BUSINESS NOTICE.

We wish to secure good CLUB AGENTS at had dist friends be kind enough to send in to us the names and addresses of any they think would be suited for this workby so doing they will aid greatly. When in Toronto we would be pleased to see you at our office, and receive any suggestions or information you may

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1878.

THE MAIN QUESTIONS AT ISSUE

SINCE Mr. MACKENZIE took office in November 1873 the volume of trade has receded from \$218,000,000 to \$168,000. 000. The national debt has risen from \$99,000,000 to \$133,000,000. In the six years of the MacDonald Government the debt increased \$24,090,000; since 1874 it has increased \$33,000,000. The annual surpluses which from 1867 to 1873 have given place to huge deficits, though three millions of extra taxes have been imposed on the people. The failures between the 1st January, 1874, and the 31st December last was 6,500, and the liabilities \$88,-900,000. In the United States in 1877 one business man in sixty-three failed in Canada one in twenty-nine. The annual expenditure since 1874 has exceeded the highest year's expenditure during the MACDONALD regime by \$5,-000,000. The cost of the public service, in which Reformers promised to exercise close economy, has increased enor-

mously, as witness the figures : Civil Government.\$ 750,000 \$ 812,000 Customs salaries.. 568,000 Excise salaries... 172,000 Post Office man-1.067.000 agement. Administration of 399,000 Justice . Canal salaries. 173,000

Immigration . 287,000 354,000 \$3,416,000 \$4,578,000 Immigration has practically ceased, though \$300,000 a year is spent on the work; but the emigration of our people the United States has not brisker since the close of the war. Business of all kinds is practically at a standstill, and the commercial outlook is yet dark and depressing. The country has no confidence in the Finance Minister. and native enterprise is dead. No class of the community is prosperous; there is none but deplores its accumulating misfortunes and bewails national time in our history, honest men willing to work are unable to find work to do; and hunger and want have be-

come factors in society. The broad questions soon to be submitted to the people are-Is this state entrust the destinies of Canada to men whose incompetence they themselves admit, and whose corruption and extravagance are matters of public record ?

CALFE of 1878. There is in the Lieuten-Russia of the freedom of the Danube ant-Governor of Quebec the same navigation. A glance at any good map self-esteem, the same contempt for con- will show that the main object of these stitutional forms, the same love of stipulations was to secure to Russia the literary display, the same skill in making the worse appear the better, which characterised the most arbitrary Governor of the Sea of Marmora and of the Gulf General we have ever had in Canada, of Zeros to the west of the Dardanelles. No one can read the document we pub- The line along the Black Sea coast from lish in another column without going back in our history more than thirty years, but Varna was left to the and recalling the manner in which Lord Turks. METCALFE described himself as engaged from Cape Enimeh, underwhich Missivira in a contest with the civium ardor prava lies, down to Darkol, forming the right jubentium—the passion of citizens com- flank of the Turkish defensive position manding wrongful acts—the citizens thus in the lines of Tchataldja, fell to the misbehaving being Baldwin, Hincks, Russians. Corresponding to this in the and Sullivan, and their friends. The Sea of Marmora was the occupation of Governor-General's famous response to Buyuk Tchekmedje, the left flank seathe address from the Municipal Council | ward of the lines of Tchataldja, whence of the Gore District was in precisely the same tone of self-righteous glorification as the communication of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec to the Governor- English miles from the narrowest point General. But the parallel is still closer. of the peninsula above Gallipoli. Briefly One of the darkest traits in the conduct the effect of the possession of these of Lord Metcalfe as Governor was the localities, and of the occupation of the secret hostility to his Ministers be- Ægean coast from Arsha, on the Gulf of arisen. From the document before us lipoli down to Makri, insured the Rusit is abundantly clear that M. St. Just sians a naval and military position, rewas from the first secretly hostile to his specting the straits themselves, within Government and determined to take the easy march on both sides. Having pos-

Lieutenant-Governor remonstrated with Turks had chosen as the best, and M. De Doucherville, for what, does the reader think? Because his name had appeared to a proclamation convoking the Legislature, and also to one fixing a day of thanksgiving. Here was son to the Crown with a vengeance! M. St. Just felt that the prerogative was in danger! Why, everybody knows coup de main in a few hours. These these were matters of the merest form, points seized, the Russian troops could reserve, which he said he had got from Raw wools are to pay 35 per cent. for which the Government is wholly reeen affixed by the Lieut. Governor, as a slightly defended on the land side. matter of course, and the reason why the offended dignitary was not communicated with is doubtless to be found to the found the first three fields and the feason why the offended dignitary was not communicated with is doubtless to be found to form the field of the field field from the field field from the field field from the field field from the field fro in the fact that the Lieut.-Governor events which, it may be remembered, his map proved to be an exact copy of a Ready-made clothing is done justice to chose to live at a distance from the seat caused the immediate despatch of Adof Government. The moment the remonstrance was made the Prime Minconfidence of the country. What has a Lieutenant-Governor to do with expenditure under such circumstances? The granting of money is wholly in the hands of the people's representatives as is shown by all speeches from the throne—and it is a piece of unconstitutional impertinence for any Lieutenant-Governor to interfere with long established vights often.

Mowar persisting in making such grants, had dismissed the Mowar Administraevery Post Office in Canada. Will our tion. What jerks and notes of exclamation there would be in the columns of our Grit contemporary in this city! M. St. Just complains of the account given by Ministers of conversations with him, and impugns their accuracy, but he himself gives accounts of conversations and sees no impropriety in this proceedone of the most irritating features in the

METCALFE-BALDWIN controversy. His inconsistency in complaining of his Ministers on one head appears n his own showing. When he was at Riviere Quelle he sent them his signaare in blank, and now complains that they used it. Why was he not at his post? It was on this authorization they introduced their Railway and Stamp resolutions. They introduced these resolutions on the 29th of January, without his authorization. Why? He was away at Riviere Quelle. They immediately elegraphed for his blank signature, and it is sent. Now he contends it was not meant to authorize the Railway and Stamp policy. But it must have been meant to authorize any of their measures. The Government could not stand still the Ministers are responsible for their conduct to Parliament; the authorization to introduce measures is a formal matter; and it is a subterfuge as gross of the military experts we believe is that as it is transparent to contend, as the Lieutenant-Governor contends, that he had any reasonable ground for complaint. One thing he does not contend-what was so vehemently contended for by the Grit press in the early stages of the difficulty-namely, that the Ministry were dismissed. Dismissed they were, and it would be hard to find anywhere, more especially in the special pleading the Lieutenant-Governor, the least onstitutional ground for his high-hand-

THE RUSSIAN POSITIONS BE-FORE CONSTANTINOPLE.

ed course.

THE latest continental telegrams show decidedly critical state of affairs, and 566,000 advance of Russian troops towards the at some point in the Sea of Marmora, 208,000 Bosphorus and Gallipoli will speedily which will be made the centre of great will become most serious. It may perso that our readers may be able to fol- the Bosphorus, but the exact nature of low appreciatively the course of future the Russian arrangements in this line will events. At the commencement of the verses, agreed to an armistice contem- and right well sustain their old renown. porary with negotiations for peace conditions. The stipulations of the armis-

tice-which are not to be confounded

with those of the peace preliminaries-

were an immediate suspension of hos-tilities, the raising of the Turkish blockade of the Black Sea ports, the evacuation of Sulina, Rust-chuk, Silistria, and Widdin, and the surrender to the Russians of the Black Sea coast line from the Russian frontier down to Baltshik. Then from Missivira of affairs to continue ? Shall we again to Derkoi the Russians were to occupy final settlement of the present compli-Bourgas and Midia; and in the Sea of Marmora from Buyuk Tchekmedje to Charkoi inclusive; in the Archipelago from Urscha to Makri. The traffic on the Turkish railways was to be opened THE COUP DETAT IN QUEBEC. of contraband of war. All they got in M. LETELLIER St. Just is the Met- exchange for these extensive and grie-

Then again the coast line thirds of her available forces. could now probably have 600,000 men in the field in a few weeks.

they may occupy whenever it suits them, just as with the positions secured on the Sea of Marmora and in the Ægean they may carry the lines of Gallipoli by a easily possess the forts of the Dar-

miral Hornby's squadron to the Sea of Marmora. A very powerful impression lands Davidson's tracing showed he 35 per cent.; and rough pine lumber at ister apologized and explained how the signature came to have been affixed. But had been foreseen. Yet its occurrence of the organs contend, that Flour, grain, and provi was felt to usher in a new and important this was a mere chapter of coincidences, left as at present, not a cent re-Governor's letter of explanation to Lord phase. The armistice was to end after three days' notice from either possible indeed to suppose that David-toll which our farmers and produce Parliament was by there to resist a coup de main. Had the son & Co.

by vessels is within a few miles of the coast, there is ample opportunity for the services of strand batteries and torpedoes to make the passage insecure. The opening of the Black Sea navigation has afforded the Russians every facility for brightness played her cards very clavaria.

The coast, there is ample opportunity for the rounding Davidson's tracing.

If Mr. Mackenzie had no hand or part in this big job, he owes it to the country to make his innocence clear without further delay.

12 cents per 100 lbs. when in packages, and 8 cents when in bulk, as before. On none of these natural products of Canada is the least reduction proposed by the Committee. On pine lumber without further delay. has played her cards very cleverly. But she could not have attained the superior strategic position she now holds ing. Here we have a reproduction of save by the extraordinary mode in

which the treaty was negotiated. It was only under cover of the known intentions of the Porte to accept very hard terms that the Grand Duke could have ventured to send relatively small detachments so far in advance and occupy such a great extent of country, including ports on the Euxine, the Sea of Marmora, and the Ægean. As it is, she has carried out with admirable address and energy her double purpose of taking up ground not merely against the Porte. but against such Powers as in or out of Conference might dissent from her schemes, and has exhibited afresh, in a striking light, the value of knowing your own mind and going straight to him as a thoroughly unprincipled hold the line on the narrower space between the Lesser Tcheckmedje and Ak Bunar on the Black Sea. This also is a position of some strength, but it is said o be unfortified. The general opinion the Russian troops are solidly planted in

a position which places Constantinople and Gallipoli nearly, if not altogether, at their mercy. In the event of hostilities breaking out between England and Russia, our readers should, therefore, not expect immediate important results from the operation of the British flotilla, powerful as it is, nor anticipate that England will at once carry everything before her, and drive the Russians away from Constantinople, or over the Balkans with a rush. On the contrary, it is on the cards that the fleet may have considerable difficulty in keeping open its communications. It is known that for the last six weeks the despatch of torpedoes has been quietly going on on a most extensive scale from Cronstadt to the troops at Constantinople. it appears to be expected that a further These have no doubt been accumulated

take place, in which case the situation naval operations. It is said that large numbers of stationary torpedoes have been removed from Kertch and haps be well to make a brief retrospect, Nicolaieff ready for immersion in not be known till hostilities actually commence. The British fleet and land forces year, the Turks, exhausted by heavy re- will no doubt do all which can be done, But the destructive marine inventions of recent years require great caution, and are subversive of naval "dash. Moreover, their effects in a European war in connection with a great maritime Power like England have yet to be demonstrated. It seems pretty evident that though according to the Treaty the evacuation of European Turkey except Bulgaria must be completed three months after definite peace, the Rus-

sians will find pretexts for stopping in

the vicinity of Constantinople until a

Meanwhile all eyes everywhere are turned for the moment to England, and on her action within the next few thought Austria would have been the leading factotum in this European embroglio. But though, if Russia was to be resisted, the business belongs more properly to her than to England, and hough she is primarily interested in the cent. Danube, objects to the aggrandisement of Servia, and to some of the proposals touching Montenegro, but above all, to the erection of a large principality Bulgaria—fearing, perhaps, that the spectacle of self-governing communities beyond her borders may make her own population dis-contented, her population is not homogeneous, and hence a vacillating policy and second-hand part in the pean drama seem to have fallen to her lot. She is, however, undoubtedly prepared if she does act, as for six or seven years past the attention of her military officials has been given to the organization of a plan for the immediate nobilisation, when requisite, of two-

THE PREMIER'S DUTY.

IF Mr. MACKENZIE has any regard for the jobs perpetrated there in a manner correct original. The Premier did with 45 per cent. select the Town Plot and did reserve the

states in the first sentence that he had reason to know they had not the confi
Pasha deemed the Tchekmedje that Mr. Mackenzie told him where the that Mr. Mackenzie told him where the treasury for the privilege of selling in of January next, which is certainly dence of the Province. This must have position absolutely impregnable, and as sounded strange to the Governor-Gen-Suleiman Pasha, following his own sounded strange to the Governor-General. Lord Dufferin laid it down in unmistakeable terms in his despatches four years ago that the only way by which a ruler could know whether his Zeros and occupied the position in front ing? It is not within the bounds of serve in Canada; it may show people here Government had or had not the of Gallipoli, there was also some force. reason to suppose that Oliver, David- what is the greatest measure of "Free contrived in November to the conduct of the House elected by English Government been unhampered draw a plan showing the location of the trouble even to consider. On manufacthe people. But M. DeBoucherville by persistent and noisy opposition, they terminus which turned out to be an exact tured articles the range is still from the people. But M. DeBoucherville had an overwhelming majority. What a piece of unconstitutional egotism it was therefore for M. De St. Just to say DEBOUCHERVILLE had not the lines of defence. In that case the lines of the country. He re- of Tchekmedje might have presented the formation direct from Mr. MACKENZIE; over the border. The Grit organs monstrated with the Premier on his spectacle of a second Torres Vedras. his more circumstantial assertion that he here will surely quote the above and financial policy, which he characterised But they hesitated. The moral courage got the information from the Premier other figures in the new tariff, to as extravagant. But it had the approval of the majority of the Legislature, elected by the people, who pay the taxes.

What has a Lieutenant-Governor to do

But they hesteacu. The moral courage of the unaided Turks, daunted by previous reverses, sank still more by the absence of prospects of support from anywhere. They left their remaining the Lieutenant-Governor to do anywhere. They left their remaining the Lieutenant-Governor to do anywhere. They left their remaining the Lieutenant-Governor to do anywhere. They left their remaining the Lieutenant-Governor to do anywhere the latter was in Toronto, and CLARK'S discovery that Mr. MACKENZIE was here at the time indicated, attach to Davidson's tracing a grave and significant to the latter was in Toronto, and CLARK'S discovery that Mr. MACKENZIE was here at the time indicated, attach to Davidson's tracing a grave and significant to the latter was in Toronto, and CLARK'S discovery that Mr. MACKENZIE was here at the time indicated, attach to Davidson's tracing a grave and significant tracing the latter was in Toronto, and CLARK'S discovery that Mr. MACKENZIE was here at the time indicated, attach to Davidson's tracing a grave and significant tracing the latter was in Toronto, and CLARK'S discovery that Mr. MACKENZIE was here at the time indicated, attach to Davidson's tracing a grave and significant tracing tracing tracing the latter was in Toronto, and CLARK'S discovery that Mr. MACKENZIE was here at the time indicated, attach to Davidson's tracing a grave and significant tracing tracing

THE PUBLIC SERVICE. The Ottawa correspondent of a Western organ announces that at the close of the session M. LAFLAMME is to be elevated to the Supreme Court. He is now son between the proposed new tariff and awaiting its decision in a case involving the old one, we notice a reduction of not only his seat, but his personal disqualification for bribery and corrupt practices. The present Government seems to be guided by no consideration of public decency in making appointments to the public service. Dr. HAG-ARTY, who was reported for gross bribery in the WALKER election contest, has been given a high office in the North-West. Nixon, whose participation in the Proton intimidation case stamped your own mind and going straight to your purpose. It is true the Turks still man, is chief paymaster and purveyor of hold the line on the narrower space he. was treasurer of Mr. KERR's bribery fund in Northumberland and who

> nial, and M. CAUCHON was made Lieut. Governor of Manitoba. Supreme Court. Through all our fierce party strife the Bench of Canada has up to the present been kept free from HUNTINGTON? Let the Premier spare | lb., on steel; and on manufactures able; but in the appointment of the judges of the land higher considerations that the steel houses expect to benefit greatly by this change, should it be adopted. No

Norris who broke open Mr. Abbott's

strong-box and stole his papers, re-

ceived an appointment on the Intercolo-

THE PROPOSED AMERICAN

country.

TARIFF. THE New York Daily Bulletin publishes, in advance of all its contempor-American Tariff Bill, revised and corrected from the official document, ex- tinguish actly as reported by the Committee to appended the House. Long details of specific Not above No. 7, Dutch Standard. duties are given, those on cotton cloths, Above No. 7, and not above No. 10 2 50 for instance, being divided into six or Above No. 7, and not above No. 10 seven classes, each being at a different rate per square yard, while on wood Above No. 13, and not above No. screws four different figures per pound are named. However, each separate schedule appears to have been framed on Above No. 20. a certain ad valorem basis, and it is possible in each case to give in few words a fair idea of what per centage of duty the Committee has aimed to impose; limiting ourselves at this time to a few lead-

ing lines of manufacture only. On cotton goods the figures range from two to seven cents per square yard, days will probably depend and appear to have been calculated mostly on a basis of from 30 to 35 cent on the value. Cottons not enumerated, which will be found to consist mostly of such goods as are not manufactured to any great extent, if at all, in the United States, are to pay 25 per

The duties on glass are placed at from one cent to two and one-half cents per pound, on common qualities, and on the iner ones at from two to thirty cents per square foot. Articles of glass, not enumerated, are to pay thirty-five per ent on the value, which appears to be the basis adopted for this manufacture. Thirty per cent on the value is the basis for vegetable fibres other than cotton. Flax, not hackled or dressed, put at fifteen dollars per ton; if dressed, thirty dollars per ton.

Brandy, whiskey, and other wo dollars per proof gallon. The wine duties appear to be calculated on a basis of a hundred per cent. or more on the

In the important schedule of metals some reductions from present rates appear. but still the duties would seem very high anywhere outside of the United States. Pig iron, formerly \$7 per ton, comes down to \$5, which is still equal 25 or 30 per cent. protection. Iron ore, fifty cents per ton. Bar iron ranges his reputation he will go before the from seven-eighths of a cent to one and yarns, and all manufactures of every defore any ground of quarrel could have Zeros, opposite the peninsula above Gal- Kaministiquia Committee without de- one-fourth cents per pound; the basis lay. His name has been connected with taken being 35 per cent. on the value, and the present rates running mostly from 35 to 45 per cent. Cut nails and that seriously affects his character as First spikes are put at one and one-quarter first opportunity of quarrelling with session of the line from Derkoi, on the them.

Session of the line from Derkoi, on the them.

Black Sea, to Buyuk Tchekmedje, on the Sea of Marmora, which the on the Sea of Marmora, which the session of the line from Derkoi, on the case is as follows: Davidson, on being 2,000 pounds; a good "healthy" figure, which the case is as follows: Davidson, on being 2,000 pounds; a good "healthy" figure, which the case is as follows: Davidson, on being 2,000 pounds; a good "healthy" figure, which is \$25 per to go and one-quarter of the Crown.

Black Sea, to Buyuk Tchekmedje, on the Sea of Marmora, which the case is as follows: Davidson, on being 2,000 pounds; a good "healthy" figure, which is \$25 per to go and one-quarter of the Crown. twitted with giving \$90 a lot for wild we should say, for the home manufacture. Steel railway bars are put at threelands which, without the Government quarters of one cent per pound, or \$15 terminus, were worth from \$2.50 to per small ton, the present duty being \$3 each, answers that Mr. MACKENZIE one and one-quarter cents. English told him that the terminus was to be makers of steel rails will hardly thank placed there; adds that the Premier Congress for this reduction, if made; \$15 gave him the information in Toronto; per ton will be about as effectual as \$50 and produces a tracing from some would be in cutting them off from the

for which the Government is wholly responsible. The signature would have been affixed by the Light Government as a lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only been affixed by the Light Government as a lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only been affixed by the Light Government as a lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are the lightly defended on the latter of the Darkson which are the lightly defended on the latter of the Darkson which are the Da engineer's report in favour of the Mc- the basis adopted appears to run from Russians are now in force on the line Kellar farm and against the Town 50 to 75 per cent. on the value; surely

Furniture and cabinet ware is put at Flour, grain, and provisions are

Whether this proposed tariff is to be

fer with long-established rights, often fought for at the peril of life. Suppose Lieutenant-Governor MacDonald had remonstrated with Mr. Mowat on his grants to certain railways and, Mr.

Vicinity to Gallipon, may itself be used to prevent the movements of vessels out of vessels out of the Dardanelles into the sea of Marmora. The distance to the opposite point of Kara Burun is not more than 10 or 15 miles, and as the course taken voured firm—these but add to the selected after he had publicly decided on securing the ground on which it stood, and the marvellous looseness that characterised all his dealings with the favoured firm—these but add to the is left to pay 75 cents per ton, and salt

feet, instead of \$2 as at present—but we may consider it certain that this proposed reduction cannot possibly get through Congress. Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin together are quite able to

defeat it. Going over certain points of comparione-fourth in the duties on flax, dressed

On the thousand and one articles com ing under the term of "general hardware," (shelf hardware mostly) no reduction is proposed, the old figures of 35 per cent. ad valorem being retained. It remarkable, by the way, what an exceedingly large number of articles, manufactures of metals and various other materials, are placed in the new tariff as well as in the old at this figure, which is just double the general rate in our own tariff. The average of the present American tariff on manufactured goods figured at the trial as the main 's standard-lifter' in that contest, is while the most favours blowers at least, while the most favourable view of the nev now one of the Assistant Deputy- tariff bill must place its average at from Receiver-Generals, with \$3,000 a year. 35 to 40 per cent. Such reductions as are proposed in iron manufactures are nearly all in heavy goods, such as rails, bars, etc. Although these reductions leave the protection to the home manu-M. LAFLAMME will do no credit to the stoutly resisted by Pennsylvania, and it

At present steel is divided into three ap to the present been kept free from the unworthy men. It is an honour to the country; the noblest, as it is the most sacred, of our institutions. But if M. and 10 per cent advalorem besides. In the LAFLAMME, why not also his colleague new bill the figures are :— $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per us this disgrace. M. LAFLAMME'S ser-steel 35 per cent ad valorem. It appears ices to the Party may have been valu- from English journals that the Sheffield ons than those of Party should prevail, thing else in the bill is likely to be more unless the Canadian Bench is to sink to hotly contested than the clause touching the level of that of the neighbouring the steel duties. There will be a vigor ous struggle over the proposal to reduce the duties on steel rails from \$25 per ton to \$15 (the ton of 2,000 lbs.). The latter figure will not suit the Pennsylvania

> rather intricate, but we give the figures. In the present tariff six grades are dis-

> 3 433

lower, but were by the Act of March 3, 1875, raised 25 per cent., which brings them to the figures above given. The new bill makes seven grades, to the first four of which the same colour

By the polariscope, not above 82 \$2 30 Above 87, and not above 92. Above 92.....

colour alone being used. Above 13 D. S., and not above 16....\$3.50 Above 16 D. S., and not above 20.... 4 00 Above 20 D. 8..... The drawback system being retained.

refined sugar, while importing none. On rubber goods a reduction is proposed, 25 per cent. to be substituted for the present 35 per cent. Boots and shoes, harness, and other manufactures of leather, 30 per cent. instead of 35. As we have mentioned, the contest over the duties on the various kinds of raw wool is compromised by the Com-

long one, but let us quote a sub-sectio er two to show the basis upon which American tariff-framers are working: "Flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, Balmorals, woollen and scription, composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or posed in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per lb., 25 cents per lb.; valued at above

cents per lb.; valued at above 80 cents, 60 cents per lb Woollen cloth, woollen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not herein otherwise provided for, fifty per centum ad valorem.

On review of the woollen goods sche dule, we feel fully justified in repeating what we have said already—that it is cent. on the value. This ought to be considered sufficient protection, though the figures of the present tariff run higher in some cases.

in the new bill reduced from 35 to 28 per cent. Fancy soaps appear to be well taken care of, with 15 cents per lb. duty.

the details of the bill as are of interest good and sufficient notice to the public The probability at present is that it will not pass, but, even if it should, American manufactures will still be exceed

THE TWO TARIFFS. The following comparison of the American and Canadian tariffs is particularly interesting just now :-

	Duty.	Duty.
Vheat	Free.	20c ₽ bush.
tye and barley		15c ₩ bush.
ndian corn and oats	Free.	10c ₩ bush.
Vheat flour	Free.	20 ₩ cent
ye flour and corn meal	Free.	10 ₩ cent.
Oatmeal	Free.	d cent # tb.
otatoes1	0 % ct.	15c ₩ bush.
ive animals	10 ₱ ct.	20 ₱ cent.
coal		75c ₩ ton.
alt		In packages 12
		₩ 100 lbs.; in
		bulk 8c ₩ 10
		ths.
Vool	Free.	25 to 50 ₩ cen
ig iron		\$7 \$ ton.
Bar iron		35 to 57 \$ cen
late and boiler iron		\$25 @ \$30 \$ to
ron rails		\$14 \$\text{ton.}
teel rails		\$25 \$ ton.
ricks		20 % cent.
rees, plants and shrubs		20 % cent.
lax, dressed		20 % cent.
lax, undrested	Free.	\$40 ₹3 ton

and 8 cents when in bulk, as before. 174 per cent., are, by the American tariff, on none of these natural products of charged with the rates undermentioned: nels and Blankets

and undressed; \$30 and \$15 per ton being respectively substituted for \$40

the value. A comparison of the proposed sugar aries, the full text of the proposed new duties with those now in force would be

These rates were originally one-fifth the first four of which the same colour test is applied—that of "not above No."

"12 Dirich at added." British at added." British at a whole, our discontented considered as a whole, our discontented considered.

listinguished by the polarization

In the three higher grades the polarization test is not applied, that of

the new rates, if adopted, would operate as the present rates do, causing the United States to export a great deal of

mittee with a general rate of 35 per cent. ad. val. over all. On woollen goods the specification of different duties is a very

other like animals, except such as are com- from the Farmers' Sons Franchise Act use-40 cents per lb. and not exceeding 6 cents, 38 cents per lb.; valued at over cents and not exceeding 80 cents per lb., 50

The duties on paper and envelopes are

We have, perhaps, given as much of Sugar..... to Canadians. One good feature in American tariff legislation we must remark apon. Should this bill be passed, it

dian corn and oats Free.	10c ₱ bush.
heat flour Free.	20 % cent.
ye flour and corn meal Free.	10 ₩ cent.
atmeal Free.	d cent # tb.
btatoes 10 ₹ ct.	15c ₩ bush.
ve animals10 ₹ ct.	20 ₩ cent.
oal Free.	75c ₩ ton.
lt Free.	In packages 1
	₩ 100 lbs.;
	bulk 8c ₩ 10
	fbs.
ool Free.	25 to 50 ₩ cer
g iron Free.	\$7 % ton.
ar iron 5 % ct.	35 to 57 \$8 cer
ate and boiler iron 5 # ct.	\$25 @ \$30 \$ to
on rails Free.	\$14 \$ ton.
eel rails Free.	\$25 \$ ton.
ricks Free.	20 ₩ cent.
rees, plants and shrubs 10 % ct.	20 % cent.
ax, dressed Free.	\$40 ₺ ton
ax, undressed Free.	\$20 \$ ton.
ax seed Free,	20c % bush.
arch	1c 39 lb and

30 to 5 ass bottles and lamp chimney

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Adam Oliver was examined or Saturday respecting the Neebing and Kaministiquia jobs, but the guileless soul knew nothing.

Mr. Cunningham, M. P. for New Westminster, having retired because of repeated infractions of the Independence of Parliament Act, a Mr. Robinson came forward to contest the seat in Mr. Mackenzie's interest, but was defeated by Dr. McInnes, an out-and-out Oppositionist, which makes the nineteenth seat taken from the enemy

Montreal Star on M. de St. Just :-'It was truly unfortunate that the Governor could not lay aside for a time his active political sympathies. To this weak-ness may be traced the present troubles. It appears to us that he was officiously meddlesome in prying into the administra-tion of affairs, and ever on the look out to annoy his Ministers."

Le Nouveau Monde:-"According to the Lieut.-Governor it is not the Ministry, responsible to the people and possessing the confidence of the majority in the Chamber, which should take the initiative of legislation; but it is for the Lieut.-Govmen, although it is about 35 per cent on ernor to advise and execute, while his Ministers remain 'loafers around the throne' and mere instruments in his

question, put on the paper by Carthy, that it was their intent the present session to change the that there shall be four instead The London Daily News, commenting ied, with the rates per 100 lbs. on the deadlock in the colony of Victoria, says that "the one fact a Governor dissatisfied with an Administration must conmotion, when a large number was sider and act upon is-Does said Adminisup and passed. tration command a majority of the Parliament representatives ?" Just's "one fact" was-How can I best serve my political friends at Ottawa? And he acted accordingly. a bill to secure the attendance of voter

The Chicago elections took place this Though pressed by several members week. The Chicago Times made a classification of the fifty-nine candidates under three heads, "Fair to first-rate," "Choice desire to have the time of the of evils," "Bad to damnable," giving the wasted on a Government day. names of the aspirants for office each in its | was accordingly read at the table appropriate column. The first category "13, Dutch standard." But they are temporary sternly said, "They are a bad the resolution to appoint an officer

> Sir John Macdonald, he explained the contemplated change in the financial The London Times of the 20th ult. in a grossly ignorant article on the Fishery partments would not arbitration says among other things, "the tional cost, as the Deputy Minis Finance would take the place of Deputy Receiver-General.
>
> Mr. LAFLAMME moved the second British, or rather the Canadian case, was conducted by Mr. Ford, formerly secretary of legation at Washington, and by counsel representing the Maritime Provinces." As a matter of fact, Mr. Ford was a very junior counsel. When Dana, one of the American lawyers in the case, was enter-tained at Boston he said, "Thompson, a and give it to a lawyer. It migh young Halifax lawyer, 'ran' Canada's case with extraordinary ability, while poor Ford, necessary to abolish the Recei Generalship, but surely an econom from Downing street, sat in dumb inanity twirling his eyeglass and thinking of Rotten Row." This was coarse but true.

ing another office.

The bill was then read a second On the motion to go into committee, That letter of Mr. Noxon's, in which he says that his company made twentyspeaking before the bill was read a s eight per cent. profit on the capital stock time, but the announcement of t reading was made so quickly he l of the agricultural implement works at time to do so. He did not object Ingersoll last year, and that "the manufacturers of Canada are as prosperous as he most strongly objected to have those of any country in the world at present," is being published and republishof this objection that the Att ed in all the Grit papers in Canada. But was excluded from the Cabinet i they all keep dark on the fact that in this There might be divided com line of manufacture there is no foreign competition at all, our own makers having the Minister of Justice and the Att General. Nor did he think that the letters of patent the home market entirely to themselves. Other industries increased as to warrant a division would be well "satisfied," too, if they

were half as well protected as this one is. the number of references Farmers' sons will find the following did not do their fair share of business, and because there ha ful at the present time :many changes in the head

ul at the present time:

1. Every farmer's son, resident upon the farm of its father or mother at the time of the assessment, it of the full age of 21 years, may be entered, rated, and assessed, in respect of the farm, jointly with its father, or with his mother if a widow.

2. The father and eldest son shall be assessed when he property is not of sufficient value to qualify the thers.

Imany changes in the headship the Departments. His own idea to remain Attorney-General, and a Solicitor-General should be appointed at a small salary but with an interest funded fees, and to be paid out of the in court in which he adship the Departments. His own idea a small salary but the Minister of Justice si remain Attorney-General, and a Solicitor-General should be appointed fees, and to be paid out of the farm of the month of the Minister of Justice si remain Attorney-General, and a Solicitor-General should be appointed from the farm of the Minister of Justice si remain Attorney-General, and a Solicitor-General should be appointed for the farm of the Minister of Justice si remain Attorney-General, and a Solicitor-General should be appointed from the farm of the Minister of Justice si remain Attorney-General, and a Solicitor-General should be appointed from the farm of the Minister of Justice si remain Attorney-General should be appointed from the farm of the Minister of Justice si remain Attorney-General should be appointed from the farm of the Minister of Justice si remain Attorney-General should be appointed from the farm of the Minister of Justice si remain Attorney-General should be appointed from the farm of the Minister of Justice si remain Attorney-General should be appointed from the farm of the f

others.

3. If the rating be sufficiently high, the right to be assessed and to vote is granted to all the sons that have attained their majority.

4. A son entitled to be assessed may require the assessor to enter his name on the roll.

5. The assessor is subject to heavy penalties for any remissness of duty in this regard.

Let the Vanne Man's Libert 10. Let the Young Men's Liberal Conservasian colonies. ive Associations throughout the country ook to this betimes.

the members of the Cabinet, when The Trade and Navigation tables show had an opportunity of doing so, and shally criticized Mr. Blake's Teeswater spee how effectually Mr. Cartwright has turned our grocery import trade to the profit of which he said would not increase the Americans. Here are the imports (in lic burdens and endeavoured to ju pounds) into Ontario from the speech at Teeswater.

1373 censured the practice of judges down from the Bench to take part 182,030 708 030 . 13,911,680 20,390,400 26,820 109,450 Cane Juice, Syrups, Melado Molastice of a portion of his as to permit him to pr ses, etc. 2,088,780 the Court before judges Sugar, Candy, and be dependent upon his patronage 150,100 Confectionery... ence. He expressed his regret Ground Spices 4.073 tics had become mixed up in any Unground Spices ... 83,513 the Judiciary, in whom, in

public confidence was being s London Free Press :- "All along the western side of the peninsula, from Southampton to Windsor, there is a movement the impression that the Bench for the Western States. The Dakota Territory seems to be the principal point for which the population are making. As an illustration of what is going on, it may be mentioned that 1,500 applications have been made for passage on board the steamer Quebec, which is to leave Sarnia on the 5th tacked the judiciary of Lower nst. Some are going to Manitoba, it is true, but the bulk are reported for the States. This new exodus is to be deplored, and points to an unsettled state of things. It is evident that the public mind is uneasy, and fearing that there may not be a change of things at home, many hundreds of useful citizens are making up their minds to go

Generalship having passed, Berlin (Ont.) Daily News: "At the recent meeting in Heidelberg, a very large involving a charge of \$15,000 s proportion of those present were gentlemen who formerly supported the present representatives of the Riding. The question naturally arises why is this remarkable ment to let this matter stand ment to let this matter stand why are so many who have always session. been Reformers, and are still Reformers, working hand in hand with the Opposition? vations, Mr. Kirkpatrick said the sion of the country at large was that

our tariff come under the general figure of an excellent address to that meeting, said he had always been a Reformer, and is still a Reformer, but he was a Projectionist and, therefore, could no longer support the present Government, or their candidates. He had helped to put the present nen into power, and would nowdo what he could to put them out. That is exactly the case with hundreds of good Reformers al. over

the country. Protection, it is useless further to day it, is crushing out our cousins' industres not one by one but altogether. This's from the Railway Age .__

"American manufacturers of rai 521 passenger and freight car 6,375 car wheels, value \$99,8 excellence with the worl While this wretched state of across the lines, the rol tive shops and car show

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Second Page)

and Ottawa and Canada Central railw

The House next reached notice

The House adjourned at 12.15 a m

Mr. MacDougall (Renfrew) introd

elections of members for the Co

Opposition to explain it, he declined

so, alleging that the Government of

Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved to receive

to exceed \$3,200 per annum. In

ing of the bill respecting the off

Mr. MITCHELL objected to the bill

Cabinet from the lay members of the Ho

Government could do that without

Sir JOHN MACDONAL Deaid he had inte

abolition of the Receiver-Generalship

legal men in the Cabinet. It was b

Dr. Tupper strongly protested

Mr. PALMER' objected to the b

Mr. Masson said the apparent

the bill was to relieve the Minist

Mr. HUNTINGTON attacke

for Terrebonne for endeavouri

nfluenced by the Governmen

Mr. BARY observed that wh

eral party was in Opposition to

way of which he would be

House went into Committee of Mr. MTCHELL having repeat

ections previously stated by pill, Mr. Masson read from

flected strongly upon the Quel

moved to strike out the third

Sir JOHN MACDONALD 800

The clauses with regard to

ivered by Mr. Dorion in

Mr. LAFLAMME replied briefly

Government in not reducing the

the bill, exposed the inc

Mr. BLAKE briefly

iver-General and Att

TURSDAY, April :

passed through Committee with

Several questions were asked

The Government stated in re

and second time.

amendments.

MONDAY, Apr a first time. Mr. LAFLAMME introduced a bi Mr. Stephenson, as a matter of amend the Supreme Court act. Its respectively was to establish four terms a instead of two. Another object was reduce the limitation of appeal to \$400 Mr. Bunster moved that an address recorded to be Majorithm of the supremendation of the sup ege, called attention to a paragrap Ottawa correspondence of the H: encontre, in which his name and other members were introdu presented to her Majesty praying for re-appointment of Lord Dufferin as was no truth whatever in the par Several members spoke, McDonnel (Inverness), attacking the ernor-General for another term.

Mr. Mackenzie said the House of of the Halifax Herald. not to be asked to adopt so unusu motion. On Monday or Tuesday nex Mr. BLAKE introduced a bill for w up insolvent incorporated fire and surance companies. He apologi

proposed to submit to the House an adto the Governor-Governor expressive of introducing it at so late a period sentiment of the House and the count ession. It was necessary, he said, espect of his Excellency. oill was to pass this session, that it be read a second time forthwith. Sir John Macdonald concurred in views expressed by the Premier. He exceedingly glad that the head of embers spoke briefly, for the most avour of the bill, and it was read The bill to incorporate the Brock

House picposed to take the course he just announced, He hoped the hon. I ber for Victoria, B. C., would with his motion.

Mr. MITCHELL spoke in the same s as the previous speakers, and the was then withdrawn.

Mr. Frechette's motion for the appenent of a Select Committee to sect

ce was required in the Minister

stice's office, but it could be best s

ied by the appointment of a solicitor

the Treasury.

Mr. PLUMB spoke in opposition to the bill we

bill. The several clauses of the bill we then adopted without amendment, exce the sixth to the wording of which Sir Jo Macdonald objected. After Sir John Macdonald adhad held a consultation with Mr. Bla

the letter suggested that the Commi should rise and that the wording of

clause should be considered before the

stage was taken. This suggestion was

ed upon.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved the secon reading of the bill for the better audit of the Public Accounts. Sir John

proved of the bill generally, and made

gestions towards its improvement in de The bill was read a second time, and it

understood upon the suggestion of Si Macdonald that after the bill had:

through Committee it should be re

of Supply, Mr. Brown (Hastings)

for the imposition of a duty upor

A short discussion follower

and flour coming from the U

On the motion for going into Com

The House adjourned at 12.35 a. m

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) introduced

with the amendment.

Wills moved the adio

to amend the Railway Act.

companies to extend their siding

warehouse, elevator or wharf.

the bill, he said, was

which was carried

better translation of the British America Act next came up. It was been to by a few members, after division was taken, with the fol result: -Yeas, 79; nays, 63. Mr. Bourassa moved the second re of his bill to amend the Insolvent Ac object of which was to extend the

ions of the Act to farmers and nongenerally.

A division was taken on the bill. was lost by a vote of 68 to 72. Mr. Trow moved the second read his bill to make life assurance policie forfeitable, one of the provisions of was that the policies of suicides sho The bill was opposed by the Gover

and was consequently withdrawn. The House adjourned at 12.45. CANADIAN.

Undeterred by past failures, Ven keeps on with his weather propi substance of the latest of which the Montreal Witness :- " The the Montreal Witness:—"The 'proties,' then, I point to in this commution, chiefly are: Heavy rains and fr snow flurries; a rapid rise of stream rivers toward the month of May, an waters throughout the summer. John Lemoinne writes for the number of The Nineteenth Cent from the French standpoint. His sion is that England must stand a the coming contest. He holds that Russian influence that enabled Germ conquer France, and that since tha Russian influence has been powe continental Europe because there has an understanding between Russia, and Germany. The egregious miss England and France, he declares, imagining that the triple alliance w dissolved. He holds that the al the three continental empires is, in fact, a conservative, a monarc dynastic alliance against European

Some weeks since a young man Douglas Mills, said to be the son of keeper in the Village of Aylmer that place far too small for cluded to "go west," and grow the country. Before doing so, how visited this city, and stopped long here to forge his father's name to a for \$400. He then pursued the eve of his way, and finally reached the forgers—Chicago, where for son past he has been alternating betw Tremont House and Commercial I was at the latter place, on the str a telegram received from the Chief o that he was arrested ou Thursday (March 28th.) On his person were \$352 in bills, and a rather flashy w. While in Chicago he sailed under to f A. B. Cook, but that was purtious. Two of his friends have go for the purpose of bringing him. for the purpose of bringing him is stated that he "lit out" with of several people.—London Free 1

Mr. Adam Bowlby, of Waterfo was 86 years old on the 29th n Bowlby was born in Annapolis Nova Scotia, on the 29th of Mar and served in the war of 1812 as in the militia company comman father, stationed as a coast-guar vent the landing of privateers or of Nova Scotia bordering or Fundy, and consequently he is participants in the recent grant minion Parliament to the veter Mr. Bowlby settled in 1815 in of Norfolk, in Upper Canada, a a large landed property in that where he continued to reside until of years ago, when he came to Be since then has resided with h County Crown Attorney, Mr Bowlby. The old gentleman hearty, and very active on for his great age. The event of his 86th birthday was cele family dinner party given at the residence of his son, the torney, in this town. We

gentleman many happy returns -Berlin Daily News. Again we hear of the shodd this time at Napanee. His nam as Burns, and he put up at the as Burns, and he put up at House, making daily raids in rounding country, principally ericksburgh, where he succ ing several victims. He offere large lots of cloth—tweeds, na representing, in some instances that they were goods saved from ing of St. John, N. B., and te farmers to whom he offered them that they could get \$100 worth for \$45—a long way below wholesale prices. The goods were to look at, and seemed to be sug bargains that he succeeded in di bargains that he succeeded in d several lots. The parties, not i actly sure that all was right, get the advice of some one whose they could trust. The "goods" nounced to be the veriest sh worth making up, and some of the by threats of a criminal prosecuti Burns into making restitution for the West, but at the suit of d Unyworth was arrested in Londo day, March 25th.