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TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1883.

WARNING.

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

THE ALGOMA ELECTION.

THE Government of Ontario continue to outrage public opinion in this matter. Apart from all other irregularities, illegalities, and cabals, the person they appointed (ignoring the officer originally named) as returning officer is humbly obeying their behests. The election closed two months ago.

In defiance of law, the returning officer has as yet made no return. The why and wherefore is obvious. The determination was and is to withhold the return till after the season of navigation, in order that a usurper might hold the seat and that the corruption resorted to to carry the seat might for a time be concealed. But in this we trust they will be disappointed. The law can reach offenders. Algoma is now accessible by rail. Our Ontario judges can even reach there in winter if need requires. Intrigue, malfeasance, and corruption can be exposed. All these characterized the course of the Ontario Government and its satellites in their desperate fight for their precarious life, and we trust that the light of day may yet be thrown upon them broadly, that they may stand forth before the public in their true light—as false purists—desperate pretenders to a high-toned morality which they do not possess, and trembling sycophants to public opinion abjectly awaiting their coming doom.

LORD LORNE'S VIEWS.

IN so far as Lord LORNE's article was intended to be of use to the British Government in solving the Irish question, he is right in thinking that it will be of little use. In so far as it refers to Canadian affairs, the gist of it may be found in the following sentences:

"The whole history of the United States shows a steady tendency to increase the powers of the Federal Government. The history of Canada does the same. The Confederation Act of 1867 gave the largest powers then obtainable. Payments made to the provinces of the new Confederation (that is, subsidies given to the Provincial Governments) persuaded some of them, almost as much as did any sentiment in favour of forming a new nation, to join the Union. The experiment of Confederation has been a success, and a national feeling is rapidly rising—*the young generation being proud of their country and not of their province only.* Now, if it be granted that the tendency to strengthen the central power exists, it will be seen that it becomes a consequence of this *that no one member of a Confederation should be made strong enough to oppose with effect the Central Government, which represents a majority.* If a provincial feeling can arise which shall be stronger than the feeling of loyalty to the general Government, the civil war of 1860-64 may be repeated on Canadian soil. The balance of power represented by the equality in strength of the members of the Confederation is the best guarantee against this."

The reticence of the Grit organs on the article of Lord LORNE is significant of the chill which it has inflicted on them. From the day he landed to the day he left our shores the Grit party did their best to make a capture of Lord LORNE; and of late they had exhibited an attitude of alliance with him (without his consent) which to their deluded friends in the country may have seemed in good faith. But the very first words he writes when on the other side are words of warning against the insensate provincial policy of Mr. MOWAT and his Cabinet of firebrands. Lord LORNE is right enough in saying that the younger generation are proud of the Dominion rather than of the provinces, though not lacking proper pride in their provinces too. Mr. MOWAT will find that his hold is only temporary; he must let go.

Lord LORNE also says:

"It will be thus seen that it would be difficult for a Canadian province to propose any law, which, if vetoed by the Government at Ottawa, *would raise in the province much strong feeling against the Central Government.* The matters on which any interference can arise are small. If, for instance, local option legislation on drink be proposed at Ottawa, and resisted in any province, *it would be difficult to get up a war for whiskey.* No one province has any domestic institution which is likely to be touched by Ottawa legislators in a manner which would raise a rebellion against the national authority; and there is but little temptation for Local Governments to enact laws provocative of disallowance by the Governor-General-in-Council. Little or no margin is left for dispute; each side, the Local as well as the Dominion Government, knows the limits of its authority and respects them. Then there is always at hand the impartial friend of both, the Imperial Privy Council—not to mention the Supreme Court of Canada; and either of these may be used to fall back on as an *amicus curiæ*, whose decision can settle any dispute. So that there is little on which that guarantee of order among the people beneath one flag, namely, 'the common sense of most,' can be severely tried."

The Grit party will feel each separate sentence as a separate whip. They have failed to get up an agitation in favour of whiskey as against the Temperance Act of 1883. They have failed to excite provincial feeling against the Dominion. And the people of Ontario, like Lord LORNE, look on the agitation over "disallowance" as a mere exhibition of factious cackling, of no value at all as a political force.

IMPARTIAL CRITICISM.

Two men, the one a Reformer and the other a Conservative, have been unseated in West Middlesex for bribery by agents. Our local Grit contemporary has tackled both cases, and with its accustomed impartiality it has found the unseated Conservative very, very guilty, and the unseated Grit as innocent as a newborn babe. Mr. JOHNSTON (Conservative) we are told stood in the court a "*quasi-criminal*," but Mr. Ross (Grit), who confessed bribery in order to prevent the court from hearing all the charges against him, left the court-room with his escutcheon unsullied.

Both candidates swore that they were personally unaware of the illegalities revealed at their trials. Yet the impartial critic of the Grit organ speaks in this way regarding them:

About Mr. Ross (Grit).	*About Mr. Johnston (Conservative).*
"That Mr. Ross was aware of such proceedings, or that he was ready to compromise himself personally, in order to secure his seat, no one will for one moment believe."	"That the candidate was free from any knowledge of the systematic corruption in which his party was steeped, it is difficult to believe."

Both suffered because one man, a Reformer, bet upon the election and endeavoured to win by bribing people to vote in favour of the candidate on whose success his winnings depended. Yet the impartial critic says:

About Mr. Ross (Grit).	*About Mr. Johnston (Conservative).*
"The evidence in his case shows that one of his zealous supporters, who bet a considerable sum on the result of the election, did spend some money in what he supposed to be the interest of Mr. Ross, but there is nothing to show that Mr. Ross knew or had any cause even to suspect that this witness or anyone else was spending any money in his behalf."	"A system of betting was adopted by which all the subordinate agents might win, but could not lose. A more potent agent of corruption, and a more subtle and insidious disregard of the spirit of the bribery clauses of the statute could not well be conceived."

It seems that on behalf of both the expenses of carrying some voters to the poll were paid, so the impartial Grit critic says:

About Mr. Ross (Grit.)	*About Mr. Johnston (Conservative.)*
"There is nothing immoral in paying the cost of taking an elector to the poll."	"To characterize such conduct as that carried on by the Conservatives in West Middlesex as partially disclosed by the evidence, no judgment could be too stern, no language too severe. * * Money was used in paying the travelling expenses of voters."

Such is Grit journalism.

THE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE proposal made a short time ago by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to the Government, to avail themselves of the authority given by Act of Parliament to raise money by way of loan, by the granting of terminable annuities, has resulted in the Government acceding to it. The necessary payments having been made by the company, the arrangement was perfected at a meeting of Council specially held for that purpose on Saturday morning. The main features of the loan, as finally agreed upon after a careful study of the whole subject by the Government, acting on behalf of the people of Canada, are as follows:

The company deposit to the credit of the Finance Minister a sum sufficient to enable the Government to pay a three per cent. annuity on $65,000,000, of which $55,000,000 are stock of the company already issued, and $10,000,000 represent stock as yet unissued. The company further deposit with the Government stock certificates representing $35,000,000, being the balance of the $100,000,000 which is the total authorized stock of the company. According as any portion of this $35,000,000 of at present unissued stock is sold by the company, the Government will part with the certificates representing the sale on receipt of such an amount of money as will be sufficient to provide the Finance Minister with the funds requisite to pay the annuity of three per cent. during the period for which the annuity runs. Thus, if the company dispose on the 1st of September of next year of $10,000,000 of the unissued $35,000,000 of stock, the amount they must pay to the Finance Minister will be the sum required to put him in funds to pay three per cent. a year on the $10,000,000 during a period of nine years. In other words the annuity is terminable in ten years, that is, on the 17th August, 1893, no matter at what time the remainder of the stock certificates now deposited with the Government is sold by the company.

The Montreal Bank has been appointed trustee, and to that institution the Government will pay the annuities or dividends semi-annually on 17th February and 17th August in each year, the bank undertaking to pay them to the shareholders without expense to the Dominion Treasury. Nine millions of dollars were deposited with the Government on Friday, and the arrangement is that the balance is to be paid and secured by the 1st February next.

Without having before them the final terms, the Grit papers have been making a furious but ineffectual onslaught on the whole arrangement, partly with the object of damaging the Government and partly with the object of lowering the stock. There has been some ignorance, as well as malice, in the criticism to which the arrangement has been subjected. The Opposition have not been even commonly well informed. They have been treating this terminable annuity loan as wanted solely for the conversion of the five per cents due in 1885 into four per cents, and have built up a house of cards on that foundation.

As a matter of fact the Supply bill of last season authorized the Governor-in-Council to raise the sum of $32,000,000 for public works and general purposes, in addition to the money required for the consolidated five per cent. loan maturing in London in January, 1885. Overlooking this important fact the *Globe* has indulged in volumes of smoke upon this simple matter of a terminable annuity. In its ignorance of the authority given by Parliament to the Government to raise, under the General Act respecting loans, the sum required for the two distinct purposes specified above, the *Globe* has been wandering for weeks in a maze and shouting at every turn "mystery!" Silence is wiser than such displays of ignorance. There is no mystery. There has been no mystery, more than was necessary in a transaction of such importance and requiring considerable delicacy of management, on the part of the company whose great enterprise it was essential should be rescued from the New York bears who were so recklessly gambling in Canadian Pacific railway stocks, and on the part of the Government, which was bound in the interest of the people of Canada to do all that could be done to prevent the success of the enemies of the railway it had, at the imperative demand of the people, called into existence. All the details could not be given at once to the public because each day's consideration of the subject might suggest improvements on the original proposals, as indeed has proved to be the case.

The concluded arrangement of Saturday last shows considerable modifications in the details, though none in the principle of the proposal made several weeks ago by Mr. GEORGE STEPHEN, the president of the company. In the negotiations that have taken place the Government have done what Parliament empowered them to do in the way of raising a loan. They have at the same time established on a firmer footing the great national undertaking, and they have, by the arrangement, enabled the company to complete the road by the spring of 1886. The company, in fact, agree to complete the road under this arrangement. On a general review of the matter it may be said that the Government, without the slightest risk being taken by the country, acting strictly within the scope of the authority given by Parliament, and at a somewhat critical time in the markets when hostile influences were at work to destroy confidence, has, with a sagacity as enlightened as bold, taken such measures as have effectually routed and dispersed irruptive commercial and financial forces that have been making a determined raid upon that public confidence, the maintenance of which is essential to the continued prosperity of the country.

Intervening at the right time and in the right way, the Government have given, in the speedy restoration of confidence that has followed their action, additional proof, if proof were needed, that they are the right men to deal with the public affairs of this country. They have scattered at a single blow the combination of home and foreign opponents of Canadian prosperity that seemed a short time ago dominant in the financial centres of the United States and Canada, and from whose operations such partisan journals as the *Globe* were deriving sweet comfort and anticipating bright hopes of partisan success, even though at the cost of the country's best interests.

LAND POLICIES.

It may be laid down as an axiom that no land policy could possibly be adopted by the present Government which would not be severely condemned by the Grit papers. Their business is to condemn. Their delight is in criticism. A grievance of somebody else is riches to them. From day to day, from week to week, from year to year since the first land regulations were adopted in 1879 the organs have gone on abusing the Government, denouncing the land regulations, and declaring that the North-West was being ruined and settlers "in thousands" driven away. Year after year has passed bringing session after session of Parliament, but for some mysterious reason there have been few if any protests, no petitions, no votes of censure, no outcry from or on behalf of that unfortunate North-West. All the outcry has been in the newspapers; and, as Professor TANNER points out, no one has been ready to come forward to give evidence that might be examined. We may safely say that the only letters which have appeared over the signature of a responsible man, criticising the land regulations of the North-West, have appeared in our own columns; and on examination we found the real grievance slight and the remedies were, we believe, subsequently applied.

The Grit organs have very little ground to go on in this attack on the land policy. Their own record is deplorably bad. In 1874 Mr. MACKENZIE'S Government *withdrew from sale and settlement altogether* the lands for twenty-four miles on each side of the Pacific railway, with the expressed intention of preventing indiscriminate squatting, the very thing the organ is now advocating and defending. In 1876 the same Government withdrew from sale and settlement all lands for *thirty-five miles* on each side of the telegraph line. In 1877 a change took place, and the Government that was so narrow and restrictive became wildly liberal—by comparison. It "threw open" the lands for settlement. But on what conditions? Just look at them! No homestead and pre-emption grants were allowed. No sale of lands for cash was permitted. No one was allowed to have more than 340 acres. A dollar per acre, cash down, was demanded, and the balance was to be paid at *whatever time and at whatever price the Government might fix!* Actual settlement was to begin within a year on pain of forfeiture of all payments. And so on. Were these regulations likely to settle the country? No, indeed; yet they were the finished product of four years of Grit experience and wisdom!

Since that time there have been several changes. Since 1879 the present Government have issued several sets of land regulations. Each set has been prepared with care. Each has been liberal to the *bona fide* settler, and each has been framed with the object of securing as much actual cash for the lands as could in reason be expected. The conditions of life and settlement in the country have greatly changed in a few years, and other changes will take place in these conditions as years go on. No land regulations can be permanent: none will be free from imperfections; all will be attacked by the Grit press. In the meantime the Government is doing and will do its best to remove objectionable features when these are made plain. But some better evidence than anonymous letters and Grit articles will have to be offered before anything like a revolution will take place in a policy that has succeeded fairly well in settling the country and satisfying the people.

LORD SALISBURY'S SENSATION.

LORD SALISBURY has placed himself in evidence pretty fully before the British public. His *Quarterly Review* article in which he dished the Whigs has created one sensation. And he has managed to make a sensation still more profound by a proposition for solving the problem of housing the British poor. His plan, so far as we can make it out from the English papers is to provide Parliamentary grants in aid of providing better houses, houses in flats, houses in suburbs, and houses in places where the poorer classes may reside with comfort as to health and with convenience as to their work. This admission of the right and duty of the State to intervene in cases of great social evils for their abatement is looked on as very startling by a portion of the press, though why it should be so we do not see, since English legislation has often dealt very radically with popular evils, or things deemed to be popular evils, in ages much earlier than ours.

As a specimen of the sensation created we may quote the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which is a Liberal organ, and is afraid of Lord SALISBURY. It says:

"Since the memorable day when Mr. GLADSTONE startled Europe and revolutionized the Eastern policy of England by his pamphlet on the 'Bulgarian Horrors,' no English statesman has launched a manifesto that is likely to have such wide and permanent effects as that which Lord SALISBURY has published in the pages of the *National Review*. So far as English politics are concerned, the article may not improbably mark the beginning of a new epoch. Abroad it will of course create less excitement than Mr. GLADSTONE'S famous deliverance, but its influence may none the less be far-reaching."

The paper we are quoting is obviously very much concerned lest Lord SALISBURY should get the ear of the country in regard to this plan. He is very likely to justify their fears. The English Conservatives have always had leaders who had courage to force their party into intelligent activities in political affairs. PITT, CANNING, and the Great Duke educated the country into Catholic emancipation. PEEL forced a portion of his party at least into the acceptance of free trade. DISRAELI forced them in 1867 to accept "Reform," and taught the whole country the merit of sanitary science. Perhaps Lord SALISBURY may by a strong and judicious use of his power and popularity confer a new boon on his generation. It may not in the end be a radical cure for an evil in which a reckless increase in the numbers of humanity is an important element that cannot be checked. But if it is accepted as such the proposer of it will have his reward.

TROLLOPE'S HUMOUR.

THERE is a good deal of excellent fun, of a very quiet kind, in Mr. TROLLOPE'S autobiography, which has been passed over by most of the papers in the haste of prompt reviewing. No doubt the writer as he went along with the work enjoyed the composition of it, and made his jokes with enjoyment and without malice, knowing that they would not be read till he was no more. A brief space will be well occupied with relating some of these good things. The first that one comes upon is very sly. Dr. BUTLER, of Harrow, thundered at him for being dirty, and asked if Harrow was disgraced by so *very* dirty a boy. "I do not doubt I was dirty," says Mr. TROLLOPE, "but I think he was cruel. He must have known me had he seen me as he was wont to see me, for he was in the habit of flogging me constantly. *Perhaps he did not recognize me by my face!*" Readers of CHARLES LAMB will remember a joke of that kind much more elaborately rendered. Dr. LONGLEY was kinder than Dr. BUTLER to the unfortunate young student; and TROLLOPE'S only bit of humorous revenge is to say: "Dr. BUTLER only became Dean of Peterborough, but his successor *lived to be Archbishop of Canterbury.*" His remembrances of school days were remarkably poignant. "It was by their ferules that I always knew them and they me. I feel convinced that I have been flogged oftener than any human being alive." There are some persons in the Grit party in Ontario who have been licked nearly as often. The story of the interview with Colonel MABERLY in which TROLLOPE knocked the ink into the Colonel's face, the first-class clerk tried to wipe it off with the official blotting paper, and the Colonel hit the clerk in the stomach, has been told. It is very funny indeed. On one occasion he had to show a foreign Queen over the post-office when the mails were being despatched. He describes himself as "walking backwards up and down stairs" before this awful personage, and at the conclusion of it two foreign barons offered him half a crown! "That," he says, "was a bad moment." One of the best things in the book is the story of the Irish gentleman who was always making complaints about the post-office and the delivery of letters. TROLLOPE was sent to investigate. He called on the gentleman, who was nearly ready for dinner. First, TROLLOPE was forced to have some brandy and water because it was cold. Then he was forced to go to a bedroom because his new acquaintance would not have him go out on a night like that. Several times TROLLOPE tried to talk about the post-office, but the Irish gentleman would not hear of it. Then came dinner and a pretty daughter, but no post-office talk. After dinner, no post-office still, for it would spoil the wine to talk business! Next morning the thing came on. "What am I to say in my report?" "Anything you please," said this Irish gentleman; "don't spare me if you want an excuse for yourself. *Here I sit all day with nothing to do; and I like writing letters.*" He had badgered the postal authorities just for the fun of the thing! We know all about this gentleman. He left Ireland afterwards and came to Toronto. Now he amuses himself by writing articles in the *Globe* about the Toronto Custom-house, and letters signed "A Disgusted Conservative," abusing the National Policy. We knew we should find a chance of exposing him some day, and now we have got it.

"CHRISTIAN UNION."

THIS subject is pressing itself more and more upon public attention. Thoughtful men everywhere are asking themselves, and asking one another, what is the meaning of the present divided and distracted aspect of the Christian world. Is there any cause that can justify men who all believe in the same Gospel, and followers of the same Lord, in separating from one another and forming themselves into rival and hostile camps? Or if there have been reasons in times gone by to justify this state of things, have not those reasons passed away, and ought not an earnest effort be made by all true Christians to remove misunderstandings, to reconcile differences, and to seek to bring about an agreement in the truth and a restoration of "Christian unity?" Whatever the clergy may be thinking, we know that these thoughts are very greatly occupying the minds of earnest laymen.

There is no use saying that what is needed is unity of spirit, and that we have that already, for every man who has any share of common sense sees that if there were unity of spirit there would be union of action and of organization, and that the outward divisions, from their necessary rivalries, do constantly tend to destroy any unity of spirit or of action. We do not intend to enter into any consideration of the theological aspects of this question; they are being ably discussed by our many correspondents. And so long as the spirit and tone that has characterized the letters that have already appeared is maintained, that discussion can only do good. For ourselves, however, we wish to press upon the attention of the public the practical aspects of this subject. It cannot be questioned that the present divided state of the Christian world involves a very greatly increased expenditure of men and money and energy, and however secular and secondary these considerations may appear to the clerical mind, they are yet of very grave importance in the face of the fact that the world in which we live is still, numerically, a heathen world, and that very large numbers of those who, a little while ago, professed themselves Christian are now renouncing the faith.

Surely all the energies, and men, and money that the Christian world can spare ought to be devoted to overcoming these great evils, instead of being expended, as is too largely the case now, in internecine rivalries and strifes. Then we are persuaded that there is a great loss of influence and of teaching power arising out of our present divisions. Busy men and careless men as they listen to the diversities of doctrine, or witness the diversities of practice, are very apt to fall in with the agnostic spirit of this age, and give the whole subject of religion the go-by. Then again, if men could agree about the truth of the Gospel, and unite in one body on the basis of its fundamental truths, it would remove one great cause of the strifes and estrangements that distract the world, and destroy the harmonies of human life. It would make the world we live in a very much better and more amiable world than it is. It would strengthen the true spirit of charity, and do much to revive the recognition of the common brotherhood of man.

We are not so blind or so enthusiastic as to think that this result can be easily or speedily attained. We know too well the strength of traditional prejudices and habits, and see too clearly the many and great difficulties that lie in the way of a restoration of Christian unity, to entertain any such fond dream. But we maintain that it is not an impracticable or hopeless endeavour, and we are sure that only good and no harm can come out of any honest, earnest endeavour to reach that result. And so our sympathies are altogether with our correspondents, who in a courteous and brotherly spirit are urging the consideration of this subject upon the attention of their fellow-christians.

THE NONCONFORMISTS AND LIBERALISM.

THE London *Spectator*, which is above all things truly Liberal, indeed might be said to be Radical, with a restraining cord of "culture," has been giving its party a warning that the time is coming when the "Nonconformist" bodies, which have always been determinedly Liberal, will become as determinedly Tory. We will give the exact words of the Liberal organ:

"Boys now at college may live to see the great Nonconformist bodies Tory. "To begin with, if the Establishment ceased to exist, Dissenters would range themselves much more often than they do now on the religious side, which might also be the Tory side. We do not expect, as we know that some of our friends do, that English Radicalism will ever, even temporarily, take a strongly irreligious turn, a turn, for example, like that of French or Swiss, or even German Radicalism, and become distinctly anti-Christian. On the contrary, we incline to believe, with Mr. JOHN MORLEY, in the most suggestive paper he ever contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*, that much of the current scepticism is only skin-deep—is, in fact, the play of minds frolicking in what appears to them the emancipation produced by scientific discovery—and look forward to a very speedy and possibly very sharp reaction; but there may be in the infinite complexities of modern life a burst of irreligion, or rather defiance of Christianity, and if there is, the Dissenters would be more appalled and recalcitrant even than Churchmen or Roman Catholics."

That is very strong language. It becomes stronger when we point out that the saving clause of it, viz., the idea that the agnostics do not really mean what they say and are only playing at scepticism, is quite a vain thing. If that is all the comfort the *Spectator* can afford its friends, it is very little and will not last long. The tendency of Liberalism everywhere into unbelief and socialism and disturbance is too great to be the result of merely playing at scepticism and radicalism. The historical conscience of the Nonconformists reminds them that it was WALPOLE, "the glory of the Whigs," who fooled them three times with promises of ameliorating their condition before the law, and finally laughed in their faces and said "never!"

Mr. GLADSTONE began his career by saying "never" also. After a quarter of a century of support of that gentleman there are some "disabilities" left. When he has succumbed to BRADLAUGH and Mrs. BESANT, to JOE CHAMBERLAIN and JOHN MORLEY, to greasy wire-pullers and blatant worshippers of shoddy, the alliance between Conservatism and whatever religious and social forces making for righteousness that may be left will not be long delayed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As fall wheat is not a good crop this year the free trade organs should not fail to point to it as an evidence of the failure of the National Policy to protect our manufactures.

The Winnipeg *Sun* (Reform) thinks Mr. Mills has followed his policy of belittling the North-West long enough. That is true enough, but the Reform managers have not realized on their Dakota investments yet.

Says a West Simcoe paper:—"Now that Mr. Phelps is unseated, it will be the duty of all fair-minded Conservatives to use their best exertions to secure his re-election." If Mr. Phelps' illegalities are his only qualifications for the Legislature, he will get Grit support, but not that of the Conservatives.

Grit papers persist in the statement that times are dull. They may be dull with our Reform contemporaries, but a glance at the Conservative press reveals the fact that with them at least there is no reason to complain. The Montreal *Gazette* came out with a fine new dress the other day, and now the Belleville *Intelligencer* has followed suit.

The assertion by the Reform organ that "their is no free trade party in Canada" is a slur upon Mr. Edgar, who in one of his ablest campaign ditties wrote:—

"Then on Canadian soil
Let free trade's banner wave,
And Edward Blake as Admiral
Will marshal all the brave;
Then let the free trade shout be heard
To far Vancouver's land,
Let every province echo it
Aloud on every hand."

The man who deemed it an honour to be kicked by a live lord will find a friend in our Grit contemporary, which comforts itself with the reflection that Sir John Macdonald hates it. The Premier is a humane man, and it is more reasonable to suppose that he pities the organ than that he holds it in detestation. Still we are recommended to prize and love the truth, in view of which hatred for the person who says a distinguished statesman thinks cigars are made of lard is not an unnatural, nor is it an improper, sentiment for a man of honour to entertain.

Mr. G. W. Ross would have secured the withdrawal of the petition against the return of Mr. Johnston in West Middlesex had the Conservatives agreed to withdraw the petition so successfully entered against himself. The compromise was not entertained; hence the vindictiveness of the ex-M.P., and the extreme desire he evinced to secure Mr. Johnston's disqualification.

Free-traders tell curious yarns. One of their stories is that the artisans receive such low wages under protection that they cannot live. Another story is that the artisans have saved so many millions of dollars under the same policy that a trade depression, owing to the withdrawal of this money from circulation, has been produced. But then contradictory stories may be expected from the parties who say that a distinguished public man thinks cigars are made of lard.

Mr. Blake's Winnipeg organ says our North-West is in "a flame of rebellion." His London paper asserts that we are on the verge of an Indian outbreak, and that wheat grown in the territories is usually killed by summer frosts. His Toronto organ is engaged in running down the Canadian Pacific railway, and in bearing its stock. His entire party unites in the outcry that the North-West is not a fit place for human beings to live in. And yet with these indisputable facts before them, there are some Tories mean enough to say that the Reform party is not aiding in the settlement of the country.

Sir Richard Cartwright is a lucky man; he gets such splendid compliments. The Kingston *Whig* of Tuesday, for instance, explains that his failure to get the Lennox nomination from his party is all right, and it adds that:

"After a rest his friends will find him a seat, and in the House he will, by his incisive criticisms, do the Tories, as much as the Reformers, a gratified service."

Sir Richard's party has already given him a rest of eighteen months' duration, and, judging by this, it must be the intention to continue him in a recumbent do-nothing attitude. But our contemporary, in remarking that Sir Richard will, by "his incisive criticisms," do the Tories as great a service in Parliament as he endeavours to perform for his Reform friends, takes a rather round-about way of saying that he is no good.

In the House of Commons, when the Canada Pacific railway contract was under discussion, the Reform leaders maintained that the line along the north shore of Lake Superior would not be built. Mr. Mackenzie now says:—

"I think the company has clearly shown that it intends to go ahead and build the road. They have begun work between the Nepigon and Pigeon rivers, in the country north of Lake Superior, and that is one of the most difficult pieces of construction on the line. Although the distance between the two points in a straight line is only eighty miles, the road has to make such a curve that 50 per cent. is added to the distance, making in all 120 miles. If they proposed abandoning the work, I should think they would have done it before putting a large force of men on that section."

The increased appreciation of Shakespeare's principal plays is said to be a sign of the influence of general education. The following is respectfully suggested in confirmation of this view. A discussion on "Hamlet" took place recently in a London public-house between Thomas Blackwell and George Ross. In the course of the debate Mr. Ross quoted a sentence which he averred was to be found in "Hamlet," to the effect that "I and my father was cruelly murdered by thy uncle." The debate was suddenly brought to an end by Mr. Blackwell pummelling Mr. Ross so severely that he was rendered not only insensible to the beauties of Shakespeare but insensible to everything else for an hour. This form of debate may have its advantages; but it bears too painful a resemblance to that celebrated geological discussion during which "Abner Dean of Angels" raised his point of order, when "a chunk of old red sandstone" interrupted the debate.

The monument which, standing on Fish street hill, forms one of the conspicuous objects of London sightseeing, is in danger. A new underground railway runs near its base, and it is feared that the constant vibrations will some fine day bring down with a run "the tall bully" that has so long lifted up its lying head in the great Metropolis. As a matter of fact the objectionable inscription cut on the west side of the base, stating that the pillar had "been set up in perpetual remembrance of the most dreadful burning of this Protestant city, begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the Popish faction," was an afterthought. No mention of faction or plot is made in Act 19 and 20, Car. II., by which fourteen thousand five hundred pounds were voted. The libellous inscription was not put up till four years after the completion of the pillar. It was erased by James II.; William III. restored it, and finally it was obliberated by order of the Common Council more than fifty years ago. The monument with its blazing urn of gilded brass would be missed should its removal become necessary; but while it remains it is pleasing to know that it has survived the lying legends of its infancy to witness Catholics and Protestants living together in amity and mutual respect.

Here is a new and exciting Christmas game. A number of politicians have been unseated in the election courts in consequence of the acts of their agents. Our Reform contemporary has sat in judgment upon them all, and has decided whether or not they were cognizant of the illegal practices which their agents committed. These are its decisions in four cases:—

"That Mr. Phelps was aware of the circumstances no one will suspect."

"Sir John Macdonald must have been personally cognizant of the corruption committed in his behalf. No person, however charitable he may be, can bring himself to believe otherwise."

"That Mr. Ross was aware of such proceedings, or that he was ready to compromise himself personally in order to secure his seat, no one will for one moment believe."

"That the candidate (Mr. Johnston) was free from any knowledge of the systematic corruption in which his party was steeped, it is difficult to believe."

The game is this:—Blindfold the players and repeat to them the organ's decision in any one of the cases, pronouncing the name of the unseated politician distinctly. The player who guesses off-hand the side of politics to which the politician named belongs escapes without paying a forfeit. He who makes a mistake must be fined heavily, on the ground that he is old enough to be better acquainted with the principles which govern the Grit system of impartial criticism.

Our Canadian Silk Industry is prosperous. The great difficulty to be contended with is the low grade of goods required. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers forgetting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. Messrs. Belding, Paul & Co. make three grades of spool silk; of these different qualities the poorest one has by far the largest sale, at the same time they constantly hear of complaints of poor sewing silk. If ladies will take the trouble to ask for Belding Paul & Co's. own brand, *and see that their name is on the end of each spool*, they will be sure of getting the best made.

RELIGIOUS.

It is estimated that the expenses of the recent Episcopal convention in Philadelphia were about $40,000.

The New York Methodist Missionary Committee on Saturday voted $48,000 to support the coloured conferences in the South.

It is announced that Mr. Charles L. Colby has given $1,000,000 to found the new university in Wisconsin, of which Baptists are to have the control.

His Grace Mgr. Bourget, Archbishop of Martianapolis, *in part. infid.*, late Bishop of Montreal, attained the eighty-fourth year of his age on the 30th ulto.

Of 517 recent candidates for orders in the Church of England, 291 were graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. Only four were from the University of London.

Dean Baldwin will be consecrated as Bishop of Huron on the 30th of November, at the cathedral, Montreal, and will move to London about the 13th of December.

The consecration of Dean Baldwin as bishop will take place at Christ Church cathedral, Montreal, on St. Andrew's day, November 30th. A deputation will be present from Huron diocese.

All the bishops of the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec have visited, or are now visiting his Excellency Right Rev. Dom. Smeulders, the Commissary-Apostolic at Quebec, at the request of the latter.

Hitherto in Hebrew congregations women have had no voice in the election of rabbi or any of the church business, but a Philadelphia synagogue has accorded to them equal privileges with the male members, except the holding of official positions.

There is now a good prospect that the two Presbyterian organizations, the Waldensian Church and the Free Church of Italy, will be united. Negotiations have been going on for some time, but until recently little hope of the union has been expressed on either side.

The Presbyterians of Belfast, disturbed for a time by the much lamented death of Dr. Knox, are busy again with their preparations for the General Presbyterian Council which will meet there next June. The Rev. Dr. Watts will take the place of Dr. Knox as chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and the committee is at work completing the programme of the Council's entertainment.

At the festival of the Chicago Congregational Club, which took place not very long ago, Professor A. Kirk made some remarks on the subject of good reading for children that ought to be widely read. After calling attention to the evil tendencies of much of the popular literature for children, he said that the average Sunday school library is not made up of good books, but of the merest trash, and they should be burned. The books in the Sunday school, he maintained, are not the works of cultured men, and they are not such books as children should be advised to read. The young ought to have standard books in history, biography, and poetry.

The mayor of Birmingham unveiled on Oct. 29, at the Church of St. John's, Deritend, a marble bust of John Rogers, the "Deritend martyr," the editor of Matthew's Bible, and coadjutor of Tyndale in translating the Scriptures into English. Beneath the bust, which is by Mr. E. G. Papworth, of London, is the inscription:—"This monument was erected Oct. 20th, 1883, by public subscription, in grateful memory of John Rogers, M.A., born A.D. 1500, translator in part and reviser of Matthew's Bible, placed by authority in all churches in 1537. He was leader also of the noble army of martyrs of Queen Mary's reign, and was burned in Smithfield, London, A.D. 1555."

Dr. C. L. Tisdale, in Dr. Dio Lewis' monthly, gives the following account of the noble sacrifice made by Father Damien, a Roman Catholic priest, who went to minister to the lepers on the island of Molokai, one of the Sandwich Islands:—"The public has learned of the matchless devotion of a Catholic priest known as Father Damien, who, some years ago, gave up his church, his home and friends, bade farewell to the hopes and pleasures of life, and went to Molokai to give his life to the wretched victims of leprosy. He will never leave the island. His devotion is nothing short of martyrdom. One can hardly conceive of a life more utterly void of satisfaction to an educated gentleman like Father Damien."

Bishop Maclean has in Emanuel College at Prince Albert thirty-four young men and boys as pupils. Eight are missionary students, and among these are represented three different Indian tribes, the Crees, the Blackfeet, and the Chipewyans. It is the intention to establish a divinity chair at the college shortly. Last winter, while in England, the bishop secured the following handsome contributions to his diocesan funds:—From the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel: £1,000 sterling for the bishopric endowment fund; £500 sterling for the college endowment. From the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge: £1,000 sterling for college endowment; £500 sterling for college building; £500 sterling for bishopric endowment; £500 sterling for diocesan church. From the Colonial Bishopric's Council: £1,000 sterling for bishopric endowment. The grants are all contingent upon the obtaining of certain amounts from other sources.

The New York *Times* gives the following account of a service in the Protestant Episcopal church of St. Mary the Virgin:—"At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-fifth street, was filled to its very doors by a congregation assembled to assist at the office of vespers. The procession, headed by the cross-bearer, was composed of a number of altar-boys, twelve choir-boys, and eighteen choir-men, forming the surpliced choir of the church, followed by three deacons and the Rev. McKee Bewn, rector of the church, who officiated at the ceremony. Father Brown was vested in cassock, surplice, white stole, and a richly-ornamented cope of cloth of gold, and wore on his head a black beretta. During the 'Magnificat' Father Brown incensed the altar, which was beautifully decorated with lights and flowers, in the usual manner, was himself incensed by the acolyte, who incensed the deacons, the choir, and lastly the people. The prayers and benediction, with the recessional, closed the ritualistic service. Under the directorship of Mr. Prentice the highest class of music formed a portion of the regular religious services."

An Unbaptized Child Deprived of Christian Burial.

On Thursday last a family named Reynolds, from Thanet, who had lost an only daughter by death, about six years of age, brought the corpse to this village expecting to give it a Christian burial under the auspices of the Episcopalian church. Arrived at the church, however, the officiating clergyman, Rev. Mr. Jones, on learning that the child had not been baptized, refused to let the body go into the church or to have anything to do himself with conducting the burial service at the grave. The ministers of other denominations in town had then to be applied to, but all happened to be absent at the time, and the unfortunate father might have buried his child