

ture near the scene of the late massacre, and the other showing different types of these ferocious warriors.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Our combination picture shows several of the most important features of this celebration, as it took place most successfully in this city. We are introduced to an exterior view of St. Patrick's Church, an interior view during the panegyric of Ireland's patron, and several incidents of the procession in the streets.

THE CARTOON.—This sketch pleasantly represents one phase of the new Canadian Tariff. Not in any aggressive, retaliatory, or otherwise hostile spirit, but in pure self-defence, our American friends will henceforth be required to pay important duties on their importations to Canada. The spirit and details of this portion of the tariff were explained by us in full last week.

INTERNATIONAL WALKING MATCH.—This great feat of endurance took place at Gilmore's Garden last week—a walk of 500 miles in 6 days. The winner was an Englishman named Rowell, who accomplished that distance, and received \$20,000 for his pains. The second was Emis, who made 475 miles, and won \$12,000. The third was Harriman, who walked 450 miles and got \$8,000. O'Leary dropped out on the third day, and received \$1,000.

A DREARY SCENE.—Terribly appropriate to the season. Could winter ever appear in more doleful guise? Over the snow they trudge, all alone, without relatives or friends—not even a faithful dog—bearing between them the little coffin of their only boy. Had the child been younger the father might have borne it on his shoulder, but as it is, the poor mother has to help him. What more dismal than that a mother should bear to the grave with her own hands the child whom she had nursed on her bosom with so much love and hope.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, March 22, 1879.—I gave you last week the chief incidents of the debate, and the crushing division of the House of Commons against His Honour Lieut.-Governor Letellier. It is impossible, almost, to convey the intensity of the feeling exhibited by the great majority of the French speaking members in demanding that this vote shall be followed by the removal of His Honour. And, if either the Government, as a Government, or His Excellency the Governor-General, have any difficulty in the matter, this vote, at least in one sense, will not remove it. But it is not easy to see how such a vote, under our constitutional system, can be got over. There are many rumours; but the Government have not as yet given any sign of their intentions.

I may mention an after incident of this debate which tends to show the nature of the feeling. Mr. Huntington was attacked by a French paper with exceeding bitterness—reference being made to his copper mine speculations, &c.—and he brought the matter up in the House as a question of privilege. The main point of his objection, however, was to deny that he had stated that the anger of the French majority against Mr. Letellier arose from the fact that he had a Protestant Premier. His explanation was not well received, and it is plain that some former utterances by Mr. Huntington of the nature alleged had not been forgotten. More might be said on this point, but it refers to a kind of difference which had better be allowed to die out.

I mentioned in a former letter that the important subject of the Insolvent Law was, on a motion of the Minister of Justice, referred to a Committee of Inquiry. All the bills and motions before the House were sent to this committee. The Minister of Justice, as the proposer of the resolution, was naturally called upon to be the chairman; but he, in the most considerate way, proposed that Mr. Colby should have that honour. Mr. Colby, as you know, has bestowed great labour on this question. At one of the sittings during this week, the Minister of Justice said that really the first point which the committee had to decide, was whether there should or should not be an Insolvent Law. The committee on this issue voted 10 to 8 in favour of a law. This being decided, the endeavour will be to frame one which shall not permit the abuses which have been practised under the present Act.

Mr. Tilley's Tariff has, of course, continued to be the main question of the week. It has been the subject of very long debates, and the town is full of deputations. It is, of course, to be expected that a proposal to deal with interests so vast as are involved in a complete revision of the Tariff, very largely increasing it and changing it from a simple instrument to collect revenue into a very elaborate scheme of Canadian protective policy, must give rise to many and widely divergent opinions, urged with warmth in proportion to the extent to which interests are touched. The resolutions laid before the House have cost Mr. Tilley great labour; but he said well that it would have been better if more months had been at his disposal in which to perfect so large a work. It is a fact, remarked by everybody to his credit, that he listens with kindness and patience to all representations made; and in this his conduct is in marked

contrast with that of his predecessor, which was a cause of the unpopularity of Mr. Mackenzie's Government.

Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Charlton and others, have spoken with great earnestness and determination against a protective tariff. They have declared it to be a very grossly retrograde step, and one inimical to the best interests of Canada. Mr. Mackenzie, in fact, in substance said that he never expected to live to see the humiliation of such a proposal being accepted by a majority of the House of Commons. He had not even believed the Finance Minister would bring it down. He scouted the idea that raising taxes was a mode in which people could be made either richer or happier. Of course, it may be well for the Opposition leaders who went to the country on the issue of Free Trade or Protection, to lodge these protests against those principles of trade policy which have deprived them of power; and also to set before the country the doctrines which they consider should be the right rule of political faith. But for all practical purposes, in the present state of affairs, it is almost impossible to conceive anything more idle than arguments of this nature, and you may well believe that they were listened to with some impatience by a majority which is simply crushing and equally firmly set in its views, backed, also, by what it has reason to believe is the will of the people. These protests made, it would be well if the Opposition were to aid the Government in making the Tariff as perfect as possible.

I stated in my last letter that the Tariff had been framed so as to touch as lightly as possible upon importations from Great Britain, and to check those importations from the United States which have been yearly much increasing in volume for some years past. Elaborate efforts have been made to show that the Tariff is especially inimical to Great Britain; but that is an error, and, moreover, a perfectly futile attempt. The Tariff is intended to cause the manufacture in Canada of the bulk of those articles now imported from the United States, and that is what it will do. For instance, as respects cottons, the new Tariff makes classifications of cotton goods with combined specific and *ad valorem* duties, and others with a simple duty of 30 per cent., this being the basis on which the mixed duties have been calculated, and these duties touch the classes of goods which are largely imported from the United States and very little from England. They are mainly factory cottons, drills, ducks, denims, cottonades, seamless bags, batting, wadding, warp yarns and heavy cotton goods generally, the precise class of articles which we are making at home with success, and in which the competition is not with England, but with the United States. Sewing thread, on spools, which comes from England, is placed at 20 per cent., and at only 12½ per cent. in banks; while all cotton goods, not specified, are taxed 20 per cent., and these are found to comprise our main imports from England. Stoves and other finished iron castings are subjected to an increase of 7½ per cent. over the old tariff. These come principally from the States, while other iron castings are only increased 2½ per cent. I could go on, showing you a large number of items on which the same remark might be made. But, in support of this argument, it is not necessary. It would be, in fact, folly to suppose that the Government could have made the gross mistake of specially favouring the United States, in the face of their offensively hostile tariff, at the expense of Great Britain, in the face of its almost chivalrous liberality. I notice that some of the American leading papers see clearly the fact, and they have no reproach to make to the Canadian Government in view of their legislation, but some of them do pointedly blame Mr. Tilley for mentioning such a principle of policy.

The proposed duty on books, viz., 6 cents per pound, is meeting with a good deal of opposition, on the ground that it is calculated to encourage mere trashy books which weigh very lightly, and to make a very serious tax indeed on books containing valuable information. For instance, it is calculated that on one of the Cyclopædias the tax would be very high. I think, however, that the principle on which the Tariff is based is perfectly sound; that is, to put a simple specific tax on the paper and materials brought in, leaving the value of the product of intellect contained in the book out of all question, and free from all taxation. This carries out one of the main objects of the Tariff. The proposed tax may not be very favourable to books with very heavy bindings; and, if these come in in numbers, there will probably be an inducement to bring them in in sheets, to which Canadian bookbinders would likely not object. And this was probably had in view in the recommendations made to the Government on this head. The Tariff, as it stands, with some slight modifications, may possibly very greatly affect the volume of a mass of printing of fancy kinds which now comes from the United States, to the very great advantage of the craft in Canada, and that is a consummation which most people will welcome.

Mr. Mackenzie showed that the tax on wheat, as proposed, was relatively greater than that on flour, and the millers appear to have agreed in this view. It could not, of course, be Mr. Tilley's object that this should be, and it is understood that there is to be a readjustment on this point, as probably there may be on many others. We shall soon get plenty of wheat from Manitoba, and a little difference in favour of that, in view of the principles of this tariff, is certainly a National Policy desirable to be carried out.

There is only one point: Will the bonding system hamper the transit trade? If so, we shall have spent very foolishly our millions for enlarging our canals. But if it can be made sufficiently simple and easy not to make any clogging or friction, then, I think, in as far as the Canadian consumer is concerned, there is little to say. It will, of course, be the duty of the Government to see that the bonding arrangements are made as perfect and easy as possible.

There was an acrimonious discussion in the House, lasting over two days, brought on by a motion of Mr. Huntington respecting the dismissal of Mr. Cardinal, an Inland Revenue officer in Montreal. It was for the most part simple recrimination. The Government justified this case on the merits. The fact is, there have been very few dismissals. One of the funny points of the debate was that several members complained they could not obtain dismissals which they desired.

Hon. J. H. Pope's Animal's Contagious Diseases Act has been introduced, and is being well received. It provides compensation for the compulsory slaughter of diseased animals, and it imposes a fine of \$200 in cases of concealment of contagious disease. It further makes a series of well-considered regulations.

There is a bill providing for the reduction of the capital of the Jacques Cartier Bank, and making some other provisions respecting that institution.

The Pacific Railway contract, section B, was signed on Thursday by Messrs. Grant, Fraser, Pitblak, Alex. Manning, John Shields and J. J. Macdonald. The amount of the contract is \$4,130,000. It is understood that the contractors leave at once for Winnipeg to prosecute their work.

The members of the Paris Exhibition in town on Wednesday waited on the Princess, and received from her a complimentary letter from the Prince of Wales, with a copy of his portrait.

I am sorry to say that Mr. Masson, the Minister of Militia, has been so unwell that it has been necessary for him to go home for a time.

On Tuesday the Royal Standard was again raised in honour of the birthday of the Princess. We have not yet got used to this splendid flag marking the presence of a member of the Royal house among us. Owing to some blunder, a salute was not fired, and this was felt by everybody to be a matter of regret. The Royal Standard was also again displayed yesterday in honour of the tenth anniversary of the marriage of the Princess.

ECHOES FROM PARIS.

The nickname bestowed on the Prince Imperial by the Royalists is "Zulu I."

MADAME Rossini's bequest for an asylum for French and Italian musicians at Passy amounts to 2,395,000fr.

THE French Government has asked the Chamber to authorize it to spend 400,000fr. in cleaning up the furniture of the Elysée, and renewing part of it. Of this sum 287,000fr. will be spent in table linen, glass, knives, forks, spoons, and china. Since 1873 the wear and tear of the State chattels in the Palace of the Executive has been very great.

AN improvement of an important character will take place in the transmission of messages in Paris on and after Thursday, May 1. A kind of telegraphic card is to be adopted, which will be sent by pneumatic tube for half a franc. There is to be no limit to the number of words, and at each post-office in the city a box will be provided for their reception.

A Catholic church, which has a rather curious history attached to it, and which is situated in the Rue de Rennes, is now being demolished to make way for a more handsome building. The history to which we allude is that during the Commune this was the only church in Paris which remained open, thanks to the courage of a Belgian priest, who, protected by his nationality, continued to administer his religious services to his flock unmolested by the "black sheep" with which he was surrounded.

THERE may be seen in the window of M. Lamarche, the well-known jeweller, whose establishment is situated on the Boulevard de la Madeleine, a beautiful parasol, which was finished too late to be shown at the late Exhibition. This *objet d'art* has a blue silk ground covered with the richest lace. The handle and stick are black, studded with splendid brilliants, and the elastic ring which serves for keeping the parasol closed is composed entirely of brilliants. The price, we were told, is 25,000 francs, or just 21,000.

THE French Government have decided to establish a night asylum for persons of the female sex, who, being without domicile or means of support, will thus be amply provided for. This measure was very necessary, for some recent statistics go to show that there are at the present time in Paris over 113,300 persons without the necessary means of existence. Never before have such a number of indigents been in the capital, and, to remedy this, it is said that a law will shortly be passed interdicting the sojourn in Paris of all persons in a destitute condition.

ECHOES FROM LONDON.

AT St. Paul's Cathedral the Chapter have introduced a novelty which promises to be a success; it is a quarter-of-an-hour sermon preached in the nave during luncheon time. Luncheon and sermon combined are likely to prove a success in E.C.

THE *Financier* says that there is the full amount of gold in the Bank of England against every note, and a balance to spare. The extraordinary position has never been paralleled, and speaks eloquently of the stagnation of business.

A DISTINGUISHED legal luminary in the Liberal party has got up a subscription to present Frances Countess Waldegrave with her portrait, in recognition of the social services rendered by her to the Liberal party. Millais has undertaken to paint it.

THE most recent London novelty is a shop where boots are soled and heeled for half-a-crown while you wait, and ladies can meet with the same assistance for eightpence. There is always a large crowd in front of the place, and inside the window are two men with a novel kind of iron apparatus, made in the form of a foot, upon which the soleting and heeling of pedal coverings are performed.

SOMETHING akin to despair reigns among the recruiting sergeants. These worthies dissent altogether from the proximate extinction of the Queen's shilling, as proposed by Colonel Stanley's Bill. They vow that the new system will frighten recruits, not attract them. The shilling was, and is, essential to the recruiting sergeant; without it, enlistment will be no longer successful. In short, the sergeants are in quite a mutinous state of feeling.

ANOTHER rival to Lord's, the Oval, and Prince's Cricket Grounds is announced for the approaching season. It will be situated on the confines of South Kensington, but so far within the Pimlico district as to justify the name of the "Randelagh." It is under the management of Mr. Reginald Herbert, who has engaged Peirie and Alfred Shaw as the "professionals" to be attached permanently to the ground, and meet the requirements of members who use it for practice.

IT appears that a Londoner of the journalistic world emulated the folly of the Parisian workman who, to show his contempt for the lottery, lit his pipe with a ticket which afterwards won a grand prize. The clever Londoner talking about the thing in equally contemptuous terms adorned the moral he drew by an illustration: lighting his cigar with his ticket he threw the remnant into the fire. He had previously been persuaded, however, to take a note of the number—just to show that he was right! That number turned up one of the 900 big prizes. His agonies were rendered all the keener by the mock lamentations of his good-natured friends.

HUMOROUS.

FABER, the pencil man, is dead, but no man left more marks behind him.

THE Arab who invented alcohol died nine hundred years ago, but his spirit still lives.

THE Pintes believe that a physician ought to be killed as soon as five of his patients have died.

A PREACHER once closed his discourse with the words: "I add no more." "Because ye cannot," exclaimed an old woman from her pew.

WE personally know of three devoted \$5 bills which have been celebrating Lent for quite a long while.

"MY dear," said Mrs. Snodgrass, shuddering, "how do these awful men succeed in entering dead people's vaults?" "With skeleton keys, I presume," unfeelingly replied Mr. S.

A SOMERVILLE Sunday-school teacher had some remarks the other day about "the fire that never shall be quenched." "What, never," asked the class in chorus. But he didn't tremble.

OWING to the hard times there is a good deal of suffering in Oil City. A poor man there offered to pawn a dozen eggs, a pound of sugar, a quart of molasses and a half peck of potatoes for a glass of whiskey.

THE Shah of Persia has written a new book, and every newspaper critic in that land will say it is the most able and interesting work ever issued from the press. They would rather tell a lie than have their heads chopped off.

AN Illinois weather prophet predicts that "March will have a full average of storms and precipitations." And we believe him. And we also believe that next August will have some warm days, and the number of thunder storms will depend upon the number of Sunday-school picnics.

SPRIGGINS sat down at the table last night, and, with solemn visage, propounded the following conundrum: "Why is a large fork like a very small one?" After the brains of his fellow-boarders had been puzzled over the question for some time, he immediately explained. "Because it is tiny!" He received notice from his landlady at once.

JEALOUSY is the worst of all evils, yet the one that is the least pitied by those who cause it. The only perfect Fitting Shirt made in Canada is made by TREBLE, of Hamilton. Send for samples and cards for self-measurement. Six A Number One Shirts for \$12.