CAN ENGLAND AFFORD TO RETALIATE?

et of white roses and hawthorn; der of Vienna received her at the the President of the police likethere was a student's parade uaint-titled citizens and able shouts of "Hoch!" opulace. Long may they live, ouple, and may they be able to a the cities of their kingdom with s to make them afraid.—The

ERICAN NOTES.

lady who sent an order in readvertisement offering twenty-ousehold articles for a three-cent ved twenty-five pins. alphia boy made \$120 in two orthless cheques for small sums to h with a forged note from one of heat customers asking

ast genius has a plan for horse ont of the grand stand during This is to be accomplished ovable track.

ers in a real negro minstrel lled on the stage, at Grinnell, the colour of the hair of a whit audience. In the cars, on the , the disagreement broke out of Spades, Indiana, was so af-

wife's desertion of him that he w himself under a locomotive, wented. He then built a large when it was well ablaze walked med to a cinder. Herald-Many tired men who

ittle during business hours, and few minutes to spare before the rain starts, try to find temporary uire dyspepsia by hastily eating drinking ferry beer or lemonade. ommends that in such an the famishing and thirsty man few small raw clams with red juice of the clams not being

dent of Oberlin College, Ohio, is stablishment of a Conservatory ere. He says Oberlin will furnish ich musical colleges lack. The ral literary training; the second action. There is not in the he says, a single Christian school The best musicians, as a class, drink, and are immoral," and ad of being the handmaid of re-often the instrument of Satan." sweeping indictment, and is on Beethoven, Handel, Haydn, not to speak of Jenny Lind, Miss Cary, and probably a ers who do not, or did ew, drink and be immoral.

RRENT HUMOUR.

ed to go to horse races if you bet ng water brings a man to his bier

nything else. n't think a dentist is mad because grinding his teeth. ditor should sail down the stream

e he is a good clipper. in you pay me?" asked the polite no," replied the truthful debtor. ing man who is writing to his id to be writing for the press? hire a man to be honest; if you

int his wages raised every morn

lies dreaming, what show is ting any truth out of her when

ng will be backward," predicted was about to apply a red-hot

ke on the just and unjust—on mly because the unjust have boress your conversation to a pering up a column of figures. ng so deaf as an adder.

son's failure to play Claude plained: She couldn't find a pair could pull on over her head. lds, of Jasper county, Indiana

en steers in six years by light-is had better go out of the steer else put lightning rods on their

on reading that " two lovers ight with one chair in the could not be done unless one of he floor. Such ignorance is pain-

"exclaimed Edith to her doll.

you would sit still. I never saw asy thing in all my life. Why at like grown folks and be still a while. Southerners having no ill-will ward the North! in the face of Georgia and Florida are just

our markets with barrels of —Inter-Ocean. ans have invented square um-

enables the wearer to get our sides instead of ten, and to on more accurately into the us pedestrians. ficials of a Kansas town had

voured to disperse a mob, a min-ed a box and made the simple " A collection will now be The result can be easily guessed. such inconsistent creatures ! oung lady remark-rather inele st be confessed—that she hated ow, he is such a soft cake ?" than three months she took the

Halstead, writing from Wash--"The President is no longer h insomnia; he sleeps like a Halstead was evidently successg the President to subscribe to cago Tribune.

anest thing was done at Keo other day, by the heirs of the te, who got together and settled The estate is worth fully lawyers had only got \$14,500 there has been trickery.

al with him gently, Brush efficies clothes, mebody's hit him

nply entitled: How sweetly it snode." neautiful diploma tied with pink one of our best young ladies' colonversation with a daring and oung man, after he had detailed and delights of riding on a loco-completely upset his opinion of education of the sexes by inquirdo they steer locomotives, any

rd of "the snake in the grass," my snake in the grass;

a different class, Alas! las! snake in the glass! —J. G. Saze.

man who had never learned t of cookery, being desirous to nages to have the kitchen door anages to have the kitchen door day after their return from the and just as her lord comes in ice exclaims loudly, "Hurry up, Haven't you washed the lettuce give it to me; where's the

in scene. George—Oh, Angelina!
being! star of my soul's existah! . . . ?!! Angelearest!!? Ah!

!! How nice! _____ just
!! . _____ (Old man enters 1 1 4 4 (Oh! ps. don't)

AGRICULTURAL

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The record which the Moncton Times i seeping of outgoing and incoming passengers keeping of outgoing and incoming passengers by the steamers plying between St. John, Halifax, and Charlottetown and United States ports shows that the exodus is not destined to be so comforting to Reformers as they expected it to be. The results so far show an influx rather than an exodus. The St. John Sun observes that it will soon be in order for the Reform papers to wipe away their tears regarding the exodus, and to complain that the country is being overrun by people from the States. The idea is a capital one, a first-class grievance might be made out of it. nade out of it.

At an emigration meeting held in London a couple of weeks ago, Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., expressed the opinion that the Imperial Government should give free passages across the ocean to those who wished to emigrate to colonies that wanted them.
It is a pity Mr. Torrens is not a member of
the Government; but if he happened to be a Minister, and he were carrying his scheme into effect, he would have to exercise a little discretion as regards the classes of emigrants he sent out here. Canada can take an immense population, but the people who comt be honest, industrious, and intelligent. At the same meeting a lady asked what was to become of the women if the young men were encouraged to emigrate. No reply appears to have been given to the question; but there can certainly be no objection to the en coming also.

The Opposition press seems to take it for ranted that the Government have altered the order-in-Council compelling millers to export the exact equivalent of the American heat imported. This is not the case, nor is there any indication that the Government in there any indication that the Government in-tend doing so. The whole question is one of the most difficult of fiscal problems, and can-not be decided by the best experts with the flippancy that marks the Opposition press. The Montreal Gazette in an elaborate and ex-ceedingly able article leans in favour of al-lowing the millers to expert an entire of the conlowing the millers to export an equivalent in any kind of flour. The argument from that eantime, no change has been made; none that we know of is in contemplation, and the exact product of the wheat imported must be exported in order to cancel bonds.

FARM NOTES.

The potato bug is causing much devastation the southern counties of New Jersey. Amber sugar cane will be extensively culti county of Annapolis, N.S., this

The second shipment of dead meat to Lonon by Mr. Symes in the Allan steamship bernian was made yesterday. The first arrival of wool at Belleville this

season came in latt week, and was bought at twenty-five cents per pound. The army worm is doing extensive damage the northern portion of New York State, nd the farmers are becoming uneasy.

Since the 1st of January last 47 horses. valued at \$5,970, have been shipped from the Belleville consular district to the United States. The loss to farmers from winter wheat nder water in five Illinois counties on ac-

count of the break in the Sny levee is put at The Privy Council in England has issued an order-in-Council requiring all imported cattle from Spain or Portugal to be slaughter-

ed at the port of debarkation. The farmers of Central Illinois report that winter wheat is suffering from the chinch bug and Hessian fly. Thousands of acres are being ploughed up to plant corn.

Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, offers a special prize of \$50 for the best horse of any breed shown at the Dominion Exhibition to be held at Halifax in September. Mr. R. B. Goodfellow, of South Elmsley, is purchasing horses for the Manitoba market. The car load he is about to ship will be the

this spring. Two Scandinavian agents have arrived i

this country for the purpose of examining the farming lands of Manitoba and the North-West, with a view to the settlement thereon of a numerous colony from Norway and A new horse disease has made its appear

ance in the vicinity of Belleville, and bers of horses have been attacked by it. The disease is a type of lung fever, and its existence is shown by a mucous discharge from the nostrils.

A swindler giving his name as Jas. Whey is travelling through th neighbourhood of London. His game is to pledge worthless jewellery for trifling amounts and forget to call to redeem it. He caught Mrs. Duncanson, of the second concession of Ekfrid, for \$3 with a brass chain.

The shipment of live stock from Montreal to Great Britain last week consisted of 3,915 head of cattle and 918 sheep, against 2,344 head of cattle and 850 sheep last week. The average rate charged for cattle to England is four pounds sterling per head. The insurance ranges from 1½ to 3 per cent.

There is a great scarcity of farm labourers in the vicinity of Lendon. Last week a well-to-do farmer from the county of Elgin was in attendance at the Great Western railway station at London endeavouring to engage any number of hands, but failed to attain his object. He stated that men such as he required could not be procured for love or money.

A carload of Kentucky thorough-bred horses were forwarded from Cincinnati on Thursday night for shipment to Japan for the improvement of stock in that country. The horses were in a Union Pacific box car, to go through to San Francisco without transfer. They were attended by Japanese natives. The freight charge on each animal to San Francisco averages \$150. The attendance at the first meeting of the season of the Cheese Board of Trade of Belle-

rille on Saturday afternoon was but meagre. About 200 cheese were offered for sale, but no sales were reported. Considerable discussion took place on the merits of the Board of Trade, and it was decided to notify as many presidents of factories as possible to meet at the city hall next Saturday afternoon.

FUTURE OF THE DAIRY. What Butter and Cheese Making is Coming

From the New York Times.

A new era seems to be dawning upon the dairy. The ox, with the help of the pig, threatens to displace the cow, and the rendering vat to substitute the churn. The coming dairyman seems likely to be a sturdy fellow with greasy clothes and bare arms, squeezing oleomargarine or suffer from a press supplied with beef suct or pork fat. At least, it might beso supposed, if all that is said and written by a few excited persons, who do not seem to be altogether disinterested in the matter, is to be taken for truth. For, curiously enough, those who complain the most and the loudest of the interference with the dairy interest are not desirance or directly interested in butter. not dairymen or directly interested in butter or cheese making, but are dealers or specula or cheese making, but are dealers or specula-tors in dairy products, or only indirectly in-berested in them. The butter-makers still go on mirding their own business, making the best butter they can, and are not concerning themselves seriously about the irruption of the butchers' offal man or the lard or fat ren-derer, or the dealers in the bogus butter or the adulterated cheese. And yet this ques-tion concerns them very closely, because, after all, their graft may be in danger from this substitute, which can be made so cheap-ly, and which may nossibly and even proly, and which may possibly, and even pro-bably, displace their product in part from the markets. For history records quite as sur-prising changes as this, which have gone into effect, and which have completely subverted

a natural product by a cheaper chemically prepared substitute, and we should not be misled into supposing that butter is a substance that cannot be simulated or imitated by an artificial product, or that cheese must necessarily be made from milk.

Butter is an animal fat containing only 5 per cent. of its own peculiar aromatic oils which serve to distinguish it from the other fats of the cow or the ox. The most fusible parts of beef suct contain 95 per cent. of precisely the same kind of tat as that of which butter consists, the difference being the

butter consists, the difference being the aromatic oils and acids which give the true butter flavour. But there is butter and butter; good, bad, and indifferent; and perhaps less than one pound in a thousand which comes to the markets is truly good, and less less than one pound in a thousand which comes to the markets is truly good, and less than that proportion is as good as it may be made and contains these delicate flavouring essences in perfection. For butter-making is a fine art, and its perfection depends upon an intricate knowledge, tact, and manipulation, from the choice and breeding of the cow, through her keeping and feeding, and the care of the milk, up to the making and preserving of the product. In every one of these various parts failure may occur from iguorance, neglect, or want of skill, which may destroy the quality of the butter. So that a very large proportion of butter in the markets is deficient in these characteristic elements, and in so far as this deficiency prevails, the quality more nearly approaches that of the fats storred up in the tissues. The butter fats are merely the tissue fats diverted from their proximate destination and purpose to another, and in that diversion are flavoured by the lactic acid of the [milk, which we have heretofore shown in these columns to be the source and origin of the various ultimate products which confer upon the butter its characteristic flavour and aroma. So that it may very well confer upon the butter its characteristic flavour and aroma. So that it may very well happen that a poor quality of butter may differ in a very slight degree from the fat of the suet of the beef, and that this suet fat mixed with a certain proportion of milk, from which it may take up a sufficient quantity of lactic acid to produce the reactions necessary to give it the true butter flavour, may very

easily differ but very slightly from an inferio article of butter.

Again, we may take into consideration the facts that other fats are almost identical with butter in composition. Palm-oil contains precisely the same fat as that which forms the solid part of butter, while olive-oil abounds in the same liquid fat which exists in butter. Palm-oil is used as butter in Africa while olive-oil is used by the cook both for cooking and for flavouring dishes, in precise ly the same manner as we use butter. that we may not even depend upon the ox solely to help out the cow in supplying the world with butter so long as the palm-tree

and the olive grove flourish.

In regard to cheese, too, we may consider that milk is not the only source of caseine. It contains only 4 per cent. of this substance But there is a vegetable caseine identical in every respect with the caseine of milk. It exists in wheat flour, and more largely in peas and beans. When wheat flour is washed in water and the solution treated with an acid this caseine is precipitated in the form of curd and cheese can be made from it. Peas and beans contain 20 per cent. of this vegetable caseine, and a cheap cheese can be made of it which gradually acquires all the flavour and the odour of cheese, with all that the latter in plies, even when it emanates from a Lim burger. The Chinese thus make cheese which may pass very well for some of our genuine white oak article, because it is deficient in fat; and here is precisely where the art of the tallow-fat maker and the lard rendered comes in and supplies this defect. It may not be long before the irrepressible patentee of old devices may be demanding fees form American dairymen for the manufacture of the best factory cheese from peas and beans,

A PEASANT PROPRIETARY. The Toronto Proposal for Righting Ire-land's Wrongs.

London Globe, May 6.

with oleomargarine or lard-oil to enrich it.

London Globe, May 6.

A writer in the Canadian Monthly, a magazine of considerable ability, published at Toronto, propounds a tempting scheme by which a peasant proprietary might be created in Ireland without doing wrong to any one, and without eventually costing the State a farthing. The first step is that any land owner who wished to dispose of his property should address a prothat effect to the Govern ment. The value having been ascertained by duly-qualified experts appointed for the by duly-quained experts appointed for the purpose, the owner would receive payment in scrip, carrying 3 per cent. interest, the same being guaranteed by Government. This part of the business being finished, the land so acquired would be put up for sale in lots, small or big, as circumstances might render advis-able, but the purchaser would not be asked to pay up at once. During the first five years, he would merely have to hand in annually an amount equivalent to 5 per cent. on the pur chase money. At the end of that period however, he would have to pay one-quarter of his outstanding indebtedness, and so on, until at the end of 20 years the whole was liquidated. The difference of 2 per cent, be tween the interest payable by Government on the scrip and the amount received from the purchaser under that head, would be retained to cover expenses, any balance going eventually to the scrip holders. These latter, too, would have the right of deciding, at the termination of th 20 years, whether they would prefer to retain their scrip in perpetuity, or to hand it back to Government in exchange for the money re-ceived by the latter from the purchaser. The scheme, it will be seen, is not without merit, the chief objection being that it would temporarily convert the State into a landlord, and thus bring the Government into greater

odium than ever with the Lish people.-A Rose Fair. Santa Barbara has held its third rose fair the most fragrant and most attractive rural exhibition which the world ever saw. Two hundred and fifty varieties, in full flower in March, were festooned in every form to please March, were festooned in every form to please the eye. All sorts of flowers were artistically interspersed and intertwined in multitudinous profusion, not in rivalry, but in confessed superiority of the rose as queen of beauty and loveliness. The sweetest of perfumes come now from the flower gardens of Santa Barbara. There is not a variety of scent that does not flourish here. Every day of the year has, in this celestial climate, its ever-blooming wealth of flowers in endless succession. Along an extended line its deep, rich mould is moist with the saline breath of ich mould is moist with the saline breath o the bordering sea, giving health to the gar-deners and strength to the perfume of the flowers.—San Francisco corr. Ballimore Sun.

August Flower. The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and vil lages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This Medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dys pepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Pal-Stomach, Sick Readache, Indigestion, Fal-pitation of the Heart, vertigo, etc., etc., it never has failed to our knowledge. Three doses will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two mil-lion bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents.

amples 10 cents. THE COMING DRINK-KAOKA.-Destine to entirely supersede tes and coffee. In ad-dition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, consti-pation, sick headache, sleeplessness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. Sold in half pound tinfoil packages at ten cents by all first-class grocers and druggists.

VEGETINE.—It extends its influence int vegeting.—It extends in introducing the burnan organism, commending with its foundation; correcting diseased action and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Names to perform its allotted task.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES

Negotiations Formally Opened Be-tween England and France.

THE REPUBLIC'S N. P.

Probable Disastrous Effect on English Manu-

facturing Industries. A cablegram published in TH's MAIL announces that formal negotiations for a new commercial treaty have been opened between England and France. Informal negotween England and France. Informal negotiations have been in progress for some time between Sir Chas. Dilke, Lord Lyons, and Mr. Kennedy, representing England, and the French Minister of Commerce, as we stated in our last issue. The points which the English representatives desired to be decided were, mainly (1) whether a reduction of more than 24 per cent. off the general tariff would be allowed to the United Kingdom, that being the rate provided for in the favoured nation clause; (2) whether the French Government would hold to the specific system as ment would hold to the specific system as against the ad valorem one; and (3) whether, in the event of the concessions not exceeding per cent, and specific duties being retained, English trade would be so far benefitted as to render it desirable to enter upon formal nego-tiations. The first question, then, is that of SPECIFIC VS. AD VALOREM DUTIES.

SPECIFIC VS. AD VALOREM DUTTES.

The French Government has decided by its general tariff to adopt specific duties, to which English manufacturers loudly protest. B. M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce, expressing the views of his Government, said to a Times correspondent:—"As to getting the present Chamber to renounce the specific system which it has adopted, it is out of the question to think of such a thing. You must remember the discussion lasted three years, and that after three years fighting a general tariff has been voted, which has not yet been promulgated. How can you expect us to be so impludent as to ask the Chamber to change its mind? We have secured a general tariff which is certainly not what we wished, but is nevertheless a tariff which enables us to get along pleasantly. It is already more than could be obtained under the Empire. We have also secured a right to reduce the general tariff by 24 per cent. In favour of the conventional tariff, and as we insisted on this margin you may be sure year and enabled. tional tariff, and as we insisted on this margin you may be sure we are decided on making use of it, but it is out of the question to try to get us to run counter to an absolute Parliamentary resolution and open afresh the principle which served as the basis of its

deliberations." English manufacturers insist that the fostering hand of Protection is shown in the new tariff, not only in the admitted fact that the scale of duties is generally augmented by 24 per cent. over the present rates, but in a still more marked degree by the conversion of ad valorem into specific duties. The result of this substitution, it is declared, must be of the most serious character. For many classes of goods the nominal increase of 24 per cent. will be carried to a point which cannot fail to prove simply prohibitory. According to calculations, the duties on some classes of goods will be increased over 50 per cent, and 100 per cent, in one case, that he stray hete. per cent.; in one case—that of straw hats it will reach the extraordinary increase of 2,900 per cent. The effect of this change, say the manufacturers, will be to destroy the trade with France and Algeria. When matters were becoming serious Mr. Fielden, of Rochdale, one of the largest cot-ton spinners, came forward to call attention to the fact that the experience of the existing treaty is somewhat as follows:—In its spirit treaty is somewhat as follows:—In its spirit and intention when negotiated it was intended that goods should be passed into France upon an ad valorem duty of 10 to 15 per cent., but practically the treaty has been carried out, so far as the great bulk of common goods is concerned, upon specific duties levied equivalent to the ad valorem basis. In the case of cotton prodes. levied equivalent to the ad valorem basis. In the case of cotton goods they were broadly divided into three great classes by weight, then subdivided by fineness of texture, making in all about eight distinct classes of grey goods, or including in the same division bleached, dyed, and printed, making twenty-four distinct rates under which a large proportion of our exports could be passed. The goods not coming within the specified lines of goods not coming within the specified lines of this scheme were then admitted on the ad this scheme were then admitted on the advalorem principle. Mr. Fielden's statements seem to have had a happy effect, as a few days subsequently Mr. Kennedy and the French Minister of Commerce appear to have adopted a midway policy, under which it was possible to open formal negotiations. Accordingly Mr. Kennedy returned to London to report to the Consumertant

don to report to the Government, and the re-sult is the formal opening of negotiations for a commercial treaty, as reported by telegraph. CONCESSIONS TO ENGLAND. The tariff having been adopted, and a comromise course agreed upon with respect to evying specific duties, there remains the ingle question as to what concessions France fill make to England under the treaty which diplomats are endeavouring to negotiate. The French protectionists foresaw that some reduction of the general tariff would be ne sessary in dealing with favoured nations, and so they embodied a "majoration" of 24 per cent, in the draft of the tariff, in order "to supply a margin to be taken off again in the course of the negotiation for treaties." Mr. Kennedy announced at a meeting of the Paris British Chamber of Commerce that the most English manufacturers could expect is that the new duties to be established under the treaty will be 24 per cent. lower than those imposed by the general tariff. A single fact will show the position which Lancashire spinners will then occupy:—In the new general tariff printed linings and bleached cotton stripes, which are among the articles largely imported into France from Manchester, which under the treaty of 1860 were classified to pay 15 per cent. ad valorem, would, under the new general tariff—even if the same were ameliorated by 24 per cent,—pay an increase of duty on the present treaty tariff of from 15 to 90 on the present treaty saint in the law in-per cent. according to qualities. "Any in-crease in the present rate of charges upon English cotton goods entering France," says Mr. Fielden, "will practically close our trade. In consequence of the low values of goods ranging here for the last four years the French tariff has averaged an equivalent of from 22 to 25 per cent., and there is not the slightest doubt that large quantities of our goods are practically excluded from the market by the tariff already in existence, whilst the remaining portions that we succeed in selling in the french market are got through mainly by successfully anticipated changes in the market, in order to make a small—we might almost say microscopic—profit."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY. While Lancashire and Yorkshire cottons nd woollens will, according to the state, nents of the leading manufacturers, be able to enter France only at an almost total sac-rifice of profit, English makers of agricultural implements will also be compelled to face for-midable opposition. Says the Leeds Mer-cury:—"Leeds is interested in the produc-tion of agricultural machinery, and knows what American competition means. Well, immediately after the promulgation of the new general tariff American agricultural machinery will be permitted to enter the French market at 6 france the 100 kilos., the same rate as our treaty tariff. American duties on French produce vary between 50 and 300 per cent., and yet France has, unasked, made cent., and yet france has, inasked, made this concession—amongst many others—to a country which practically excludes her productions. Not only agricultural machinery, but also carding and spinning frames, looms, paper machinery, printing, sewing machines, and tools, will all be admitted at the 6 frances to the series and volks, and tools, will all be admitted at the 6 frances to the series and volks. rate. Lancashire and Yorkshire machine rate. Lancashire and Yorkshire machine works will thus commence direct competition with the States—with the world in fact." As it is admitted that Canadians can produce as good agricultural machinery as the United States, and at much less cost, the opportunity of atachlishing an extensive trade with

pots which he had brought with him, and, after completely rifling his baggage and pockets, left him to finish his journey more dead than alive. The excellence of Wanzer Sewing Machin The excellence of Wanzer Sewing Machines is bringing them very prominently before the public. Where one of them is sold perfect satisfaction is always found. They run lighter than any machine in the market, and make less noise. The priconof these machines is now very low, but by dall appearances they will decord at higher figures this fall. nity of establishing an extensive trade wit France should be embraced by our makers. THE NATIONAL POLICY OF FRANCE

French Government and people to keep their home market for their own manufacturers,

Some Useful Hints to Intending Settlers.

THE CHARACTER OF THE SOIL

French Government and people to keep their home market for their own manufacturers, who are rapidly increasing in number and importance, the combed wool centre of Fourmees near Roubaix running some 650,000 spindles. The manufacturers combined to establish a National Policy, and they have succeeded. "Free Trade in France," says the Times correspondent in Paris, "received a fatal blow in the death of the Prince Imperial and the virtual disappearance of the Imperialist party. When M. Thiers was thinking of the famous theory of the raw materials and the actual re-establishment of Protectionism, almost the only thing that deterred him was that it might render Bonapartism popular in England. This was his chief reason for heutation in yielding to his Protectionist tendencies, which were stimulated by M. Pouyer Quertier, who very dexterously pleaded the disasters of France and the necessity of reviving her industries." Protectionism has, however, been given to French industries, and that too, while supreme power rests in the hands of M. Gambetta, who, is classed as a free-trader. If the French Government refused to make may levy taxes on our products of more than 20 per cent., the Government is authorised to augment the surtax of 24 centimes to 50 cen-AN OUTSPOKEN DEMAND FOR PROTECTION. The Franch do not allege that there was any intention to raise the revenue, but the tariff was for the purpose of protection or compensation for rival manufactures on the Continent. In the year 1860 it was possible they might require some compensation in order to enable their manufactures to compete with England in the open market, but with the development that has since taken place, that necessity had caused at the present time.

CANADIAN SHIPPING IN FRENCH PORTS. From the above statements it is apparent able tillage. that Canadian ships will be admitted into France on as favourable terms as those of any THE SOIL OF MANITOBA. other country. This has not been the case hitherto. English built ships have gone in at 40 cents per ton, while Canadian craft were charged \$3, it having been held that the arrangement with England did not cover her colonies. If England succeeds in making another commercial treaty with France, it is understood that the Imperial Government will see to it that Canadian ships are placed on an equality with English ships. are placed on an equality with English ships. If the negotiations fail, the empire as a whole will come under the general tariff, and the vessels belonging to all parts of the British Empire would be alaced on the same footing. With the same duties applicable to foreign built ships, the Dominion builders are certain of establishing a profitable trade with France, and a large recognition of the commercial magnetic trades. and a large proportion of her commercial ma-rine will be supplied from Canadian ship-

MURDER IN PONTIAC.

yards.

The Gatineau District Once More the Scene of Bloodshed—The Murderer Admitted to Bail—The Murderer's Account of the Tragedy.

OTTAWA, May 21.—Another murder has been added to the long list of horrible tragedies enacted within the past ten years up the Gatineau. The particulars of the terrible affair only reached the city this morning alaffair only reached the city this morning, al though the murder was committed on the 17th inst. It appears that two men named Napoleon Roi and Eugène Rialdeau had been at enmity for some time, and on the 17th met on the Pickanock, in the township of Thorne. After some words had been exchanged Roi hit the other man in the face and knocked him down. Ther was immediately arrested and brought before Magistrate Leslie of Thome, who committed him for trial. Risildean was brought to the Aylmer gaol last night, and to day Mr. Thos. P. Foran, his coursel, "succeeded in having him admitted to bail. Risildean is fifty years old, and has a family residing in the township of Thorne. The murdered man was also a pative of the st lso a native of the same place.
OTTAWA, May 23.—Riendeau, the man who

is charged with the murder of Napoleon Roy, up the Gatineau, was in the city to-day, en route to Gilmour Bros.' depot. Having been admitted to ball, he immediately proceeded to work. The trial is fixed for the 2nd of July, at the Aylmer Assizes. Riendeau gives the following particulars of the tragedy:— Some days ago Roy and several members of the driving gang to which he was attached, attempted to use a boat in charge of Riendeau, who was time-keeper to another gang. Mendeau objected, saying that the had instructions from the agent at the depot to prevent the men from using it on account of their wearing spiked using it of account of their wearing spiked boots. This enraged Roy and he made some threats to which Riendeau, who is an old man, replied that he carried a revolver and if he ever attacked him he would shoot him on the spot. The two gangs then separated. Two days later Roy's gang met Riendeau alone, and proceeded to jeer at him. He made some reply, when Roy struck him. Riendean said he did not want to fight the whole crowd, and when he want to light the whole crowd, and when he got a favourable opportunity fled in the direction of an embankment, over which he leaped to escape his pursuers. Roy, following close on his heels, also jumped over and fell on Riendeau's his neers, also jumped over and the armined and back, in which position he remained and dealt him several heavy blows. Finding that dealth heaven at heavy health heaten. Rienhe was in danger of being badly batten, Rien-deau drew a revolver, and pointing behind his back fired, the ball passing through Roy's heart, and killing him instantly. Riendeau then ran to his brother's store some miles dis-

vice, driving twenty miles to the residence of a bailiff, and surrendered. Baron Anatole's Butter.

tant, where he was advised to deliver himself up to the authorities. He acted on the ad-

Manchester Times. Some few years ago Le Baron Anatole was named Secretary to the French Legation at the Court of his Majesty the Shah of Persia. Anatole did not much relish the prospect of temporary expatriation to Persia. He dearly loved the Boulevard, and was a great dandy. Knowing the difficulty of obtaining far from Paris all the requisites of a Frenchman's toi-let, he laid in a goodly stock of pommade hongroise and other cosmetics for his personal adornment, contained in a gorgeous dressing bag, fitted up with many silve of scent and toilet waters.

of scent and toilet waters.

At the time of his journey it chanced that the Shah had gone on a pilgrimage to Meshed, escorted by nearly 3,000 troops—in fact, the whole of his available army—for the triple purpose of worshipping at the Tomb of the Saint, of beheading some culprits, and of striking terror into the hearts of the Russians, who were "assuring the security of commerce" in the immediate vicinity of the Persian frontier. The road to Teheran was in consequence in the hands of Teheran was in consequence in the hands of a band of brigands, who seized the traveller, put his uniform on the person of their chief, and turned the fittings of his dressing bag into useful and ornamental articles of vari the only thing they could make nothing of was the pommade hongroise. The unfortunate Frenchman, on being asked what it was, could only reply in Persian, "Butter."
The brigands at once tasted the compound, and, concluding that a practical joke had been intended, they forced their prisoner at the sword's point to eat the whole of the six

Correspondence of The Mail.

WINNIPEG, May 16.—It is remarkable that immigrants should ignore the advantages of selecting farms near Winnipeg. I speak of men with some little capital. Before entering the country they seem bent on pushing as far as possible into the west. This course I think to be taken owing to a misconception of the circumstances. The unusual and excessive rainfail of three or four consecutive seasons had a most damaging effect on certain undrained and flat districts, and the well-known fact that early in 1880 a number of homesteads in varjous localities were abandoned on steads in various localities were abandoned on this account has given portions of the proince a very bad reputation. The extraordinary fertility of the soil has not been questioned, but it is true that much loss of property has been caused of late years by the overflow of rivers, creeks, and marshes. In 1880 this trouble became so serious that the Provincial Government were forced to take cognizance of it, and to seek a remedy. A system of drainage was inaugurated, and a system of drainage was inaugurated, and a large expenditure incurred in this work. Happily the result has been most favourable. Happily the result has been most favourable. Some of the worst of the wet lands have by this means been reclaimed, it needs only an extension of the system to all affected districts to entirely remove the superabundant water. The country can be susperabundant water and we have positive assurance, demonstrated by the experience of the past year's work, that the prosecution of desirance water and its resulting the second tion of drainage must speedily relieve the whole province of this evil and bring the worst districts into a fit condition for profit-

There is no doubt as to the high character of Manitoban soil. I am informed by ex-perienced men who have ranged extensively over the country between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains that there is, in the whole North-West, no such large area equal to it in fertility. The advantages of proximity to a commercial centre like Winnipeg should not be overlooked; these are so many and so not be overlooked; these are so many and so obvious that it is unnecessary to particularize, and I would strongly impress upon the intending settler the desirability of examining the situation closely for himself before deciding on his location. The best lands within a radius of fifty miles of Winnipeg can at present be bought at from \$2 to \$25 an acre, according to situation and improvements. River farms, with more or less cultivated acreage and improveless cultivated acreage and improve-ments, at about the same prices. The situation of some of the latter is really situation of some of the latter is really beautiful, and if one can get three or four river "fronts" together he may esteem himself a most fortunate individual. These "fronts" vary in width from 4 to 20 chains, averaging about 6; 24 chains two miles deep would give a tolerably convenient farm. Intending settlers need not bring agricultural implantates house furnitures, or provisions implements, house furniture, or provisions into this country. Everything of this description can be bought more cheaply in Winnipeg than in Ontario if the cost of transport is added to Ontario prices. Horses and cattle they should bring; surplus stock of this kind can be disposed of year profitable.

kind can be disposed of very profitably. REAL ESTATE BOOMING. Real estate in Winnipeg is still "boom-ng." Attention is now being turned largely ng." Attention is now being surface are to Portage avenue, which in a few years is destined to become a very handsome street. some of its advocates think it will almost, it not fully, equal Main street in importance. It is the main highway west, and already the city is fast filling up in the south-west and north-west, the traffic from which quarters must pass along Portage avenue. A substantial hotel is being erected upon it, and others are to follow, as well as a number of handsome buildings. "Armstrong's Point," in the extreme south western quarter of the city, was bought by speculators a few weeks ago, and is being cut up into ots. Half acre lots fronting on the river sell readily at \$1,000 each. One cannot feel surprised at the high prices brought by these river fronts, which form valuable and delightful residences in a country so devoid, as Manitoba is, of those water stretches to which Ontarians are accustomed. At no distant day these river fronts will be the most valuable residential properties in the city, especially on the Assiniboine, agreeably distant from wharves and the ugly im-

pedimenta of commerce. POPULATION REPUTED PIOUS In the Eastern Provinces Winnipeg gets the reputation of being a "fast" town; but if the police court record is any gauge the reputation is not deserved. Winnipeggers re hard-working, as a class, attentive to ousiness and of orderly habits. The transients are not the same that one has known n the Western cities of the Union. gold nor Indians attract reckless and excitable adventurers, who are only "birds of passage." Agriculturists display none of the disturbing characteristics of these classes. If church-going may be cited as evidence, Winnipeggers are tolerably pious. THE BOUNDARY QUESTION The attempt to embroil Manitoba and On-

rio over the eastern boundary question will not succeed. We are perfectly satisfied to wait for a proper determination of the legal status. If Ontario has in the near future to 'take back-water," the too precipitate action of Mr. Mowat will have occasioned the small humiliation. His course in this matter is here regarded as a political dodge—intended to embitter Ontarians against Sir John Mac-donald's Government. Manitoba is certainly anxious to possess the disputed territory, but the final award and decision of legal right does not lie with the interested provinces, and we are content to await the verdict of proper tribunal

FLY-PLASTER MUD. In the early part of last week we had frequent showers of rain with intervals of sunshine, and for this season, extreme heat. Vegetation has come suddenly, our maples being well in leaf, and the prairies beautifully green. On Winnipeg pedestrians a heavy shower has marvellous effect. The lust and clay on the sidewalks become tenacious, slippery mud, which creates as much difficulty in walking as does the historic "forty-rod" or other relaxing libations. In fact, the soberest people, in these circumstances, look piteously drunken as they stagger along—the most, military gait bed an awkward shuffle.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY CROSSING The crossing of the Assiniboine by Pacific railway seems to have been at last fixed, and the deep speculative interest taken in the matter is probably at an end. "Brandon" is to be the name of the town which is now being laid out a short distance west of McVicker's Landing. It will be a thriving little place if the expressed intention of constructing a railway thence to and be yond Rapid City is carried into effect; but the expectations of some folk in respect of the future importance of Brandon are Iudicrously exaggerated.

THE GRAIN FIELD. To-day the Minister of Agriculture laid his first annual report before the Legislative Assembly. It is a remarkably useful and interesting document, containing, with much other matter pertinent to agriculture, a comparative statement of the grain yield of Manitoba and several of the United States,

Manitoba) on the product of the years 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880. The statements upon 1878, 1879, and 1880. The statements upon which this report is mainly constructed are taken from the tabulated returns collected by the department in the fall of 1880. These returns came from about two hundred farmers in various parts of the province, whose names and residences are given. Each tabulated return contains the farmer's statement as to the quality and quantity of wood and water in his vicinity; the quality and depth of soil; his experience as to the healthfulness of the climate; the time for seeding and harvest, and the best seed to sow on the first breaking; effect of the winter on cattle; how cattle are kept in the winter (there seems to be no difference in this respect from the method in vogue in Ontagio); his experience of summer frosts, etc., etc., etc. The report is altogether comprehensive and practical—just the kind of this of summer trosts, etc., etc., etc. The report is altogether comprehensive and practical—just the kind of thing needed to give outsiders an idea of the agricultural condition of the province. I may mention that it also contains a statement from the pen of U. S. Consul Taylor, whose opinion of the country, its climate soil and recovers is most flatter. its climate, soil, and resources, is most flattering. He speaks after a residence here of some years 'duration, and his standing as a man of science, research, and sound judgment makes this portion of the report well worth perusal.

AMERICAN DESERTS.

The Agricultural Land of the United States Practically Occupied.

THE PARCHED PLAINS OF THE WEST.

A special correspondent of the New York

Post travelling in Colorado writes:

Among persons who have never been in the
far West there is a very general misapprehension as to the capabilities and natural
wealth of the vast and sparsely populated
region which begins with the dry plains of region which begins with the dry plains of western Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota, and extends to the Californian mountains. All men have heard of the great and sudden fortunes which have been made in the mines of Colorado, Nevada, Utah, and Montana, and in the herds on the dry grazing belt lying east of the Rocky Mountains. It seems to have created the impression in many minds that this is to become the richest part of the United States; in reality

it is the poorest.

It may be the richest region on the earth in mines of gold and silver, and yet be poor as compared with the agricultural States of the Mississippi. The homely wealth of corn and wheat and potatoes, more important and more to be desired for a country than mines of gold, gives power to those States; but it is a kind of wealth in which this great interior region will always be lacking. This tract is not only without the benefit of sea communication with the outer world, which gives such commanding strength to the seacoast States, but it has not even navi-gable lakes and rivers such as have aided the development of the Western States. We often compare the areas of our great agricultural States with those of densely peopled foreign kingdoms, and imagine their greatness when they too shall be filled with poople. The Mississippi States will no doubt in time sustain populations three, four, and some even ten times greater than at present, but it must not be supposed that the interior territories can ever support dense popula-tions. The descrts of Arabia and the dry steppes of Tartary have never been closely inhabited; neither can

THE DESERTS OF ARIZONA OR THE STEPPES OF

WYOMING ever support many people. No country can ever be thickly settled which is not generally arable. In western Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, in the north-west of Texas, in Mon-tana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and Idaho, the land is not generally arable. The soil can only be cultivated by irrigation; the streams are few and small; vast tracts of country are too much elevated ever to be reached by irrigating canals in Tegions where the water supply is most abundant. Farming by irrigation has been as thoroughly tried in Colorado as in been as thoroughly tried in Colorado as in any part of the country, and here it has been well demonstrated how very limited this industry must always be. On the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado the only supply of water for irrigating farms is from the rather insignificant Platte and Arkansas rivers and their small tributaries. MOST OF THESE STREAMS ARE ALREADY LINED

some of the smaller ones are overcrowded. Two years ago, after a winter of uncommonly light snow in the mountains, the streams were so low as to cause universal complaint that the water supply was insuffi-Since that time new canals have been expanded, but the limit of expansion is nearly reached; for the amount of land that can be cultivated must be limited by the water supply of the dry years. It will never pay to open farms that can be cultivated only when opened and the farms have multiplied and open farms that can be cultivated only when the streams are uncommonly full. The open-ing of new lands will, no doubt, continue for a time, if the streams should be well filled for a few seasons; and then a season of reverse will throw farms out of cultivation and teach men that the limit of expansion has been

In western Colorado, beyond the Contine tal Divide there, there is a more abundant water supply, and there is a little good land which may be brought under cultivation, and which no doubt will be wholly taken up by which no doubt will be wholly taken up by settlers within a year or two after the removal of the Utes from their reservation. In that region the rivers run generally through canyons, and only a small part of the water can ever be utilized, because the greater part of the land is elevated thousands of feet above. the water. When the lowlands along the rivers near the border of Utah have leen brought under cultivation, there can be no more considerable increase of agriculture in Colorado except by storing up water, and THAT MEANS CAN HARDLY AVAIL FOR CULTI

VATING ANY GREAT EXTENT OF COUNTRY. As to the experiment of irrigation from artesian wells, for which the United State artesian wells, for which the United States Government has appropriated twenty thousand dollars, I have never talked with any man practically familiar with irrigation who did not regard the plan as impracticable; though artesian wells would be exceedingly useful for other purposes on the plains. The main industry of Colorado is mining, the second in importance is stock raising, the third, agriculture; and it is not likely that agriculture will ever rise above the third agriculture will ever rise above the

E. B. Eddy, of Ottawa, has sold his mate factory in Ogdensburg to a combination of United States dealers.

A Morrisburg lady thought she would have ome fun last week, so she published in the some fun last week, so she published in the local paper a bogus marriage notice in which a bachelor friend figured as bridegroom. The mere cost of publishing the notice does not represent a thousandth part of the expense which the joke is to cost.

A Fergus Grit paper says that some of the judges spend their leisure time in bar and billiard rooms. The statement is not true; but a journal which does not hesitate to attribute the meanest of motives to ex-Vice-Chancellor Blake, whom it claims as a political friend, cannot be expected to respect the administrators of justice in whom it pretends to see political opponents.

At St. Catharines the ladies make up beautiful pieces of work for the benefit of the hospital, and any pieces that are not readily sold are usually disposed of through the medium of what is vulgarly termed a raffle. The raffle, it will be seen, aids the patients in the hospital and amuses the contributors to the charity. A St. Catharines clergyman has been convinced of the wickedness of raffling, and has endeavoured to win the ladies who are paries to the practice from their evil ways. But the ladies decline to be won, on the ground that it is scriptural to cast lots. Certainly if lotteries can be turned to the advantages of churches and Sunday schools, hospitals should not be deprived of whatever pecuniary advantages may result from raffles. At St. Catharines the ladies make up beau

NEW INDUSTRIES.

HALIFAX, May 20 .- Over \$100,000 were offered to the promoters of the cotton factory more than were required for the project. Sr. John, N.B., May 20.—Messrs. John Parks, John Ryers, and E. B. Ketchum, of the Albert mines, with Mayor Jones, have examined three sites which were thought suitable for a cotton factory. Two sites owned by the city were most favourably thought of, and it is expected that the easternlands committee of the city will be inclined to offer the promoters every indusement recently. lands committee of the city will be inclined to offer the promoters every inducement possible mendation of Mr. McQueen, of the Sche mendation of Mr. McQueen, of the Sche nectady locomotive works, they have engages the services of Mr. Thos, G. Gorman as mechanical superintendent, and under his supervision they expect to produce as good a locomotive as can be had anywhere. The company will be able within a couple of weeks to furnish employment to about 100 more men, smiths, moulders, and machinists, and as they are paying good wages and can furas they are paying good wages and can fur nish permanent employment they anticipat being able easily to procure the desired

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

At Merrickville Mr. H. Merrick, M.P.P. will commence manufacturing malleable iron in his new works next week. He will employ twenty-five moulders

The Evangelical Alliance have decided to wait upon the directors of the Nova Scotia Sugar Refining Company to ascertain if work cannot be lessened or wholly stopped at the refinery on Sundays.

The Globe is sanguine of a Grit victory in 1883. The evidence of this is to be found in the fact that it wars its readers to be pre-pared for the hard times which it expects will recommence in that year or in 1884.

There are 17 brick yards in and around London East, whose joint yield is 14,000,000 bricks per year. The whole yield of four of the yards has been bonded by a local firm of contractors for the season, in view of the large building operations going on. A new brick machine is being tested, which is said to turn out 16,000 stock bricks per day.

New Brunswick is not to be behind Halifax the cotton manufacturing business. A splendid site for a cotton factory has been sespiendid site for a cotton factory has been selected at Portland, and a mill to cost from \$200,000 to \$300,000, and to contain from 200 to 300 looms, is to be erected. Meanwhile Halifax, having assured the success of its cotton factory, is now agitating for a

The Howick Enterprise, speaking of Gorrie, the Howick Emerprise, speaking of Gorrie, the village in which it is published, says:—
"The prospects for this village naver looked more flattering. New businesses have been opened up, and the population increased so that there is scarcely an unoccupied building in town." Similar gratifying reports are made by other villages and towns in Ontario.

The commercial progress of Montreal dur-ing the past thirty years is illustrated by the following returns made out by the Collector of Customs :-

* Ten months. Modern Japanese pottery bids fair soon to be as remarkable for size as for beauty of design and detail. Two enormous blue and white porcelain lamp pedestals, twenty-thres feet high, the Japan Mail tells us, have been turned out by the potters of Seto in Owasi, a village which in former times was considered the ceramic capital of Japan. The pedestals are intended for a shrine, and are with-

out a single flaw. For the first time in Canada, Messrs. Corriveau & Co., of Montreal, have produced eline of silk handkerchiefs which in taste and material seem equal to any imported article of the kind. The same firm are extensive engaged in the manufacture of dress-goods silk; and thus one very valuable industry, with branches, has been established in Cana under the influence of the National Police. We may well wish success to the new

dustry. Mr. S. M. Brookfield, one of the pro of the Halifax cotton factory, leaves to day for the United States to visit the leading cotton factories there. He will be joined in a few days by Messrs. J. F. Kenny and W. L. Lowell. After their return Mr. Brookfield will leave for England to purchase the machinery, it being impossible to obtain it from the United States in time on account of the great rush of orders from American fac-

tories.

Business in Prince Edward is good. Says the Summerside Progress:—" It is gratifying to see such a lively boom in business on our wharves and about our warehouses. Every day vessels arrive from abroad laden withomerchandise of every description, and our merchants are all alive and busily engaged in laying upon their counters for inspection merchants are all alive and busily engaged in laying upon their counters for inspection the latest and most fashionable styles in the various lines of dry goods. The steamers, too, on every trip are heavily freighted, both coming and going."

The Buffalo bakers have played a dreadful most of the statement when the statement is the statement of the statement of

The Buffalo bakers have played a dreadful smart trick upon their striking employes and the members of the city trades' unions in general. The journeymen bakers inaugurated the strike season by a demand for increased wages, which was promptly and gracefully conceded. The trades' unions were jubilant, but their mirth was short-lived. The wily bakers put up the price of bread from six to eight cents, and now ten thousand trades' union wen are rushing about the trades' union men are rushing streets of Buffalo tearing their mashing their teeth at the thought of has pay the increased wages of their fell

English manufacturers are threatening English manufacturers are threatening to go over to Paris, Lyons, and elsewhere, and set up factories, if the French do not give them a reasonable treaty relieving English goods of heavy duties. The idea is a comio one in some respects. It means that British manufacturers will be forced out of their own country, compelled to employ foreign labour, and contribute to the prosperity of a foreign nation, in order to supply their own people at home with goods as cheap as the Frenchmen can sell them. The threat is one for which Frenchmen will not care. The necessity is Frenchmen will not care. The necess one that well may make English state reconsider their system of trade.

one that well may make English stateamen reconsider their system of trade.

The St. John Sum gives very satisfactory evidence of the progress and the prosperity of the city in which it is published. It says:—

"St. John is once more taking her old position as an importing and distributing centre. Her natural customers are returning to her. The highest anticipations of merchants whe had the courage to import largely are realized. Orders continue to come in freely, and notes are promptly taken up at maturity." It adds that through the streets there are to be seen daily regular funeral processions of drays bringing goods in and taking goods away; that money is plenty and stocks are high. As to the funeral processions of drays, it may be as well to observe that nothing is buried but Grit hopes.

A cotton factory talked of by men of means and ability in Halifax, and a cotton factory to cost between \$200,000 and \$300,000 at St. John—these are two moderately good specimens of how the people of the Eastern Provinces are "cursing the tariff." "The stock," says the St. John Telegraph, "will be offered to our citizens, and we should suppose it would be promptly taken." Then our contemporary goes on :—"We mention this fact only in the way of illustrating the opening for such a mill as that now proposed, but we do not, for a moment, suppose that the citizens of St. John and Portland would permit the stock of such a factory, not at present exceeding

such a mill as that now proposed, but we do not, for a moment, suppose that the citizens of St. John and Portland would permit the stock of such a factory, not at present exceeding \$300,000, to be taken elsewhere. The question to be determined is this: whether our people who bear all the burdens of the tariff in common with their fellows, will allow all its advantages to be monopolized elsewhers. There should be only one answer to that question. We commend this matter to the consideration of the Globe; it is quite clear that the Telegraph and the Globe hardly view the "cotton outrage" in the same light.