

JUBILEE STATISTICS.

What Ireland has to Rejoice For.

Figures, as a rule, are dry reading. But sometimes they speak more forcibly than any other form of statement—with all the more convincing force because of their dull and unimpassioned quality. Never has the truth of this been better exemplified than in a volume of statistics which will be issued in honor of the Queen's Jubilee, and to some of the revelations of which we invite earnest attention. It is a book recounting the progress made by the British Empire during the present reign. Its author is the eminent statistician, Mr. J. G. Mulhall, F.R.S., and author of the "Thirty Years' National Progress." A proud and thrilling story in the main Mr. Mulhall has to tell for England. Progress in every element of national life, progress the most astounding—a story of a reign far and away the richest and most enlightened, and in many respects the most glorious, in English history. Here is Mr. Mulhall's opening sentence during the last fifty years in the United Kingdom: "In our annuals, it has not been approached by any other nation of Europe." Let us turn at once for this glowing record to page 114 of the volume, and place in immediate contrast with it the words in which the chapter on Ireland is begun. They are:—"The present reign has been the most disastrous since the death of Elizabeth I. Could there be a more awful or unanswerable indictment of the Act of Union? England herself has been increasing in wealth, population, trade, every department of civilized prosperity, at a rate which is dazzling to contemplate, while the sister nation at her doors, whom she has undertaken to protect, has been steadily declining. Her liberties have been taken from her, but have fallen back during the Victorian era to a condition she has not been in since another reign in English history, when Montjoy reported to his royal mistress that he had left Ireland a wilderness of corpses and skulls. Three died of famine during the Queen's reign, 1,235,000 persons; there were evicted 2,668,000, and 1,186,000 left the country in emigrant ships! And there are people still who wonder why Ireland fails to acknowledge the blessings of British rule! The statistician, in a comment, says: "Evictions were most numerous immediately after the famine, the landlords availing themselves of the period of greatest calamity to enforce their rights"—a circumstance which may explain to the honest folk who do not understand it why landlords are a detested class in Ireland. It appears that the number of persons evicted since Her Majesty ascended the throne is equal to 75 per cent of the present population, and the emigration has amounted to 84 per cent. "No country, either in Europe or elsewhere," writes Mr. Mulhall, "has suffered such wholesale extermination." And what do the figures testify as to the character of the four millions of people who have been driven into exile—the same sort of people who have been leaving the country for weeks in numbers the only the famine years can surpass? Mr. Mulhall says: "The emigrating Irish settlements abroad, and the estimated wealth in their possession, show that the bulk of the emigrants were good citizens of thrifty and industrious habits. In one generation four million emigrants who left home penniless have become possessed of real and personal property to the amount of £35,000,000 sterling; besides having sent home to their friends since 1851 a sum of £2,000,000. This shows an average accumulation of 14,000,000 yearly, or £7 per head on the medium number of emigrants since 1851." And in another place he says: "Thirty years after 1850 the aggregate wealth of eleven Western (American) States multiplied 12½ times, showing an increase of 2,634 million dollars sterling; at least one-third of this amount, or a sum equal to our National Debt, was the result of the industry of Irish settlers. The United States Government valued them at \$200 per head, whereas we regarded emigrants as a nuisance. In other words, our country in less than fifty years has been depleted of a million of its people, and has been enriched by the industry of Irish settlers. The death rate in England has been paid off the national debt. The death rate supplies another remarkable statistic in its way—indeed the most remarkable and melancholy of all. One of the best signs of England's progress is that her death rate has been declining, and improvements in sanitation to the better food and clothing of the working classes and the wider spread of comforts amongst them generally, the death rate in England has decreased from 22.5 in the 1,000 in 1857 to 19.3 in the 1,000 in 1885. This is equal to a saving of over 70,000 lives annually, and it means that three years have been added to the average span of human life. In Scotland there has been an equally gratifying decrease. But in Ireland not only has there been no decrease in the death rate, there has been actually an increase—an increase which Mr. Mulhall attributes partly to neglect on the part of municipal authorities in matters of public health, and partly to the sufferings, exposure, and hardships undergone by many thousands of people evicted under circumstances of extreme cruelty."

We would attribute the increase to a further cause which Mr. Mulhall overlooks—namely, the constant emigration of the young people, the men of the prime of life (the thousands of young men and women per week who are passing through Liverpool just now on their way to Queenstown), whose absence leaves the remaining population unduly composed of the old and the very young. Surely there never was more greatly blighted and wasted a nation than Ireland, and never was there stated a more overwhelming case against English rule in Ireland. Every other portion of the British Empire has prospered by leaps and bounds. Scotland has advanced even faster than England herself, her population increasing 14 per cent, more than that of England, and such wealth increasing four times faster than Scotch population. The three great colonies, Canada, Australia and South Africa have increased since 1850—in population, 14 per cent, in trade, 122 per cent, and in revenue 308 per cent; in other words, trade and population have doubled, and revenue quadrupled in twenty-five years. Ireland alone, to which the British Empire, landlording and coercion, Acts are peculiar, is the one seared and blackened spot in this magnificent blaze of advancement. The light of a curse has swept her fields and is still sweeping them. Her rulers are to-day still preparing to send from her people the last weapon with which they have endeavored to defend themselves against oppression. Her people are still flying for refuge into exile. One would say it is hard for such a nation to hope. Yet hope she has and hope she will with the sublime confidence of a nation foredestined to be restored. Her countrymen are ever and when the clouds loom darkest, and she stands to-day, her teeth set and her eyes steadfastly upon the bright streak the rising sun has made on the horizon, prepared to go through whatever storm and stress may yet be waiting in her path with the same indomitable spirit and the same unflinching persistence until the goal is reached at last.—United Ireland.

ARTISTIC RESULTS.

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MIRACULOUS.

"My MIRACULOUS CURE was that I had suffered from kidney disease for about two years, was off work all that time. A friend told me of B.B.B., tried it, and am happy to say that I was cured by two bottles." Wm. Tier, St. Mary's, Ont.

THE BODYKE EVICTIONS.

Mr. Dillon Demands an Open Discussion in Parliament and for a Committee of Enquiry into Balfour's Reply.

LONDON, June 16.—Mr. Dillon will ask the Government to sanction the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the charges made against the police during the evictions at Bodyke. Mr. Clifford Lloyd, formerly special magistrate in Ireland, publishes a letter in which he attributes the scenes attending the evictions at Bodyke to lack of experience on the part of Sir Robert Buller, under-secretary for Ireland, and the resident magistrate. He says the scenes are the natural outcome of the efforts of military officers to act as civil administrators. Mr. Lloyd maintains that Michael Davitt and the other agitators who have incited tenants to resist collection of rents should be imprisoned, and added:—"These Irish outrages should be clipped in the bud by firm men, knowing and using the powers which the law has conferred upon them."

DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT.

On the resumption of the debate on the Crimes Bill, Mr. Dillon moved to adjourn in order to call the attention of the House to the Bodyke evictions. The Government, he said, had refused to appoint a committee to enquire into the matter. He was, therefore, bound to make an open discussion in Parliament. The evictions of thirty-five families disclosed features of the greatest harshness. Landlord Callaghan, ever since he got possession of his estate, had been raising rents without expending a shilling for improving the property. The result was that one of the most industrious and honest of tenants in Ireland had been ruined. It was on record that Callaghan, in refusing to abate rents, had said that he would have no greater compunction in putting a tenant out on the roadside than he would have in shooting a bird. (Cries of "shame.") The consensus of the reports of press correspondents and other witnesses of the scenes was against the police. The police had acted brutally, making evictions a scene of horror upon women and children. Seeing the public interest in the matter the Government ought to grant a committee of enquiry, the same as it had after the Belfast riots.

Mr. Balfour said there was no justice in comparing the events at Bodyke with the events at Belfast. He asked why Mr. Dillon raised the matter at the present time, when the members knew that the House must report the Crimes bill on Friday. The previous hours that were being wasted had better be devoted to the Crimes bill. Regarding the conduct of the police, no Government could accept mere newspaper reports as a basis for any inquiry, especially when such reports were highly colored. (Cries of "hear, hear.") He had no knowledge of the details of alleged police assaults. (Mr. Healy—"More shame for you.") "But," continued Mr. Balfour, "considering the treatment the police have received, it is not surprising if in some slight measure they have exceeded their duty." He would not say a word in support of the evictions, which would not have occurred if Col. Callaghan had taken his advice. (Cries of "hear, hear.") What really prevented the Government's amending this state of affairs was the action of those who intervened between the Government and the land bill, an endless series of evictions. The resistance to the law at Bodyke was incited by persons who ought to have known better. (Hear, hear.) He protested against the doctrine that was growing daily in the minds of certain persons that the proper way to amend the law was to break it. (Cheers.) Therefore, he urged that the best means to secure a remedy was to procure the legal amendment needed.

IRISH EDITORS IN LONDON.

The London correspondent of the *Kerry Sentinel* gives some interesting particulars as to the number of Irishmen connected with the London press. The following are particularly mentioned:—

The late editor of the *Times* (the most famous journalist in Europe), Mr. De laune, was an Irishman.

Chief editor of the *Times* at present, and author of the anti-Irish articles, Mr. Wilson, is a Corkman.

The chief writer of the *Morning Advertiser* (Tory), Mr. W. B. Guiney, is a Buttevant man.

The chief writer of the *Daily News*, until quite recently, was Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P.

One of the principal cartoonists in *Punch* (the imitator sketcher of scenes in Parliament), Mr. Harry Furniss, is a Dublinian.

The chief leader writer of the *Globe* (Tory organ), Mr. Guiney, is a Corkman.

The sub-editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, Mr. Balfour, is a Sligo man.

The editor of the *Daily Chronicle* (Unionist organ), is Mr. Boyle, Queen's Countyman.

The sub-editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. O'Halloran, another Irishman.

The late proprietor and founder of the *Liverpool Post* (Gladstonian), Mr. White, a Meash man.

The chief reviewer of the *Athenaeum* (literary journal), Mr. Dunphy, an Irishman.

The chief foreign leader writer of the *Morning Post* (Tory), Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell.

The chief home leader writer of the *Morning Post*, Mr. Baker Green, an Irishman, who was a barrister, defended two Fenians at the Old Bailey.

The editor of the *Daily News*, Mr. Lucey, is of Irish extraction.

The editor of the *Bombay Gazette* (chief English organ in India), Mr. Gratian Geary, is an Irishman.

The late editor of the *Conservative Evening News* (London), Mr. Charles William, was a Scotchman.

Five of the *Times'* parliamentary corps are Irishmen.

Two of the *Standard* corps are Irishmen.

Two of the *Daily News* are Irishmen.

The leader of the *Morning Advertiser* (Tory) is an Irishman.

The leader of the *Morning Post* (Tory) is an Irishman.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Echo*, &c., is Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

IN GENERAL NERVOUS PROSTRATION. "I have used it in a severe case of general nervous prostration, and an very much pleased with the result. I shall prescribe it hereafter in similar cases with a great deal of confidence."

Mrs. Henry Wood, the English author, left £35,000 to her relatives. Her copyrights are to be retained by her family.

A LIVING MIRACLE.

"My infant daughter was taken ill with cholera infantum, the doctor said she could not live. The Reverend Mr. Williams would allow her head to be lifted when he baptized her, she was so weak. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry gave immediate relief. She is a living miracle, hale and hearty. Since that time (7 years) our house has never been without that remedy." From statement of George Johnston, Harwood, Ont.

Among the Zulus young people fight and get married. Here they get married and fight.

A PHILADELPHIA SALOON-KEEPER HAS A DRAFT.

A saloon-keeper named Terrance J. Lynch, at the S. E. cor. of 11th and Locust Sts., some weeks ago was asked to take a ticket in the May drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery and was knocked about by the information that he had drawn the Capital Prize of \$150,000. His draft for the money was placed in the hands of the Third National Bank of Phila., and was promptly paid. This is the third Capital Prize of \$150,000, the first of which had been paid within the past three months in Philadelphia. *Philadelphia Telegraph*, May 25.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

[FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.]

Away with that tyrant! why carries he here, To pollute all the sweetness of Canada's clime! That Shylock, whose cruel, rapacious career Makes his name a reproach most abhor'd for all time.

Why e'er was he sent to a country like ours, Where each germ of freedom spontaneously grows?

Why a sign so exotic, in Liberty's bowers, Should e'er have been planted only God alone knows.

Send him back! Send him back ere our honor and peace Are endangered by such a most unworthy cause.

Our country is sullied; the taint will increase If endure the spectre of "Coercion laws."

We had no need to hear Loggacutran's loud wail

To know what a Lansdowne and Trench would do;

For oft in our childhood we've heard the sad tale Of Kenmare's banished victims, and told by them, too.

Yes, oft as we sat round the bright blazing fire, Which warmed and cheered our Canadian bright hearth,

Have we heard of that fame, and with sorrow and ire Spoke our wonder such monsters should dwell upon earth.

Yet we bless thee, O'Brien; not the first of thy name Who bearded a tyrant, tracked straight to his lair.

Appalled no threats thou didst loudly proclaim That a rackrenting landlord pollutes our pure air.

Of Belfast and Derry, each a fair prototype; In Toronto and Kingston we blessed for to be!

A blood-thirsty rabble for murder quite ripe; A curse to our country, a shame to mankind.

They sought thy dear life; but the prayers of the poor, Whose cause thou hadst championed, being heard far,

From among Lansdowne's friends brought thee safe and secure.

To continue thy mission of mercy and love, How well 'tis accomplished the tyrant well knows,

Whose name is now a byword of odium and shame, Abhorred and detested, wherever he goes.

A phantom pursues that he cannot proclaim. Then away with the tyrant! we want him not here;

Hearts ever tender of loyalty pure, So odious a figure-head is far too dear

For Canada's freedom to longer endure. M. C. O'DONNELL.

KENILWORTH, June 13th, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, to wit:—

The Hon. Francois Langelier, mayor of Quebec, and Cleophas Rochette, Esq., manufacturer, of St. Sauveur de Quebec, to be members of the Council of Arts and Manufactures of the Province of Quebec in place of the Hon. Thomas White and Henry Bulmer, Esq., who have, according to the terms of the act 41 Vict., ch. 5, sec. 13, ceased to belong to the said council.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wiman Rhodes, agriculturist, of the parish of Saint-Colombe de Silery, member of the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, in place of James Cochrane, Esq., who has, according to the terms of the act 41 Vict., ch. 5, sec. 13, ceased to belong to the said council.

Simon Lesage, Esq., agriculturist, landed proprietor, in the parish of Saint-Foye, residing at Quebec, to be member of the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, in place of Dr. H. J. J. Martin, of Carleton Place, County of Simcoe, and to revoke the order in council, No. 124, of the 25th May, 1882, in relation to the said appointment.

Augustin Fournier, Jr., Damase Bousais and Jos. Bergeron, yeomen, of Sainte Marie de Monrovia.

Felix Fontaine, notary, Héracippe Desmarais, merchant of Mariville.

Pierre Prefontaine, trader, Moise Beaudette and Clement Talon dit l'Esperance, yeomen, of Saint-Hilaire.

Philippe Dupuis, Joseph Godeau, Joseph Tetreault and Nuel Monast, yeomen, of Saint-Paul d'Abbeville.

Ludger Anther, Pierre Mercure and Hubert Robert, jur., yeomen, of L'Ange Gardien.

Benoit Lussier, trader, Francois Osty and Joseph L'homme, yeomen, of Sainte-Anne de la Riviere.

Paul N. Vigneau and Clement Seguin, yeomen, of N.-D. de Bonsecours.

Isaac Ashby, Daniel H. Rochon, gentlemen, of Richelieu.

Joseph E. Gaboury, N. P., Pierre O. Massé, Chas. Meunier and Pierre R. Feltier, yeomen, of Saint-Jovite.

Chas. Frézeau and Hubert Fontaine, yeomen, of Saint-Michel de Rougemont.

George A. de Laval, M. D., Wm. Dussault, Desiré Robert and Pierre Beaudry, of Saint-Jean Baptiste de Rouville.

Sir George W. Johnson, Jno. Doody, Philippe Johnson and Edmond Beauvais, yeomen, of Saint-Mathias.

NEW JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to associate the gentlemen whose names follow, to the commission of the peace:—

District of Montreal.—Messrs. John Watts, merchant; Chrysostome Brosseau, farmer; Charles Allard, gentleman, all of the parish of Saint-Joseph de Chambly. L. R. Prevost, M. D., Joseph Lerichie and Francis X. Levesque, farmers, all of the parish of Beauport. H. D. L. Marie and Moise Brosseau, farmers of Saint-Hubert; Adolphe Benoit, farmer, of Saint-Bruno; and Joseph David, son of Louis, of Saint-Lambert, in the county of Chambly.

District of Quebec.—Joseph Arthur Matte, farmer, of the parish of Notre-Dame-des-Neiges, county of Portneuf; Peter Johnston and William McWilliam.

His Honor has likewise been pleased to appoint Messrs. Jean Philippe Leduc, physician, Jérémie Bachand, trader, Sem Dalgé, manufacturer, Michel Bernier, merchant, Napoleon Normandin, merchant, Alphonse Racicot, carrier, Jean Baptiste Charbon, farmer, Bruno Bionnet, merchant, and Joseph Cabana, farmer, commissioners for the summary decision of small cases in the parish of Sainte Prudentienne, county of Sherbrooke. Commission of the 7th May, 1887, revoked.

District of Saint-Francois.—James Hunt, Charles Warren and Charles Brown, all of the township of Bury. N. D. Hitchcock and Edmund Wright Parker, of the township of Clifton, in the county of Compton; James Gardier Ayer, Moses Blount, Charles Kathon, of Stanstead; Walker Cooper Hanson, of Barnston; and Milton Jethro Bachelder, of Hatley, in the county of Stanstead.

A FRENCH JOURNALIST ON THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

A French journalist, who resides in America, writes as follows in the *Paris Univers*:—"The Irish emigrants, expelled from their native land by famine and persecution, are counted by millions in the United States. Long misunderstood, they have now succeeded in making themselves feared; and political candidates have to reckon with them. Almost the whole of the clergy is of Irish origin. The vast majority of Catholics are Irish. It is astonishing that the priests do not come from the same father."

land. Have they not suffered the same persecution, the same outrages? Crossing the ocean, to bring their household to the new world, the Irish leave a portion of their heart behind them in their beloved native land, and they never cease to take an interest in her destinies. They have purchased freedom at the sacrifice of their homes, and they have secured the freedom of worship. They take their place in the Senate, in Congress; many of them shine at the bar and the liberal professions, while many more distinguish themselves in commerce and industry. They have become American citizens, without renouncing the hope of feeling the arms of their forefathers. The American people, therefore, are raising their voice in a supreme appeal to justice and humanity; and they endeavor to bring the English people to a sense of the cruelty with which they have for so many centuries oppressed a nation so worthy of pity. What are we to think of a series of indignities raised by English statesmen in former days against injustices practiced in Naples or Rome? History has no example of the long and barbarous persecution of Ireland by England; and now, when it seems that the day of civilization has progressed, we see a Turf Government renewing the policy of anger and hate. But let England take care. The day of reckoning is not far off."

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Supplementary Estimates—Quebec Harbor Improvements—Further Tariff in "Mazou's" Paper—Immigration and Colonization.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 14.—The supplementary estimates for 1887-8 were brought down by the Finance Minister, Mr. Tupper, to the amount of \$1,515,920, of which \$383,946 is chargeable to capital account, \$21,654 to territorial accounts and \$1,048,319 to consolidated fund. Among the principal items are the following:—Ad to agricultural societies in the North-West Territories, \$10,000; to provide increased accommodation on the Intercolonial Railway at Halifax, \$150,000 for the Cornwall Canal, \$200,000; for alterations and repairs to the Montreal Custom House, \$75,000; for the Levis cattle quarantine buildings and appurtenances, \$10,000; for recovering lean-to roofs of Parliament buildings, Ottawa, \$6,000; for Government printing bureau, Ottawa, \$75,000; for construction of Toronto drill hall, on condition that the city of Toronto provide a plot of land, \$30,000; for Northwest Mounted Police buildings, \$100,000; for refund to the Government of Nova Scotia of expenditure incurred by them since July, 1877, in connection with piers, breakwaters, public wharves, &c., considered to be of federal importance, \$71,312; for works in connection with the pier at Levis, \$5,000; for a bridge across the Battle River at Battleford, \$10,000; for subsidy for steam service between the United States and Victoria, B.C., \$17,040; for steam communication between Canoe, Arichat, Guyabaro, Port Hood and Mabou, etc., \$8,000; for steam communication between Halifax and Newfoundland, via Cape Breton, \$200,000; for repairs to hull and engines of steamer Northern Light, and a new boiler, \$20,000; for further amount required to pay for the survey, construction of roads, bridges and other necessary works in connection with the Hot Springs Reservation near Banff Station, North-West Territories, \$15,000; to provide for the payment of interest on the loan of \$2,000,000 for the North-West Territories, \$132,000. There is likely to be considerable discussion of these estimates, and the prorogation can hardly be expected before the 23rd inst.

The supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ending with the present month were also brought down to-day by Mr. Tupper to the amount of \$1,515,920, of which \$383,946 is chargeable to capital account, \$21,654 to territorial accounts, and \$1,048,319 to consolidated fund. \$21,654 to capital account, \$21,654 to territorial accounts, and \$1,048,319 to consolidated fund. \$21,654 to capital account, \$21,654 to territorial accounts, and \$1,048,319 to consolidated fund.

In the House this afternoon it was resolved, on motion of Sir Charles Tupper, to go into committee on the following resolution:—"Resolved, That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to advance to the Harbor Commissioners of Quebec, the sum of \$100,000, to enable them to complete the Graving Dock in the Harbor of Quebec, and also a further sum of \$1,100,000 to enable them to complete the improvements in the Harbor of Quebec, to be authorized by the Governor in Council, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as moneys have heretofore been raised and advanced for the like purposes."

The House also resolved, on motion of Mr. Thompson, to go into committee of the whole to consider the following resolution:—"Resolved, That any moneys payable by the Crown for compensation for or in lieu of any lands in the North-West Territories, shall be paid out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund."

On motion of Sir John Macdonald it was resolved that for the remainder of the session Government orders have precedence on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, except any change in the order of business questions put by members. Mr. M. asked whether the Government would be willing to place Mr. Jamieson's bill, to secure the better enforcement of the Scott Act, among the government orders, so that it might become law this session.

Sir John replied that until all the Government business was disposed of he would not interfere with any order on the paper, but he did not wish to prevent the discussion of Jamieson's bill and would assist its progress if possible.

Mr. Curran asked the following questions:—"Is it the intention of the Government, during the present session, to effect any change in the Customs laws in the direction suggested by the members of the Board of Trade of Montreal, in January last? Is section eight of the Customs Act to be modified or repealed?" Sir John replied that the subject referred to was under the consideration of the Government and that a measure of amendment in the direction suggested by the Montreal Board of Trade would probably be submitted at the next session of Parliament.

On motion to go into committee of Ways and Means, Paterson, of Brant, drew attention to the charges made against the Montreal Cotton Mills, and pointed out the speed with which the Customs department, and wanted to know why the Minister had permitted the company to settle without being punished for making false entries.

Mr. Bowell replied that the matter is not yet settled. In committee of Ways and Means Sir Charles Tupper proposed a number of tariff changes, no charge was usually numerous, and occupied the House until 6 o'clock.

After recess, on motion to go into Committee Supply, Mr. C. W. Weldon drew attention to the advantages of St. John, N.B., as a winter port for the immigration and colonization committee, this morning it was alleged that the Grand Trunk railway was discriminating

against Canada in immigrant rates, and so inducing immigrants, who might otherwise settle in Canada, to go straight through to the Western States. Mr. Watson, of Marquette, thought this would be remedied if the Grand Trunk had free access to Manitoba, and he moved an anti-Government resolution to that effect. He referred in the resolution to alleged underhand practices of American consuls in Canada, also said to divert immigration, and his resolution was a cordially ruled out of order. Mr. Purdy, of Hastings, then moved a similar motion, without making any reference to the American consuls, and a vote was taken. The motion was defeated by a majority of two only, the attendance being small and the Conservatives not expecting trouble.

TARIFF CHANGES.

The following are the changes in the tariff announced by Sir C. Tupper and adopted in Committee of Ways and Means:

Schedule A.

Brass in bars and bolts, drawn, plan and fancy tubing, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Cocoa matting, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Combs for dress and toilet of all kinds, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Belt combs for cotton bed quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Harness and saddlery of every description, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Nail and plate of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker, \$13 per ton.

Marble in blocks from the quarry in the rough or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shaped, containing fifteen cubic feet or over, 10 per cent. ad valorem, and such blocks, containing less than fifteen cubic feet, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Marble in blocks in slabs, sawn on more than two sides, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Finished in rule and all manufactures of marble, not elsewhere specified, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Lens and or flax-seed oil, raw or boiled, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Opium (drug), \$1 per pound.

State roofing, slate back or blue, 80 cents per square; and d. green or other colors, \$1 per square; in each case when split or dressed 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Slates of all kinds and manufactured, not elsewhere specified, 1 cent per square foot and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Clothing, ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, including cloth caps and hosiery, 10 per cent. ad valorem, and the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals, made up by tailors, milliners and dressmakers, not elsewhere specified, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Stocks of cotton, wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, 10 cents per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Chopping axes, \$2 per dozen and 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Hay knives and four, five and six pronged forks of all kinds, \$3 per dozen and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Garden rakes, 5 cents each and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Shovels and spades, and shovel and spade blanks, \$1 per dozen and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Iron and steel wire, galvanized or not, fifteen gauge or over, not elsewhere specified, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Leather, sole, a specific duty of 1 cent per pound and 15 per