THE TORONTO WORLD.

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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1886.

Tariff Changes.

The changes in the tariff are not of a revolutionary character, by any means: they are merely a further carrying out of the national policy. A number of small manufactures are to be protected in such a way that industries heretofore carried on in New York and Chicago will be transferred to Toronto and Montreal. This is right, let us have the work done at home, which will give wages to our own people, and employment to Canadian capital. It is just the height of absurdity to argue that we must import baking powder and laundry blueing from the other side in order to get them cheap. These and many other articles are things the manufacture of which can be advantageously carried on in any considerable city, in Hamilton as well as in Buffalo, in Toronto aswell as in Chicago. The adoption of the polariscope test for sugar is simply giving in to what science has laid down, and what should have been adopted years ago. However, it has to be looked upon as a sign of progress when governments act upon what scientific men have made perfectly clear ten or twenty years before. (N. B.—The polariscope is particularly clear; the light of science shines right through it, don't you see?) Sugars not imported direct from the place of growth and production are to pay extra duty—a genuine N. P. clause, which will favor Canadian shipping and Canadian refining works. There is positively no right natural reason why the Canadian people should have to use sugar made or refined in New York, in Greenock, or on the continent of Europe. The raw sugar we *must* bring from tropical or semi-tropical climates; such is the decree of Nature, as far as cane sugar is concerned. But the refining of it can be done as well and as cheaply in Halifax or Montreal as anywhere else in the wide world.

Let us congratulate Mr. McLelan on his sticking to the old lines of the N.P. Just one thing is lacking, however. The N.P. will never be complete until the spirit and purpose of section 6 of the act of 1879 is carried out, by putting upon American flour *exactly the same duty* as is charged over the border on ours—that is, 20 per cent.

The Return of the Millions.

The trend of party journalism may be inferred from the fact that while the Mail yesterday morning published in a prominent place the announcement made by the Finance Minister that the C. P. R. is prepared to pay back within three months the $20,000,000 owed to the government by the company, the Globe ignored the statement. In the tory interest the Mail magnified the statement. In the grit interest the Globe said nothing about it. As a matter of interest to the general public The World published it.

But the return of the millions will have an effect outside of either party, and outside also of the dominion. It will serve to refute the assertions of those people across the border who have been saying that the great transcontinental Canadian railway started at no place and ended nowhere, and that therefore its failure was a foregone conclusion. It will make for Canada on every market in the financial world, but more particularly on the financial markets of Great Britain, where the Liverpool and Hong Kong idea has already taken root. It it should also cure a few Canadian pessimists of their mental malaria there will be additional cause for congratulation.

For these and cognate reasons The World rejoices in the return of the millions. It is so seldom that anything in the shape of money is returned to the public treasury by anybody who has succeeded in getting money out of it that the taxpayer has cause to be pleased when such a phenomenon transpires, no matter to which faction he belongs. Dollars and cents have no politics.

Is Gladstone riding for a fall? Such is the query that suggests itself the more forcibly the more closely the British situation is regarded. He is an old man, "a very old man, my lord," as Dickens makes Fagan say, and at his age he parts company willingly, if not cheerfully, with the lieutenants of his better days. The act which he contemplates must, in the nature of things, be the last great act of his public life. It is quite clear now that he will sink or swim by that, perhaps with the consciousness that if he must go down in his old age, fighting for Ireland, it will be as he went up in his youth, fighting for Greece. Some such thoughts as these may flash across the master mind of British politics—a mind which has not yet lost its cunning, weak though the machinery be which keeps that mind in motion. To put all upon a general election, minus one's ablest assistants, is a desperate act almost worthy of the name of heroism.

Paul was converted while on a persecuting crusade against the saints, but the two Samuels—Jones and Small—have been converted while on a mission to the sinners. It was thought nothing wrong in the sunny south for these revivalists to masticate the weed which is indigenous to that soil, but the church people of the north are more fastidious. As soon as they reached Chicago they were wrestled with on the tobacco sin. It is more pleasant to preach to than to be preached at. Small gave in first, and now his senior partner announces that he, too, has seen the error of his ways, and has renounced the weed. It seems curious that two revivalists should themselves have needed conversion from a bad habit, but the idea of their going to wicked Chicago to be converted is almost grotesque.

It is possible that President Cleveland's boasted political inexperience may not prove an unmixed good before he has put in his four years at Washington. He has so far failed to assert his mastery of the situation. The old line democrats grow every day more and more dissatisfied with his failure to provide the party with spoils. The mugwumps are disgusted because he temporizes in standing by Attorney-General Garland, who is accused of using his position to promote his private speculations. The republicans charge that the president has gone back upon his reform pledges. His danger is that in the attempt to please everybody he will fail to please anybody. If he should emerge from official life as a leader it will not be at the head of a united democracy, which is rapidly going to pieces under the disintegrating influences of the present administration. After all experience goes for something in public life as well as in private business.

The revivalist business is down to a fine thing in New Mexico, where one "Lampasas Jack" takes possession of the barrooms and talks cowboy slang to the bummers therein congregated. The collections are taken up in a cigar box. The saloon-keepers regard the movement as "good for trade," because it attracts crowds.

About this time of day, when the whigs are trying to steal the grand old man's thunder, O'Connell's description of a whig government is worth recalling: "A whig government is like Paddy's old hat thrust into a broken pane; it is thrus it doesn't let in much light, but at any rate it keeps out the cowld." This characterization of a makeshift is as accurate as it is comical. Things look as though there will have to be a good many governmental makeshifts before British and Irish politics develop an era of "sweetness and light."

A despatch says that in some parts of Maine the snow is still six feet deep. This comes of having a law against the melting influence of hot whisky.

We glean from the statements of a Northwestern contemporary that here in the east we have no proper conception of the proportions which the cattle industry has already attained in that country. It is stated, apropos of the formation of a general stock association at Calgary, that there are upon the grazing grounds of the Alberta district alone over 76,000 horned cattle, 10,000 horses and 21,000 sheep, held at an estimated value of $3,731,000. Considering the short time that has elapsed since the first ranche was organized up there, this is an excellent showing. The annual natural increase of the cattle is estimated at 25,000 head. Ten years ago or less, most people would have regarded a proposition to establish a cattle ranche upon the prairies of the Canadian Northwest as the height of folly.

A horrifying instance of the sufferings to which unoffending people are sometimes subjected by railway strikes reaches us from Texas. The first freight train to move in that state for over a week during the late deadlock carried 500 kegs of beer to the parched population of interior towns, with many of whom it was a question of beer or bler. It was to them the opening of navigation, which sent fleets of schooners skimming across the erstwhile "moaning bar," as the poet hath it.

The ancient order of fools celebrate their anniversary to-day. This order numbers more members than any other association on earth. Almost everybody belongs to it now, and those who don't will be initiated during the day.

A Russian squadron has just been started off on a friendly cruise to the United States. It is under the able command of Admiral Alexroff, assisted by the gallant captains Petezoff, Michaeloff, Gotemoff, and Strikemoff. The New Yorkers expect to soon see the squadron in the offing.

Bismarck has earned a lofty reputation as an evil genius, but the French accusation that he is at the bottom of the Belgian riots is too far fetched. He is in favor of neither popular rights nor popular riots. His royal master has too much staked upon the maintenance of the peace of Europe to permit of encouragement being offered to the socialistic element of any country on the continent.

Ald. Baxter's Municipal Law Wanting.

Editor World: I see in the proceedings of the city council of March 29 reported that Ald. Baxter explained that there was no provision in the municipal law for the election of a president of the council in the event of the mayor being unseated. Query: "Does the municipal law allow a president of the council to be elected at any time, or a deputy mayor, or an acting mayor, except the elected mayor?" Ald. Frankland says, "It was not necessary for the solicitor to tell them that it would not be legal for them to proceed to business." Why? Section 237 of the municipal act of 1883 provides: "In the absence of the head of the council by leave of the council, or from illness, the council may from the members thereof appoint a presiding officer, who, during such absence, shall have all the powers of the head of the council." I think no judge would decide against the appointment of a presiding officer as a necessity to carry on the business of the municipality. Else why is permission given under section 178 to a mayor or other member of the council to resign? If you concur in these statements, use them as you like. TU QUOQUE.

Toronto, March 30.

Claw-Hammer Delinquencies.

Editor World: I observe in this morning's issue of your paper a letter under the above heading over the signature of Eight O'Clock Sharp, in which your self-styled plebeian correspondent complains, and perhaps not without some reason, "at the wretched taste displayed by fully one hundred persons, at the last Monday Pop," who came trooping into the hall during the first performance by Prof. Musin—in fact, as he tells us, some of them as late as 8.30 o'clock. I scarcely think it necessary to take much notice of your correspondent's remarks, for if one may be permitted to judge from the tenor of his letter it certainly affords him very much more satisfaction to have his little fling and vent his spleen on claw-hammer coats, opera cloaks and low-necked dresses—articles of apparel which he affects to abhor—than to remedy the evil of which he complains. He judges the effect, but does not enquire into the cause. I don't know, nor care particularly as far as the matter in question is concerned, what may be considered good form in English society, but I have yet to learn that the wearing of a claw-hammer coat or low-necked dress is to be considered as a recognition of admission into what represents "society," even in Toronto. If it did, I doubt not we should see Eight O'Clock Sharp so arrayed at the next Monday Pop.

Now, sir, I was one of those "fully one hundred persons" referred to, but did not, as Eight O'Clock Sharp asserts, come trooping into the hall during Prof. Musin's performance, but waited patiently at the door, as I know fully a score of others did, until the conclusion of the first movement. I was quite as much annoyed as your correspondent, in fact, I think very much more so, at being the cause even in the slightest degree possible of disturbing those who had the good fortune to be in their seats at the proper hour prepared to fully enjoy the intellectual treat in store for them. I have an excuse to offer which, I am sure, will apply to nine-tenths of those who were late like myself, viz., the wretched accommodation afforded for carriages at the Gardens, whereby it is impossible for more than one conveyance to load or unload at the same time. Your own remarks and the causes you assign, I think, are not entirely out of place and may apply in not a few instances which are, however, the exceptions not the rule. I live within ten minutes walk of the gardens. I drove last Monday starting at 7.40 o'clock, but on arrival found the way blocked by a double string of cabs and carriages extending as far as Jarvis street, and we lost fully half an hour in gaining admission to the hall and consequently getting into our seats twenty minutes late, more to our own mortification than to anybody else's. I think this is the reason why so many were late, and they, as well as many others, will concur with me that a more expeditious means ought to be provided for carriages, etc., entering the gardens.

CLAWHAMMER, BUT ONE WHO LIKES TO BE ON TIME.

Toronto, March 31.

A Wide Range.

—A wide range of painful affections may be met with Hagyard's Yellow Oil. James M. Lawson of Woodville, Ont., speaks of it in high terms for rheumatism, lame back, sprains, and many painful complaints too numerous to mention. It is used internally or externally. 246

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31.

Robert Cochran's Chicago despatch reads:

Wheat ruled steady but inactive during the morning, easing off toward the close, but firming on the curb on war rumors. Outside business was light and telegraphic communication somewhat impeded by snow-storms. Provisions only moderately active, without material change. Pork and ribs steady. Lard weak. Leading operators selling short. H. H. C.

A cable to Cox & Co. quotes Hudson Bay at £23.

Consols are unchanged at 100 3-16.

Sales on the Toronto stock exchange this forenoon: Commerce, 28 at 121½; Imperial, 50, 4 at 134½; Federal, 10 at 110½; Standard, 23 at 123½; Hamilton, 20 at 135½; Western Assurance, 30, 25 at 130, 20 at 130½, 30 at 130; Union, 30 at 126. Afternoon sales: Dominion, 30 at 218, 50 at 212½ after board; Western Assurance, 25 at 130; Northwest land, 50 at 75½, 50 at 75¾, seller 60 days, 20 at 75½.

Sales on the Montreal stock exchange this forenoon: Montreal, 10 at 205½; Merchants', 1 at 122; Northwest Land, 50 at 74c 6d, 50 at 74s; C. P. R., 300 at 57; Montreal Telegraph Co., 25 118½, 100 at 118¾, 53 at 119.

Business troubles reported to-day: E. J. Lesslie, jeweler, etc., Dunnville, offering to compromise at 40c on $; D. McKay, tailor, Kingston, offering to compromise at 40c on $; D. G. Clark, general store, Madoc, compromised at 72½c on $; G. S. Turner, boots and shoes, St. Thomas, compromised at 65c on $, secured; McCurdy & McNeil, galvanized iron works, Toronto, assigned in trust; Thomas Ball, general store, Pense, Man., assigned in trust; P. Pilcher, general store, Le Patrie, Que., assigned in trust; Antoine Lapierre, manufacturer of blue, etc., St. Cunegonde, Que., assigned in trust; J. L. St. Jean, general store, St. Ephrem D'Upton, Que., assigned in trust; H. J. Brown, general store, Winsor Mills, Que., assigned in trust; F. Laplante, boots and shoes, etc., Winsor Mills, Que., offering to compromise at 20c on $.

Toronto Stocks—Closing Prices.

Montreal, 205¼, 206½; Ontario, 114, 113; Molsons, buyers, 132; Toronto, 200, 198; Merchants', 122½, 122½; Commerce, 122½, 121½; Imperial, 135, 134½; Federal, buyers, 110; Dominion, 218½, 212½; Standard, 123½, 123½; Hamilton, buyers, 134; British America, 105, 102; Western Assurance, buyers, 130; Consumers' Gas, 190, 186; Dominion Telegraph, 84, 83½; Northwest Land Co., 76, 74½; Can. Pacific Rail. Grant Bonds, 102½, 101½; Canada Permanent, buyers, 205½; Freehold, buyers, 162; Western Canada, buyers 188; Union, 134, 132; Canada Landed Credit, 153, 138; B. & Loan Ass., buyers, 108; Imperial S. and Invest., 116, 114½; Farmers' L. & Sav., buyers, 118½; Lon. & Can. L. & A., sellers, 156; National Investment, 105, 104½; Peoples' Loan, buyers, 108; The Land Security Co., buyers, 165; Huron and Erie, buyers, 159; Dominion Savings & Loan, buyers, 113; Ontario Loan & Deb., 127, 125; Central, buyers, 110; British Canadian L. & Invest, buyers 101.

The Street Market.

The market was dull to-day, there being no grain offered, and prices are nominally unchanged, wheat is quotedat 81c to 83c for fall, 75c to 83c for spring, and 68c to 70c for goose. Barley 85c to 85c. Oats steady at 27c to 28c. Peas are quoted at 58c to 60c, and rye at 60c. Hay dull, and prices steady; four loads sold at $12 to $12.50 a ton. Straw nominal at $9 to $10 a ton. Hogs sold at $6.25. Beef $3.50 to $5 for forequarters, and at $6 to $7.50 for hindquarters. Lamb, $7 to $8.50; and mutton, $5.75 to $7 per 100 lbs.

St. Lawrence Market.

This market was quiet to-day and prices unchanged, as follows: Beef, roast, 10c to 14c; sirloin steak, 12c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 11c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Lamb, per lb., 8c to 10c for hind, and at 7c to 9c for forequarters. Veal, best joints, 12c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c. Butter, lb. rolls, 22c to 25c; large rolls, 16c to 18c; inferior, 10c to 12c. Lard, 10c; cheese, 8c to 11c; bacon, 9c to 11c; eggs, 13c to 14c; turkeys, 70c to $1 50; chickens, per pair, 65c to 75c; geese, 70c to 85c; ducks, 65c to 90c; potatoes, per bag, 70c to 75c; cabbages, per dozen, 75c to 85c; onions, per bag, $1.10 to $1.20; apples, per barrel, $1 to $2; beets, per bag, 15c; carrots, per bag, 20c to 25c; turnips, per bag, 35c to 40c.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, March 31.—Flour—Receipts 400 brls. reported. Market quiet at unchanged rates.

OSWEGO, N.Y., March 31.—Wheat—Market unchanged. White state, 90c; red state, 84c. Corn—Market steady; No. 2 western 41c. Barley—Scarce; No. 2 Canada offered at 77c. No. 2 extra Canada at 88c to arrive. Rye—Nominally at 60c in bond.

TOLEDO, March 31.—Wheat, 89c to 90c for cash, 89½c bid for April, 89½c asked for May, 90½c bid for June, 89½c bid for July, 89½c bid for August. Corn and oats unchanged.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Cotton steady; mid dling uplands 9¼c. Orleans 9 5-16c. Flour—Receipts 12,385 bbls; heavy; rather easier; sales 14,000 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 3850 bush; exports 120,437; spot shade lower; options advanced ½c to ¾c, subsequently declined ½c to ¼c; sales 4,232,000 bush future, 44,000 bush spot; No. 2 spring 94½c, No. 1 red $1.01, No. 1 white 96½c, No. 2 red April 92½c to 93c, May 93½c to 94½c, June 94½c to 95½c. Corn—Receipts 26,100 bush; spot firm; options ½c to ¼c lower; exports 120,523 bush; sales 816,000 bush future, 102,000 bush spot; No. 2 afloat elevator, No. 2 white 47½c, No. 2 April 46½c to 46¾c, May 46½c to 47⅛c. Oats—Receipts 49,400 bush, a shade stronger on spot, options a trifle lower; sales 147,000 bush future, 136,000 bush spot. Hops unchanged and quiet. Coffee dull, 8½c. Sugar firmer, standard "A" 5¼c, cut loaf and crushed 6 9-16c to 6¾c, powdered 6 5-16c to 6½c, granulated 6 3-16c to 6¼c. Petroleum—crude 5½c to 6¼c, refined 7½c. Eggs weak, state 12½c. Pork weaker, old mess $9.50 to $10, new $10.50 to $10.75. Beef steady, cut meats steady, pickled bellies 5½c to 5 5-16c, middles dull, long clear 5¾c. Lard lower, $6.22. Butter firm, state 18c to 35c. Cheese firm, state 5½c to 11½c.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Wheat—March and April 76½c, May closed 81c, June 82½c to 82¾c. Corn easier; 74c to 75½c, March and April 34 1-16c to 35c, May 38½c to 38¾c, June 38½c to 38¾c. Oats easy at 29½c, closed 29¾c. Barley nominal. Pork easy, closed $8.25 to $8.27½, May closed $8.32½ to $8.35, June closed $8.37½ to $8.40. Lard easier; cash, March and April $5.87½ to $5.95, May $5.90 to $5.95, closed $5.92½, June $5.65 to 16 closed $5.92 to $5.97½. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders $3 to $3.50, short rib sides $5.17½ to $5.25, short clear sides $5.50 to $5.55. Whiskey steady at $1.14. Receipts—Flour 18,000 bbls, wheat 14,000 bush, corn 148,000 bush, oats 74,000 bush, rye 2000 bush, barley 38,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 7000 bbls, wheat 10,000 bush, corn 22,000 bush, oats 28,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 22,000 bush.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCHES—London, March 31.—Floating cargoes—Wheat and corn nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn steady. Mark Lane—Wheat firm, corn steady. London—Good shipping No. Cal., etc., 35s 6d, was 34s; do. nearly due, 35s, was 35s; mixed American corn 20s to 20s 3d, was 20s. English and French country markets steady. Imports for week—Wheat 235,000 to 240,000 quarters; corn 190,000 to 195,000 quarters; flour, 180,000 to 185,000 barrels. Liverpool—Spot wheat firmly held; corn quiet but steady. Paris—Wheat and flour steady.

STOCKS, SHARES AND DEBENTURES.

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Supplied Retail and Wholesale at Lowest Market Rates.
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COMFORT—ECONOMY—CONVENIENCE
TORONTO SHOE COMPANY
HEADQUARTERS
144 146 148
KING ST. E
TORONTO.
THE GREAT ONE PRICE CASH ESTABLISHMENT

Spring
1886
Styles.

We Have a Few Pairs
OF THOSE
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
FINE
German Felt Slippers
Left, which we are Closing Out at COST PRICE. 46
W. PICKLES, 328 YONGE STREET.

Perfect Fitting
BOOTS & SHOES.
ELEGANT, COMFORTABLE, DURABLE

THE EAGLE BRAND.

TRADE MARK (REGISTERED.)

FINE
Boots and Shoes
BEST WEARING,
BEST FITTING,
BEST LOOKING
In the Market. Every Pair and Every Box bears this Eagle as a Trade Mark. Take no Other. 4eow

LADIES' RUBBERS 25C.
Ladies' Kid Button Boots,
With Worked Button Holes,
$1.50.
AT 46
J. W. MEADAM, 68 QUEEN ST. WEST.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
The Largest and Only Complete Stock in the Dominion
JUST ARRIVED:
100 Cases American Rubber Shoes.
300 Cases American Rubber Boots.
50 Cases American Rubber Sportsmen's Hip Boots.
LATEST PATTERNS.
INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING for Ladies and Gentlemen.
GOSSAMER CIRCULARS, from the Very Cheapest to the Very Best.
MANUFACTURERS OF RUBBER BELTING, PACKING HOSE, Etc.
WAREHOUSE, 10 AND 12 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
Factory, West Lodge Avenue.
The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Co.
T. McILROY, JR., MANAGER.
Works also at New York and San Francisco. 246

ULSTER T HOUSE,
Cor. Arthur & Bathurst Sts.
B. H. SCOTT,
DEALER IN
FAMILY GROCERIES
and Provisions, Etc.
Teas and Coffees a Specialty.
Goods at lowest cash prices, and delivered in all parts of the city promptly. 46

WM. RYAN,
72 Front St. East.
JUST RECEIVED—
Quantity Choice Morrisburg Butter,
for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Quantity fresh eggs on hand.

ALL ABOARD FOR
SASKATOON.
TO SCRIP-OWNERS IN THE TEMPERANCE COLONIZATION SOCIETY (Limited).
It is earnestly desired by the Society that every scrip-owner, who has not already done so, should THIS SEASON take up the land in the Colony to which his scrip entitles him. And carefully note the fact that the Society has no guarantee from the Government that time for settlement will be extended.
C. FOWLER,
Manager T. C. S. (Ld.),
114 King St. West, Toronto.
March 18th, 1886.

BILLIARDS!
Rossin House Billiard Room re-opened, after being thoroughly renovated, is now the most elaborate, handsome, and complete billiard room on the continent.
CHARLES HIGGINS,
246 Proprietor.

Debtors' and Creditors'
AGENCY.
For the negotiation of settlements between debtors and creditors and for amicably arranging matters of contract in dispute.
For investigating and advising debtors in difficulties with respect to their estates and for submitting true reports to their creditors.
For procuring capital, securing loans and the promotion of companies.
For all matters of business appertaining to that of accountant, assignee, valuator and agent.
All business confidential and personally attended to by tf
JOHN LIVINGSTONE,
Mail Buildings, Toronto.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE.

During the month of April mails close and are due as follows:

	CLOSE.		DUE.	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. T. R., East	6.00	6.45	9.20	10.45
O. & Q. Ry	8.00	6.45	8.50	10.05
G. T. R., West	8.30	3.00	12.55	7.30
N. & N. W.	6.30	4.00	10.20	8.10
T. G. & B.	6.00	3.45	11.05	8.30
Midland	6.00	3.30	12.40	9.30
C. V. R.	7.00	3.15	p.20	6.40
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	6.00	11.30		2.00
G. W. R.	p.m.	p.m.	8.40	4.40
	2.45	9.30	10.30	7.20
				11.30
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
U. S. N. Y.	6.00	2.45	8.40	
		9.30	10.36	6.40
U. S. Western States	6.00	9.30	8.30	6.40
				7.00

British mails depart as follows: [illegible] 1, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29.

Time for closing English mails, 10 p.m., on [illegible] 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 and 9 p.m. on all other days.

I am afraid I was rather a [illegible] before I married Robert Fadl[illegible] very different now. And one [illegible] become serious who had th[illegible] being much with Robert. Fe[illegible] fellow of his college, and a p[illegible] great London institution, and [illegible] all advanced and earnest. [illegible] out a great scheme for [illegible] society as soon as ever society [illegible] though at present it does not [illegible] about being reconstructed [illegible] believe there are several ways [illegible] ling our social system, but, as [illegible] been able to follow it, Robert's [illegible] nicest of them all.

I am not clever at denials, [illegible] points of his plan are to redist[illegible] by persuading (by kindness, [illegible] not force) all the people who [illegible] to go shares with those who [illegible] stimulate trade and commerce [illegible] capital; and to give everybody [illegible] farm all to himself, and let hi[illegible] he can with it. Then he was [illegible] centrate our empire by givi[illegible] possession we might ever be [illegible] fight for—which would ena[illegible] without a standing army; and [illegible] church and the house of lor[illegible] other things I forget at this m[illegible] we should all be happy an[illegible] once more, and other nations [illegible] and probably follow our good[illegible]

I'm sure that all sounds sl[illegible] and yet there are times when [illegible] quite to despair of seeing it [illegible] plished. Even this last ext[illegible] franchise has not raised hi[illegible] much. "The fact is," he [illegible] bulk of the people, radicals [illegible] may call themselves, are at b[illegible] tive. They can't look at thi[illegible] mopolitan point of view: the[illegible] courage for experiments on [illegible] they all have vested interests [illegible] and they distrust any change [illegible] fect them. What we requir[illegible] will approach these great q[illegible] put any personal bias whatev[illegible] the same time in a sufficient[illegible] and philosophical spirit."

But he could not find en[illegible] this sort to make a class, [illegible] when I had been reading [illegible] about some recent experim[illegible] dogs to recognize the letter[illegible] bet, and even combine the [illegible] and sentences, he seemed [illegible] spired with a solution.

"I have it Fridolin," he [illegible] it—the key to the social p[illegible] factor is found. The futur[illegible] unhappy country will be [illegible] perfectly serious," he contin[illegible] into a lecture, as he has [illegible] doing when excited. "Hit[illegible] the sagacity; the almost hum[illegible] of the dog have been denied [illegible] powers of expression have n[illegible] to do himself full justice, [illegible] begun to be removed, now [illegible] dog has learned to commun[illegible] in words. What one dog [illegible] can do. Nay, I do not d[illegible] all dogs in receipt of a [illegible] from the state. And w[illegible] fected, it will be an anom[illegible] radical mind will abhor sh[illegible] ly educated and intelligent [illegible] fused the franchise at a t[illegible] ably every woman would [illegible] of this high privilege.

"Canine suffrage will be[illegible] And what results may we [illegible] this irruption of fresh vigor[illegible] For centuries our dogs hav[illegible] the webs of our political [illegible] impossible that they have [illegible] arriving at some general [illegible] subject, and what these co[illegible] shall ere long be enabled [illegible] accuracy.

"That their views will [illegible] and general democratic te[illegible] personally doubt for a m[illegible] degradation of being co[illegible] have been, to unberve the [illegible] a pampered aristocracy, m[illegible] them long since in the [illegible] landed interests. They [illegible] and can thus have little in[illegible] ing is; they have no de[illegible] glory, and therefore no m[illegible] of patriotism; no religious [illegible] kind, and consequently a[illegible] superstitious reverence for [illegible] church. But it may be n[illegible] notwithstanding, to prop[illegible] high duties that will devol[illegible] citizens, so that, when [illegible] they may vote as one do[illegible] progress.

"For they will prove i[illegible] tremendous political engin[illegible] lated, might easily swa[illegible] every polling booth in the [illegible] too, of the imp