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WARNING. Agents of other papers are through the ountry 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 s almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

MR. MOWAT'S MAJORITY

In view of the approach of the Algoma election, the Grit organ trots out once more its fraudulent list of of the supporters of Mr. Mowar, which results in these figures :

Mowat's majority,....

Of course this is delusive, as anyone can see. Two of the gentlemen included in the 49 are Independent; that reduces the number to 47. One of the lot will have to be Speaker; that reduces the active Grit members to 46. One of the Ministry itself will be unable to be in his place. and unless his seat is rendered vacant and a new election held, his vote will not, without grave scandal, be available; that reduces the active members to 45. Five of these are Ministers of the Crown who can be present; thus the number of members of the House, out of office, subporting Mr. Mowar is actually only 40. Of these four are at present doubtful if their seats are secure from the election courts. If the seats are made vacant we shall carry all of them; that may reduce Mr. Mowar's "majority" to a minority of 36, and increase the Opposition to a majority of 41; to which will be added in all probability the votes of several intelliment members who are not disposed to follow Mr. Mowar into a campaign of forcible snnexation in the disputed territory. If, under these circumstances, the Grit organs think that their friends are secure of power, even should they carry Algoma (which we ven-ture to doubt) they are storing up for them-selves a rich harvest of disappointment. The leaving out of South Lanark in the Grit organ's account is as ridiculous as the including of two independment members. We will revise the organ's figures now in

Apparent Grit majority..... 

Now, if we consider that the number of Ministers bent on keeping office is six, it it will be seen that so far as the active and, let us say, free and independent Grit members of the House are concerned, the Government are practically in a minority of one. But, supposing them to have a majority of five at present, we are very confident that the result of the election rials will vacate several seats; and as sure as those seats are vacated, so sure will Mr. Meredith be able to carry them against all the weakening forces of Gritism.
The people of Algoma, for whose benefit the Grit organ publishes its figures, are not likely to be blinded to the facts of the

A REW QUESTIONS TO BE AN-SWERED

THE changes of base attempted by the Grit party is an unhappy one. In the first place, it involves the utter abandonment of the award; in the second, it stultifies Mr. Mowar ; and in the third, it surrenders the whole of Ontario's case. Let us make this clear by interrogation. 1. If the boundaries of Ontario, as nobody

disnutes are conterminous with those of Upper Canada, what are those boundaries? Is Mr. Mills right or Mr. Mowar, or can anybody settle them at will who chooses ?

2. If Ontario was always in possession of the disputed territory, what was the use of submitting the matter to arbitration? The whole question having been cleared up long ago, why have re-opened it in 1876?

1876?
3. When Mr. Mowar arged his Ottawa leader to sanction the award in advance, why did he do so, if the award could not tter the position of the case?
4. If the Ontario Government were so

ent as to the provincial boundaries as it now pretends to be, why solicit au-thority to take possession until further ad-

5. If the only boundary to the west was that defined by the award—at least the only true one—then what becomes of Mr. Mowar's contention that it was not the true one? Where is the legal boundary anyway? Who has fixed it and authoritatively defined its whereabouts?

6. If, as Mr. Mills contends, the On-

of that approval expressly admitted by the Ontario Legislature, the award is a dead letter, and there is no use in arguing

& If the arbitrators were entrusted with a asi-authority to ascertain the northern ad western boundaries of the province, why did they, on the testimony of Sir Francis Hincks, fail to do it? It is confessed that thay could ascertain no western or northern limit. What then is the use of 9. Let us ask finally, what are the

northern and western boundaries of this province, Mr. Mr.Ls', Mr. Mowar's, or the arbitrators? They all differ; which is the correct one, and how shall Ontario know precisely what she has always possessed and owned ? At this moment the problem is sufficiently puzzling, even on the Grit supposition; and the party de-cline to allow any "competent authority "to solve the difficulty."

"to solve the difficulty."

These are a few questions tentatively submitted; they are simple, and should not perplex the scholat. At the next stage of his development, some tougher ones will appear in the catechism. It is well, if possible, to temper the wind to the

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS. THE time has arrived when it is neces sary to take one side or the other upon the ational question. Party has no conern in the matter, and should be left out of account on both sides. For ourselves we are not prepared to claim that a Liberal-Conservative Government would be more free from the temptation to use political op-portunities than that which it has succeeded. The party system is inevitable; it is

necessary adjunct to representative institutions, and all attempts to get rid of it are vain, as well as profitless. Good men, as well as bad ones, will associate for the prosecution of good or bad objects, as the case may be. Combination in politics is

But there is no reason why partizanship should be permitted to intrude in some spheres of action. It is not allowed to intermeddle with men's views of religion, of science, or of art. The entire domain of culture is, or ought to be, confessedly neutral ground. And of all the departents under State control, surely that of public instruction ought to be preserved from any suspicion of political bias. We are firmly convinced that without a complete divorce between party and the edu cational system, no satisfactory condition of affairs can be attained. In this most important of public concerns, it is of no moment which party happens to be in office. We protest against either Mr. Meredith, or Mr. Mowat, or any Minister whatever being made subject to the temptation of using our Department of

Public Instruction as a political engine.

Those who have had any experience in public affairs will readily confess that, in the most important of our common interests, there ought to be no partisanship For our own part, we would trust no fac-tion with the control of popular education, distrusting all party management of it by our friends, as well as by our opponents. Human nature is much the same every where, by what party label soever it be dis tinguished; and because we cannot trust party with educational interests, there ought to be an immediate separation be-tween them both. We speak feelingly, because we feel strongly upon the subject. Repudiating all partisan bias, it is only necessary to put the matter plainly.

Against any further continuance of the political control over our schools THE Mail will protest, no matter who may be in office, Reform or Conservative. The pres ent system has been tried and found wanting, we shall not say because its ad-ministrators were worse than others would have been. The fault is inherent in the system, and can be only cured by a return to non-partizanship. The education of our children is too sacred a matter to be trifled with. To them society ewes a duty it cannot ignore with impunity, because the next generation will call it to account, The system under which Ontario has vorked for some years has obviously failed to meet public expectation. It is not necessary to lay the responsibility for this failure upon anybody. The fact is clear to everyone who has had, from duty or public interest, occasion to observe it. It is not a part of our duty to suggest an alternaa part of our duty to suggest an alternative, but it clearly lies in a return to the Council of Public Instruction—a body so constituted as to be beyond the suspicion of party bias. So then whoever may be in, or out, of office, the people will feel a well-founded configuration of the property of the people will feel a well-founded configuration. tration. It is our hope that the teachers of Ontario will declare their views ets of Chiario will declare their views distinctly in favour of this necessary reform. They know well the evils attending the existing regime, and should boldly protest against its continuance. In this matter we speak to them without regard to party, since Reformers, as well as Conservatives are virtually concerned in the vatives, are virtually concerned in the much needed change. To their earnest

onsideration we commend the subject.

MR. MOWATS RESPONSIBILITY. Northing could be more absurd than the ggestion of some of our contemporarie that Mr. Mowar did not know of the contemplated move on Rat Portage, and that Mr. Hardy is the person responsible. Mr. Mowar was no doubt fully aware of all that was to be done in the premises. We have reason to believe that the steps were taken by the advice of Mr. Mowar, given before he left for England, and enforced by him since that time. It might suit Mr. Mowar very well to come home and repudiate the outrage, dismiss Mr. HARDY, and aet like a reasonable being entrusted with the discharge of grave responsibilities. But this refuge from the consequences of mistake must not be allowed Mr. Mowar. Mr. HARDY would never have dared to run so grave a risk, as the invasion of Rai Portage must necessarily be, without the direct and repeated orders of his chief, and the united opinion of the Local Cabinet. Mr. Mowar, as the Premier, is primarily and personally responsible for his orders. It was intended for his benefit. If, instead of doing him good it has wrought him evil, this is not the first me that the engineer has been "hoist with his own petard."

Mr. Mowar has acted very badly, person 5. If the only boundary to the west was that defined by the award—at least the only true one—then what becomes of Mr. Mowar's contention that it was not the true one? Where is the legal boundary and very objectionable kind. He concealed from the public for months the fact that he was, in 1881, negotiating with Sir John Macdonals, why hat seize Manitola be didn't You have as much right to make the one seizure as that other already attempted.

7. Again, if, as the defenders appear inclined, they fall back upon the award, how are they going to implement it with—

the interim government of the disputed teritory was made to him; and since Sir OHN MACDONALD'S statement on that coint was published, he and his organs re never dared to say a word about the falsehood. He has been coquetting these three years with the plan of a new arbitration, or a fresh reference; yet before going to England he planned the seizure of the

Mr. Mowar is the person directly respondent sible for all these recent scandalous proceedings. The HARDYS and PARDERS and Frances are men of straw in the matter; they are obeying the orders of Mr. Mowar. He is the only one who could plan the affair; he is the only one who can make a show of defending it. He is the man mainly responsible to the people of Ontario for having, as it were, forged their name to an illegal an invalid to an illegal, an impolitic, and an immo-ral proceeding, which they will on the first possible occasion repudiate. He will have to meet a new Legislature beforelong; and we judge that there are men enough in his ranks who are sufficiently independent to refuse to support him in a policy that is sure to doom the majority of those who support it to defeat at the polls.

THE EMIGRATION SCHEME.

Ws do not think it is correct, as stated in the despatches and the press, that Sir ALEXANDER GALT and Sir CHARLES TUP-PER endeavoured to secure the guarantee of the Dominion Government for the money to be used in sending out a large number of people to Canada We do not magine that the Dominion Government ever seriously entertained the idea of guaranteeingalargeamount of money that would be expended as much for the benefit of the British Government and the Pacific Railway Company as for Canada. The project, as outlined in the despatches, is one calcuated, of course, to be of great ultimate advantage to this country; and we welco t as an evidence of what the British Gov ernment is prepared to encourage, and what the Pacific Railway Company are prepared to do, to further the cause of gration to Canada.

But the project has some attendant dangers and difficulties, which statesmen will no doubt foresee and provide against, but which must be taken into account In every rush some are trampled down in every great migration of people, the weaker ones are apt to suffer or to be a cause of trouble, anxiety, and contention.

A steady, well-regulated flow of immigration, in reasonable numbers, is what would best suit the circumstances of the North-West, It is, therefore, to be hoped that the scheme will be under the stricte ontrol, and that the very smallest margin will be left for failures of individuals get comfortably settled. In case of a rush this could not be provided for. No doubt the men engaged in the affair will see to it that the strictest control is exercised over the coming emigration.

THE BASIS OF SOCIETY.

It may be taken for granted, we presume, that no social life can exist without ecognized morality. Now ethical maxms of necessity pre-suppose an intelligent acknowledgment of them, and a power of will adequate to their carrying-out in daily life. If this one be wanting the being ceases to be responsible, because he is irrational; if the latter then he must be held morally unaccountable. Knowledge and will being denied to men there can be no responsibility. The entire theory of our criminal law rests upon the assumption that man possesses the power of deciding "I for one am of opinion that this case is power of decid between good and evil courses; were therwise punishment could

In other words, human beings have will for the exercise of which they must render account, or they are mere autonata, originating in evolutionary mechan ism, developed through heredity and working through predetermined causes. If this oe all true, the reconstruction of society i nade inevitable if the latter alternative be adopted. What men, by their consti-tution, cannot help, they have no right to suffer punishment for; once deny volition, and you destroy all responsibility. Between impunity and chastisement ffences against society there is no choice : and there can be no pretext for inflic the latter, unless the accused had the power of selection as between crime and

If men are so constituted that they powerless either for good or evil; if they drift with wind and tide, powerless and inapable of resistance, then no human law has a right to punish them. They are themselves victims, and cannot help their predestined condition. They have been made what they are, and cannot help themelves. Admitting that theory, there is an and to social existence. Men are, and must remain, the savages we are told they were in centuries gone by. There is an end to morality, and society must cease to exist. Why ? it may be asked. The re-sponse is that with the denial of account-ability perishes the theory of moral obliga-

ion. Either there is a power of choice im planted in humanity or there is not. If of things, then there is no room for morality. If the true that physical necessity governs all, there is no room for human freedom, and with it dies all renuman freedom, and with it dies all responsibility. Disguise the new, or rather regarnished, dogma as you may, it means the utter disorganization of society. Should materialistic science again flourish as it did during a brief space a hundred years ago, its fatal results would reveal themselves with more mpressive vividness. Then there finsh; our generation may witness the stroke of the gunner. Let it not be said that these fears are groundless. Certainly there is nothing new in the nonsense daily promulgated by the preachers of a meta-physical school which adjures metaphysics. There are philosophers who repudiate philosophy, theorists who rely on facts exciusively, weavers of spiders' webs on a And surely not REMBRANDT's pencil ever limned so gloomy a picture. If it be true that humanity floats upon a fateful stream

resistless as Niagara, then there must be in end to all purposive efforts on its behalf. an end to an purposive chorts on its benair. Supposing the new creed to be true, there can be hope or help for the race, because there can be without it no volition. It is all drift, without aim or conscious design. such is the theory of modern science. contends that the soul is a figment he imagination ; that chance has made us. and not we ourselves; that there is no God, and that immortality is a dream. With such a creed was not Pops justified in penning the words which conclude the Dunciad:—

"Philosophy, that leaned on heaven before, Shrinks to her second cause, and is no more, Physics of metaphysics begs defence, and metaphysics calls for aid in sense. See mystery to mathematics fly I In vain they gaze, turn giddy, rave, and die. Religion, blushing, veils her sacred fires, And unawares morality expires." Nor is it morality alone that sta

Philosophy, that leaned on heaven before

Whatever the new philoso may assert to the contrary, the founda-tions of society do not rest on the idle logic of expedience. The basis of right, ogic of expedience. The basis of right, of order, and progress, has been laid by intelligent Will which made the universe guides human destiny. There is no floating law or chances within it. What He has wisely determined will shape all that is to follow. Wise in His omniscience, He is beneficent towards all His recatures. The Judge of all the earth will do right, and inasmuch as the order of society can have no basis but in His hands, so it cannot subsist save by His Providence. Utilitarian theories did not make the order of civil-

have none to offer them which can stand the test of examination. Without some measure of volition there can be no ethical merit or demerit. Whatsoever depends on antecedents beyond control must remain beyond the region of human will; and if the scientific theory be sound, there can be no sure foundation for moral obligation, and consequently none for social duties. By surrendering the one stronghold, the scientists have cut the ground from beneath the entire social fabric. There can be no society without commanding morality; there can without commanding morality; there can be no ground of ethical obligation save a reference to that Divine authority which declares that "every one of us must give "account of himself to God." The automatic theory, on the contrary, absolves man from responsibility either to human or Divine law. How long can the social state rest on that volcanic foundation?

ANOTHER DISASTROUS EFFORT. Our morning contemporary has made three attempts to begin a series of "religious" articles. The first attempt ended in a proclamation of scientific defiance of religion. The second resulted in the propagandism of political hypocrisy. And the third, made on Saturday last, appears to be intended as the beginning of an argument to prove that scepticism is stronger than faith and mere consonant with a progressive nine teenth century. This may be a wrong notion of ours, for the organ's article was

awfully and even terrifically mixed. offer the following as a specimen :-"But while all this is beyond reasonable contradiction, it would be quite wide of the mark to affirm that in these days scepticism mark to affirm that in these days acepticism is not very widely spread, or that its influence is not telling unfavourably upon the activities of the Church, both by direct assaults from without, and through the enfeebled energies and half-hearted, all but unexpressed dubiety that are too often to be met with among not a few—who still try to persuade themselves that they have not parted commany with Christianity either in mark of company with Christianity, either in name o

Beautiful I isn't it 7 So clear and limpid so full of lucidity a se scothing to the excited soul; and so convincing to the perturbed intellect! It reminds us of the story we quoted from Rev. Paxton Hood's

"I for one am of opinion that this case is founded on the fundamental basis of a quadrilateral centract, of which the four sides are agalutingled by adhesion." "After that," said Jeffrey, "I think we had better go home." And after the Grit organ's third attempt at

setting up as a champion of Christianity in language such as we have quoted, w had better drop the organ incontinently. Let us, however, quote once more; gave the concluding sentences contain its weighty advice to "the Christian

Church" as follows :--"To ignore its presence (the presence of, we presume, the "all but unexpressed dubiety") will not destroy its potency; to despise its unreasonableness will not dissipate its influence; to upbraid its victims will do little to set them free; to question its existence is only to give it freedom to work its will while to despair of its conquest is only at one to confess its reality and proclaim its just fication."

Sweet, isn't it? So like Macaulay—(Mark Twain, or Martin F. Tupper, WALT WHITMAN! So practical just the thing for the occasion! But i the blamed thing (we must be pardoned for our levity in treating so solemn a subject) nor "despise" it; nor upbraid it; nor "question" its existence—what in thunder (we must be pardoned this thunder (we must be pardoned this language on such an occasion) is the Christian Church going to do? Will the organ explain? Its attempts to set up as a champion of Christianity are remarkable failures. You must know "I "have set up as a wit" said a young parson to Rev. Sydney Smith. "You had "better set down again" was the reply. Our contemporary will be good enough to take a back seat—and keep it.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN EUROPE.

THE French Republic is serving at least one useful purpose in Europe. So long as it continues to hold power, it must con tinue to repress the social democracy which is its own logical outcrop. And so long will legitimate authority everywhere find good republican authority for judicious and necessary repressive measures. Since 1848 the Social Democrats have been a pretty active body; but so far they have not succeeded in "establishing" themselves anywhere, though they have been the cause of much mischief. They were one of the main causes of the overthrow of "the Monarchy of July" by forcing the abdication and flight of the King of France. And hardly had the provisional government been formed when it had to repress the turbu-lent allies that had aided in its establishment. The coup d'etat suppressed the Republicans and the Radicals too; and for many years the Socia ists, so far as France was concerned, had few opportunities to exhibit their strength. When the empire was shattered, the social democracy, after a temporary submission to the necessities of organization in war, exhibited itself in the commune; and its work was done in the destruction of buildings and monu-ments sacred to civil order and traditional ational glory. The first duty of "the Re "public" was to smother its allies again. It has been engaged in smothering them ever since. And, as we have said, must consince. And, as we have said, must continue to suppress them or be overthrown.
Since the unification of the German Empire the great Prince of "Blood and Iron" has had one continued and, so far, successful struggle with the Socialistic element.

They have opposed his measu military consolidation. They have op-posed his fiscal policy. They joined him in his contest with the Papal nuthority; but he has had at last to seek the alliance of the Papal. of the Papal representatives to suppress his troublesome quondam allies. But their power in the German Parliament, in their power in the German Parliament, in the press, and among the people, is most formidable, and probably Germany has more to fear from their organized activity than any other European state. The death of BISMARCK would probably encourage them to very active propagandism. Their them to very active propagandism. The platform comprises universal suffrage both sexes, with secret and compulse voting; direct legislation by the peop all education free; popular voting on or peace; and total separation Church and State—which in their int

theories did not make the order of civilization, neither can, they preserve or perpetuate it. They may affect to exclude Gop from the universe he has made and governs; but only scientific folly can hope to succeed in the attempt.

One thing, at all events, should be evident to the materialists, that the basis of society reposes on morality, and that they have none to offer them which can stand the test of examination. Without some measure of volition there can be no ethical which the test of examination. Without some measure of volition there can be no ethical which the state of examination. Without some measure of volition there can be no ethical which the state of examination. Without some days the encountered even which in their intention means the probable suppression of religion altogether. They have obenly proclaimed their sympathy with the Nihilistic movement in Russia. And they elect a dozen of representatives to the German Parliament, besides controlling very materially the election of many others. Under these circumstances it is obvious that they are a danger to Germany which must some day be encountered even which must some day be encountered even by those who may succeed in overthrowin

There is nothing new in socialism of one kind or another. It was part of the polity of ancient States; even in the dim history of Indian laws it is traceable. Socialistic doctrines moved in a degree the minds of many of those who made the Commonwealth of Orderwell. They had their effect in the making of the American Republic. They were made popular in France by the meritsicious genius of Rousseau. They animated the policy of those who made the, revolution of 1798, even against the wishes of the Republicans. But in the Commune of 1871, with its murder, arson, and robbery. Socialism had its first opportunity of unlimited power. How it acted we know. Its history affords us some reply to those who defend an agnostic propagand to those who defend an agnostic propagandism by telling us that we have yetno idea of how an agnostic nation or organization would work. We have seen its last and most finished product once in action; and no one has any wish to see it in action

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A correspondent suggests, in a letter published this morning, that a meeting of textile operatives and manufacturers should be held during the coming exhibition, as a feature of the fair. The idea is one very well worth considering, and we invite the attention of

Since Mr. Greenway was convicted of having grossly violated the truth during the last session of the Local Legislature, some of the Grit papers out West are expressing want of confidence in him. This is unnecessary delicacy. If Mr. Greenway will come down here, Mr. Hardy will "hug" him, and Mr. Mowat will resign in his favour.

The election of Hen. J. F. Stairs for Halifax, unopposed, to support Sir John Macdonald, is likely to be followed by the election of a supporter of the Government in Lumenburgh, N.S., the sitting member, who succeeded by a fluke, having been unseated. In this way the good work done by Mr. Biake in his memourable eastern tour is being

There is something significant in the fact that when Miss Kenealy applied for admission to the biology betures of Professor Hux. ley, at South Kensington, all the male students objected. The significance is emphasized by the fact that having persevered and gained her point at the examination which closed the course, Miss Kenealy carried off the honours from two hundred and fifty male competitors.

The old subject of the advantage of a railvay through the Euphrates valley was revived recently in the House of Lords. Lord Lamington argued that such a line would be a most valuable thing for England to control, even if canals through the 1sthmus of Suez were multiplied indefinitely. This question of uniting the Indian ocean with the Mediterranean is acknowledged now to be of yital importance, though the Liberals were less inclined to see its value when advocated by the late Lord Beaconsfield.

We must protest against being held responsible for the indelicate names (such as Bull Pup," "The Slugger," &c.) applied to the high-toned special constables of the Mowat Government. The names were con-ferred by fame, and the persons would not be recognizable under any other titles. We are for giving every man his own, even his nickname; but in this case we are not responsi-ble for the alleged outrage on the teelings of persons who are no doubt merely younger sons of the British aristocracy out on their travels.

Our morning contemporary, on Saturday, in an article on the "South-Eastern railway trouble," has the following :-

"This may be quite untrue, but the public may be inclined to ask what would be the position of the Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, if this were true, and if it were South-Eastern, which must be sacrificed it the road be not sold for much more than the amount of its indebtedness.' In reply to this rubbish we are authorized by

Mr. A. B. Chaffee, the secretary-treasurer of the railway, to say that Mr. Pope has not, and never had, any interest whatever in the stock or affairs of that company. All the stuff talked in the Grit organ as to Mr. Pope's position is therefore impertment and untrue.

ation, fate, and strange intelligence-was fished out of the river Plym, near Plymouth. England, which contained a curious final message from a man, once glorying in the name of Samuel Jones. His lines might go down to posterity with "the very false gallop of verses" with which Orlando hung the trees of Arden. Says the message :-- "I loved one and she loved not me. What is the use of loving? None." The only value the use of loving? None." The only value we see in this damp message from the deep is that it flatly contradicts Resalind's assertion that " men have died from time to time, and worms have eaten them, but not for love."

In referring to the two addresses presented to Lord Lansdowne by Liberal associations, congratulating him upon his appointment as Governor-General of Canada, the Canadian Gazette makes the following pertinent remarks :- The makes the following pertinent remarks:—The short reply which his Lordship made ought to be sufficient to show that he will go to the Dominion with the right aims before him. Whilst expressing doubts as to his capacity for the post, Lord Lansdowne declared that he should proceed to Canada determined to do his best to maintain those ties of loyalty and attachment which bound the colonies to the Mother Country, and which he believed were stronger between no colony and the Mother Country than in that over which he should have the honour to preside.

he covered the same distance in five days, and in a few short weeks, will be able to make it in forty-eight hours. Soon the Rockies will be crossed, and the sister province of British Columbia be made easily

To most people marriage is a very serious thing, but some members of the theatrical profession can assume and disavow the re ponsibility with the ease of drawing on or sponsibility with the case of drawing on or discarding an old glove. Very recently Mr. Osmond Searle had his wife taken away from him by a judge who expressed his contempt for the actor's conduct in as plain terms as possible. But the decree had hardly been pronounced before he was married to Miss Conway, who had just acquired her divorce from Levy, the cornetist. This entrance into the most serious responsibilities with the case with which an accomplished actor assumes the toga of a Brutus, or the cap and bells of a Touchstone, is only equalled by the case with which an exit is made through the Divorce Court, and both are alike discreditable to the henourable profession of an actor.

The Montreal Gazette in a learned article, n which our national want of an emblem is pointed out at length, suggests "that the Union shield should be a plain white ground, semee with golden fleur-de-lis. Upon this should be a single red lion passant. This simple device would condense into one emblem the main facts of our political history. Our present shield has no supporters. These are usually found upon important armorial bearings, when they are drawn in full detail. For these the moose and the bison might well be taken to typify the Western prairie land and the Eastern Provinces, and they would make expressive and picturesque supporters. The crest is a more difficult point; it might be a lion's head crowned. This would repeat the monarchical idea expressed by the red lion taken from the British shield." Union shield should be a plain white ground.

In view of Mr. Gladstone's appounced deermination to give up the occupation of Egypt in a short time, the following from the Times' Alexandria correspondent, showing that such a policy is improbable, is interest-

ing:—
'I was accused of exaggeration when I stated, three years ago, that the military movement, unless taken in hand at once, would give us errous trouble. I anticipate a similar reply when I state that unless England be prepared to accept the consequences of the responsibilities which she has incurred, by taking the absolute control of every department in the administration, she will have to deal with a popular feeling, easily repressed, thesed, if she choose to rely on force, but infinitely more serious than that aroused by Arabi. For it would fatally prejudice all our endeavours to grant liberal rule and destroy confidence in our administrative ability atroy confidence in our administrative ability and in the bona fide nature of our efforts to improve the condition of the fellah.

The departure of the Grit party from its Comperance Pledge is a most melancholy event in the history of Gritism. Of course the Temperance Pledge was never kept, from the moment of taking; but the mischief is that the breach of it has been "found out." The following scene in a recently published novel in the United States gives some idea of

the present Grit position :-"Let me alone, Sarah," said he of bibu-ous taste, hilarious enough to be for once

independent.

"But," stammered the poor woman, terly dismayed, "your temperance pledge

"To your very good health, Commodor answered the demented man; "here goes !"
tossing dewn the third glass. "You see
how it is, Commodore—the o-ret-i-osl-ly, I'm
tem per rance, but—practic-tt-cally, I imbibe!"

is favoured are frequently vague to a per plexing degree. The other day it was announced that Sir John Lubbock boasted in a speech in the House of Commons that cience had achieved a victory in inducing many persons in Birmingham to "change their washing day." Heretofore the practice of a more general ablution on Sunday than on week days, and the donning of a clean shirt, has had a connection, sometimes hereditary and remote, with church going, and if a change has been accomplished in this direction, the victory can be only regarded as sucif by those who believe in science to the exclusion of religion. If on the other hand the change refers to altering the timehonoured custom of washing the family linen on Monday, we are lost in wondermen as to where the scientific victory comes in, and can only patiently wait till a fuller re-port of Sir John Lubbock's speech comes by

The credulity of mankind is being con stantly illustrated by the operations of banco steerers and confidence men in all the great centres of civilization and intelligence. An nstance just reported from London is to the point. A distinguished resident of Cairo arrived in the English capital, and while walking down Regent street he was accosted by a well dressed Englishman, and a conversation in French cusued. As they were chatting a third gentleman came along and joined the party. The conversation turned upon the cholera, and one of the Englishmen stated the cholera, and one of the Englishmen stated his desire to subscribe £1,000 on behalf of the sufferers, and was looking for some Egyptian merchant to whom he could entrust the money with the assurance that an intelligent use would be made of it. The Carrene merchant offered his services, and placed a deposit of £75 in the hands of the benevolent Englishman, which was to be returned as soon as the chance acquaintance could be identified. Unhappy child of the credulous East! The deposit has not been returned nor has the English swindler been seen or heard of since.

The Grit organ has published of late a good deal of special correspondence defending the reputation of the persons with the singular nick-names, who were the special constables of the Mowat Government. It may be all true, and the singular persons in ques-tion may be really gentlemen of the highest culture—"high-toned Christian gentlemen" as Guiteau used to say. But we submit the following expression of opinion from the Rat Portage Progress, which has not taken sides in the dispute, as some evidence that these sons are really no better than they ought The least said about the Ontario police

the better for the town, as its members are not composed of the best Christians in the world, and in every day garb bear a striking world, and in every day garb bear a striking likeness, with a few exceptions, to an army of tramps. The proceedings in police circles in this vicinity for the past few years have been more or less a huge burlesque, but so long as no real injury resulted it was overlooked; but when a man is deprived of his liberty without any just cause or provocation, it is time to look at the matter seriously. The arrest of McMurphy and Ridecut can be characterized as nothing but a piece of high-handed bluff, and it is to be hoped the victims of the arrest will "see the thing through."

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Charles Garrett and his assistant wrote 8,000 letters during the year of presidency of the Wasteyan Conference. A layman at Kingston, Ont., has intimated his intention to bequeath \$10,000 to the superannuation fund of the Methodist Church. Bishop Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been visiting Norway and Sweden, in connection with church matters, The total union vote in the Methodist Epis-copal Church in all the conferences now stands, 16s. In favour, 135; against, 22;

The Bishop of Gloucester, who is editing the "Old Testament Commentary," has asked the Rev. W. B. Pope, D.D., to write upon Ezra and Nehemiah.

A union camp meeting, embracing all the branches of the Methodist Church in Canada, is to be held at Elsmore, between Unionville and Agincourt, September 14th.

A Free Church minister, Rev. Alex. Bisset, has left the Free Church and become a Baptist. He was immersed at Aberdeen recently in the presence of a large number of people.

I Rev. Father P. J.: Riordin 3 of Chicago, who was just been appointed coadjutor to the Bisbop of California, is said to be the youngest Roman Catholic Bishop in the world. He is 38 years old. orld. He is 38 years old.

The Detroit Ministerial Union, compose f ministers of all denominations, has decided y a vote of 23 to 1 that belief in the Apostles' Creed is not sufficient as a declaration of faith upon which to admit members.

The new scheme for providing high-class Church of England schools is being warmly supported. Shares to the extent of \$21,500 have been taken up, the Arbhbishop of Canterbury's name being down for £1,000. Bishop Kavanaugh, of the Methodist Church South, aged eighty-two, and his

brother, aged eighty years, were in a pulpit together in Kentucky on a recent Sunday. The bishop preached in the morning, and the loctor at night.

At the Free Thinkers' convention to be held at Rochester, N.Y., Evangelical Christianity will be represented by the Rev. Thomas Mitchell, of Brooklyn, who is indorsed by the Rev. Dr. Burchard and Rev. J. O. Peck.

There has been a decrease in the income of all the funds of the Scottish Episcopal Church in the financial year just ended—nearly £300 less for the clergy, nearly £200 less for the Theological hall, and upwards of £600 less for foreign missions.

oreign missions. The conference of the Methodist Free Church meets this year at Rochdale. It is proposed to raise £25,000 by way of commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Wesleyan Methodist Association and the

Wesleyan Reformers. Rev. Mr. Pascoe, ex-president of the Bible Christian Conference, has gone to England to attend the Bible Christian Conterence, which opened on the 25th ult., at Exeter. His special mission is to complete the negotiations grant-ing the Canadian B. C. Church permission to enter the Union.

Mr. T. B. Smithies, the originator, proprietor, and editor of the British Workman and the Band of Hope Keview, and some other illustrated periodicals, recently died. He was a member of the Wesleyan Church, but was greatly beloved by members of all deions of Christians. The list of ministerial resignations in the

English Wesleyan Conference is unusually large. One has been influenced by the rationalism of the day, and two others bave been touched by High Church views. Several young men have resigned because the pros-pect of employment is uncertain. The memorial tablet to Rev. George Mac-

The memorial tablet to Rev. George Macdougall was placed in position in the Methodisrelured at Edmonton lately. It is plain,
of white marble, set on black slate. The inscription is in English and Cree. It reads:
"'Let not your hearts be troubled.' In
memory of Reverend George McDougall.
'I am the resurrection and the life.'"

Rev. LeRoy Hooker, of Kingston, in a
letter to the Christian Guardian, says:—"The
readers of the Guardian will be glad to learn
that a wealthy member of my church, whose

name I am not at liberty to mention, has just provided in his will that a legacy of \$10,000 shall be paid to the Superannuation Fund of our Church upon his decease." At a meeting of the convention of the

Protestant Episcopal church, at Swanes, Tenn., last week, thirteen Southern States being represented, it was resolved that the general convention of the Church be memoof coloured men desiring to enter the minis-try of this Church, and that all coloured ministers of the Church have equal powers in all Church councils. The Rev. W. P. Paxton, superintendent of

the South-west Department of the American Sunday School Union, has prepared a report of seventeen years' work. Schools organized in that time, 4,320: schools aided, 7,493, with over 400,000 pupils. These schools have received 34,533 Bibles and Testaments. and have purchased books and papers to the value of \$52,485. The expenses of the department for the entire period of seventee ears have been \$118,813. Professor Philip Schaff says that the Old Testament is still in the hands of the Ameri

an revisers, who are preparing the American appendix; that is, selecting from all their readings and renderings which the British revisers have rejected those which they deem worth laying before the pub ic for final decisi n. The Revised Old Testament will probably be published before next spring. Then the convocation of Canterbury, which origin-ated the movement, will subject it to official

ated the movement, will subject it to official judgment.

From the report of the Synod of the Diocese of Saskatchewan it appears that there are sixteen clergy on the list in the Diocese, besides the Bishop. There are also ten catechists and schoolmasters employed, the total number of mission stations being twentynine. Of the clergy six are maintained by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, eight by the Church Missionary Society, and two by private contributions. The investment for the Bishopric fund is \$50,000. For Emmanuel College there has been raised \$20,000, of which \$12,500 was spent on the College buildings, \$2,500 invested for the endowment of a Professorship cf. Divinity, leaving the balance to be applied to carrying on the College work. Among the students of Durham University

(England) who recently obtained their M.A. degree was a young Welshman, whose success shows what excellent material is to be cess shows what excellent material is to be found in Wales for higher education. Five years ago a young quarryman at Bethesda who hardly knew a word of English, and had who hardly knew a word of English, and had not even received the rudiments of learning, left the quarry for the study. Aided by a sister and brother, he qualified himself in six months to enter the Grammar School at Clynog, where he stayed a year, thence pass-ing to St. Bee's College. Eighteen months ago he was ordained a deacon by the Arch-bishop of York, and last Christmas he took priest's orders. In five short years an unlettered Welch quarryman has been transformed into an Episcopal clergyman and a University graduate.

For many years the late Mr. Edward Miall, of the Nonconformist, as the mouth-piece of the Liberation Society, brought forward annually in Parliament a motion for the dis-establishment of the Church of England. Since his death the matter has not been and attachment which bound the colonies to the Mother Country, and which he believed were stronger between no colony and the Mother Country than in that over which he should have the honour to preside.

"The rapidity with which the Canadian Pacific railroad is spanning the continent and annihilating distance," says the Winniped Sum, "is shown in a remarkably clear manner in the experience of Rev. John McDougall, the well-known Methodist missionary, whose mission is at Morley, at the foot of the Rockies. Until railroad construction was commenced, it took the missionary nearly two months to make the trip from Winniped stement.

The special country and Ridecut can be characterized as nothing but a piece of high handed bluff, and it is to be hoped the victims of the arrest will "see the thing through." If Ontario wants to take possession, let het do it legally, and not turn loose a hungry army to make more disturbance than they quell."

A Western exchange discounts current fish stories by telling an old hunter's curious and that the matter has not been obtained to he dealwith the mission state of the McMurphy and Ridecut can be characterized as nothing but a piece of high handed bluff, and it is to be hoped the victims of the arrest will "see the thing through."

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A Western exchange discounts current fish stories by telling an old hunter's curious experience. He was looking at his traps along a stream, when he espied an old muskrat on the bank. Raising his gun he fired, and then jumped down to keep the rain through."

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A Western exchange discounts current fish the well-known Methodist missionary, whose mission is at Morley, at the foot of the Rockies. Until rai FROM RAT PORT

Mowat's Organizers Sec Work on Their Pl

Citizens Kept in Profound Ignor posal for Incorporation Carri Disorder,

From Our Own Correspond BAT PORTAGE, Aug. 9.—Since toba authorities arrested the rin the mob which broke open their showed that she was determined to showed that sne was developed, the her authority in this place, the again been very orderly. Mowat have, however, busied themselv tempt to form Rat Portage into a n tempt to form Kat Portage into a munder the Ontario statutes. The S Magistrate for that province, Lyon, a brother of the Grit ca Algoma, prepared a petition askin his official capacity to call a pub of the citizens of the town to consivisability of executing the locality. visability of erecting the locality 1 cipality. Capt. Burden, of Mowar peddled the petition round, and t of the faithful here signed it, its o kept a secret until within the las when all the available Ontario each a copy of the petition, and ev boy in the town that they thought it was approached. It is claimed one hundred and sixty-two names to it when handed to the Stipend trate. It is certain, however, th the townspeople who have the la ests at stake were never asked to cause the gang well knew that th

A PROMPT REFUSAL. A large proportion of the petit not a dollar invested in the tow even householders or residents though not favouring Mowat's wished the subject discussed at meeting. The petition was presen Lyon, who issued a few small ha en minutes after eleven o'clock morning, calling a meeting for the ing at half-past seven o'clock, in Court-house. The Winnipeg Free informed of the time and place of informed of the time and place of two days before, though the cit were the most concerned, were to ignorance of it if possible. Fortun are fully alive to the methods of are fully alive to the methods of carpet-baggers, and the supporter were quickly apprised of the affathetime of issuing the notices uning. At the hour appointed the was filled to the door, there be three hundred present. The stathe stipendiary magistrate calling meeting the power to name the Mr. Lyon salested Mr. Erank meeting the power to name the Mr. Lyon selected Mr. Frank J Clerk of the Ontario Division Cou side, and then explained his object the citizens together. He had no down than Mr. Malcolm McKe Portage Chief of Police, asked whe lie meeting had not the right to a own chairman, and there were crither oom for a chairman. This w Mr. McKenzie then challenged the to the petition as not bona fide he and freeholders, and that it had fully circulated so as to obtain the business men of the place. ASSUMED INJURED INNOCEN

tried to make it appear that the corporating the place into a munic been started by the citizens, the p culated by the citizens for signatu ditizens were there to take action. attzens were there to take action.
not deny, however, that he wrot
tion. Mr. McKenzie then moved
tion that as the townspeople die
sufficient time to consider the qu
meeting adjourn for ten days. The
their commenced to speak against to
when he was called to order ami
deal of confusion. Mr. James
barrister, then addressed the meet
port of the motion to adjourn port of the motion to adjourn, po clearly the undesirability for orga municipality proposed, as the already been incorporated some Manitoba. Calls for the mot all parts of the room, still the cin fused to put it, and it was withe motion was read from the chair ma W. H. Menzies, seconded by Mr. T lay, that the locality be erected in cipality. The mover and seconde peatedly called for, but were eith sent or had left in disgust. It was ed that there was no motion, as t and seconder were not press Lyon explained that if thirty resid holders or householders voted for t that it would be sufficient to organize as proposed, after which was made by the chairman to shut those in favour of it to come forwar platform on the right. Mr. E. M. ustice of the Peace for Manitoba, the floor immediately after Mr. insisted upon being heard in opposi-motion. He referred to an attempt been made nearly three years pre incorporate under the Ontario state the matter had been carried throug little opposition, and the boundarie toba had not been extended to inc place, and then the Mowat Govern refused to recognize the reeve and elected. He asked why there appears on much anxiety now to incorporate when it was well known that such would cause disturbance, as the already formed into a municipal Manitoba, which was doing good sidering the difficulties it with. Another attempt was made discussion amidst much confusion, Jas. Weidman, Registrar of Deeds for claimed the floor, and would not be He asked what guarantee the cit that if the municipality were formed be carried out, and dwelt strongly of THE INJUSTICE AND THE WE

it would be for thirty men out of hundred resident householders holders to force upon the tewn an in holders to force upon the tewn an in which would meet with the stronger opposition. The discussion was con Capt. H. H. Bailey, justice of the Manitoba, Messra. W. Oliver, may town, W. Matheson, and others man in the meeting had a word favour of the motion to incorpora Stipendiary Lyon, and the chairm own creation. The discussion was wholly one-sided. An amendment posed to the motion to the effect posed to the motion to the effect posed to the motion to the enect meeting pledge its support to the poration under Manitoba, and that posed municipality be not organized the confusion which arose during th the friends of the project tried to g resident freeholders and householde to the front, but failed, scarcely half ber coming forward. Mowat's ming themselves beaten, promp Brigadier-Generals Patullo and One-per-cent Rankin made a to adjourn until next Monday On being put the show of hands wone in opposition to the adjournme shairman declared the motion lost, sext moment it was whispered in his journ the meeting," which he did in our the meeting, to the commands of his superiors. left the chair there were cries of "des night " "another chairman," "oon night," "another chairman," meeting," etc. AMIDST THE EXCITEMENT

three cheers for the Queen were propresponded to heartily, when a rush were the door. Some one then called cheers for Manitoba, when the walf Ontario court-room were made to with a rousing response. One soil had the temerity to shout three comments which was recommended. Mowat, which was promptly answ tremendous volley of groans and in not a cheer. The meeting was one e excitement throughous, and the very ponderance of feeling shown in favour proved conclusively that the letermined to cleave to the spir ovince that has done so much in vil government in the past, wh onived the cold shoulder of her