The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1879.

THE "HUM" PEARD. understand why Sir LEONARD TILLEY should desire to meet the fair demands of marrafacturers, and even go so far as to examine into the various industries, when that heaven-born financier. Sir RICHARD CARTWRESHT, was content to ignore their existence. But the results are as different facts. as the policies are far asunder. The outcome of the care-sided free trade policy was-annual deficits which threatened to bring the country to rum; against the National Policy was that it stagnation in every branch of manufactures; demoralization of trade consequent upon the want of confidence in the commercial parametric stagnation in every branch of manufactures; demoralization of trade consequent upon the want of confidence in the commercial parametric stagnation. the commercial community; suspension of public works from lack of means to carry them oa, and corresponding loss of interest on maney invested in partialthe United States. The inspection made by Sir Leonard Tilley during his visit

ous eyes. These politicians have grown This fact was pointed out again and trust that Sir John will continue to so accustomed to financial deficits and distress that prosperity and the prospect in the opinion or the practice of the distress that prosperity and the prospect of an equilibrium between income and expenditure startle them. Doubts are copjured up as to the facts, and an equilibrium to caused any change in the opinion or the practice of the late Government, which never showed any jealous care for English interests during that period. But when the expenditure startle them. Founds are any jealous care for English interests oppured up as to the facts, and an during that period. But when the successor must take the reins; and the successor must take the reins; and when he does so remind them of that was different. And when the National was different. And when the National fact, he gives them courage and confiwas raised by the Globe on the occasion of Sir Leonard Tilley's visit to Hamil- widely different. The cry of "anti-Engton, and as the story will be retold in tour, it may be worth while to dispel some of these maniacal illusions. Rolling mills and nail factories, it is said, cated, in advance, in the Opposition were established before the National press; and we have reason to believe Policy came into force. That is very true; that our opinions will be justified, and but under Sir Richard Cartwright's that the Finance Minister's policy will Administration these industries were fully realize his own expectations in that being strangled, and, except for a change | matter. We have been able to bring toof Government and of policy, they must gether a few figures which seem to us to prices would have followed, and foreigners would have been provided with employ- with England and the United States remore than pleased to find Sir John servatives may calculate on being able market. Not only has this catastrophe been averted, but our own market is kept for our own manufacturers. The shall tabulate the results of our investidifference between the influence of the policies of the late and present Dominion Governments is, therefore, this—that while the former gagged in-dustry, the latter protects and stimu-lates it. Regarding stove manufacturing, it is assumed by the Globe that th husiness has been dull recently. The very reverse is the case, for all our Place stove manufactories have been turnin out a larger quantity than during any previous year, and have to-day lighter stool in hand. But if it were true, how woul American stoves to come in at nomina duties and thus glut the market ? manufacturers are not fully employed how can orders be multiplied by ac mitting surplus stocks from the Unite States under a lop-sided Free Trad policy? Sympathy is sought to be en listed for sewing machine manufacturer who are engaged in the export trade This outburst of Grit good-will is un necessary and grotesque. Canadian and American makers, both working unde protective tariffs, are supplying fre trade countries with sewing machines The business is still prosperous to th Canadian exporter, who enjoys, more over, a measure of protection in the hom market. But the utter fallacy of th objections taken by the Reform journal is apparent in their own statements tha the tariff is "enabling the manufacturer ' to fleece the people," and is neverthe The contradiction is ludicrous to any practical mind. But a relish is given to the statements by the admission, made in sheer ignorance of its importance, that most of the pro-true, which it is not, it would effectually answer any whining complaint presperity of our manufacturers. The true state of the case is simply this Minister's statement could be made that under the policy of Sir RECHARD He told the House he would take Cartwright our manufacturers were out of foreign nations than out of Eng-closing their establishments and becom-land; and he has done so. In that one ing involved in ruin; while under the matter of sugars alone see what the renational policy introduced by Sir sults have been. Our own capital has Leonard Tiller they are advancing in been invested; our own vessels enprosperity and extending their opera-tions. The Globe itself confesses own merchants have made profit; our that such a result has been obtained, own refinery has been kept working. simply questioning the cause to which our own coal has been consumed; and Minister found, it is true, a greater "state of activity prevailing" than goes up now, it is not exceptional here, twelve months ago, is its candid confession. No sooner is it compelled to rethe raw material. We might have covered cognize the improvement than it strains much wider ground than we have coverits ingenuity to frame an excuse ed in the figures given above. The same outside of this country. Yet, according to the same authority, aur exports are demand for to the same authority, our exports are declining, and there is no demand for there is a decrease, as natural in the case Canadian manufactures abroad. writer apparently was troubled with some qualms of conscience at what he had written, for at the close of the Halifax, the sugar importations from the article he makes a clean breast of it and says, "very little of it is due to the "new tariff." Here, however, we have our readers as but an example of a grea

The suggestion made by our contemporary that Cauada should return to Free Trade partakes of the nature of an elephantine pleasantry.
day England stands alone advocate of pure free trade. Although, as a great manufacturing nation, her interests are to obtain ad-

Kingdom, and are disputing English, pre-eminence abroad. If Massachusetts cotton spinners and Pennsylvania iron masters are able to ship their productions to Europe, and compete with English manufacturers in their own home markets, how could any manufacturing industry be profitably continued in Canada under Free Trade in view of the present development of American manufactures? The province in the Dominion was, we believe, represented at the banquet tendered to Sir John Mactonly Tories, but all honest Reformers, are tiring.

There is another point worthy of notice. These imported breadstuffs, the Globe tries to make out, are chiefly grain and flour, while as a matter of fact—and our contemporary cannot plead ignor-TILLEY had an Tuesday a good opporalready been productive of such bene-ficial results. The firm position taken by our city members on the protection question has been fully justified by the

OUR UN-ENGLISH TARIFF.

ly completed undertakings; lack of em- and, after the Globe, echoed by all the ployment and emigration of Canadians to little Grit sheets, that live, as woodcocks do, on suction. It was in vain Toronto manufacturing establish that the policy of our party was alleged ments on Tuesday revealed an entirely to be different. It was in vain that the different condition of affairs as the result of the protection policy. The factories are busily engaged in fulfilling orders, with English trade, while curtailing of which there is an abundance. The manufacturers are well satisfied with foreign nations. The Opposition The Opposition the tariff as a whole. The prices re- would not hear, would not heed. ceived for their goods, although not A sudden regard for English inexceeding those previously obtained, are terests had taken possession of yet remunerative, because they have them, after their five years of the home market. Our mechanics are more fully employed than for many mined to be English and patriotic when years past, and are receiving higher wages. Their position is, moreover, improving daily, from the new industries power. Our readers well remember that of the late elections, especially that M. Joix contemplates resignation, which the tariff is gradually calling into existence.

It is but natural that Reformers should watch this industrial growth with envi-'lish policy' was raised at once, and has Increased indicate in a very striking manner the was proper and natural. spectively. We have taken only five ports, but we might have taken many more with equally favourable effect. We gations as follows:

> STATEMENT showing the increase in trade with Great Britain and the decrease in trade with United States for the months July and August, 1879, as compared with July and August, 1878:

> > COTTONS.

Decrease with

Increase with

	A 000000	0110000 25110000101	C 1111000 10 1000000;
ng	Toronto	\$ 24,745	\$ 18,387
9-	Montreal.	30,000	78,069
ks	Halifax	11,000	17,465
ld	St. John	9,249	22,116
ng	Quebec	9,619	10,990
al			
If	Total	\$84,613	\$147,027
d,	IRON AND STEEL.		
ď-		Trade with	Trade with
be	Place.	Great Britain.	United States.
le		\$ 43,607 Inc.	\$ 4,217 Inc.
n-		343,895 Inc.	13,767 Inc.
rs	Halifax	6,887 Inc.	12,116 Dec.
e.		40,395 Dec.	15,607 Dec.
n-	Quebec	1,140 Dec.	1,703 Dec.
ıd			
er	Total inc. Total dec.		
e	from G.B	\$352,844 with U.	.S. \$ 11,442
s.		SUGARS.	
ie	Place.	Decrease with	Decrease with
e-		Great Britain.	
ie l	Toronto	\$ 39,799	\$108,515
ne	Montreal	62,783	164,118
ls	Halifax	9,849	29,913
	St. John	13,218	34,061
at	Quebec	4,137	19,553
rs			
θ- 21	Total.	\$129,786	\$356,160
"	TATE	BOYR SEPROM TATALL	MD A DB

Statement showing direct imports of raw sugar in our own vessels from the West Indies in the quarters ending 30th June,

We do not think that any more remarkable confirmation of the Finance own refinery has been kept working attributed. "The Finance we have had all along a better and cheaper article than ever. If the price of sugar, the decrease from the United States is immensely greater than from England. At some of our ports, as at United States have a distinct acknowledgment that the revival of industry is due in a measure to the National Policy. The extent of that aid can best be determined by eadeavoured for so long a time to make English merchants believe that the new policy of Canada was going to ruin their trade with this country.

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—
Its effects are almost instantaneous, affording relief from the most intense pain.
It soothes the irritated or inflamed part, any terms, protectionist doctrines are growing apace. American goods, produced under a protective tariff, are, indeed, seen everywhere in the United

had given to him, in fee for ever, the good will, the confidence, the trust of a large body of men smong the large body of men among the States into Canada is chiefly most cultivated, successful, enterprising and patriotic in Canada. Under these circumstances the Under these circumstances the demonstration took a not unnatural OME of the most direct accusations TUPPER could hardly have avoided recalling the Quebec Conference and the formation of the Union and the men who had been engaged in the great work. Hon. Mr. Langevin was naturally enough in the same mood, and Mr. CHAPLEAU, who is of the younger race of statesmen, took on a little of the present the country of t

> but not so fully as he probably would have done if he had not known that dissolution. points of his speech deserve especial consideration; the first is the fact bear the honours of leadership for years a British Premier had adopted a truly imperial view of Canada, and had done Beaconsfield's speech had received at the hands of the Opposition in Canada was proper and natural. We have so often expressed that view that we were informed) in a minority now, the Con-MacDonald, with his fuller knowledge, to command, for almost taking it and expressing with emphasis his condemnation of conduct so unpatriotic and so unwise. The fact that Lord Beaconsfield had taken a

> BEACONSFIELD. Another fact was stated by Sir John the country, namely, that it was in con- arise. That result we have indicated were let this year; this, with the seven hundred and twenty-two miles already under construction or contract, will make at least eight hundred and seventy miles of the great Pacific Railway which PER made some remarks which, in addition to Sir John Macdonald's remarks about Lord Beaconsfield's policy, and her Majesty. Lord Salisbury's gives confidence to us in our belief that the impulses of benefit for us from English policy will be strong and lasting. Sir CHARLES said that he was free to state that the British Government has expressed the liveliest desire to aid given at Simla last year, has been re-Canada in her great enterprise of iterated and endorsed. That this dethe Pacific Railway. If we make the usual enlargements of the projection of Ministerial utterances we way, we suppose, gather additional evidence from this that those who taunt Ministers with failure in their English mis-

arise in time. In the meantime, Minever it may annoy an Opposition and thus give them a freer field for nisrepresentation, is nevertheless approved of by all who prefer prudence to prolixity, and silence to speech out of

tired of the N.P., and do they wish to "tired of the N.F., and do they wish to
"kill it by covering it with ridicule?"
The Tories are not tired of the
N. P. at all, but they find it
wearisome work pointing out and
correcting our contemporary's gross

For twenty years the Aignan language
has been officially taught at her military
stations in the hope that it might prove
a weapon to further Russian aggrandisement.

Will England be able to successfully correcting our contemporary's gross misrepresentations on the subject. The duties on the imports of breadstuffs from the United States into the Maritime Provinces since the new tariff was enacted to the 31st July, were as follows.

THE "HUM TIBALE."

The idea of a Canadian Finance Minister visiting the man afacturing centres with a view to gather information respectively with a view to gather information respectively. The Dominion Government from its purely historical aspects, had many political associations for Sir John many political associations f generally their position and prospects, is a novelty to the Reformers. Their chagrin thereat is intense. They fail to there that he laid the foundations of his friendship for the greatest among the amounted to over \$90,000. It will be seen French Canadian people; there that he then that of the \$105,725 of duties exhibited the natural wideness and obtained from imported breadstuffs during the four months and a half from the liberalty of his nature; and there that he liberalty of his nature is and there that he liberalty of his nature. ably contributed not less than one-third. The rice imported from the and Arracan rice brought in bond by way of United States ports. The Globe now sees wherein it has deceived its readers. Is it too much to expect that it will make the amende honorable, confess that it has misquoted figures, and concealed facts necessary to a proper understanding of the subject; or will it, as heretofore, adhere to its

of statesmen, took on a little of the prevailing colour of reminiscence, but, of course, the meeting was not all of this character. We refer to that aspect as the one that first struck one, the one that first struck one, the one that was natural, graceful, and touchis noticeable by those whose business is As was expected, Sir John Macdon- political criticism, it appears as ALD launched into contemporary politics, if the Ministry had determined on resigning without pressing a dissolution. Events have so shaped yet remunerative, because they have them, after their five years of the advantage of a steady demand for the home market. Our mechanics are over English goods. They were deterfrom the breasts of the Ministry, and from a general election. We understand and that he is preparing for that event by the not unnatural or unusual means of providing for his friends as far as circumstances will permit. Dismissals have taken place, and dismissals are hinted at, and if authority future to follow in his footsteps, and up- or under the influence of unreasoning hold the traditions of his policy. An- impulse, left the Conservative ranks to other point which must be well borne in support M. Joly. They have been disthe minds of his hearers was that at last appointed, like the men who, deluded the Pacific slander, left Sir John

MACDONALD to support the very virtuous for us a daring and great thing. The indignation which Sir John Macdonald in many of the counties they have expressed at the treatment which Lord new and deep interest in Canada came with particular force from Sir John, in- as much as we all understood what he M. Joly, but since the lapse of that himself stated—that he had been in per-period all hope has departed, and all sonal communication on several oc-that remains for the Rouge Premier is casions, for a length of time, with Lord the plunge. We look forward to the meeting of the Legislature with interest but without anxiety, for according to

MACDONALD which will be of interest to our information only one result can templation at an early period to issue tenders for one hundred and fifty miles or so of railway still further west of Red wish to be unusually specific. THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CRISIS. SHALL Russia or Great Britain acquire Afghanistan? is the question of the hour.

Cabul, the Czar proposes that the coun-"will permit no interference by Russia "tan." The manifesto of Lord Lyrron, cision is not only necessary but well timed is evident on a consideration of the facts.

England's policy towards Afghanis-It could hardly have been expected that Ministerial policy would at this date be more fully developed than we have indicated. The policy of Government is one of effort. The results must arise in the state of the s have advanced southward to Persia and isters are not unwise in exercising on many subjects a reticence which, howbeing misrepresented by Russian minis-ters and agents. If the Berlin Confer-ence had failed, the Russians would have occupied Herat with KAUFFMAN'S force and threatened Cabul. When all pretext for an open breach of peaceful relations with England was removed, IMPORTED BREADSTUFFS,
Some days ago we said that the importation of American grain into the Maritime Provinces had practically ceased under the new tariff, and that the farmers of Ontario and Quebec were now supplying our friends down there. The steadily pursued. Military reverses have, however, temporarily checked the advance of the Czar, although Globe of Tuesday replied as follows: they cannot change his aim and intent. St. Petersburg, according to the latest reports in the latest reports in the latest reports. the Maritime Provinces paid between buoyed up with the hope of a speedy ading to the latest reports, is still March 15th to July 31st, in duties on American breadstuffs, the enormous sum of \$105,724? Are the Tories England's control over Afghanistan. For twenty years the Afghan language

"ritory would form a legitimate casus MACKENZIE'S many prominent bad qualities for leadership, we could not help recognizing Mr. BLIKE'S superior deficiencies. What is it "might very properly regard her as a superior deficiencies. What is superior deficiencies. What is that the people of West Durham are asked to secure in Mr. Will be necessary to corapel the Shah to repel aggression. The successes in Afghanistan have coravinced him of our all occasion when Mr. Blake has different this invasion of their recognizing Mr. Blake's superior deficiencies. What is superior deficiencies. military prowess, and a defensive alliance is quite on the cards. Britain might, moreover, in self-defence, aid ably declared Sir John right and Mr. the Turcomans-a measure which would BLAKE wrong. Is it firmness of charachave the effect of causing a revolution among all the Asiatic tribes annexed during recent years. Our position in low lifting hands and eyes to heaven Afghanistan is at this moment almost impregnable, for we control all the passes leading from Cabul to the Inpasses leading from Cabul to the Indian frontier. Anglo-Indian troops can reach Herat before any Russian expedition, whose flank and rear would be open to a Persian attack supported by Great Britain. Checkmated in Europe by the German-Austrian alliance and the firm resistance of German has been depended in the Senate, and leaving them in the lurch on the Letellier matter in 1878 and at the elections. Is it practical strategraphic and the senate of the senate o offered by England, the Czar has changed his field of operations to Asia.

"Your Afghan successes," said a high Russian functionary during the present year, "will compel us to take Merv "whether we like it or not. Our Empire is founded on prestige as much as | prolific in such. When he touched the natter of State necessity that we should redress the balance in Central 'Asia." GORTSCHAKOFF and the war party have forced the Czar to launch out on this undertaking. Fortunately England is no longer hampered by European complications, and is, therefore, better prepared to resist any encroachment in whatever quarter it may be threatened. The firm stand taken by the Foreign Secretary symbolises the strength and determination of the

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCESS. HER Royal Highness the Princess HER Royal Highness the Princess his theories as FALSTAFF'S was. He LOUISE departed from Canada at Quebec has been treated with singular kindness prevention of railway accidents. Now in midst of such weather as she landed in the press, and he has never exhibited that the personal attacks and insinuain at Halifax nearly a year ago. It was a kindly impulse in return. He has tions of the boulevard, or, as they would dull, dark, rainy and cold, but on had many compliments from friends and fees, but his bitter tongue drops both occasions she had the gratiboth occasions she had the gratification of witnessing how a whole
people in one case, and a large in the people in th people in one case, and a large twould be impossible to discover in body of Ministers and officials in him a single the arity of kindly humanity have done a thriving business in teatable the other, were cheerfully active in submitting themselves to circumstances and in endeavouring to make her Royal Highness forget the accidents of climate in a warm welcome and in a most heartfelt godspeed. Her Royal Highness has had a year's experience of Canada, has seen much of it, has travelled much, has shared in its sports, has witnessed its enthusiasm for herself, its loyalty for Queen VICTORIA; and we doubt not that she carries home to England a warm and gracious feeling towards this country and people. She has seen how fertile this country is. She has been the witness of its varied products. She has seen our cities and our solitudes, our rivers and our lakes, and we doubt not she will be a witness for Canada to the British people. Not from her will any contradictions of Lord Beaconsfield come; not from her will any words of disparagement fall. We can safely say that we have now in England, or on the way there, the noblest advocates any colony colonization - the Princess the Premier of England.

MR. BLAKE COMES FORWARD.

It is stated that Mr. BURKE of West

Durham has resigned, and that Mr.

BLAKE will contest the constituency.

Empire to defend its interests.

The announcement will not create much sensation we imagine. This arrangement was suggested months ago, but whether it was Mr. BURKE's disinclination to resign or Mr. BLAKE's disinclination to defy George Brown and depose Mr. MACKENZIE, at any rate the arrangement was declared off. West Durham retained Mr. BURKE : Mr. BLAKE remained simply the "man "from nowhere." Mr. MACKENZIE assumed the lead of his party; George abountiful harvest and the return of comwill at least be well completed before Now that British troops have avenged Brown retained the ribbons and was the close of the present parliamentary CAVAGNARI'S death and re-entered happy. It is true that Mr. BLAKE'S friends offered a good many suggestions try shall be divided between himself about a seat, but a general deafness and and her Majesty. Lord Salisbury's blindness prevailed in the party. It is reply is bold and decisive: "England true Mr. Blake gave his services in the local elections, still the Globe was silent and all seats were full. It is true in determining the future of Afghanis- that Mr. BLAKE himself suggested that if his country called him he would listen to the call, but his country did not seem to yearn after him. At largeth after a long series of hints and largeth after him. winks and suggestions and insinuations and proposals and counter proposals; of garrulity on the part of the ultra Liberal press, and silence on the part of the Globe; of disclaimers and concessions on the part of Mr. Blake himself, an arrangement has been effected. The affections of the faithful old spouse of Reform, West Durham, are to be transferred from Mr. BURKE to Mr. BLAKE. Mr. MACKENZIE consents to resign his place as leader. Mr. Brown with a sigh, perhaps with a little gentle profanity, pockets his pride, his petulance, and his jealousy, and consents to stand sponsor for a gentleman whom he very properly suspects of des-pising him, but who has nevertheless It is impossible, of course, for us not to rejoice in the rejoicing of our brethren. So happy and hopeful a result of so long, so friendly, so generous a family discussion cannot help securing the attention of the country. In these dull autumn days when nature presents us her worst aspect and melancholy pervades the soul, can we beother than thankful to Mr. BURKE and Mr. Blake for giving us leave to be merry on so merry a subject. The imagination creates a delightful historical picture of Mr. MACKENZIE retiring from his place; of Mr. BLAKE assuming the god and affecting to nod, and seeming to shake the spheres; while at the same time he casts an uneasy glance over his left shoulder last the grand old patri-arch of "Reform" should suddenly part his toga with the toe of his historica

West Durham was a pretty safe constituency for a Grit candidate, but recent elections have shewn among the people a decided tendency to think for themselves. The day of E. B. Wood's big majorities is over. Mr. BURKE held his seat by a narrow vote. What course the friends of the Government

statesmanship? Not so, we believe, since no man in public life has been so dinary honesty little practical as Mr. BLAKE. He has been the concoctor and vendor of more political nostrums that would not sell than any other charlatan of a party yours, and it becomes, therefore, a statutes, he confused them, and the give the name of the State, or the abbreviabest results of his interference with tion commonly in use therefor, or the letbest results of his interference and election law has been a series of doubts flung upon the bona fides of the statute. He has sneered at his own party. He has abandoned his own party. He has abandoned his own prime postulates as indifferently as Rousskau ever abandoned his children. He has postured as the his children. He has postured as the his children. He has postured as the his children of purity with a letter to his friend MACKENZIE about his "friend Moore" sticking out of his pocket. He has talked much of generosity, but has been the least generous of

men. He has babbled loftily of honour and of largeness of mind as old Falstaff babbled of green fields, but his way of life has been as far from to soften the arid, acrid and unlovely gossip and smoking-room scandal, but he is aspect of the whole. For himself alone, the people of West Durham will hardly proverbial last feather whi elect him with much good will. His latest political position is unmistakeable. It is true he has not the offence is exhausted, and an example is committed position of the Globe on the LETRILIER question, but he has pledged himself to the repeal of the National Policy. Elsewhere we have shown the dangers to which such a position exposes the people and the industries of this counto dwell on it here. It is not unnatural that a man who has so little regard for his kind should have less for his country. Nor is it singular that a man whose policy would be to break up the Union, should want to repeal the National Policy. We are somewhat indifferent, we confess, to the results of policy of the Government. This did not different, we confess, to the results of the bargain with Mr. Burke, so far as Brown and MACKENZIE.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics reports that the value of the exports from that country of all kinds of live stock increased from \$5,844,653 during the New York, for \$10,000 and inter The principal item is of course the cattle shipments to Great Britain, which inshipments to Great Britain, which in-creased from \$3,896,818 during 1878 to \$8,379,200 in 1879. A large and steady augmentation of this class of exports is

hoped that it will be generally observed as such throughout Canada. We have passed through years of depression, but at present we have fortunately mercial and industrial prosperity. It is eminently fitting, therefore, that there be a general acknowledgment of gratitude to Divine Providence, the source

The Imperial Reciprocity party in England are making such headway that they have obtained a newspaper for the advonal, the British Empire, published In London, was purchased. A considerable sum has been already put down and \$100,000 is called for to put the enterprise fairly its feet. The principal supporter of the scheme is a rich mill-owner of Bradford, named Lister. The *United Empire* is ably edited and affords evidence of the vitality

gratifying feature of the shipping trade. At Quebec there is more freight than can be carried by the vessels in port, and accordingly freights have advanced. A similar report comes from Montreal. The lake trade has also shown signs of improvement. Sailors are, moreover, receiving higher wages. Although this better condition of shipping affairs has taken place at so late a period of the season of anyigation, it is nevertheless encouraging, and will stimulate confidence in our lake trade next season. To the people of the Maritime Provinces the advance freights will not be an unexpected boon.

With wheat at \$1.33, Saturday's price from farmers' waggons, there is no need for our farmers waiting for higher prices. The practice of holding back for a rise in the market is too common and tends to thwart the progress of the country by withholding from circulation a large amount of money, which otherwise would tend to strengthen our financial position. While there is no reason to anticipate a decline in constantly fluctuating. It would, therefore, be wise policy for our farmers to realise at the present satisfactory prices, and invest any surplus in making improvements and purchasing high class stock.

popular basis should hesitate about restorpopular basis should hesitate about restor-ing them to their native land. The tolerance granted the Legitimists, who are fully as dangerous enemies to public order, will be fitly supplemented by a general amnesty to the alleged Communists in exile. If the French people are thrown into a panic by their return, it will only prove their unfitness for any measure of self-government.

The Globe has not seen fit to make any correction of its absurd statement that the mportations of American breadstuffs into the Maritime Provinces from March 15th tions to which it has given currency, one editor would be kept busy in contradict cannot afford to make the admission that it has more than doubled the real figures, \$44,354, and that the latter are largely on account of foreign imports of rice, &c., by way of the United States. The cause is too had to admit of candens. oo bad to admit of candour or even

According to a very absurd order recently issued by the American post office department every address of a letter must denounced by the press of the United States, will probably be modified. Mean-while our readers will do well to bear it in mind and, in addressing American letters, add the name of the State in all cases.

It was Sidney Smith, we think, who ob. served that some day when a bishop was be termed in America, the snipe," journals of London have not spared royalty itself, the evil is in a endurance. He is likely to suffer severely required, as on account of his own sins

The announcement is made that Lord Derby has joined the Liberal party. It is based upon what appears to be the very insufficient ground that his dordship has invited the Marquis of Hartington to stay at Knowsley on the occasion of the latter visit to Lancashire to attend a political gathering. It will be remembered that a occasion of Lord Derby's retirement from the Beaconsfield Ministry on account of a Mr. Blake is concerned, for, as we have said, Mr. Blake's dangerousness, like his usefulness, is gone. Our sympathy and curiosity are reserved for Messrs. Brown and Magnetics.

An important life insurance tried a day or two since at New York, the was vitiated by the drinking habits of the deceased. Mrs. Louisa M. Furniss sued the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of policy on her husband's life. The applica-tion contained the statement that he was temperate, but drank at times. His death was caused by the supposed accidental discharge of a pistol. For the defence it was shown that his wife had during his The 6th of November having been set apart as a day of Thanksgiving, it is to be substantial justice. If companies do not expect to be held liable for claims of this ort they should not continue to take the premiums year after year from insured parties, irrespective of their habits.

> The emigrants from Europe to the United States during the first nine months of the present year numbered 126,489 persons, of whom 24,218 were Germans, 16, 658 Irish, 14,213 English, 9,947 Swedes, 4,300 Scotch and the remainder mainly Norwegians, Swiss, Russians, Welsh and emigration for 1879 will be about 159.000 persons. The largest number of emigrants landing in a single year was 294,581, in 1872. Since that year the influx steadily declined, reaching the minimum of 54,536 in 1877. Last year an upward turn was taken the increase being ways 20 000. taken, the increase being over 20,000. It is noticeable that this year emigrants are is noticeable that this year emigrants are apparently of a better and more prosperous class than those of former years. At the estimate of \$70 per head as the average amount of capital brought to the country by emigrants, the total addition to the wealth of the United States by the year's influx will amount to \$22,260,000.

Co-operative trading is having a great run in England. Even the ministry have become fascinated with the prospect of eking out frequently slender incomes by saving the profits of the "middleman" on their groceries and dry goods, and a numtheir groceries and dry goods, and a number of clergymen of the Established Church have united for the purpose. Owing to strong remonstrances from others of their own profession, the name was changed from "The Clergy Co-operative Association" to "The Universities Co-operative Association." The regular tradesmen are, as may be supposed, intensely indignant, but too large a proportion of the people are now interested in these enterprises to render any legal check upom them possible. The only resource for the middlemen is to cut down prices to cash customers, avoid unnecessary expenses and trust to their unnecessary expenses and trust to their superior knowledge of the business to enable them to compete successfully with the co-operators in the long run.

Mr. Staveley Hill, Q.C., one of the mem-

bers for West Staffordshire, has taken the bull by the horns and sketched out a programme for advocates of reciprocity. The question of England's fiscal policy should be brought before Parliament by a petition The French people have evidently a great deal to learn yet as to the rudiments of free and constitutional government. The whole country is in a ferment because of the utterances of a few fire-eating extremists in connection with the return of the amproper partiament by a petition praying her Majesty to repeal existing commercial treaties, so as to obtain the right of a full and reciprocal free trade. Supposing foreign nations refused to enter into reciprocal relations, the United Kingdom should form with the colonies one mighty Bund, one great alliance and party to feed, support and purchase from one another. "This might

THE CONSOLIDATED (Continued from Third Page

MONTREAL, Oct. 19 .- The trial Hincks was resumed on S morning. The first witnes examing Charles Wethay, recalled.

To Mr. Ritchie—The book I goe called the statement book. It goe Board twice a week, and contains the the 20th to the 24th of Febru

Total The total amount of local hi \$285,493.
To Mr. Kerr—The demand not parties in November. There were no lar discount days. I presume Mr. Ke times. The papers are in Court. will show. The following are the which amounts of demand notes and

Nov. 27th, S. Davis & Co... Nov. 28th, B. Furnis & Co... Nov. 29th, Ascher & Co... Nov. 29th, H. Beattie & Co... Dec. 2nd, H. Beattie & Co... At this stage, Mr. McKAY said the HIS HONOR remarked that it

to do so.

Mr. Kerr passed a paper to the and asked him whether it would en him.
WITNESS — Yes, on 22nd Nove
there was placed to the credit of H. tie & Co., the sum of \$10,000, the prof a demand note. He made an e to the date of the credit of E Co., for the sum of \$30,070. It a now to have been made on the 21st ary, 1879, instead of the 28th of N

r as stated. Mr. KERR-If your honor will al will endeavour to explain.

To witness—Look at that (har paper), and see if it will help you.
WITNESS—Well, I confess these a witness—Well, I confess these ac are rather puzzling by the ledger.
account to the credit of Furniss & \$30,070 on the 23rd of November.
credit slip it says the 28th of Nov It may have been a clerical error.
28th of November \$26,800 was play the credit B. Furniss & Co., the soft the demand note. The note in Nov. 4th 1878. The first in the latest accounts the same content of the same c of the demand note. The note in Nov. 4th, 1878. The first in the horder the carrying to the credit of the ties of the different amounts was Many. All discount transactions are posed to go before the Board of Dir The demand notes should certain gone before the Board. As a makeeping, they were looked upon count. I could not say whether the brought before the Board or not. Inothing to show that they had brought before the Board. I am not that Mr. Renny had made trans which were kept from me. It was merally known throughout the bank, u amounts were passed through the amounts were passed through the d book. Mr. Pridham found irregu and reported to me that he would n sider them as cash until the sanction General Manager. My honest con is that Mr. Renny was desirous of holding these transactions from Directors, and he succeeded too wel soon as Mr. Pridham became aware irregularities, in February, the came to the notice of the Directors. DAVID CONNELL recalled.—On the

DAVID CORNELL recalled.—On the of January, there was \$400,000 our ing and due to the Bank of British America, to the Montreal Bank, \$4.

11, Bank of Commerce \$72,549.9

Stadacona Bank \$50,000, forming of \$993,976.10, as representing the of loans to the Consolidated Bank of January. When I made up the ret the Government, the overdrawn be were entered under the head of bill counted and current. On the 31st counted and current. On the 31st ary there were overdrawn balances amount of \$517,372.92 represent checks. Some of them, however, w cured mortgages. In the returns fr Montreal Bank to the head office, 372.92 appeared as overdrawn according.

Mr. Pridham recalled.—A loagiven by the Montreal Bank to the Codated Bank for which there was no contract the state of the Codated Bank for which there was no codated Bank for which the was no codated Bank for which there was no codated Bank for which there was no codated Bank for which the was no codated Bank for which was no codated Bank for which the was no codated Bank for which which was no codated receipt given. In the return it as deposit receipts. The amount of ment return as notes and bills disco The banks did not hold notes to rep the amount. They held some, ho together with securities. Beattie & account was overdrawn to the am \$17,072.38. We had collateral no \$17,072.38. We had collateral nabout \$9,000, Davidson Bros., Fish, Sheppard & Co., \$5,600; O'Brien, special account. \$78.810. ordinary account, \$43,127.78. The a number of mortgages as securi Furniss' special account, No. 1, \$66, held some mortgages as security.

To Mr. Kerr—The overdrafts placed in "notes discounted" in turns, the Government heading is clear as is desirable. Mr. RITCHIE, Q.C., said that th the case for the prosecution. THE DEFENCE.

syth, \$4,216.47.

RICHARD B. ANGUS, General 1 of the Bank of Montreal for ten said: I signed the returns to the ment since 1869. The monthly statements, as published in the Gazette, show the amount due banks, which is generally put in as deposits." There has been a gr crepancy between the amounts of other banks. There has been crepancy in the last two years of \$2,000,000. Banks generally have loans as deposits on time. It is a certainty that that is general custo practice of the Montreal Bank in e loans to other banks has varied according and security. I should not ha sidered it imperative to enter a 1 ceived from another bank as " other banks." but would have used cretion either in putting it under to of "other liabilities" or "other de payable after notice, on a fixed day, arise from various causes, and are to certain explanation. From a prof and public point of view, by ent and public point of view, by loan as "due to other banks," would be doing his bank an He would require a very lar serve, as it would appear to the that the amount was payable at o apply the word "due" as indicabalance payable immediately. Act to the practice of the Bank of Morandam accounts are servicing overdrawn accounts are scrutinizedistributed amongst the several control of the several con The collaterals held by us from the dated Bank did not appear in our l our property. A memerandum maffixed to the return, "Notes and loounted, current and in hand, "so me "Notes and hypothecated bills as for loans." If a President was indu takes two men to make. He won to rely upon the different branches responsibility for the correctness of responsibility for the correctness of turn rests upon the Manager, Cl countant, and Cashier. Of cour President could compare the st with the books.
Mr. Road, a juror—Who is res for the correctness of the returns

Ans.—The President and manag WILLIAM JOHN INGRAM, Assists WILLIAM JOHN INGRAM, Assistance ager Merchants' Bank, said—A "tin placed as "due to other banks' mislead the public. "Overdrafts' be classified according to the genetion. Government returns maprovision for anything of the I consider the Government forms very defective, The object of