The Weekly Mail

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY MAIL, IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID. at our risk. Give Host-Office address in full. Address THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY,

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE DAILY MAIL

Nonparell line (12 lines make one in nary advertising, each insertion. J ertisements in Special Notices col., J

III be charged as 10 line advertisements. Special contract rates for definite periods of me will be made known on application. Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 50 with seed insertion.

Advertisements at all times to be subject t peroval of the Managing Director of THE MAI approval of the Managing Director of THE MA Printing Company, who reserves to himself il right to insert or otherwise. In case of errors omissions in legal or any other advertisemen the Company do not hold themselves hable h damage further than the amount received h them for such advertisements. Cute for adver-tisements must be mounted on solid met blacks.

THE WEEKLY MAIL. The rate of ordinary advertising is 25 centures of ordinary advertising is 25 centures in a construction of the solid honparell. CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS - Situations wants, Specific Articles onces, to Let, Property Wanted, Houses (oncy, Teachers Wanted, Articles Wanted usiness Chances, Lost or Found, Personal to Let, Property Teachers Wanted, Chances, Lost or

less, 50 cents

The WEEKLY MAIL has the largest circu of any paper published in the City of Toro Province of Ontario.

MAIL BRANCH OFFICES.

THE MAIL has established branch office e receipt of subscriptions and advertisen s fellows :--MONTREAL-Corner of St. James and St. rancois Xavier strepts. A. McKim, Agent. HALIFAX, N. S.--197 Hellis street. H. A. Jennings, Agent. HAMILTON-52 James street north. Lance field Bros., Agents. LONDON, Out.-Richmond street, corner o Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents. NEW, YORK-39 Union Square, Brentano'

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 8, 1830.

THE FIRST FISCAL QUARTER. THE question of revenue appears to be settling itself-like the question of ruin. Three months of the fiscal year of 1880-1 have now passed away, and the figures of revenue have been published in many papers. Our Opposition friends do not yeem as confident in their financial disquisitions as was their custom while yet it was possible to talk of deficits. A dignified reticence on the subject of finance has become a marked characteristic with them. This is wise; the subject is not one on which Opposition logic can sport with any degree of agility. The revenue, so far, has been of the most favourable character. Month after month has shown an increase of large dimensions over the same month last year, as follows :

July, increase over same month

Total increase over same quarter

really a revenue tariff; and not doubt. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT will be pleased to congratulate Sir LEONARD TILLEY on his good fortune in thus finding his anticipa-tions more than fulfilled. The actual for the month of Septe

and to bulk or quality. pment by the railway and by the vheels of commerce. Even in Engle where land has held its own the long ime, now nearly a quarter of a centur, go, some ten or twelve vessels were en wheels of commerce. Even in England, where land has held its own the longest, the old-time preponderance is dying out, and the tendency amongst the landed pro-prietors to ga into other business and invest in other countries shows that they lack confidence in the continued stability of the ancient institution of a landed aristocracy. There is too much and in Canada for the growth of a landed aristocracy for a few centuries yet, and the danger is a little too remote to render us anxious about it now. The class of men who are going in for future fortunes in the North-West is not the class out of which aristocracies immediately arise. Big farms are as a rule the exception. The small farms are in the great majority. A large and powerful yeoman class must in-evitably arise, whose sons will be well educated, whose daughters will be refined land in Canada for the growth of a landed aristocracy for a few centuries yet, and the danger is a little too remote to render us anxious about it now. The class of men who are going in for future fortunes in the North-West is not the class out of which aristocracies immediately arise. Big farms are as a rule the exception. The small farms are in the great majority. A large and powerful yeoman class must in-evitably arise, whose sons will be well educated, whose daughters will be refined and fair, but whose fortunes will all be cast into the tillage of the land. The aris-tocratic element, such as some alarmist ariff has revived the West India trade and the acquisition of a foreign market of the extent and importance of Brazil will be a feat of vast importance to the country, and no small credit to the Government. tocratic element, such as some alarmist journals love to contemplate with horror, is too small and too feeble to affect the inis too small and too record to allow the people stitutions or the social habits of the people

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

of the West; and our Opposition friends do but excite the contempt of the splendid and intelligent Western people when they try to frighten them with the bogey of a landed aristogramy.

LANDED PROPERTY.

to note that purishment has been duly in-flicted. It is amongst measures that the Some strange ideas are in the air just greatest number of cases of discrepancy now touching what is known to the buyers will arise, as it is easier to provide fals as real property. In there such a thing as the ownership of land, and if there be, in what respect does it differ from other measures than false weights; but in regard to both there is no doubt at all that official intelligence needs to be active. species of property? Technically speak-Since the amendment and consolidation of ing, a man is not supposed to be the proprietor of real estate, but simply to own an estate in it. The land is called real property because, according to a textbook writer-WILLIAMS, if we remember almost in vain. The necessity for general uniformity in weights and measures as in currency was obvious. The necessity for accuracy of weights and measures in the interests of the poorer class of con-sumers was equally obvious. The Act that was passed by the Government of 1873, and called into existence by mealemention by the Government of aright-it cannot be destroyed or carried off. No man, he says, were he ever so feloriously disposed, could run away with an acre of land. According to the new communistic school, the soil belongs to everybody, and each man has an inalienable by proclamation by the Government of 1874, was never very popular, and many vexed debates have taken place in Parlia-ment regarding it. Nevertheless no one right to his share. Now it is impossible to go back far enough to investigate primitive titles. The land, whether in England, Ireland, or else-where, in old-settled countries has in some way or other been parcelled out amongst a class, more or less numerous, who claim absolute property in it, and are known as landowners. Obviously we must accept existing conditions as a starting-point, since it is impracticable to grope back into primitive antecedents. When, therefore, it is said that everybody has a natural right to his share in the soil, a number of questions arise. In the first place, setting aside the presumption in favour of possession, it may be asked why a non-landholder should be supported. in a claim for which he can urge no other right than the right to covet ? law into force. We have reasons for be-lieving that the public have in the past suffered much from the absence of legal inspection of weights and measures. The number of false utensils found in the large JONES calls some five hundred acres of land his own, and SMITH, on the theory of natural justice, claims his, share; who is to decide between them? It is quite pos-sible that JONES may have paid in hard cash—the accumulated results of labour+-

number of false utensils found in the large cities has been very great, and a more active prosecution of the work of inspec-tion would reveal many more. . The public need an occasional reminder of the provisions of the law. Every person who uses or has in his possession for use in trade any false weight or measure is liable to a fine for a first offence of not ex-ceeding \$20; for a second offence of \$50; and the false utensil shall be forfeited. Again any person who makes or sells any for his estate. But in all possibility has descended to him from a line of a cestors who have, during centuries, ex-pended their labour upon it. The raw material, as it is the fashion to call it, Again, any person who makes or sells any false weight or measure is light to came into the original owner's hands by a purchase or grant from the State-that is, Again, any person who makes or sens any false weight or measure is liable to a fine of \$50 for a first offence, and of \$100 for a second offence. Every weight and measure should be officially stamped ; and persons using unstamped weights and measures are liable to a fine of not less than \$5 or more from the community; and if the State alienated it for money or service, it is rather too late now for the community to claim it. You cannot both have your cake and eat it. Whether the community, did wisely in depriving itself of the land is a question which it is now too late to pro-

considerable fluctuations in dogmatic opin-ions, because of the democratic character of its Church government. It appeals at once to the mass of the people, and exists, h manly speaking, by its direct sanction and support. Of course, both Episoopal-ians and Presbyterians seek for their authority in Scripture, and find it there; but the perimacity with which they ding to opposing views demonstrates that Ohurch government in the early days was in a fluid state, and, to all outward seem-ing, was intended to be so. There are advantages in both the schemes referred to, without question, and the peculiar vantage-ground of Presbyterianism lies in its adaptability to purely self-governing communities. The clerify is chosen by his flock, and the layman has his voice, indi-vidually or by representation, in the order-ing of the Church. Hence the astonishing success which has crowned its labours all over Europe and America, and in the mis-sion fields from Syria to China and Japan. No one who belongs to another commu-nion need grudge the Presbyterian body its marvellous progress. Most of us have come to the conclusion that any corporate unity of the Church Catholic is impossible, unity of all ; and we cannot envy the Christian temper of him who can contemplate with-out a feeling of satisfaction the splendid ns in do WITHIN a few weeks several cases of prosecution for the use of false or unstamped weights and measures have been before the proper courts. It is satisfactory

temper of him who can contemplate with out a feeling of satisfaction the splendid demonstration of the Presbyterian bodies at Philadelphia.

A HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TOBONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1880.

The apparent wavering and indecisive ness of the naval demonstration in the Bosphorus recalls the memory of the exthe law in 1879 (15th May), many steps | pedition which, in 1806, failed from its ob have been taken for the purpose of more perfectly carrying out a law which had been for some years on the statute book almost in vain. The necessity for general from those they occupy to-day. France was the mischievous means of inducing the Porte to fail in its engagements with Russia. Russia, never at a loss for an opportunity of seizing on territory in the East, took hold on Moldavia and Wallachia. Brititish diplomacy, then as now powerful in the East, was, of course, neces-sarily exerted to prevent hostilities; for Austria had taken offence as well as Tur-key. The British Government obtained a promise from Turkey to restore the two ment regarding it. Nevertheless no one doubts that the principle of the Act was sound ; and aménded as it has been, and administered as it will be, we have very little doubt that so protective a measure must meet eventually with cordial public approval. The expense of administering the Act has been reduced, and the officials have in all crease heep made to qualify the Act has been reduced, and the officials have in all cases been made to qualify themselves for their duty; the fees are moderate; the objects of the law are wise; and we are glad to see that magistrates are stern in putting the penal provisions of the law into force. We have reasons for be-livering that the nublic have in the past mand of Mr. ARBUTHNOT, who was the British political agent, the squadron be-ing under the command of Lord ColLING-wood. The fleet was ordered by Lord HOWICK, who was acting Minister in the absence of Mr. WINDHAM, to proceed to Constantinople and to take up such a hos-file position as would enable them (in the language of the despatch), should Mr.

language of the despatch), should Mr. ARBUTHNOR'S protests fail, to act offen-sively against Constantinople. "The object of the Government," said the despatch, "in determining on this "measure is not the conquest of Egypt, "but merely the capture of Alexandria "for the purpose of preventing the French "from regaining is footing in that coun-"try, and of enabling her Majesty's forces "there to afford countenance and protee-"tion to such of the parties in that coun-"try as may be best disposed to maintain "try as may be best disposed to maintain "at all times a friendly intercourse with "Great Britain." Mr. ARBUTHNOT

the dismissal of

EDITORIAL NOTES The next census of the German Empire will e taken on the 1st of December, when it is

anticipated that the returns will show an in-crease of from 5 to 10 per cent. in the popula-tion since 1875. The census taken that year gave the Empire a population of 42,750,000 This season's production of Pictou, N.

al up to a few days ago amounted 306,603 tons; the shipments for the ending September 27th were 10,128 making the total shipments 211,354 This indicates a steady increase in the of the Pictou coal regions. The Cobourg World is too sanguine whe

t says :--- " Let the people discuss the Pacifi railway bargain at once ; and its will be found that the Liberal press will be ready to sup-port any reasonable plan by which this great national undertaking may be removed, as it ought to be, out of the region of party poli-tics."

Bradstreet's Journal says, writing of railway, that "whatever may be the result in future taxation upon the people of Canada, Sir John Macdonald has distinguished himself as a statesman possessing great facul-tics for performing great things, and he is entitled to much credit."

Bystander for October :-- "The verdict he bye elections is practically favourable the Government, because it shows that no-thing like a decisive reaction had set in even before the success of the Pacific railway ne-gotiations, which relieves the Ministry of a heavy load."

The Galt Reformer still persists in treading n the corns of its political allies. It rails at the N. P. in this fashion :-- " Not an empty the N. P. in this lashion :--- Not an employ house in Galt, a good many approaching com-pletion, and the foundations being laid for more to be completed this fall and in the winter. Galt is flourishing."

Farmers and others are in the habit spearing fish at night by the aid of a lantern. They forget that the fish at that time are on

They forget that the lish at that time are on their spawning beds; salmon trout, for ex-ample, spawning during October and Novem-ber. The continuance of the present practice must be followed by extermination of such fish as brook trout, black bass, and other species. Measures taken for its suppression can scarcely be too harsh.

Here is a specimen brick of Reform co istency. No sooner was the name of Mr. Duncan McIntyre mentioned as a member the Pacific railway syndicate than several Liberal journals commenced to abuse him. Yet this is the same Mr. McIntyre to whom Mr. Mackenzie gave \$12,000 per mile sub-sidy to extend the Canada Central railway, and who at that time was called by them "one of the greatest capitalists in Canada."

We learn from the Brantford papers that the Indians of that vicinity, being desirous emulating the whites in the matter of fall exhibitions, have resolved to enclose thirteen acres near the Council House and erect exhibition buildings for their coming fall show. Latterly the Indians have fallen into discredit, owing to the murders which have occurred on the reserve. It is pleasing to know that a large section of the body are endeavouring to raise themselves in the scale of civilization and better their condition.

The Berlin News states that a traveller for Rumpet's felt boot and slipper factory of that town has taken orders amounting to between town has taken orders amounting to between thirty-five and thirty-six thousand dollars in Ontario and Quebec, and in addition to this orders for \$11,000 worth of goods were received direct from Manitoba. Eight thousand dollars' worth of goods have been shipped from the factory in three days, and to keep up with the orders the whole staff are obliged to work overtime, and large additions are to be made to the number employed. This speaks well for the number employed. This speaks well for the prospect in this line of manufactures.

gaging their attention, one of the principal objects of which will be to tap the trade of A paper read last week at the Pan-Pres the Northern States and Territories. The western terminus of the new road will be at Yaquina bay, which will be connected with San Francisco by a line of steamers. The line will be carried eastward through the Mount Jefferson pass of the Cascade range, the elevation of the pass being only one-half of those of the Union and Central Pacific roads. The eastern terminus will be Boise City in Idaho. This point will be reached by exten-sions of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, and Chicago and North-Western lines. The Company undertaking the construction of vterian Council con statistics as to the Sunday school work of the denomination. Their schools employ million and a half of teachers, and instrumillion and a half of teachers, and instruct 12,680,267 scholars. During 1879, 124,856 persons were received into the Church from the Sunday schools on making a profession of faith. These statistics embrace twenty nationalities, of which the United States comes first in point of numbers, then Eng-land, Scotland, Canada, and Ireland, in the order named. rder named. Company undertaking the construction of this railway from Idaho to the Pacific is com The Chatham (N.B.) North Star sugge posed of American capitalists, organ Dregon Pacific Railway Company. that as French capitalists are of late taking such a lively interest in Canada, some of thos such a lively interest in Canada, some of those engaged in oyster culture might be induced to invest in the cyster districts of the North Shore in that province. The Acadians, who are numerous in that section, have always had the warm sympathy of the French, and as oyster culture is carried to a high degree of perfection in France, the experience and means of some of the Frenchman engaged in the business might be utilized to the advan-tage of all concerned. The Belfast Telegraph publishes the folowing :---"From Toronto bad reports come of the mischief caused by the recent advertisement in this country for 3,000 navvies to work on the Canada Pacific rallway in Manitoba. Already the streets of Toronto, it is said, are caowded by the unemployed men; and the question is naturally asked-What is the use of importing labourers when the country is full of such men?" The New York Times gives the Republican Evidently the Reformers are at their old and eaders some advice, which is applicable also congenial task of crying down the credit of to Liberal leaders in this country. It says :-congenial task of crying down the credit of their country abroad in order to injure the Government. The statement as to unem-ployed men crowding the streets of Toronto is utterly false, as the writer must have known. There has not been a time for years when the number of people willing to work and unable to find it was so few; and as to the English navvies, they certainly have not come here, as is inferred in the extract. It is a lie out of whole cloth. to Liberal leaders in this country, it says .----"Organization and management are useful things when they do not degenerate into coercion and tyranny. People are fond of being led only in the direction in which they wish to go. They do not like to be driven at all." The officials and employés of the Ontario Government appeared at the polls in organized hatches at the late West Toronto election. Was not this "management" de-generated into tyranny? generated into tyranny? In no branch of industry is the revival so It is interesting in connection with the Canadian Pacific railway to note the progress narked as that of lumber. The Midland made by the Northern Pacific. At the an-nual meeting of the American Company, held the other day, it was stated that the Com-pany is now operating 722 miles of read, from which it received as gross earnings \$2,230,-181, heing an increase of 59 per cent. There are still to be constructed '120 miles, from Thompson's inlet to Montreal river, on Lake Superior, in the Wiscouri and Pend Oreille divisions ; 250 miles between Ainsworth and Kalama, in the Columbia river division ; and 250 miles in the Cascade- mountain division, to Puget Sound: The surveyors and engineers of the Company are at work on all these gaps, and are making good progress. The report urges their speedy completion, and says that when the Missouri and Pend Oreille divisions are finished the Company will have 'm opera-tion 1.2034 miles of valitoria and title to 17,500,000 acres of land, against which there will be an indebtedness not exceeding \$7,000,made by the Northern Pacific. At the anrailway and other lines of communicati railway and other lines of communication with the back country are crowded with freight. Our dealers are shipping all avail-able stocks to the American and English markets, and are preparing for enlarged operations during the winter. There is an excellent domand and good prices in the States, while, according to the latest re-ports, the demand in Liverpool is active, and prices fetched vew good. Reformers have ere this forgotten their prediction that the lumber interest would be most injuriously af-fected by the N.P. when the farmers want a market, and in other respects to do all in their power to di-minish the roughness and isolation of pioneer life. The epizootic disease is rapidly extending throughout New England, and has already Parties and politics are in a state of chaos struck the Maritime Provinces. It will in the Maritime Provinces, which Onterio probably spread to this province, and in Liberals are constantly holding up as ready order that our horsemen and farmers may be placed on their guard, we will give them a few points. The diseasa is quite different from the epizootic which prevaled in 1872, and is styled by veterinariansepizootic antozoa. It is epidemic, not contagious, and is owing to some condition of the atmosphere. In the early stages it is not severe, but it debilitates the system, leaving the animal in a weakened condition, and liable to contract other dis-eases. Proper treatment, good care and ven-tilation, are essential in the earlier stages of the attack, or fatal results are liable to ensue. The symptoms first observed are a slight, short, husky cough, followed by sneezing, a thin, watery discharge from the mostrils, accelerated pulse, visible mucous membranes slightly injected, eyes watery, with some exu-dation. These symptoms increase in severity, particularly the sneezing and coughing. The bowels become mildly affected, the animal re-tains his appetite, though coughing consider ably during deglutition, and there is a slight flow of saliva from the seat of the larynx. In fact, laryngitis exists. order that our horsemen and farmers may be to overthrow the Dominion Government, Like the Afghans, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Liberals fight more fiercely against Brunswick Liberais ight more hercely against each other than against open opponents. Take the position in St. John to-day. They do not agree on the sugar duties. They quarrel over the Senate question. They are at daggers drawn over Cobdenism and free trade. They cannot even see eye to eye in the matter of the "exodus." And daily they will be an indebtedness not exceeding \$7,000,-In reference to the coming conference of representatives of Colonial Boards of Trade with the associated British Chambers of Commerce in February next and the part taken by Canada in connection with the gathering the Colonies and India says :--"Canada, for one, is foremost in her arrange-ments for sending fit representatives to this meeting. The peculiar position of that colony, placed in such close contact with its. great rival the United States, gives it a special concern in any measures that may be taken to endeavour to bind more closely the commercial interests of all parts of the Em-pire; but New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, South Africa, and the West Indies are none the less interested in the matter. Such questions as the fiscal arrangements of the Mother Country and the various colonies, the best means of supplying each other's wants without the necessity of going to foreign markets, and of making known the produce and capabilities of "each, will be dis-cussed, and representatives should be at once chosen to take part in the conference." with the associated British Chambers of are announcing directly opposing lines policy on the Pacific railway question. The success achieved by Quebec in attracting foreign capital for the development of its resources has aroused the people of the Lower Provinces to the necessity of embark-Lower Provinces to the necessity of embark-ing their capital in manufacturing and other enterprises. Prince Edward Island is about to prosecute the sugar beet industry. It is claimed by New Brunswickers that West-moreland county has invested more money in new enterprises than any other county of the same wealth and population in the Dominion. New Brunswick wants a line of steamers, and locomotive and car works. Nova Scotia wants iron ship building, and Halifax a dry-dock. These and other requirements could by supplied by local capitalists, and it is a gratifying sign that they are now realising A NEW STORY. - We commence today s new story, entitled "Flinserl's Fate," which has been translated from the German especi-ally for THE MARL, by Miss Ella English, of this city.

that private gain and public weal can be simultaneously advanced by engaging in such enterprises as are attracting French, English, and American capitalists to the other pro-

The Governor-General, in his renly Highlanders at St. Thomas, sounded the key-note of Canadian nationality. While ex-pressing gratification with the welcome ac-corded him by Scotchmen and their descend-ants, his Excellency impressed upon them the fact that his services were devoted to the people as a whole, and that as Canadians they should promote the country's prosperity. His speech may be accepted as an effective plea on behalf of a national sentiment which will lead our people to be as proud of the name of Canadians as are our neighbours across the line of the wide title of Americans. Highlanders at St. Thomas, sounded the

The energy and industry of Mr. Langevin, as Minister of Public Works, have won the admiration not only of Conservatives but also of Liberals. The Quebec *Cheronicle*, a political opponent, elaims that the Minister is entitled to any honours that are open for colonial seropponent, charms that are open for colonial ser-vices, and says .--- "If the order of St. Michael and St. George has been instituted, as we be-lieve, as a reward for distinguished colonial services, Mr. Langevin has surely rendered services which should entitle him to receive this favourable recognition at the hands of his Sovereign. We make these observation

from no party spirit; they are made as an act of simple justice to a gentleman who largely merits a good word from Canadians on both sides of politics." We ventured to predict that the policy

ursued by Mr. Crooks in regard to Toronto University could not fail to injuriously affect University could not fail to injuriously affect the educational interests of the province. It is natural that the country journals should demand retrenchmant when they find the Minister ready to grant increased salaries to new and inexperienced English professors. Consequently we find the Brampton Times advocating the abolition of the grant to Upper Canada College, which acts as a train-ing school for young men intending to enter the University. Mr. Crooks has raised a con-troversy respecting the existing educational troversy respecting the existing educational system, of which Toronto University is a part, which will create a keen debate ext session of the Legislature.

The English school law providing for compulsory education is by no means a dead letter, and is making plenty of work for the magistrates. It is stated that the London magistrates. It is stated that the London Police Courts are altogether unable to over-take the work. Forty cases were heard in one day at Lambeth, and the superintendent who represented the School Board stated that there were three hundred cases in arrear, and that the number of children who ought to be at school, but were not, was increasing to an alarming extent. The same state of affairs prevails in other sections. The press advise that indiscriminate prosecutions should not be made, but the more flagrant cases selected, as in many cases it is sheer poventy rather than contumaciousness which compels parents to keep their children away, from school to assist in earning bread for the family.

Several marriages by telegraph have recently been celebrated-it would be obviously incorrect to say solemnized-in the United States. The question as to the legality of such marriages has never been formally raised, but some of the American press are disposed to regard their validity as rather dubious. As the laws of the several States differ widely or the marriages are several states differ widely on the marriage question, possibly no general rule could be laid down. Some States where the Soutch law virtually prevails would un-doubtedly hold them legal, others, perhaps, might not. But in any case the difficulty of might not. But in any case the dimension of proving the marriage in case it were denied would be considerable, as the mere receipt of a despatch containing the binding words would not identify the party at the other end, of the wire. It is safest, therefore, to follow the old routine, unless in cases of emergency.

The Americans are manifesting extraor dinary interest in the trade of the North-West. Another Pacific railway is now en-

The revival of interest in agricultural puruits is very marked in the Maritime Prorinces. The St. John News says that field rinces. The St. John Neuce says that field corn is raised quite successfully in some parts of the provinces, and in wheat, where the soil has been properly prepared to receive the seed, an average yield is twenty bushels from the acre. There has been a sad lack of ap-preciation of natural and artificial fertilisers ; but that has been removed, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are now striving to grow sufficient breadstuffs for their own con-summtion sumption A striking proof of how the excellence of

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Canadian agricultural products is overcoming long-standing prejudice in favour of Old Country produce is that it has been found profitable to ship outmeal grown in the Ottawa Valley to Scotland. Hitherto it has been supposed that, owing to some peculiarity in the soil or climate, no oatmeal could be produced elsewhere equal to the Scotch, and not a few Scotchmen resident on this con-tinent have been in the habit of importing importing heir oatmeal from Scotland. If they ke up the practice, they are just as likely as not to make their porridge with the Canadian article re-shipped here as the genuine Scotch

The inhabitants of the old land will long prove good customers to the Canadian farmer and fruit grower. The United Kingdom

affords a splendid market for our products, and it has scarcely been opened out. Notwithstanding our live stock exports, the price of beef in England has not perceptibly de-chined. The Echo presents its readers with an estimate of the Ontario apple crop, and says: "It is tantalising to remember that if we in this country want any decent apples to eat we must nay from threapence to eat we must pay from threepence to sixpence per pound for them; and for peaches, when they are to be had at all, certainly not less than twopence each." There is no chance of the English market being overstocked with first-class fruit, but shippers must remember that no lower qualities prove remunerative.

Episooty has broken out in the United States, and the car horses of New York city have been almost all, more or less, afflicted with the disease. They were placed under treatment with the symptoms fully developed —the deep-seated cough, the soiling of the nasal passages, the severe debility, the feeble pulse, the disinclination for food, the affection of the eyes, and general muscular languor. At first the attack was declared to be one of influenza, but a close examination of the symptoms has removed the last doubt as to the identity of the disease now prevalent with the epizooty of 1873.

Apple shipments from Montreal are increasing weekly, the Canadian contributors being supplemented by consignments from New York State. It is expected that the shipments to England this year will aggre-gate half a million barrels. Apples which sell in this market for \$1 to \$1.25 a barrel fetch from \$1.50 to \$2.50 in British market Liverpool and Glasgow are now the principal markets, though Bremen and Hamburg are taking some shipments. Although prices are low, the foreign market this year is unusually active, owing to the failure of the crop all over England and the continent.

The Halifax Exhibition, which was a provincial affair, proved a total failure. The total attendance during the four days it was open was barely 11,300, and the gross re-ceipts reached 2,660. There is a deficit of \$4,000, which the citizens will be called upon to make up. The cause of failure, as stated by Nova Scotians themselves, was the nelect of the managers to obtain for the Exhibit greet of the managers to obtain for the Exhibi-tion due prominence in the newspapers; and this again seems to have arisen from the "stiffness" shown the press representatives. This is further evidence of the power of the press, and should be noted by exhibition managers.

Our exchanges are busily occupied in discussing the future of the Provincial Exhibition. The general opinion expressed is that The birds of prey are hovering 'round tures wheel and swoopit must be placed permanently in this city in order to ensure its succ eaking for the They come, the coronetted ghould with beat and with troop-They come, to fatten on your flesh, dren's, and your wives; Ye die but once-hold fast your land ye can, your lives. eastern section, the Belleville Ontario says the results of the Toronto show prove that it is the proper locality for a permanent pro-vincial exhibition ; and it fails to perceive how locating the provincial exhibition here would be withdrawing aid from the east. A western journal, the Berlin News, takes After this outburst of poetical licen Fanny Parnell turns viciously upon people who seek a home in other land vecabulary of abuse is a strong one, the "trembling emigrant" a "luc wretch," a "coward," a "sordid o "catiff," a "recreant," a "deserter, "black parallel in shame" of trai spice. From this digression the fai returns arain to the farmer, remind similar ground, and predicts that next year's provincial at London will not excel London's ordinary show; it is clear that as the Agri-cultural and Arts Association receives a very large grant from the provincial treasury, the people have a right to demand that it shall be expended to the best possible advantage.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAN Irish Dates to the 23rd Sept The Galway correspondent of the accorable has the following :--It is remark here that the hand of the lender is not lifted against the lan a agent alone. Wos to the tenant ways the code of laws laid down

ce. It is now an edict through intry that land from which and en evicted shall lie waste. At Ch been evicted shall lie waste. At Cla I saw this ordinance writ large upon a of a deserted holding : "Let no m this land"—so ran the legend, and no likely to do so who values his peace nothing of his life. In cases where has been violated the offende come timidly on to the platform at ion meetings pleading for forgive romising to make restitution with where evicted tenants have ack into their holdings by force, led to swear never to give them an instance of this is reported th, a large body of armed and men entering a lodging-house wh evicted people lived, command ereatures to accompany rightened ir late homes, and there biddin main on pain of death. Nay, so far firm grip" doctrine extend, that ev bank recently seized the pr a debtor the fiat went for bidding at the sale, although the people were attacking the only which the farming class can an advance. In all such cases the tion and obedience displayed but it sometimes happens that found with the "land-grabbing strong for popular opinion. Upo lar vengeance sooner er later f. travelling through Athenry a with a county magistrate a man carriage door to report that that cattle belonging to a tenant who cattle belonging to a tenant w over another's head for some 1 with their tails cut off, and his away and scattered about. the unwritten land law forced by agents whose knows no restraint even fro of mercy to unoffending anim this but a " reign of terror "

To make matters worse, if possible on Land League platforms, and ager on Land Deganisation, continue to dan fenian organisation, continue to dan the eyes of an ignorant and passionat tion the bait of an independent na That many persons well acquainted situation attach no importance to thi out, though there may be no fear of tion, inflammatory appeals and omilitary evolutions tend to bring athority into contempt, and to that mischievous. At a recent land n priest, the Rev. Mr. Ferris, thought; entwith his duty to remark: "I would it said that I condenn altogether th material weapons, on certain times cumstances when there are grievances dressed, cruel laws to be repealed, or to be won." The significance of this its general sense, which no one would but in the application inevitably made to whom it was addressed. Of con was "immense cheering, which I several minutes," with shouts of for the lance." Other speakers, le Of con o be cautious than Mr. Ferris, talk an Irish rebellion really had the gh chance, inspired, perhaps, by the words and tin pikes that surround orm, or by such evolutions as wer performed at Ballycroy, near Achil "the whole meeting executed some military maneuvring with a rapidity curacy rarely equalled by the best regiments." Even the poets of the many of them, I am bound to sa ringing verse-preach the gospel Prominent among these is Miss Fa nell, who has just published a poe dress to the Irish farmers on the text the harvest." Thus does Miss Parne tenants of the Green Isle :---

Oh, by the God who made us all-the and the serf-Rise upl and swear this day to hold a green Irish turf; green irish turi; Rise up i and plant your feet as men w you crawl as slaves, And make your harvest fields your of make of them your graves.

After this outburst of poetical lice

eturns again to the farmer, remin of what he probably did not know-

elds are fertilised by the ashes of h

Three hundred years your crops have sp murdered corpses fed— Your butchered sires, your famished a ghastly compost spread: Their bones have fertilised your fields, th has fall'n like rain; They died that ye might eat and live—G they died in vain?

Miss Parnell now asks the question

shall have our harvest fair ?" and c mind that the "peasant's arm were

But God is on the peasant's side, the

leed in such unequal strife," con

ered fathers :--

thus :--

879 and 1880 are as follows 1879. \$1.757.847 \$1,189,021 Other source 446,283 402,102 320,073 403,973 \$1,913,067 \$2,606,232 \$1,918,067 \$693,165 Incresse in 1880..... The actual figures for the whole quarter.

as compared with the same quarter in 1878 and 1879, are as follows :

1878. 1879. 1880. Customs...\$3,132,745 \$3,313,015 \$4,732,623 Excise 1,053,903 812,943 1,238,298 Other sources 1,001,147 909,128 1,194,669 \$5,187,795 \$5,035,086 \$7,165,590

An increase over 1878 of \$1,977,795. Do, do. 1879 of \$2,130,504. Nothing could more tend to increase public confidence in the prosperity of the country and in the Government and its policy than an exhibit of this kind. The ate of revenue for the year of which the first quarter is now passed was

Estimated revenue Estimated expenditure	\$25,517,00 25,007,20
Estimated surplus	\$509,8
1881	311,0
Probable surplus	\$198.0

But, as the revenue for the first quarter dicates, when quadrupled for the year, total of about \$28,000,000, instead of \$25,517,000 as estimated, the surplus will likely be very much larger than any-one anticipated. The receipts from Cus-toms for the year were estimated at \$15,-300,000 ; but as the first quarter shows \$4,732,623, or, when quadrupled for the year, a probable total of \$18,900,000, the ro-caipts from that source alone will be much larger than was expected. The effect of all this will in due time appear both at home and abroad. At this time it is espe-cially desirable that our finances should look well, and should be, as they are, prosperof \$25,517,000 as estimated, the surplus well, and should be, as they are, prosper-ous beyond question. Our 4 per cent, stock is now the very highest of any colonial stock in the market, being on Sep-tember 18th, as we find in the Colonial Register, 995 to 1005; our 5 per cents. are up to 110 and 112; our 6 per cents. having but a short time to run, are at ng but a short time to run, are at actively 101 to 103 and 103 to 107. On all sides there are, therefore, the best on its increasing credit and prosperity, and the Government for its helpful policy in bringing that prosperity about.

THE FEAR OF A LANDED ARTS. TOCRACY.

ALTHOUGH Canada is by no means free from aristocratic traditions, tastes, and ambitions, the notion of a possible landed aristocracy in the West, which appears to excite the wrath of some of our Opposition friends, seems to us to be very comical. friends, seems to us to be very comical. An aristocracy is not one of those institu-tions which develop in a decade, or even in a century. It is of course a historical fact that an aristocracy is a congenial pro-duct of a pastoral people ; but the nort hemines of the North-West are not the nost likely founders of hereditary monopo-lies ; and the eld-fashioned pastoral habits

Moreover, land is, of itself, no use with-out labour, and every one acknowledges the fruits of labour to be a man's own. The landowner, therefore, who either adds to the value of his property directly, or stores up a fund rising from its intelligent cultivation, has a right to bestow, at all events, so much to his heirs. Repeat that process through many generations, and the price at which the land could be now price at which the land could be now occupied will be found to have been paid over and over again. What right, then, has the State to claim back property it has avowedly alienated for ever? It is, of course, urged that every man has a right to his share in the public domain; certainly, so far as it is public. But if the community has de-liberately created a proprietorship by sale or grant, with what face can it be asked back again? The communist wants his share whether he, has done anything to earn it or not, and in all probability with-out the slightest intention or ability to till it. As a matter of fact, if all the land-owners in England or Ireland were de-prived of their property to-morrow, the only permanent result would be a new set of proprietors thirty years hence. The reof proprietors thirty years hence. The re-volving cycle would have been traversed, and the communists of the twentieth cen-

tury would demand a fresh division. TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

IT will be remembered that in March last it was announced that the Dominion Government was endeavouring to open up Canadian trade with Brazil, and that a letter on the resources, climate, and once bilities of that country appeared in The MAIL from Mr. W. D. BENTLEY, at one ity.' Francisco. Shortly afterwards Mr. BENT-LEY returned to Brazil, and the negotiations for the establishment of a line of steamers were carried on through him. These negotiations, we are given to un-derstand, have ended satisfactorily. The proposition of the Dominion Government. recently ratified by both branches of the recently ratified by both branches of the Brazil Legislature, is that a monthly ser-vice shall be established between Montreal in the summer and Halifax in the winter, and the chief Brazilian and South Ameriand the chief Brazilian and South Ameri-can ports. The vessels are not to be under 1,800 tans burden; and the subsidy paid by the Dominion Government is to be £10,000 (\$50,000) a year, provided the Government of the Empire of Brazil pays the line a like bonus, the offer of the Dominion Government to be withdrawn if the Brazilian 'Government should at any time withdraw its subsidy. Leaving Mani-real or Halifax, as the case may be, the vessels will cell at St. Thomas, Pernam-buco, Maeio, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, and will connect at the last named port with other steamers carrying on trade with the

other steamers carrying on trade with the ports down the coast. The terms of the contract between the Dominion Govern-ment and this Brazilian line will be somewhat similar to those existing between the

examining weights and nieasures. All weights and measures must be inspected every two years. Persons refusing to per-mit inspection are liable to a fine of \$20 for a first and \$40 for, a second offence. These simple, yet efficient, provisions are not perhaps as rigidly enforced as they might be, as the expense of thoroughness would be very great; but they are, we believe, enforced with reasonable activity and with great benefit to the public. It is necessary that all weights and measures officials should exercise all reasonable activity and industry in putting the law into force; it is a law which especially protects the interests of the classes who pur-chase in the retail stores, and these are the great bulk of the population.

notice any place of sale for the purpos

THE PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL. THE second triennial conference of representative Presbyterians, just closed at Philadelphia, is too important a matter to be passed over without special mention. Unfortunately the telegraphic summaries transmitted to us have not been full enough to give a Canadian reader a satisfactory and comprehensive view of its pro-ceedings. The Presbyterian form of Protestant Christianity has exerted, and will unquestionably continue to exert, vast in-fluence in the world. From its beginnings no such triumph was to have been antici-

pated. CALVIN, the stern and rigid logi-cian, lived at Geneva, and KNOX, his best known disciple, ruled in "the poor realm of Scotland," and yet, from the first, there were in Presbyterianism, the genns of a vigorous and perennial vital-ity. Its distinctive notes were two, the doctrinal and the govern-mental. Into the first we have no intention of entering otherwise than hismental torically. CALWIN'S essentially logical mind seized upon the cardinal notion of predestination. This view was not new with him, for St. AUGUSTINE had surveyed the entire field before him ; and even he had only gathered in focus the scattered lights which had been shed abroad by PAUL of Tarsus. The Genevese reformer, however, logical as he was, did not venture to carry his opinions to their legitimate con-clusions ; that was done afterwards by the notable assembly of divines in the Joru-salem Chamber at Westminster. That the rigid formulæ then adopted

would unite Puritanism in England with Presbyterianism in Scotland was the hope of the pious men who met under the shadow of the old Abbey. The experiment failed, and it is not surprising to find that at this day there is a growing spirit of rest-lessness in the bosom of the Presbyterian Church in the matter of creeds. We do not propose to discuss the matter, which it would be altogether impertinent in us even so much as to skim it. Still, the feeling of unrest which has been experienced in Scotland, and has vibrated through Canada, cannot be ignored, and must some day be met by the Church.

The great success of Presbyterianism in the world—and it has been truly magnifi-

pressed the dismissal of the am-bassador of France, and because it was not accorded at his solicitation with such promptness as he wished, he impa-tiently and unwisely left Constantinople before the arrival of the fleet, which, when it arrived and sailed up to Constantinople, after silencing the fortresses, found it had sailed in vain. Lord HOLLAND summarizes the case with great brevity and clearness : "The Sultan had already signified to "General SEBASTIANI that he could not "expose his capital to destruction for the sake of Napoleon. He had actually sent "that ambassador his passports, and urged "him to use them without delay, when "the unexpected manceuvres of our fleet, "which bore away to the Prince's Islands "and was there wind-bound for twelve and was there wind-bound for twelve days, relieved the apprehensions of the Porte, confirmed the triumph of the French, and compelled Sir THOMAS "French, and compelled Sir THOMAS "DUCKWORTH to return ingloriously, and "with some peril, through the Dardan-"elles." Absit onen ! The French gave England trouble then; they are giving her trouble now. All other conditions are altered somewhat; but the one central object remains-there is the passive Porte fearing to do justice, and there is England trying to use friendly force to compel the Sultan to acquiescence. Nearly a century of diplomacy and warfare, of conventions and treatles, leaves the situation pretty much what it was : Russia still greedy for territory, Turkey still un-willing to fulfil promises of good govern-ment, and half a dozen little provinces by their troubles and squabbles setting Europe by the ears. Time has wrough liftle on the unstable policy and fluid char-acter of Turkish rule ; and time has not relieved.Great Britain of any of her tre-

mendous responsibilities in regard to he ambitions and her empire in the East. ----BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To the Editor of The Mail. SIR,-The Globe in recent issues has para

graphs depreciatory of British Columbia There is nothing unusual in these unless it be in the gross ignorance or worse displayed by the writers of them. The one in yesterday was from a letter of George Revett to a friend in Oregon, United States. George is em-ployed on the railway, and after telling his friend that some one has told him that they have fifteen feet of snow on the level in winter where he is, further adds that the road is through a wast canyon and on either whiter where he is, further and that the road is through a vast canyon and on either side are mountains covered with perpetual anow. I have lived on the Fraser river for years, have travelled through these vast canyons, and heen over some of the tops of these mountains on horseback, and pronounce this letter to be a fiction of the most malig-net time. The winter a Vole and also this letter to be a fiction of the most malig-nant type. The winters at Yale and along the line of Onderdonk's contract will not com-pare in bitterness with the winters of On-tario. Snow fifteen feet on the level is a falsehood pure and simple, and there is not a mountain covered with perpetual snow abutting on the whole line of road. The other measurements is an elimited

abutting on the whole line of road. The other paragraph is an editorial one. The editor states as a sample of British Columbian enterprise that at Emory City, the present terminus of the railway, there are only two houses. Let me say that the present con-tract terminus of the railway is a mile below Emory, and that five miles above Emory is Yale, the head of navigation, and practically now and for years to come the terminus of the line. Yale is soon to be incorporated as a town, whilst Emory is only a phantom city. a town, whilst Emory is only a phantom city, with hardly anything but a name, Yours, etc., A. BROWNING.

Oriilia, 4th October.

An action recently tried in a Boston court is of considerable interest to cattle shippers

and vessel owners, as illustrating the liability of the latter for injury to stock by means of defective accommodation. Nathaniel Jackson sued the Merchants' Trading Company for \$15,000 damages for the loss of cattle shipped to Liverpool. The defendants agreed to fur-nish fittings and water for the stock, and to hish fittings and water for the stock, and to sail upon a certain date. The departure wat delayed and the fittings for the voyage were not provided, so that many of the cattle by reason of defective ventilation were sufficient and and others landed in a maimed condition and unfit for sale. The defendants claimed that the plaintiff was satisfied with the arrange ments before the cattle were put on board but the jury found for the plaintiff with \$13,

A NEW STORY .--- We com

and the second second

Humioc is on the peasant's side, the i layes the poor. His angels stand with faming swords mount and moor. They guard the poor man's flocks and he guard his ripening grain. The robber sinks beneath their curse b Ill-got gain. The particular Providence here rei does not seem to protect the catfil 425 damages. The scheme for colonizing the Eastern does not seem to protect the catil now, almost day by day, are muti Irish hands in Irish fields ; but this I Townships of Quebec with British farmers, which is enlisting considerable English copiwhich is enlisting considerable English cept-tal, involves some novelties. The company undertaking the enterprise propose, before introducing immigrants, to clear a portion of the land on each farm, build and furnish a house, and partially stock the farm. A home thus provided in advance will, it is believed, present more attractions to the English farmer than the customary plan of roughing it until a house can be put up. It is proposed to have a central farm from which the differ-ent farms will be stocked, to open up stores in convenient places, to buy the produce is a matter of detail. Finally Mis adjures the " pallid serfs, whose gro prayers have wearied Heaven full 1

But your own hands upraised to gur draw the answer down. And bold and stern the deeds must be a and prayer shall brown; God only lights for them who fight--n the uscless moan. And set your faces as a fint, and swear Your Own i

Yeur Own ! This is a fair specimen of the contribute cause of anti-landlordism made by poets, and it would be folly to des effect of such outpourings upon an sionable race. Poems like that from have quoted stir the excitable Irish H its depths, and must be distinctly ta

A REIGN OF BARBARISM.

The Dublin Mail says :-- One mi a through the records of usity to find a parallel to some of tality which have been comme during the last few months, a during the last few months, a dw allude to the murderous bit have been committed on un sons, or the dastardly attacks wh wful duties ; but to the more revo pon dumb animals. Cattle have aoughed, horses' tails have be off, sheep have had their eyes out, and now we learn that have been hanged because the d have been hanged because the ruffians who prey upon this country much steeped in cowardice to commi-living creature; who had rage upon a living creature who had or power to retaliate. The report o rage perpetrated at Glin, in the cour erick, will be read with mingled s indignation. The manager of the banch of the Munster Bank had r appears, to visit a neighbouring vil the purpose of securing the payment bills which had passed between and tenant. On his return to Glin he for his two setter dogs had been hang tree. On the tail of one was a piece containing some writing, in whi gret was expressed that the owner in the place of the dogs. Ver in the place of the dogs. Ver the cowardly ruffians who hung h aid's dogs had reason to know th

