

of opportunists. Boulanger appears to have won a triumph, but what Boulanger really is or means nobody seems capable of explaining.

It is now abundantly evident that the Times has lost its case. The story, of how it was imposed upon by a gang of forgers and rascals and made to pay large sums of money, is unfolding with perfect regularity.

While it is a matter for congratulation that Beach the Informer is not an Irishman, there remains the shameful fact that Pigott, Maguire and Flanagan, the most pliable tools of the Times are all Irishmen.

CHAMBERLAIN and his renegade Unionists are having a pretty hard time of it in England and Scotland. One of their own masters at Bristol broke up with cheers for Gladstone, and at Dundee Chamberlain was burned in effigy.

PERSONAL

Mr. John Kelly has been unanimously re-elected Mayor for the Municipality of Carleton.

ORANGE RESOLUTIONS.

Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 275, met at Toronto Friday evening in Victoria hall, Queen street, and passed the following resolutions: Moved by George E. Morrison, seconded by William H. White, whereas the complete separation of Church and State and the equality of all religions before the law are fundamental principles of our policy; and Whereas, the Church of Rome has, by persistent aggressiveness, obtained such political influence, both in the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures, that she practically holds the balance of power and compels the Government for the time being to do her bidding; and Whereas, both political parties are continually pandering to her support at the great sacrifice of equal rights and British fair play; and as evidenced by the recent passing of the Jesuit Estates bill by the Quebec Legislature, and the allowing of the same by the Dominion Parliament, and in many other ways well known to all Protestants; and Whereas, through the influence of the Loyal Orange Association some men have been placed in public offices whom it was confidently expected could be depended upon to faithfully oppose the aggressions of the Church of Rome, but who have abused the confidence, and have sacrificed Protestant rights and British liberty for the sake of party, and have utterly failed to voice the sentiments of the members of the Loyal Orange Association; and Therefore be it resolved, That we, the members of McKinley Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 275 are of the opinion that, in order to preserve and maintain the Protestant religion, the time has now arrived when all true Orangemen will declare that, henceforth, they will support neither political (Conservative or Reform) party on the basis of the Orange Association; and that we, the members of the Loyal Orange Association should now become a political organization, taking for its platform the maintenance of the Protestant religion and the resistance of the aggression of the Church of Rome; and Be it further resolved, That in order to really present the views of the rank and file of the Loyal Orange Association, there must be a representation from the subordinate to the Superior Lodge, the representatives to be chosen in open lodge; and Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the County Master, asking him to call a mass meeting of the brethren for their consideration as early a date as possible, so that in the event of their adoption steps may be taken to have copies circulated among the brethren throughout the Dominion. The resolutions were carried unanimously after a long and spirited discussion. A committee was appointed to wait upon the County Master and request him to call a mass meeting of Orangemen to discuss these resolutions at once.

MR. C. J. BRYDGES.

HIS TERRIBLY SUDDEN DEATH AT WINNIPEG. WINNIPEG, February 17.—Mr. C. J. Brydges, Hudson's Bay land commissioner, dropped dead in the General hospital yesterday afternoon at 4.30. Death was awfully sudden, and as the news of his untimely end became known everybody was painfully shocked as well as startled. The deceased was in apparent good health, but in the morning had a slight attack of dizziness from which he quickly recovered. In the afternoon he paid his customary visit to the hospital, of which he was secretary, being accompanied by his wife. The latter left him there to visit the training school for nuns a few days. Mr. Brydges had been in the hospital, and there being nothing particular to attend to, the former said he would come again on Monday. Mr. Clarke then proceeded with his work, his back being turned to Mr. Brydges. Almost instantly he heard Mr. Brydges' feet shuffle on the floor and turning around saw him going for the door, his head leaning on the wall. Lifting up the dying man's head he called his name loudly but there was no response, and shouting for aid several medical men, who were in the building, rushed in, but too late. The spark of life had fled. The cause of death was apoplexy of the brain. Deceased, although not participating in politics, and taken a deep interest in one head leaning on the wall, institutions, and the Winnipeg General hospital, which was the scene of his death, is a standing monument to his flagging exertions, in fact to him in largely due to his exertions in his present satisfactory condition. An incident worthy of mention transpired on Friday night when thirteen sat down to dinner at Justice Egan's house. Mr. Brydges being amongst the number. The old superstition of one if the number dying shortly was laughingly referred to, none thinking that death would so soon claim

one the pleasant party. Deceased was in his 61st year. Fitting references to his demise were made in several of the city churches to-day and flags were flying at half-mast. Mr. Brydges will be buried in St. John's cemetery here on Tuesday.

CANADIAN DIVORCE CASES.

So far, notices has been given of ninety private bills in parliament, including the following divorce cases: G. M. Baughell, of Hamilton, from his wife for adultery; Geo. O. King, Calgary, from his wife, on the usual charges; William Lowrey, of Hontly, Carleton county, Ont., from his wife, Eliza Lawrence Moorehead, for adultery; W. H. Middleton, of Ottawa, from his wife, for adultery; Eliza Jane Nicol, from her husband, on the usual charges; Robert Oliver, of Ellsboro, N. W. T., from his wife, for adultery and desertion; Bennett Rusmond, of Almonte, from his wife, for adultery and desertion; Arthur Wand, of Montreal, from Jennie Darrack, for adultery, desertion and attempt to poison the applicant.

ONTARIO'S FINANCES.

TREASURER ROSS MAKES HIS ANNUAL BUDGET SPEECH. TORONTO, February 14.—Financial Treasurer Ross delivered his budget speech to-day. He said the expenditure for the province during the year had been \$3,536,248 and the receipts \$3,587,421.78. There was little difference between the items and those presented in last year's statement. He referred to the growing number of insane and idiotic, and blamed to a great extent the character of the immigrants, for whom, he said Canada has been a dumping ground. He hoped the Dominion Government would put a stop to the tide now turned from the United States. The total assets of the province amount to \$4,122,455, and the total liabilities to \$2,877,800, leaving a surplus of assets of \$1,244,655. In this respect he went into a lengthened statement of the condition of the accounts between the Dominion and the Province. He said the memorandum signed by the Treasurer and approved by Sir Leonard Tilley in 1882, bound the Dominion Government in good faith to pay compound interest at 5 per cent, and it was not until October last that the Ontario Government learned that the interest was to be based on the rate of 5 per cent, simple interest. Six per cent should at least be allowed. The difference would represent a loss of nearly \$1,000,000 to Ontario, and the people would submit to the injustice. He also claimed that the Dominion Government should reimburse the cost of the litigation in connection with the disputed Indian territories. The Ontario Government had no reason to be dissatisfied with the decision arrived at.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Parnell told a reporter that his health was better. A slight rheumatism is left in his shoulder.

The London Times on Saturday printed fac simile of seven of Mr. Parnell's letters, also a fac simile of one of David's letters.

The Dublin Court of Appeal has refused to grant an order of appeal to Wm. O'Brien against his recent sentence to four months' imprisonment.

Mr. Froude is writing a novel describing his country life in Ireland a century ago. Lord Colridge, address of the Archaeological Society, describes Mr. Froude's history as a romance. He says he is a brilliant, fascinating writer, but neither Oxford nor Cambridge includes him among the authorities on history at the examinations.

O'KELLY CONVICTED.

DUBLIN, February 12.—In Donegal to-day, James O'Kelly, M.P. for North Roscommon, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for inciting tenants to adopt the plan of campaign. Mr. O'Kelly appealed.

PARNELL'S IRISH SUIT.

LONDON, February 12.—Mr. Parnell is his affidavit declares that his action, if brought in Ireland, will be speedier, more convenient and less expensive than in England, the most necessary witnesses residing in Ireland, many of whom could not attend elsewhere, except at great inconvenience and expense. The Times ridicules these reasons, noting that the commission will shortly arrive at the crucial points in its work, and that Mr. Parnell's action, as already brought in Scotland, was more expensive and inconvenient for witnesses than it would be even in London.

O'BRIEN REMANDED.

DUBLIN, February 12.—William O'Brien was taken from Tralee to Killybegs to-day, where he was arraigned on the last summons issued against him for violating the Crimes Act. Mr. O'Brien looked haggard. He asked for an adjournment of the case on the ground that he had not been able to consult counsel. The court granted the request. The Government had posted a proclamation along the route from Tralee to Killybegs forbidding the gathering of crowds. Mr. O'Brien was escorted by the military.

HE KNOWS EVERYTHING.

PARIS, February 12.—Patrick Casey, now here, says he is prepared to testify as an independent witness before the Parnell commission. He says he knows better than any other man everything connected with the matter.

O'BRIEN NO BETTER.

DUBLIN, February 13.—Mr. O'Brien, now in Tralee jail, is very weak. He has been ordered better food. Some more arrests have been made in connection with the murder of Police Inspector Martin at Gweedore.

The Dublin Evening Mail hears that Mr. Parnell's health has developed a very serious turn, and his relatives entertain fears for his recovery.

EGAN AND THE INVINCIBLES.

LONDON, February 13.—The case of Patrick Molloy, charged with testifying falsely before the Parnell commission, was resumed to-day. Mr. Walker, clerk for a Dublin solicitor, testified that the London Times employed him to collect evidence. He interviewed Molloy, who, after much pressing, stated that he joined the Fenians when sixteen years old. Soon afterwards he discovered the dangerous character of the organization. The members, he found, were pledged to engage in secret efforts against the Government and to convey arms for the purposes of the Brotherhood. He himself had handed arms to Michael Egan, an Invincible, afterwards hanged. Molloy, joined the Invincibles, in 1882, being introduced by Carey. As Judge Lawson was discussing the murder of Egan was present and upon leaving wrapped himself in a big cloak to disguise himself. Egan also attended a later meeting at which the failure of the attempt upon Lawson's life was discussed. The witness said that Molloy, before making this statement, demurred against giving information on the ground that he would incur great danger. When the witness read to Molloy the latter's written statement regarding his admission to the Invincible organization the oath of membership in which contained the words "to love, if necessary, life," Molloy became greatly agitated. The hearing was adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here to-night at Harrie's Theatre, under the auspices of the local branch of the Irish National League, to protest against the London Times, supported by the Tory Government of England and a band of prepared spies and informers to injure the Home Rule movement and its leader, Mr. Parnell. The theatre was well filled, and the gathering included senators, congressmen, public officials, &c. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, presided, and among the vice-presidents were Senator Voorhees, Congressman Randall, Cogswell, Mason, Yost, Shively and Cummings, Hon. Fred Douglas and E. W. Fox. Speeches were made by Senator Stewart, Congressman Foran and McAdoo, ex-Governor Kloe and others. Resolutions in line with the subject of the meeting were adopted. Among other notable persons were Congressman Rowell and Blackburn and ex-Congressman Robinson. A subscription to aid Mr. Parnell was taken up and over \$1,000 realized. Senator Stewart leading the list with \$50. Telegrams were received and read from leading officials of the National Land League endorsing the movement and also one from Congressman Cox.

as long as it does not conflict with our present laws." Grand Chief Conductor Wheaton, of the Order of Railway Conductors, wrote: "There is no question but what our interests are in the main identical, and I believe the time will come when it will be absolutely necessary for our mutual protection for each to thoroughly understand the position of the other." Grandmaster Sergeant, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, wrote: "I sincerely hope a mutual understanding will be reached that will be beneficial to all of us." Similar letters were received from William A. Simeons, general secretary and treasurer of the Switchman's Association of North America, and others. The following was unanimously adopted: Resolved—We hold that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, and hence all organized labor should work together in harmony, and we believe the time has come when trades unions, Knights of Labor and all others should clasp hands and march together for the advancement of the working masses.

CATHOLIC.

At the Papal consistory on Monday Monsignor Steiner was appointed Archbishop of Trent.

The London Chronicle's Rome correspondent says the Vatican is much displeased at Lord Salisbury's refusal to establish diplomatic relations.

The Pope has declared that he does not intend to encourage Nationalist aspirations among the Poles. This declaration will make another the negotiations between Russia and the Vatican.

LONDON, February 13.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: "The Duke of Norfolk is expected to visit the Vatican to-day. The Vatican is much displeased at Lord Salisbury for refusing diplomatic relations. It is asserted that Irish influence is gaining."

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The Protestant School Committee determined not to fall in the effort to suppress the French Canadian School at Haverhill, Mass. Monday last. The decision of Judge Curtis at Haverhill, that the arbitrary law under which the School Committee act was unconstitutional, gave much dissatisfaction in Protestant circles, so the committee has taken the case before a higher court. To-day, warrants were issued again for the Canadian citizens who were acquitted on Saturday for sending their children to the school, and the case will have to be gone all over again. Archbishop Williams is preparing to make another big fight in defense of St. Joseph. If this case goes again the committee, they will carry the controversy before the legislature, but if successful, a determined effort will be made to close several other Catholic schools whose only offence seems to be that they are more popular than the public schools.

EUROPEAN.

It is alleged that the Amser of Afghanistan is heading 300 persons daily for interfering with frontier traffic.

Mr. Gladstone has summoned his supporters to be present on the reassembling of Parliament, who is expected important matters will be submitted.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says the Russian Government is suspicious of the Amser's movements, and is making military preparations for any eventuality.

At Lake Starnberg, in Bavaria on Thursday, the persons were drowned. Since the suicide of King Ludwig eleven persons have drowned themselves in the lake.

Premier Crispien has complained to Prince Bismarck that revelations showed that prominent German Socialists consorted with Frenchmen in causing the agitation in Rome.

Advices from Aden say it is reported there that the Cassock expedition under Aschhoff has hoisted the Russian flag at Sagallo. Under an Anglo-French agreement Sagallo is French territory.

The latest advices from Samoa in Auckland, N. Z., say there has been no change in the situation since the last report. There has been no fighting, and the Samoese and Matafa remain in the island.

No creases is given to the reports that the Amser of Afghanistan has hostile designs upon Russia. He is simply pacifying the frontier provinces. He will return to Kabul in the spring and spend the summer at Candahar.

Liverpool papers having referred to evictions on the Hawar land estate, Mr. W. H. Gladstone explains that the tenants in question were hopelessly in arrears with their rent, and denies that hardness or cruelty was shown them.

Russian papers state that the Russian branch of the English family of Lesly has inherited in England a legacy of ten million pounds sterling, but the members have been requested to become English subjects before the money is paid.

Mr. Gladstone passed through Rome on Thursday evening. He was met at the railway station by Premier Crispien, the Italian minister, and passed a few days there owing to the lack of the meeting of Parliament. He looked well and buoyant.

The London edition of the New York Herald prints an interview with informant LeCaron. LeCaron has written to the editor declaring that the report of the interview constitutes a libel, and that any further production of the report will be at the editor's peril.

Advices from Kerkis state that the Amser of Afghanistan is making no movement against Russia. The exportation of goods from Afghanistan has been stopped, and the importation of Russian goods into the country.

Abundant statements have reached journals in London, through New York, that leading Republicans in the United States control three hundred millions pounds sterling which they intend to use to secure the annexation of Canada by a wholesale system of bribery in the event of the dissolution of the Canadian Parliament this year.

Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is attacked by his recent speech at Kilmock. As a result of his speech, the other members were strictly barred out from the meeting, but an enterprising man, nevertheless, stole up to the gallery and made an accurate report of the Chancellor's speech, which he furnished to the London papers.

The new Japanese constitution establishes a house of peers, partly hereditary, partly elective and partly nominated by the Mikado, and a house of commons of 200 members. Suffrage is given to all men aged 25 years and over who pay 25 yen yearly taxes. Liberty of religion, freedom of speech and the rights of public meeting are established. Parliament shall possess legislative functions and the control of the finances under limitations. Judges cannot be removed except by special legislation.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A Unionist meeting at Bristol last night broke up with cheers for Gladstone. As a result of a Dundee meeting, which was attended by 20,000 persons, an effigy of Joseph Chamberlain was burned. A resolution of confidence in Mr. Gladstone was passed and cheers were given for Wm. O'Brien.

Sir Charles Tupper, at a banquet last night, said that while desiring friendly communication with the United States, he thought Canada would never seriously consider the question of British colonies, and that she would ever remain a British colony.

PARIS, February 14.—The Floquet ministry was defeated to-day on motion to adjourn the debate on the Prisons bill. The chamber was crowded. The Prince of Wales and Lord Lytton, the British ambassador, occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery. Baron Mackay, president of the Right, moved to adjourn the debate on the revision of the law on the Prisons bill. He declared that the Right desired complete revision as well as dissolution of the chamber. A delay of one week would enable the Government to decide in regard to dissolution.

Premier Floquet refused to entertain the motion, stating that the Government could not consent to dissolve the chamber.

Baron Mackay's motion was rejected by 375 yeas to 200 nays. M. de Douville, in moving the indefinite postponement of the revision debate, said: "The electoral period virtually begins to-day. Let us leave to the people the duty of indicating what kind of revision they desire. Let us not

lose time in discussing a question that is in no wise definite. Instead of pursuing a policy of egoism let us return to a policy of common sense." Premier Floquet reminded the house that the Government was elected to make the revision proposals the immediate order of the day after the scrutiny d'arrondissement bill.

At the conclusion of M. Floquet's a division was taken and the motion was adopted by a vote of 307 to 218. Premier Floquet thereupon announced that the ministry would immediately resign. Immediately after M. Floquet's announcement the members of the ministry sent in their resignations to President Carnot.

The resignation of the ministry was a complete surprise to the Chamber. M. Floquet had said nothing implying an intention to make a motion to adjourn a cabinet question. Both the Left and the Right were unaware how the ministry would regard the vote. The majority included the members of the Right and a number of Opportunists. After the adjournment the Radical Left and the Extreme Left held a meeting and sent delegates to M. Floquet to express regret at the fall of the Cabinet and congratulating the retiring Premier upon the firmness of the position he had assumed. Count-Douville-Maillet was a seconding Radical. In his speech to day he said he did not desire to see difficulties in the way of the Cabinet. Probably he was surprised at the result of his motion.

President Carnot, after the ministers had tendered their resignations, sent for M. Melne, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, and subsequently had a conference with M. Leroyer, president of the Senate. A rumor was current this afternoon that M. Melne had been asked to form a Cabinet, but to-night it is stated that President Carnot has as yet entrusted no one with the task.

Boulanger considers immediate dissolution of Parliament inevitable and that this will lead to the triumph of his ideas. He was a passive spectator of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies. After the adjournment he issued a manifesto to the electors of the Department of the Seine in which he claimed credit for the overthrow of the Government.

of the accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the state of the progress made at the last interview. Questions between the Finance Minister and the Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec, and explained that further negotiations had been broken off by the almost refusal of the Federal Government to allow the Province to compound interest as had been agreed in 1882. He said that the Ontario Treasurer and himself had refused to acquiesce in the Federal Government's decision to calculate the accounts at simple interest at 5 per cent. Since then the Governments of the two Provinces had addressed a remonstrance to the Finance Minister, and it was difficult, he said, to believe that, after a fair consideration of the facts and arguments therein set forth, the Dominion Government could continue to adhere to the position taken in October last. He pointed out how seriously the interests of the Province would be affected if this decision was persisted in and how important it was for parties here to view the question from a party point of view, but to see the balance in our favor would be greatly diminished and the result as a whole would be extremely hurtful to the Province. He also explained the position to the arbitration for the division of the Common school fund between Ontario and Quebec.

REVENUE AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1889-90. He then took up the question of next year's revenue and expenditure, stating that he estimated the total receipts at \$3,363,672.80 of which \$35,000,000 would be receipts on capital account and \$3,408,672.80 ordinary revenue. Regarding the \$20,000,000 from the Dominion school fund he stated that pursuant to a recent agreement, Ontario intended to pay into the hands of the Federal Government the capital of the amounts collected since Confederation from the sale of the school lands. Quebec's share of this amount was about \$400,000 and the amount the money was deposited it would be returned to the Province. He also stated that the increased revenue from Crown Lands, he expressed the belief that it would be fully realized in consequence of the reforms made in the tariff of woods and forests, as well as the amount set down from taxes on commercial corporations, which was based on the figures of the previous year. In connection with this last tax, he remarked that it was always regarded as onerous by those who had to pay it, and this was, no doubt, the reason why a certain number who found themselves a little more burdened than under the old law, had

PROTESTED AGAINST THIS TAX after the new appropriation made last session. It was now worthy, he said, that the corporations which had to pay the tax should be easily supported the increase occasioned by the new appropriation, taking into account their capital. He claimed, however, that that appropriation had been not the less, just, seeing that it had for effect to alleviate the burden on the smaller corporations by placing them on a footing of equality through the agency of a reduced rate of tax. It was the remark that, in all cases, judging from the result obtained, it was perfectly clear that those who profited that that appropriation was only used to aggravate the burden of the tax should now perceive that they were in error and that the declarations of last session were truthful. The total receipts of the year, he estimated at \$4,389,054.44 of which \$5,855,833.93 were ordinary expenses and \$1,655,833.93 capital account. Of the former, \$1,176,715.50 was required for the service of the public debt and \$2,168,418.01 for the administrative service; and of the latter \$270,853.93 was needed for construction of public works and \$705,000 for subsidies to railway companies.

ADJUSTMENT IN EXPENDITURE ADVISED. In conclusion, the hon. gentleman said he hoped he had convinced the House and country that the Government had accomplished all that could have been reasonably expected of them. By wise reforms and without burdening the taxpayer, they had increased the receipts to a point never before reached, but this could not be done except by exercising an increased supervision over the collection of the revenue, which had been neglected. However, he said, increased expenditure was necessary in order to carry out the Government's broad and liberal policy of initiative progress and development, and was willing to make some sacrifices for the purpose. The effects of this policy were visible in the impulse that had been given to the development of our railway system, to the work of agriculture and colonization, to the policy of iron bridges and other important undertakings for the good of the Province. Still, the increase in the revenue was yet far from being commensurate with the requirements of a country in which so much remained to be done and whose policy favored the subsidizing of every project calculated to develop its natural resources. It was their policy to try to do the greatest amount of good, but they had never intended to make the real if they did not spend; and the dearest interests of the Province after a stretch of two hours the hon. gentleman here concluded amid prolonged applause.

QUEBEC'S FINANCES.

The Annual Statement of the Provincial Treasurer.

A Surplus of Nearly Four Hundred Thousand Dollars—Details of the Year's Operations—The Debt Conversion Scheme—The Commercial Tax—The Outlook.

The Provincial Treasurer, Mon. Mr. Sheehy made his financial statement in the Legislature Friday afternoon. The following is a summary of the more important parts of the speech. In opening he said he had the pleasure to announce—and the House and country would, no doubt, be equally pleased to hear—that the operations of the past fiscal year, ended on the 30th June last, had been crowned with the result which was all the more welcome that it was unprecedented in the history of the province for a good many years. The Government had to its credit a surplus of \$373,195.68, or upwards of \$373,000 in the ordinary receipts over the ordinary expenditure of the year. The public accounts in the hands of members showed that the ordinary operations of the year had been as follows:— Ordinary receipts proper.....\$3,738,228.30 Ordinary expenditure.....3,365,032.62 Surplus over ordinary expenditure.....\$373,195.68

He claimed that this handsome surplus should be a source of general satisfaction, especially when it was considered that only in 1887 ordinary expenses had overrun the ordinary expenditure to the extent of \$24,251.16, and that since 1885 deficits had annually accumulated until their aggregate had exceeded \$3,300,000. He also contended that the improvement in this respect was the result of things which would be more marked and the present surplus greater in fact, than it would have exceeded.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS—but for the increase of the interest service on the Provincial debt, since the present Government has endeavored to meet, consequently, the Provincial loan of three and a half millions effected for the purpose of paying off the most pressing portion of the large floating debt contracted by their predecessors, and for which they (the present Government) were in no way responsible. As for the total receipts from all sources and payments of all kinds during the year, he said the total receipts showed a surplus of \$1,122,332.62 over the total payments, his sum, added to the cash on hand (\$81,751,681) on the 30th June, 1887, and the warrants outstanding, making a total of \$1,723,857.07 which represented the cash balance on the 30th June last. The amount paid under the head of special expenses reached the sum \$88,920.62 but this sum, he claimed, was not a real, but only an apparent, increase of expenditure, as it was provided for in the last loan and formed part of the liabilities incurred before they had come into office and to be covered by the proceeds of the loan.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES. He next presented a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Province on the 30th June last, showing that, while the former amounted approximately to \$2,284,947.19, the latter reached the figure of \$2,180,461.56, or an excess of \$1,055,485.62 of liabilities over assets. He added, however, that if on the one hand the liabilities were larger, on the other hand he showed an increase from \$10,850,669 on the 30th June, 1887, to \$12,284,947 on the 30th June, 1888, the increase being produced by the residue of the loan still in hand. The increase in the liabilities was easily accounted for, as the full amount of the last loan was charged, while the cash was only credited with the amount realized, viz. \$2,378,552, which made a difference of \$121,097, representing the loss between 98 1/2, at which the bonds were sold their face value.

Referring to the conversion scheme, the Treasurer recalled that the object of this measure was to effect a considerable saving in the interest service of the public debt. He contended that the official declaration made in the Legislative Council that it was not intended to effect

A COERCIVE CONVERSION should have been sufficient to allay the fears of the bondholders, but, in view of the bad impressions created by the Opposition, he declared that the Government had not thought it wise to place the scheme on the market; they preferred to wait until the public mind had had time to calm down and to discover how misleading were the statements of the parties, whose sole aim was to defeat the measure at any cost for political purposes. Moreover, he said it would have been impudent on the Government's part to have risked such an important transaction while there remained any doubt as to the attitude in regard to disallowance that might be taken by the Federal authorities, who were presented as only too willing to accept the suggestions of their political friends. All things considered, therefore, the Government had concluded to let the matter stand for the moment and wait for a more favorable opportunity to effect the conversion. They were perfectly convinced that after a while and when it would be understood that the proposed conversion was to be a voluntary one on both sides, every obstacle would disappear. He added that judging from the few negotiations already had on the subject they had every reason to believe in the possibility of an advantageous conversion. Several powerful institutions, he said, had successfully carried out a scheme of the kind, he had already advanced to them, offering to take charge of the conversion, but the Government had not accepted their offers, not considering them as good as they would be if the Province had been free to operate in an unprejudiced money market.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JAMES BRENNAN, Lakeside, Ont.—Guedinger & Co., R-Impinger & Co., J. Reynolds, R. Samuels, H. Erhardt. GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.—Your MS. did not reach this office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY EARNINGS—Return of traffic for the week ending 9th February 1889.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Passenger train earnings, Freight. Total for 1889: \$307,024 \$282,017. Increase for 1888: \$25,007.

WHY IT IS ONE SWEET MELODY WILL CHARM.

Mr. J. B. Moriory, of 333 State street, Chicago, had drawn a handsome prize in the Louisiana State Lottery Drawing of December 18th. He said: "I held one-fourth of block No. 65 734, which I drew the second capital prize of \$200,000 in the company's drawing of December 18th last. I experienced no trouble in getting my money. I was required being to present my ticket at the office of the Adams Express company and be properly identified. Four days after I had the \$50,000 in my pocket.—Chicago (Ill.) Arkansas Traveler, Jan. 12.

DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE

For Coughs and Colds in the most reliable Medicine in use.