

Mr. Huntington arose in wrath when Mr. White sat down, and made as bitterly a personal attack as the rules of the House would permit on the "vandal speech of the young member," and on the "young member" himself. It is of course perfectly idle to attempt to follow this, except to notice the point that he used his utmost ingenuity to widen the breach with Mr. McDougall by contending that Mr. White had been crammed by Sir John to use the arguments he did. But this, at least, in as far as the McDougall matter is concerned, carries nonsense on its face. For the best, Mr. Huntington entirely justified the Lieut.-Governor, and contended that he had acted entirely within the limits of his function; and he warned the French-Canadians that the precedent they were about to set was an evil one for them. Mr. Rykert made an able speech, and took Mr. Huntington very severely to task for his attack on Mr. White, saying that it came from a root of bitterness, which might be found in his unopposed action against Mr. White. Beyond this, there was no new point in his speech in support of the resolution. Mr. Laurier made a speech very much in the sense of that of Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Langevin made a forcible speech from his standpoint. Speaking as a Minister of the Crown, he uttered no doubtful words, and they were in condemnation of Mr. Letellier.

The debate continued until 11.30 on Wednesday night. It again occupied the whole day on Thursday, continued all Thursday night, the vote being only reached at 5 o'clock on Friday morning. It exhibited a crushing majority for Mr. Mousseau's resolution, the division being 136 to 51. There were three or four pairs, and seven or eight Conservative members did not vote. Mr. William McDougall did not vote. Mr. McDonald, of Victoria, an Opposition member, voted with the Ministerialists. Only five French-speaking members voted with the Opposition. Mr. Dubuc, from Manitoba, voted for the resolution.

I shall not attempt to follow the weary debate of 14 hours on Thursday. There were among the speakers Messrs. Anglin, Mills, Hector Cameron, M. C. Cameron, McLennan, Kirkpatrick, Brecken, Landry and others. Some of the ladies in the Gallery sat the debate out to the last, as did also Mr. DeBoucherville and Major DeWinton. It was a crushing condemnation, and I think it will make Mr. Letellier's position untenable. But that vote does not necessarily imply his removal. It is for Sir John now to give advice.

Mr. Tilley according to announcement brought down his Budget last night and made an exposition of the National Policy. The House was very full and his speech, which was remarkable for clearness and calmness, was listened to with the very greatest attention. I may state in the first place that it has given great satisfaction to the majority of the House. It is felt to be both moderate and satisfying. And even Mr. Cartwright, who attacked Mr. Tilley's Budget of 1873 with much bitterness, did not attempt any detailed criticism of the scheme now submitted. But perhaps that may come a little later. There are no differential duties proposed, which I for one, I must say, I should have been glad to see, but which certainly would have been extremely difficult for the Government of Canada to impose. It is, however, a fact that the new tariff will hit imports from the United States, and certainly lead to the manufacture in Canada of many things which we now get from them; while it touches with the lightest possible hand the things we import from Great Britain. No American can justly complain of this, in the face of their Chinese wall system against us; while on the other hand the even more than liberal conduct of Great Britain towards us and others deserves corresponding treatment.

The new tariff is very long and elaborate. It is totally out of the question to follow it item by item in this letter. The revenue is estimated to be increased from \$21,670,400 to \$24,120,000; and this increase is to come principally on Customs Duties. The Customs Revenue in 1878-9 being \$12,640,000, and that of 1879-80 as estimated \$14,500,000. Mr. Tilley stated that he expected to lose \$200,000 on the sugar duties, the tariff being partly *ad val.* and partly specific, adjusted so as to permit refining. The 10 per cent duty on tea will be reimposed, and this arranged so as to make Canadian trade possible. The excise duty on tobacco is not to be increased, being arranged to meet the tariff of the United States. The spirit and the wine duties are to be readjusted in such way as to favour the use of malt liquors rather than that of strong waters. The duties on champagne are increased. But if treaty arrangements can be made with France and Spain there will be modifications. As respects manufactures the tariff is exceedingly elaborate, and to give anything like an adequate idea of it on this point it will be necessary for you to give an extract from Mr. Tilley's speech. Books and pamphlets will be taxed 6 cents per lb., and British copyright works 12½ per cent *ad val.* for the benefit of the copyright holder. Blank books through the post office 20 per cent *ad val.* Printed bill heads, cheques, receipts, drafts, posters, labels, advertising matter, &c., 30 per cent, *ad val.* Advertising pamphlets, \$1 per hundred. Engravings, prints, &c., 20 per cent. Maps, charts, &c., 20 per cent. Articles not specified, 20 per cent. This is against the 17½ per cent. of the old tariff. On cottons, woollens and machinery the tariff itself must be consulted.

There are some other points of events that

took place to which I intended to refer, and of which I have made notes, but the paramount questions of the Letellier case and the National Policy have not left me any room.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

OUR CARTOON.—By reading our article on the Budget and Tariff, and the able letter of our Ottawa correspondent touching upon the same subjects, our readers will have an idea of the skill which Mr. Tilley displays in his egg dance.

THE ZULU WAR.—After the full descriptions of the late disaster on the Tugela River, in Zululand, our readers will look with renewed interest on the scene of the defeat, as well as on some of the types of those merciless savages.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, SYDNEY, N.S.W.—We are indebted for this picture to the *Illustrated Sydney News*. The building will be situated in the public park, known as the Domain, and will cover 7½ acres of ground. We reproduce this picture in order to give the people of Canada an idea of the grand and enterprising manner in which the Australians conduct their public works.

TWO ARTISTIC PICTURES.—The first of these is a slight sketch of a little boy in trouble, who has evidently been set by his mamma on the penitential stool and whom his good sister comes to console with a bunch of fruit and sweets. The second is an engraving from a remarkably rigorous picture which attracted much attention at the late Paris Exhibition. The drawing is full of power and the type of character is one that arrests the attention of the beholder and still more the appreciation of the lover of art.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE MAYOR OF MONTREAL.—On the afternoon of the 10th instant, Sèveré Rivard, Esq., whose portrait and memoir appeared in our last issue, was installed in the civic chair amid unusual pomp and a very large gathering. Our sketch represents His Honour reading his inaugural address. On entering the chamber he was accompanied by Aldermen Childs and LaFont, and later was congratulated on his accession by Alderman Nelson, who is seen on the left of the picture, standing up. At the table is seen the genial face of Mr. Grackmeyer, the able City Clerk, on whose left is seated his popular assistant, Mr. O'Meara. A large number of ladies were present, among them Madame Rivard.

ECHOES FROM LONDON.

THE monument to Byron is to be mounted on a pedestal of marble given by the Greek Government.

PEOPLE are beginning to remark how assiduous is the attendance of the Prince of Wales in the House of Lords. His Royal Highness has not missed five minutes of discussion since the opening of the session.

IF it is true that the telegraph to the Cape will in all not cost £70,000 and that the Cape Colony and Natal will give £35,000 a year for its use, a good speculation for some one seems assured.

THERE were thirteen dukes at the Premier's parliamentary dinner. His partiality for the highest order of peers has long been noticed, but a dinner party with thirteen dukes is probably unique. He ought to have made a fourteenth, out of respect to the prejudices of thirteen at the table.

THE 17th Lancers are to go out to Natal without fire-arms, and when there they will receive double-barrelled rifles, like those which were supplied to some of the troops during a previous war. Breech-loading carbines in such a service are not of much use for cavalry in Zululand. The Zulus are too quick for such arms, unless two barrels are used.

AMONG the many callers upon the Earl of Beaconsfield one afternoon was a lady, who stoutly refused to send up her name. This mysterious visitor was mentioned to Lord Beaconsfield. Time was, no doubt, when the chivalrous Comingsby world have exhibited a romantic sympathy with the occasion, and gone forth to meet the beautiful unknown. But time has worked a change in the heroic spirit of the Premier, so his lordship refused to see his visitor. The lady, nothing daunted, declared that she would remain in the hall until he did. But after she had waited there for at least four hours, some one in blue had the *brave à l'air* which the ex-gallant Premier would not—she was very much "put out."

ECHOES FROM PARIS.

AN English lady drew a prize in the Paris lottery which was made up of a dozen dish covers, a fan, a petticoat, and fifty cigars.

A FRENCH enthusiast in aërostation has announced to the Geographical Society of Paris his intention to explore the globe in a new form of Montgolfier balloon. He asserts that he can store the means of keeping the required heat

and maintain a sufficient attitude for several weeks together. Let him try, by all means.

IN expectation of the return to Paris of the heroes of the Commune, subscriptions are being called for by Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, and other sympathizing admirers; and, what is more important still, the Municipal Council of Paris has voted £4,000 for the relief of the liberated convicts.

NOW that the President of the Republic is a civilian, the black dress coat reigns supreme. The height of courtesy and delicacy consists in avoiding uniform. There is, too, a great and grave question as to whether the white cravat ought not to give way to the black cravat. The old men prefer the latter and the young men the former. There are, therefore, two camps. In many of the crack clubs, however, the black cravat has been adopted exclusively for dinners.

IN order that some idea may be formed of the work the Lottery Committee still have to perform, we may state that it took twelve waggons to transport to the Pavillon de Flore, at the Palace of the Louvre, the books from which the tickets were cut. The persons employed at the Bureau of the Lottery in the Palace of Industry will continue their labours at the place above named, having had to clear the way for the Cattle Show at the Palace of Industry.

THE Municipality has taken charge of the Aquarium constructed in the grounds of the Trocadéro for the Universal Exhibition. Portions of the rock-work, which had given way when the snow melted, are being rebuilt, and the whole place has been warmed by means of hot-air tubes. It has been remarked that since this has been effected the thousands of little trout have grown considerably in size, and those who fast on excellent fish will be glad to learn that the appetites of the eleven hundred salmon, which are now rather more than an inch long, have much increased.

AMONG the competitors in the French Lottery, says the *Continental Gazette*, was a person who held 14,000 tickets, but gained nothing beyond a few of the trivial "petits lots," scarcely worth the trouble of fetching. The person in question was a Parisian cook, who had been for several years in such a good place, that she had been able to save nearly six hundred pounds. The poor woman became so infatuated with the lottery speculation that she embarked in "series" after "series," purchasing positive piles of tickets, till the series of her bank-notes dwindled down to one only. The decided *crisis* kept on buying to make "assurance doubly sure," and she fully believed she was making an investment that would enable her to abandon the fabrication of *bigots* and *possessions*. May such a loss as that she has sustained serve as a lesson to others never to embark again in lottery speculations as a means of gaining a fortune!

VARIETIES.

PRESIDENT GREY.—President Grey is a man of Spanish race, grafted on a Franche-Comtoise stock. Grey has the cool dignity of the Spaniard. He has also the indolence of the Hidalgo, though but little of the grandiloquence or the showy chivalry. His patience is Franche-Comtoise and his simplicity of tastes Swiss. If Grey finds official life a bore he will resign. There is, however, one great attraction for him at the Elysée. It is the billiard-room. Without billiards and chess he would not think the Presidency of the Republic worth having. He resigned the Presidency of the Assembly shortly before the twenty-fourth of May, to go back to the Café de la Régence, and indulge there nightly in his favourite recreation. He is an excellent speaker in a small room where the acoustic conditions are good, but he never much cultivated oratory at the bar. It was a bore to walk or drive to the law courts, to robe, to walk about in the Salle des Pas Perdus, to go home to receive clients, and then to sit up working at briefs. What he liked was business in chambers, which he could attend to in a dressing-gown and slippers, while smoking a cigar. If he found his brain too sluggish for work he got his wife or daughter to play the piano, and himself performed a flute accompaniment. He interspersed his legal occupations with literary studies. In the country he goes about dressed like a peasant. Madame Grey's quarrel with him arose from his hatred of fine clothing. She has lately been reconciled to him, after a separation of five years. In presiding over the Assembly, Grey discarded a swallow-tailed coat and white cravat. This greatly shocked the Royalists, until they got used to him, and learned to appreciate his great fairness. There is no more impartial man in all France, and he is honestly incognito.

CELERY FOR RHEUMATISM.—William Jobson Ward, F. R. H. S., writes to the *London Times*: "Your publication of my letter on 'lentil-soup' has produced some extraordinary effects. It has led me to the desk for eight days replying to about 200 letters, and still they come. It has startled Mark Lane with the number of enquiries for Egyptian lentils. I have had two letters of enquiries from there. It has annoyed corn-dealers with the exposure of prices.

It has caused two philanthropic brothers in Gloucester to open a shop there to sell Egyptian lentils at 1*l.* a sack, 240*lb.*, and at 5*s.* a bushel, 60*lb.* Allow me at this time of scanty means, not only of artisans and labourers, but of educated and refined people, to point out other inexpensive and wholesome articles of food. Tomatoes in tins can be bought at 7*d.* to 10*d.* a tin. They are advertised at the first price in the Birmingham papers, and at the second I buy them in our little market town. A tin will make the relish for four diners of three persons. Put a fourth of the contents of the tin into a frying pan, with a liberal quantity of salt, and some butter. Fry and boil; toast a slice of bread for each person; let it soak in the gravy; and then eat bread, tomatoes, and pot-atoes, all covered with rich gravy. Celery, cooked, is a very fine dish, both as nutriment and as a purifier of the blood. I will not enumerate the marvellous cures I have made with celery, for fear the medical men should, like the corn-dealers, attempt to worry me. Let me fearlessly say that rheumatism is impossible on such diet, and yet our medical men allowed rheumatism to kill, in 1876, 3,640 human beings—every case as unnecessary as a dirty face. Worse still, of the 30,481 registered as dying from heart disease, at least two-thirds of the cases are due, directly more or less, to rheumatism and its ally, gout. What a trifle is small-pox, with its 2,408 deaths, alongside an immense slayer of over 20,000 human beings! Yet rheumatism may be put aside forever by simply obeying nature's laws in diet. Look again at this rheumatism, and the havoc it plays with our army. On foreign stations our soldiers are incapacitated to as high a number as 10 per cent. One hundred in the thousand by rheumatism! At home the invalids from this scourge have been as high as ninety-four in the thousand, as stated in the Army Medical Report of 1871. And yet no one takes it to heart. If it were small-pox, a contagious disease—what a fuss there would be of vaccination and re-vaccination, or of something as good a charm as pills against an earthquake! Plainly let me say, cold or d. up never produces rheumatism, but simply develops it. The acid blood is the primary cause, and sustaining power of evil. While the blood is alkaline, there can be no rheumatism, and equally no gout. I must return to cooked celery. Cut the celery into inch dice; boil in water until soft. No water must be poured away unless drunk by the invalid. Then take new milk, slightly thicken with flour, and flavour with nutmeg; warm with the celery in the saucepan; serve up with diamonds of toasted bread round dish, and eat with potatoes.

LITERARY.

MR. HEDWORTH DIXON'S new work, *British Cyprus*, will shortly appear.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE has written thirty-three novels. Miss Braddon is a little ahead of him.

A VOLUME of autograph letters from the poet Southey to his brother has lately been acquired by the British Museum.

THE King of Portugal has finished his version of the *Merchant of Venice*, and his translation of *Othello* is far advanced.

BRET HARTE has been translated into Serbian, and on the title page of the book one reads, "Shest Kalifornijskih Priehi Breta Harta."

M. ALPHONSE DAUBET is writing a new novel which he calls "Les Rois en Exil." Among dethroned monarchs who will appear in it, it is said that the late King of Hanover will be one.

A NEW book by the Shah will be published almost immediately. His Majesty has written an account of his last visit to Europe, and it was expected to appear soon after the beginning of the present year.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has ready for publication a memoir of his late wife, including some notices of his son, the Rev. Crawford Tait. The volume will contain also the diary kept by Mrs. Tait on the occasion of the loss of her children some years ago at Carlisle.

WE regret to hear of the very serious illness of Mrs. Charles Dickens, the widow of the author of *Pickwick*. Mrs. Dickens has for some years suffered severely from illness originally produced by a fall, but her condition has now become such as to cause her numerous friends very great anxiety.

THE Committee of the German Shakespeare Society has issued an appeal to all German admirers of Shakespeare to aid as a mark of sympathy with the English people, in repairing the loss of the Shakespeare library at Birmingham. It exhorts all authors, editors, publishers, and persons in possession of double copies to contribute to a collection which will be presented to the restored library when the proper time comes.

A HEALTHY GROWTH.

An uncommonly healthy and almost exceptionally rapid growth is shown by the 19th annual statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which appears in this issue of the NEWS. In the short space of nineteen years—the period of its existence—the net cash assets have reached the enormous sum of \$34,195,368, the gain in the last year being \$2,000,000, with the large addition to the surplus of \$700,000. Six thousand policies, covering nearly \$22,000,000, were issued in 1878, without resorting to questionable innovations, and the sum of \$5,000,000—within a fraction—paid to policy-holders. The line of bonds and mortgages has been greatly diminished in amount, and the amount of securities marketable on demand vastly increased. The record is a noble one. R. W. Gale, Esq., of the city of Montreal, is the General Manager for the Dominion, and to his able supervision is mainly to be attributed the high estimation in which this Company is held by the Canadian public.