## 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 crushing force because of their chill and rock-like impassibility. Never has the truth of this been better exemplified than in a volume of statistics which just has been issued in honor of the Queen's Jubilee, and to some of the revelations of which we invite savnest at the revelations of which we invite earnest at-tention. It is a book recounting the progress made by the British Empire during the present reign. by the British Empire during the present reign. Its author is the eminent statistician, Mr. J. G. Mulhall, F.S.S., and author of the "Dictionary of Statistics," and its title is "Fray Years' National Progress." A proud and thrilling story in the main Mr. Mulhall has to tell for England. Progress in every alament of for England. Progress in every element of pational life, progress the most astounding—a attornal life, progress the most astonating—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: "The progress Mulhall's opening s-ntence: "The process made by the United Kingdom during the last fifty years is wholly unprecedented in our annuls, and has not been approached by any other nation of Europe." Let us turn at once from 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 that of Elizabeth!" Could, there be a more awful or unanswerable indict-ment of the Act of Union? England h reelf has been increasing in wealth, population, trade, nas seen increasing in weatin, population, trade, every department of civilized prosperity, at a rate which is dazzling to contamplate, while the sister nation at her doors, whom she has undertaken to rule against her will, has not only not advanced an inch since the day her liberties were taken from her, but has fallen bock during the Victorian era to a condition she has not been in since another reign in English history, when Mountjoy re-ported to his royal mistress that he had left Ireland a wilderness of corpses and ashes. There died of famine during the Queen's reign, 1,225,000 persons; there were evicted 2,668,000; 1,225,000 persons; there were evicted 2,658,000; and 4,186,000 left the country in emirrant 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 inpudiately after the Kamine the lendlands." immediately after the Famine, the landlords availing themselves of the period of greatest calamity to enforce their 'rights' "—a circum. which may explain to the honest folk stance which may explain to the honest folk, who don't understand it why landlords are a detected class in Ireland. It appears that the umber 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, which is the result of the present of th either in Europe or olsewhere," writes Mr. Mulhall, "has suffered such wholesale externination." And what do the figures testify as to the character of the four millions of people who were driven into exile-the same sort of peop'e who have been leaving the country for weeks in numbers that only the famine years can surpass? Mr. Mulhall says: "Existing Irish settlements abroad, and the estimated wealth in their possession, show that the bulk of the emigrants were good citizens of who left home penniless have become possessed freal and personal property to the

amount of 655,000,000 pounds sterling, besides having sent home to their friends since 1851 a sum of 32,000,000. This shows an average accumusum of 32,100,000. Inissnows an average accumulation of 14,000,000 yearly, or 27 per head on the medium number of exiles since 1837." And in another place he says: "thirty years down to 1880 the aggregate wealth of eleven Western (American) States multiplied 12½ times, showing an increase of 2,654 million pounds sterling; at least one fourth 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 h-ad, whereas we regarded emigrants as a nuisance." In other words, our country, in less than fifty years has been depleted of a source of wealth which, had it been kept home and fostered by proper laws, would have carned by this time as much money as would have paid off the national debt. The death rate supplies another remarkable statistic in its way the most remarkable and melancholy of all One of the best signs of England's pro-: gress is that her death rate had decreased. Owing to 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 de-creased from 22.5 in the 1,000 in 1837 to 19.3 in the 1,000 in 1855. 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 deathonly has 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 hard-ships 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 flower of the population (like the thousand young men and women per week who are pass their way to Queenstown), whose absence leaves the remaining population unduly composed of the old and the very y ung. Surely there never was a more gastly belance struck between two nations than these figures show, and never was there stated a more overwhelming case against English rule in Ire and. Every other portion of the British in Ire and. 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, Scotch wealth increasing four times faster than Scotch population. The three great colonies, Canada, Australia and South Africa and South Africa and Super 1460. have increased since 1860 :- in population. 14 per cent., in trade, 122 por 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 Castle government, landlordism and Coercion Acts are peculiar, is the one scared and blackened spot in this magnificent blazon of advancement. The blight of a curve has swept her fields and is still sweeping them. Her rulers are to-day forging for her yet another Coercian Act—are still preparing to wrest 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 revenuea-tion. Her gay spirit is tayer than ever 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 unfultering purpose until the goal is reached at last.—United Ireland.

### ARTISTIC RESULTS

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Trust him little who praises all; him less who censures all, and him less who is indifferent to all. In fact, don't trust anybody if you can get

#### THE BODYKE EVICTIONS.

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

LONDON, June 16 .- Mr. Dillon will ask the LONDON, June 16.—Mr. Dillen 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 at letter in which he attributes the scenes attending the evictions at Bodyke to lack of experience on the part of Sir Redvers Buller, under-secretary for Ireland, and the resident magistrate. He says the scenes are the natural outcome of the efforts 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 adds :- "These Irish outrages should be nipped 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 He was, therefore, bound into the matter. demand an open discussion in Parliament. The eviction of thirty-five families disclosed fea ures 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 sets of tenants in Ireland had been raised. It was an record that Callachan. been ruined. It was on record that Callaghan, in refusing to abote 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 concessus of the reports of press correspondents and other witnesses of the evictions was against the police. The police had acted brutally, mak ing wanton atta ks upon women and children. Steing the public interest in the matter the Government ought to grant a committee of enquiry, the same as it had after the Beliast

Mr. Balfour said there was no justice in com-paring the events at Bodyke with the events at Belfast. He asked why Mr. Dillon raised the question at the present time, when the members knew that the House must report the Crimes bill on Friday. The precious hours that were being wasted had better be devoted to the Crimes bill. Regarding the conduct of the police, no Government could accept mere newspolice, no Government could accept mere newspaper reports as a basis for procedure, especially when such reports were highly colored. (Cries of "oh, oh," and "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 it in some alight measure they have exceeded their duty." He would not say a nord in support of the evice. would not say a word in support of the evic-tions, 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 interposed between the Government's land bill an endless, useless discussion over the Crimes Bill (cheers from the Conservatives). 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.

## TRISH EDITORS IN LONDON.

The London correspondent of the Kerry Sentinel gives some interesting particulars as to the number of Irishmen connected with the London The following are particularly meapress. The late editor of the Times (the most famous

journalist in Europe), Mr. Delane, was an Irish-

The ch'ef editor of the Times at present, and author of the auti-Irish articles, Mr. Wilson, is a Corkman?

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

man.
The chief writer of the Daily
Mr. Justin

til quite recently, was Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P.

One of the principal cartoonists in Punch (the inimitable sketcher of scenes in Parliament), Mr. Harry Furniss, is a Dublinman.

The chief leader writer of the Globe (Tory

organ), Mr. Guinel, is a Corkman.
The sub-editor of the Morning Advertiser, Mr. Talbot, is a Maryboroughman. 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 Liver-pool Post (Gladstonian), Mr. White, a Meath

The chief reviewer of the Athenaum (literary The chief reviewer of the Athenaum (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 Greene, an Irishman, who was a barrister, defended two Fenians at the Old Railay in 1887

Bailey in 1867. The editor of the Daily News, Mr. Lucey, is

of Irish extraction.

The editor of the Bombay Gazette (chief English organ in India), Mr. Grattan Geary, is

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

Five of the Times' parliamentary corps are

Two of the Standard corps are Irishmen. Two of the Daily News are a so Irish. Two of the Daily News are a so Irish.
The leader of the Morning Advertiser parliamentary corps is an Irishman, Mr. T. Doyle.
The leader of the Morning Post Parliamentary corps is Mr. Dunphy, an Irishman.
The London correspondent of the Liverpool Post, the Shefield Independent, the Darlington Echo, &c., is Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

### HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

IN GENERAL NERVOUS PROSTRATION. Dr. A. G. Bissell, Detroit, Mich., says have used it in a severe case of general nervous prostration, and am very much pleased with the 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 cholers infantum, the doctor said she could not live. The Reverend Wm. McWilliams would not 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 matried. 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 MIRACULOUS.

"MY MIRACULOUS.

"MY MIRACULOUS CHEE 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., I tried it, and am happy to say that I was cured by two bott'er." Wm. Tier, St.

May drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery and was knocked aback by the information that ticket No. 15,766, of which he held one-tents had drawn the Capital Prize of \$150,000. His draft for the money was placed in the hands of the hands of the money was placed in the hands of the hands of the money was placed in the hands of the hands of the money was placed in the hands of the hands of the first National Bank of Phila., and was produced by two bott'er." Wm. Tier, St.

May drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery and persecu ion, are counted by millions in the United States. Long misunders adjourned at 8.20 a m.

Speeches of regret at the death of Mr. Campbell, M.P. for South Renfrew, will probably be delivered in the House to-morrow. The late reckon with them. Almost the whole of the promptly paid. This is the third Capital Prize of \$150,000, fractions of which have been paid within the past three months in Philadelphia.—

Was cured by two bott'er." Wm. Tier, St.

May drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery and persecu ion, are counted by millions in the United States. Long misunders adjourned at 8.20 a m.

Speeches of regret at the death of Mr. Campbell, M.P. for South Renfrew, will probably be delivered in the House to-morrow. The late reckon with them. Almost the whole of the parties in the House.

Catholics are Irish. Is it astonishing that the priests share the opinions of the people?

Have they not come from the same fasher. Grand Trunk railway was discriminating the them.

#### LORD LANSDOWNE.

[FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.]

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

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

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

Send him back! Send him back! ere our honor Are endangered by such a most unworthy

Our country is sullied: the taint will increase If endure we the spectre of "Coercion laws." We had no need to hear Luggacurran's loud

Wall

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 Appalled by no threats thou didst loudly pro-

That a rackrenting landlord pollutes our pure air.

Of Belfast and Derry, each a fair prototype; In Toronto and Kingston we blushed for blood-thirsty rabble for murd-r 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 hads't championed, being

heard far above, 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; Abborred and detested, wherever he goes A phantom pursues that he cannot proclaim. Then away with the tyrant! we want him not

here;
He stains ever tendril of loyalty pure,
So odious a figure-head is far, far too dear
For Canada's freemen 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

The Hon. Francois Langelier, mayor of Que bec; and Cleophas Rochette, Esq., manufac-turer, 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. Thoam's White and Henry Bulmer, Esq., who have, ac-cording 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 Coloma de Sillery, member of the Council of Agriculture of the

Province of Quebec, in place of James Cochrane, esquire, who has, according to the terms of the act 41 Vict., ch. 5, sect. 13, ceased to belong to the said council. Siméon Lesage, esquire, agriculturist, landed proprietor, in the Parish of Saint: Foye, residing at Quebec, to be member of the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quibec, in place of Dr. H. Josué Martin, of Carleton, County of Carleton, Carleton, Carleton, County of Carleton, Ca

of Bonaventure, and to revoke the order in council, No. 164, of the 25th May, 1883. District of Saint Hyacinthe.—Pierre Ostigny, Augustin Fournier, jr., Damase Boulais and Jos. Bergeron, yeomen, of Sainte Marie de

Monnoir. Kelix Fontaine, no ary, Héresippe Desmarais,

merchant of Marieville.

Pierre Préfentaine, trader, Moise Bessette and Clément Talon det l'Espérance, yeoman, of Saint Hilaire.
Philippe Dupuis, Joseph Godreau, Joseph Tetrault and Noel Monast, yeorron, of Saint

Paul d'Abbotsford. Ludger Anthier, Pi-rre Mercure and Hubert Robert, jur., yeomen, of L'Ange Gardien.
Bénoni Loisel'e, trader, Francois Ostingy and
Joseph L'honme, yeomen, of Saints Angelèe da
Monnoir.

Monnoir.
Paul N. Vigeant and Clément Seguin, yeomen, of N.-D. de Bonsecours.

Isaac Ashey, Daniel H. Rochon, gentlemen,

of Richelieu.

Joseph E Gaboury, N. P., Pierre O. Massé,
Chas. Meunier and Pierre R. Pelletier, yeomen, of Saint Césaire. Chas. Fregeau and Hubert Fontaine, yeomen

of Saint Michel de Rougemont. George A. de Lival, M. D., Wm. Dussault, Désiré Robert and Pierre Beaudry, of Saint Jean Baptiste de Rouville. Sir George W. Johnson, Jno. Doody, Phillippe Johnson and Edmind Beauvais, yeomen, of

Saint Mathias. NEW JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been tleased to associate the gentlemen whose names follow, to the commission of the

District of Montreal .- Messrs. John Watts, merchant; Chrysostome Brosseau, fariner; Charles Allard, gentleman, all of the parish of

Charles Allard, gentleman, all of the parish of Saint-Joseph de Chambly. L. R. Prevost, M. D., Joseph Leriche and Francois X. Racic t, farmers, all three of Boucherville; Hélie Ste. Marie and Moise Brosseau, farmers of Saint Ilubert; Adélard Bénoit, 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 Note Dame des Anges, county of Portuef, Peter Johnston and William McWilliam.

McWilliam.

His Honor has likewire been pleased to appoint Mossrs. Jean Philippe Ledue, physician, Jeremie Bachand, trader, Sem Dalpé, manufacturer, Missel Bernier, merchant, Napo.eon Normandin, merchant, Alphonse Racicot, carter, Jean Baptiste Charron, farmer, Bruno Bienvenu, merchant, and Joseph Cabana, farmer, commissioners for the summary decision

farmer, commissioners for the summary decision of small cases in the parish of Sainte Prudentienne, county of Shefford. Commission of the 7th May, 1879, revoked.

District of Saint Francis.—James Hunt, Charles Warren and Charles Brown, of the township of Bury; N. D. Hitchcock and Edmund Wright Parker, of the township of Clifton, in the county of Compton; James Garder Aver Moses Blunt, Charles Kathan Garder Ayer, Moses Blount, Charles Kathan, of Stanstead; Walter Cooper Hausan, of Barnston; and Milton Jethro Bachilder, of Hatley, n the county of Stanstead.

#### A FRENCH JOURNALIST ON THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

A French journalist, who resides in America, writes a follows in the Paris Universe:—
"Irish emigrants, expelled from their native

Have they not suffered the same per-cention, the same outrages? Cross in the ocean, to bring their household to the new wold, 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 prospered under the star-epangled banner, which guarantees to them freedom of worship. They take their places 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 freeing

the land of their forefathers.

The American people, therefore, are raising their voices in a supreme appeal to instice and humanity; and they endeavor to bring the English people to a sense of the cruery with which they have for so many centuries oppressed a nation so worthy of pity. What are we to think of the cries of indignation raised by English of the cries of indignation raised by English lish 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 seeme i that ide is of civilization had progressed, we see a Tory Government renswing the p licy of anger and hat. But let Englan! take care. The day of rickoning is not far off."

#### OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Supplementary Estimates - Quebec The Harbor Improvements—Further Tur-iff Changes—Frogress in Sup-ply—The "Kazoot's" Fap —Immigration and Colonization,

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 14 .- The supplementary esti mates for 1887-8 were brought down by the Finance Minis er to-day. They amount to the sum of \$1,956,920, of which \$383,946 is chargeable to capital account, \$521,654 to territorial accounts and \$1,048,319 to consulidated fund. Among the principal items are the following :-Aid to agricultural societies in the North-West Territories, \$10,000; to provide increased accommodation on the Intercolonial Railway at Halfax, N.S., \$150,000; for the Corowall canal, \$200,000; for alterations and repairs to the Mon treal Custom House, \$7,500; 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 To onto drill hall, on condition that the city of Toront; provide a plot of land, as agreed up n. \$30,000; for Northwest mounted police buildings, \$100,000; for refund to the Government of Nova Scotia of expenditure incurred by them since 1st July, 1867, in connection with piers, breakwaters public wharves Mc., considered to be of federa impo tance, \$71,512; for works in connection with ice piers at Laprairie, \$5,000; bridge across the Battle River at Battleford \$10,000; for subsidy for steam service between the United States and Victoria, B.C., \$17,640: for steam communication between Can-o, Arichat, Guyaboro', Port Hood and Mabou, etc. \$5,000; for steam communication cation between Halifax and Newfoundland, via Cape Breton, at \$200 yer trip, \$2,000; 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, con struction of roads, bridges and other necessiry works in connection with the Hot Springs servation near Banff Station, North-West Ter ritories, \$15,000; to provide for the payment o

claims for losses arising out of the rebellion in the North-West Territories, \$513,000. There is likely to be considerable discussion of these estimates, and 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. They increase the expenditure for the year by \$3,213,63,9 of which \$1,548,376 is chargeable to consolidated fund, \$856,961 to capital account, \$400,869 to territorial accounts, and \$407.430 is for unprovided items 1885-6.

In the House this afternoon it was resolved, or motion of Sir Charles Tupper, to go into committee of the whole to-morning to consider the following resolution:—"R solved, That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to advance to the Harbor C mmissioners of Quebec, the sum of \$150,000, to e-able 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 said harbor; such sums to be raised and advanced 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 ist committee of the whole to consider the following resolution:—"Resolved, That any moneys rayable by the Crown for compensation or costs under "The Expropria tion Act," may be paid out of any unappropriate moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund."

of bils and questions put by members. Mr. Mils asked whether the Government would be willing to place Mr. Jamie on's bill to secure the better enforcement of the Scott Act, among the government orders, so that it might become law this section.

Sir John replied that until all the Government bu-iness 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

po sib'e.

Mr. Curr n 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 memb rs of the Board of Trade of Montreal, at an interview with the Ministers of Costoms, in January last? Is section eight of the Customs Act to be modified or repealed?" Si Sir Julin 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.

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 Co. by Mr. Jas. F. Wolff, special agent of the Customs department, and wanted to know why the Minister had permitted the company to settle without being punished for making false

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. ne changes were unusually numerous n important. Sir Charles' statement occupied the House until 6 o'clock.

After recess, on motion to go into Committee Supply, Mr. C. W. Weldon drewattention to the advantages of St. John, N.B., as a winter port, and pointed out that the ante-election

promises made by the Government to his constituents seemed very far from fulfilment. supply a large number of items were passed. In the discussion of the post office estimates, it was pointed out that the electric light of the Montreal post office was furnished by the engine which runs the light in the Gazette office, and Mr. Mulock said it was indecent for the Government to feed the coffers of a company in which a Minister of the Crown is interested. Sir John said that he understood that when Hon. Tom White joined the Government he revered his connection with the Gazette. Mr. McMullen said that in his constituency during the late election Mr. White had declared that he is still a director of the Gazette. The House

against Can da 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 aces; 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 sa'd to divert immigration, and his resolution was a cordingly ruled out of

TARIFF CHANGES. The following re 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, plain and fancy tubing, 10 per cent. ad valuem. Cocca matting, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Combs for dress and toilet of all kinds, 30

per cen , ad valorem, Bed comforters or cotton bed quilte, not including woven quilts or counterpanes, 35 per Harness and saddlery of every description, 35

per ceat. ad valo: em. Nail and pla - of iron or steel, six een gauge and thicker, \$13 per ton.

Marble in b ocks 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, contiming less than fifte en cubic feet, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides, 15 per cent. ad val rem. Marie books and clabs, sawn on more than two sides, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Finished martle and all manufactures

marble, not elsewhere specified, 35 per cent. ad valorem. Lins ed or flax-eed oil, raw or billed, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Opium (drug), \$1 per pound. Sinte roofing, slate back or b'ue, 80 cents per square; r d, green er other colors, \$1 per quare; in each case when split or dressed

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

Cloth ng, ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, including cloth caps and house clothing, shaped, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpace goat, or other like animals, made up by tailors, s-amstresses and manufacturers, not otherwise provided for, 10 cents per pound and 25 per cent.

ad valorem.

S cks a d stockings of cotton, worl, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals. 10 cents per pound and 30 per cent. ad

Chopping axes, \$2 per dozen and 10 per cent. Hay knives and four, five and six pronged forks of all kinds, \$2 per dozen and 20 per cent.

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 va

ad valorem.

lorem. Iron and steel wire, ga vanized or not, fifteen guige or clarrer, not elsewhere specified, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Leather, sole, a specific duty of 1 cent per

cound and 15 per cent. ad valorem.
Clay tobac opines, 35 per cent. ad valorem Tinsmiths' tools and hirnessmakers' and addiers' hardware, including currycombs, 35

per cent. sd valorem.

All chronos, ch omotices, ol-egraphs and other cards, pictures or artists works of similar kinds, produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent at volorem.
Tube, not welded nor more than 11 inches in diameter of r letsee', Swetish rolled iron

nail rod under half an inch in diameter for the manufacture of horse shoe nails, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Lap welded iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, one and one-quarter inches in diameter and over, 20 per c nt. ad valorem. Composition buttons, 25 per cen'. ad

Flanks and phials of less capacity than eight ounces, 30 per cent.
Flasks and phials of over eight ounces, 5 cents per dezen and 30 per cent, at valorem.

Bo ler and other plate iron reduced to \$13 per Rolled iron or steel angles, channels, structuril shapes and special sections, weighing less than twenty-five pounds per lineal yard, not elsewhere specified, half a cent per pound and 10 per cent, ad valorem.

10 per cent, ad valorem.
Rill d i-on or -teel beams, girders, joists ang es, chamals, structural shares and special sec ions, weightne no: less than twenty-five punds per lineal yard. 12½ per cent. ad

Rolled from and steel beams, girders, joists venue Fund."

On motion of Sir John Macdonald it was resolved that for the remainder of the ression Government orders have precedence on Wednesdays, after routine proceedings, introduction in the case than three eighths of an inch thick, nor the case than three eighths of an inch thick inch three eighths of an less than filter inches wide, when imported by bridge manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges, 121c per

cent. ad valorem.
Wrought iron tubes, not otherwise specified, six-tenths of a cent per pound and thirty per

Parts of pianos 25 per cent. THE FREE LIST. The undermentioned stems shall be free of duty:
Wire of iron or steel, galvanized or tinned

number 16 guage or small r. Fre bricks for all process of manufacture. Rolled rods of steel under half an inch in li met-r or under half an inch square, when mort d by knob or lock manufacturers of cutlers for use exclusively by such manufacturers in their own lactories.

Books, educational, imported by and for the use of schools for the deaf and dumb and blind exclusively. NEW EXPORT DUTIES.

The following export duties are added :-Spruce and elm logs St per thousand feet, board measn e.

THE CONDITIONAL CLAUSE.

The following clause is inserted in the bill to meet cases in which contracts were made prior to the changes in the tariff :-All goods, actually purchased on or before the 13th day of May, at any place out ( Can

ada, for importation into Canada, on evidence to the satisfaction of the Minister () Customy of the purchase having been so made, and all goods in warehouse in Canada on such day, may be entered for duty at the rate of duty in force immediately before said day. But the provisions of this section shall cease to have force and effect on the 1st day of July, in the present year, excepting that goods from the United Kingdom or British possessions, carried by way of Cape Horn, may be entered in British Columbia under the provisions aforesaid until the 1st day of November in the pre-

BRINGING UP BABIES

by hand is no longer to be dreaded. As every mother can now obtain Lactated Food, they have an article which is as perfectly adapted to the use of their little ones as would be their own nutriment. It is perfectly assimilated, and will prevent and cure all bowel troubles.

There is a man at Gravesend so mean that he wishes his landlord to reduce the price of board because he has had two of his teeth ex tracted.

Public Speakers, Actors and Vocalists find, and state that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil relieves coarseness and irratition in the throat better than remedies specially advertised to relieve that difficulty. This Oil has a wide scope, since it cares external hurts, corns, sores, frost-bite, piles, and a variety of other unhealthy conTHE FIRST AND ONLY WOMAN MAYOR.

The first woman Mayor in America Fresides over the little town of Argonia, Kan. Her name is Susanna Medora Salter, and naturally enough, she halls from Ohio. She emigrated to Kanas with her parents, and entered the Kanas State Agricultural College as a second year student at the age of seventeen; remaining three years, and was compelled by failing health to leave two months before graduation. At twenty she married L. A. Salter, a graduord r. Mr. Furd tte. of Hastings, then moved a similar motion, without making any reference to the American coosuls, and a vote was taken. The motion was defeated by a majority of two only, the attendance being small and the Contiberrant is a model mather, wife and many results in a model mather, wife and many results have been born to them, and Mrs. Salter, with all her her other actions. complishments, is a model mother, wife and praccomplishments, is a moder mother, whe and practical housekeeper. Her father was the first Mayor of Argonia. Mrs. Salter was elected by a two-thirds majority—only one woman voting against her. An enthusiastic lady, writing of her, says: "At the age of twenty-seven this advected woman's woman is performing in her, says: At the age of twenty-seven this educated, womanly woman is performing in person the duties of Mayor. She does not lear them in the least, and is determined, by the help of God, so to conduct her office as to make it serve the best interests of the city. She is much interested in the enforcement at the pro-hibitory law and in the study of the test means of suppressing and eradicating the vices that beset our cities."

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will

end me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully, Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto, 32-L

THE STENOGRAPHER MARKET

DROOPING. "It would be a kindness to many poor boys and girls," said an old shorthand writer, "if the fact could be printed that the supply of stenographers is largely in excess of the demand. Encouraged by the comfortable salaries which some skilled atencyraphers earn, thou-ands literally thousands—of boxs and girls in Chicago have studied or are studying shorthand. Not many of them c. whope to get atuations. The fact shou'd also be published that the so-called 'schools of stenography' in this and other cities, which advertise that they will secure good situations for all of their graduates, are de-lurions and snares. Their main purpose is to set the aspirant started, set his money, give him a smattering of shorthand, and then turn him out. No reputable business college or school agrees to secure positions for its pupils. -Chicago Herald.



## **CURES ALL HUMORS**

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum. "Fever-scree," Scaly or Bough Skin, a short, all diseas a caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and avigorating medicine. Great Esting Uicors rapidly heal under it benigr influence. Especially has it manifested if potency in ouring Tettor, Rose Bash, had as, Carbungs, Sore Eyes, Serofulous Gres and Swellings, Hig-Joint Disease, and Swellings, Golve, or Thick Yock, and Enlarged Glassas. Bend tencents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same nount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections. "THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Signoughy cleaned it biscovery, and good ignation, a fair skin, buoyant spirats, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will be established.

# CONSUMPTION,

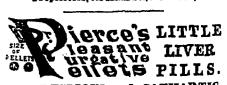
which is Scrofulous Disease of the zungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the d'ease are reached. refore the last stages of the d'ease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now cel-brated remedy to the public, Dr. Plerce hought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Oures," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-billious, ectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the linings, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES

If you feel dull drowsy, debilitated, have snilow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or diziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or obilishing with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy borebodings, irregular ippetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indicontion, Dyspepsies, and Torpid Liver, or "Hillousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery bus no causal.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Bicod, For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Bicod, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Sovere Coughs, Consumption, and hindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierces hook en Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

PRICE \$1.00, POR BOTTLES World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N.Y.





cannog care.

It wet have a discharge from the case, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases termingt, in consumption.

Dr. Sare's Catarrh, Emery cures the worst case, of Catarrh, Cold in the Head, and Catarrhai Headache, 50 cents.

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