TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

EUROPEAN.

Though the accounts from the various sources in Spain are very contradictory there seems to be good reason to believe that the Republican troops have succeeded in raising the siege of Bilboa.

The competition between the steamship companies has already brought steerage fares from Liverpool to New York down to fifteen dollars—just half of the former rate. Now is the time for old country people in Canada to get their friends out.

Sir Robert Peel the Liberal Whip in the British Parliament has resigned, owing to ill health.

The Queen will probably visit Ireland with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh next autumn.

A letter from on board the rescued steamer Amerique, in Plymouth harbour, says that the scene on board denoted great haste on the part of those who left her. Sheet music was on the saloon piano; all sorts of clothing, guide books, love letters, wills, newspapers, bibles, pop corn, trunks, and cards were mixed in promiscuous confusion in the state rooms.

The King and people of the Fiji Islands are unanimously in favour of their cession to Great Britain.

The Pope held a consistory recently, for the appointment of Bishops. Among the appointments were several to the Australian dioceses, and Bishop Crinnon to the diocese of Hamilton, Canada.

The Czar on Monday received visits from Generals Von Moltke and Manteuffel. Prince Gortschakoff held a conference with Prince Bismarck. The betrothal of the Russian Grand Duke Vladimir and the Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg was promulgated on Sunday.

AMERICAN.

The Baltimore papers of last week published accounts of a shocking outrage perpetrated by two negroes on a negro boy. According to the boy's statement the two men, without provocation, seared and branded his limbs in a most cruel manner with a red hot iron and afterwards poured spirits of turpentine over his naked body and lower limbs, and set him on fire. In this condition he escaped, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, though in what manner he is scarcely able to tell.

New York ice dealers say that ice will be four times dearer this year than last.

The New York Masonic temple was formally opened last week.

Gen. Wm. Hall, a veteran of 1812, who commanded troops which suppressed the Astor Place riots, died on Sunday, aged seventy-eight.

A Petersburg, Va., despatch states there is a great religious revival there among the coloured people, over five hundred being baptised by immersion in the Appomatox river on Sunday. An immense multitude witnessed the ceremony.

The steamship agents at New York estimate the falling off in travel already from thirty to fifty per cent., owing to the recent ocean disasters.

The appeals in the cases of the convicted ring prisoners, Tweed, Genet, and others, were called on Monday in the Supreme Court, general term, but after some discussion were held over for two weeks. The District Attorney intimated that he would move to dismiss the Genet appeal.

CANADIAN.

The lighthouses on the St. Lawrence will henceforward be illuminated.

The steamship Nestorian brought out $45,000 in Canadian silver coin.

No direct evidence with regard to the suspected murder at Strathroy has yet been elicited.

The Government of Nova Scotia have now trumped up charges of forgery against Mr. Woodworth.

Farmers in Nova Scotia are out of fodder for their stock, owing to the backwardness of the season.

By the burning of O'Mullin's brewery and distillery at Halifax, on Monday night, damage amounting to $80,000 was done.

Mr. E. A. Brooks, an actor performing in Montreal, has been arrested as a deserter from B. Battery Canadian Garrison Artillery, in which it appears he enlisted as a gunner some two years ago.

Mr. Ralston's tannery at Berthier-en-Haut was destroyed by fire on Monday morning. Loss, over $25,000.

The Corporation of London have had the ordnance lands in the centre of the town granted them by the Government for the purpose of a park.

On Saturday night a barn near Woodstock was destroyed by fire with all its contents, comprising sixty-three head of live stock. A man has been arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary who caused the damage, and now stands committed for trial on a charge of arson.

The statements in the papers that Mr. Edgar was the nominee of the South Oxford Reform Convention is false in every particular. The meeting adjourned without choosing him or any candidate. There was a motion that he should be the nominee, which was defeated by an amendment to adjourn.

A smart swindler has been making a trip through Lincoln county, selling goods at very low prices. He explained that the firm he represented was doing such an extensive business they could afford to sell cheap. He offered forty pounds of coffee for $2, &c., stating that goods would be delivered within a week from the date of order, but one half the amount must be paid in advance. After making a great haul, he emigrated from the country.

A fire broke out in Strathroy on Monday in the drying kiln of Mr. S. Franks' rake factory. Fortunately the employes had not left for the night, and it was discovered before it had made much progress. The engine was quickly on the ground, and extinguished the flames before much damage was done. The fire is supposed to have originated from the furnace. The loss is slight.

Mr. D. W. Freeman, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Simcoe, died at his residence in Windham on Monday morning, after a lingering and painful illness. He was an enlightened agriculturist, and an ardent promoter all his life of general education. His death will be a public loss.

The saw-mill near Cumminsville owned by Mr. Edward Burns was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The cause of the fire is unknown. The premises were partly insured; the amount of loss not known.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.—Some curious extracts from the correspondence of Frederick the Great are published by the *Westphalian Gazette*. A Protestant having been ill-treated by the Catholics at Cleves while a religious procession was passing through the town to pay its devotions to the Virgin, the King wrote to the Chapter of the Cathedral as follows: "I have heard of the disturbance caused by your last procession. If you wish to continue these ridiculous promenades, I advise you not to insult any one belonging to a different religion, as otherwise I shall be compelled to put a stop to such follies, and the guilty will be severely punished." He was equally unsparing in his admonitions to the Protestant clergy. In a letter to the preacher at Stargard, who had violently denounced the members of other religions in his sermons, Frederick wrote: "If you do not put a bridle on your tongue, you will be dismissed." Referring to a work on the priesthood, in which the author opposed the notion that the clergy hold their office direct from God, the King declared that "the ideas of the clergy as to their divine mission are as irrational as that with which Kings are flattered, that they are the representatives of God upon earth. Even if I succeeded in making all my subjects happy, I should only have done this on a very small portion of the earth; how, then, can I venture to compare myself with the Being who rules the whole world and keeps it in order?" In another letter he says: "The priests, who claim to be supreme over the consciences of men, and only recognise the Pope as their Sovereign, have more power over the people than their King, and the skill with which the cause of God is mixed up with the ambition of man has often led to disputes between Kings and Popes which have nothing whatever to do with the province of the Church." A letter from Voltaire to the King contains the following prediction: "The dominion of the Pope and the monks will certainly come to an end. * * The Catholic powers will refuse to recognise any viceregent of Christ any longer. Each State will appoint its own religious head, national councils will be assembled, and one country after the other will separate itself from the universal Church."

The London *Athenæum* is severe upon Miss Dickens' novel, "The Mill Wheel," and recommends to the authoress a course of grammar and English reading. It says the book abounds in slang, rhapsody and vulgarity.

The death is recorded of David Simson, the last of three brothers whose names are associated with the fine arts in Scotland, who died at Edinburgh on the 29th of March. William, the eldest, held a high place in the world of art, and he and his brother George were among the early Fellows of the Scottish Academy. George and David were long associated as teachers of drawing in Edinburgh. David Simson was a man of fine tastes as an artist, and might have attained to distinction had his diffidence been less. His conceptions of art were high and delicate, and his occasional sketches were so tasteful that his friends sometimes murmured that he did not dare more.

An organist lately appointed to a church in the south of London found it impossible to please many masters—parson, choir, churchwardens and congregation. There was either too much or too little music, or he played so fast that they could not follow, and then so slow that they got ahead. The previous Sunday the voluntary was too long and he kept the people in church listening; the next time it was so short that half the congregation walked out in silence. What was he to do? Driven to the verge of despair, he resolved to strike altogether. At the close of the service he locked the organ, and folding his arms over the front railing of the organ-gallery, coolly watched instead of playing the congregation out.

The only drawback to the success of the late review of the Ashantee troops by the Queen was the conduct of the goat belonging to the 23rd Fusiliers, who obstinately refused, in spite of threats and entreaties, to join the regiment in the march past, and even, it is said, went so far as to butt the shins of the warriors who attempted to reason with him and induce him to alter the inconvenient decision he had arrived at.

CARTWRIGHT'S ANTI-ADULTERATION PROPOSALS.

[illegible] history of the anti-adulteration movement and legislation in England [illegible] unknown to Mr. CARTWRIGHT, [illegible] lessons are lost upon him, [illegible] the fact that, having appointed [illegible] and drink "analysts", the pro[illegible] throw upon the public the work [illegible] connected with the examination of articles supposed to be adulterated [illegible] no special prophet to tell [illegible] be the result of this. [illegible] Mr. SCHOLEFIELD's first [illegible] Act as complete a dead-letter [illegible] thorough-going vendor of [illegible] commodities could desire. [illegible] 2s 6d to 10s was to be paid [illegible] SCHOLEFIELD's Act to the public [illegible] by anybody who submitted articles for analysis. The [illegible] was absurd—and completely [illegible] the measure, as no purchaser [illegible] at the heavy outlay thereby en[illegible] Under the measure now in force [illegible] the work of submitting articles [illegible] is committed to salaried Inspectors who visit stores, and make purchases which they seal up, and transmit, [illegible] certified, to the analysts. If [illegible] is reported by the latter the [illegible] institute a prosecution. It is [illegible] that under no other plan than [illegible] any Anti-Adulteration Act be [illegible] a perfect farce.

WHY AND THE WHEREFORE.

[illegible] was a time when Mr. W. A. [illegible] prided himself on being sufficiently independent of Parties to exercise [illegible] judgment. The accession of his [illegible] political friends to office has [illegible] revolution in his conceptions of [illegible] member of the House of Commons. With characteristic boldness, Mr. THOMSON declares that, no matter [illegible] the Government proposes, [illegible] prepared to "vote it straight." [illegible] proceedings in Parliament [illegible] considerable light into the causes of [illegible] A. THOMSON's radical change [illegible] Hardly had he made [illegible] declaration than the [illegible] Minister introduced a bill to [illegible] Canada Southern Railway a [illegible] character which it does not now [illegible] It is understood that Mr. W. [illegible] proprietary interest in this [illegible] some time since, when he was [illegible] with a bulk sum of money. [illegible] to the road are now worth [illegible] what he can make them worth. [illegible] influence and his [illegible] a promoter are indissolubly [illegible] together, and it is quite clear that [illegible] serve his ends by a complete [illegible] to the Government of the day. [illegible] have been disposed to express [illegible] that Mr. W. A. THOMSON [illegible] been so ready to "vote it [illegible]," may be able to understand [illegible] in the light of the explanation [illegible] we have just made.

[illegible] ACCIDENT.—The Poughkeepsie [illegible] that a few days ago a lad at Fort [illegible], attempting to gain access to [illegible], climbed the elevator and crept [illegible] a sliding. He stepped on what [illegible] to be a platform, which gave [illegible] he was precipitated to the layer [illegible] a distance of thirty-six feet, [illegible] lay unconscious for nearly forty[illegible]. When his senses came to him [illegible] that both feet were frozen, but no [illegible] broken. Nearly dead, he dragged [illegible] along over the ice to the side of [illegible] where, with a piece of board, he [illegible] the siding till assistance arrived [illegible] he was rescued. It is feared [illegible] of his feet will have to be amputated.

[illegible] that an ex English officer, who [illegible] Sir Garnet Wolseley in his [illegible] is now a reporter on a New [illegible] paper.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

capital, but at the same time reduce the rate of taxation on imports for consumption from 13½ to 10½ per cent., which they did in three years including the present year. He would ask if a Government that stood in that position was not in a position to carry on the public services of the country, not only in a generous manner but to lavishly expend the public funds in the construction of the various public works needed in the various Provinces. What was the hon. gentleman's own position? He, who denounced the late Government as unworthy of the confidence of the country, the Government which had made these expenditures, while they had abundant means after decreasing the tariff, came before the House and said, "I am going not only to ask the House to make just as lavish expenditure as that I have denounced, but bring down a heavier Budget than even they did." He (Dr. Tupper) maintained that the hon. gentleman was in a completely untenable position, and the hon. gentleman felt it when he stood up before the House and asked the House to levy $3,000,000 additional taxation, and with the same breath for a vote of a larger sum of money for current expenditure than his predecessor, whom he denounced, had ever asked for. The Finance Minister was on the horns of a dilemma, and he attempted to escape from it by the most disingenuous statement a Finance Minister ever made. Here was a remarkable statement which the hon. gentleman addressed to this House in justification of this position, and he (Dr. Tupper) invited the careful attention of the House to this statement of the Finance Minister. This portion of his speech was as follows: "Then, with regard to public works chargeable to income, my hon. friend the Minister of Public Works estimates that he will require no less than $2,630,000. That estimate is larger than Mr. Tilley's, which was $2,650,000; but I call the attention of the Committee to those items of the estimates, because they will find that in the particulars chargeable to income, my hon. friend has hardly an item on his own account with the exception of St. John's harbour, the whole of this sum being devoted to carrying out works actually engaged in by his predecessors. I am aware that there is an enormous outlay that need not be gone on with, but I desire to say that the public works which are in process of construction must be completed within a short time. I can see no purpose to be served by 'cooking' our estimates, and apparently reducing the amount chargeable this year in order that it may be swollen the next. My hon. friend had preferred, and I think he was perfectly right in so doing, to bring down these estimates to show the obligation placed on him by the action of the late Government. I invite the special attention of the Committee to these items, because they will see that, in going through the estimates of roads and bridges and buildings in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, votes had been taken, money spent, and work actually engaged in by my honorable friend's predecessors. I contend that my honorable friend cannot fairly be held responsible for going on with war which, he found actually commenced, and in some cases half completed by the late Government, and if these items are excessive, the fault does not lie with my honorable friend; the fault lies with the hon. gentlemen who rendered it necessary that he should demand this sum at the hands of the House. (Hear, hear.) We are at this moment engaged in completing extensive public works of this particular kind, and possibly some of this might fairly be charged to capital account, but it has been done heretofore and on the whole it would not now be expedient to commence, though in any case I hope a considerable saving will be effected. I must again repeat that it would be in the last degree unjust to my hon. friend the Minister of Public Works to hold him responsible for this state of things, or to ask him to stop works already commenced and to put a reduced sum in the estimates; but, when the works now engaged in are completed, which I expect will be the case in eighteen months, a considerable saving will be effected in the amount of expenditure, though for this a considerable period of time it is necessarily required. (Hear, hear.)" On this very point the hon. Minister of Finance had especially denounced his predecessors. He and his colleagues had especially denounced the late Government for this class of public works as bribes to constituencies for the purchase of support in Parliament. The hon. Minister of Finance brought down a budget containing a total of public works chargeable to income of $2,723,300 against $2,450,000 for 1873-74. Instead of it being true there was nothing additional contained in that budget except a paltry $40,000 for the harbour of St. John, he found that $271,000 were asked for works not entered upon, and for which no obligation rested with the present Government. Was he (Dr. Tupper) not right in saying this was an attempt to escape from the horns of the dilemma on which he (Mr. Cartwright) was impaled? Besides this $271,000 required for new works $380,000 more in addition would be necessary to complete them, so there was an expenditure of over half a million of dollars introduced into the budget by the economical Finance Minister who looked with dread and forbiddingly on the commercial prospects, and demanded three millions of additional taxation from the people. Yet he came there with a half million additional expenditure for a class of works that he and his colleagues had continuously denounced for years. They found that the hon. gentleman had increased otherwise connected with the Government in all to the extent of $15,000,000. They had also increased the public works chargeable to capital no less than another one and a half million. He did not intend to follow, line by line, the exhaustive speech of the Finance Minister. He had, however, to reiterate that he disingenuously attempted to escape from the dilemma in which he found himself. He maintained that it was not necessary to impose a single dollar of additional taxation on the people. With regard to the present financial scheme, he desired to make a suggestion, if it were not too late, and he was encouraged by the fact that the hon. gentleman had admitted, though not in his place, that he had miscalculated the true resources of the country. He (Dr. Tupper) was encouraged by this to venture another suggestion, and that was that, instead of imposing the three millions of new taxation, and instead of deranging the trade and business of the country, and instead of trying a new experiment, he would let well alone and rest upon the tariff which he (Dr. Tupper) had shown him he might rely upon to yield an additional one and a half million year after year. He considered it would be advisable to rest upon that, and, if the works were necessary, to charge them to capital account. These works were generally charged to capital account and not to income, and the late Government was only induced to charge them to the current account because they had more money than they knew what to do with; but when the Finance Minister came face to face with new taxation he was bound to charge every dollar to capital account, and thereby make the interest of the amount chargeable to the country. Only $1,000,000 additional were required to complete the whole of the works in question after the ensuing year, and if this amount was added to the debt, to which it was comparatively a very small addition, the necessity for additional taxation would be removed. He had endeavoured to show that the trade interests and the revenue of this country received no additional taxation. Look where they would, to the east, west, north and south—look in every direction they would, except into the inner consciousness of the Finance Minister himself, and they found everything in the most prosperous condition that any country was in on the face of the globe. He wished to call the attention of the hon. Finance Minister, who told them that he was going into the market of the financial world to borrow money, to the effect of the cause. He would have to borrow nearly fifteen millions this year, and he would ask him whether his position was going to be improved by the speech he delivered in this House, and whether, considering the existing commercial prosperity of the country and the state of the revenue, it was not criminal for a Finance Minister upon whose words depended the credit of the country to have put into the mouth of the Governor-General such an unfounded statement as to the commercial condition and revenue of the country, and then following it up by his financial statement. He had no hesitation in saying that any financier who placed confidence in his statements would draw back with alarm from Canada. He would draw the attention of the House to this fact, that the Finance Minister put deliberately on record that the Government of this country was committed to a policy which would pledge it to go to England to borrow thirty millions per annum for seven years. Was that the way to establish the credit of the country? The hon. gentleman, before he sat down, showed that no such moral obligation rested with the late Government or with the present. The result of the Speech from the Throne had been to reduce the value of Canadian bonds in England, and money could not be obtained now on the terms that otherwise could be. As the hon. gentleman looked at the trade and business of the country, he could find no excuse for the course he had pursued, except, having allowed the summit of his ambition to move him to use his position for the purpose of impressing upon the people in the future, that whatever he might have been in the past he was not a false prophet. When the hon. gentleman submitted his tariff to the House, on the spur of the moment he (Dr. Tupper) characterized it as a meddlesome and mischievous tariff. The hon. gentleman had told them that night that he thought the tariff must be pretty near right because everybody complained of it. If it was the hon. gentleman's ambition to submit a tariff that would not find a friend, he (Dr. Tupper) congratulated him on his success. There was not an independent man in the House who did not feel that a very heavy blow had been struck at the best interests of Canada by that tariff. He would not elaborate this argument, because they had most abundant evidence in support of it. He would now notice a few of the features of the proposed tariff, the hon. Finance Minister had said that it was neither a Free Trade nor a Protection Tariff. It was in fact a hybrid tariff, such as might have been expected from a Free Trade Premier and a Protectionist Finance Minister. The subject of tobacco he would not dwell upon, as it was an article which he detested in all its forms and which he believed was of a very injurious nature, but there was no human power that could be brought to bear that would prevent the great mass of the people from using it. The poorer they were the more tobacco they used, and on this account he was opposed to the increased taxation of this article. He did not argue that because this was a luxury, an injurious and unnecessary article, that the Finance Minister was warranted in levying a higher duty upon it. There was another view which could be taken of this matter. A man would have his tobacco even though he deprived his family of some of the necessaries of life. The subject of the taxation of spirits opened a wide field. The hon. gentleman had said he had reached a point where no more revenue could be obtained from spirits. He (Dr. Tupper) wished to draw attention to the fact whether he might not be successful in gaining largely increased duties upon spirits. This experiment had been tried everywhere where revenues had been raised, and with the same result. There was a point in reference to the revenue on spirits and liquors that filled the country with vice. When they reached that point they would demoralize the country and fill it with illicit distilleries and give a premium to smuggling. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there were facilities for the landing of small craft for hundreds of miles along the coast, where Custom Houses were few and far between; and the moment they gave a sufficient premium to induce men to take the trouble, that moment the law would be disregarded and smuggling increase. He desired to ask the Finance Minister whether it was not likely, in getting a revenue from increased duty on spirits, he would have to expend a large sum in protecting the long boundary line between Canada and the United States, when it was remembered that the excise on whiskey was 75 cents in gold per gallon here, and but 70 in greenbacks in the United States, and that our distillers depended largely upon American-grown corn for their supply? He (Dr. Tupper) would not be surprised if the increased taxation in this respect would fail to obtain the desired result. The hon. gentleman had introduced a measure for the prevention of the adulteration of liquors, and there never was a time when such a measure was of so much importance. The moment the price of spirits was raised, that moment they offered a premium to the invention of man to produce a something like the article, no matter how deleterious. Therefore it was necessary that the bill should be pushed through with all speed, for the effect of adulterated liquors upon the health of our people would be most injurious. The hon. gentleman, in introducing his Budget, claimed that he was going to be the poor man's friend, and that he was going to raise a revenue in a way that would not fall hard on him. He also stated that he was very anxious to protect the masses of the people, and to obtain his increased revenue by levying taxes upon the articles used by the rich. In this respect he seemed entirely to have failed, his tariff, as first introduced having borne with particular severity upon the masses of the people, while the taxes upon liquors, such as champagne, were decreased. It was true he had proposed to levy special taxation upon silks, satins, velvets, &c., but now those were swept away. The Finance Minister found he had not only to grapple with the criticisms of himself (Dr. Tupper) but he found that the great organs which supported the Government, the *Globe* of Toronto on the one hand, and the Montreal *Herald* on the other, had opened their columns to those who had given such a castigation to the Finance Minister as was never given to any Finance Minister before. Who could read the statements, pregnant with truth in every line, showing the utter inability of the Finance Minister to deal with the question he so rashly put his hand to, without feeling that the Finance Minister of the Parliament of Canada was utterly unequal to his position? The following appeared in the *Globe* on Monday, April 20:

"THE DUTY ON WINES.—Whether this duty may not affect consumption so as to defeat the Finance Minister's expectations of revenue is worth considering, but this I do not enter upon. What I hope may be brought under his notice and receive full consideration is the unfairness and inequality of its practical working, and the manner in which it acts against the poor and in favour of the rich. For example, suppose a poor man buys a wine which costs sixty cents per gallon in bond, he pays another sixty cents, and a further sum of sixty cents as duty, or one hundred per cent. Suppose again, a rich man buys a wine which costs $6 a gallon in bond, all he pays of duty is sixty cents per gallon, or ten per cent. Sickness is not confined to the rich, and the proposed duty of sixty cents will confine the remedy to those who are tolerably well off, and force the poor, if a stimulant be required, to confine themselves to spirits, on which the increase of duty is nominal, and in the use of which there is unquestionably danger. Surely, apart from considerations of trade or revenue, justice or injustice, this ought to engage the most earnest attention of all who love and labour for temperance. Surely there cannot be any question between a good and wholesome wine and ardent spirits, and yet on the latter, which do the harm, an increase is proposed on the duty only equal to 10 per cent. or less on their value. The expensive wants of luxury are lowered, while the cost of wines which may be required as articles of necessity is doubled."

The Montreal *Herald* of Monday, April 20, says:

"While a port wine, containing perhaps 45 per cent. of natural and added alcohol, and costing say £65 sterling per pipe in Oporto, equal to ten shillings sterling per colonial gallon, or $2.43, pays a duty of sixty shillings, or only about 25 per cent., a difference against the use of the light temperate wine of 78 per cent., thus directly encouraging the use of the highly brandied article. It also makes the poor man pay 78c more for his cheap and comparatively harmless wines than the rich man pays for his higher priced beverage. Under the late tariff of specific and *ad valorem* duties these cheap pure wines had thoroughly ousted and replaced the injurious manufactures of Hamburg formerly so much used in Canada. It will also, without doubt, increase the consumption of spirits, and the new tariff would therefore seem to be a very great and decided blow to the cause of temperance. He felt that the Finance Minister had exceeded his duty when he expended his time and expended the patience of his hearers in denouncing his predecessors, instead of explaining his tariff. To prove that the predecessors of the Finance Minister were worthy of all praise, he would go no further than the Finance Minister himself, for he had admitted that, after his vain and abortive attempts to fix up his tariff, he had come to the conclusion to get as near to the old tariff as possible. Having in vain tried his 'prentice hand, he was obliged to fall back upon the acts of his predecessors, of whom he became as close a copyist as possible. Dr. Tupper here quoted from the Finance Minister's speech, in which he said he had proposed a duty of 60 cents on wines in order to confine the poor to the use of spirits, which were cheaper. In disease it was necessary to have stimulants, but wines were not so fraught with danger as ardent spirits. He continued to speak of the singularity of this class of impost, saying that, before he sat down he knew the Finance Minister had had a preference for champagne; and what were the facts? On one single entry as much as $80 had been saved by the importer, who could well afford to send the Minister an occasional basket. He confessed that he could not envy the feelings of the Finance Minister when he found that the Chancellor of the English Exchequer had abolished the duty on sugar, which he himself had proposed to reimpose here. It seemed to him (Dr. Tupper) that it would be far better for the Finance Minister to return to the treasury the sum which it was proposed to expend for immigration purposes in order that the duties might be kept off tea and coffee, and reduced on sugar. It would be a waste of money to endeavour to induce the people of England to leave a country where the duty was swept away for one in which it was felt that the duty of fifty per cent. was not enough. He was glad that his hon. friend, on reconsideration, had taken the suggestions on this matter which he had ventured to give, but he had accompanied his determination by a confession that, though he had been compelled to abandon his project of increase on this article, he had not given up all ideas of getting it at some future day. He seemed, in effect, to say "I am temporarily compelled to abandon it, but, if you think my decision a finality, you are mistaken." It was most important for a country that its trade and industry should look upon its tariff as permanent, and not liable to change except in a case of absolute necessity. The Finance Minister had said the subject was surrounded with difficulty, and so he would find it indeed. He had already found it so, and had to withdraw his 'prentice hand, and fall back on those who had preceded him. No greater mistake could have been made by a Finance Minister, even if there had been no necessity for raising a dollar of extra revenue, than that committed by the present Minister, who had pictured our affairs as so gloomy and dark; but, now that we were going to the world as borrowers for funds to carry on our public works and to redeem our debts, it was of the most vital consequence that every means should be adopted to draw the surplus millions of Europe to our soil in order to enrich it. The Finance Minister had made a most fatal mistake when he had taken away from our Immigrant Agents the strongest and best arguments they could use to induce emigrants to leave their homes and come out here. The mere reduction of the duty on tea and coffee, and on other necessaries, would do more than any expenditure of money, accompanied with taxation, to induce people to come and settle amongst us; but, as he took it, the statement of the Finance Minister was only the entering wedge of an increase, step by step, in taxation. He would now draw attention to one matter of no little importance. He meant the tax on machinery. Never had there been an Act more calculated to stimulate manufactures amongst us than the remission of taxes on machinery used in manufactures, and there was no more retrograde movement than the abolition of that policy. In 1870-71 a little more than half a million worth of machines had been imported, the total being $524,118, but after the remission of the duty in two years the increase under this head had been $712,108. Although he disliked anything sectional, he must say that this was one of the important industries which had been injured by the tariff. He referred to the invidious tax on shipping, and he was glad that his hon. friend had been driven by public sentiment, and by those behind him, to recede somewhat from the disastrous step he had taken. He (Dr. Tupper) believed that, if the Finance Minister's ears were not altogether closed from suggestions coming from him, it might be worth his while to draw attention to the fact that the tax the Finance Minister was bringing upon them was only the first heel of the Finance Minister of Ontario pressing on the people of the Maritime Provinces. If the hon. gentlemen searched from end to end of the Parliamentary records of Canada, he would find no more sectional legislation than this. In 1858 Parliament in its wisdom, feeling that if any industry had a precarious existence and should be fostered it was that of ship building, acted upon this most wise principle. The policy was inaugurated that ship building should be made free of duty. The result was that the industry was stimulated, and now that industry was found to flourish in the remotest corners of the Maritime Provinces. Let the hon. Minister look at the neighbouring Republic, and he would find that the policy of that country had swept their flag off the seas, and had given to others the carrying trade of the world. The United States, driven by the logic of events, were now retracing their steps and sweeping off the duty from ship materials. Reports which had been made to Congress, indeed, had shown that an impetus had been given which it was not possible to suppose. A reciprocal treaty with the United States had been entered into a few years ago, by which the United States fishermen shared with us our fisheries. If the hon. gentleman wanted to strike at our fisheries there was no surer way of doing it than the one now inaugurated. He would tell the hon. Finance Minister that there was no more valuable class of the community than those who had qualified themselves to become the defenders of our wooden walls, and that man was heedless and reckless who struck them down and did all he could to hamper the hardy sons of toil, whose life was a perilous and precarious one. He who ventured by one fell swoop to cripple their industry showed that he had not fully comprehended the situation. Under the fostering care of our Canadian Parliament, shipping has been made one of the first planks in our system. It has been fostered, and under that fostering care hundreds of thousands of vessels have been built, and on the good faith of the Government 63,000 tons had been contracted for last year. At present it was estimated that there was shipping amounting to 1,000,000 tons at least on the stocks. How much would Ontario, with all her wealth, with all her millions in the treasury, contribute to the gross amount of this tax on shipping? (Voice, "No surplus of millions now!") Dr. Tupper continued—Well, if not a surplus now, it was even better, for it was invested in industries which were building up a prosperous nation. He continued to ask how much would Ontario contribute. She would only pay one dollar per 7,000 tons for sailing vessels alone out of the gross amount of 200,000 tons. But it was not on vessels alone that this tax fell. It fell upon every sailor. Formerly they used to get their outfit free. Now they had to enter in an unequal contest with the American fishermen on this very account. This, he contended, was an unjust attempt to draw from the Maritime Provinces an undue proportion of taxation. As to the question of tea, in the Maritime Provinces they consumed black tea almost exclusively. All felt that under the old tariff of fifteen cents per pound on green and black, and seven per cent. *ad valorem* on green and 3½ on black, the tariff had been fairly regulated. Black tea was twenty-five per cent. less expensive, and the old tariff gave this fair consideration. Now not only did they sweep away the old tariff, but made a larger impost on black than on green tea. The new tariff was four per cent. on green and three on black, and thus the position was changed from one-half to three-quarters on black as compared with green. The hon. gentleman had stated frankly that his tariff was neither Free Trade nor Protection. He (Dr. Tupper) had told him when he introduced it that it was mischievous and meddlesome; but what could be expected from a cross between a Free Trade Premier and a Protectionist Financial Minister. Assuredly nothing but a hybrid policy—no policy at all, except that of the unjust screwing of $3,000,000 out of the people. There was no necessity, he urged, for this taxation; but he had no hesitation in saying that, when the Government came down for money for public improvements and enterprises, people would gladly give away to them, and then it should be laid upon a basis that was different to this, and should be approached in a manner far different to that in which the Finance Minister approached the subject. He felt that a serious blow had been struck at the credit of the country, and believed that the question required an independent expression of opinion not only from himself, but from every other member of the House. The hon. member took his seat amid loud cheers.

Mr. Cartwright defended having announced in the Speech from the Throne that increased taxation would be necessary, and said it had been declared at the meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade that there would be a deficiency in the revenue. He contended he could not injure the credit of the country by fairly laying its condition before the moneyed men of England. Almost wholly ignoring Dr. Tupper's lengthy statement of his misrepresentations of the financial state of the country, he spoke for some time in defence of the new duties which the Government had decided upon levying. Abandoning his previous allegations as to a deficiency, he contented himself now with declaring that there would not be a surplus on the 1st July, and proceeded to give reasons why more revenue would be required next year, apparently forgetting that he was speaking of a year the expenditure of which are entirely within the control of his own Government.

Mr. Holton, who had a hundred times denounced the tariff to members of the House and others, here rose and characterized Dr. Tupper's speech as audacious, remarking, amid the laughter of the House, the circumstances under which that gentleman and his colleagues had been expelled from office debarred him from the right of criticising the speech of the Finance Minister. He approved of the changes which had been announced in the tariff that day, and said they would be acceptable to the country. He did not attempt to touch Dr. Tupper's argument; and, though the real sentiment of the House must unquestionably have been that which induced Mr. Mitchell to ask if the speech of the member for Chateauguay was really serious, in rudeness it was certainly quite equal to some previous utterances this session on the same side of the House.

The debate was continued by Mr. Plumb, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Young, Mr. Domville, Major Walker, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Paterson, and Mr. Palmer.

The House then went into Committee, and adjourned at 2.20 a.m.

FRIDAY, May 1.

THE SENATE.

After the reading of petitions, the proceedings were chiefly devoted to routine, when the House adjourned at 4.10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After routine,

Mr. Cartwright moved that the report of the Committee of Ways and Means be received—Carried.

On the motion for the second reading,

Mr. Mitchell said that, looking at the facts of the case, the power of the Government, etc., it would be only a waste of time to oppose these resolutions. He was glad that the resolutions had been modified, but regretted that they had not gone a little further. The results arrived at had been influenced in a great measure by the moral power of the little band on this side of the House. He entered his protest against the statement of the Minister of Finance that this increased taxation had been caused by the late Government. The arguments of the hon. member for Cumberland had in no way been answered. These were—first, that there was no necessity for additional taxation; second, that no extra taxation had been necessitated by the late Government, and third, that the tariff had not been imposed in the best way it could be. Upon these points he heartily concurred with the hon. member for Cumberland. He deprecated the duty on shipbuilding, and also that on tea. He then proceeded to contend that the Finance Minister had in this particular especially discriminated against the poor man, and by removing but half of the duty on black tea, as compared with green, had discriminated in favour of Western Canada as against the Maritime Provinces. Were the imports equally distributed when they were taken off silks and satins, and left on the articles of more common wear? He was glad that some little consideration had been shown to the shipbuilding trade, but he thought the same consideration should be shown to the canvas and cordage used by the poor fishermen. The course which had been pursued by this House in forcing a Government fresh from the elections to fall back upon the tariff of their predecessors, was a great testimony in favour of the preceding Administration. He felt bold to say that, had his colleagues remained in power, no additional duties would have been levied, as there was no necessity for them. He protested against these additional imposts, which would be laid on by the Government by the mere force of their support, as well as against the manner in which they had attempted to justify their conduct by laying the blame upon the Government which had preceded them.

Mr. Mackenzie (Montreal) was convinced that the tariff would meet with the approval of the country, and bear equally on all classes. In conclusion, he said that the country was well satisfied to trust its interest in the hands of the present Government.

The resolutions were then read and concurred in *seriatim*.

Upon section 6, in answer to Mr. Domville, Mr. Cartwright explained that there were two kinds of iron, one of which kinds had a 5 per cent tax, but that the old tariff had been pretty closely followed with regard to that article.

Mr. Palmer objected to the levying of a tax on shipbuilding, which he contended was perfectly unnecessary. He showed the injustice of the tariff as pressing upon the inhabitants of New Brunswick which he contended would check that industry, especially in the city of St. John, to such an extent as to draw $95,000 from the Province; and he concluded by saying that the trade, instead of being discouraged, should rather be encouraged.

Mr. Smith (Westmoreland) was in favour of the tax, and concluded his remarks by saying that he thought that the modification which he had made in his tariff would be received with approbation by the people of this country.

The debate was continued for some time, after which

Mr. Cartwright moved for leave to bring in a bill based on the resolutions which had just been adopted. Leave having been granted a bill was introduced and read a first time.

On the motion of Mr. Mackenzie, the House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. Scatcherd in the chair. The following items were passed:

Lighthouse service, $524,930.

Fisheries—$62,185. This item drew forth some sharp criticism from the member for Northumberland, who contended that the riparian rights of the Provinces were overlooked.

This item was eventually carried.

Under the head of Geological Surveys and Observatories, the following items were passed: Observatory, Quebec, $2,400; Toronto, $4,800; Kingston, $500; Montreal, $500; Halifax, (Revote) $1,500; New Brunswick, $850. Grant for meteorological observatories, including instruments and cost of telegraphing weather warnings, &c., $37,000. Total, $47,550.

Under the head of Marine Hospitals and sick and distressed seamen, the following items:—Marine and Immigrant Asylum, Quebec, $22,000; Montreal General Hospital, $3,000; other ports in Quebec, $2,000; ports in Ontario, $5,000; Kingston Hospital, $500; Halifax General Hospital, $4,000. Other ports in Nova Scotia, $10,000; Hospital at St. John, $5,000; other ports in New Brunswick, $6,000. Ports in British Columbia, $3,000; and ports in Prince Edward Island, $1,500. To provide for building hospital at Arichat, N. S., $1,000. Expenses of shipwrecked and disabled seamen:—Province of Quebec, $1,000; Nova Scotia, $3,500; New Brunswick, $2,000; British Columbia, $500; Prince Edward Island, $500. To reimburse Board of Trade, London, for expenses incurred in connection with ship-wrecked and distressed seamen of the Dominion $10,000. Total, $75,000.

Under the head of steamboat inspection was voted a sum of $14,200, and under that of Indians were passed the following items:—

For Indians—Quebec, $1,250. Purchasing blankets for aged and infirm Indians of Ontario and Quebec, $1,600. Indians, Nova Scotia, $4,500. Indians, New Brunswick, $4,500. Payment of annuities under treaty No. 1, $14,425. Payment of annuities under treaty No. 2, $4,355.

Agricultural implements and farming stock to be furnished under treaties one and two, $16,000. Share of payment of annuities under treaty No. 3, $19,360. Agricultural implements, under treaty No. 3, $10,000. Ammunition and twine, $1,500. Probable expense in connection with the Indians of the Saskatchewan, $6,000; salaries and expenses, $22,610. Probable expenses in connection with the Indians of British Columbia, $25,000. Probable expenses in connection with the Indians in Prince Edward Island, $2,000. Miscellaneous expenditure, $3,000. Total, $149,100.

Under the head of Boundary Surveys was voted a sum of $119,198.

Miscellaneous included the following items: *Canada Gazette*, $3,900; miscellaneous printing, $5,000; expenses connected with the noon gun at Ottawa, $400.

Unforeseen expenses, expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament during the first fifteen days of the next session, $50,000.

Commutation in lieu of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the army and navy, $10,000.

Salaries and expenses of the council for the North-west Territories, $5,000; miscellaneous expenses in the North-west, not otherwise provided for, $5,000. Total, $79,300.

Under the head of "Customs" were passed the following:—In the Province of Ontario, $209,628; Quebec, $190,216; New Brunswick, $88,046; Nova Scotia, $107,659; Manitoba and North-west Territories, $9,950; British Columbia, $21,940; Prince Edward Island, $22,500. Salaries and travelling expenses of inspectors of ports, $11,000. Contingencies of head office, covering printing, stationery, advertising, telegraphing, &c., for the several ports of entry, $15,000. To law appointments, prosecutions, &c., $10,000. Total, $685,939.

The House adjourned at 2:35 a.m.

MONDAY, May 4.

THE SENATE.

Various petitions and returns were presented, and the Law of Libel Bill was advanced a stage, and at 10 p.m. the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Holton moved that the House do resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a resolution in reference to a bill to amend the law relating to bills of exchange and promissory notes to the following effect—That no bill of exchange or promissory note shall be invalid either because it is not stamped or is insufficiently stamped, or that any formality as to date or erasure of the stamps affixed thereto has been omitted, or that a wrong date has been placed upon such stamps, but no recovery shall be had or any verdict or judgment be rendered in any court upon such bill or note unless, before such recovery, verdict, or judgment, stamps to the value of one quarter of one dollar upon every one hundred dollars payable in and by the said bill or note are affixed and cancelled upon such bill or note.

The resolution was passed.

After some further miscellaneous business,

Mr. Oliver resumed the debate on the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and, in approving of the plan proposed by the Committee, referred to the enormous number of petitions which had been received, which, he said, proved that the country were in earnest in their wish for a Maine Liquor Law.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Moss moved the second reading of the bill to make further provision for the management of Permanent Building Societies in the Dominion of Canada.

The bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Mr. Scatcherd moved the second reading of the bill to indemnify Mr. Stanislaus Francis Perry for having sat and voted as a member of the House of Commons under the circumstances therein mentioned.

After discussion, the bill was referred to a Committee of the whole House, and passed with amendments. The bill was then read a third time.

After recess,

The House went into Committee of Supply, and passed the following items under the head "Collection of revenues:"

Excise, $227,950; culling timber, $78,800; weights and measures, $50,000; inspection of staples, $3,000; Public Works, $2,867,845.

The item $2,055,000, Intercolonial Railway, showing an increase of $496,000,

Mr. Domville asked the meaning of this increase.

Mr. Mackenzie said it was for rolling stock and stores.

Government railways, Prince Edward Island, $202,500; telegraph lines, British Columbia, $27,000; post offices, $1,505,500; Dominion lands, $100,000.

On the item $650,000 for the Fort Garry and Pembina Railroad,

Mr. Mackenzie explained that this sum would be required for expenses of construction during the year, dependent upon the construction of the American line to the boundary line. The road referred to was graded, and part of it would be within thirteen miles of Pembina. Some fifty miles of it was not ironed. The Government had pretty correct information on this subject, and he believed the eastern side of Red River to be the best for the route, there being only three rivers to cross, few engineering difficulties were in the way, so far as the Government had information, which he believed was tolerably accurate. Further details would come down with the Government Pacific Railway policy.

The item passed.

On the item, Pacific Railway Survey, $500,000,

Mr. Mackenzie said the Government did not consider it necessary to proceed with the section of the road between Lakes Nipissing and Nipigeon. Mr. Murdoch had surveyed a line which would cross the Nipigeon River fifteen or sixteen miles from its mouth, a point to which vessels could, with some improvements in the channel, ascend. This would facilitate the construction of the section. With regard to the western section, the greatest difficulty would be in passing through the Cascade Mountains. Further surveys would be required before deciding on the western terminus, and the pass through the Rocky Mountains; so far the Yellow-head pass was the best survey. It was, however, determined to explore the Smoky-river pass, proceeding westward by Quesnelle to Bute Inlet. The most favourable pass yet discovered in the Cascade range was at Bute Inlet, where the grade was 115 feet to the mile for a continuous descent of fifteen miles. The surveying expenses of this section would be the heaviest. Half a million had already been expended in exploring the Pacific side, but no instrumental survey had yet been made. That would be done before commencing to build that part of the line. Much of the trouble, on the Intercolonial Railway was the result of commencing construction before making accurate surveys. All this would be avoided in the building of the Pacific Railway.

In reply to Mr. De Cosmos,

Mr. Mackenzie said it would be impossible to expend anything in British Columbia this year. One season would not be enough to complete the surveys. It would be madness to give out contracts until thorough surveys were made.

Mr. De Cosmos said British Columbia had been deceived in this matter. It felt strongly on this subject, and, though he could not exactly say what would be done, he believed that if justice were not accorded an extra session of the Legislature would be convened and an appeal made to the Imperial Government to insure justice to the Province.

Mr. Mackenzie said it would be impossible to commence work this year.

Capt. Roscoe asked if the east coast of Vancouver's Island would be surveyed this year.

Mr. Mackenzie said the appropriation was for the whole work of the survey.

The item passed.

On the item, $500,000 on the Baie Verte Canal,

Mr. Domville asked if the money was to be spent during the financial year 1875.

Mr. Mackenzie replied in effect that the Government were considering the question, and could not yet give any definite information, there being a dispute among engineers upon the subject. Until some scheme had been settled upon, the Government could not give any further information.

Mr. Domville wanted some definite answer.

Mr. Currier commended the Government for their caution in the matter, especially since they were not certain whether this was a work of necessity and whether it would pay.

Mr. Killam said this was a condition of union, and must be gone on with. If the Baie Verte Canal was not to be built, the Province should have much consideration for railways, especially for those leading to the eastward.

Mr. Holton said when the first scheme came up, it was estimated at the most at three millions, but the fact stared them in the face that it would cost from eight to twelve millions. Could any one show any return at all commensurate with its cost?

Mr. Palmer spoke of the productiveness of the section through which the Baie Verte canal passed.

Mr. Jones (Halifax) stated that the people of the Maritime Provinces naturally expected that that sum of money would be spent in the east on public works in some way in proportion to that being spent in the west or on the Pacific Railway. He affirmed that the improvement of the railways of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would be far more beneficial than this Baie Verte Canal.

Dr. Tupper had no hesitation in saying that, while the present Premier remained in power, not a dollar would be spent on this work. He denied that this was a local expenditure. It was a public proposition, and had received the unanimous sanction of the late Government. It was thus outside of any sectional question.

After some further discussion the item was adopted.

M. Fournier moved the House into Committee of the Whole on the bill to make better provision for the trial of controverted elections of members of the House of Commons, and respecting matters connected therewith. He explained that it was proposed to amend the bill by adding to the 4th sec. relating to corrupt practices the words, "and such corrupt practices as are recognized by the common law of Parliament." There were several other small and verbal amendments which would be explained in Committee. A very important change, however, was that by which the right of appeal from one Judge to three would be given in every Province, the same as proposed in the original bill for the Province of Quebec.

Some discussion ensued after which the House went into Committee on the bill, M. Geoffrion in the chair, and passed several clauses.

They then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The House adjourned at 12.20 a.m.

TUESDAY, May 5.

THE SENATE.

The proceedings were of a routine character, except that the Law of Libel Bill was reported without additional amendments.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After routine,

Mr. Cartwright moved concurrence in the report of the Committee of Supply. The following items were concurred in: Charges of management, $68,100; civil government, $739,815; administration of justice, $23,000; police, $62,895; penitentiaries, $341,155; legislation, $228,578; arts, agriculture and statistics, $93,980.

In reference to expenditure under the head of "immigration and quarantine,"

Mr. Mackenzie said, in answer to Mr. Holton, that Mr. Jenkins would have the general supervision of the emigration work in England. The provincial agents would have to report to him. With regard to their qualifications, it was not the intention of the Government to employ any one who was not thoroughly competent. It was also expected that the Dominion and Provincial officers would so work that the necessity for Dominion and Provincial officers in the same place would be obviated. An embassy had not been established in England. Mr. Jenkins had been instructed in obtaining premises, to look out for premises where rooms could be used by Canadians visiting London, in which books of reference, newspapers, etc., should be kept. It was also intended to furnish necessary information to Canadians in London.

Sir John Macdonald said he was very glad to hear that Mr. Jenkins had not been appointed to hold anything like the position of an ambassador. It would have been a very unfortunate thing, he thought, if such a step had been taken by the Government. The idea, however, had gained ground that he had been appointed as a *quasi* ambassador, or as nearly so as our connection with the Mother Country would enable the Government to appoint him. That hon. gentleman had, in his speech at Dundee, represented himself as the representative of Canada on all matters of importance at the Court of St. James. In the first place, he (Sir John) did not think any such person should be appointed, and he did not think any ambassador should be appointed who was a member of the English Parliament. The two positions were altogether inconsistent. Unfortunately the duty of the hon. gentleman to his constituents had induced him to make a personal attack on the Government of the day in England, and it was not proper that the representative of any foreign power should use language disrespectful of any Government of the day. The hon. gentleman, by putting himself in a false position, had utterly destroyed his opportunities of usefulness during the existence of the present Government. He hoped, however, no injury would result to the country from that gentleman holding his present position. There was a good deal to be said of Mr. Jenkins, whose connection with Canada was supposed to be a great thing, as he had taken a good position in English literature. He (Sir John) thought it natural that the Government should look with a kindly eye on Mr. Jenkins; but he (Sir John) hoped Mr. Jenkins would not be employed in any negotiations with the present Imperial Government in which the Government wished to succeed. He thought the appointment should be confined to emigration, and such matters for instance as looking after a dredging machine or the sending out of silver or gold from the mint. With political matters and other matters of high importance he thought Mr. Jenkins should have nothing to do. The present Colonial Minister would use all his influence to carry out the propositions of colonists, but if they had an agent to represent the Canadian Government, the Colonial Minister would be released from the responsibility. The Government was therefore putting an obstacle in the way of obtaining what they might want. Some of the Australian colonies had suffered in this way. Unless an enormous salary were given to their ambassador, and even then, he could not hold a proper position; and if such a salary were given to him, he would be an outsider in every way. He (Sir John) was glad that the duties of Mr. Jenkins were not of a general character; but confined to such matters as he might receive special instructions in respecting.

Mr. Mackenzie defended Mr. Jenkins, and had no reason to doubt that he would execute faithfully and diligently any mission entrusted to him as the agent of the Government, and believed the scheme would result advantageously to the country.

Mr. McKay Wright (Pontiac) indorsed Mr. Jenkins' fitness for his position, and Mr. Mitchell spoke at some length in his favour, closing his remarks, however, by saying that Mr. Jenkins must be warned against propounding his philosophical theories whilst acting as our representative, before consulting Canada.

The item then passed.

Immigration and quarantine, $357,610; prisons, $15,178.25; militia, $1,313,500.

Public works and buildings chargeable to capital, $11,606,625; ocean and river service, $273,863.

All the items under the head of lighthouses and coast service, amounting to $524,930, were concurred in; as also were the items under the following heads: Fisheries, $62,185; geological surveys and observatories, $47,550; marine hospitals and sick and distressed seamen, $75,000; steamboat inspection, $14,200; Indians, $149,100; Miscellaneous; $79,300.

The total amounts concurred in under the head of Collection of Revenues were: Customs, $685,939.75; Excise, $227,950; Culling Timber, $78,800; Weights and Measures, $50,000; Inspection of Staples, $3,000; Public Works, $2,867,845; Post Office, $1,505,500; Dominion Lands, $100,000; Minor Revenues, $10,000.

The following items were then concurred in: Fort Garry and Pembina Railway, $650,000; Pacific Railway survey, $500,000.

On the item of $500,000 for the Baie Verte Canal,

Mr. Mackay (Cape Breton) protested against the expenditure of any money on this immense undertaking.

Mr. Ross moved the House into Committee on the resolutions providing for the establishment of a Military College in one of the garrison towns of Canada. He said that it was intended that the course should extend over four years; that the school should be after the model of West Point, in the United States. The total number of cadets would be twenty-two for the first year, to be increased by the same number each year. The officials would be a commandant and two professors with the necessary assistants. Cadets would be admitted from between eighteen to twenty years. They would be taught cavalry, artillery, engineering and infantry movements. It had first been thought advisable to establish the school in the county of Ottawa, but this idea had been abandoned, and it was now determined to have it at one of the towns in which military buildings existed. The proposed cost, irrespective of salaries, would be about $8,000 per annum.

After debate,

The House went into Committee on the resolutions and adopted them without amendment, and a bill founded on the resolutions was introduced.

Mr. Cartwright moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions:

"1st. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to authorize the raising by way of loan for the purpose of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the improvement and enlargement of the Canadian canals, of a sum of money not exceeding eight million pounds sterling;

2nd. That it is expedient to provide that such portions of the said loan as shall not be raised upon the guarantee of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, as mentioned in the following resolution, may be raised in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct under the provisions of the Act 31 Victoria, chap. 5, intituled "An Act respecting the public debts and raising of loans authorised by Parliament, and that the principal and interest thereof shall be chargeable upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

3rd. That it is expedient to provide that of the said sum of eight million pounds, a sum not exceeding $3,600,000 may be raised with the guarantee of the Treasury under the Imperial Act known as "The Canada Public Works Loan Act, 1873," in such manner and form and on such conditions as they think fit, at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent. per annum, and subject to the following provision: The Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada shall be charged with the payment of the principal and interest of any loan guaranteed by the Treasury and under the Imperial Act immediately after the charge for the loan of the sum of three hundred thousand pounds sterling, payable to the Hudson's Bay Company, created by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 32-33 Vic., chap. 1. The Government of Canada shall pay a sinking fund at the rate of one per cent. per annum on the entire amount of the loan guaranteed by the Treasury as aforesaid, and the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada shall be charged with the payment of such sinking fund immediately after the principal and interest of such mentioned loan. The Consolidated Fund of Canada shall be charged with any sum issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom under "the Canada Public Works Loan Act, 1873," with interest thereon of five per cent per annum immediately after the said Sinking Fund. Due payment and application of the money raised by any loan guaranteed by the Treasury under the Act last mentioned shall be assumed and certified in such manner as the Treasury may from time to time direct. The annual sums for the Sinking Fund shall be remitted to the Treasury by half yearly payments in such manner as they from time to time direct, and for the investment and accumulation thereof under their direction, in the names of four trustees nominated from time to time, two by the Treasury and two by the Government of Canada. The said sinking fund may be invested only in such securities as the Government of Canada and the Treasury from time to time agree upon, and shall, whether invested or not, be applied from time to time as aforesaid, and the interest arising from such securities, including the interest accruing in respect of any part of any loan discharged by means of the said sinking fund and the resulting income thereof shall be invested and applied as part of such sinking fund.

That it is expedient to provide that, subject to the foregoing provisions as aforesaid, the moneys raised shall be applied and expended for the purpose mentioned in the preceding resolutions, only in such manner and in such proportions as the Parliament of Canada may have authorized, and that a detailed account of all moneys so expended shall be laid before the House of Commons of Canada during the first fifteen days of the then next session of the Canadian Parliament.

The resolutions having passed, a bill founded on them was introduced, and read a first time.

After some further business, the House adjourned at 1.30 a.m.

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER NOTES.

THE HORSE.

At a recent meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, Geo. Will Johnston, editor of Mr. Bergh's Society paper, *The Animal Kingdom*, delivered the following address on "The Horse." After briefly referring to the history of the animal, he said:—

"Balking is the most aggravating of all the ridiculous propensities to which the horse is subject. Horsemen very properly say that when a good animal balks it will require a vast amount of cautious management to correct the bad habit. But horses are taught to balk by stupid and cruel drivers, who really have less good sense than the animals they drive. In the treatment of balky horses one fact should never be lost sight of, namely, that they frequently resist because they fail to understand what is required of them; or it may occur from over-loading, sore shoulders, or being worked until exhausted—particularly is this the case with young animals. To attempt to force a horse to do that which he does not comprehend, or use the whip under such circumstances, only excites him to greater resistance. Prof. Jennings says: 'On the first attempt of your horse to balk, get out, pat, and reassure him by a kind word, carefully examine the harness, and then jump in as though you expected him to go. This will generally prove effectual.' Sentwright insists that if you have a balky horse it is your own fault, and not the horse's. If your team does not pull true, there is some cause for it, and if you remove the cause the effect will cease. Rarey is equally positive. He says: 'When your horse balks, or wants to start quickly, or looks around and does not want to go, there is something wrong, and he needs kind treatment immediately. One harsh word will increase his pulse ten beats a minute.' But it is perfectly plain, to the observing mind, that when the horse really contracts the habit of balking, the vice can only be corrected by kindness and gentle treatment. There is such a thing as educating the horse. This was S. Edward Todd's view. He says: 'The rule has been when a young horse was first harnessed, if he did not move in the right direction before he was taught where to go or what to do, was to whip him. If he acted awkwardly the lash was laid on. If he sprang at such unceremonious abuse the cruel driver repeated the chastisement. If the horse ran he was whipped. If he failed to start when commanded to move he was given him. If he stumbled on rough ground he was jerked nearly off his feet. If he slipped down for want of being properly shod he was vigorously given to understand that such a thing would not do in a horse. If he fell exhausted beneath a heavy load he was goaded with the lash. If he stopped too soon when commanded to whoa he was punished, and if he manifested any weariness at cruel treatment he received abuse without measure.' To a certain extent this kind of improper handling of the horse has been corrected. Let us reform it altogether! Much has been written of late upon what should be the proper diet of the horse. "On the diet of the horse perhaps the French, whose horses are remarkably well-conditioned and long-lived, are the best authorities. They hold that under all circumstances, in the giving of food, age and condition should be taken into consideration. Small fodder is better than hay for old horses, as it is more easily masticated and swallowed. When a horse is working hard his main feed should be oats. If he works but little, hay alone will answer. For a saddle or carriage horse, half a peck of food oats and thirteen pounds of hay is sufficient. The hay should be wet with salt water—a teaspoonful of salt to a bucket of water. Oats possess more nutritious matter for making flesh than any other kind of food, but a small quantity of mown grass should always be given in the spring to horses not kept in the pasture. A horse should have river water rather than well or spring water, as the latter is cold and hard, while the former is sweet and comparatively warm. One bucket, morning and night, or, what is better, a half-bucket, at four different times a day, is the proper quantity. If a horse refuses food after drinking, he should be allowed to rest, as the refusal is always evidence of exhaustion. If anybody were to ask what is the best gait for a horse, I should say a good walk. In many of the South-western States horses are trained for this purpose. You will frequently find, in Kentucky, horses that can walk five miles an hour with ease. For long and continuous travel a good walker will always distance a trotter. To a practical man stable hints are always valuable, and there are few who cannot be taught something in this direction. Let your stable be well drained and sufficiently lighted; for the vapors from a damp, putrid floor, and the sudden change from darkness to light, will almost certainly cause blindness. Let proper openings be made, just under the ceiling, to permit the hot foul air to escape, and free ventilation be allowed at the bottom of the walls to admit fresh air; for impure and confined air causes broken wind.

"The fresh air should enter through a number of small holes rather than through large ones, such as an open window, as there is less danger from drafts which cause chills and colds. The temperature of a stable should not be over 70 degrees in the summer nor under 45 degrees in winter. Extremes of heat or cold are equally bad. Use a hot, close, and foul stable if you wish to kill your horse. By such means glanders, inflammation, incurable cough, or disease of the lungs are sure to follow. Another important matter for consideration of the farmer is horse-shoeing. Although this subject has engaged the attention of mankind from the earliest ages, in consequence of its importance, it is wonderful how little we have yet realised in the way of securing a covering for the horse's hoof which shall answer the purpose required. Many scores of different shoes have been designed by persons ready to vouch for their excellency; but they have generally been false in theory. Of the many methods of horse-shoeing that, known as the Goodenough system, seems alone to be founded upon correct principles. The frog must be preserved, or eventually the foot will be ruined. The light of reason is beginning, in this respect, to slowly dawn upon the rising generation of blacksmiths, and let us hope, for the horse's sake, that that instrument of torture, the old bar shoe, may soon be brought to mind only with memories of the inquisition."

UNALTERABLE BEER.—A French chemist named Pasteur has invented a process for making beer that will not sour or spoil by keeping. It is well known that all the objectionable changes which beer undergoes are produced by the action of microscopic organisms, whose germs are carried in the air, contained in the materials used, or are found adhering to the utensils employed in the brewery. In order to make an unalterable beer, therefore, a must entirely free from objectionable germs is required, and it should be fermented by a yeast similarly pure. To this end the must, prepared by the ordinary methods, is first heated very hot, in order to destroy all germs contained in it, and then allowed to cool in a vat fitted with a perfectly tight cover, whose interior communicates with the outer air only through two vertical tubes, into one of which a current of carbolic-acid gas is allowed to enter, its excess being discharged by the other. A sufficient quantity of pure yeast, obtained by a process which cannot well be described in detail, is then added; alcoholic fermentation sets in, and in due time a beer is produced which is wholly free from minute organisms, and which can be kept for an indefinite time without the use of ice. Whatever changes do take place are positive improvements, and even high temperature will not affect it unfavorably. It is a little singular that a Frenchman, whose countrymen usually like beer about as well as they like Germany, should have perfected the national beverage of the conquerors of Alsace and Lorraine.

HOW TO SET THE HOUSE ON FIRE.—1. Rub your furniture with linseed-oil, and preserve carefully the old greasy rags used for this purpose, in a paper box in an out-of-the-way place. 2. If the fire in the stove does not burn well, pour benzine or kerosene on it from a well-filled can. 3. When you light your cigar or the gas, throw the burning match—no matter where, and don't look after it, even if it gets into the waste-paper basket. 4. Put a burning candle on the shelf of a closet, and forget all about it. 5. Always read in bed until you fall asleep, with a burning candle near you. 6. Especially for builders: Put the ends of the wooden beams into the flue walls; and if you build hot-air furnaces, be careful to use as much wood as possible in their construction. 7. Always buy the cheapest kerosene you can get.—*New York Leader.*

A FLORAL CHAMELEON.—The French Bishop of Canton has just sent to the Jardin d'Acclimatation, at Paris, a plant whose flower changes colour three times a day. It is spoken of as another wonderful evidence of Chinese art in leading Nature out of her customary paths. It appears, however, that it is, if not the same, at least not more remarkable than a natural floral freak found in Southern Australia. It is a beautiful flower, similar to our well-known morning glory, with five streaks of colour on its bell-shaped calyx. In the early morning the colour streaks are pale blue, toward noon they turn to a rich purple tint, which changes to a light pink during the afternoon. As the day declines the colour fades, disappearing entirely after sunset, when the flower closes and dies.

SALT.—M. Peligot sometime ago broached the subject that soda, or, in other words, salt, was unnecessary for vegetable nutrition. Much discussion succeeded this sweeping assertion, and the matter may now be thus summed up: Salt should never be applied other than in a pulverous state, and never employed on impervious, cold, and humid soils. The best manner to use it is to combine it with other manures, a dose of 200 weight to the acre being sufficient. When selected to destroy insects, it should be applied before sunrise. In the case of cereals, salt strengthens the stems and causes the ears to fill better, and favours the dissolution and assimilation of the phosphates and silicates. It acts vigorously on potatoes, and can be detected in their sabot to the extent of one-half per cent. Asparagus is a veritable glutton in the presence of salt. A dose of 300 weight per acre acts without fail on beet, injuring its value for sugar purposes, but enhancing it for the feeding of cattle. Colza has as marked a predilection for salt as asparagus, and in Holland, where the culture of peas is so extensive, salt is something like a necessity. Mixed with hay in the proportion of a quarter of a pound to 100 weight the fodder is rendered more appetising; but the best way to give it to animals is to allow them to enjoy it in the form of rock salt. It is calculated that a horse appropriates daily one-tenth of an ounce of salt, an ox one-half that quantity, and a sheep and pig one-half that required by an ox.

In a pamphlet of "Suggestions" Bryan Tyson mentions the following novel method of increasing the size of melons: "When as large as a cucumber, take a darning needle and pass a yarn thread (perhaps several threads twisted together will be best) through the stem of the melon, so that the end of the thread will come near the top of the stem. Now place the lower portion of the thread in a bottle and fill with water. The melon will soon drink up the water, when more should be added. It is said that they will thus soon consume a quart or more per day, and will eventually grow to an enormous size. They will not, however, possess the sweetness of those grown in the natural way." Mr. Tyson has never tested the plan, but his source of information is claimed to be worthy of respect, and he supplements the directions with the remark that "perhaps by sweetening the water and adding some spices any desired flavour could be imparted!"

J. M. Smith, Green Bay, Wis., speaks in *The Western Farmer* of the requisites for success in raising early radishes. A soil of heavy black loam will not answer, but if a sandy spot is selected, even if it is almost pure sand, you can secure desired results by applying a small quantity of well-rotted yard manure. If the seed is put in early the first crop may be injured by the white maggot; but sow a little bed say every ten days. Sow in rows about twelve inches apart, one seed to the inch. The maggots will disturb only the earliest of them, and very likely you will get a taste for your family even from the first planting. But after the growing weather fairly comes on, you need have no trouble as a general thing, to have a supply of nice fresh radishes during the season. He has had the most beautiful radishes upon his table in three weeks after the seed was sown. They are grown during the heat of summer, and in almost pure white sand. The French white tipped breakfast radish he finds about as quick a grower as any, and a beautiful dish upon the table. The objection to them is, that they are small and a bed of them will be past its best in a week after they are fit to use, but those in connection with the Covent Garden will give just about as good satisfaction to a family as if you should plant a few from the whole range of varieties named in the catalogues.

Prof. Wickson, agricultural editor of the Utica *Herald*, acknowledges the receipt from the Rev. Mr. Pettengill of Holland Patent, of apples preserved in plaster, and which he says retain a peculiarly fresh and natural flavour. They were put up last fall in barrels, a layer of plaster, then one of apples, and so on alternately. This method, among other advantages, insulates the fruit so that the decay of one cannot, should that occur, cannot be communicated to its neighbours.

The fasting capabilities of a plucky fowl were lately illustrated in the case of a black Spanish hen, which was inadvertently covered up with a load of hay. Thirty-four days afterward the hay was removed, and there was the missing bird. It seems probable, however, that she could not have endured much longer the absence of society and sustenance, for we read that "the poor thing was in a shockingly weak condition, and apparently almost lifeless, her comb being quite black." But food and water having been supplied she speedily showed animation, and now looks very little the worse from her protracted retirement from dough, drink and duty.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of Toronto Wholesale Markets.

WEDNESDAY, May 6.

PRODUCE.

The course of trade since our last has shown some improvement on that of the preceding week. The business cannot be said to have been active, but some enquiry has been heard, and some sales have been effected. Prices in all cases have been firm, and in some instances the advance has been established. Shipments have been comparatively small, the decrease in the stock of wheat during the week being only 40,000 bushels. Reports of the crops are unfavourable. The fall wheat is said to have been almost destroyed in many places, and a bad account is also given of the prospects of hay. Nor are reports from the States much better. These facts, however, cannot be said to have exercised any influence on the market. The improvement in it has been due chiefly to the low rates of freight now ruling, and reports of firm prices outside; the week, however, closes with a reaction, leaving prices in the States rather lower than at our last. New York stood on this day week at $1.53 to $1.55 for No. 2 Chicago, and to-day was quoted at $1.54 to $1.55. Chicago stood at $1.27½ for June, and to-day at $1.25½. Milwaukee was quoted at $1.29½ for June, and to-day at $1.28½. English markets have varied. Flour and red wheat are unchanged, but white wheat has advanced 2d, and club 3d, while red winter has declined 2d, corn 6d, and peas 1s 0d. The markets to-day were reported as being quiet for breadstuffs. Mail advices to the 18th ult. report the weather to have been somewhat boisterous at intervals, but on the whole fine; accounts of the growing crops continued satisfactory, but expectations of an early harvest had been considerably modified. Prospects of future supplies of both home-grown and foreign grain were good, but those coming forward at date of advices were barely adequate to requirements. The trade consequently showed increasing firmness as well as animation on the spot and for early arrivals, whilst the more distant shipments of grain attracted but little attention. Deliveries of English wheat from farmers had further fallen off, and were some thirty per cent. below the average of the past nine years. The deliveries in the four weeks ending on the 4th of April, were only 625,482 quarters, and imports in the same time were equal to 732,046 quarters, making a total supply of 1,357,478 quarters, against an average consumption of 1,692,000 quarters. We have here a deficit of about 335,000 quarters in four weeks, whilst in the preceding four weeks supply and consumption were about equal. Nor do matters seem to have improved very much. The farmers' deliveries of home-grown wheat in the 150 towns in England and Wales for the week ended April 11, 1874, were 34,041 qrs., at an average price of 60s. 6d. per qr., against 38,334 qrs. for the corresponding week in 1873, at an average price of 55s. d., and against an average of the corresponding weeks of the last ten years of 52,375 qrs., at an average price of 53s. 4d. per qr. The total supply for the same week amounted to about 304,000 quarters, leaving a deficit of 96,000 to 119,000 quarters; and telegraphic reports to the 29th ult. show the supply in the two succeeding weeks to have been almost equally below the consumption. This is the explanation of the firmness of English markets during the past month. How long it will continue is, however, problematical as there were in transit for the United Kingdom on the 18th of April, 1874, exclusive of steamer shipments from America and the Baltic, 1,136,557 qrs of wheat, of which about 704,000 qrs were expected to arrive between the 18th of April and the 18th of May; also, 306,291 barrels of flour, equal to 1,545,805 bushels of wheat, and 145,692 quarters of corn. Stocks on hand do not seem to be much below those of last year. There were held at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol and Gloucester on the 1st of April, 889,029 quarters of wheat, and 348,617 barrels, and 276,122 sacks of flour, against 924,081 quarters of wheat and 151,274 barrels, and 268,462 sacks of flour, on the corresponding date last year. Continental advices reported the markets firm, particularly those on the Baltic. In France the provincial markets were sparingly supplied with wheat, with a good consumptive demand. The weather had been favourable for the autumn sown crops. Millers had made large purchases of California and Chilian wheat. Prices had advanced in 41 markets and declined in 2, and were firm or unaltered in 51. Stocks in Paris were considerably in excess of those held at the corresponding date last year. Reports from Hungary state that in all parts of the country a favourable change in the condition of the crops had occurred, and copious rains had fallen. Markets, however, remained firm. Statistics of stocks showed a considerable reduction during the month of March. On this continent the quantity of grain coming forward is still on the increase. Receipts of wheat at lake ports for the week ended April 25, 1874, were 1,094,186 bushels, against 315,200 bushels the previous week, and 314,272 in the corresponding week last year; and the shipments from these were 2,357,308 bushels against 966,847 in the preceding week and 435,126 in the corresponding week last year. The receipts of wheat at seaboard ports in the same week were 254,851 bushels, against 303,741 in the preceding week, and 395,870 in the corresponding week last year. The New York market has been quiet. The export demand was moderate, while ocean freights did not favour liberal shipments, though rates were somewhat lower than in the preceding week. The Erie Canal was opened on Monday, which will release a million bushels of wheat, 700,000 of corn, and 30,000 of barley. Reports from the West state that the unusual backwardness of the season has delayed very much all kinds of spring work, and at date of the last full reports, prepared April 15, there had been practically no seeding at all in Minnesota, and but little ploughing in Wisconsin. About 40 per cent. of the estimated area has been sown in wheat, and but little more than a fourth of the oats. The average area sown in wheat in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin, was 37 per cent. of the estimated probable total; 62 per cent. of the oats, and 20 per cent. of the potatoes. Supplies for the summer months will, it is said, depend largely on the weather this month and the appearance of the growing crops. The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary, at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by lake, rail, and frozen in on the New York canals, April 25, 1874, and the comparative stocks at the other undermentioned periods, were as follows:

	1874. April 25.	1874. April 18.	1873. April 26.
Wheat, bu.	10,406,885	10,444,679	6,509,672
Corn, bu.	7,349,908	6,813,216	8,858,870
Oats, bu.	2,405,661	2,445,633	3,286,160
Barley, bu.	472,240	571,400	681,347
Rye, bu.	223,786	311,754	[illegible]
Total	20,857,880	20,685,981	19,075,019

The following statement shows the prices of the undermentioned goods in the English markets on each day of the past week:—

	April 30, 5 p.m.	May 1, 1.30 p.m.	May 2, 5 p.m.	May 4, 1.30 p.m.	May 5, 1.30 p.m.	May 5, 5 p.m.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
R. Wheat	12 5	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 6
Red Winter	12 9	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10
White	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10
Club	13 0	13 3	13 3	13 3	13 3	13 3
Corn	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Barley	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Oats	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4
Peas	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0
Pork	68 0	68 0	68 0	68 0	68 0	68 0
Lard	46 6	47 0	47 0	46 6	47 0	47 0
Beef	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	91 0	90 0
Bacon	44 0	44 0	43 0	42 0	43 0	42 0
Tallow	41 0	41 9	41 9	41 9	41 9	41 9
Cheese	75 0	75 0	75 0	75 0	75 0	75 0

FLOUR.—Stocks in store on the 4th inst., 30,204 barrels, against 16,365 on the corresponding date last year, 29,296 last week. The market has shown some improvement on the dulness of the preceding week; the total movement has not indeed been large, but it has been steady and at firm prices, closing at an advance of about [illegible] cents on last week's quotations. On Thursday a lot of 300 barrels of extra sold at $5.70 f.o.c., and 200 barrels of spring wheat extra at $5.20 here. On Saturday a round lot of spring wheat extra brought $5.30 f.o.b. cars, and 250 barrels of superfine at $5.10. On Monday superior extra sold at $6.10 on the track, and $5.75 would have been paid for extra. Yesterday the feeling was firm; a round lot of spring wheat extra brought equal to $5.25 here. The market to-day was less firm than on yesterday in consequence of unfavourable reports from Montreal, but still there were sales of 500 barrels of extra at $5.75 f.o.b. cars. Spring wheat extra is worth from $5.20 to $5.25, and superfine $5.10.

OATMEAL.—There has been nothing done in car-lots. Holders of them are all looking for a large advance, as high as $6 being asked by some. Small lots are firm at $6 50.

WHEAT.—Stocks on the 4th inst., 617,110 bushels, against 146,966 on the corresponding date last year, and 657,487 last week. Buyers and sellers have continued, to some extent, to hold off; but the tendency has been towards some movement, and the feeling has been much more firm than it was in the preceding week. There were five cars of No. 1 spring sold on Thursday at $1.25 f. o. b. at a point east, and other sales were made last week on p. t., but it is admitted that $1.25 f. o. b. was paid for lots of No. 1. Yesterday a lot of 5,000 bushels of No. 1 spring sold at the same price. Fall wheat has been quiet but decidedly firm; there was a lot of uninspected sold on Tuesday at $1.25 f. o. b., the quality being stated as good No. 2. The market to-day was rather unsettled, but no change can be said to have occurred. There were sales of car lots of No. 1 spring for $1.25 at Brampton, and $1.25 at Whitby, and a lot of 10,000 bushels of choice uninspected fall changed hands on p. t. No. 2 fall and No. 1 treadwell seem to be worth from $1.32 to $1.34 f.o.b. On the street receipts have been very small all week. Fall is worth $1.30 to $1.33; treadwell $1.28 to $1.30, and spring $1.22 to $1.23.

OATS.—Stocks in store on the 4th inst., 3,200 bushels against 16,547 on the corresponding date last year, and 618 last week. The demand has continued to be very active; all offering have been eagerly taken and prices have advanced five cents since our last. On Thursday a car sold at 51c on the track. On Friday a lot of 7,000 bushels to arrive brought 52c, and two cars sold at 53c and four at 54c to arrive on the track. On Saturday two cars sold at 53c, on the track. On Monday two cars brought 55c on the track, and To-day one sold at the same price. To-day the market closed firm; four cars changed hands at 55c on the track. On the street there has been none offered for a fortnight.

BARLEY.—Stocks in store on the 4th inst., [illegible] bushels, against 6,290 on the corresponding date last year, and [illegible] last week. The market has remained purely nominal all the week as there has been none to offer. The only transactions were the sale of a lot of 200 bushels of No. 1 inspected to-day at $1.40 on the track, and of a load on the street last week at $1.30.

PEAS.—Stocks in store on the 4th inst., 74,769 bush., against 65,705 on the corresponding date last year, and 68,135 last week. The market has been decidedly active at firm prices. On Thursday a lot of about 20,000 bushels of No. 1 changed hands at 74c f.o.b., and since then several other lots, both here and at outside points, have sold at the same price, but full particulars are withheld. There has been but little doing in car-lots, though there have been offered. Two cars of No. 2 brought 70c f.o.b. on Friday, and from 70 to 72c on the track would now be paid. Street prices 70 to 72c.

RYE.—Would bring 70c on the street, but there is none offering.

SEEDS.—There is nothing doing in round lots, which are neither offered nor wanted; but dealers are doing an active business in retailing. They are selling clover at $10 to $10.25; timothy at $6.75 to $7.25, and Hungarian and millet at $2 to $2.25.

HAY.—There were some old sold last week at $24 on the track, but this week none have been offered. Supplies are very much wanted as the scarcity of cattle is supplemented by a still greater scarcity on the market. There has been none at all in this week, and there were only six loads in the better part of last week. These sold at $28 to $31 and the same prices would readily be repeated.

STRAW.—Is equally scarce with hay and equally wanted. Four loads of sheaf have sold during the week at $18 to $20 and two of loose at $12 to $14. To-day as high as $21 would have been paid for oat or rye straw in sheaves.

POTATOES.—Are very scarce and wanted at advancing prices. A car-load sold in small lots at $1 10 per bag. On the street $1.15 to $1.25 is paid for the few offering.

APPLES.—There are none offering, but it is probable that $3.50 to $4 per barrel would be paid for really sound qualities.

BEEF.—There is very little offering; prices are unchanged, but firm at $7 to $7.50 per 100 lbs. for hind quarters, and $5 to 6c for fore.

MUTTON.—Any little that is offered, and all offering is a small quantity indeed, is eagerly snatched up at 10c per lb. by the carcass.

POULTRY.—There have been a few fowl offered, which sold readily at 75 to 80c per pair; and some turkeys at $1.50, but more would probably be paid for choice gobblers.

FLOUR, f.o.c.		
Superior Extra	$6 00	@ $6 10
New extra or old Fancy	5 70	5 75
Spring Wheat, extra	5 20	5 25
No. 1 Superfine	5 05	5 10
Oatmeal	6 00	6 10
Cornmeal, small lots	3 75	3 80
GRAIN, f.o.b.		
Fall Wheat, No. 1	1 33	1 35
" " No. 2	1 32	1 34
" " No. 3	1 30	1 31
Treadwell	1 32	1 34
Spring Wheat, No. 1	1 25	1 26
" " No. 2	1 22	1 24
Oats	0 55	0 55
Barley, No. 1	1 35	1 40
" No. 2	1 25	1 30
Peas	0 74	0 75
Corn	0 72	0 74

Prices at Farmer's Waggons.

[illegible]

FREIGHTS.

LAKE FREIGHTS.—Rates on grain have again declined. The schooners Benedict and Canadian have been chartered with wheat to Kingston at 3c gold; the Ocean Wave and Olivia with peas, and the Blanche with wheat to Oswego, 2c greenbacks. There is little doing in lumber, but rates stand at $1.25 greenbacks to Oswego. For coal $1.55 to $1.60 gold is paid from Cleveland, and 60c from Oswego.

THROUGH RATES TO ENGLAND.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company has this week advanced its rates 6d, and is now taking flour to Liverpool or Glasgow via Montreal at 5s 9d stg. per barrel; wheat at 12s 6d per quarter, bagging included; bacon or boxed meats at 60s per ton of 2,240 lbs.; butter, lard at 65s 6d, and cheese at 70s. The above rates apply to London also, via Temperley's line of steamers.

Rates via New York stand at $1.25 for flour to Glasgow, and $1.47 to London; and 76c per 100 lbs. for provisions to either port.

GRAND TRUNK R. R. RATES.—Summer rates came into force on the 27th of April, and now stand as follows:—To Halifax, flour 90c, grain 45c; to St. John, flour 85c, grain 43c. Steamers leave Portland for Halifax twice a week. Rates to railway stations are as follows:—To Kingston, 20c for flour and 10c for grain; to Prescott, 27½c for flour and 14c for grain; to Montreal, 30c for flour and 15c for grain; to Point Levis, 50c for flour and 25c for grain; to Portland, 75c for flour and 38c for grain; to Boston, via steamer from Portland, 80c for flour and 40c for grain.

Rates to Montreal from outside stations west of Toronto remain unchanged until Carleton is reached; from Carleton they are 35c for flour and 17½c for grain. From Brampton they are 40c for flour and 20c for grain. Thence they are unchanged until Peterborough is reached, whence they are 50c for flour and 25c for grain.

Rates to Montreal from outside stations east of Toronto are unchanged until Whitby is reached, whence they are 27½c for flour and 14c for grain. Thence they are unchanged to Brighton, whence they are 25c for flour and 13c for grain.

PROVISIONS.

TRADE.—Is quiet, but steady.

BUTTER.—Receipts of boxes have come forward freely, until now the supply exceeds the demand; and prices have come down with a crash. Lots sold yesterday at from 19c to 23c, but the former must have been for poor quality. To-day lots of good quality will not bring over 20c. There is nothing of consequence doing in tubs; a few of new store-packed sold at 24c, but whether this could be repeated is doubtful, as the late scarcity which made people ready to buy anything at any price is ended. On the street there has been a fair supply at farmers' waggons. Prices have declined to 24c to 26c for pound rolls, and 20c to 22c for large. Of tubs there are none.

CHEESE.—Receipts of new crop are now coming forward, but of course are not very choice quality. Still they are selling readily at 14c to 15c in small lots. There is nothing doing in round lots; but they can be had for 13½c to 13c at the factories.

EGGS.—The supply has largely increased, and is now in excess of the wants of the market. Prices have declined considerably; lots are not worth over 11c to 12c to-day, and it is right work to get the latter figure. On the street new laid sell at 13c to 14c.

PORK.—The market is firm, with an upward tendency. One lot of about a car sold at $18.50, and a considerable next month at a point east at the same price. Some dealers are holding small lots at $19, but it seems to have been paid for only a few barrels.

BACON.—The tendency of prices seems to be upward. No movement has been reported in round lots, but small lots are fairly active. A lot of 5 tons sold at 9½c, but, for lots of a ton and under, 9c is the ruling price. A lot of 50 rolls sold at 11½c; bellies have sold at 10½c for green and 11c for smoked. Long clear is unchanged at quotations.

HAMS.—The demand is very active, and prices are decidedly firm. Smoked have been selling, in lots of not less than 100, at 13½ and 13c for small lots. One lot of 250 canvassed brought 13½c, which may now be taken as the value of lots not less than 100. Canvassed have been sold at 13½c; small lots of canvassed usually sell at 15c.

LARD.—The market is very firm, at there is not very much on hand. One lot of 50 tinnets sold on p.t., and some small lots are worth 11½c and small 11½ to 11½c.

HOGS.—There are very few offering, and these few are selling at from $8 to $8.50.

SALT.—Prices of Liverpool have declined from ten to twenty cents, but there is scarcely any movement in it. Goderich is unchanged at $1.30.

DRIED APPLES.—Stocks are very light; the demand active, and prices firm at 10½c.

[illegible]

Hams, smoked	0 11½	0 12
" sugar cured and canvassed	0 13½	0 15
" in pickle	0 10	0 10½
Lard, in tinnets	0 11	0 11½
" tierces	0 10	0 11
Eggs, fresh	0 11	0 12
" limed	0 00	none.
Dressed hogs	8 00	8 50
Live hogs		none.
Hops, 1873	0 20	0 25
" second-class, 1873	0 10	0 15
Dried apples	0 10½	0 00
SALT—		
Liverpool coarse	1 40	1 50
" fine	1 50	1 60
Goderich, per brl.	1 40	1 50
" by car lot	1 30	0 00
" coarse, per bag	1 15	1 25
Cagliari salt, per ton	20 00	0 00

CATTLE.

TRADE.—Has been quiet all week.

BEEVES.—Receipts have been very small and much below the wants of buyers. The demand has been active and prices very firm, with an upward tendency. First-class have been peculiarly scarce; they are much wanted, and small lots, the only lots offering, have sold readily at $5 to $5.25. It is possible that more might be had, but we have not heard of it being paid. Second-class are in better supply than any other grade, but even of these there is not enough. Prices are firm at $4.25 to $4.50. Third-class have been scarce and firm, all offering being taken at $3 75 to $4. There have been sales of a lot of six head of mixed, averaging 900 lbs., at $40; a car of mixed, averaging 1,000 lbs., at $43; a lot of six mixed, averaging 1,100 lbs., at $50; a lot of eight steers, averaging 1,200 lbs., at $5.25 per 100 lbs.; a lot of eight mixed, averaging 1,100 lbs., at $49; a lot of nine steers and heifers, averaging 1,000 lbs., at $5.12 per 100 lbs.; a lot of seven mixed, averaging 1,100 lbs., at $5.25 per 100 lbs.; a lot of fifteen steers, averaging 1,175 lbs., at $5 25 per 100 lbs.; and four cars of still-fed at $5.25 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—There are none at all, or at all events, only a few stray ones offering. All that can be got hold of are eagerly snatched up at firm prices. First-class will sell readily at $9 to $10; second-class at $6 to $8, and third-class at $5. There was one lot of 25 head sold at $8.50.

LAMBS.—The supply has been small and insufficient. All offering find ready buyers. First-class are the sort most wanted; they sell readily at $4, and for very choice it is possible that a little more might be paid. Second-class are worth $2.50 to $3, and third-class are not wanted at any price.

CALVES.—The inquiry continues to be active. There are no more to be had than are wanted, and perhaps not so many as would find buyers. Prices remain firm, but do not show any advance on last week's figures. First-class are in good demand; they generally sell at from $9 to $10 for such as dress not less than 120 lbs., though for very choice it is possible that something more might be had. Second-class, dressing not less than 80 lbs., sell about $6 to $7.50, and third-class at $3 to $4. There was a lot of thirteen head, dressing about 80 lbs., sold at 4½c per lb. live weight.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

TRADE.—Remains generally unchanged.

HIDES.—Receipts of green are very small, and are not much sought after. Prices are unchanged. Cured have been fairly active. Car-lots of No. 1 inspected have sold at $8 and 8½c; a car of No. 2 steers at 7c, a car of bulls at 6c.

CALFSKINS.—Green are abundant and unaltered at 11c, but no enquiry is heard for cured.

SHEEPSKINS.—Very few are offered; prices are steady at $2 to $2.25 for choice green.

LAMBSKINS.—The few offering sell at 12c to 15c.

WOOL.—There is not much doing; about 4,000 lbs. of super. sold in different lots at from 33c to 34½c; the latter being for choice; for combing 32c was bid.

Green, No. 1, inspected	$0 07½	@ 0 08
" No. 2, inspected	0 06½	0 00
Farmers', uninspected	0 06½	0 06½
Calfskins green	0 11	0 12
" dry	0 16	0 18
Sheepskins	1 25	2 25
Lambskins	0 12½	0 15
Wool, fleece	0 31	0 32
Wool, pulled, super	0 31	0 34
" Pickings	0 25	0 30
Tallow	0 06½	0 07
" rendered	0 04	0 00

LEATHER.

Trade is much about the same as heretofore and we have nothing new to notice in the state of the market. Prices remain unaltered in all lines and are fully sustained. In foreign stocks there is no change and native ones are dull, good upper leather being an exception. Cod oil is very firm and stiffer prices are anticipated. Remittances are very trifling and matter appear dull through the country.

Spanish Sole No. 1, all weights	$0 27	0 29
Spanish No. 2	0 24	0 25
Slaughter Sole, heavy	0 27	0 29
" light	0 26	0 28
Buffalo Sole	0 24	0 26
Harness Leather	0 30	0 34
Upper, heavy	0 38	0 40
" light	0 40	0 45
Kip Skins, Patna	0 60	0 70
" French	0 90	1 15
" English	0 90	1 00
Chicago Slaughter Kip	0 60	0 80
Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs per doz)	0 75	0 90
" light	0 60	0 75
French Calf	1 25	1 50
Cod Oil	0 60	0 65
Buff	0 17	0 19
Pebble	0 17	0 19

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The general situation remains unchanged. Trade continues to be very active. Large orders are being received from travellers, and an active sorting-up business is done every day. The factories are kept hard at work. There has been no further change in prices, but the late advance is steadily maintained.

[illegible]

COAL AND WOOD.

Prices of coal have declined $1 per ton since our last. There is not very much movement in the market at present.

[illegible]

PETROLEUM.

Trade is now quiet and prices are unaltered at last week's quotations.

[illegible]

HARDWARE.

TRADE.—Has been rather quiet since our last, which is due chiefly to the fact that spring purchases have been almost completed. Prices are generally unchanged, the only alteration being an advance in coil chain of three to four cents on tin, and a fall of $1 to $3 on American pig iron. Stocks of almost all English goods are now very light, but invoices of spring shipments are expected next week. Cut nails are now selling freely, and the late reduction by Canadian manufacturers has stopped importation from across the lake.

The *Economist*, of the 18th ult., reports the London markets, and reviews the general situation in England, as follows:—

METALS.—English tin has been raised in price, viz., £95 to £97, and imported descriptions much dearer. Straits £95 to £94; Australian, £90 to £91. Transactions are by no means large at the advance. Silesian spelter has been sold at £21 10s, but the market is now quiet. Of 180 tons sheet zinc rolled at the London mills fully three-fourths sold at £25 10s to £26 15s. Lead inactive, and English quoted a little lower than last week. Copper has been sold at easier rates, and the market is still quiet. Walaroo, £88; Burra, £83 10s to £84; Chili, £74 to £76. The iron market still shows a downward tendency for English makes. Scotch pig iron is depressed with the shipments very much by contrast with last year's. Latest sales at 77s 6d to 78s 6d per ton.

"The employers' propositions for a reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of iron-workers, made at York last week, have been accepted by the men both in the North of England and South Staffordshire, and though a further decline is looked for before the trade regains solid activity, the settlement removes one great obstacle in the way of an improvement. Another impediment, which is more serious and unyielding, is the continued strike of some 17,000 colliers in South Staffordshire, which shows a few signs of terminating by concessions on either side. The result is that pig iron furnaces are gradually blown out, and iron manufacture generally is coming to a standstill in that district. A firmer market was reported at Middlesboro', but no orders of any importance are placed, and there is no key to the state of demand, but the tendency appears to be towards lower prices both for iron and coal, and iron manufacturers continue to declare that nothing short of a substantial reduction in expenses can enable them to meet the market. Some failures, not unexpected nor alarming in nature, have added to the depression. The Somersetshire colliers have returned to work at a reduction of wages, and there is general peace, except in South Staffordshire, between colliers and masters, which is likely to last until a fresh diminution takes place. A threatened strike of coal and ironstone miners in Shropshire has been averted, the men giving way."

[illegible]

Canadian Securities.

Weekly Stock and Bond Report.

Reported by Campbell & Cassels, Bankers and Brokers, 50 and 52 King Street East.

TORONTO, May 5, 1874.

The week has been characterized by continued inactivity in both Stocks and Bonds, transactions being limited and, with one or two exceptions, no advance in rates.

The Bank of Montreal has announced a dividend of 6 p. c., and 2 p. c. bonuses for the half-year. In the Bank of Toronto a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year.

Money continues abundant at 7 per cent. on commercial paper and stock loans.

BANK OF MONTREAL—Opened with sales at 196¾, from which it declined to 195¾, advancing again to the opening rate, but is again weaker, closing at 195½ to 195¾. The transactions have been more numerous than for some weeks past.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA—Is in demand at 148.

BANK OF ONTARIO—Sales at 109½, 109¾ and 110, closing at 110 to 111.

BANK OF TORONTO—Buyers offer 202, holders ask 204. No sales.

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK—Sales at 101½ and 101¾; holders now ask 102, and 101½ is offered.

BANK OF COMMERCE—Sales early in the week at 126, and 125¾; has since advanced, and sales have been made at 126½ to 126¾, closing at 126½ to 127½.

MERCHANTS' BANK—Sales at 114½, which is now offered; holders are firm at 114¾.

DOMINION BANK—None offering. There are buyers at 108½.

BANK OF HAMILTON—In demand at 96. No sellers under 98½.

CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY—No stock on market; 108 is offered.

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY.—No stock offering; 158 would be paid.

FREEHOLD—None offering; 131 would be paid.

WESTERN—Is wanted at 121; no stock offering.

UNION—Buyers at 111; sellers 113.

PROVINCIAL—No stock offering; buyers offer 98.

BUILDING AND LOAN—Small sales at 109½ to 110; is now quoted 109½ to 109¾.

IMPERIAL—Nothing doing; 105 is offered.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'—Buyers at 99½; sellers at 101½.

BRITISH AMERICA INSURANCE COMPANY—Sales at 91.

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.—Buyers at 135; sellers 140.

ISOLATED RISK—Buyers at 115; sellers at 122.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO.—

TORONTO GAS CO.—Buyers at 126½. No stock to be had.

DOMINION TELEGRAPH—Sales at 101, which is still offered; holders asking 103.

DOMINION STOCK—Nothing doing.

DEBENTURES—Sales of Government 5's at 98. County—None offering. Townships—Sales at 94½; none now offering under 95. City of Toronto—Offered at 95. Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway 8 per cent are quoted 92½. Toronto and Nipissing Railway 8 per cent., no sellers under par, and 98 is offered.

EXCHANGE—Bank 60 days' sight, 10½; short sight, 10¾. Drafts on New York, 3½. Gold, 112¼.

Bills, Coupons, &c., collected, and prompt returns made at the most favourable rates of the day. American Currency and Drafts bought and sold on best rates.

Interest allowed on current accounts.

Parties in Great Britain desirous of investing in Canadian Securities may deposit the money in the London and County Bank, Lombard street, London, and the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh and Glasgow, for our account.

CAMPBELL & CASSELS.

BIRTHS.

MCBRIDE—On the 29th instant, at 105 Bond street, the wife of R. H. McBride, of a daughter.

WALKER—At North Chatham, on Saturday, the 25th April, the wife of John Walker of a son.

KARCH—In Kingston, April 26th, the wife of Mr. J. A. Karch of a daughter.

KNOX—At Caledonia, on the 27th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Knox, contractor and builder, of a son.

URQUHART—At Ottawa, April 29th, the wife of Mr. C. H. Urquhart, of a son.

SMITH—In Hamilton, on the 26th ult., the wife of Mr. D. A. Smith, West Avenue, of a daughter.

HENDERSON—In Kingston, on April 23th, the wife of Mr. H. Henderson, of a daughter.

BERWICK—On the Fergus and Garafraxa road, near Douglas, on the 24th of April, the wife of Mr. Richard Berwick, of a daughter.

SALTER—On April 29th, at St. Jude's Parsonage, Brantford, the wife of the Rev. Canon Salter, of a daughter.

IRVING—In Drumbo, on Wednesday, 29th April, the wife of Mr. P. Irving, of a son.

FRASER—In Windsor, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr. D. Fraser, of a son.

KEE—In Guelph Township, on the 30th April, the wife of Mr. James H. Kee, of a daughter.

SUTTON—At St. Catharines, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr. John A. Sutton, of a son.

SAMUELS—At Montreal, on the 3rd inst., at No. 31 German street, Mrs. Harris Samuels, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KELLY—SYMONS—On the 27th April, at the Bishop's Palace, Montreal, by the Rev. Mr. Dufresne, John P. Kelly, Esq., of Montreal, Advocate, to Miss Annie Ashe Symons, of Stratton, Cornwall, England.

WYCOFF—ALLEN—At the residence of the bride's mother, on 15th instant, by the Rev. John McCrobie, Petrolia, Mr. J. S. Wycoff, of Woodhouse, to Maggie, third daughter of the late Mr. David Allen, Walpole.

HARPER—EDWARDS—At the residence of the bride's father, No. 12 Pembroke street north, Toronto, on the 29th inst., by the Rev. John Potts, George R. Harper, Esq., of the firm of Harper & Son, Architects, to Emily J., only daughter of Wm. Edwards, Esq., Secretary Ontario Department of Public Works.

WETMORE—SULLIVAN—At St. John, on Saturday morning, 25th ult., by the Rev. S. G. Dodd, A. B. Wetmore, to Miss Annie E. Sullivan, all of St. John, N. B.

[illegible]

DEATHS.

BAIRLEY—At 30 Renfrew street, on the 28th inst., Mr. James Bairley, letter carrier, in the 34th year of his age.

KEELLER—In Kingston, on April 26th, Bridget, daughter of Mr. Morris Keeller, aged 16 years.

CORMACK—In Hamilton, on Tuesday, 28th April, at 2.45 a.m., James Cormack, aged 21 years, a native of the Orkney Islands.

DINEEN—At 105 Yonge street, on the 28th inst., Nellie, youngest daughter of Jerry Dineen, aged 2 years.

[illegible]

ALDEN—At Dominion Hall, Cornwall, on the 2nd instant, Mr. Luke Alden, of the Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Company, aged 46 years.

EMSLIE—In Lower Nichol, on the 3rd inst., Rebecca Benson, wife of Mr. John Emslie, aged 70 years and 6 months.

PARTINGTON—At Point St Charles, on the 4th inst., Samuel Alexander, beloved son of John Partington, aged 3 years and 9 months.

HENDERSON—At No. 67 Walton street, on his twelfth birthday, April 29th, Cecil, eldest and beloved child of Mr. Thomas K. Henderson, of Simcoe street, sincerely regretted.

WILKINSON—At her residence, in Cambray, on Friday, 24th April, Sarah, the beloved wife of Joseph Wilkinson, Esq., and daughter of Arthur Jarvis, Esq., Hyde Park Farm, near Cambray, at the age of 57 years, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation.

ANDERSON—In Esquesing, on Tuesday, April 28th, William Anderson, aged 75 years.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

DR. J. BELL SIMPSON'S Specific and Tonic Pills, for the cure of nervous debility—from whatever cause arising—are for sale by druggists, or will be sent by mail on receipt of $1.60 by addressing Dr. J. BELL SIMPSON & CO., Drawer 91, Hamilton. Circulars and advice free. 108-13

MARKHAM BELL FOUNDRY.—Established 1866.—Bells for Farm, School, Town, and Church purposes, wholesale and retail. Steel springs, in the larger sized Bells. All Bells warranted for two years. J. JONES & Co., Markham, Ont.

TO HORSE BREEDERS.

The thoroughbred horse VESPUCIUS, by Planet out of Columbia by imp. Glencoe, will make the coming season at the residence of Mr. Eugene Wells, Weston Road, near Toronto. He won the Annual Sweepstakes at Jerome Park, New York, and many other races both in Canada and the United States. Terms, $20 to insure.

ALSO at the same place the magnificent Clyde stallion YOUNG NORVAL, (bred by the late John Shedden), 17 hands high, active, sound, and weighing nearly 2,000 lbs. Terms, $12 to insure. Good pasture for mares.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE

(Prepared with Howard's Quinine.) Highly recommended by many eminent Physicians, to be the best and cheapest Tonic yet introduced to the public, and has proved an invaluable and agreeable Stomachic to all suffering from General Debility, Indigestion, and Loss of Appetite. In large Bottles, at One and Two Shillings each. Prepared by Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England.