THE HERALD.

VOL. VI., NO. 20. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1895. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

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H. B. RAINSFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

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Office: Lower flat of County Court House. Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds.

Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. L. WILSON,

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March 4, 1893.

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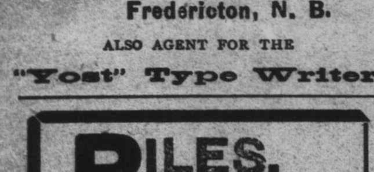

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6.00 A. M.—Week days for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North; Bangor, Portland, Boston, and points West and South.

10.55 A. M.—Week days for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points east.

3.20 P. M.—Week days for Fredericton Junction and St. John, Vanceboro, Montreal and the West, via the Short Line.

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STATE OF NEBRASKA..........March 16
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A Pointer.

ONLY a few days more to the season of Cheerfulness when all mankind forget the strife of business and try to make others happy and be happy themselves. This is the time of merry-making, of giving and of receiving. What will you give the loved ones, the wife, the mother, sister or friend, as a remembrance, to make for them a season of rejoicing—a Merry Christmas? Have you thought of it? For usefulness, for comfort and for enjoyment there is nothing like a good, keen cutting Carving Knife, a pair of good Scissors, or a good Cooking Range, Clothes Wringer or Carpet Sweeper. Call on

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NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

JOHN B. SANSOM and Robert S. Sansom, of Stanley, in the County of York, Lumber Manufacturers, doing business under the name and style of J. B. & R. S. Sansom, have this day assigned their estate and effects to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of their creditors. The trust deed is at my office, Queen Street, Fredericton, for inspection and signature. By the terms of said deed, persons wishing to participate, must execute the same within ninety days from the date thereof. Fredericton, July 5th, 1894.

FRANK I. MORRISON,
Trustee Estate of
J. B. & R. S. Sansom

F'ton, July 21, 1894.

Nails! Nails!

Just received by rail:

25 KEGS Steel Wire Nails, 45 boxes Horse Nails, 1 barrel Pipe Fittings, 12 boxes Window Glass, and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

THE FARMERS' COLUMN.

Something of Interest For the Men Who Till The Soil.

The first spring work in the farm garden is making a hotbed. It will furnish fresh vegetables when they are a relish and cost comparatively little, for everything is at hand except the sash and that when once procured will last for years. The ordinary hotbed sash is six by three feet, a very convenient size, although any old sash will answer the purpose. Construct the frame as wide as the sash is long and as long as it is desired to make the bed. Have 12 inches high at the front and 18 at the back. About the first of April, haul out a few loads of fresh horse manure which has begun to ferment, and place in a square flat pile. In a few days when it has begun to heat quite violently, fork over, shake it out well and throw out all frozen lumps. Make into a bed at least 1½ foot thick and extending a couple of feet beyond the frame all around, treading it down firmly. Manure thrown loosely together will heat rapidly for a short time and then become cold, but when it is made comparatively firm, it will give forth a gentle heat for six or eight weeks. When the bed has been prepared, place the frame upon it and bank it up well to the top with manure.

It is now ready for the soil. Use light garden loam which has been prepared the fall before. This had previously been placed in a heap and covered with manure to keep it from freezing, so that it can be had when wanted. Neglect of this item may cause some delay in making the hotbed, for the ground is usually frozen April 1st and it is difficult to procure soil from the open ground. Place five or six inches of earth on the manure, leveling and fining with an iron-toothed rake; then put on the sash and leave the bed alone for a few days before planting the seeds. If the seeds are put in at once, the manure may become so hot that the tender germs will be destroyed. About the third or fourth day, the heat will usually subside to about 80 degrees, then it will be safe to sow. Mark off in rows about four inches apart, scatter the seed thinly in the drills, cover with half an inch of soil, and pat the bed down over the rows with a board or the back of a hoe.

Radishes and onions do not need transplanting, but transplant tomatoes and cabbage once or twice before setting in the open ground, giving them more room each time. Also transplant lettuce when it gets its second or third pair of leaves. Set three inches apart each way and it will soon become large enough for use. Always keep the bed full. As soon as one crop is taken out put in something else.

Open the bed and let in fresh air when the weather will permit. As it becomes warmer the sash may be removed altogether during the middle of the day, but must always be replaced when it turns cool toward evening. When the water begins to gather on the inside of the glass, it shows that the air is getting damp and heavy and if not changed the plants will smother, or the temperature will get too high, but always avoid letting in a cold draught directly onto the plants. Water sparingly in cold weather and never when the sun is very bright, for the drops of water on the leaves under the glass act as a lens and burn the leaves so that they will turn brown. For this reason in bright weather the watering should be done either in the morning or evening. If too much water is given the bed will become soggy and dead and the plants will turn yellow and cease to thrive. To avoid this let the bed become quite dry before watering and then give it a thorough soaking. On cold nights or in stormy weather the glass should be covered with matting or boards or even hay or straw to keep the temperature from falling too low. A well managed hotbed will more than pay any family for the trouble. Once enjoyed it will be made every spring. It will require a little attention every day, but the pleasure of having early vegetables will be an ample reward.

COOKING BEEFSTEAK.

There are three essential points in cooking beefsteak, says a writer in the Country Gentleman. Have pan very hot; do not cover; do not salt until ready to take from the pan. A gas range is best for cooking beafsteak, as with it one can most readily get the pan at the proper temperature. The grease used should be beef tallow or butter—no hog fat. Put in the steak, and in one minute turn it.

It it is covered so closely that the steam does not freely escape, it will be less tender. Unfortunately some grease will sputter out on the stove, but when the choice is between good meat and a shiny stove, I say choose the former. If the steak is salted while cooking, it will will be less tender. Steak should never be chipped with a knife, and decent steak, properly cooked, will not need to be pounded. The steak should be cut at least half an inch thick. A person accustomed to cooking steak in the wrong way will most invariably cook it too long when first he cooks it by proper methods; for the juices retained in the interior of the steak are reddish, and the interior of the steak will be red and raw looking when it is well cooked. One cannot make first quality gravy when steak is cooked properly, for all the juice is in the meat. By the slow cooking, covering method, of the juices cooked out, one may get one-third for the gravy, while two-thirds go into thin air.

Ham should be cooked the same way as beefsteak—cut thick, pan very hot when meat is put in, then turned quickly and not covered. On the other hand, bacon should be cut thin and be cooked longer.

More than one-half of the juiciness and tenderness of meat depends upon the manner of cooking. Improper cooking easily spoils the best steak; good cooking will make poor steak almost palatable.

PRESERVING EGGS FOR LONG PERIODS.

Numerous methods of preserving eggs are in use. The idea of all of this is to keep air out of the egg, as by such absence of oxygen decay can be arrested for a considerable length of time, especially if the eggs are perfectly fresh at the start and are kept in a cold dark place. The standard method, most used by speculators and dealers, is to put the eggs in limewater. The process is as follows, this recipe having been widely sold at $5 under pledge of secrecy:

Take 24 gallons of water, 12 lbs. of unslacked lime and 4 lbs. of salt, or in that proportion according to the quantity of eggs to be preserved. Stir several times daily and then let stand until the liquor has settled and is perfectly clear. Draw or carefully dip off the clear liquid, leaving the sediment at the bottom. Take for the above amount of liquid 5 oz. each of baking soda, cream of tartar, saltpeter and borax and an ounce of alum. Pulverize and mix these and dissolve in one gallon of boiling water and add to the mixture about 20 gallons of pure limewater. This will about fill a cider barrel. Put the eggs in carefully so as not to crack any of the shells, letting the water always stand an inch above the eggs, which can be done by placing a barrel head a little smaller upon them and weighting it. This amount of liquid will preserve 150 dozen eggs. It is not necessary to wait to get a full barrel or smaller package of eggs, but they can be put in at any time that they can be obtained fresh. The same liquid should be used only once.

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

(Toronto Globe.)

When the passion that for the moment obscures the issue between Manitoba and the central authority at Ottawa is at an end, it will be seen that the real issue is not religious but a constitutional one. The Dominion is not a monarchy with a strong central body which must be maintained in its full strength as a necessity of government, but a confederation of provinces, each supreme in its own local affairs, and which at the time of the union gave up only those powers necessary to the securing of uniform trade regulations and the proper conduct of the railway canal, postal and similar interprovincial conveniences of commerce. As a matter of fact, although not a few of our Imperialist friends seek to magnify the central authority by characterizing the Provincial Legislatures as a species of glorified county council, it is the Provincial power that mostly concerns us in the every-day business of life, if we except the one matter of the omni-present tariff. The municipal laws, with which every citizen must reckon, that set limits upon his action in the minutest detail, are the creation of the Provincial authority. The educational laws, the laws governing charity and the funds for their support, come from the Provincial source. The students in our schools and universities, the sick in our hospitals, the insane in our asylums, the prisoners in our gaols, the inmates of our orphan homes, are all cared for under Provincial authority, and in a measure, provided for out of the Provincial purse. Ottawa collects, roughly speaking, $8 yearly per head of the population of the Dominion under the powers exercised by it. Under laws passed by the Provincial power there is collected in this city alone for municipal, educational and similar services more than $20 per head of the population yearly.

The gradual encroachment of the Dominion authorities upon the rights of the provinces, and the attempt to centralize power in the hands of the Federal Government, is entirely contrary to the spirit of the constitution and to all the tendencies of modern statesmanship. The nearer the Government is to the people the better are its functions likely to be performed. It is a far cry to Ottawa even for the redress of grievances that are national, and the probability is that the Federal encroachment in matters purely provincial would vastly increase the difficulties of governing. The Liberal party has always stood for the doctrine of non-interference with the legislation of the Provinces when such legislation was within their constitutional powers. In purely Provincial affairs the Provincial majority must govern or there is an end of Provincial rights. To-day, with a population of French and English, Catholic and Protestant, almost evenly balanced, it may be an English Province that suffers from interference. But the probability is that the Protestant and English-speaking element of the people, being reinforced by immigration, will grow much faster than the other, and if Quebec is now induced to lend her aid to an attack upon Provincial rights she will be furnishing a precedent that may be injurious to herself when her relative weight in the councils of the nation is diminished. Quebec's best safety, her best chance of continuing her distinctive institutions until she herself decides to change them, lies in standing for Provincial rights and the doctrine of non-interference on the part of the Federal power in regard to legislation intra vires of the Provinces.

SALT FOR STOCK.

We are surprised when passing through the country to find so few farmers who use rock salt for their stock. Whenever we find a man that uses it he speaks of it in the highest terms. The writer can say from experience that there is no other way of salting stock nearly so satisfactory in every way as by the use of the rock.

It is a settled fact that stock salted once a week take too much when given to them, which has the effect of wasting much nutrition in the animal which the system requires, and before the next salting day comes round ill-effects are caused in the system by the lack of salt. This being the case, the farmer who depends upon weekly salting, be he ever so regular, cannot fail to lose milk from his cows, and flesh from his steers and other fatening stock. Some resort to the plan of putting a little salt into the food every day or two. Now this is all chance work and cannot give the best results, as the animal itself is the only proper judge of how much to take, and will never take too much or too little when given free access to it. Now, when stables have been fitted up with salt boxes in the stalls, the supply can be kept constantly before them by using either barrel or rock salt—the former having to be supplied every few days, while a four or five pound lump will last for weeks. Another advantage in using rock salt is that it can be thrown into an ordinary manger and not interfere with the food. The animals can lick at it as desired, and no evil results or waste in food or salt can follow. Then, again, for field salting in the summer, a lump can be thrown on the ground, exposed to sun and rain without loss or other objection, while when barrel salt is used the box will be half the time empty, and irregular salting results.

NOTHING LIKE FREE TRADE.

[Fredericton Gleaner, Sept. 24, 1886.]

Every business man in Fredericton or York county would favor free trade with the United States tomorrow. They know that such trade, or even any reasonable measure of reciprocity, would send the life blood of a vigorous commerce coursing through the channels of our local commerce.

So you still believe in the Darwinian theory, do you? Of course I do. What is the spring housecleaning mania but a survival of the times when we were birds?

WHAT IT COSTS US.

To Keep the Tory Party in Power.

(Montreal Star, Ind. Con.)

The enormous cost to the country of this system of taxing public contracts for party campaign purposes is naturally alarming our people who are awaiting with uneasiness the announcement from Ottawa of the amount of the year's deficit. The debt cannot go on growing forever with never a word about repayment; and even as things now stand we are paying about ten millions in interest on the present debt and every additional dollar of indebtedness incurred adds to the amount of interest that must be annually raised. And the cruel part of it is that it is not so much economy that we need as honesty—it is not, as a rule, that we buy ourselves too many public works, but that we pay far too much for them in order that favored contractors may make dishonest profits, and may, at the same time, be able to pour large sums into the party campaign funds.

In the famous McGreevy cases, which were turned inside out for our inspection about as thoroughly as any of the kind that we have had the unpleasant privilege of looking into, we saw how recklessly public money was squandered. The minority report on that case, which did not fail for lack of frankness, summarised the report of the skilled accountants who examined the books of the firm; and the result was startling. They found that between the years of 1878 and 1891, inclusive Larkin, Connolly & Co., received from the Harbor Commissioners at Quebec and the Department of Public works at Ottawa, the enormous sum of $3,138,234.58. This was divided by the accountants as follows:

Cost of works	$2,184,259
Profits	735,061
Paid to members of the firm as salaries	48,466
Expended as "donations," etc.	170,447

This statement is instructive. These "donations," it will be remembered, were so largely political as to make it fair, for purposes of comparison, to treat the whole sum as being paid by the firm of contractors to politicians as their share of the "swag." The net result then in this typical case was that the country paid, roughly speaking, $3,140,000 for $2,185,000 worth of work, in order that $170,000 might come back to the politicians.

Taking the case of the Esquimalt Graving Dock by itself, the sum of $581,841 was paid for works, the cost of which was reckoned to be $313,777. The amount of "donations" that came back to the politicians was about $26,000. Would it not be cheaper—and certainly more deleterious to the morals of our public men—to permit the party in office to insert in the estimates just before an election an adequate sum for campaign purposes? We should know how much a stated party triumph cost the country as a whole; and we should not think of every new public contract let as another open tap driven into the treasury barrel.

This last is one of the worst features of the case. There is in the country a dread of new public enterprises that may easily some day hold us back from the gate-way of immense national opportunities. Men with a stake in the country simply cannot discuss any newly proposed public work on its merits. "Oh, if you go in for that, the politicians will make a nice penny out of it," they say, and this fear jaundices their whole conception of the enterprise. We distrust the politicians at Ottawa, and as a consequence, we are very unwilling to give them any further opportunities to steal.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Rights Secured to France by Treaty and Firmly Held.

ST. PIERRE, Miquelon, March 30.—'When Newfoundland becomes part of Canada France will take a hand in Canadian politics.' These were the words of a French official as we looked from the heights of Cap a l'Aigle upon the south shore of Newfoundland twelve miles away. What he meant was that with absolute sovereignty of this Miquelon archipelago, and with something akin to exclusive territorial jurisdiction from Cape Ray all along the west shore of Newfoundland—the shore nearest to Quebec—to Belle Isle and from Belle Isle down the east shore as far as Cape St. John, France, when Newfoundland enters the Dominion, will exercise a perceptible influence upon French Canada.

It is the most natural thing in the world that she should. She controls 800 of the 2,000 miles of the Newfoundland seaboard, and will continue to control it in the Confederation, while here at St. Pierrie she has 6,000 resident subjects and 8,000 birds of passage who come to fish in the spring and return in the fall to St. Malo, a place enshrined in every French-Canadian heart. French vessels of war patrol the west shore and will continue to do so. The liveliest friendship and affection exist between the French settlers on the west shore and the French-Canadians of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and will not be diminished when they are united politically. The other day twenty families from Matane came to the west shore to work in the French lobster factories. The French government is taking settlers from Miquelon and planting them there. As inshore fishermen they have a share in the bounties. Here on these French islands there is a strong desire to see Newfoundland joined to the Dominion. First of all, it is felt that the impregnable position of France in the west shore controversy will be strengthed by the sympathy and support of the French Canadians. Secondly, the Miquelon people would rather see Newfoundland belonging to a community like Canada, that is forty per cent French, than to remain in the hands of the English merchants of St. John's and Harbor Grace, with whom they have always been at odds. To tell the truth, in their eyes it will be a step towards the rehabilitation of France as a power in North America. You and I may smile at the notion, but the Frenchman, even the French fisherman, has a soul full of poetry about his race, its traditions, aspirations and possibilities.

IMPOTENCY OF OLD SERMONS.

Literary Digest.

Persons who are familiar with the old sermons of Colonial New England, will readily recall the masterpiece of the great Jonathan Edwards, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God."—how he depicted God holding a sinner over the mouth of a blazing pit, and rendered the cries of that agonized soul. It is said that this discription was so terrible in its effect that a preacher who occupied the pulpit with the speaker arose and shrieked: "Mr. Edwards! Mr. Edwards! Has God no mercy?"

We are informed by the Watchman (Baptist) Boston, that many thousand copies of this sermon are being distributed gratuitously. The Watchman thinks it altogether unlikely that the profound spiritual impression made by Edwards' sermon in its day can now be revived by the same means; that our mental posture toward all classes of questions has changed during the last century, and the ruling ideas which determine our point of view and dominate our conceptions are different from those of Edwards' time. The editor says:

"That great sermon was a message to the time in which it was delivered: it is not conceived in the spirit or expressed in the language of our day. This is not saying that the truth which Edwards taught could not be preached now. Without the least doubt it is preached in thousands of pulpits. And men who have not a tithe of Edwards' ability proclaim it with greater power than they would if they undertook to preach Edwards' sermon, simply because they are speaking to their own times.

"As a matter of fact truth needs to be translated, not only from century to century, but from decade to decade, from year to year, from month to month. This principle applies to the scriptures themselves. One of the main duties of a Christian preacher is to translate the Bible into the vernacular of his age. Whenever you find a Moody or a Parkhurst, a Spurgeon or a Gordon, you find a man who succeeds in doing this. On their lips the truths of revelation address us in the tongue 'wherein we were born.' Let any minister attempt to preach a sermon written twenty-five years ago, and he will confront an illustration of our meaning. He may hold to the same truth he held to then, but the old sermon will not preach. The better sermon it was a quarter of a century ago the less preachable it is now. There is no mystery about this. The things he could take for granted then he has to prove now; what he had to prove then he can take for granted now. He is speaking in a different atmosphere, he is addressing minds swayed by different influences. And this is the reason why so few volumes of apologetics maintain their full cogency longer than the decade in which they appear. The issues change. Different points are attacked, and new defences are constantly developing. Of what real worth, for instance, is an argument from archeology constructed twenty-five years ago? Much has been said and written about 'the dead line in the ministry.' One reason why men above fifty are not in demand, is that too many ministers, even if they do not preach old sermons, continue to address the mental conditions with which they were familiar years ago; they do not keep up to the times, and bring a message to present needs in the language of today."

VERY POOR PROSPECTS

For Establishing Trade Between Canada and Australia.

Thomas Tompkins, a prominent Conservative of Brockville, Ontario, and a government contractor, has returned from a visit to the Australian colonies, and on being asked what he thought of the attempt of the government to boom trade with Australia, he said it was a fake, pure and simple, and could not succeed.

"Australia has few things Canada wants," said he, "and the only things Australia really wants from this country are agricultural implements and whiskey. Some furniture could be sold there, but it would have to be on the stamp of an English maker, as the people are very partial to English goods and will buy them in preference to the home-made article. A small trade in vehicles might be done if they were made to order, but the expense of catering to the peculiar market would take off all the profit."

"The Englishmen have that market and will be able to keep it," said Mr. Tompkins, "in spite of all efforts that can be put forth by protectionist countries."

The laying of a cable from Vancouver to Sydney he characterized as a wild-cat scheme, the benefit of which would accrue to the Mother country and not to Canada. Mr. Tompkins says there is great glee in New Zealand among the dairymen over the fact that Mr. McEwan, of the Experimetal farm at Ottawa, has been secured to instruct them in cheese making, and they expect to be able to outrival Canadian cheese in the British markets as far as they have our butter. The Auckland News speaks very joyfully over the fact that the Dominion government gives one of its employes a year's leave of absence to go over and teach the New Zealanders how to beat the Canadians in the European cheese market.

SLEW A TIGER.

Hogs and cattle have been disappearing mysteriously of late in Prince Edward county, Ontario, and traces indicated that a wild animal had made a meal off them. A dozen men, heavily armed, were formed into searching party and with dogs scoured a swamp. The dogs found an animal, barking loudly, but would make no advances. One dog did go forward, but was soon heard to yelp with pain; their growls were heard, and when the men reached within sight they found the mastiff lying on the ground, his head nearly severed from his body, and standing over him was an animal which looked like a huge tiger. The animal was sniffing the air, and lashing his tail from side to side, awaiting the oncoming of his foes. Several shots were fired. The animal was wounded and charged on the men. It leaped towards several and a man with a fork speared the creature. Then one of the party emptied two shots into the animal's head, killing it. The tiger, for for such it proved to be, measured nine feet from 'tip to tip' and is a beautiful specimen. It had evidently escaped from some menagerie and finally wandered to the neighborhood.

DOMINION TREASURY RETURNS.

The financial returns of the Dominion for March are gazetted. They show the extraordinary falling off in ordinary revenue of one million dollars compared with March of last year. The figures are March, 1894, $3,759,326; March, 1895, $2,748,158.

The total revenue for the nine expired months of the current fiscal year is $24,553,099 compared with $27,845,846 in 1894, a falling off of $3,312,000. The total ordinary expenditure for the same period is $23,844,991, compared with $23,331,755 in 1894, an increase of $513,000. By adding the decrease in revenue to the increase in expenditure there is found a shortage of $3,285,000. When the provincial subsidies for the half year are paid on June 30, the deficit will probably approximate to $6,000,000. The expenditure on capital account to date is $3,273,000 compared with $3,852.00 in 1894.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

And How it is Seriously Affected by the National Policy.

Mr. G. B. Ryan is a leading dry goods merchant in Guelph, Ont. He used to be a staunch Conservative, and helped to establish the National Policy. But the continuance of that policy and its results, and further study of the question, have made a tariff reformer of him, and he delivered an address before the Young Men's Liberal Club of the city in which he does business, that contains more "solid meat" on the trade question than anything we have seen for some time.

Mr. Ryan told his hearers that when he voted for the N. P. he supposed it was going to be only a temporary affair, maintained only long enough to give the manufacturers a start, and when that was accomplished it would be gradually taken off. Instead of that, Mr. Ryan complains, every change has been in the way of an increase. Gloves were one instance. There are only a few glove makers in Canada, making the coarse qualities. They were doing well enough under the old 15 per cent tariff. But in 1879 they got it raised to 25 per cent. Then it was shoved up to 30 per cent. Then a year or two later it went up another 5 per cent. Mr. Ryan states as a practical business man, that the only result of this increase is that he has to take the amount of them out of the pockets of his customers and hand it over to the manufacturers.

Then Mr. Ryan turned his attention to carpets, and what he had to say about them ought to come home to every housekeeper in Canada. His remarks are thus summarized:

"Up to last spring they had been paying 20 per cent and 10 cents per square yard on wool carpets, equal to 45 per cent, not counting the merchant's profit on the duty, for he had to get a return from the people for the capital he had to invest in duties; on union carpets, 20 per cent and 5 cents a square yard; on Brussels and tapestry, 25 per cent. He did not believe Sir John Macdonald ever intended to make the protective system permanent, but the present government was bound hand and foot to the manufacturers. Forty-five per cent on wool carpets and the merchant's profit would bring the added cost up to 55 or 60 per cent. This enormous duty was imposed to build up carpet manufactures in this country. Did it pay? He would say that there were a million homes in Canada, and that each home used $5 worth of carpets each year, a low estimate he believed, they would say. This meant an expenditure of five millions annually for carpets, on which was paid, either in duty or to the protected manufacturer, two and a half millions of dollars."

The amount paid on duty on imported carpets does not average one year with another more than $500,000; consequently the amount which the duty enables the manufacturers to extort is about two millions yearly. That at least is the estimate of this business man and ex-Conservative.

It does not follow of course that that amount is all clear profit to them. They may not be able to manufacture as cheaply as their competitors abroad. But even supposing them to be so inexpedient as not to make a dollar, nevertheless the loss to the consumer is the same.

Take again cotton prints. If a poor woman came into a store to buy a print dress, out of every $1.38 which she laid on the counter, $1 goes for the goods, and 38 cents either to the government or the Magog cotton manufacturer. Or, take plain cottons. Suppose, said Mr. Ryan, that each home in Canada used $10 worth of cotton, the total consumption would be ten million dollars, of which four millions went as clear profits to keep the cotton combine going. He and his fellow merchants were simply tax collectors for the government of the combines without salary.

Mr. Ryan put the matter in a striking way. "Suppose," he said, "I sold my goods at what they cost with my usual profits on them, and that the taxes on them, payable either to the government or to the combines, were collected by a special officer stationed at the door of his shop, there would be a rebellion in a week. But by the present system taxes of from 30 to 50 per cent are collected from the people in the proportion of one dollar for the government to two for the combines without a murmur." It was no wonder, with this awful draw upon the resources of the people, that stagnation prevailed. Since the N. P. Mr. Ryan estimated that the people had paid sixty-four millions to maintain the cotton factories, thirty millions to the carpet men, and thirty millions more to the owners of the print mills.

THE MAKERS OF JAM.

An English grocer, who caters, he says, for 300,000 daily customers, says jam has a great future before it. People are using it more and more every year, while the demand for butter is lessening. These facts led him to take up the jam trade. Doubtless Mr. Gladstone's advice to British farmers to raise fruit and make jam, some years ago, has had effect in this direction. Australian jams are being pushed largely in India and elsewhere, and may compete in England before long. Even now most of the blackberries used in England come from Ireland, where fruit-growing, properly handled, would do much for her commercial prosperity. The magnitude of the English jam business is astonishing. One factory near Liverpool covers seven acres of ground, and has a capacity of over 300,000 pounds daily. There are a score more like it, and hundreds of a lesser size. The British are a jam-loving and a jam-eating people—much more so than Americans, who take their fruit fresh, dried, or canned. But the latter supply fruit to the jam-makers, especially apricots, which are shipped from California, made into jam in Kent, England, where it sells at sixpence a pound, and then exported to San Francisco where it brings 20 cents.

Clara Louise Kellogg, whose sweet voice once charmed two continents, is living in New York in comparative poverty. Once she was worth nearly $1,000,000, but it has all been swept away by unfortunate business ventures. The once famous woman has lost her voice entirely and has no way of recouping her shattered fortunes.

The bill for the admission of women to the study and practice of law, has passed the second reading in the Ontario legislature by a vote of 61 to 27. Sir Oliver Mowat spoke in favor of the bill.