The Weekly Mail.

VOL. V. NO. 210. TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY CUNARD STEAMER.

From Liverpool, March 25th.

[illegible]

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CANADIAN.

[illegible]

A GREAT DISASTER.

WORCESTER, MASS., March 30.—At half past one this afternoon the tower of the Washburn & Co. shops, a building 200 feet in length and three stories high, with a tower 150 feet in height, fell with a crash, carrying with it the adjoining shops of Ashworth & Jones, a building of the same dimensions and height, and crushing in the roofs of the adjoining buildings. The tower was built of brick, and was very old. The bell weighed 1,000 lbs. The tower was in the centre of the building, and the bell was hung in it at a great height. The tower was built in the form of a cone, and was very heavy. The bell

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1876.

TWO COSTLY EXPERIMENTS.

The Agricultural College at Guelph and the Military College at Kingston are two costly experiments. The idea was that being an agricultural people we should encourage the study of scientific agriculture, and that being a military people in a certain sense, our young men should have the benefit of a scientific and practical military curriculum. The time is past for discussing the *pros* and *cons* of the two cases. The institutions have been founded and the idea carried out; and it only remains for us to count the cost. And that the country is paying dear for its two whistles there is no manner of doubt.

The Agricultural College, with the farm and plant, cost of removal from Mimico, loss on sale of Mimico farm, &c., cost in the first instance close on $90,000. Up to the end of 1874 there had been an additional expenditure of $25,000 on Capital Account. In 1875, $12,000 was spent on Capital Account, and the report estimates that $25,000 will have to be spent this year under the same head. So that at the close of 1876 the institution will stand indebted to the Province of Ontario for Capital Account expenditure in the sum of $160,000, or, at 6 per cent., $9,600 a year for all time. The Maintenance Account last year was $18,000, and it is estimated that a similar sum will be required under the same head this year. If, then, which is unlikely, the Capital Account never exceeds a representative interest charge of $9,000 a year, and if the Maintenance Account never exceeds $18,000 a year, which is also unlikely, (for under both heads the expense of all Government institutions increases from year to year from some occult cause, but in a very patent ratio), this institution will cost us hard on $30,000 a year at the very lowest estimate. The capacity of the institution is about 100 pupils, or say, one for every one of five years. This leaves the cost to the Province of each pupil at $700 a year, and of each graduate of five years at $3,750. And this at once suggests the important question—is the whistle worth the money? As we have said, it is almost too late in the day to discuss that question publicly, for the mischief or the good, as the case may be, has been done. But there is nothing in the world to prevent the taxpayer from turning the matter over in his own mind. The *sound* with a hobby will probably agree with the Principal of the institution (neither being impartial judges) that the institution is of immense benefit to the country. On the other hand, the farmer who argues that in the order which sent forth the first tiller of the soil "in the sweat of his face to eat his bread," reference to scientific agriculture was purposely omitted, will denounce the institution as a cow-gaw, and the annual expenditure on it as money that might be more advantageously used as a cheap loan to enable poor settlers to keep their chins above the swamps. The farmer, the ordinary farmer it may indeed well appear that the ability to answer examination papers like the following will not materially assist a young farmer to drive a hay-mow or "run" a cheese press:—"Write brief notes on exomoses, endosmose, cycloids, peduncle, pedicle, stomata," etc. At all events, all will agree that $30,000 is a large sum to pay every year for teaching forty youths how to put that array of gnarled cabals into the vernacular of the barn and farmyard.

The Military College with its building appurtenances and appliances had cost the Dominion $90,000 to the 30th June last, when the building was finished; $59,000 was voted to cover the current expenses up to the 30th June next, and $26,000 is asked for for the same purpose up to 30th June, 1877. This looks very much like an annual outlay of $25,000 a year. At the present time there are eight pupils in the institution. The class in this country who can afford to give themselves up for years to learning the art of war is a most limited one. The General command significantly says, "the 'Old Boys' who have left the College are as yet too remote to calculate upon for the substantial improvement of the Dominion militia."

The answer that these two experiments, although of little profit as now, will be of vast benefit to the country hereafter, is not altogether satisfactory. There is such a thing as doing too much for posterity, and we are certainly laying out a goodly sum for teaching our grandsons how to use, too, reaping-hooks and weld weapons of war.

MANIPULATING A CONTRACT.

In the early part of the session Dr. Tupper asked the Government if a steam tender for carrying the mails and passengers from the ocean steamers to Father Point obtained from Mr. Cantin, of Montreal, had been contracted for by public tender. The Minister of Public Works replied that it had not, but that circulars had been sent round to several of the leading shipbuilders, and that that of Mr. Cantin was the lowest. Not satisfied with this statement, Dr. Tupper moved for a return of all the papers in the case. They have just been laid before Parliament and fully bear out what before was but a suspicion, that a considerable extent of favoritism was shown to Mr. Cantin, whose intimate relations with the Minister at all events are well known. Mr. Bowell was instructed by the Government to make enquiries as to the best way in which the desired tender could be obtained. He reported that Sir Hugh Allan had offered to provide a boat and perform the service for $60,000 a year; and that the St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company asked what Mr. Bryson estimated would be equal to $56,000 a year. Mr. Bryson, following that, was better than the boat should belong to and be worked by the Department, "got Mr. Cantin, the shipbuilder of Montreal, to make a plan of such a boat as would be necessary, and to tender for its construction." He did so, in conjunction with Mr. Gilbert, who was to make the engines. Mr. Cantin agreed to furnish a boat "eighty feet long, eighteen feet beam, and nine feet hold, covered in, with a cabin sufficient to accommodate all the passengers that may want to land, and ample room for the mails and baggage. The price of this boat complete, with anchors and chains, and fitted up for the accommodation of the crew, would be between $16,000 and $17,000." And Mr. Bryson estimated that the annual cost of working, including interest on cost of construction, would be $5,200 for the eight months. He recommended, therefore, that this course should be taken by the Government, to which they assented, and authorized him to obtain offers from "the most reliable shipbuilders." Thus Mr. Bryson at once proceeded to do. Mr. William Coleman, of Quebec, declined to tender on the ground that his yard was already full. Messrs. Cantin and Gilbert, of Montreal, united in an offer for the boat for $16,350. Messrs. W. P. Bartley & Co., of the same place, sent in a tender for $21,900. Their tender, however, was for a vessel a hundred feet long, while Messrs. Cantin and Gilbert's was for one eighty feet long. The circular asked for tenders for a vessel "to be not less than eighty feet, and not more than a hundred feet long, about eighteen feet beam, and nine feet hold." The tenders were sent in on 24th January, and the contract was awarded to Messrs. Cantin and Gilbert. Whether it should have been so awarded, let the following letter from Bartley & Co., written a week later than the day on which the tenders were sent in, and before the award was made, attest:—

"Ottawa, January 31st, 1876.

"*A. Hopkins, Esq.*

"Dear Sir,—Having learned that our tender for a steamer for the service of only eighty feet long and one engine, as the writer explained to you on Saturday afternoon, and, as you stated, after a conversation with you on Wednesday, 19th, the morning I received a letter asking my firm to tender, that I should tender for a vessel of one hundred feet long, and as the word in your letter said for *cylinders* of 22 in. diameter, and 20 in. stroke, we tendered for a vessel of 100 feet by 18 feet beam and 9 feet hold. If the vessel is to attain anything of a decent speed and to give comfortable accommodation, 100 feet is really a very small boat for such service, but what we regret is that we had not the good fortune to tender for precisely the same class of engine and boat as our competitors, so that you would see at a glance who was the cheapest.

"We now propose to furnish a vessel 80 feet long, 18 feet beam, and 9 feet hold, and all other respects in accordance with your specifications, for the sum of $15,975. With the vessel same as our tender, 100 feet long, with engine, cylinder 22 x 20 inches stroke, either of the plan of boiler B or A, as per drawing, of ample capacity to supply steam to the efficient working of said engine, with boiler on plan B, the price would be $17,475; if built off plan A, the price would be $17,900—as the plan is much more expensive than plan B, although the latter is equally strong and reliable as plan A. As we think it was so far different from the other tender, we trust you will do us the favor to consider this tender on its merits, although it had been received in due time.

We will give the same security as named in our tender.—Messrs. Mulholland and Baker.

"Your very obedient servants,

"W. P. BARTLEY & Co.

"Note.—By giving the order to us, you will have but little cash to pay out, as we owe the Government a considerable sum for rent of hydraulic lots, which we are anxious to pay, and for which you can deduct from price of steamer.

"W. P. BARTLEY."

Not a single word need be added to this letter to show the farcical character of the applications made to the builders in question. So wide a margin as to the dimensions of the boat rendered it quite impossible that a fair basis of comparison between the several tenders could afterwards be made. And, indeed, Messrs. Bartley & Co. assert that their tender was based upon a verbal understanding with the Government's agent as to the size of the boat, while the tender of Messrs. Cantin & Gilbert as to another size was accepted. These facts clearly enough establish that there was nothing like fairness in the tendering; and we are quite sure, all the attendant circumstances being known, that we do not go too far when we say that the giving of the job to Messrs. Cantin & Gilbert was but the carrying out of a foregone conclusion. It is a very good pretence of fairness while eschewing the system of public contract, tenders are manipulated by a "Reform" Government in favour of its particular pets and especial favourites.

THE STEEL RAILS DEBATE.

It would appear to be some consolation to the people of British Columbia that 5,000 tons of steel rails were dispatched to the Pacific slope *after* the defeat of the Nanaimo and Esquimalt railway in the Senate by the friends of the Government enabled the Administration to drop that undertaking. If they cannot have a railway they can at least have rails; even though, as Dr. Tupper pointed out in the debate, rails will perish faster stacked, by reason of oxidation, than if laid and in everyday use. We presume we must attribute to this circumstance the fact that the entire delegation from the Pacific Province voted on Friday for the steel rails purchase, which Mr. Bowell's motion most properly declared to have been unwise and to have occasioned great loss to the country. There was more than, perhaps, in the Manitoba members voting the same way. Whatever progress is being made on the railway, their people at all events get the big end of the stick. And of this, let us say, in order to avoid misapprehension, we do not complain. The central position of Manitoba, and the primal necessity of utilizing the Saskatchewan Valley for purposes of colonization and settlement, make it imperative that whatever delay may take place elsewhere, there should be as little as possible in bringing the west Prairie Region of the Dominion into easy communication with its settled portions. Nevertheless, as many of the votes we have here stated, it could be no easy thing to declare the reverse of the propositions contained in the amendment, and that there is any reason why members from Manitoba can urge it most strongly, and next to them the members from British Columbia, who will be able, on the wharves of Victoria and Esquimalt, to admire the beauties of thousands of tons of steel rails which are by no possibility be used for some years from the date of their purchase.

A striking feature of the debate was the equivocation and inaccuracy of the Premier—traits of his character which became prominently conspicuous last session for the first time. He met Mr. Bowell's opening remarks in reference to the delay in bringing down the papers on this subject, which had been asked for nearly five weeks before, with the assertion that he had laid some of the papers on the table at the opening of the session, and that he had told the member for Cumberland that it would be impossible for him to have any more papers. In this the Premier, during the temporary absence of Dr. Tupper from the House, was simply contrary to fact in the capacious fact-manufactory of his own brain to meet an emergency. Not a tittle of information has been vouchsafed the House on this question, except as to the quantities of rails purchased and the prices paid for them. Dr. Tupper's motion was for a score of details bearing directly upon the controversy provoked on this problem subject. When, after some delay, Dr. Tupper reached it on a night when the House agreed to pass all notices which did not provoke debate, Mr. MacKenzie uttered not a word beyond a *brusque* "carried," designed to indicate the little dread he had of all the information asked for being given to the House. Apparently ignorant of the particular nature of his equivocation on Friday, he on Saturday, when goaded by Mr. Donald Macdonald, said he was not even aware that the papers had been asked for until the fact was mentioned in the previous day's debate. The one equivocation on the point was bad enough; the second, coming so soon on the first, is simply shameful and without excuse. But it was not in this respect only that the Premier's inaccuracy of statement was painfully manifest. It is simply shocking to those who know better, and who cannot but be conscious that he knows better too, to find the Premier deliberately deceiving the House and the country as to the extent of publicity given to the advertisement for steel rails. We shall be glad if he will give us the name of one paper besides the Montreal *Herald* in which the original advertisement appeared; and we are able to state as a fact that even the second advertisement, for which his friends now seek to give him credit, (as well give a footpad credit for disappearing in the presence of superior strength), did not appear in the Toronto *Globe* and the Ottawa *Times*. Whether it appeared in any of the other papers which he named in the House we cannot say, for we have not the means of testing his statement to that extent, but it is quite certain that his deception was on a grand scale.

So far as it is possible, without the official papers, to get at the facts of this case they are in the possession of the reader. The debate certainly does not weaken the force of the case against the Government, while the incidental circumstances to which we have alluded must strengthen it. Had Mr. MacKenzie possessed sufficient magnanimity of character to have said to the House that he had committed an error of judgment in purchasing so large a quantity of rails years before they were required, he would have taken the sting largely out of the charge made against him. But in declaring it to have been a wise transaction, justified by the then circumstances, and by those which have since arisen, and that he had nothing to regret in the matter, he leaves himself open to the severest animadversion. There is no necessity for our going into the facts here. So far as they were known, we have ourselves presented them to the reader more than once, and they were brought out largely in the speeches of Messrs. Bowell and Tupper, which we published on Saturday. The leading facts are incontrovertible. Mr. MacKenzie invited tenders for steel rails—first at five days' notice in a single paper, and subsequently at a largely extended time—for what proves to have been about 50,000 tons, involving a direct cost of over two millions and a half of dollars, when he had only a few miles of road ready. It is now a year and a half since the advertisement first appeared, and the first rail has not yet been laid. Five thousand tons have been sent to British Columbia, where there is nothing doing, or likely to be done for a year to come, except prescuting the surveys; eleven thousand tons are to be put into the Intercolonial railway, so as to make the transaction bear a somewhat better appearance than if they were still kept on the Pacific railway account, for which they were purchased. But a couple of thousand tons are in the Red river country, and more are to be sent to the same place; and some eighteen thousand tons are not yet delivered, though paid for a year ago. Then, it will be remembered, these purchases were made at a time when the market was steadily falling. Mr. MacKenzie endeavoured to draw some comfort out of a comparison of his purchases with those for the Intercolonial railway, but he did not make much by this motion, for it was shown that the latter were made when the market had taken a rise, and that a large sum of money had been saved by the wisdom displayed in the investment. Besides, the Intercolonial rails were only paid for as they were required, on delivery. No man can take all the circumstances into account, and honestly declare that the Premier's was a good commercial transaction. To make such an assertion is either to display an ignorance of the facts or a most conflicting political disposition.

Apart from the commercial, there is the constitutional view of the subject. Mr. MacKenzie holds himself absolved from blame in this respect because he withheld payment for the rails contracted for until after the vote in Supply had been taken. This is avoiding the question. The essential element of the unconstitutional course which he took was his entering into binding contracts without the authority or consent of Parliament. But we shall not pursue this subject now; for, from the remark made in the House on Saturday by Sir John Macdonald, we look for a further discussion of this question before the close of the session. The papers being promised for Monday next another opportunity will be taken of dealing with the matter. And we feel confident that in Sir John Macdonald's hands ample prominence will be given to the flagrant violation of the constitutional practice and law of which the Premier has been guilty. That Mr. MacKenzie may escape with his political life is very doubtful; but we do not doubt that he will have ample proof of the capacity of his following to swallow anything he may put before it. But, as Dr. Tupper said on Friday night, we can appeal from it to the people, and we have no doubt as to what the response from the electors will be whenever the opportunity is afforded them to cast their ballots.

"THAT GREAT FLEET, INVINCIBLE."

Our navy is composed as follows:

Napoleon III. (screw).	Druid (paddle).
Lady Head (screw).	Sir James Douglas (screw).
Glendon (screw).	Newfield (screw).

In addition to the above, two small river police steamers, the Dolphin and Adele, steam about Quebec harbour carrying the harbour-master. La Canadienne, which kept the Gulf in order for twenty years, became a sheer hulk and went down while on her way to Halifax in 1874, and the old Richelieu has been passed over to the Montreal Harbour Commissioners. Of the six vessels named above, the Napoleon is described in the Marine and Fisheries Report for last year as a powerful steamer, but it has been very little of a fighting craft, as it is to be reduced to the calling of a "spare" boat to keep at Quebec for occasional service, or for any emergency. The Druid is employed in light-house and buoy service. The Lady Head attends to the fog-whistles and lighthouses on the Acadian coasts and in the waters of the Bay of Fundy. The Sir James Douglas is in attendance on the British Columbia lights. The Glendon was bought by the Department in June, 1875, and is being fitted up for the fishery service. The Newfield is the most powerful vessel of the fleet. She was bought by the Department in August, 1875, and is employed in carrying coals to the steam fog-whistles and the coal depots, and oil and other supplies to the lighthouses. It is doubtful if there is any of the 296 feet, breadth 29, depth 18, and her tonnage is 785 tons gross, and 509 tons register.

The annual cost to the country of this coal and lamp-wick armada could not be much more than enough for Mr. Bowell's Jenkins were lord high admiral. The following is the record: The Newfield, the best of the fleet of six, cost $11,500 or $56,000. The other five are possibly worth $40,000 apiece at the outside. As the Newfield and the Glendon were purchased in the middle of 1875, the accounts to hand do not include the cost of any repairs which may have been made to them. But for the year ending the 30th June, 1874, the other four worth, say, $40,000 each, ran up bills for repairs, etc., as follows:—

Napoleon III.	$27,300
Druid	22,120
Lady Head	20,000
Sir James Douglas	10,500

This was an average outlay for repairs equal to over half the original cost of the vessels; and one would have thought the gallant quartette would have been enabled to ride the "battle and the breeze" for three or four years at all events without further extraordinary outlay. But that was not to be. The year following (which ended the 30th June last) the Department put the four in dry dock and gave them an overhauling which in the case of the Napoleon III. and Douglas at least probably cost more than the first construction:

Napoleon III.	$56,000
Druid	15,000
Lady Head	23,000
Sir James Douglas	42,000

And, let taxpaying land lubbers shiver their timbers, the work of reconstruction is actually to be continued this year, and the money spent on the four above-named and the Newfield, which was only bought last year! It is hardly worth while adding up and comparing the amounts paid to show that instead of repairing our navy every year, it would be better to sell it off as old metal at an annual auction, and adding to the sum thus realized a small appropriation, buy a brand new fleet every season.

A HOPELESS APPEAL.

Mr. Isaac Buchanan has addressed a communication to the members of the Dominion Parliament on the subject of the present depression, and the duty of the Government and Legislature in the premises. He recalls the way in which at a former period, following the financial crisis of 1857, confidence was restored and industry revived by the wise national policy of the Conservative Ministry of the day, which gave to old Canada its first protective tariff, and its first start as a manufacturing community on a national scale. The tariff of 1859 had this wonderful good effect, that it inspired *confidence* in the business community, and that meant plenty of employment, good wages, and good times all round. As Mr. Buchanan says, it was not the consideration of the duty imposed on foreign goods that gave confidence, but the knowledge that we had a Parliament with a knowledge of and sympathy for its distresses. It is the country's calamity that the very antithesis of this description applies to the Mackenzie Government, and the Liberal majority by which it is sustained. The fact that the Premier is a Free Trader is itself a depressing influence of a most serious character, and is probable by which Mr. Mills and Mr. Dymond gain an apparent advantage nearly as disastrous to the country as it does incalculable damage. While a Free Trade Government chuckles over its majority in the House, there is weeping in many households, and many of our real bone and sinew are preparing to leave for the states. The Montreal *Star* the other day said that the movement of Canadian commercial houses to New York is likely to assume much wider proportions than before indicated, and that the present year will witness a commercial exodus of an extraordinary and amazing nature. No one can listen to the current talk of the street without knowing that mechanics and workingmen in large numbers are about to seek over the border the employment which they cannot obtain at home. And at this time of crisis the Premier of the Dominion, and the managing director of the journal that expounds his policy, are members of the Congress of Cliques. Mr. Buchanan must receive credit for his patriotic intentions; but his appeal is a hopeless one. It is the view of Mr. Mackenzie and the *Globe* together (see the last) the Department put the four in dry dock and gave them an overhauling which in the case of the Napoleon III. and Douglas at least probably cost more than the first construction.

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DON'T SEND THE MONEY.

We feel it to be our duty to the Canadian public to advertise, free of charge, a certain enterprising New York company, which professes to carry on the sewing machine business. A short time ago we received a well-got-up business letter, ordering the insertion of a large advertisement, and saying that part payment in cash would be sent immediately on receipt of the first number of our paper in which it appeared. The letter had a very imposing lithographic heading, thus—"The International Sewing Machine Company, Limited; sole American depot, 181 Broadway, New York." The letter was signed by three of the "European branches" of this Company were given, at London, Liverpool, Paris, and Berlin; and the information was conveyed that "Mr. J. C. Rudolph was the "acting and responsible manager" of the Company in America. The advertisement we were asked to insert referred to the "Washington Sewing Machine," described as perfect in workmanship, elegant in design, and without an equal in the world, which would be sent to any address for $45, on the following terms: $10 to accompany order, $8 in three months, $10 in six months, $10 in nine months, and the last payment of $10 in twelve months; or for $40 cash down. We accepted the orders by mail or express would meet with prompt and immediate attention, somewhat of a repetition, this, of the old figures with which he seeks to frighten the House and the country. Indeed they were conceived in the same spirit, and, Mr. Plumb, who properly takes us to the Union Pacific railway, and asks us to learn from the success of that enterprise energy and enterprise how to push a railway from ocean to ocean. Ignorant of the experience we declared that he was guilty of every indiscretion and unworthy of a Parliament. We said the other day that of this unhappy gan. (Laughter.) He made no imputation on the hon. member for Victoria, B. C., meant well for the scheme and his intentions were not to deceive anybody. To be able to see, in the wretched minority in which he was left the other evening, how necessary it is for the ablest men in Parliament to consider the circumstances by which they are surrounded, and, however clear they may be themselves, frequently to subordinate their own views to those who have a right to advise them. Before he made his motion Mr. DeCosmos was aware that he could not carry with him even his colleagues from British Columbia. They pleaded with him that no steps should be taken in the matter by any representative from their Province until the Government had spoken; but he was obstinate, and now he is at leisure to chew the cud of a bitter disappointment. He can claim but a very small success indeed when in a matter so nearly affecting the interests of his own Province he could not carry all of its representatives with him.

The debate, though so futile in its immediate result, was not without instruction. We learn from it what they have to say for a later occasion; though we can already form a tolerably fair idea that when they do speak they will be very much in earnest. The still backward state of the surveys, and the reduced estimate of Pacific railway account, tell their own tale. The salient feature of the debate was the extent of hostility to the railway which has been developed in the Grit ranks in the Province of Ontario. One does not attach great consequence to what so persistent a chatterbox as Mr. Davies of Prince Edward Island says on any question; but we would take the liberty of telling him that when referring to the matter which he solemnly settled before the Province which he represents came into the Union he was "only a boy." (Laughter.) When we call to mind how completely he controlled the Cabinet in the matter of the tariff we cannot be surprised at the peculiar deliverance on any subject of Mr. Jones of Halifax. His vision is not large enough to extend across the continent. He would be satisfied if Ontario and Quebec were joined by a railway, and Manitoba and the Pacific Province left to shift for themselves. Mr. Charlton, who is a clear thinker when he chooses to think independently of party ties, is a partisan fully up to the

The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1876.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the coloured address label of each paper sent to them shows a figure which indicates that future number of the paper up to which the subscription has been paid, serving, in fact, as a date. The current weekly number can readily be ascertained by reference to the volume and number printed on the title page.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscribers to the *Weekly Mail*, a paper already affording more reading matter than any other weekly published in Canada, may for the future rely on an extended report of Parliamentary proceedings appearing in our columns. This involves new bright type, smaller than that hitherto used for Parliamentary reporting, has been procured, and while the extra difficulty of reading will not be increased, the amount of matter will be more than ample to provide in this department of the paper will be doubled.

READ.—There is more news and reading matter in the broadsheet of the *Weekly Mail* than in any of the new-fangled weeklies, some of which are printed in a shape purposely intended to mislead the public as to the quantity of their contents.

MARK.—The *Weekly Mail* costs only $1 per annum for a single copy, and is supplied at much lower rates to clubs and agents. Send for terms and specimen. An energetic man can get up a club of weekly subscribers in one day, which will give him the *Daily Mail* GRATIS, or a cash bonus as he may prefer.

LEARN all the news and gossip of the week, interspersed with much miscellaneous and useful information of inestimable value to farmers and others. If you would be abreast of the times and know what is going on in the world take

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

THERE was nothing more sacred to the "Reform" Party when in Opposition than the independence of Parliament. And there can be no doubt that their efforts, which we know now were not sincere, to purge the House of placemen—although the political views of the latter were never in any instance changed by the pecuniary advantages bestowed on them, the black-lettering of nine members of the first Ontario Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding—were very favourably received by the country. Electoral corruption, or rather Party corruption in election times, has marked the contestants on both sides, the men who professed the greater anxiety for purity possessing the completest and most widely-organized systems of electoral debauchery. But at electoral corruption our people stop; they will not support those whose motives may be questioned on the ground that they are in the pay of the dominant Party for the time being. The abhorrence of the shadow of suspicion of public men, is our best safeguard against the growth of that Boeotian system which is now making the United States a by-word for venality and corruption in high places.

We cannot believe that there is a conscientious man to be found in either Party to excess in large payments of public money which were paid last year to the proprietor of the St. John, N.B., *Freeman*, who is the Speaker of the Commons, and the Halifax *Citizen* and *Times* in which Mr. VAIL has been charged to be, and in his defence did not deny that he was pecuniarily interested in them, is true that in these two cases, the Independence of Parliament Act was not violated in that neither contract made nor contracted for the work paid for. But that is a begging of the question. If the work for which Mr. ANDREW ANDERSON VAIL were paid had been put up to tender, and they, although members of the House, had obtained the contract, the breach of the law involved might have been, not excused, but palliated, on the ground that they obtained the contract by the lowest price they offered to do, and did, the work for a less sum, and therefore with more advantage to the country than other printers had offered to do it for. But as it was, they, members of the House, received without tender, and therefore in a manner contrary to the provisions of the statute in the sense, a quantity of Government work for which, there having been no competition, they charged as best suited their interests. We hold, therefore, that the spirit of the Independence of Parliament Act was as gravely set at naught in the case as if it had been the Speaker of the House and a number of his colleagues formally contracted for the work they were paid for; and moreover, while in the latter case there would be the plea allowed to the line by competition, in the former they charged just what they pleased; and under such circumstances human nature finds no pleasant or convincing too little. When Mr. MCKELLAR violated the provisions of the Ontario Public Works Act of 1869, and paid over $60,000 worth of Central Prison work to Mr. NATHANIEL DICKEY without tender, his action was condemned by his own friends. But how could even his apologists on that occasion have defended him if Mr. DICKEY had been a member of the Legislature? And yet the case of Mr. ANGLIN and Mr. VAIL is exactly similar and analogous.

The Government organs, it is safe to prophesy, will drag in the *tu quoque* in the discussion of this important question. If they shelter themselves behind Speakers, and their novel method of proving that they are better than others, in that others were once as bad as they.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

IT is not to be expected that the general public can follow with interest discussions on the technicalities of the sugar trade, with frequent reference to "Dutch standard" and scientific tests of the per centage of pure sugar contained in various samples. But there are some considerations having a bearing on the much debated sugar question which are of a kind that anybody can understand, and to some of these we would direct attention.

First, then, we will mention one reason why retail dealers, and their customers too, have found an important advantage in purchasing sugar refined in this country rather than sugar refined abroad. Suppose a lot of sugar ordered to have turned out unsatisfactory in any respect, though this was something very seldom known in buying from the Canadian refiners, the parties furnishing it were within easy reach, and anything wrong could very quickly be rectified. It is quite otherwise if you get sugar from the Clyde or from New York. If you get a bad lot of sugar from abroad you cannot get it exchanged, nor indeed can you obtain redress in any form. But the Montreal refiners are near at hand and conveniently responsible for all their engagements. The difference here pointed out is a very important one, as the large majority of retail dealers will testify.

But perhaps the greatest benefit attendant upon buying from our own refineries at home, has been in the uniformity in the quality of the various grades respectively, and the *certainty* of obtaining at any time the precise article ordered. We will suppose a retailer to have supplied certain customers with a particular kind of sugar, which they pronounce satisfactory, and that he is asked for more of the same. In times past he could have said his order to RENFREW or MONTREAL or to wholesalemen keeping Canadian refined sugar in stock, with the certainty of receiving in a day or two the very article to a shade that he wanted. Let him, however, be dependent upon New York or Greenock for his supplies, or let him deal in sugar as it comes from the place of growth, and he has now uncertainty and anxiety where before he was sure of getting supplied exactly according to order. Say that he has been fortunate in getting a month or two's supply of bright West India or Scotch or New York refined, that his customers are suited with it, and that he wishes to obtain a lot more of the same. He may pay the same price, and the sugar he gets may be known by the same name and grade in the market, but he can never be sure of getting really the same quality of sugar. He gets one week a fine sample of Demerara or Porto Rico sugar, and says, or may say, some more of it, meaning the "identical quality of sugar," orders it, and next time gets something very inferior. Having had a supply of cheap Muscovado, he finds that he found to be of fair quality, he orders more of the same, and this time gets a sugar that looks like molasses, black as ink in the cup. These are not mere suppositions of ours; but will be found dealers generally to be confirmed as facts within their experience. The country storekeeper in particular suffers from the annoyance of getting one time a hogshead of clean, bright sugar, with which his customers are delighted, and next time a hogshead of dark, wet, dirty stuff, costing the same price. If, in buying Canadian refined sugar all such anxiety and annoyance are saved. The merchant, with samples and price lists before him, selects what suits his customers, and can depend upon getting exactly to a shade the colour and quality of sugar ordered. The customers, again, are never disappointed; if they wish to buy this article or that kind of sugar they found last week they can depend with certainty upon getting it. We can confidently appeal to the large consumers of retail dealers, both in town and country, to confirm the truth of what we say will result to them, and the importance which they attach to the quality of the article at any time any particular quality of sugar ordered.

Without entering upon the large general question of Protection or Free Trade, we may point out that it sprely cannot be for the country's benefit to entirely destroy competition between the foreign and the home refiner. Yet, this is what has lately taken place. The reason we have not a Government capable of taking certain practical steps to meet an emergency such as this, lies in the fact that Mr. FRANCIS HINCKS did on two former occasions, when he abolished the silver duties, what he has saved our Canadian trade by meeting the Americans with a discriminating duty equal to their own, we are assured, he would be believing that he has been in the office so incapably filled by Mr. CARTWRIGHT, there would have been no stoppage in the Montreal refinery. More probably, by far, we should have seen a policy adopted that would not only have prevented Renfrew and Montreal from stopping, but would besides have started MOZON'S again into activity, and caused another to be established in Toronto. We hold, therefore, that the spirit of the Independence of Parliament Act was as gravely set at naught in trade case as it would have been if the parties formally contracted for the work they were paid for; and moreover, while in the latter there would be the plea allowed to the line by competition, in the former they charged just what they pleased; and under such circumstances human nature finds no pleasant or convincing too little. When Mr. MCKELLAR violated the provisions of the Ontario Public Works Act of 1869, and paid over $60,000 worth of Central Prison work to Mr. NATHANIEL DICKEY without tender, his action was condemned by his own friends. But how could even his apologists on that occasion have defended him if Mr. DICKEY had been a member of the Legislature? And yet the case of Mr. ANGLIN and Mr. VAIL is exactly similar and analogous.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STEAMER.

From Liverpool, March 23rd.

THE COLONIAL INSTITUTE AND THE ROYAL TITLE.

The following memorial to the Queen, of the Royal Colonial Institute, has been posted as a Parliamentary paper:—"We, your petitioners desire to represent your Majesty with the expression of the most profound veneration and loyalty, that the Institute Throne and person. That in conference with the rest of your Majesty's subjects, your petitioners have had occasion to observe your Majesty's gracious intention, as an act of justice to your Majesty's subjects, taking an additional style and title in connection with your Indian Empire. That your petitioners have reason to believe that feel that your Majesty's loyal subjects inhabiting your vast colonial dominions would be gratified if your Majesty's Colonial and similar recognition were accorded to them. That your petitioners have had to think that their memorial will receive your Majesty's gracious consideration, from the fact that in your Majesty's assumption of the Government of India your Majesty was designated by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies of your Majesty in Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. That your petitioners therefore pray that your Majesty will graciously be pleased to add to your additional style and title as shall distinctly indicate your Majesty's sovereignty over the Queen's Colonies." Commenting upon this Canarvon has laid this memorial before her Majesty.

The *Standard* remarks:—"The Royal Colonial Institute must have been not a little surprised at the use which Mr. DISRAELI made of it into a political power—quoted in a party controversy by ex-Ministers of the Crown, as evidence that the Colonies shirked the responsibility of representing the opinion of their inhabitants. We do not think that at the time was, and not very long since, when the politicians who are now inclined to take their cue from this body in the colonies, ministers were not particularly well disposed to shape their policy by what was supposed to be the Royal Colonial Institute. It is hardly twelve months ago that we our selves were rebuked by the secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute for attributing to it any political character. We are confident that the Institute cannot resent the attitude in a manner in which the colonies have never been counted will be strongly resented by every colony which has a right to speak on the subject. We are by no means sure that the colonists would like the word Empire to be applied to them any more than we like it in England. We are Britons and not Imperials. We are loyal—that's the D. D. for me—that's what we mean when we say we're British to the jolly I will not look at him. We don't want a fellow with a dash's head, who is always talking about his Empire, and wants to send here for the purpose of doing noble work, and to amuse ourselves, not, however, by doing it ourselves, but by proxy, systematically." Well, Norman Macleod says: "If we are over to have a Church in Scotland, it is not the Church of Scotland, the noblest instincts of our nature, that shall be satisfied with a mere Church of Scotland; we have as man, wed together the truthful and the beautiful, and the holy and the loyal, and the loyal and the holy and the true. We are sermonizing mode. That is to say, we don't understand the use of sermons meant. I say sermon, I say sermon was do without wine and consecrated amusement, and consecrated amusement, and dance, drink, or abstain, it should be part of our religion. We should, therefore, have a Church that will not be afraid of dramatic amusement and all other amusements.

FOOT BALL AND THE RUGBY RULES.

The fatal accident to Mr. Wilcox, of Birkenhead, at foot-ball, has occasioned a profound sensation in Derby, where football is much played. In connection with this accident, Mr. T. Beaumont, the Derby footwriter, a friend of the deceased, writes to the Birmingham *Daily Post* giving the following particulars of the accident, and pointing out the Rugby rules, in one Birmingham club (the Blackheath) in the season alone:—"1. A broken thigh and leg bent to an angle of fifteen degree. We put the player off a cab, and thus off to the hospital, where he remained some months. 2. Some dislocations about the collar-bone. 3. A natural hernia, caused by violent and lateral ruptures, necessitating the use of a truss ever afterwards. 4. Concussion of the brain. 5. Some broken bones in the ankle and to hospital for some weeks, and since on crutches for the remainder of the season. 6. Serious injury to the knee joint; laid up for three weeks. Nos. 4 and 5 are brothers; 1 and 2 are twin brothers; and No. 3 is the writer. Mr. Sharp adds that this list was written in April, 1875, and was then just said aside at the request of certain members of the club, one of whom was the unfortunate Matthew Wilcox.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Col. Henderson, the Metropolitan Commissioner of Police, has made an arrangement for the disposal of certain members of the force during what belated citizens and nyctaeors term "the small hours," with a view to enabling them to "take the edge off" breakfast and gravitate. Between nine p.m. and one a.m., policemen are to be employed in certain fixed points, so that "in the event of any person springing a rattle, or persistently ringing a bell in the street or in an area," the constable may at once proceed to the spot and render assistance. The list of points has been taken from the publication of that householders may know exactly where to place their bell-handles, and thus obviate unnecessary or fruitless disturbances, notwithstanding—the guardian of the peace being, as he is, a mere mortal, and not an omnipresent or omnipotent being. The arrangement is a sensible one, and should save many disturbances and some other occasion and another motive, which would not look so well in the foreground.

In the broad system of Government and apart from the technicalities that have been imported into the discussion, we should be sorry to see the Queen's new title do not appear to advantage. Since the world began there never was an earthly dominion so well worthy of the title of "Empire" as the British Empire of the present day. Neither the Imperator of old Rome, the Emperors East and West of Rome, nor the Kaiser of modern monarchs who in modern times claim the title of Emperor, ever could or can show such strong geographical unity, or such political claim to the title, as the Sovereign of the Empire to which we belong can show to-day. And it would be a pity, in defence of an Empire, why object to the title of Empress or Emperor for its Sovereign? Is it not a contradiction of terms—a mere shibboleth—to set up a plea against historical light—to make believe that the King or Queen of England in our time is not something more in the world than the Kings who succeeded to power on the ruins of the Saxon Heptarchy? Is not the Queen of our time still holds the old Saxon title and dignity, but we contend that she holds another based on a different development, which brings her into certain relations with two hundred millions of subjects in India, and may bring her into somewhat similar relations to many millions more in Africa. And we hold that her relations to India, at all events, are very different from those which she are very different from those which she sustains towards subjects either at home or in colonies having Parliamentary government. The relations referred to being essentially different, why this uproar of objection to what appears to be the best title suggested, as far for expressing the existence of a difference?

FROM QUEBEC TO THE SEA.

THE commercial men of the ancient capital are jubilant over the prospect of another overland route from their city, or from Levis, rather, to the sea. The prospects of winter navigation of the Lower St. Lawrence having vanished, they are now turning their attention to the more practicable schemes of a short cut by railway to the Atlantic seaboard. Wiscasset, in Maine, said to be a splendid natural harbour, is still the rival of Portland, and the Maine people appear to be enthusiastic about adding another great ocean port to their State. From Levis to the boundary line is a distance of ninety miles, and over half of this distance a railway is already completed. On both sides of the border public men appear to be getting up the steam of popular excitement, with a view to completing the connection through from Quebec to the sea. Last week a great railway meeting was held at Augusta, the capital of Maine, at which there were present Governor Connon and many distinguished citizens of the State, also the Mayor of Quebec, the Provincial Attorney-General, and other representatives of Canadian interests. The *Chronicle* speaks very favourably of the enterprise, and says that it will certainly be carried to completion.

IS IT A FRAUD?

To the Editor of the Weekly Mail.

SIR,—About three weeks ago I noticed an advertisement in your paper stating that "The National Art Co. 220 Wabash street, Cincinnati, Ohio," would, on receipt of twenty-five cents, send an engraving of "a Young Gentleman." I sent the money, and in three days received a letter stating that the engraving was not to be had, but that I could have a chromo in its place, and that I could have a chromo in its place, and that I could have a chromo in its place, and

for the County of Wentworth. Mr. Sinclair is, we believe, very popular with the members of the Hamilton Bar, and his appointment gives general satisfaction. We congratulate Mr. Sinclair on his elevation to the Bench."

A fire broke out on Saturday night in the agricultural works of Mr. John Stewart, Pullarton street, London, originating in the moulding shop. The alarm was given by a police constable, who smelt the smoke issuing from the cupola. The fire brigade were promptly on hand, and by great efforts succeeded in extinguishing the fire in the place where it began; loss about $300.

On Saturday a man named John Young, better known in the town by the sobriquet of "Brigham Young," was found dead in his room in Allandale. The place was in a most filthy state. An inquest was held on Monday by Dr. Crookshank. Dr. McConkey made a post mortem examination. The result pointed to congestion of the brain and lungs as the cause of death. The deceased was a hard drinker.

An important question on insolvency was decided on Friday in the matter of a writ of attachment issued in Dastous, St. Laurent, & Co., merchants, Quebec. The plaintiff contended by Mr. Justice Cassels after consultation with his brother Judges was that they were unanimous that no assignment can be made after the issue of a writ of attachment, except to the official assignee who holds the writ.

A fitting compliment was paid to Mr. Alexander Wright, M.P., on Monday evening by a dinner at the Rideau Club, Ottawa, which was attended by a large number of members of both Houses and others. The large hearted hospitality and most courteous qualities of the King of the Gatineau are universally recognized by all those who are required to make a temporary residence at the Capital.

Marcus Crawford, a young married man whose parents are said to be wealthy and respectable, and who has been living near Richmond Hill for a few years past, was on Monday committed to the gaol of the County of York as a dangerous lunatic by Robert Marsh, J.P. Crawford's friends reside in some town east of Toronto. If this should come under their notice we hope they would look after his comfort.

An American lady, a well known elocutionist and reader, fought a mad dog on board for Toronto on the 3rd March, but was obliged to lie over at Newcastle owing to illness. On proceeding a day or two after on board the mixed train, George Doyle, the conductor, refused to take her ticket, and though she had paid her fare from Cobourg to Toronto ejected her from the train at Bowmanville. The lady is now in Montreal endeavouring to get redress from the manager, failing in which an action will be taken against the company.

Archibald Patterson, who has been Inland Revenue Inspector for Nova Scotia since Confederation, has absconded, and it has been discovered that he has raised a large amount of money on notes of hand with forged endorsements. About $8,000 worth of forged paper has turned up so far. The loss will fall on private parties. Mr. Patterson's defalcations in the public funds as far as is known. Patterson was an active member of the church, and took a prominent part in the Young Men's Christian Association.

The funeral of the late Mr. A. S. Wilking, President of the Grand Oake Dale Works, took place from his residence, South Gloucester, at two o'clock on Saturday. He was one of the oldest and best residents of Oshawa, and one of the principal promoters of manufactures. His funeral was largely attended. To show due respect, all the manufactories were shut down during the afternoon, and at the time of the funeral all the stores were closed. He was a gentleman universally respected by all, and will be missed as a citizen and a business man.

Early on Monday very little interest was manifested in the Ontario Magoverally election, but towards the close of the polls the supporters of both candidates turned out in large numbers and worked hard. No disturbance of any note occurred until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when some inebriated young men at polling booth No. 10 started a row. The police interfered, but were pelted with stones and mud for their pains. After several arrests had been made, order was restored and everything passed on quietly, until what occurred at the polling place No. 4, Wellington Ward, and Bangs' stronghold, had been closed by a disturbance raised by some of Bangs' supporters, so that votes might be polled next day. On this announcement being made, No. 10 Ward, Walker's stronghold, was broken in, and the returning officer, scrutineers, and others unceremoniously thrown out of the window. Every pane of glass was broken in the building, and the polices and bailiffs were again pelted. The poll was in consequence adjourned until next day amid the greatest excitement. Waller was elected by a large majority.

TORONTO ITEMS.

The amount of taxes collected in the city last week was $3,544.

The Holman Opera Troupe commenced a short engagement at the Royal Opera House on Monday last.

The great Shakespearian actor, Edwin Booth, is expected to appear at Mrs. Morrison's Grand Opera House shortly.

The Y. M. C. A. have adopted a stranger's register, in which it is reported the names of men visiting their reading room.

At the meeting of the Toronto Presbytery, the call of the Rev. Dr. Waters of St. John, N.B., to the pastorate of Old St. Andrew's church, was sustained.

In consequence of the heavy snow storm the meeting of the Ontario Agricultural Association was postponed, as many members were prevented from coming to the city.

The Secretary of the Royal Canadian Humane Society has received the signatures of twenty-five more captains and owners, asking for a life-boat at the Island, making a total of 227.

The City Council has decided to send a deputation to the large cities of Canada and the United States to examine the system of street paving, with the view of adopting a plan for Toronto.

A meeting of the Presbyterian Church Extension Society was held last evening. The object of the Society is to provide church accommodation for persons living in the outskirts of the city. The Society is reported to be in a good position.

The Refuge for the Homeless, which was to have been closed on Monday last, is to be kept open a few weeks longer in consequence of the severe weather that prevails, a grant of $250 has been made by the City Council to assist the Institution.

Last week a man named Bennett was arrested on the charge of shooting at another named Ross. It appears that the two men were chopping about some timber, when Ross lifted an axe to strike Bennett. Bennett immediately discharged his pistol; but fortunately without taking effect.

The oratorio of St. Paul was performed in Shuter Street Hall by the Philharmonic Society on Friday last. There were a very great many people present. The solos were performed by Messrs. Schaeck, Werrington, Mitchell, and Pearson, and Miss Corlett and Miss Cathcron. The choruses were excellent.

Finances of Egypt.

LONDON, April 3.—Mr. Cave in his report on Egyptian finances says:—"At the audience in which I took leave of the Khedive, his Highness acquainted me with an error he recently discovered in his calculations affecting the land tax, whereby the revenue at the end of ten years would be more seriously diminished than he anticipated. So in 1886 the Egyptian treasury would lose £2,500,000. The report shows that Egypt has suffered much from the extravagance and wastefulness of officials. The Khedive's Government, with the intention of raising enough capital to pay the floating debt, made a law assuming landowners to commute the land tax on terms which entail a sacrifice of half the revenue from this source for all time for the sake of obtaining eleven times the annual amount for a period of twelve years. The result is disastrous. The sum raised only suffices to pay the interest on the floating debt. The Egyptian revenue, which now produces about $53,445,320, will, after 1885, by the operation of the above law, lose the annual sum of $12,225,000. The normal expenditure is about $53,403,405, some-half of which is devoted to the service of the debt. Every available portion of the revenue is pledged as security for loans. The present proposal arises from the Khedive's inability to meet the heavy call of the floating debt, which are continually falling due, and are estimated by no amount at least to $21,215,360. The report recommends the consolidation of the existing debt by the issue of a new loan at a moderate interest, and the appointment of a person who will inspire confidence at the head of the Board of Control to supervise the collection of taxes. If the proposal is adopted by one at a moderate rate of interest, there is no reason why the country should not quickly recover. Mr. Cave says it would appear from his calculations, that the resources of Egypt are sufficient, if properly managed, to meet her liabilities.

HINTS FOR A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.—Yesterday afternoon a young man much given to the use of slang of the day called on the Prosecuting Attorney and announced that he wanted a warrant for the arrest of a saloon keeper who had assaulted him, and this is the way he made his wants known:—"Look a here; I want a warrant for a feller!" "What did he do to you?" asked the attorney. "He fired me out." "Fired you out? What do you mean, by that?" "Oh! he stood me on my head." "Do you mean to say that he stood you on your head; how did he do it?" "He didn't exactly do that, but he elevated me. Kinder raised me and did me off my ear." "What did he do to you for?" "Why, I asked him for a drink, and when I told him to chalk it in his hand, and that when I came around again I'd kick it out, he told me to pull down my vest. I told him to comb his hair, and he just then boosted me." He obtained a warrant for assault and battery.—*San Francisco Call.*

BRYAN'S WAFERS (the great public remedy) have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are a trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a sure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throats and all bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cents per box.

THE HERESIFTER.

REV. D. J. MACDONNELL'S case.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Presbytery of Toronto last night, Rev Dr. Reid, Moderator, in the chair, Mr. Clark read the following statement, submitted by Rev. Dr. J. Macdonell, pastor of St. Andrew's church, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Presbytery at a special meeting held in Bloomfield on last day:—

To the Moderator and members of the Presbytery of Toronto:—

FATHERS AND BRETHREN,—At a meeting of this Presbytery held on the 4th November, 1875, a resolution was passed requiring me to report as to my agreement with the think-heaved plants will do just as well, if not better, on the back shelves by the wall; and succulent plants, like the *Cactus, echinocrus, cereus perfoliate,* and *Sempervivum,* can be placed on the uppermost shelf above the last named plants, because, although they love the heat, they do not need as much sun. Then verbenas, carnations, violets, and all such hardy plants, can be accommodated on the upper shelves and sides of the glass structure. Tropical plants must have a situation in the warmest part of the house, where they can have their love of heat gratified.

When the plants are first housed, in the Autumn, they should have all the air that can be admitted, and only receive water on and to sin and suffering, I am satisfied that it is not a part of the message with which I am entrusted as a minister of the Gospel to hold out any hope of future pardon to those who have rejected the Lord Jesus Christ. "Now is the accepted time." What God may do hereafter is apparently not among things revealed or intended to be known.

I hope that this statement will prove satisfactory.

I am, fathers and brethren,

Yours respectfully,

D. J. MACDONNELL.

Loud applause followed the reading of the above document.

The Rev. David Mitchell moved that the statement be accepted and the Presbytery convene from Mr. Macdonnell in the position he had been placed. Rev. Prof. McLaren seconded the motion. He had spent a sabbath in Toronto on the 3rd March, but was obliged to lie over at Newcastle owing to illness. On proceeding a day or two after on board the mixed train, George Doyle, the conductor, refused to take her ticket, and though she had paid her fare from Cobourg to Toronto ejected her from the train at Bowmanville. The lady is now in Montreal endeavouring to get redress from the manager, failing in which an action will be taken against the company.

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Polite Bullies.

The man, says the *Liberal Review,* who bullies people, has the universal world on the ground—that he is a plain John Bull, and the next moment to show that he means what he says, pulls out a piece of some perfectly harmless and good, perhaps, but very personal insulting remark, is now seldom to be met with except in certain agricultural districts where the march of modern civilization has not extended, and among people of a generation not much younger than the middle-class scale. His place however, is being taken in general society by a being of an equally objectionable stamp. This being is half buffoon and half bully. Whoever he may be he is unhappy unless he is drawing notice to himself, and he endeavours to do this in a variety of objectionable ways. He is not content with playing the part of a clown who has most obviously forgotten all his jokes, and has to supply their place with nonsense and dreary "chaff" of his own concoction, and with indulging in clumsy antics which would disgrace a well-trained bear, but unmeaning and silly practical jokes upon every one with whom he is brought in contact. You may be engaged in the dim greenhouse plants, you will question, and he will burst in upon your discussion as if he were an avalanche, but double over, and bawl, and rave until he remains master of the situation, and allowed to have the field to himself. Where he is, Anything which appeals to the finer feelings of humanity he ruthlessly rushes at, and even as the wisest and most practical are often at his mercy, and the influence of the ravings of a fool, the result is that he is often successful in putting an end to conversation which has any heart or soul in it. This misfortune is that he is not always discouraged as he ought to be. Indeed, in many instances he receives encouragement to continue in his idiotic course. He thinks forsooth, he is a "jolly good fellow," and he is not the only one who, if he would own the truth, is in a state of intense disgust, and "I believe that I am sorry you are so stupid," will cry another, who is ready to bite his fingers' ends with vexation, yet feels that, though he himself is in anything but a celestial frame of mind, he may as well appear amiable and say something pleasant. Thus the cockcoit of the polite bully is pandered to, and he is rendered far more objectionable than he might otherwise be. It is quite possible that he imagines that he is really an interesting fellow, and that his presence adds life to any party. At the same time though he may imagine that he is funny, and though he is continually making efforts to entertain his humbler fellow-mortals, he strongly objects to rivalry, and when he meets with a kindred spirit everything but peace and harmony prevail. Indeed, such a pair will, in a given sphere, not long continue to say more insulting things to each other than any other mortals, not more at each other's throats, or shower more contempt of politeness and in words of the most cutting character. One polite bully always fails to see the jokes of another polite bully, and it will be strange indeed if a couple of them do not succeed in rendering their lives uneasy least they should quarrel in an outrageous manner.

The polite bully is something more than a would-be joker and immensely funny man. In nine cases out of ten he is an impertinent meddler. Invite him to your house, and he will show you how this, that, and the other are wrong, and might very well be a great deal better. You may object to this interference, and may show him so. But he is suspected by anything that you may do in this respect, unless you forget yourselves far as to show him the door and tell him that you feel constrained to deny yourself the honor of his further acquaintance. Attempts to argue him into the belief that your way of doing things is, after all, the right way, and he will shout at you as if you were deaf, and as if you were the only one who interfere; and he will stick to his view of the case with a pertinacity which would be simply admirable if it were not so very laughable. Then he snaps at up wherever you make a slip, and is constantly hewing jokes of which you are the victim. If you are a marriageable man, and hold an animated conversation with a lady, he will delight certain conclusions from the fact, and at the top of his voice go about proclaiming them. Where a speech upon any subject is made and will keep a calling fire of running criticism in a very audible tone. Be attending to your own business and he will invade your sanctum, and keep you from your labour while he explains how you are throwing away the finest chance that man has ever had, and how you might, if you would only take a sensible being instead of a fool, make a fortune in something less than no time, whereas you are now grubbing along in a fashion which would be degrading to a man of spirit. Be bent upon sober discourse and he will say your remarks with speeches which would be pointed if they came up to his intentions, and you will find that he is invariably ready to speak of anything that you have said, done, or written in a chaffing way. The sarcasm of which is unfortunately less apparent than its insolence. Sit with him at a dinner table, and you will discover that he is prone to the only one who can make itself heard for any length of time. Yet it must not be imagined that he is a "full" man. Indeed, he is a living proof of the fact that even the "emptiest" men may find a great deal to talk about if they will only say whatever first comes into their head whenever absurd the same may be.

The question arises how might polite bullies to be treated, seeing that hints are thrown away upon them. Some good might be done if people would "*cut easy*" to laugh at their "funniness." But something more than this is needed. The intellectual freebooters, so to speak, of society, who decline to be called to order—who will not be shown that they are acting offensively to you until they are the recipients of downright insults—should be insulted. Talkativeness is, of course, not to be forbidden. It is preposterous to suppose that a certain body of men ought to be allowed to constitute themselves general nuisances by standing in the way of the display of true merit and the development of rational intercourse between men and women. While retiring people should be encouraged, forward ones should be discouraged; and as the first step in this direction wise persons will, in future, show very plainly what they think of those loud-voiced, bothering individuals whose buffoonery is even more abominable than their taste is execrable.

A Chicago man has not been bothered by his wife to get wasted for her since the morning he appeared pleased to do such an errand, and incidentally spoke of the engaging young lady who tended the worsted counter.

The Detroit *News* tells of a wealthy Canadian named Lemon Wigle, belonging to the County of Essex, who has just had a divorce from his wife, Jane Wigle, granted in an American court. The testimony shows that they separated seven years ago, "mainly on account of her stubbornness." At the time of the separation she retired to her room, and, although Mr. Wigle was at home most of the time, they never saw each other but once for four years. She ate at the same table with the rest of the family, taking her meals after her husband had gone. When she left her room to go into the other part of the house she always posted a sentinel to keep a sharp look-out lest her husband, coming in unexpected, might meet her. In short she lived the life of a recluse. Mr. Wigle was a wealthy farmer of high standing, and for his children's sake desired to take his trouble into the courts. Therefore, when his daughter, who had kept house for him since her mother began her hermit life, became married, he offered her $10,000 to induce her mother to live with her, but she refused to do it. His son is a young physician, and he offered him the same amount to induce his mother to live with him, but he testified before Commissioner Randall that he would invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throats and all Bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cents per box.

FARM AND OTHER NOTES.

MANAGEMENT OF PLANTS.

The collection of plants in greenhouses is lessening out of the parlour or sitting-rooms, and those in window-gardens are apt to be of many species, varying from bedding-out plants to those plants, and requiring very different positions and treatment to grow vigorously and flower well. And the sexton does not always know exactly how to arrange them on the shelves, so as to give hebiotrope and rose, daphne and cactus, with verbenas, violets, cassas, and tropical plants. But the geranium, hebiotrope, roses, heaths, and all thin-leaved plants require all the sun and light you can give them; and should be placed as close to the window as they can stand; while camellias daphnes, orange, and laurels, and all other think-leaved plants will do just as well, if not better, on the back shelves by the wall; and succulent plants, like the *Cactus, echinocrus, cereus perfoliate,* and *Sempervivum,* can be placed on the uppermost shelf above the last named plants, because, although they love the heat, they do not need as much sun. Then verbenas, carnations, violets, and all such hardy plants, can be accommodated on the upper shelves and sides of the glass structure. Tropical plants must have a situation in the warmest part of the house, where they can have their love of heat gratified.

When the plants are first housed, in the Autumn, they should have all the air that can be admitted, and only receive water on and to sin and suffering, I am satisfied that it is not a part of the message with which I am entrusted as a minister of the Gospel to hold out any hope of future pardon to those who have rejected the Lord Jesus Christ. "Now is the accepted time." What God may do hereafter is apparently not among things revealed or intended to be known.

I hope that this statement will prove satisfactory.

I am, fathers and brethren,

Yours respectfully,

D. J. MACDONNELL.

Loud applause followed the reading of the above document.

The Rev. David Mitchell moved that the statement be accepted and the Presbytery convene from Mr. Macdonnell in the position he had been placed. Rev. Prof. McLaren seconded the motion. He had spent a sabbath in Toronto on the 3rd March, but was obliged to lie over at Newcastle owing to illness. On proceeding a day or two after on board the mixed train, George Doyle, the conductor, refused to take her ticket, and though she had paid her fare from Cobourg to Toronto ejected her from the train at Bowmanville. The lady is now in Montreal endeavouring to get redress from the manager, failing in which an action will be taken against the company.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

tension, throughout the portion of the road generally favourable, with the except Port Hope, which would probably be a little dearer, and which would probably be a little dearer, and he had no right to complain that the Government had not given the Harbour Commissioners of Port Hope the same advantage as other ports

MAY LOVE.

Our early love can only dream;
When fancy first is stirring,
Imagine in a shade so warm
Its ardent wishes throbbing.
Let it rest! in shade yet warmer
Magic surround the bower!

There dwells within the calm
Of manhood's memory may an
Image of loveliest form,
Of what life trained, wounded, slay
Alone dim ways of memory
As dull lives of mortals must.

Early love, fair fount of waters
Free by enchanting flowers
Where two make, lay hands dough
Magic surround the bower!

Were wont to swim among the
Blushing flowers then known well,
In the wind of courtship
Never fear found on the plain,
Never spoke nor hint profane
Of our innocent joy;
Love was born; I burn to wave,
We will keep remembrance
From the cell of care and folly

No weariness of life made wise
No comfort in a pounding wa
No home failing from our
Nor sorrow falling in the
Neither ever cannot less fair
Its loss other paradise

Still silent, we drift yonder,
We not and lived but in a dream;
Nor hasing slowly, were to wrong
Why we are not what we seem!
Fair moons do when we pass
Wings young happy may course

Pass on well! meaningless here
May, we know you not
Nor, we know, know, who not be!
On your bosom, new you fire,
Be the home of our joy
Hide my meaning and my May!

Yet a fairy fountain gleams
Under soft moonlight
And my wistful spirit listens
For a voice that gives
Breathing, when my heart would fall
Forth from yonder fairy
Where stage a nightingale.

Good Words. RODEN NOEL.

MY FIRST TIGER.

"Japes, we're in luck this morning. Our little two months' holiday hasn't been spoiled so badly." And as he speaks, Patsy Pelton glances gleefully at a slip of paper he is jealously holding.

"My dear fellow," I leisurely reply, "I haven't the faintest idea to what you allude. Perhaps, if you let me know the contents of that letter, the fog might disappear. By-the-by, Patsy," I continue, "suppose all ideas, that is not a bad one my self-comforting banker has got hold of. He says that a suit of warm clothing is absolutely necessary in these cold regions, and that if I don't provide him with one—"

"Oh!" said my companion; "listen to this, dated from DRCOO BUNGALOW, *Thursday*, seven a. m.—DEAR BRIGHT—Pick on a pair of wings, and fly to me at once. If possible, bring with you one or two more men; and if I don't bring you and them in close proximity with a tiger, my name is not what I believe it to be—H. THOMPSON."

"Now, what do you think of that?" he exclaims, looking up triumphantly, and without giving me time to put my confusion into words, he springs from his chair, and the next moment is gone. Soon I hear him pouring forth numerous questions and various orders, all hurriedly spoken, and consequently, to an Indian servant, intensely bewildering. Some matches of sentence and a few words, such as gun, cartridges, leggings, food, are cleared, &c., float through the chinks of the door, and reach my hearing.

"I wonder how much of all that he gave in is one say, and not gone out at the other," is my thought, and I chuckle over it. Under the soothing influence of my cigar, and a soft breath of cool air that just glides into the room, I ramble into a pleasant meditative mood, and think how delicious and enjoyable everything is up here, after the miseries and tortures we have gone through down below.

"Down below!" I muse, as I pace the plains, which Belton and I have just left for two months' stay on the "up here," which means the beautiful grand, and ever-varied, never-to-be-forgotten Neilgherry Hills, where hedges are made of hillsrings, and one's abode (locally-termed *bungalow*) is neither by roses. At length my musings recall to more immediate matters, and I say half aloud: "The house is very quiet, so Patsy can't be indoors. I suppose he has outside tracks for his pigeons."

"Upon my word, Japes" —a voice known well breaks in here; "you are positively too bad. You know there I am, and you let me lost, and yet here you are, sittitering to yourself in a shout of smoke, instead of getting your guns ready, and your lazy person fitty harness."

(I may mention here that "Japes" is not the same my parents chose for me. It is my taharmonious nickname, the origin of which the reader shall see in the course of with.)

"What?" I exclaim, raising myself up, and looking at him in surprise; "you surely don't want me with you? Nah!—nothing into my former comfortable sitting-room."

"'ut idea is too ridiculous. I should only ruin all the sport. Why, man, do you know that I never in my life shot anything wrong, than a pheasant?"

"Well," he say, determinedly, "if you don't come, that I shall stop at home also." And forthwith he proceeds to place his gun in a corner.

"Nonsense," I mutter.

"I tell you I shan't go without you, says Patsy, subsiding into an armchair, and nagging to whistle.

"But why," says I, still holding out; "do you wish to have me, of all, to go with you, considering that I shall of a certainty spoil the fun some way or other, and make a fool of myself, more than once, into the bargain?"

"That is just where you are wrong," replies Patsy; "instead of spoiling the fun, you will add to it. Besides," he adds impatiently, "I know perfectly well how I shall really would like to come; and come you must; so drop it, and be of the matter."

And then it is settled.

Belton has been gone about an hour, when I catch sight of him opening the outside gate. He looks more radiant than he was even before, for he has in tow two more men, eager for the coming fray as himself. They find me quite ready; so, without further delay, we make a start for that ground, where, for the first time in my life, I have all probability he brought face to face with a tiger.

No power of describing, either with the pen or the brush, could possibly be great enough to enable any one to give a good idea of just idea of the grand and imposing scenery that greets us at every step, and which occupies least on as we progress—rocks, forests, ravines, waterfalls, lie at our feet; and there is grandeur all around us. The great ones of wind pass over the forests, the tree-tops bend before their force, and I almost fancy I am looking on a miniature ocean with its successive undulating wavelets. I am completely overcome by the picturesque; so, carried away by what I see, I stop and ponder as they "Wait awhile. It is not often one hits upon such a scene as this. Let us take it in."

"Bosh!" is an unromantic rejoinder; "what are your thoughts of taking to poetry, anyway, when on the road to a tiger cover?

"And when time is short and precious, and not a jot of it to spare!" adds another voice.

I perceive the force of these remarks; so, continuing myself with growing reluctance, I follow on. To hold my tongue, but to keep my eyes wide open, is my best course of action, and by so doing I hope to be able to pass master. Having come to this understanding with myself, I jog on with less apprehension, and therefore, as is natural, with considerably more comfort. We reach the plateau (did I not say the invitation was sent by a planter?) sung-looking but by no means palatial Bungalow, just as the sun begins to show itself from out a bank of real, gloomy-looking sky.

The planter greets us all very cordially. "We have plenty of time in store," he says; "and as there must be upon you all after your long walk, come inside and quench it."

I glance at Patsy with an aggrieved expression, which very plainly tells him how in my opinion, there would have been no harm done if he had allowed me to finish my after-breakfast cigar in peace. He takes no notice of my spoking look, and says, "Thank you" in a manner as if he thought it nothing less than cariffge to lose time, even so much as would be given to the footing off of a glass of wine.

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"Before placing you," he observes, "shall I show you the spot where the brute killed the bullock, and also the mark of the thing, going, which is very distinct?" A general assent is thereupon he leads the way, and we all follow in Indian file. We have proceeded three along the jungle-path for about ten minutes, when suddenly our guide halts, which necessitates our doing likewise.

"It would be better"—speaking in a very low and subdued voice—"to talk as little as possible, now and then only in a whisper, as we are approaching the ground."

"All right!" each one answers in an undertone. Then comes an admonition chorus of "Hush!" after which we again jog on in the same fashion, but in the most profound silence, making as little noise as possible, the threating aside the twigs, and treading like cats. Again we are suddenly brought to a standstill, for our guide has stopped at the margin of a small patch of grass land, and is with an uplifted arm, pointing towards a spot to which he wishes our attention attracted. Tigers were and are apparently very thought-fashful creatures, and these gun did and do run through my brain but for—strange to tell—my whole soul is steeped in fear, and what more natural than I should think that at last I was face to face with one! At the master's gesture I see at once, and, and bringing my gun into a more favorable position, am prepared for the worst. My excitement is intense, and so is that which he beneaths the emphasis.

"Tremor!" poor thing, where he dragged down the carcass."

Suppressed laughter is within hearing, and it is plain we have fallen a prey to some made a fool of myself. The others having recovered themselves from being amazed at my conduct, and the ludicrous in the light warlike position, we then cross the path of grass land to obtain a nearer glimpse of the spot indicated. Here, we see, through a large gap in the undergrowth is to be seen, and then, as I gazed, my heart sinks under some heavy animal one been dragged along the ground.

I thought it was perhaps a tiger you were pointing at," say I playfully and aloud, totally forgetting, in my sudden revulsion of feeling, the sound of my previous remarks, and all received.

A boneshaft might have fallen amongst us, to judge by the expression of horror that shows itself in each countenance at my utter disregard of the rules of the jungle. Perhaps each right hand is held up at me meaningly, and each tongue is given a "Hush!" and various "Hushes!" Four withering glances are thrown at me, and we then proceed onwards as before in the same order treading, North American Indian soft fashion. Patsy is just in front of me, and now and then he turns the post whence we are to be cast off, in different directions, to give "gun" in his charge, and, as I gather, the shaddiest No. 1, while he points with the other. We all gather round anxiously.

"There is a large stone over there to which you see it?" he whispers.

"Yes," replies Jim in a low.

"That is your post. It is in a first-rate position; for if the tiger moves down the jill by the stone, he will be in your direction, some near enough to enable you to do good execution."

"Great," says No. 1, shouldering his rifle, and disappearing into the jungle.

"Yonder is yours," says our guide, addressing Jim; "and I hope you will not be alarmed by the beaters overlapping on the right, for he is a very nervous man. He does that, he will make tracks for that shoal, thus passing you within easy shot."

"All of you!" he adds.

"And now for yours, Belton. Let me see," meditatively, and stroking his beard, "I think I place you to the extreme right, for honour is reckoned by the best chance of a bag; and in my opinion, you have got a good one. I place you straight that way of undergrowth. The beaters will act more on the right than on the left, as a rule, and so behind you; besides, stationed there, you will have no mistake to defend."

Patsy's eyes beam with expectancy and delight.

It takes across my mind that, on an occasion like the present, it would be much pleasanter for me, who know as much about tiger-shooting as an elephant of dancing a hornpipe, to accompany my brother-officer, who has had much experience in the art. The suggestion is put mildly.

"I must withhold my consent," says our captain; "that would be very bad generalship, for you would certainly frighten some how over the quarry; besides, there is a horse shaddi in this direction" pointing to the left, "which must be guarded by one gun at least."

"Well, good-bye, Japes," says Patsy soothingly; "and, next to myself, best luck to you, old man." And off he goes.

"By-the-way, Patsy, I hear," says my new military companion, "it is the best ground for you to take up."

"What do you mean?" groan I mechanically.

"There," indicating; "look along my finger, and you will make it out at once—a small tree. There is a mound about five yards beyond it."

I put my hand close to his, and do as requested. "All right," I say; "I see it."

"Then I wish cheerfully—" all right I see it."

"Upon my word," he commences; then looking round mysteriously, as if to make sure no jealous ear is listening, he speaks on: "I shall be very much obliged if you can conveniently one to see fun, for if the brute knows that I shall not be there, he may perhaps be have actually been in—he will certainly try to reach it; and if he does, he must turn in our direction, and—"

"Good gracious!" I exclaim in rather too loud a tone for the vicinity; then, rapidly recovering myself, I say, "I hope pilfer first-rate!" The reader can imagine the awful smile that accompanies these words.

"Well, good-bye, old fellow; you are a gentleman in this sort of outing, and as I am only time we find cover, I am better not stay, should take up so good a position."

"O no," he answered generously. "I am well satisfied with my post, and I shall be myself, which is about a hundred yards to the other side of that small hillock to the right."

One question has been hovering on my lips during the previous half-hour; and it is no other than, how long we are to remain to be foolhardy, or to court any unnecessary risk, that causes me to put that question now.

"Am I to climb into the tree, or am I to stand beside it?" I ask.

"There is no need to climb into it," he says, smiling as he gives his answer.

"I asked only in case," I say, hastily, I explain. "Good-bye." I add, in a tone, as if we were fated never to meet again. And off I go.

As I saunter along, the reflection, that no one shot was present to witness my last question was put, is very consoling.

No matter of how stout a heart the neophyte may be, he cannot but feel a little nervous especially if it smacks of excitement, on account of mistake being possible, for far less at his case than when he knows he has his wits about him. Now, I know that I have in my life shot anything wrong, than a pheasant?

"Well," he say, determinedly, "if you don't come, that I shall stop at home also." And forthwith he proceeds to place his gun in a corner.

"Nonsense," I mutter.

"I tell you I shan't go without you, says Patsy, subsiding into an armchair, and nagging to whistle.

"But why," says I, still holding out; "do you wish to have me, of all, to go with you, considering that I shall of a certainty spoil the fun some way or other, and make a fool of myself, more than once, into the bargain?"

"That is just where you are wrong," replies Patsy; "instead of spoiling the fun, you will add to it. Besides," he adds impatiently, "I know perfectly well how I shall really would like to come; and come you must; so drop it, and be of the matter."

And then it is settled.

Belton has been gone about an hour, when I catch sight of him opening the outside gate. He looks more radiant than he was even before, for he has in tow two more men, eager for the coming fray as himself. They find me quite ready; so, without further delay, we make a start for that ground, where, for the first time in my life, I have all probability he brought face to face with a tiger.

No power of describing, either with the pen or the brush, could possibly be great enough to enable any one to give a good idea of just idea of the grand and imposing scenery that greets us at every step, and which occupies least on as we progress—rocks, forests, ravines, waterfalls, lie at our feet; and there is grandeur all around us. The great ones of wind pass over the forests, the tree-tops bend before their force, and I almost fancy I am looking on a miniature ocean with its successive undulating wavelets. I am completely overcome by the picturesque; so, carried away by what I see, I stop and ponder as they "Wait awhile. It is not often one hits upon such a scene as this. Let us take it in."

"Bosh!" is an unromantic rejoinder; "what are your thoughts of taking to poetry, anyway, when on the road to a tiger cover?

"And when time is short and precious, and not a jot of it to spare!" adds another voice.

I perceive the force of these remarks; so, continuing myself with growing reluctance, I follow on. To hold my tongue, but to keep eyes wide open, is my best course of action, and by so doing I hope to be able to pass master. Having come to this understanding with myself, I jog on with less apprehension, and therefore, as is natural, with considerably more comfort. We reach the plateau (did I not say the invitation was sent by a planter?) sung-looking but by no means palatial Bungalow, just as the sun begins to show itself from out a bank of real, gloomy-looking sky.

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