The Weekly Mail.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY MAIL, IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID.

Give post-office address in full, Address, THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY, TERMS OF ADVERTISING. THE DAILY MAIL

Notices of Birins, peaus, and continuous and insertion.

Advertisements at all times to be subject to approval of the Managing Director of This Mall Printing Company, who reserves to himself the right to insert or otherwise. In case of errors or omissions in legal or any other advertisements the Company do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisements. Cuts for advertisements must be mounted on solid metalliance. sed advertisements on the third page given under their respective headings THE WEEKLY MAIL.

Condenses Advertisements on First Page.

Advertisements of Specific Articles, Property
Wanted, Houses, Money, Peschers Wanted,
Articles Wanted, Business Chances, Personal:
5 cents per word each insertion; or 20 cents per
word for five insertions.

Advertisements of Situations Vacant, Situatons wanted, Mechanics Wanted, Lost or Found,
attle Strayed; 23 cents per word each inser-Cattle Strayed: 22 cents per word each inscion; or 10 cents per word for five insertions.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUG. 9, 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.

LATEST FROM RAT PURTAGE. OUR special correspondence and telegrams from Winnipeg and Rat Portage have obviously been the only means the public has had of getting at the truth regarding the situation. From these despatches and letters the public must now be able to gather some facts of value in the consideration of the questions at issue. In the first place it is obvious that the opinion of the respectable inhabitants of Rat Portage is in favour of the authority, for the present, of Manitoba. The town is incorpo-

rated under Manitoba law; is connected by rail with Winnipeg; has most of its dealings with that city; and has grown under the stimulus of Manitoba prosperity. Mr. MACKENZIE evidently intended that Rat Portage should be ruled under Winnipeg authority. And Mr. Mowar's action has simply been a disturbing move-ment, out of which no good will arise even It is obvious also that the character of

the men retained by Mr. Mowar to and the men retained by Mr. Mowar to and force his authority is discreditable to his mand the second despatch printed right below the above says;

"WINNIPEG, July 31.—The excitement over the Partage, trouble has completely subthat his election agents were no better than buccaneers, and in one case the chief speaker for one of his candidates was more ensible when drunk than when sober. It is not unnatural that the ruffianly element should be strong in enforcing a lawless policy on an unwilling people for a partisan

It is now clear that Mr. Mowar has in icted serious injury on Rat Portage. He has stirred up the lawless to violate all law. He has patronized the breaking open of a gaol. He has countenanced the multiplication of whiskey shops. He has unsettled the regard of the people for property and titles. He has driven away intending settlers and capital, and given a bad name for a season to the thriving town.

As we have said on previous occasions he has attempted to carry out this illegal, impolitic and immoral course of action for a purely political purpose. It is now becoming clear that even that purpose he is not likely to attain. The people whom he tried to rope in will reject him. And the people in whose name he is acting, the people of Ontario, will repudiate his

A NEW FANCY.

THERE can be no objection to any nickname-particularly when it is absurdly inappropriate-it may please the Grits to plagiarize. They lack inventiveness, and always blunder where they would be smart. Copperheads are filibusters, and the title is only applicable to HARDY and his allies. Men who seize upon what they can hold by no legal title are, in American parlance, styled copperheads, especially if like the snakes, from which they derive their name, they poison-say with bad whiskey. / Names, after all, amount to little, and they are invariably the ultimate resources of feeble men, the pin thrust of the weakling who cannot wield the

rapier.

And now to the immediate point at issue. There is no "change of base" in the Dominion attitude. The boundaries of Ontario are of legal definition, not of executive fancy. Neither the Dominion Parliament, nor the Dominion Government-still less the tricksters, HARDY and PARDEE-can make them other than they are. Certainly no Provincial Government can adjudicate upon them. Whatever "competent authority" there may be, it is not vested in one of the claimants. That, at all events, ought to be obvious enough even to the perversity of vision. Eleven years ago John Macdonald urged precisely same position we took the other day. Parat has no authority to adjust the houndaries of Ontario. It can alter them, with the consent of the province, but can not fix their present whereabouts. The decision of the dispute by the Judicial Committee would bind the parties of the controversy if—and we call special attenon to this point-it were antecedently reed upon to be binding. Mr. Mac KENZIE did not, indeed he could not, ratify the award, because, to begin with, it was informal, and was uncomplemented by the semblance of authority, and second-ic because he thought, "with his usual tion," that it might be desirable to

Now, Sir JOHN MACDONALD declared com the first that no arbitration could dethe parties at issue to refer the question judicial arbitration in any form; but be removed and morality. Just as his officer down here was authorized to bribe young men to go about drinking in bagnios, so his officers in Rat Portage

confirmation by Imperial legislation. That was the Liberal-Conservative position in 1872 and ten years afterwards. What it was in the past, it remains now. There is no change of base except in Grit imagination; does it desire the quoted words on both sides? They are ready to hand; will it have the honesty to reproduce them? duce them?
The only "change of base" is that of

Mr. Mowar. He begged the power to deal with timbers and lands until any competent authority decided the boundary question. Now he, or some trading poli-tician in his place, alleges that his Gov-ernment can act according to pleasure. Shall we quote once more the facts it is not convenient to face, or will Gritism be honest, open, and maily for once? Mr Mowar may be a craven, as his unwise friends suggest, yet he has not, so far, proved himself a desperate fool. He has permitted his temporary successors to stultify him, but he may be held irresponsible—until he endorses them—for reckless fooleries of HARDY.

COMIC POLITICS. THE purely comic aspect of the Grit organ's treatment of the Rat Portage rouble must impress itself on the public. It reminds us of the way in which Mr. JINGLE wrote his poem on the revolution

"'You were present at that glorious scene, sir,' said Mr. Snodgrass. Present! think I was; fired a musket '-fired with an idea - rushed into 'a wine shop -wrote it down-back again - whiz. bang - another ideawine shop again-pen and ink-back again-cut and slash-noble time, sir!" That is the way, we imagine, that the people in the Grit organ compose their Winnipeg" and "Rat Portage" despatches. They are fired with an idea spatches. fire it off on paper-license inspector's office for inspiration-another idea-whiz, bang !--inspector's office again--and so on till the paper is ready for press, or the man of genius is prostrate from too much icense inspector. Look at the way in which the "despatches" have been going on these past two or three days.

On Tuesday, on first page, we are told of "the Ontario special named Boston O'BRIEN, and also two others named fully proved, illegal, immoral, and delib-McKay and Mulligan, who released the

On Tuesday, on second page, we are old "neither the Ontario constables nor Ontario officers have anything to do with the affair. On Tuesday, on first page, we are told that "a collision is inevitable if the present

prisoners from the Manitoba gaol."

state of affairs continues." On Tuesday, on second page, we are old "never have I seen the place as quiet On Monday, we were told that "the citizens" had risen to rescue the prisoners from a noisome gaol.

On Tuesday, we were told it was "the "Cape Breton men" who wanted fair play for one of themselves. On Wednesday the Grit organ's first despatch says:

"WINNIPEG, July 31 .- The excitement here over the Rat Portage affair is intense, equalling anything that occurred during the boom, although nine-tenths of the people are opposed to the Local Government interfering in the matter."

the Rat Portage wouble has completely sub-sided. The prisoners were remanded until Friday. Mr. Norguay remains at the Lake of

On Wednesday (Aug. 1st) the leading article of the organ begins as follows:
"The 'wires being down' on the Government line between Winnipeg and Rat Portage, no news has been received from the latter place for the last thirty-six hours." But on its first page are two long "de spatches" dated July 31st, the day be

fore. Of course these "despatches" were manufactured in the jingle fashion—
"Whiz, bang! glorious time, sir!" We commend these facts to the con sideration of the public. They give a pretty fair idea of the dishonesty and untruthfulness that just now mark the conduct of the Local Government and its

organ. WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

THE Local Government is wildly endeaouring to escape from the falling timbers of its own disastrous policy. The attempt is perfectly natural. Self-preservation is an instinct common to all live creatures. But the natural laws are pitiless; and falling timbers do not spare those who have recklessly pulled them down. If they have been criminally pulled down with the intention of killing someone else. public sympathy for the actual victim is simply killed at the same time.

We have stated the case of Mr. Mowar exactly. For the purpose of securing, by fair means or foul, the votes of the people of Rat Portage for Mr. Mowar's candidate, the territory was entered and seized upon, and proceedings taken that have in-evitably ended in riot. Everything was going on as smoothly as usual till Mr. Mowar's officials began to take action. Then a storm arose.
The proceedings taken by Mr. Mowar's

Government were contrary to law. He had no legal right to take possession of the "disputed territory;" if he had the right to do so there could not have been a "dispute" at all. He was well aware that he could not give a title, nor collect a dollar, in that territory. He aware that the announcement he made of his determination to rule the country

would be resisted.

The proceedings taken by Mr. Mowar's Government were contrary to all his own and his party's previous policy. In 1876 Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. BLAKE had agreed that the laws of Ontario could not agreed that the laws of Ontario could not be enforced in the disputed territory. Mr. Mowar had never dared to put these laws in force there. He had refused to incorporate Rat Portage on the ground of his doubtful authority. He had declared that there was "no law" in the disputed territory. And it was only as a last desperate trick to win a losing game that the territory was selected that the territory was selected that the territory was selected to the territory. the territory was seized at last vi et armis. The proceedings taken by Mr. Mowar were contrary to good policy. He knew that these proceedings would be resisted. He knew that the timber-cutters would resist having their property seized when they had been working under license from they had been working under license from the Dominion Government. He knew that many of the people would object to be "treated as squatters" and made subject to the merciless malignity of men who are now so openly trafficking for votes. Therefore his proceedings were obviously calculated to excite disturbance.

whiskey illegaly so that a "case" might be made out. Very notorious ruffians were hired as special constables. The Manitoba gaol was broken open The Manitoba gaol was broken open by Mr. Mowar's agents, or by a mob led by them, as the Grit organ's own despatches stated. All this was necessarily calculated to stir-up the bad feelings and bad blood of the people, and to encourage the lawless class to lawless demonstrations.

Mr. Mowar's proceedings were thus contrary to law, contrary to his own pre-vious policy, and contrary to decency and morality. They were calculated to excite disturbance and they have excited it. They were calculated to demoralize a community, and they have done so. What-ever of civil result may arise from this unhappy affair must be attributed to Mr. Mowar's illegal and immoral policy, and the shame and blame of it must be borne

MR. NORQUA'YS POSITION. THE attempt to place the blame of the Rat Portage trouble on Mr. NORQUAY is really too audacious. Mr. NORQUAY did not invade Rat Portage. Mr. NORQUAY did not induce anybody to sell liquor without license. Mr. NORQUAY did not wantto rope in any votes in Algoma. It was Mr. Mowar's Government that did these things. They deliberately adopted a policy of force. They took measures which they knew would be resisted. They declared they would seize the timber cut under Do minion licenses. They determined to issue more licenses to sell liquor. They announced they would treat the settlers as squatters." Was all this conducive to tive of disturbance? Whatever steps Mr. Norquay has taken were taken in selfdefence. Rat Portage was incorporated under Manitoba laws—Mr. Mowar had re-

fused to incorporate it. The Rat Portage gaol was broken open, and prisoners were released. What was Mr. Norquay to do Had he no rights that Boston O'BRIEN and Parse Roach and T. B. Parder were bound to respect? He was deliberately orced by the Mowar Government into an attitude of defensive hostility. And his conduct and proceedings have been moderate, dignified, and defensible. The conduct of Mr. Mowar's Government has been, on the other hand, as we have very

the Legislature to condemn it. THE REASON WHY.

We will

erately provocative of disorder.

ONE of the most amusing things in current discussion of political topics is the JOHN MACDONALD and his friends should have been able to recover power, and to so likely to hold if for a quarter of a century. Of course the Grit organs' wonder at the success of "the Tories" is accompanied by wonder why a party so full of high moral purposes, so crammed with good manners, o polished with culture, so free from corruption, so bursting with benevolent ship, so rigidly consistent, and statesmanship, so rigidly consistent, and so prodigiously popular as the Grit party is, should be knocked to pieces and bat tered and smashed and laughted at and left behind in the ditch after two general elections, and compelled to be led by Mr. BLAKE and defended by the Grit organ in Toronto. The state of mind of the organs is save obviously distressing.

is in power because it deserves to be in power. When Opie, the painter, was asked what he mixed his colours with, he said, "With brains, sir"! Sir John Macdonald has made his policy with orains, and has carried it out with brains, and the common sense of the people has responded to his sensible statesmanship. Sir John Macdonald is a Man of Business in politics. If he were not a great lawyer and statesman he would be in all probapility the leading business man in Canada. The people know this. His opponents are men of impracticable habits and policy.
The only thing which detracts from the brilliancy of Sir JOHN MACDONALD'S present position is that his opponents are so feeble. We are sometimes conscious of affronting the intelligence of our readers by wasting our space in the needless bus ness of criticising them at all

PUBLIC CREAMERIES.

LAST session the Ontario Legislature, for the purpose of encouraging butter-making and securing improvements in the systems now followed by the butter-makers, passed an Act providing for the establishment of public creameries. The Opposition loyally assisted the passage of the measure, but it strenuously opposed an amendment introduced by the Government, at the instigation of interested parties, authorizing the appointment of what was termed a consulting board to select sites for the creameries and to manage the establishments when built. It was very properly argued that institutions supported by public money should be erected and managed by responsible Ministers. The Government, however, would listen to no such argument, and it pressed its amendment under which the creameries are to be controlled by irresponsible individuals.

The Consulting or Advisory Board was

organized, as a correspondent whose letter recently appeared in The Mail states, on March 22nd, more than four months ago but up to the present moment not one further step has been taken in the direcion of establishing the creameries. Why is this? With ordinary business speed the creameries could by this time have been established, and have been in working order. Is Mr. BALLANTYNE, M. P. P. who seems to be the controller of the Ad visory Board, interested in delaying the erection of the creameries? His conduct, for which Mr. Young, the new Minister of Agriculture, is partly responsible, would seem to indicate that such is the case. Before Mr. BALLANTYNE had the power to delay matters, the Government had in its possession complete plans of the creameries, which were pared with much care, and were declared by the best buttermen in the United States to be of the latest and best design. All that was necessary for the Advisory Board to do was to select the sites for the three creameries and to proceed at once or the lines laid down by ing, as time went on, new discoveries which might be made in the art of butter making. But it did not suit Mr. BALLAN-TYNE to act promptly. So he went to England on private business, and after-wards proceeded on a tour through the states examining creameries with some other gentlemen, who are not practica en, and speculating in pork. As a the intention of the Legislature—which was that the creameries should be established at once—is thwarted and a whole season is sacrificed.

this shameful and unnecessary delay is great. It was stated on the floor of the Legislature when the bill was under discussion that the province actually lost by the inability of the farmers to become acquainted practically with the best butter-making methods three million and a half of dollars a year. This was calculated on the basis of a production of fifty millions of pounds per annum. But the production this year will reach sixty millions of pounds, so that the loss, on the same calculation, will reach \$4,200,000. Had the creameries been established and the superior methods introduced the loss would have been obviated at least one season earlier than will be the case under season earlier than will be the case under present circumstances. That, in spite of the statute, the loss should be continued is to be regretted. But it is owing, in the first place, to the handing of the control of the proposed creameries over to an irresponsible board, and, in the second place, to the laches of Mr. Ballanture, who evidently does not want the buttermaking business to prosper.

WHAT CAUSED THE CHANGE? On the 10th of July last the Grit organ had a very melancholy article on the condition of the disputed territory, in which occurred the following sentences:

"The latters of our special correspondent from the Rat Portage and Rainy River districts have given the people a new glimpse of the importance of the territory covered by the Boundary Award. They have shown also how necessary a settlement of the depute is to the development of the country. It is impossible to get a satisfactory title to mining claims, or timber limits, or farming lands, or town lots for business purposes." And the article, wound itself up in this And the article wound itself up in this exact language: "All that is wanted now "is its acceptance by the Dominion Parlia-"ment to put a stop forever to all disputes "about either property or criminal juris-"diction. Such a settlement would have the great merit of costing nothing, while it would be speedy and effective.

On the 10th of July the Grit Local Government, through their organ, say that the acceptance, by the Dominion Parliament, of the award is all that is wanted.

On the 14th, just four days after, the organ was instructed to announce that the local Government had seized the territory. The change of policy was sudden, what caused it?—what justified it? We shall allow the public to ponder the matter over, pending a reply from the organ. trust the intelligence of the people and of

SCIENCE AND FAITH.

It is not surprising that the attitude of some scientific men should have excited an impatience which is not without reason. wonder expressed by Grit organs why Sir Physical studies, like other absorbing pursuits, are apt to assume larger proportions than they are entitled to claim. The consolidate themselves in power as to be world has passed through many a craze, including not a few materialistic ones. Happily, experience has always acted as a physician, and our race emerges from the laboratory or the tombs clothed, and in a rational frame of mind. Materialism exists in subtler forms than it did, for example, in the eighteenth century ; yet is

Blake and defended by the Grit organ in Toronto. The state of mind of the organs is very obviously distressing.

But there is really nothing to wonder to six John Margonius Commenced in the company of the commenced in the comme They were at least logical, and never pre-tended to meddle with the uncertain or the unknown—that is, what were both to physical observation. It was the preva-lent theory then to ignore; to-day, the at-tempt is made to explore. With the old sceptics it was sufficient to proclaim that soul and spirituality were imperceptible by the microscope. Nowadays, it is sought to disprove their existence by spectrum analysis. Both plans are futile; the old one admittedly so, the latter demonstrably

false on its own showing. Nevertheless we are not disposed to speak angrily, as the London Spectator does, of "the arrogance of science." Human knowledge, it appears to us, is apt to pass through exulting crises, during which men devoted to research are apt to fancy that they have fathomed the depths of existence and mastered the secrecy of being. There is little novelty in the conceit to the student of history. The world has passed through similar experiences before, and the brains at present so busy in fabricating materialistic theories are not more highly organized than those now desiccated in their bony caskets, crumbling together with the clods of the valley. The research into the hidden mysteries of nature is attempted in vain from the physical side. Pursue it as earnestly as

you may, the cul de sac must terminate the hunt at its extremity. Our physicists have undertaken a task for which neither their bodily senses nor their scientific appliances can serve them. They are entitled to all gratitude for their material labours, but into the world of mind and spirit they have advanced no step. There the expert's tools avail him nothing. He may deny what his microscope cannot discover, or his telescope descry, but it exists notwithstanding. The facts of faith come not by external observation—"they are within you." It is by introspection, not by physical research, that spiritual truth is to be discov-

search, that spiritual truth is to be discovered. In the soul of man, not in his surroundings, is to be found the secret of his being, his destiny, his responsibility.

Those who ignore the testimony of consciousness and limit their investigations to nerve and muscular issue cannot hope to reach the great problem. It is protoplasm that mankind need be anxious about—not their origin, but their destiny. Compared their origin, but their destiny. Compared with the ethical aspect of human life, all the discoveries of science—all the theories based upon them—dwindle into idle in-significance. If science can tell us nothing concerning what most concerns us it as fact it has a right to propound; what it has no facts on which to rest should be left untouched. Its "cosmic instincts," de-luding mankind into the belief that the soul is immortal, are as inane as the stupidities of judicial astrology. We live at an era of theory; still it becomes us to remember that if science, of the physical type, mean anything to the purpose it must repose on fact.

Much is said nowadays about inductiv

science; let us ask whither it has gone since the days of BACON and NEWTON? The scientific atmosphere is charged with hypothesis no less than with fact. One grain of the latter seems to fertilize an acre of theory. We have got to guess to-day rather than to know. Hence the puffing-up characteristic of our contemporary science. It has laid the age under great obligations, and, for that reason, its presumptions may be condoned. Yet it is not sufficient for all things, and when it undertakes to develop a philosophy founded on sense and ending nowhere, humanity is called upon

its facts may be. Where demonstrable experience ends, its mission terminates; theories have been invented and exploded all through the centuries, and it seems an anachronism to-day to hear of new-fangled hypotheses of the universe, not one of which can boast a more tangible foundation than hundreds more propounded from Pythagoras until now. As a matter of fact our modern philosophers grope back through Luckerius to the old physicists, lost except by name in the mists of antiquity.

quity.

Faith is in no permanent peril from science. Its modern exponents have uttered sophisms enough to keep slive a desultory and fleeting band of agnostics, who do not know because it is their interest to be ignorant. Sciolism is the fashion with the creedless; they know nothing of any subject thoroughly. but have a smatany subject thoroughly, but have a smattering of most things. The "little learn-"ing" which Pore pronounces to be a dangerous thing is theirs, diluted. It would be unjust and ungenerous to say that every agnostic is of this type. Doubtless many less many are conscientious in their chaotic no-faith. Yet, after all, it must be chaotic no-faith. Yet, after all, it must be a dreary one in the moments when the pressure of life and the awful presence of death try the heart of the unbeliever. Where there is no faith there can be no confidence. That which points above and looks within are wanting. There is nothing to regard but the world, which, with the fashion of it, fades before the falling eye. Before the solemn and lonely parting of the soul, science is impotent; faith, supreme and triumphant.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

New Brunswick Grits have a disallowance grievance. They complain because a local Act which overrides a Dominion Act passed n 1876 by Mr. Mackenzie has been vetoed The Dominion Government, it seems, will not allow Mr. Mackenzie's measures to be sat upon in the manner proposed by the New Brunswick Legislature.

The majority of the weekly Reform paper are so thoroughly ashamed of the insult offered to the dignity of Ontario by the appointment of a gang of roughs to represent the province and to riot at Rat Portage that they make no mention of the disreputable occurrences of the past few days, and give no expression of opinion favouring either the rascals or their employers.

The latest N.P. news from New Bruns wick, in addition to the reports of the opening of new factories, is that Hon. Isaac Burpee and Mr. Weldon, the Grit M.P. for St. John, are of the opinion that manufactures are the only salvation for the Maritime Provinces. Now if Messrs. Burpee and Weldor could only convert some of their politica could only convert some of their political friends to that opinion, it would be a good thing for Canada.

Mr. A. W. Ross, M.P., complains in an interview he has recently had with a newspaper reporter that the North-West is injured by the misrepresentations made regarding it by a section of the Ontario press. Somehow or a section of the Ontario press. Somehow or other the depreciatory remarks of Grit papers find their way across the Atlantic, where they are eagerly copied by those who do not wish success to Canada. It is certainly to be regretted that for purely party purposes statements calculated to be injurious to the country are set aflost by the less scrupulous of the Reform organs. of the Reform organs.

Beaten on the disputed territory question at every point, the Grit press is soothing its lacerated feelings by calling names. The descent from argument to childish abuse is pitiful to witness. If Mr. Mowat had a defeace for the lawless acts of the ruffians he has hired he would not be backward in presenting it. In the absence of a defence, however, his acents in Toronto and electrons. however, his agents in Toronto and all are instructed to throw mud at those who in the interests of humanity and on behalf of the outraged people of Ontario protest against the attempted assassination, the arson, the geol-breaking, the ruffianism of the alleged Ontario "officials" in the West. It is the old story of abusing the plaintiff's at-torney. torney.

The Ontario Government has a peculia system of road building. Out on the Adding ton road, north of Cloyne, it has a road con structing party at work, and the following are the wages paid :--

£8 00 For Actual Work. One man, per day..... One man, per day..... One boy, per day.... So that it costs \$8 a day to look after the the expenditure of of \$2.50 per day.

Prevention is better than cure, and England taking every precaution against cholera hould it reach her coast from Egypt, and the sanitary measures she is enforcing are worthy of consideration in Canada, where the contingency of the introduction of the epi-demic is not so remote as to call for no efforts. Dr. Buchanan, who has issued a valuable circular, points out that cholera is not capable of causing much injury in places properly drained, and where there is a plentiful supply of wholesome water. In one word, cleanliness is the true prophylactic. Cleanliness of person, strict attention to drains and closets, and dust bins, well kept sewers, and water uncontaminated by disease germs, mean almost absolute safety from an epidemic that is slaving its thousands in the filthy quarters of Egyptian cities. ular, points out that cholera is not capable

The fatalism of the Egyptian mind operate to prevent the British authorities from being successful in putting down the cholera. The English papers contain scores of instances English papers contain scores of instances of gross neglect and obdurate indifference. Possibly the gross neglect and obdurate indifference of property-owners on this continent is just as great, if only an outbreak should occur to test them. There is nothing people are so fond of talking of as of medicines and disease, and nothing so easily captures them as an epidemic. One thing that operates to prevent the better cleaning of premises is the difficulty of getting it done. As a rule, seven out of ten people do not know where to go to look for a man to do it. If some means could be adopted whereby applications could be made to a central office or plications could be made to a central office or department, and the necessary labour sup-plied from there, to be paid for when done, a good deal of benefit would result from it.

The result of the assumption by the English Sovernment of the telegraphic system of Great Britain was first an increase in telegraphic facilities and afterwards a reduction in the rates. Immediately that the reduction in the rates. Immediately that the reduction was made it was claimed that the system would not pay. But the following statement of the expenditure and receipts of the English postal-telegraph service, which includes interest on the money expended in purchasing the lines, shows that the cheapening of communication had a good effect, not only upon the public, but upon the finances of the service.

1873.....£ 841,766 1874...... 1,062,956 1,057,824 1,123,793 1,250,246 1,298,558 1,317,468 1875.... 1876.... 1.022,000 1877..... 1,141,000 1,139,237 1778...... 1879...... 1880...... 1881.....

PRINCE GEORGE IN CANADA Reminiscences of the Visits of Other

Princes.

Prom the Ha ifax Herald,

The first prince of the royal bood of England to visit Nova Scotia was Prince William Henry, afterward William IV., who arrived in Halifax on the 4th October, 1786. The historian Murdoch records that "he landed on the king's alip where the people thronged joyfully to see him. He was welcomed by the general commanding and the lieutenant-gavernor. At Government house he received the congratulations of the officers of the carrison and the principal inhabitants of the town. Having expressed the desire that all military forms and etiquette, with respect to his princely digaity, should be laid aside and himself considered merely as a naval commander, general orders were accordingly given to the garrison to that purport." But it was found impossible to stop the general tide of joy which is alleged to have "pervaded the ranks of the people," and in the evening every house was illuminated and the streets were thronged with people full of cheerfulness and satisfaction. On the 25th of October the prince sailed for the West Indies. A year later he returned to Halifax, and was again loyally and enthusiastically received. In the evening he gave a ball, and the town was illuminated. A few days later he reviewed the troops and accepted an address from the From the Ha ifax Herald. ing he gave a ball, and the town was illuminated. A few days later he reviewed the troops and accepted an address from the people. When the prince returned from a cruise to Quebec in the November following, he received an address from both the assembly and the council, and was also honoured with a dinner and ball. The entertainment cost the people \$3,500. It was a brilliant success. The day was very fine. As the prince left the fiagship he was honoured with a salute of twenty-one guns from each warahip in the harbour. The troops formed guards of honour. At 3 p.m. the prince, attended by the officers and dignitaries, went from Government house to the Golden Ball tavern, at the south-west corner of Hollis and Sackville streets, where a very handsome Sackville streets, where a very handsome linner was provided. In the evening the ball and supper were given at Mr. Marchin-son's new building on Water street, at the foot of Bell's lane. This was the British Coffee house, afterwards kept by Nathaniel

Chandler. PRINCE EDWARD. On Saturday, the 10th of May, 1794 Prince Edward arrived at Halifax 111 H. M Prince Edward arrived at Halifax in H. M. frigate Blanche, eleven days from St. Kitts. His Royal Highness landed under a royal salute from the Blanche, and from the citadel. On Monday a royal salute was fired from the parade, which was alswered by batteries of the garrison. On Wednesday evening the town was illuminated. The same day there had been a crowded levee at the Corporate house when addresses were same day there had been a crowded levee at the Government house, when addresses were presented to the prince. On Saturday, the 24th, Prince Edward reviewed the troops stationed here. On Monday the bishop pre-sented him with an address on behalf of him-self and his clearer. sented him with an address on behalf of him-self and his clergy. On the 14th of June the prince started on a journey through the province. The Zebra, sloop of war, at-tended him at Annapolis, and conveyed him over the bay. He arrived at Fredericton on the 21st of June; visited St. the 21st of June; visited St.
John and Digby, among other places,
and returned to Halifax on Saturday, the 28th. On Sunday, November 2nd, the prince's birthday, there was a salute fired from the citadel and a levee at Government house. On Monday evening a ball and supper was given there to the army, navy, and inhabitants. On St. George's day, April 23rd a dinner was given by the contact. innabitants. On St. George's day, April 23rd, a dinner was given by the society, at which the prince was present. On August 8th, 1798, Prince Edward was riding in Halifax, and as he was trotting fast over a little wooden bridge his horse broke through a defective plank and instantly fell, coming with his whole with the stanting fell, coming with his whole with the stanting fell. a defective plank and instantly fell, coming with his whole weight on his leg and thigh, which were thereby severely bruised. Although he suffered much he continued to perform his military duties. Meanwhile untoward symptoms resulted, and he was advised to go to Magland as soon as possible. On the 18th October the lieutenant-governor and council presented an address to the prince lamenting his accident and departure. On Sunday morning, October 21st, he embarked n H. M. S. Topaz, and on the 23rd sailed for ingland, a royal salute being fired as the hip passed the forts. On Sept. 6th, 1794, the frigate Arethusa

On Sept. 6th, 1794, the frigate Arethusa arrived in port, having on board prince Edward, the Duke of Kent. As she came up the harbour royal salutes were fired from the batteries and ships of war. The prince left the Arethusa in a barge, followed by the barges of the men-of-war in port, saluted by each ship as he passed. On landing he was received by the Governor and Council, the General, and others. At Government house he was met and congratulated by the officers ne was met and congratulated by the officer. he was met and congratulated by the officers of the army and navy and chief inhabitants, and the bells of the churches were rung for joy at his coming. On the 19th September addresses were presented to the Duke of Kent from the Lieutenant-Governor and Council and from the magistrates, clergy, and grand jury of Halifax. On Sunday, October 3rd, the Prince embarked in H.M.S. Assistance, and sailed for England the following day.

ng day. KING LOUIS PHILLIPPE. On the 30th of October, 1799, the Duke of Orleans. "arrived here, with his two brothers, the Duke Montpensier, and Count Beaujolie, in H. M. S. Porcupine, from New Providence, where they had been waiting for a passage to England, but none presenting, they proceeded hither, and being still disappointed, they proceeded to New York in a merchant ship to procure a passage from thence. They do not ostensibly assume their rank. They brought \$10,000 with them. In all their deportment here they have been entirely discreet. As these prihave been entirely discreet. As these pri-soners are of such high connection I thought soners are of such high connection I thought it would not be unacceptable to you to be informed of their progress through this place. So wrote Sir John Wentworth to Robert Liston, the British ambassador to the United States. This was the prince who afterwards governed France as King Louis Phillippe. It is said that while here he lodged with a Frenchwoman named Mrs. Meagher, and attended service at the small Roman Catholic chapel (then) on Pleasant atreet, and sat in the seat of Hon. Lawrence Doyle.

Doyle.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

On the 30th of July, 1860, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, then a youth in his nineteenth year, landed from the ship Hero. The ocremonies and festivities on that occasion will all be remembered. How the stores and streets were gaily decorated, how there were arches for his Royal Highness to walk under, and platforms along the wayside crowded with children who sang the national anthem as the prince went by; how there were sports on the common and regattas on the harbour—all these things were well described in the newspapers of the time, and are impressed on the memory of all the old and middle-aged citizens of this city. The Prince of Wales was handsome and popular. There were some who thought that his chaperon, the Duke of Newcastle, was too exclusive, and played the duenna over his youthful charge played the duenna over his youthful charge a little more than was needful, but they generally approved of Prince Albert. Even yet, in perhaps one-third of the houses in the country, the boyish figure in colonel's uniform and his demure face is seen in prints greatly the worse for smoke and children's mischievous fiagers. On this occasion the prince visited Windsor, St. John, Charlottetown, and the Upper Provinces, in all which places he was received with enthusiasm, people walking or driving many miles to get a climpse of receiver. limpse of royalty. OTHER PRINCELY VISITORS

OTHER PRINCELY VISITORS.

In 1862, Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, was here as a midshipman on the line-of-battle ship St. George, one of the fleet of about thirty war ships under the command of Sir Alexander Milne. This was about the time of the famous "Trent" affair. The prince served his time on this station. A year or two later Prince Jerome Bonaparte, cousin of Napoleon III., visited Halifax in his yacht. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, landed here in 1869, from the Inman steamer City of Parts, and made an extended tour through Canada and the United States.

The Herald readers are too familiar with Princess Louise and the Governor-General in Princess Louise and the Governor-General in 1878 to necessitate a recapit lation at this time. They were accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, who was then in command of the Black Prince. Prince George is the first of the Queen's grandchildren to visit this side of the Atlantic. During his stay here a standard will be given in his honour at grand concert will be given in his honour at the public gardens.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN. The authorities of Toronto University Museum are endeavouring to secure the skeleton of Barnum's elephant, "Prince," which died at Hamilton, Ont., a few days

Mr. Samuel Woods, M.A., Principal of Lake Forest, Ill., Academy, near Chicago, has accepted the position of Principal of the Ottawa Ladies' College. Mr. Woods is a distinguished graduate of the University of Toronto. and a gold medallist in cassics. He was formerly rector of the Kingston Col-Toronto, and a gold medalust in a most of was formerly rector of the Kingston Collegiate Institute, and for some time filled the professorship in Queen's. Mr. classical professorship in Queen's. Mr. Woods is the editor of several classical text-

books, and is a thorough classical scholar. books, and is a thorough classical scholar.

Ven, Archdeacon Pinkham, chief superintendent of the Protestant schoels in Manitoba, has resigned his position. The increasing duties of his ecclesiastical office and connection with St. John's College has rendered this step necessary. Ven. Archdeacon Pinkham has now filled the position for twelve years, and it is mainly to his exertions that the perfection and great efficiency of the educational system of the Province of Manitoba is due. Mr. Pinkham will be succeeded by Mr. J. D. Somerset, who for some time past has filled the office of inspector of the Winnipeg schools, and who was long and favourably known as one of the foremost inspectors in

The Nova Scotia Teachers' Association have just passed a resolution pressing upon the Dominion Government the great importance of establishing a Bureau of Education for the Dominion. The New Brunswick Teachers Association have adopted a similar resolution. Dr. Rand, speaking on the resolution at the session of the New Brunswick institute, explained that "The object of such a tute, explained that "The object of such a bureau is to gather all the educational statistics of the Dominion, digest, publish, and circulate them. The speaker pointed out that the bureau at Washington, U.S., publish, not lishes annually a large volume, which not only includes statistics of the United States, but also of Canada. In addition to this, the bureau publishes innumerable circulars on many subjects which are largely circulated There is a want for such an organization in Canada, and it is the right of the teachers to take the matter up.

On the subject of the authorization of the new school readers the Brockville Monitor says :- "When the late Dr. Ryerson was at the head of the Education Department he pursued a policy of great prudence and tact in the matter of school books—a policy, too, which not only produced peace and harmony amongst school book publishers, but also tended greatly to the benefit of the public at large, in so much as it secured cheapness and uniformity in text-books in the Public Schools." Now, however, all this is changed, and chaos reigns supreme. Arthur Scissors Hardy has tried his hand at managing the Department of Education, and has made a mull of everything. Two different sets of readers—different both as regards cost and managing the state of the second quality-have been authorized. Each school section can have its choice, and consequently the publisher with the longest pocket will ultimately win the day. We cannot imagine a more senseless arrangement.

a more senseless arrangement.

At the recent session of the New Brunswick Teachers' Institute, Dr. W. Brydon Jack, President of the University, read an excellent paper on "Genume Work v. Cram." The speaker admitted that "much of the early training must be largely by rote, which, if not carefully handled, will develop the child's natural appetite to cram. Personal vanity on the part of a teacher often induces him to cram, and to encourage his pupils to follow his example. Many of the school exfollow his example. Many of the school ex-hibitions partake largely of cram, and these should not be countenanced. The remedy lies in not selecting too many studies for one grade, but in the proper regulation of the course of study. Frequent visits of school inspectors are likely to induce cram, the teacher being not only anxious to achieve a reputation, but to benefit his purpose." Inspector Wetmore expressed his firm conviction that the periodical examinations for superior allowances encourage cramming, and that terminal examinations have a like effect. In connection with the above, it may be stated that the Legislative grant to High Schools and Collegiate Insti-tutes is increased or dimmished according to the number of students from these institutions who succeed in passing the intermediate examination—a most prenicious system, which directly encourages cramming, since it is to the advantage of headmasters to pass as many as possible in order to obtain the larger

The American system of education has been introduced into New Zealand, and there are 64,496 pupils in 836 schools, the University of New Zealand being empowered by royal charter to confer degrees ranking with those of Oxford and Cambridge.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., speaking at the recent meeting of the city and guilds of Lon-don Institute, on the value of technical education, stated that Dr. Carpenter, who had recently returned from America, had told him that in some departments of iron work, him that in some departments of iron work, in order to get the most delicate kinds of work done, it had been found necessary to bring workmen from the United States to England. This was a proof that artisans needed to be instructed in the science of their labour. The competition of the hand had become the competition of the intellect. Another result of these art schools and classes had been to relevant the support of the second of t had been to relieve the manufacturers of the necessity of sending to Paris for sketches

Professor Huxley said, in a recent lecture:

"I have said before, and I repeat it here, that if a man cannot get literary cuiture of the highest kind out of his Bible, and Chaucer, and Shakespeare, and Milton, and Hobbes, and Bishop Berkeley, to mention only a few of our illustrious writ rs—I say, if he cannot get it out of those writers, he cannot get it out of anything; and I would assuredly devote a very large portion of the cannot get it out of anything; and I would assuredly devote a very large portion of the time of every English child to the careful study of the models of English writing of such varied and wonderful kind as we possess, and, what is still more important and still more neglected, the habit of using that language with precision, and almost the only nation in the world who seen to think that composition comes by nature.
The French attend to their own language,
the Germans study theirs: but Englishmen do not seem to think it worth their while. We commend the following remarks made tention of our educators in Canada. is growing up among a class of men whose names will meet with all honour in this room, I mean the medical advisers of the community, that the pressure of examinations in all classes of society is beginning tions in all classes of society is beginning to be rather severer than the physical frame of the human kind was orginally intended to undergo. In fact, I know a distinguished doc-tor who, when he is called to a patient of a tor who, when he is called to a patient of a certain age, gives, as his first prescription, "Let the patient be taken away from school." This remark occasioned laughter, but nevertheless we cannot help thinking that the doctor is right. Now-a-days there seems to be nothing but examinations; first for entrance, then at Christmas, then at Easter, then at midsummer, for promotion, besides, goodness ouly knows, how many more during the different terms for the insane purpose of "ranking" pupils each quarter, or each month. There is altogether too much examining done, and too little teaching, in most and our educational institutions.

SHOT THROUGH THE

A Torontonian Murdered English Immigran

ALMOST A DOUBLE

The Deed Committed by a Liq Immigrant—A Blood-Baptized Personal Appearance of the His Violent futburst of Gri rending Scene at the Hou Victim. Just as the sombre stillness

was settling down over the city, but a few belated pedestrians co

on the almost deserted streets, the

port of a revolver, followed by tu quick succession, told that a traged enacted. York street, so long no the scene of what was apparent blooded murder, and the victim, dustrious young man, who foun dustrious young man, who found termination to his day's labour in of an assassin. James Ma young unmarried man of tyears of age, was the si his mother, a widow residing at N (formerly Bolton) street, with a yand two daughters. For some times driver of the Rossin House 'bustransferred his services to Mr. Geble, who describes him as one of the attentive, and industricus of his Tuesday night he was down to mee Tuesday night he was down to mee Trunk train, and having stabled for the night, proceeded on his whome he was fated never to reach riving at King street, he cros and while passing up the of York street, he met a frie Jordan, and walked along with his the north-west corner of Passing the north-west corner of Pearl streets, when he met a man nam Andrews, who was also accor friend. The quartette stopped corner and engaged in conversal altercation sprang up between and Andrews, and a struggle They wrestled in deadly e for a moment, when Andrews for a moment, when Andrews
Maroney on top of him: Maroney
to exclaim, "Oh, you've got a rebut the rest of his words were stor

A LOUD EXPLOSION of a revolver, and Maroney ceased They both arose together, and M south, across the road to Mo saloon, saying, as he ran, "I Just as he uttered this se fell, and never uttered another moved. As soon as it became kno murder had taken place, a large mediately began to assemble from and collected around the prostrate Maroney, who lay on the sidewa south-west corner of Belton and Yo No sign of life nor motion was and, though nobody went near to feel the body, the universal opinion was that the dead. A cry for a doctor went up, mediately a man boarded a hack, to Dr. Thorburn's house. The latte panied by Dr. Cook, arrived short. scene, but on taking a short look a

PRONOUNCED LIFE EXTINC and the body was conveyed to his house, 59 Pearl street. had the body stripped, and a mo examination of the wound was made found that the buliet had entered breast just a little above the nipple mediately opposite the heart, and clear through the body, wounding to the heart, and coming out near Death, in the opinion of the physical have ensued immediately on his fall wound bled but little, the bleeding most all internal. The dead ma peaceful expression on his face as the sofa in his mother's house, as t family's house a most

HEARTRENDING SCENE TOOL lace when the shooting was a They were momentarily expecting N appearance, and when apprized of s ing evinced some alarm, but could n at once the tragedy which had tal When, however, the stiffening for bread-winner was brought in, and fied family saw too plainly the f Maroney fixed, and the ghast y pallo settled on his face, they were over the scene which followed was p witness. The mother threw herse the lifeless body, and speaking to i cally endeavoured vainly to obtain swer to her appeals for him to spea she was finally convinced that he she sat down beside the bo she sat down beside the bod rocked herself to and fro, almo from the terrible event. His sist also almost demented from the su reavement, and could not be consol door was besieged by curious ne who flocked around to express symp converse with each other about

knew of the shooting. STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNES A young man named George Holr ms to have seen the shooting,

following statement:

I was standing near the lamp-post
corner of Pearl and York street my attention was attracted by tercation between four men wh near me. Suddenly two of them, and the prisoner, grappled, and they latter underneath. They struggle minute when the man undernea shot, and Maroney uttered a groat both arose and ran for the opposite si street. There Maroney fell, and the ran west on Pearl street. Here headed off by two young men Myers and Powis, and turning, he ran ane near by. Here he was tackled police officer, at whom he fired two missing him, however. He was the powered and carried off to the station John Powis, another witness fight, said that he was stand the north side of Pearl and saw the flash of the and saw a man cross the street and fa another run up Pearl street. On see and Meyers, he turned and ran up to was caught. Here he shots at the policeman.

T. ... Meyers, who was with Porroborated Powis' statement. He r

the corner call out, "Stop that ma up the lane, and was immediately ca THE PRISONER.

that immediately after the shot h man run up Pearl street, and heard a

Charles Andrews, the name given prisoner when taken to police headquiseemingly about thirty years of age, feet 8 inches in height, of dark com with heavy black moustache. He was in a grey suit of tweed and looked lik co-do mechanic. He spoke with a English accent and said he was a stra the country. His actions were indica an attach of delirium tremens, and the station he would then glance around in a fri sort of way as if he was afraid of so jumping at him. He spoke in an manner, and a peculiar twinge of h sye gave him an appalling appearance aid he had been living in the American but no such name could be found on the and the proprietor and employes knet inch guest at the house. When put tell he calmed down greatly, and lay on one of the benches, and after mutte himself for a time sank into a sleep, by frequent togging. Nothing y frequent tossings. Nothing was fe is pockets to give a clue to his emplo r identity, but when his real boardin found much more will be known.

THE WEATON.

The revolver with which the ommitted is a 38-calibre Smith &