

COLD FACTS. Canadian Affairs Reviewed by Goldwin Smith - The T. U. Inevitability of Canadian Political Absurdity of Our Government - General - Manifest Destiny.

TORONTO, Ont., July 29.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Mail.—LONDON, July 28.—The Standard of today contains a second letter from Professor Goldwin Smith on Canadian affairs. The letter is as follows:—

THE NATIONAL POLICY. "Since I ventured to offer you an explanation of the Canadian iron duty, the mouths of all gain-sayers on that subject and on the subject of the protection policy of Canada generally, have been stopped. The Governor-General, who is the representative of Imperial interests here, in his speech on proroguing the Canadian Parliament, pronounced 'that the readjustment of the tariff for the purpose of further developing our home industries, and principles which have been received with such much interest with the people of Canada will, it is confidently expected, in an especial manner encourage the working of our vast mines of iron and coal and promote the production within our own country of all the more important iron manufactures. That a forced investment of national capital means a forced treatment, and that the great natural industries in Canada will only be crippled by making the farmer pay the protective price for his plough and the lumberman for his axe, Lord Lansdowne, as a highly cultivated man, must well know. He conscientiously performs what he regards as his duty, and he is to be commended for it. But British producers may perhaps be inclined to enquire whether it is worth their while to keep up on this continent a ventriloquial apparatus, under the guise of a Governor-General, through which is heard the voice of the enemies of their trade. The protective tariff is, like the rest of us, entirely loyal to the mother country; he is even pre-eminently and vociferously loyal when he wishes to keep out our goods as much as those of the Americans, or even more, since you have the labor and the manufacturing machinery of this continent in your hands. Before the last election the Prime Minister invited them to a caucus, in which, no doubt, the covenant between him and them was renewed, and stronger pledges of mutual support were given and taken on both sides. It is understood that the protective tariff is the Government and the protectionist manufacturers, is at this moment being established under the auspices of the Prime Minister.

"If the Governor-Generalship is worthless to you, it is worse than worthless to us. It is the cover under which the Royal prerogative is used by political gamblers for the purposes of their game, as the prerogative of dissolution, for example, has just been used with a view to bringing on a general election, slightly in the hands of the party in power. It asks for us under monarchical forms the faults and perils of democracy, with which otherwise we might brace ourselves to contend, while it affords us not the smallest protection against any democratic error or excess.

THE SITUATION IN THE NORTHWEST. "It now seems that, through the control of your money market, you are supporting the Dominion Government in putting its veto on the effort of Manitoba to connect itself by railway with the adjoining States of the Union. The cable at least announces that money is refused in England to the Red River Railway, and the ground that the undertaking is disallowed by the Dominion Government. This is another phase of the separatist policy. Without free extension of railways the North-West cannot prosper. It must have access to the natural outlets of its produce, and it must have competition to keep down freights. If its soil is fruitful its climate is rigorous, and it cannot afford to be isolated. The immediate interest, as you know, in which the charter of the Red River Valley railway is to be disallowed, is that of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with which the life of the present Canadian ministry is closely bound up, and which has been constructed, at least in part, by the aid of the money of the Dominion, and keeping them all separate from the United States. The highest praise is universally accorded to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the energy and rapidity with which their work has been done, nor is it necessary to raise any question as to the propriety of their proceeding as they have done, or of the expectations held out to the country of recouping its immense expenditure by the sale of north-western land hereafter to be sold, and as likely to be, totally failed.

"But the wisdom of the Government in committing itself to this enterprise is a different question. The question of the policy of the colonization of the North West has been to spin out settlements along a line of more than six hundred miles, and thus to deprive the settlers of those advantages of neighborhood which are peculiarly indispensable where the winter is severe and long, and the Indian in search of food and shelter, and the trader, and heavily increase the freights, both on their exports and their imports; whereas, as commerce, left to herself, would have kept railway extension in union with the needs of settlement. As a military road, in which character it is especially applicable to the Canadian Pacific, it may be left to the judgment of military authorities. The road, for eight hundred miles at least, lies completely within the grasp of the Americans, being in this respect even weaker than the Intercolonial, which, however, would be easily cut by a raid from Maine. As a route for trade, it leads to the same result, and it would involve during the winter months, when the landing must be at Halifax, a long detour by the Intercolonial and a constant liability of detention by snow blockades, while its western terminus, as well as the course over the Pacific, would require to be guarded against Russia. The political road, designed to be a united community population divided by Lake Superior and commercially alien to each other, there seems no reason for believing that the Canadian Pacific will succeed any better than the Intercolonial, which, after an immense waste of money, has totally failed to effect, since the people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, though they send representatives to Ottawa, continue to regard Canada almost as a foreign country, not even calling themselves Canadians. The relations between the Government of Ottawa and the people of Manitoba, at all events, are at present not indicative of growing political unity any more than of increased community of commercial interest.

THE SEPARATIST POLICY. "You will have to enlarge your policy with regard to this continent, to bring within its scope not only five millions of English speaking people but sixty-five millions, and to make it more genial and more conformable to the interests of nature. Hope of creating permanent divisions and antagonisms among the English-speaking peoples of North America there is none, and a policy of which that is the aim, whether its instrument be separatist tariff, railway, or baronetcies and knightships, can be fruitful only of waste, mischief and peril. Slavery has departed, and with it the last vestige of secessionism; any other line of cleavage, visible or conceivable, there is none, or, if there is any, it is between the British provinces of Canada and the French provinces of the Dominion, or between British Canada and the French Canada, if she had the power, to assimilate and absorb, though the isolation of Quebec is now apparently beginning to be undermined by the resort of her peasantry to the factories of the adjacent States. I do not mean that any political change

is imminent; the Americans certainly are not eager for it. But fusion, social and economical, has irrevocably set in, and becomes every day more pronounced. While the Government struggles to prevent railway union between Manitoba and Minnesota in these eastern parts, the railway system is steadily uniting and being brought with it a unification of currency, the American currency being freely taken on this side of the line. The Canadian Pacific, the great national and anti-American road, is itself, on its eastern section, American, and on both sides of the line it is fighting the Grand Trunk, in which many millions of British capital has been expended. Hundreds of thousands of Canadians are settled on the Southern side of the line and the talk of 'reparitizing' them is as futile as would be talk of reparitizing all the Scotchmen or Yorkshiremen who have settled in Liverpool, Manchester or London. The movement in favor of commercial union is spreading rapidly in Canada, one Farmer's Union after another declaring its adhesion. If anything can hasten political change, it is the galling pressure of commercial separation on the Maritime Provinces and Manitoba, whose discontent threatens to break up Confederation.

THE NEW WORLD DEMOCRACY. "Of wresting the new world, or any part of it, from democracy there is just as little hope as there is of its permanent division. Canada, in spite of her monarchical form, is essentially not a whit less democratic than the United States. To make an elective government, a government not of popular will or passion, but of reason, is a hard task, and one which is at present far enough, from having been accomplished, but is the task of the dwellers on this continent, and to meddle with their performance of it, in the sacred interest of old world conservatism, is worse than vain. Your baronetcies and knightships are a dam of straw set up against Niagara, their chief effect is to generate a set of aspirants to titles who think it their duty to keep you and your Governor-General in a fool's paradise of royal pomp and circumstance. Instead of trying to divide this continent, try to heal the division of the English-speaking race caused by the quarrel of the last century, and bring us back to the footing of a family partition of the Anglo-Saxon heritage which was far too vast to remain under one Government. This is possible. There are now no real interests in England in the States, except a few literary men embittered by rivalry, and the Fenians, of whom, with their dynamic, their yelling, their blather and their everlasting exhibition of their historic sorrows, Americans, if I mistake not, are growing pretty sick. You do not know how much loyalty to old England there is south of the line, and how entirely broken down the Republic. Nobody looks for sudden changes of sentiment, or supposes that all traces of a feud too long cherished can be obliterated in a moment. But there is nothing really in the way of a moral reunion of all who speak the English language, and an attempt to create an Anglo-American Dominion of Anglo-American nature, in which it is already manifest that nature will prevail.

TWO ANTI-HOME RULERS. CHAMBERLAIN AND HARTINGTON SHOW THEIR SPIRITS AGAINST TRAVELYAN.

LONDON, July 29.—Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter, denies the accuracy of Sir George O. Trevelyan's statements regarding the round table conference. He challenges Trevelyan to prove that Gladstone was prepared to accept any condition laid down as essential by Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain. The latter reason, he says, for the failure of the negotiations was the fact that after their conception the introduction of the coercive bill tilted the Gladstonians with the hope that they would succeed in breaking up the Unionists without yielding anything. After the cessation of the negotiations he (Chamberlain) continued in active correspondence with Sir William Vernon Harcourt, pressing him for a definite statement of the Liberal concessions, while the latter persistently put the time off. Mr. Chamberlain says he will publish the correspondence if Sir William consents. Mr. Chamberlain charges Sir George Trevelyan with remaining friendly to unionism, and never expressing disapproval of the action of his Unionist colleague until a few weeks ago, when he made an extraordinary change of front. He defies Sir George to prove that he has obtained any assurance that Mr. Gladstone has altered his intention to create an Irish executive, or has modified his proposals to surrender law and order to the care of an Irish parliament. In going over to the Gladstonians, adds Chamberlain, Sir George unconditionally surrendered the main points on which he sacrificed his position in the Cabinet and his seat in Parliament.

HARTINGTON'S REPLY.

LONDON, July 29.—The Marquis of Hartington publishes a letter to refute the assertion made by Sir G. O. Trevelyan that Mr. Gladstone had offered to confer with the Liberal-Unionists on the question of Home Rule for Ireland with a view to arriving by mutual consent at a reunion of the Liberal party. "Mr. Gladstone never made such a proposal," says Lord Hartington, adding, "Mr. Gladstone has not said a word to indicate a tendency to accept the conditions which I have stated are indispensable to a reunion of the party. Mr. Trevelyan, therefore, has no right to attack the Liberal-Unionists for retreating from entering into negotiations tending to compromise their position."

SALISBURY'S SILLY THREAT.

HE TALKS OF DISSOLUTION AND WARNS THE PEOPLE AGAINST SEPARATISTS—THE LAND BILL IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, July 29.—Lord Salisbury, speaking in Norwich, warned the Conservative party to prepare for a possible dissolution of Parliament. He said that Parliament had often met with an early termination when its life seemed unendangered, and that the Conservative party must organize to instruct the people against the deception of the separatist apostles, who were only too numerous.

THE LAND BILL DEBATE.

In the House of Commons this evening, on a motion that clause four as amended stand as a part of the land bill, Mr. Dillon moved its rejection. He said if the rest of the bill was altered so as to do substantial justice to the tenant, the objections to the clause would be done. Much had been said about the bill taking away the stock in trade of the agitators. He would rejoice to see that happen, for a more thankless, cruel, wearing life than that of the agitator's had not yet been discovered.

IRISH NOTES.

Col. King-Harman, Under Secretary for Ireland, intimated in the House of Commons last evening that the Government had proclaimed Dublin only under the section of the Crimes Act dealing with forcible possession and assault on the police.

THE FIRST ARREST. DUBLIN, July 29.—Daniel Sheehan, a nephew of M. Sheehan, M.P. for Kerry, has been arrested at Killarney under the Crimes Act. He is charged with assaulting bailiff.

A RIOT AT LIMERICK. LIMERICK, July 29.—Seven men have been arrested for participating in a riot, yesterday, of the striking dockmen against the importation of Waterford laborers. Four policemen and many civilians were injured during the riot. The mayor declares he will call the troops to the aid of the police if the rioting is renewed.

THE POISONING CASE. CORK, July 28.—The inquest into the cause of the death of Mrs. Cross, who, it was believed, was poisoned by her husband, a retired army surgeon, was concluded to-day. The testimony of the physicians who made the autopsy was to the effect that strychnine and arsenic were found in the dead woman's stomach.

CONSERVATIVE COURTESY. LONDON, July 29.—Mr. Gladstone last night attended the performance given by Sarah Bernhardt at the Lyceum theatre. A great cheer was given as the Grand Old Man entered. This angered the Conservatives present, and they hissed till Mr. Gladstone retired to the Royal box.

THE IRISH IN AUSTRALIA.

In the list of those who received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Trinity College on July 7, there was the name of Sir Patrick Jennings, K. C. B. Returned from Australia, where he has held the highest position in the Colony in which he resides, to represent at the Imperial Conference, recently held at London, the most important of the divisions of the great Empire. In his address, Sir Patrick has strikingly struck the obstacles which Irishmen in the colony are subjected to, more particularly in the great battles of public life. Of the many Irishmen who have won distinction by their own energy and ability in Australia, there is none better known than this eminent Catholic. His Colonial statement upon whom Pope Leo XIII. has conferred the distinction of making him a Commander of St. Gregory the Great. In that marvelous display of generosity with which Australia came to the assistance of Ireland in 1880, Sir Patrick Jennings took an active and energetic part. The first note I sympathize with the Dublin Mansion House Committee received was the brief inquiry, "Is aid needed?" The total subscription received by the Mansion House Committee from all Europe was £22,153, from America £20,576, from Africa £1,407, from Asia £20,75. Australia sent the magnificent gift of £34,916.

In answer to an interviewer who questioned him on the incidents of his career, Sir Patrick Jennings said: "I have been living in Australia for five and thirty years, having left the old country in 1852, and since that time, with the exception of a flying visit to America and Europe, I have resided continuously in Australia. For the last quarter of a century I have lived in the Colony where I reside. When I went to the colony first, the strong tide of emigration from the United Kingdom, and from nearly every part of the world, had set in, and was caused mainly by the great gold discoveries; and I, in common with a great many other young men, believed that at some day the gold would be discovered in Australia, and otherwise I was overworked, and that the chances of a successful career for those who were willing and able to carve out their own future would be better in either the United States or the Colonies of England than they possibly could be in the old land, and so I went to Australia with no very definite aim, but with the hope of finding an unoccupied field in which to employ my powers of usefulness in any direction that might be offered to me. After some experience in the gold fields, I was drawn into public life, and identified myself with all local movements in the north-eastern part of the Colony, where I now reside. In 1856 I received a requisition to stand for the representation of the district in the Legislature of Victoria, and which I declined, but in 1859 I contested the same electorate, and was beaten by a few votes. In 1863, having acquired a pastoral property in the 'Mother Colony' of New South Wales, I went there to reside, and in 1864 I joined the Riverina Association, which had for its object the separation of the western half of New South Wales from the earlier settled district, and whose interests were immediately identified with Sydney.

I was invited to accept a seat in the Legislative Council of Upper Victoria, which I declined, and that I have also constantly taken part in the public life of the Colony of New South Wales. In 1870, I resigned my seat in the Council in order to become the representative of the Murray district, in the popular branch of the Legislature. I was elected by the Government a position in the Council, which I held until the 1st of January, 1871, when I returned to attend to my private business, which is that of sheep-farming, or 'squating,' as it is popularly called in Australia. I resigned my seat in the Assembly, which I did not again enter until 1880.

Frishtens in Australia have not adopted the name of Upper Victoria, but the name of Victoria, on the B. and N. judges at the Bar, and in all the learned professions. In mercantile life they have shown themselves equal to their neighbors. It would not be possible for me to enumerate the names of all those who have distinguished themselves in the highest positions, but perhaps I may mention the names of J. O'Sullivan, Sir G. Gavan Duffy, and Sir John O'Loughlin, all of whom have filled the position of Premier. In Victoria, Sir Wm. Stawell, who was for many years Chief Justice; the present Chief Justice, George Higginbotham, Mr. Edmond Barry, and Sir Robert Biddisworth, who have held the position of Chief Justice of Victoria. In New South Wales, one of the most respected men is John Hubert Plunkett, a true-hearted Irishman. Mr. James Ward, the late Chief Justice, and the Right Hon. W. B. Dalley is of Irish descent, and it was for his services in connection with the Sudan contingent that he was made a member of the Privy Council.

POOR SALISBURY.

HE TRIES TO STERN THE TIDE BY MANNING HIS STRONGER. LONDON, July 28.—Lord Salisbury, speaking at Norwich last night, said that Mr. Morley had boasted that a Liberal success was assured, but he doubted whether any political strength, based upon the rotten relations existing between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, could be permanent. Mr. Gladstone had argued that the whole civilized world condemned England's policy. What Mr. Gladstone says to the fact that the whole civilized world condemned free trade. Anyhow the Government's policy held the field. Referring to the Egyptian convention, Lord Salisbury said it was mainly useful to Turkey, and that England suffered nothing by its rejection. As yet the results indicated a turn of public opinion in favor of Home Rule. There was no Home Rule plan now before the country that any one was bold enough to own.

PUNY BABIES.

can only be made strong by giving them a food identical in effect with mother's milk. Such is the name of Dr. J. C. Sargent's Food, and it is limited, and prevents or cures all bowel disorders.

ENJOY LIFE.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens, a d'occeans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people lose the gift of life by disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of all maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Constipation, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10c. Try it.

EXASPERATING SCRUTINY.

BELFAST, July 28.—A sensation was caused here to-day in consequence of the publication in several newspapers of reports that Hon. Patrick Balfour, M.P. for the County of Down, had been arrested by the Government on his arrival from Glasgow. There was however no truth in the reports as published and but slight grounds for their invention. The facts are that when Mr. Collins and his party reached Belfast they were detained in the custom house with much formality and their luggage was subjected to a rigid examination. Every parcel, even the smallest handbag carried was opened and inspected. When the trunks were emptied the bottoms and sides were all sounded for the purpose of ascertaining whether they contained secret chambers for smuggling goods or dynamite. What made all this the more exasperating to the travellers was the fact that the work was performed by detectives and not by the regular customs officials. Mr. Collins was manifestly astounded and irritated at the treatment to which he was subjected.

THE CORRECT TIME.

There are very few men who do not pride themselves on always having the correct time; and wonderful and delicate mechanisms are devised to enable them to do so. But the more delicate a chronometer is made, the more subject it becomes to derangement, and the less its usefulness. What wonder, then, that the human machine—so much more delicate and intricate than any work of Man—should require to be kept the roughly cleaned. The liver is the main-spring of this complex structure, and on the impurities which are allowed by a disordered liver, depend most of the ills that it is heir to. Even a common ailment (which is lung scurvy) is traceable to the impurities of this organ. Kidney diseases, skin diseases, sick headache, heart disease, dropsy, a dull, watery catarrh of the great malades have their origin in a torpid, or sluggish liver. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, by dissolving a healthy, normal action of the liver, acts as a cure and preventive of these diseases.

HOT-HEADED HEALY.

SUSPENDED FOR TWO WEEKS FOR THREATENING TO BREAK A TOBY'S NECK. LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Timothy Healy was suspended for a fortnight for telling Mr. DeLisle (Conservative) that if he interrupted him again he would break his neck.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. My timely use thousands of helpless 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 send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto, 32-1.

A HOPEFUL PROSPECT.

LONDON, July 30.—Mr. Gladstone addressed the London Liberal Radical Union last evening. He said that at the last election the Unionists had a majority of only 76,000 in the whole country, and that if the Liberals retained 150,000 votes the strength in Parliament now in the minority would become a majority of a hundred. Continuing, he said that 150,000 votes represented 11 per cent. of the whole electorate, and that the recent elections had already given the Liberals six or seven seats, gains which indicated that the Liberals would triumph if Parliament were dissolved to-morrow. In regard to a Union member, he was sure that the electors who supported or refrained from opposing them at the last election mistook the position. They believed Irish autonomy to be of questionable value or even mischievous, but anyhow they expected that the Unionists would co-operate with the remainder of the party in regard to Liberal principles especially in regard to coercion.

A MEMORY OF EARLY DAYS.

Bane of childhood's tender years, Swallowed out with hogs and beans. How it made the flesh recoil, Lamb-skin, greasy castor oil! Search your early memory close, 'Till you find another dose! All the shuddering frame recites! How it ached the bowels of the child! Underneath the pulch'rid lid Was a greater horror hid, Climax of all inward ills! Huge and gaping old bowels!

What a contrast to the mild and gentle action of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pills, sugar coated, easy to take, cleansing, recuperating, renovating the system without trenching it with agony. Sold by druggists.

Mrs. Kendall, the English actress, earns about forty thousand dollars a year on an average.

BROKEN DOWN.

"After suffering with dyspepsia, kidney disease, loss of appetite and pain in the head until I was nearly heart-broken, I took two bottles and am happy to say I feel as well as ever." Mrs. Rufus E. Merry, New Albany, N.S.

A foot-rule— "Never wear shoes too small for you."

KEEP YOUR HOUSE GUARDED.

Keep your house guarded against sudden attacks of colic, cramps, diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera infantum. They are liable to come when least expected. The safest, best and most reliable remedy is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., Nov. 25th, 1886. I wish I had used B. B. B. sooner, which would have saved me years of suffering with erysipelas, from which I could get no relief until I tried B. B. B., which soon cleared away the itching, burning rash that had so long distressed me. Mrs. Edward Romkey, Eastern Passage, Halifax, N.S.

EL DORADO.

I wonder where my El Dorado lies, And if it be far across the sea; And if it be 'neath blue and sunny skies, Or by the shore of flower-filled meads? I've asked my heart the question oft and long, But not an answer has it sent me yet; And so I pipe and sing an idle song, To ease my toil, and all my grief to forget.

I wonder, if my castle rears its head, Amidst the tree-tops where the birds sing sweet; And green lawns wait my footsteps noiseless tread, And bowers are dressing for my coming meet?

If, by the shore, a boat in waiting rocks, Upon the bosom of a lonely lake; And all the sound is but the cry that mocks, The birds' wild song when they the stillness break?

I wonder if some love-filled eyes sublime, Are watching for my figure on the beach; And if the moments seem an endless time, 'Till I take hands, my own outstretch to reach?

Oh! who can tell me where this sweet spot lies; Where love is waiting, and the days are fair? But, list! my heart at last—at last replies—"I know the land—Beware! Beware! Beware!"

B. F. D. DUNN. Montreal, July 28th, 1887.

FREE AND ENLARGED CANALS.

DEMANDED BY THE CONVENTION AT ROCHESTER. ROCHESTER, N.Y., July 28.—The Canal Convention opened at 11 o'clock this morning. The city is crowded with delegates and visitors. The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, in the judgment of this convention, that the State of New York is indebted to her commercial supremacy to its peculiar and fortunate geographical location between the great lakes—nature's highways to the north and west, and the Hudson River and arm of the ocean on the east; to the sagacity and enterprise of Governor Dewitt Clinton and his successors in continuing the same in 1825 by an original system of canals, by means of which the great and constantly increasing trade of the State and city of New York, now the metropolitan polis of the nation.

Resolved, that since the construction of our canal the railway system has been introduced and affords a new and useful mode of transportation differing from our canal system, inasmuch that under private management railways have been projected and built through valleys and over mountains to all our cities along the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico, thus diverting a large trade from our state and cities which by water conveyance would naturally come to us.

Resolved, that the Seymour plan of doubling the length of the locks on our canal, thus passing two boats in place of one boat at a station, and both moving out the same to a proper depth, at a moderate cost double the capacity of a single tow of boats and thereby reduces greatly the cost of transportation on branch the state and lessens the power of railways to divert the trade of the West from the State; and that the New York to river and canal route, which at the same time this mode of water transportation being the cheapest known to commerce, will certainly operate as a regular or railway rate and for ever prevent combination of the several trunk lines for the purpose of raising the rates of freights. That for reasons named in the foregoing resolutions it is the policy of our State to improve her canals in the most judicious and the earliest possible day, and that we urge upon our Legislature at the next session to make a liberal appropriation for that purpose.

Resolved—That the improvement of our canals in the manner proposed when completed, by reducing the cost of transport to the lowest possible rate, will attract largely and North-western producing States and Canada and our other inland cities of the State of New York, thereby increasing rapidly the wealth and population of these inland regions, thereby the State taxes upon the commerce of the state, a largely increased market for the valuable products of the farm of our state.

A NEW KIND OF RECIPROCITY.

Resolved, that this convention looks with favor upon the adoption of a commercial treaty with the Dominion of Canada whereby all tariff rates between the two countries may be abolished, thereby largely increasing the trade and commerce of our state. The convention adopted the suggestion made in the report of the Superintendent of Public Works, which recommended the appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of removing the debris from the bottom of the canal and restoring it to the former depth. The resolutions further say: Whereas, the canals of our State have been under free of tolls upon all property passing over the same, including the property of the Dominion of Canada as well as of the States of the Union, to be re-evaluated; That in the judgment of this convention just reciprocity demands that the canals of the Dominion be made free of tolls to the commerce of the cities of the United States passing through the same; and that a committee of three be appointed by the president of the convention (Hon. George Clinton, of Buffalo), to confer with the Canadian authorities and to present the same to the treaty making power at Washington.

A lengthy set of resolutions, dealing with proper canal management and the benefits conferred by the operation of the canal and other matters relating to inland navigation, were also adopted.

NEW USES FOR DYES.

are being constantly developed by the makers of Diamond Dyes. They may be used for making the finest inks, for liquid art colors, wood stains, colored lacquers, etc. Send stamp to Pills, Richardson & Co., Montreal, P.Q., for Diamond Dye book. 32 Colors. 10 cents each.

WANT CANADIAN FARMS.

FREDERICTON, July 27.—The efforts put forth by New Brunswick in connection with the Colonial Exhibition give some promise of resulting in the addition to her population of a number of tenant farmers from some of the best districts in Scotland. Mr. Wallace, collector of customs at Sussex, has been instructed by a Scotch legal firm to secure a list of farms in this province for the use of intending settlers. The attention of the firm was called to Mr. Wallace's work through the Colonial and Indian exhibition, he having furnished a large amount of practical information touching the advantages that New Brunswick farms offered to settlers from the mother land. The correspondents state that there is a desire among many Scotch tenant farmers, who are compelled to give up their present holdings as unprofitable, to settle in the Maritime Provinces, where the comforts of civilization are at hand, in contrast to the life that obtains in the Far West the first years of a newcomer's experience. What is wanted is exact information as to the price of farms, their nearness to market, their adaptability for raising mixed crops, etc. Parties having farms for sale are asked to communicate with Mr. Wallace, who will forward their statements to his correspondents. If the scheme should prove successful King's and adjacent counties may receive a large influx of most desirable settlers—educated, intelligent farmers, supplied with the necessary means and training to success fully pursue their calling on this side of the Atlantic.

NATIONAL Colonization Lottery CLASS D.

Drawing Third Wednesday of every month. The Third Monthly Drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1887, At 2 p.m.

TOTAL VALUE OF PRIZES: \$60,000.00!

FIRST SERIES—LIST OF PRIZES. 1 Real Estate Value, \$5,000 \$ 5,000 2 do do " 1,000 2,000 8 Plans do " 400 3,200 12 City Lots do " 300 3,600 25 Sets of Furniture do " 100 2,500 50 do do " 200 5,000 100 Gold Watches do " 20 2,000 1000 Silver Watches do " 50 5,000

1200 Lots Value, \$50,000. Second Series—List of Prizes: 1 Real Estate Value, \$1,000 \$1,000 2 do do " 500 500 4 Waggonettes do " 250 1,000 500 Gold Chains do " 40 2,000 500 Silver Plates do " 10 5,000

Tickets—Second Series, 25c. S. E. LEFEBVRE, 19 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP. No Animal Fat! No Coloring Dyes! No Adulterations of any kind!!! Absolutely Pure. A VALUABLE PREVENTIVE OF CONTAGION. It destroys all Unpleasant Odors from the Skin. "PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP" AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (LIMITED) MONTREAL.

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