

amount of gold relieved by this measure would probably give us five or six millions additional, and so render it unnecessary for us to go to the English market next year for such money as may be wanted, and enable us to make up any sums required by the aid of capitalists in the Dominion. Of course, considerable sums will be required for the great public works we have in progress. If a scheme could be devised something similar to the French rentes, which would make it the interest of every holder in the Dominion to sustain its credit, as something which directly affected his income, it would be a great blessing to the country.

The Minister next devoted himself to meeting certain attacks which had been made, to the effect that his tariff favoured the United States rather than British interests. If such accusations could have been maintained they would have certainly been of a nature to destroy confidence in the tariff; but Sir Leonard's reply was decisive. It was not only unanswered, but unanswerable. He said a comparison of the first six months of this fiscal year with the first six months of the last, established that the iron and steel from Great Britain in those months of this year amounted to \$1,599,182, against \$961,672. This was in free goods. Under the head of dutiable, the imports this year were \$1,628,614, against \$1,491,877 last year. In the same articles from the United States, the dutiable goods were, last year, \$1,725,000, and this year \$1,288,000, showing large decrease. The Minister stated the average rate of duty under the tariff on iron and steel, and manufactures from iron and steel, was 24 per cent. on goods from the United States, and 17 1/2 per cent. on those from England. This arises from the incidents of taxation on the free and dutiable goods imported, and not from differential duties. Under the head of cotton goods, the imports from the United Kingdom in the six months of 1878 amounted to \$1,824,609; they increased in the corresponding months of 1879 to \$2,087,812; while from the United States, in the corresponding months of 1878, they were \$1,126,000, and in 1879, \$745,000. The duty on these imports from Great Britain averaged 20 2/3 per cent.; on those from the United States, 24 per cent. This also was an incidence of taxation on the imports under the different heads, there being no differential duties. On glass manufactures, in the same six months of 1878, the imports were, from Great Britain, \$76,243, and in 1879, \$95,440; while from the United States, in the same period, they were \$295,600 and \$150,000. Leather manufactures from Great Britain, \$187,000 against \$227,000 in 1879; from the United States, 1878, \$332,000; 1879, \$225,000. Sugars, in 1878, from Great Britain, 19,173,000 lbs.; in 1879, 9,964,000 lbs., a falling off of about half; from the United States, 38,000,000 lbs. in 1878, and in 1879 11,500,000 lbs., a falling off of more than two to one; from the West Indies, in 1878, they were 4,728,000 lbs., and in 1879, 37,842,000 lbs., showing that we had exchanged our trade with the United States for direct trade with the West Indies, which took our northern products. In tea, the imports from Great Britain in the six months of 1878, were 2,056,000 lbs., and of 1879, 3,201,000 lbs.; from the United States, in 1878, 3,516,000 lbs., and in 1879, 1,415,000 lbs.; from China and Japan, in 1878, 575,529 lbs., and in 1879, 1,515,959 lbs. In wood manufactures, in 1878, from Great Britain, \$5,700, and in 1879, \$7,258; from the United States, in 1878, \$154,000, and in 1879, \$46,838. In other manufactures of wood, the results of the six months were still more striking in favour of Great Britain and against the United States.

These facts are of the greatest importance as showing the actual operations of the tariff. It was perfectly well known that for five or six years previous, the United States were monopolising the trade with Canada and rapidly driving British imports out of our markets. In fact, in this respect the United States were playing the rôle of Aaron's rod; but now we have changed all that, and the tables are completely turned, which is well for British interests.

The Minister made one further test. He showed that the returns established that the actual duties collected on goods imported from Great Britain during the first six months of the present year were 19 43/100 per cent., while on the imports from the United States, in 1879, the duties collected amounted to 3 1/100 per cent. more than in the corresponding months of 1878. This might not be a thing to point out with any particular satisfaction, if it were not that our neighbours have always been so spiteful in all their fiscal arrangements with us, while, on the other hand, Great Britain has always been so generous.

Sir Leonard answered attacks to the effect that the credit of Canada in England would be damaged by his tariff. The very reverse had been the fact, and the result showed that the loan he put on the market last year had been more favourably received than that of his predecessor. I do not enter into particulars of this. They are known to your readers, and space will not allow that I review the Minister's arguments on the effect of the tariff in its relations to the several Provinces.

As respects the changes of tariff which the Government propose to make, they cannot possibly be given more clearly or in shorter space than in the form of a summary which Sir Leonard submitted to the House. I, therefore, send you herewith this extract from Sir Leonard's speech.

I have already said that Sir Richard Cartwright attacked the Budget Speech with great

bitterness. He spoke with great fluency and eloquence. He contended the tariff had not conduced to the prosperity of the country, but that, on the contrary, its effect was most oppressive, making everything dearer to the consumer, tending to destroy our foreign commerce, and only adding to the wealth of a few monopolists, whom it enabled to prey upon the people. Sir Richard further criticised several of the points of the Minister's statement, especially in its bearings upon the finances of the late Government. He was followed by Sir Charles Tupper, who, as I told you in one of my letters last session, may fairly be called the Rupert of debate in our Parliament. He said, in substance, he thought it right to administer on the spot a condign punishment for the arrogance exhibited by Sir Richard in his speech, and made a recapitulation of Sir Richard's sins as Finance Minister, generally contending that the policy of the present Government was as beneficent as that of its predecessor had proved to be malign to the people of this country. The remainder of the debate on the Budget was unimportant.

On Wednesday an amendment was made to Mr. Girouard's marriage with a deceased wife's sister's bill, by striking out a number of conditions and substituting a simple provision that such marriages should be lawful. The bill as thus amended passed through Committee of the Whole, the sense of the House being decidedly in its favour. It was, however, in view of its importance, held over for consideration for a week before passing its final stages. I think it is safe to pass the House, but I cannot tell you how it will fare in the Senate. On Friday, a very strongly worded petition of the Bishop of Ontario was presented against it, and this was ordered to be printed in the votes and proceedings.

Mr. Girouard's bill to restrain and regulate stock brokers passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce. He supported it in a very clever speech, to which Mr. Mackenzie made some remarks in reply, but was not particularly happy, and Mr. Girouard, being much more at home on the subject, had the advantage in the argument. Some of the statements he made were not to the credit of the stock brokers, but these, of course, remain to be proved. One thing he said was that stock brokers sometimes themselves bought stocks which were entrusted to them to sell. Now, a thing of this sort should never be allowed. There is no clearer principle of law or right than that a man in such a position should not be allowed himself to traffic or to profit by his trust. Mr. Girouard further said that some of the combinations of the stock brokers, as well as some of their transactions, were immoral and injurious. I do not know what the merits of the allegations are, but there is enough to cause investigation.

The Insolvency Repeal bill has passed through the Senate, as well as the House of Commons. It was discussed at some length in the Senate, and some fear was expressed lest its repeal might lead to the immorality of preferential assignments. At any rate, the Conscript Fathers have thought it better, this time, to give effect to the popular voice.

On Friday, the Budget debate was again up; but it did not present any particular points of interest, and certainly there was nothing new elicited. Mr. Mackenzie spoke, but he simply traversed the ground taken by Sir Charles Tupper, and generally denounced the tariff. He was followed by Mr. Rykert, taking as nearly as possible exactly opposite ground; and there were some other speakers, notably Mr. Ross, who attacked Mr. Rykert.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY, March 8.—The Russian Government is investigating the grain trade of the country with a view to discover the relative proportions of that trade in Russia and the United States, and the means of competing with the latter country.—Despatches from London say the news from Ireland is of the most encouraging nature; the measures taken by the different relief committees have been successful beyond expectation, and Connemara is the only district where there is still severe suffering.—Lord Beaconsfield has written to the Duke of Marlborough that the arts of agitators representing England as indifferent to Ireland's sufferings have been defeated by the Government's prudent and liberal measures. He adds that the power of England and the peace of Europe depend largely on the vote of the electors.—In the Imperial Parliament the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the Government had advised the Queen to dissolve Parliament at Easter, so that a general election could be held and the new Parliament meet in May. The Liberals manifested certain indications of uneasiness. The Conservatives count upon a majority of 120 at the next elections.

TUESDAY, March 9.—The celebrated "Article VII." has been rejected in the French Senate by a vote of 148 to 129.—French and German newspapers almost universally desire to see the Conservatives successful at the coming elections.—It is believed that the dissolution of the Imperial Parliament is mainly on account of the Government water bill, which has met with strong opposition.—Lord Beaconsfield's letter to the Duke of Marlborough furnishes the keynote of the Conservative campaign, which is opposition to Home Rule and maintenance of English influence in foreign affairs.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.—Mohammed Jan is at the head of 11,000 men.—The rejection of Article VII. is raising a storm in France.—The new French Cable Company will complete their connection with England via Brest by the 1st of April.—Lord Hartington has issued his address opposing Home Rule. He declares that the objects of the Government's foreign policy have been frustrated.—A Liberal caucus was held in London yesterday, the Liberals boasting that they expect a majority of about 50 members, while the Conservatives reckon upon a majority of 120.—The Australasian colonies have sent \$5,400 more towards the Mansion House fund; but it is not more for these contributions the committee would long since have closed its operations.

THURSDAY, March 11.—The Russian expedition to Nory has been abandoned for a while.—Sir Stafford Northcote submitted the annual budget to the Imperial Parliament yesterday.—The deficit in the English budget amounts to £334,000. There will be no increase in the income tax, nor new tax levied to meet this.—The Sultan of Turkey has considerably reduced the salaries of his Ministers. He states in his firman that he is bent on retrenchment.—During the debate on the Tariff Bill in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday, the House rejected all attempts to impose any higher duties than the committee had recommended.

FRIDAY, March 12.—An outbreak has taken place at Peking and Chung-How, who negotiated the Kuldja treaty with Russia, has been headed.—Turkey and Greece are to be excluded from the discussion of the Turco-Greek frontier question, which will be confined to the mediatory powers.—Despatches have been received from General Hatch, giving details of the hardships encountered by Major Morrow's command in their operations against Victoria's band in New Mexico.—In the Imperial Parliament, yesterday, Mr. H. Fawcett, M. P. for Hackney, brought forward his resolution declaring that it was unjust and injurious for England to throw on India the cost of the Afghan war. An exciting debate ensued, and the resolution was finally withdrawn.—In a recent article, the Cologne Gazette states that during last summer Russia tried to get France and Italy to form an alliance with her against Austria and Germany. This, it is said, was at the time known to Prince Bismarck, and speculation is rife as to the reason for his unobscuring himself of so great a secret at so late a date.

SATURDAY, March 13.—Russia is much exercised over the attacks of the German press, which characterizes as second only to nihilism.—Long odds are being laid in favour of Beaconsfield having a majority at the elections to the Imperial Parliament.—The Home Rule party will require no pledge respecting Home Rule from English candidates and will support whoever opposes the Government.—The Progresso, the Ministerial journal of Lisbon, sees with pleasure that the United States Government is about to found colonies on the west coast of Africa.—An appeal signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Shaftesbury and others is published, asking aid for the famine-stricken districts in Armenia and Turkistan. The famine extends over 100,000 square miles.

MUSICAL.

In the concert given by Satter on the evening of the 9th inst., the selections were beautifully rendered by his master hand. The superiority of the Weber Grand was clearly shown in the richness and volume of its tone, as well as in the clear, bird-like notes which so exquisitely wrought out the ideas and subtle thoughts of the composer, translated to us by the magic touch and genius of the eminent pianist.

WAR MEDALS OF 1812.

In the letter-press description that appeared in your issue of March 13, of the medals issued by the British Government in 1848, to the Canadian militia that served during the American war of 1812, you say that on the reverse the Queen is represented placing a wreath of victory on the head of the Iron Duke. I have never seen one of the medals, but would ask your authority for saying that the kneeling figure was intended for the Duke of Wellington? Mr. James Croil in his novel of "Dundas," published in 1861, when describing these medals, speaks of the kneeling figure as being simply "A Warrior." I would also like to know which is the correct spelling of the name on the clasp. You spell it "Chryslers Farm." Mr. Croil says on the clasp is the name of the action (misspelt) "Chryslers Farm," but does not specify the error, while elsewhere he spells it "Chryslers Farm." Can you help to settle this point? which is of some little interest to

A READER.

BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

"LOVE laughs at locksmiths," and yet there isn't anything funny about a locksmith.

A WESTERN paper heads the marriage of a bachelor of 57 years. "Another Old Landmark Gone."

"SWEET are the uses of a university," said the girl when a senior asked her to go to the concert.

MISERY loves company. This explains why men who can't support themselves occasionally become husbands and fathers.

AN exchange says the young lady who can peel a potato in five seconds is as useful as the young woman who speaks five languages is ornamental.

AN Illinois justice who was called upon to marry a couple, ran off with the girl and wedded her himself, leaving the lover in his office to look over law books and spit on the stove.

MRS. ASTOR may wear \$800,000 worth of diamonds, but for all that, according to a correspondent, she is quite "plain-looking and her complexion faded, without the faintest trace of freshness or colour."

A BRIGHT little girl, who had successfully spelled the word "that," was asked by her teacher what would remain after the "t" had been taken away. "The dirty cups and saucers," was the prompt reply.

A SCHOOL teacher recently electrified her pupils, who were annoying her with questions. "Children, I am engaged." Noticing the general look of astonishment, she added, "but not to any fool of a man," and the excitement died away.

At dinner she had a doctor on either hand, one of whom remarked that they were well served, since they had a duck between them. "Yes," she broke in—her wit is of the sort that comes in flashes—"and I am between two quacks." Then silence fell.

A BEAUTIFUL answer was given by a little Scotch girl. When her class was examined, she replied to the question, "What is patience?" "Wait a wee, and dinna weery."

She may dress in silk, or dress in satin, May know the languages, Greek and Latin, May know fine art, may love and sigh— But she ain't no good if she can't keep kee!

FALLEN FLOWERS.

BY ARTHUR O'SHAUGHNESSY.

One of the workers of the world Living toiled and toiling died; But others worked and the world went on And was not changed when he was gone, A strong arm stricken, a wide sail furled, And only a few men sighed.

One of the heroes of the world Fought to conquer, then fought to fall, And fell down a slain in his blood-stained mail, And over his form they stopt; His cause was lost and his banner furled; And only a woman wept.

One of the singers among mankind Sang healing songs from an o'erwrought heart; But ere men listened the grass and wind Were waiting the rest unsung like a wave; And now of his fame that will ne'er depart He has never heard in his grave.

One of the women who only love, Loved and grieved and faded away— Ah me! are these gone to the God above, What more of each can I say? They are human flowers that flower and fall, This is the song and the end of them all.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MR. THEODORE THOMAS has resigned his position as head of the Cincinnati College of Music. It is said there has been serious quarrels between him and the directors.

THE monument to Robert Schumann, at Bonn, is to be unveiled with proper ceremony on May 29th. On the evening of that day a great vocal and instrumental concert will be given, and on the following day a matinee of chamber music will be held.

A CANONRY, without cure of souls, has just been granted by the Chapter of Albano to the celebrated composer and musician, Abbé Franz Liszt. Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe, a friend of Liszt's and a great connoisseur of music, performed the ceremony of the induction in the Basilica at Albano.

To be a practical musician will soon be considered fashionable in England. The Duke of Edinburgh plays the violin in an amateur orchestra, and there is reason to believe that the Earl of Dunmore will give a public performance, with the aid of his private orchestra and with himself as conductor, early in the season, in connection with a certain International Literary Institute.

MR. SIMS REEVES has decided to take his farewell of public life, and will, in the autumn, commence a final tour of the provinces. Mr. Sims Reeves' "farewell" will probably extend over two years, and in the course of it there is every likelihood he will introduce to his admirers his son, who, in the opinion at least of his own people, is in possession of the family voice.

ARTISTIC.

A POINT AUX TREMBLES artist has opened a small exhibition of oil paintings in the Parliament House, done by himself.

H. R. H. Prince Leopold has executed some very fine photographs, an art in which he takes much interest, and it is said it will form a great portion of his amusement during his meditated trip to the Mediterranean on board the Duke of Edinburgh's official yacht H. M. S. Lively.

MR. W. POYNTER, R.A., who has the direction of the Art Schools, according to a London despatch, is most assiduous in his endeavours to aid all he possibly can H. R. H. the Princess Louise in the development and furtherance of a plan in Canada, which she is most intent upon, for the formation of a school of art in the Dominion.

HUMOROUS.

It is said that Edison is perfecting an electric shirt bosom pin for the cheap hotel clerk.

YOUNG men should always tell the truth. Old age affords ample opportunities for lying.

"QUAIL on toast" was what he ordered. "Quail on trust" was what the innkeeper called it some months afterward.

THERE are two classes who do not bear prosperity—one of them being those who do not get a chance to bear it.

IN possession. Lady (who wants to sit down): "Will you sit in my lap, darling?" Darling: "Sank you; I've got a chair."

THE telephone is only about two years old, but some of the jokes about it sound as though they were ragged when the Pyramids were young.

A NEVADA editor wrote of a dead orator: "Death has turned off his gas." If he had written it in sarcasm he would have put it: "The king of terrors has stopped his windmill."

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. e-2-w.

Mrs. Partington Says

Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the *ae plus* of medicines.