THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1880.

The Weekly Mail

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE DAILY MAIL.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL.

of ordinary advertising is 25 cents Ine of solid nonparell. ONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS. — Situations cant, Situations Wanted, Specific Articles, uses to Let, Property Wanted, Houses, ney, Teachers Wanted, Articles Wanted, sinces Chances, Lost or Found, Personal; enty words or less, 50 cents each insertion; h additional word, 21 cents.

The WREELY MAIL has the largest circulation any paper published in the City of Toronto or

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receive it.

COAL OTL.

THE MAIL has established branch offices for he receipt of subscriptions and advertisements HAMILTON-52 James street north. Lance

HAMILTON-oz James street north Tance-field Bros. Agents. LONDON, Ont.-Richmond street, corner of Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents. NEW YORK-39 Union Square, Brentano's Literary Emporium. TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1880.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE contract between the Dominion Government and the railway Syndicate has been completed as to details, and, we believe, completed or nearly so as to signatures. Some minor formalities remain to be added before the contract can be said to be executed and binding. These details, owing to unavoidable delay, will not be added for at least a week. Meantime the country can rest satisfied that the Government have made a bargain that will be received with satisfaction and accepted with confi-dence by Parliament. The details of the measure, we anticipate, will be reserved tor presentation to Parliament when it is summoned. This was the course we sug-gested and expected, and it will no doubt meet with the approval of the representa-tives of the people on both sides of politics. Of course the public interest in the great work of the Pacific railway will no doubt be ation of the tline of the measure. The question of the meeting of Parliament is one not, we believe, yet settled. It is obvious that the engrossing nature of these negotiations has quite prevented prolonged attention to other subjects of administrative, control, and other proposed legislative measures. Novertheless we believe that Farliament Novertheless we believe that d'arliament will be called together at a period some weeks earlier than has been customary. It is at least certain that the public will receive this announcement of the comple-tion of these negotiations with satisfaction. The questions of the amounts of acres, of dates, of names, &c., are matters, secondary to the one great fact of having the responsibility of the country for the building of the Pacific railway fixed and determined, so that an actuary can at any time state the financial condition of the Dominion, so that the Finance, Minister can know how much revenue to raise, so that Parliament shall know how mu money it has to vote, and so that the peeple shall know exactly how much taxes they will have to pay. It is manifestly too soon to discuss a question that is not yet fully before the public, and we shall say no more than this—that in spite of all the canards and fabrications and prophecies of the Opposition papers, the bargain has been concluded that the Premier an-sounced on his return from England.

pared, and who were to be responsible for their utterances. It is rather singular to find the organs of these gentlemen accusing the protectionist journals of offering in-sults to public intelligence. If ever a party appealed with perfect openness to the higher intelligence of a people, it was the protectionist party in Canada. The policy they had to propose was one open to obvious misinterpretation and mis-representation. It was one which was not easy of perfect coremphension perhaps at pared, and who were to be responsible for their utterances. It is rather singular to ind the organs of these gentlemen accusing the protectionist journals of offering in-sults to public intelligence. If ever a party appealed with perfect openness to the higher intelligence of a people, it was the protectionist party in Canada. The policy they had to propose was one open to obvious misinterpretation and mis-representation. It was one which was not easy of perfect coremphension perhaps at first, but in the course of three or four years of public discussion there was the fullest elucidation of every point about which discussion was possible; and we believe that no people have ever been more thoroughly educated on the question of National Policy than were the people of Canada. It was our good fortune that our people were all our own; there was not in Canada, as in the United States, a large mass of people imperfectly mingled with the real popula-tion, and accessible to arguments of cor-ruption or cajolery; and the discussions were carried on by means of perfectly fur our own; there was not in Canada, as in the United States, a large mass of people imperfectly mingled with the real popula-tion, and accessible to arguments of cor-ruption or cajolery; and the discussions were carried on by means of perfectly fuir and open agencies. The public professed, by an overwhelming majority, to be satisfied with the National Policy. They were not frightened by threats of increased taxation. They were not deluded by the notion that they were going to be robbed. They took the National Policy for what it was—a great, courageous experiment, with the chances ten to one in favour of success. It has proved a success for all its main in which they dwell and the grand future which they confidently believe is before them. And, Mr. ANDERSON'S fears to the contrary notwithstanding, Canadians gen-erally have just as little desire for a com-mercial union with the United States as they have for independence or for annexa-tion. Whether any considerable propor-tion of the American people would be dis-posed to enter into such a union with us at present we have no means of knowing. Present we have no means of knowing. What has been written on the subject on either side of the line can scarcely be ac-It has proved a success for all its main It has proved a success for all its main objects. In election after election the people have repeated the verdict again and again. And they will never again put faith in men who would not help them in their need, though the means of doing so were obvious; and who, when help has been given by others, decry and insult at once those who afforded and those who receive it. cepted as anything more than the expres-sion of individual opinion. In this country we have good reason to believe the bulk of people not only have no desire for any-thing of the kind, but are positively opposed to it opposed to it. Mr. ANDERSON may also rest assured

that we have just as little desire for repre-sentation in the English Parliament on the terms indicated in his article. He seems to think that if the House of Commons would only "double up" a little, and make room for a few Canadian mem-bers, especially if the House of Lords would only open its august portals and THE Opposition press, with much un-fairness, is blaming the tariff for the in-crease that has recently taken place in the price of coal oil ; indeed, the "petroleum

welcome a reasonable number of colonial peers, either life or hereditary, and Engoutrage" is now one of the stock proand would kindly assume our debt, adding perties of the all but bankrupt party. The it to her own, in lieu of our abandon-ment of the right to legislate for ourfacts of the case are simply these : No change affecting coal oil has been made in selves, and to shape our commercial policy according to our own interests, we would allow ourselves to be drawn the tariff since March, 1877, when Mr. CARTWRIGHT abolished the excise duty. In 1876 coal oil was fifty pents a gallon, or into the arrangement. But in this, beyond question, he is entirely mistaken. five or ten cents dealer than it is to-day; but the newspapers which are now crying "monopoly" had nothing to say on the Poor as we are, we are quite as well able to bear the burden of our own public debt as England is to bear it for us ; and as to representation in the Imperial Parliament, subject of the poor man's light. At preit has no such charm for us as he supposes sent, for political purposes, these journals lay upon the N. P. the responsibility which they must know does not in fairness

of our Government is already sufficiently intricate without further complicating it by any such arrangement.

Oxford containing 907 voters, no less than 97 of them, or nearly eleven per cent., were employed as "canvassers." In another ward in the same city, 100 voters were hired for the campaign as standard-bearers. At Canterbury, voters were paid all the way from five shillings to five pounds for hoisting bunting on their house-tops; others received large sums for raising flag-poles in their front or back yards; and others again were paid for driving horses decked out with party rosettes. At Knaresborough one set of voters were hired to raise flag-poles, and another set to tear them down during the night, so as to give employment to a third set to put them up again the next day. In most of these contests, the agents issued tickets or orders to the voters for a certain sum, with the understanding that they were not to be presented for payment until the day after the election. At Oxford Profeesor Burkowns, who made herculean Oxford containing 907 voters, no less than and not of the head that OHRIST and His apostles demanded. They knew well that the human soul was not a block to be carved by the dogmatic sculptor, but a living spirit, with its own individual bias, carved by the dogmatic scuptor, but a living spirit, with its own individual bias, its own constitutional leanings to particu-lar aspects of Divine truth, and its own facility for grasping and assimilating them to the exclusion of others. With the growth of dogmatism came the birth of heresy, and that organized system of repression which would but for the perennial vitality of the Gospel have strangled it centuries ago. Dogmatic theology is simply the effort to crush out all individualism in the religious life. Never satisfied with the native lux-uriance of spiritual growth, it is perpetu-ally trimming the foliage and contorting the branches out of geometrical precision. The resulting danger to Christianity in our day is incalculable. One cannot open the pages of a sceptical book without discern-ing that it is not Christianity the doubter is really attacking, but dogmate theology. Whether it be in thewritings of the Com-tist or the Materialist, or to go lower down, in the ribald blasphemies of INGER-solt, it is dogma and not the Professor BURBOWES, who made herculean efforts to defeat Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT on his return for election after acceptin the Home Secretaryship, wrote letters to leading Conservatives at the University soliciting subscriptions. He happened to drop one or two of these notes on the street, and they were picked up and used at the trial with dramatic effect. At Sand wich a sub-agent paid £754 for flags and ropes, the goods being bought from voters, of course. Ald. Swatz, of Macclesfield, said of £2,047 expended by his party Gospel that is satirized and refuted. In the first of a series of lectures on "Creeds, "new and old," Mr. FREDERICK HARfriends in the election there, not more than £100 was legally spent, the rest going into the pockets of voters. "new and old," Mr. FREDERICE HAR-RISON, a most able and earnest Positivist, at once assails the weak points in dogmatic theology. He charges Protestants, for ex-ample, with Bibliolatry, 'unjustifiably we believe; but why? Because dogmatic theology has given him the opportunity of doing so. It is the same in every part of the critical structle whose becimpings are

Into the pockets of voters. The corruption was common to both par-ties. The Carlton Club, the Conser-vative headquarters in London, sent £3,000 to Oxford for use against Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT; and the Reform Club had a bribery fund of £270,-000. Besides the club funds, which were und increase of momentum the acadidate doing so. It is the same in every part of the critical struggle whose beginnings are upon us. Christians need not tremble for the faith which fights beneath the shield of Omnipotence; but they have no right to be unduly weighted with the burdens imposed by those who "in vain worship "Him, teaching for doctrines the com-"" mandments of men." 000. Besides the club funds, which were used in cases of emergency, the candidates themselves had to come down most hand-somely. Thus in Midlothian, Mr. GLAD-stone's expenses, as sworn to by his agent, were £2,700, or £1 15s. for every vote he received; and it is said that Lord ROSEBERY sent £20,000 into the riding for prudent use among the free and inde THE EUROPEAN NATIONALITIES. for prudent use among the free and inde-pendent. The sums spent in beer alone in a constituency like Southwark would pay the legitimate expenses of a dozen candidates in this country. A writer in the Liverpool *Post* estimates the total ex-penditure, legitimate and illegitimate, at the last general election, at £3,500,000, and in this rough calculation he does not include the elections in Ireland. The Ballot Act expires this year, and doubtless THE deadlock in the East proves to demonstration the loose hold that temporary enthusiasms have upon mankind. As a matter of policy, NAPOLEON III. took up the cause of nationalities without really caring about them. He had no political conscience, and entered upon the Italian Ballot Act expires this year, and doubtles crusade against Austria and the petty before it is re-enacted tome amendments will be made to it. tome stringer princes of Italy much as he had entered

DOGMATIC THEOLOGY.

An old-fashioned book, which in some sense or other Christians have agreed upon calling inspired, contains, in the course of its narrative of those things which JESUS said and did, an account of a Jewish excommunication for heresy, or rather for

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.. IRISH newspapers received by the last mail contain the full text of Archbishop McCABE's pastoral, and of Mr. DILLON'S defiant reply to it. DILLON, who is PAB-NELL'S first-lieutenant, denied the justice of his Grace's position, and in a quiet way asked the people not to listen to the hierarchy, but to follow their accepted landow The contain the full text of follow their accepted has a guid " of the day were then, here a mounder in the set of by the wonders he was enabled to work. The "unco guid" of the day were then, as they are now, Sabbatarians, and at once anified heresy floating in the air of orthodoxy. The man whose sightless eyeballs had thus one event the heal-ing touch of the Divine Master could tall nothing of his benefactor, but he came to a conclusion sufficiently wise to have its bearing on modern heresy-hunting. ""We know," said he, " that Gop hear-"" eth not sinners; but if any man be a eaders. The speeches of the Land Leaguers are becoming more violent, PAR-NELL's utterances at the monster meeting at Galway on Saturday far exceeding any of his previous efforts in that respect. At the same meeting HARRIS, a local land leaguer of considerable note as a speaker, talked about shooting landlords like par-tridges, and was loudly cheered. The country is flooded with handbills and pamphlets of the most treasonable charac-"We know," said he, "that Gop hear-"eth not sinners; but if any man be a "worshipper of Gon, and doeth His "will, him he heareth." It was clear to the Pharisees that a man who could pro-claim such a doctrine must be heterodox. To defend a teacher of religion who began by violating the Sabbatarian view as laid down by the creeds involved on the face of it heterodoxy of the gravest kind. The pamphlets of the most treasonable charac-ter. One flysheet, probably printed in New York, speaks of the skirmishing fund, and of an attempt to blow up the public buildings in London with dynamite and gun-cotton. Even Mr. P. J. SMYTH is constrained to denounce this class of literature, and the priests throughout Mayo and Galway warn their neonle against reading it. The lendlords it heterodoxy of the gravest kind. The quondam blind man, whose inward vision was cleared as well as his bodily vision, was therefore excommunicated, for, in the simple language of the evangelist, " they " of thim out." What the dogmatist of the first century What the dogmatist of the first century did then, his counterpart in the nineteenth is always in a hurry to do now. Of course he will say that the Pharisee was demon-strably wrong in his scriptural exegosis, and erred by reason of his intellectual rigidity. Be it so, although that view is at least open to doubt; and what then i The Jewish dogmatist was fully con-vinced that his interpretation of the law and the testimony was the only orthodox one, and he claimed the right to act ac-cordingly. He went no further than the dogmatists of the present age are in the habit of doing. The error in both cases is the same, and it may be traced through every generation from the year thirty to the year eighteen hundred and eighty. Religion is not a scientific system, made <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> the year eighteen hundred and eighty. Religion is not a scientific system, made regular and systematical by the logical devices of man; it is a life. About theological principles the SAVIOUR was conspicuously indifferent, and he took especial pains to rebuke and show contempt for, the dogmatism of His day. "If any "man will do His will, he shall know of "the teaching (not dogma) whether, it has

first sight appear. There was of necessity a credo or profession of belief involved in Christianity from the outset, but it was ex-ceedingly simple in character. As we re-marked before, it was a belief of the heart and not of the head that CHRIST and His constitution of the head that CHRIST and His EDITORIAL NOTES. Something novel in the way of locomotives as just been turned out from a New Jersey workshop. It is an engine intended to run at the rate of ninety miles an hour, and possess-ing considerable novelties of construction, the machinery being placed above instead of, as customary, below the boiler.

A harrowing tale of suffering and mortality comes from Turkey. The fund for the support of the destitute Batoum refugees at Ismidt being exhausted, these unfortunate wretches are dying off like sheep. In the words of the despatch announcing the calam-ity, all the children are dead, the women are dying, and the men are certain to die.

Much dissatisfaction and surprise is expressed at Port Hope at the announcement contained in the last number of the Ontario Gazette of the appointment of Mr. John Nott to be Police Magistrate of that town, the pre-sent incumbent, Mr. Holland, having given general satisfaction, and having received no intimation that his services were dispensed with with.

The Sherbrooke Gazette says it is a mistake to suppose that Mr. Fisher, the defeated candidate of the Opposition in Brome, had no help from the outside. He and his friends worked on the "still hunt" principle until the Saturday before the election, which was held on a Monday, when they began a house-to-house canvass, in which at least \$10,000 was sent. was spent.

The Globe insists that a Caffadian, and not an Old Country officer, shall be appointed in command of the Mounted Police, vice Colonel Macleod, and there is a great deal of force in the arguments it brings to bear upon the question. But why does not our contem-porary join us in the view that when compe-tent Canadians can be found to fill University positions, it is absurd for Mr. Crooks to ran-sack Oxford and Cambridge for nominees?

The repeal of the malt tax in England in likely to have the effect of increasing the importation of American corn and lessening the portation of American corn and lessening the use of English barley for beer-making pur-poses. Corn is largely consumed by American brewers in making lager; and while it has not as yet been found available for all, its cheapness will probably lead to the introduc-tion of a light cheap beer into England to take the place of the present stronger beverage.

It is probable that before long a call will be made upon the benevolently disposed on behalf of the people of Gaspé, who are stated to be in sore distress owing to the failure of both the fisheries and the harvest. Starvation both the fisheries and the harvest. Starvation is imminent, and as Gaspé is not readily ac-cessible in winter, and the settlements are widely scattered, it is feared that many will, perish unless help is prompt as well as liberal. The Quebec press is agitating the matter, and Ontario should not be behindhand. Toronto has always given liberally in cases of wide-spread calamity, and the philanthropy dis-played in connection with the Chicago fire and the Irish famine will surely not allow our own people to die of hunger. As whatever is done must be done before the close of navigation, we hope some of our leading oitizens will move in the matter at once. upon the Crimean war, from purely selfish motives. He was no soldier, but he knew that the nation he ruled by craft and sinister device was a military nation, and he undertook the war which drove the Aus-trian from Italy simply for the consolida-tion of his dynasty. He never had a passion for the interests of nationality; but, on the contrary, did his best to thwart the unification of Italy. What he would not do, and Vicros EMMANUEL dared not attempt, was achieved by the fanatical zens will move in the matter at or

A large number of Canadians are now busily engaged in constructing new railways in the United States. Mr. Patrick Shannon. who built part of the H. & N. W. R., has been awarded a contract for 150 miles of the Texas Pacific R. R. Messrs. McDermid & Hendrie are building the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette railway through the North

the exodus continues.

Quite a number of our Reform contempor

aries are in a bad state of mind over the promo-

tion of Captain Prince from the Wardenship

of one position, was rewarded with a better one. There was Cauchon, for instance, who, after having "made money out of the most helpless of God's creatures," was rewarded with a Cabinet office and a Lieutenant-Gover-

norship.

Vegetine. Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Cured.

Macdical.

NEWCASTLE, ONT., April 26, 1880.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Dyspeppia and Liver Complaint for the last is wonths with greatsatisfaction, and would recom-mend it to any who are afflicted with the same I found after using the second bottle that I had gained ten pounds of fiesh. Yours truly. THOS. DOUGLAS, Express Agent. I am personally acquainted with Mr. There

I am personally acquainted with Mr. Thomas Douglas and know him to be reliable, and also that the above is true. Yours truly, R. FATHERGILL, Desemantical (thurthe

Pharmaceutical Chemist, Newcastle

It Takes the Lead.

T. JOHN, N. B., April 11, 1880. H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston :

I have sold VEGETINE ever since its introduc-tion in this city, and from personal observation can safely say that it now takes the lead as a blood purifier.

RICHARD N. KNIGHT, Corner King and Ludlow street

BROCK VILLE, MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir, I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE. I consider it an excellent medicine, and most cheerfully recommend it to those suffer ing from General Debility. I remain, yours truly, MRS. M. A. SMITH BROCKVILLE, ONT., March 24, 1880.

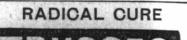
OTTAWA. ONT., March 4, 1880

Gentlemen,-Your preparation called YECE-TINE gives universal satisfaction. Several re-markable cures from its use have come under my notice. I believe it a purely vegetable mix-ture, containing nothing to injure the system in the slightest degree, and would strongly advise its use in cases of liver disorder, and as a purifier of the blood.

Yours respectfully, W. J. LANGFORD,

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Total Weakness and Prostration, from over-work or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMGEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. Been in use twenty years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, or five vials and farge vial of powder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUM. PHREYS' HOMGEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton street, New York. Wholesale Depot for Canada, H. HASWELL, & CO., 150 McGill street, Montreal.





58 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

References permitted to persons who have been completely oured after having been ruptured fifteen and eighteen years. "Pamphlet on Rup-ture" free. 421-52



GOLD AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

Young's Book of Secrets contains over 400 ways of making money easily, honestly and quickly. No capital required. Price, post paid, 50 cents, or 3 for \$1. Send 3c, stamp for catalogue. Liberal terms to agents. MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., P. O. Box 1520. Montreal, Que.

flour in this market remain u must be remembered that rail are much higher than in western even these are above the shipp possible that our wheat crop : have been smaller than was there can be no doubt that ther export, in which case outside mately rule those of Canada generally decreased slightly du and stood on Monday mornin Flour, 1,905 bbls.; fall wheat, 26, wheat, 11.026 bush.; oats, 2.931 b 802 bush.; peas, 18,375 bush.; and against on the corresponding **Bour, 5,300** bbls.; fall wheat, spring wheat, \$6,891 bush.; oats, tey, 331,292 bush.; peas, 14,565 bush bush. English advices show a f nd white wheat, and of 2d. on r rise of 1d. on peas during the have been quiet during the last prices do not seem to have be Throughout last week markets guiet, with prices of cargoes settled. Threshing continues to p quantity of the wheat crop had while in stock by the rains ; far last week were small. and the to ad a considerable falling off. grown wheat were 164,052 qua ports were 165,000 to 170,000 gu and 105,000 to 110,000 barrels ing a total supply equal to quarters of wheat, against sumption of 454,000 quarters. four and wheat in transit showed an increase, and was] against 1,296,000 on the 7th inst. the corresponding date of last quantity of wheat in sight on the in transit for Europe on the 8th 000 bushels, against 45,640,000 last 000 three weeks ago. Mail advi from August 29 to October 2 the wheat and flour amounted to 2,1

against 1,998,263 quarters last yea tal deliveries by farmers in the United Kingdom from August 2 amounted to 764,512 quarters, quarters last year, making of 2.892.858 quarters in the first harvest-year, against 2,289,367 in the first fing period last year. Notwithstar ncrease in home deliveries, ctual yield of this year's crop w it was also felt that prices were a they could reasonably be expe opinion which has been justifie ent reaction. Continental a in France complaints of the yiel creased as threshing advanced ; some parts of the country are even supplied as good a yield as h the quality, which had been reli ally very damp, rendering it pa for millers. The crop is therefore ing not a full average, but rather and perhaps less. The reserve of derstood under these cir have advanced ; of a total of 8

for the week, 44 quote a rise, 39 f

change, and only one a decline. a better sale. Estimates of the i

have risen fifty to one hun

but it is by no means advisable theory should be adopted hastily. was held at an advance, and red

on the 13th inst. at 47s. 6d. per qua

FINANCE AND CO

TORONTO WHOLESALE WEEKLY REVI

There cannot be said to have

arte cannot be said to have fivity on anything except barle but this grain really has been prices, and grain generally clos higher than, on this day week, a mand. Offerings of everythin

have remained small, and stre have begun to fall off. Prospec

THU

PRODUCE.

We have quite as many Legislatures and as much legislation on our hands already as we know what to do with. The machinery

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND ..

PARTIES AND THE PEOPLE.

WE are told that the National Policy party are trusting 'to the stupidity of the seople for success at the next general elecions, and that such trust is an insult to public intelligence. The people are earnestly entreated to punish this Tory mpudence by voting against the Tory party. There is in this Opposition theory one thing lacking, and that is an apprenation of the public sense of humour. The public have far too good a sense of fun not to see the palpable nonsense of this new Opposition theory. The very statement of it recalls at once the facts which refute it. Nothing was more remarkable in the speeches of the Opposition leaders during the past two sessions than the bealy insulting language in which the blic action of 1878 was spoken of. Sir Public action of 1878 was spoken of. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S speeches contained thricks of fierce scorn against public intel-tigenge. The people were "deluded"—as if the Opposition speakers (then Ministers) had not been able to expose the delusion if any existed. The people were "drunk" in 1878—as if Sir RICHARD CARTstatesmen to do to keep her shattered idol of free trade from falling to pieces, with-RIGHT and Mr. MACKENZIE were not able Angent and Mr. MACKENZIE were not able to keep them sober. In fact, every speech if the Opposition leaders was in effect a fatement that the people were children, to be pleased with a rattle--idiots, to be feceived by the cunning of impostors--tupid dolts, to be led by the nose by Tory task-masters; and where they were not children, nor idiots, nor dolts, they were the feast review of the states of the s wore at least rogues, robbers, swindlers, , all anxious to have a chance of rob-ig the dumb beasts who were to be

ade the victims of protection. We have not at all overstated the style We have not at all overstated the style of Opposition argument and vituperation. The reported speeches of the leaders of the Opposition are full of such statements ; we have given some of them lately, and could easily give more if more were neces-sary for the purpose of proving the self-evident proposition we have stated. In the eyes of Sir RIGMARD CARTWRIGHT and his friends the Canadian public consisted of two parties—idiots who consented to be swindled, and swindlers who took advan-tage of public stupidity. Nothing could have been, we take it, more insulting than such speeches. The excuse of passion, or hot blood, or want of time for delibera-tion, is not permissible in the case. These insults were hurded at the public in culd The reported speeches of the leaders of the Dyposition are full of such statements; we have given some of them lately, and bould easily give more if more were neces-sary for the purpose of proving the self-bry dent purpose of proving the self-tore, about to be guilty of the impertimence of volunteering to give him either warning or advice. All we are disposed to say is that with the ugly problems before him which are coming up in the near future for solution, he has quite enough on his hands without unnecessarily meddling with our affairs; and in view of the numerous and able alarmists which we have at home, his services to us in this way are altogether unnecessary. We ought, we suppose, in view of all the circumstances, to be very much obliged to 1

which they must know does not in fairness attach to it; and to clinch their fraudulent appeals to the consumer, they compare the price of oil in the States with the price current here. But their readers are left in the dark as regards one very important factor in the discussion, viz, that the American wine whilst ours is the one-sixth larger. The only alteration made by the present Government in the laws and regulations respecting coal oil are the raising of what is technically t known as the test flash from 105° to 115° as regards Canadian oil, and the fixing of the flash for imported oil at 120°. In the f United States oil is considered safe that United States oil is considered safe that will finah at 90°; but everybody knows that for years we were deluged with Ameri-can refined of the vilest and most danger-ous quality, to the great loss and detriment ous quality, to the great loss and detriment of our own oil men and the jeopardy of the Canadian consumer. The new law came into force last July, and when they found, or pretended to find, that, owing to the raising of the flash test, it took at least three gallons of crude oil in place of two to produce a gallon of refined up to the legal standard flash, the oil men raised their prices, and refined is now approaching the figure at which it sold four years ago, when Mr. MACKENZIE and the Globe argued that there was no ring or combination that there was no ring or combination

among them. It is manifest, however, that a ring is now in existence. The protection granted under the new tariff by the flash test is ample enough; and if the crude oil men and the refiners have combined, and it is people against reading it. The landlords, so recent files say, are leaving as fast as alleged that they have, the Government must burst the combination in the public interest. The flash test is protection at hey conveniently can, and property leable. PARNELL and his associates are evidently

once to the Canadian consumer and pro-ducer; but the latter cannot be allowed to repeat the operations of 1876, and we look bent upon being arrested. The Land League and the "Advanced Nationalists" League and the "Advanced Nationalists" or Fenians quarrelled a month ago, and the latter were gradually killing off the PARNELL wing; but the arrest of the leaguers and their deportation to England for trial will restore their prestige and give them a fresh hold upon the people. The landlords blame the Government for its diluctorines in interdepine to the Government for such amendments to the law as shall destroy an un-holy alliance. The tariff is not in any re-spect involved in the matter; and the outcry of the Opposition press against the N. P. has neither truth nor logic behind it. But it is clearly the duty of the Government to stand between the proits dilatoriness in introducing repressive legislation, while Mr. FORSTER, on the other hand, claims that he is acting with Government to stand between the pro-ducer and consumer, when the former takes an unfair advantage of the latter; and we have no doubt the Ministry will, without delay, take steps to bring about fair dealing between the two. The oil now sold is undoubtedly better and safer than the stuff which used to be imported; a full knowledge of the situation, and that he will not strike a moment too late. The "National" press is urging the people to stand together and resist the payment of rent, and in almost every parish in the west and south local branches of the League have been established, a cypher being used in sending and re-ceiving communications from the head-quarters in Dublin. That the Governnevertheless greater cheapness must be secured at all hazards, and the sooner the oil men understand that, the better for themselves and all concerned.

DANGERS OF THE DOMINION.

WITH so many prophets of evil among ourselves, we ought not, perhaps, to be surprised to meet with one now and again among our neighbours. If to be forewarned is to be forearmed, we in this country should be pretty well prepared for all emergencies: Sundry outsiders from time to time have taken sufficient kindly interest in us to point out the rocks on which we are likely to split. We should think that England would have enough for her

out bestowing any of their sympathetic attentions on us just now. We have too tentions on us just now. We have too much confidence in the vigour of the old land to think that even under the incubus of a policy which gives all the nations, es-pecially all the great industrial nations, the advantage of her, she is going to succumb. JOHN BULL is a ple-thoric old fellow, and can stand a good deal of bleeding before syncope sets in. Besides, though an inveterate con-servatism, and dread of change, leads him occasionally to remain on a wrong track a occasionally to remain on a wrong track a little longer than is quite consistent with his best interests, he has too much shrewd-

concurred with other factors to perplex the situation. Lord BEACONSFILLD tried his hand at Berlin. He never professed any sympathy with nationalism in its own sense, and there was grave reason to suspect the good faith and disinterested-ness of Russia. What could fairly be done for the Christian races of Turkey he managed to do at Berlin. And now Mr. GLADSTONE, who wrought up all Christen-dom into a fury of indignation and enthu-siasm, is in power ; what, after all, has he done, or is he likely to do ? His perfect sincerity and honesty of purpose are beyond question. The Prime Minister of England will make a grand figure in the history of our times for more reasons than one. In addition to a won-derful fertility of mind and a marvellous subtlety of imaginative resource, he un-questionably possesses a strong moral fibre dominating his whole nature. What, therefore, he desired to do when in Oppo-sition, he would effect now, beyond ques-tion, were it in his power. Why has he failed ? Why does the Porte successfully mock the powers, and throw down the

& Marquette railway through the North & Marquette railway through the North Peninsula of Michigan. The latter road will run from Marquette to Mackinac, over 150 miles, through a howling wilderness, and a branch will be built to Sault Ste. Marie, to connect at some future time with the railway system of Ontario. The engineers, assistants, and men, now numbering about 1,500, have largely been drawn from the Dominion. Their absence is, of course, only temporary, as the offer of steady employment on the prairie sections of the Pacific railway would no doubt cause them to return. Railway men repeatedly move from Canada to the States and back again, according as railway construction offers occupation, yet at every trip they make across the lines they are care-fully entered as Canadian emigrants, and Canadian Liberals glory in the thought that the exodus continues. New Music Books CHOIRS WILL REMEMBER OUR NEW Johnson, Cenney, and Abbey : an excellent col-lection of casy Anthems, Glees, &c., costing about 6 to 100; each. A great convenience for occasional

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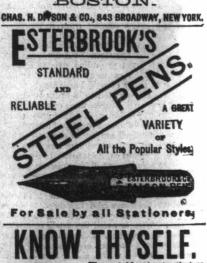
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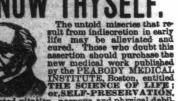
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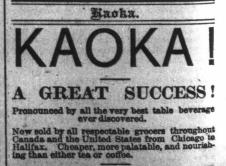
of the Central Prince from the Wardenship of the Central Prison to the Wellington Registrarship. The feeling is evidently very bitter, and they do not hesitate to express their opinion of the action of Mr. Mowat's Government in very plain terms. This is how the St. Catharines News concludes a lengthy article and the second second

Government in very plain terms. This is how the St. Catharines News concludes a lengthy article on the subject :-- "There is no instance within our somewhat extensive recollection of a Reform official, for abuse of one position, being rewarded with another and better one. Reform officials, when a very slight excuse can be found for the act, are thrust aside, and Captain Prince must go, or there will be a rebellion in the Reform ranks. And those gentlemen who intercede for Captain Prince may well look to their own tenure of office." Let us refresh the treacherous, if extensive, recollection of the News as to a Reform official who, after abuse of one position, was rewarded with a better OLIVER DITSON & CO. BOSTON.





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at Havre. Imports were large ing on the 9th inst.; at Marseilles docks was 45,000 quarters. Belgia quiet but improving, with impo mall. German advices report Be ing the week ending on the 8th in not extensively dealt in, specula rected mainly to rye, and prices the same for wheat as in the pr Local speculators were generally to expect lower prices, but con price of rye the position of wheat e favourable. Rye continued to After several fluctuations prices higher for the autumn, and 2 mark tant periods. At Hamburg whe value, supplies being small, and a for the interior of Germany. Ne Danish was selling at 49s, to burg at 50s. to 51s. 9d. per and American winter wheat a per 504lb. c. f. i. to Hamb of the German potato crop were t In Saxony a deficit of one-half Russian advices were full of dis of destitution prevalent in the int almost exhausted, and in the wise, the reserves were very sm few steamers had been shipped for ranean, in fulfilment probably of ol is needless to add that the shipmen the North remain at a standstill. of the absolute scarcity of rye in was stated that a steamer cargo just arrived at Cronstadt from T markets have been decidedly in York has been unsettled. The lar supplies, and the increase in the of for the United Kingdom, has conservative influence, and the the late options have fallen off. wards in sympathy with the weak lish markets; but prices still re cents above a basis which would pean markets. The movement of will lake and river ports has been n creased for the week ended Oct. I ed with the previous week, but nearly so large as it was for the reek in 1879 ; and the late storing to check both receipts and shipmen of wheat at seaboard ports, Oct. small-very much less than at the date in 1879. The exports from . from July 1st to Oct. 16th, 1880, hav 863 bbls. of flour, and 50,647,418 bus equal to 69,609,802 bushels of

visible supply of grain, comprising

granary at the principal points of at lake and seaboard ports, and

ments from Western lake and riv

Total..43,041,830 40,743,168 40,370

The following table shows the to

set for each market day during th

rent kinds of produce in the

1880. 1880. Oct. 16, Oct. 9,

