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The Protection Bill Carried Through Its Committee Stage.

THE ARMS BILL TO BE TAKEN UP NEXT.

Mr. Pari ell in Trouble Over Ope of His Speeches.

THE MATTER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

An Alleged Case of Inciting to Punishable Offences.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE STATE OF IRELAND

A Lent Pastoral Letter From Arch bishop McCabe.

Mr. Parnell returned to London to-night via Calais. After taking part in committee on a stage of the Coercion bill he will proceed to Ireland on Sunday next, to address a pubmeeting. He will return, here in eight or ten days to take up the work of influencing continental opinion, Mr. O'Kelly remaining here meanwhile to continue the propaganda. Mr. Parnellis greatly encouraged by his reception here. He will probably extend the circle of Irish propagandism to other countries. Before leaving Paris, accompanied by Mr. O'Kelly, he left cards at the Elysée for President Grévy. He proposes, on his return, to pay M. Grévy a personal visit.

Mr. Chamberlain writes on Ireland :- " I am sanguine enough to hope that, when the present ifritation has passed away and Mr. Gladstone has been permitted to disclose the provisions of his promised land bill, these will be found satisfactory to reasonable men in Ireland, and will restore the peace and confidence which that country so much needs."

CONTINUED EXODUS OF LAND LEAGURES. The Times says :- "We are informed that in onedistrict in the west of Ireland, notorious as the scene of more than one scandalous Land League victory, between twenty and thirty village tyrants have quietly absconded since he second reading of the Protection bill."
Capt. Bellingham, Conservative, and Home Rule member in Parliament, and private Chamberlain to Pope Leo XIII., publicly protests against the interviews of Irish members of Parliament with continental revolutionary leaders, and says he must completely dis-sociate himself from the sentiments expressed

THE LEAGUE'S CORRESPONDENCE ENDANGERED. It is reported that all letters addressed to Mr. Parnell, or other members of the Land League now in Paris, are strictly examined by the Government officials before being des

In the House of Commons the Postmaster In the House of Commons the Postmaster-General simply replied "no" to a question by Labouchere whether the warrants authorizing him to open letters in transit would be presented to the House. The answer was greeted with prolonged cheers. The Home Secretary said it was not intended to limit the present powers of opening letters. ent power of opening letters.

THE TACTICS OF THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS. In the House of Commons.

cheers from the Irish members, announced that as soon as the rules of the House permitted, he would move that whenever urgency was declared a bill should pass without dis

Mr. A. M. SULLIVAN (Home Ruler) gave notice that if Mr. Cowen's motion was negatived, he would move that when urgency s declared the Premier should move tha no Irishman be heard on any question.

RECEPTION OF GLADSTONE'S MOTION. A later despatch says:—We understand Mr. Gladstone's motion for the chairman of the Committee of the Whole to report the Protection bill to the House within a certain Protection bill to the House within a certain time has been postponed till Monday. In consequence of the action of the Government on the subject of coercion, the Parnellites have resolved to vote with the Conservatives on all questions not relating to Ireland. Parnell announces he will be in Parliament to-

The Conservatives meet to-morrow to consider Mr. Gladstone's motion. A proposal which finds considerable support among the which finds considerable support among the Conservatives is when the motion is put from the chair they shall quit the House in a body. Should the Conservatives vote with the obstructionists, Mr. Gladstone's motion would

Mr. Parnell believes his letters have been opened for the last six months.

The Orange Emergency Committee met to-day, After disposing of routine business they drew up a telegram, which was de-spatched to the Grand Master of Canada, respatched to the Grand Master of Canada, requesting the aid of the Orangemen and other Protestants of the Dominion to enable the committee to further oppose the Land League and assist the persecuted Protestants.

A telegram received by the Land League announces that Mr. Parnell will arrive on Saturday and intends to speek at the Clare.

Saturday, and intends to speak at the Clara land meeting in King's Co. on Sunday after-It is anticipated that Miss Parnell will speak at a public meeting at Rathdowney, County Meath.

LONDON, Feb. 18. There was a numerous attendance of every section of the Conservative party at the meeting to-day to consider Mr. Gladstone's motion to cut off the debate on the Protection bill in the House of Committee. The meeting, after an animated discussion, resolved to frame important amendments to greatly limit

the scope of the new rules. THE PROTECTION BILL DEBATE. In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote arose amidst Conservative cheers and said many of his party, al-though approving of Mr. Gladstone's motion, would be embarrassed by the new rules. He would be embarrassed by the new rules. He then cited the points of the new rules. The Speaker said he would defer his reply until the next sitting. The committee then re-sumed the consideration of the Protection bill. Deputy Speaker Playfair ruled that a number of amendments were inadmissible, particularly amendments by which a Home Rule member proposed to except his par-ticular constituency from the operation of the

Act. The first clause of the bill was adopted by 302 to 44. Mr. Parnell entered the House of Commons about five this evening amidst cheers from While the House was in committee on the Protection bill, Mr. Parnell said he was followed by two detectives during his stay in Paris, and if the Government desired to arrest him under the bill, Lord Cowper had only to declare on the report of those detectives that he was reasonably suspected, without stating how, when, and where suspicion arose.

Mr. Gray (Home Ruler) moved an amendment, providing that no member of Parlia-

ment be imprisoned during the sitting of Par-liament without the consent of the House. Mr. Gladstone denied that there was any ancient privilege of members in regard to criminal offences. He said it would be im-politic and unconstitutional to make the House the judge of the grounds of suspicion against

Elizabeth and the troopers of Cromwe They then fought grandly, and were will to make far more bitter sacrifices than y are called upon for. Will you be worse th

determination to suffer and bear in silence—will you fail now? I am sure you will not,

and in a short time, at the end of the battle, we shall look around us and see the fair plains of green Erin once more made a free land."

COMMUNIST EULOGIES OF PARNELL.

betta and M. Andrieux. This is just the sort of thing Mr. Parnell ought to have expected from the French Socialists. They are not dangerous as enemies, but they are very dan-

I have been favoured with an advanced

"It is our duty in these troubled times earnestly to pray for our Holy Father and for the peace of the Church. We should also

pray with great fervour for our own dear

been an almost unbroken record of temporal

sorrows, which, to a great extent, are still

her portion. But a calamity more terrible

The House of Commons was exceedingly

crowded to-day. Notice was given of a ques-tion to be put to-morrow whether Mr. Par-

nell's speech at Clara yesterday, especially the

passage in which he advised, in case of a

threatened eviction, the neighbouring tenants

received with cheers. Mr. Gladstone's motion

ority included seven Conservatives and seven Radicals. The following English members voted with the minority:—Sir John Holker

(Conservative), Sir John D. Hay (Liberal-Conservative), Sir Henry Tyler (Conserva-

(Liberal), Mr. Gorst (Conservative), Mr. Clarke (Conservative), Mr. Beresford Hope

(Liberal-Conservative), Mr. Burt (Radical

(Radical), Mr. Cowen (Radical), and Mr.

THE PROTECTION BILL.

This evening the House of Commons re

sumed consideration of the Protection bill. At midnight the chairman interrupted the debate. After the division upon the amend-

ment before the House, which was rejected

the chairman ruled the remaining four

amendments out of order, but the Home

Rulers insisted on dividing upon the motion

to report and upon the motion that the chairman leave the chair. Mr. Labouchere's

amendment incorporating the Compensation for Disturbance bill with the Protection bill

199 to 47. The committee stage of the bill

Clara was not an incitement to upnishable

offences, said he had only seen the newspaper

reports of the speech, but the question will

THE PROTECTION BILL

The House of Commons to-night took up

the Protection bill as amended in committee, After several clauses moved by the Home

Rulers as additions were rejected, a clause moved by Mr. Sullivan, providing that no person shall be discharged at a greater dis-

tance than five miles from the place of arrest,

was agreed to. Mr. Forster's amendment

limiting the retrospection of the bill to the 30th of September, 1880, was carried.

THE CONDITION OF FENIANISM.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Parnell

PARNELL BACKS DOWN.

Mr. Parnell has written an important lette

greeted with cheers.

ive careful attention. His remarks were

LONDON, Feb. 22.

was ruled out, and the third clause pas

Labouchere (Liberal), Mr. Bradlaug

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.

waved over the president's chair.

any of its members.

Mr. Gray's amendment was rejected. An amendment to exclude women and children from the operation of the Act was rejected by 230 to 49.

Clause 2 of the bill was agreed to, and pro-

ress reported. UNPREPARED FOR INSURRECTION. A Paris despatch says:—It is reported that Mr. Parnell told Victor Hugo that, though an Irish insurrection would be legitimate, the League had been dissuaded from such an attempt, as the Irish are unarmed.

MR. SHAW'S MANIFESTO. Mr. Shaw's manifesto is addressed to Mr. McCarthy, Catholic Bishop of Cloyne. It reviews the course of the Irish parliamentary party since Mr. Shaw held the leadership, and condemns its programme, which he de clares has been marked out for it across the Atlantic. Mr. Shaw continues :—"I can understand and respect revolutionists, but despise and condemn a mongrel that talks bluster, hints at physical force, slinking away at the first hint of danger, leaving the poor people he has fooled helpless in the hands of

Paris, Feb. 20. In an important article on Mr. Parnell and Irish affairs, the République Française, M. Gambetta's organ, declares its conviction that the Irish agitation masks a prearranged separation movement, and will, therefore, win no sympathy either abroad or among English

LONDON, Feb. 20. It is reported that the Pope has expressed his indignation at Mr. Parnell and the princi-pal members of the Land League, whom the Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland have represented as only sincere patriots, for having formed an alliance with Rochefort and

ther anti-clericals. country, on which in His infinite wisdom and unfathomable providence the Almighty has permitted sore trials to fall. Her history for ages has A Clara despatch says :- Mr. Parnell arrived at Kingstown this morning, and travel-led to Moate by the Midland railway. The journey was a continuous scene of enthusiastic demonstrations. At all the stations enormous crowds had assembled to cheer. enormous crowds had assembled to cheer. The people of Mullingar, where the train stopped five minutes, chimbed the platform on both sides. Many farmers accompanied by bands and bearing banners were present. An address from the people of Mullingar was read by Mr. Farrell, the chairman of the town commissioners. Mr. Parnell, who spoke in a clear ringing voice, thanked them for the demonstration which was such as the never clear ringing voice, thanked them for the demonstration, which was such as he never an indignity? Will she give her confid before had been honoured with in passing to men who have wickedly planned it? Will through Mullingar. He took it as a good she break from all the holy traditions which, omen that the people of Ireland were determined to meet the weapon of coher the veneration of the Christian world? ercion forged against them, by a so-called Liberal Government, in a spirit bid it." which was already broken by their courageous attitude. He implored them to keep the lines which they have already laid down; in short time they would carry the struggle to a victourious and glorious ending. The speech was received with repeated cheers and shouts of "Liberator of the Farmer," and "the Man for the People." Mr. Parnell seemed much pleased with the magnificent reception. On the platform at Dublin were several members of the Land League and two jurymen in the recent State trials, Mr. Parnell left the train at Moate, where he was met by bands from Clara and an escort of the Land League cavalry, numbering fully 200 horsemen. By these he was escorted to Clara, a distance of eight miles. At the entrance of the village the horses were taken from his brougham and the vehicle was drawn round the streets to the platform, the enthu-

siasm was so great. Fully 6,000 people were present. Mr. Parnell rose to deliver his first ablic speech in Ireland since the celebrated Waterford banquet oration before the State trials had commenced. He was greeted with an ovation unequalled in the history of Lis progress in the agitation. Several Catholic sts were on the platform, and Father leoghegan, of Clara, presided.

PARNELL'S ADDRESS. Mr. Parnell said : - "People of King's County:—I am glad on the eve of a change in the conditions of the land movement to ome among you, and to see with what spirit you contemplate it. I suppose that seldom has a Minister asked from Parliament greater means for the intimidation of a nation, but I onfidently believe that never, as the result will prove, will there have been a greater Tenants, be true to our teachings. (Cries of 'We will forever.') Mr. Forster says that he is going to put all my police into prison—(laughter)—in order to put down our unwritten law. (Cries of 'He can't doit.') My police are five-fifths of the Irish people at home and abroad. If he is going to put them all into prison, he will have to find a prison big enough to hold twenty million of people, and the unwritten law he has got to put down is the public opinion of the whole civilized world. It is not as easy as it used to be to tyrannize over and trample upon a people and put down their public opinion. We have every nation in Europe, we have America and Australia, looking in ently at the struggle between the Irish people and landlordism. Already we have three-fourths of the French press on our side, which only a month ago was against us. We have many of the State Legislatures of America passing resolutions of sympathy with the Irish nation. From every part all eyes are directed to see how you will bear the trial with which you are now face to face. (Voices—'Stand fast together.') The tenant farmers are the men to whom we The tenant farmers are the men to whom we look to-day to display their courage. They can show their devotion by refusing to pay unjust rents. (Cries of 'Pay no rent.') That is not a very hard thing to ask you to-day, and that is all we ask. (Cries of 'We will do it.') If you promise to do this we are willing to go to prison or anywhere else for your sakes. Regarding the Land bill, my belief is that the present Parliamentary Government will fail to settle the land question. Yet if they give the tenant legal defence Yet if they give the tenant legal

against ejectment it is something not to be refused. But no measure which does not re-duce the rental to about the governmental valuation will be acceptable to the Irish tenant. The last time the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended in Ireland, fifteen years age, before you had any independent Irish party, it took them twenty-four hours to pass a bill through the Commons and Lords. But this time it has already taken seven weeks. This is my answer to the man who says that we are not doing our duty in opposing this bill. I say that in all my political life I shall look back with no greater satisfaction to any por-tion than to my opposition to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Fellow country. men, I leave you with the utmost confide that you will do your duty during the coming crisis, and will meet the Government policy with a policy of passive resistance. Patiently suffer anything they put upon you, avoid retaliation or attempting to meet force with force, stand by and encourage each other in your suffering, refuse to take farms from which your neighbours have been evicted, refuse to pay unjust rents. Then this measure of coercion will fall harmless upon you.

The Standard this morning asserts that a decision of great importance has been taken by the Cabinet, viz., to drop the Arms bill and introduce the Land bill without any

Mr. Parnell will go to Paris again after his return from Ireland. In a published interview with Jas. Stepher the head centre of the Fenian organization, he says Ireland must have a regular fight to gain her independence. He said he arrived in Paris in December, and did not come to join Parnell, and never saw him. He declares that the Fenians do not approve of acts of crime.

are called upon for. Will you be worse than they? (Cries of 'Never!') Will you show yourselves unworthy and degenerate sons of noble ancestors? (Cries of 'Never!') To-day the struggle which began so many centuries ago is continued by different means, and with other weapons. Victory is almost shining on your banners. Will you for the want of a little courage and determination to suffer and bear in allence— Excess of Revenue Over Expenditure in England.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

HIGHLANDERS IN ARMS.

Terrible Suffering in Asiatic

Loud cheers followed this speech. Resolutions were then passed demanding a peasant proprietary, and denouncing coercion and the arrest of Mr. Davitt. The American flag EMBARGO ON UNITED STATES PORK. Negotiations for Peace in the

Russia.

Transvaal. ANOTHER WAR IN AFGRANISTAN.

A Paris despatch says:—La Justice, Clemenceau's organ, and L'Intransigeant, Rochefort's paper, this morning contain long and eulogistic articles on Mr. Parnell and the Land Leaguers. La Justice considers the manifesto a masterpiece, and exults at the annoyance Mr. Parnell's visit to Paris is causing the French Government. The Intransigeant makes the Land Leaguers a peg on LONDON, Feb. 19. The Times says the probable reveaue for the current year will exceed the estimates by nearly £2,000,000. The result, including the pared with a deficit of nearly that amount in 1879-80.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE IN FRANCE. A Paris despatch says that near Cambrai a girl of 13 was robbed by two ruffians, who put her eyes out with a pair of scissors. The victim died soon after in horrible agony. The murderers are not yet arrested.

copy of the pastoral for Lent of his Grace Archbishop McCabe, which will be read in all the Catholic churches in the archdiocese next Sunday. The following remarkable passage occurs referring to Mr. Parnell's conferences with MM. Rochefort and Hugo:

"It is our duty in these troubled times THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE TARTAN. A despatch from Edinburgh gives the de-tails of a great meeting of Highlanders to pro-test against the abolition of the tartan in the army. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and also all of the Scotch nobility have agreed to petition the Queen to stop the change. The people throughout Scotland are intensely excited over the proposed change.

INSPECTION OF AMERICAN PROVISIONS. In the House of Commons, in reply to a question relative to swine disease in Illinois, etc., Mr. Chamberlain said the Board of Trade had no authority to order the tion of imported pork, cheese, or butter.

AN ENTIRE VILLAGE DESTROYED. The village of Breveno, in the department of Savore, has been completely destroyed by two avalanches. Fifteen persons were killed. The damage is estimated at 250,000 francs.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS. An international medical and sanitary exhibition will be held in London on the occasion of the meeting of the international medical congress, to open on July 16th and to last till August 13th. Applications from America for space will be received until April 16th. A TRAGEDY AT A MASKED BALL.

At a masked fête of the students of the Academy of Painters at Munich yesterday the stumes of some of the students caught fire, and four were burned to death and eight injured seriously. No Americans were in-jured. The accident was due to one of the artists dressed in the costume of an Esqui-maux setting fire to his dress in lighting a cigar and then rushing in terror among others ilarly attired. Four Germans to plough up the land to prevent the landlord burned to death, four more Germans fatally, from grazing cattle theron, was not an incite-ment to punishable offences. The notice was and three Germans and one Russian slightly that at midnight the remaining clauses of and amendments to the Protection bill be put forthwithwas carried by 415 to 63. The min-

London, Feb. 20. A despatch from Cape Coast Castle dated Feb. 10 says:—The beginning of hostilities is momentarily expected. The Ashanties are three days manufered from here. Four hundred and fifty troops and the crew of a gunboat-

FAMINE IN BUSSIA.

Mr. Hartmann sends to the Paris famine in Russia. In the villages, as he relates, people die of hunger every day, and men rob and pillage for the sole object of being immured in prison, where at least they are fed at the expense of the State. In the extreme East a band of Kirghis and Kalmurks, attack towns and villages with mucks attack towns and villages with im-punity, and massacre the inhabitants in order to obtain their provisions. The Bashkirs sell their children for small quantities of dour, and the Kalmucks dig up the bones norses that died last year of plague and grind them into cakes. The villages are entirely serted, and the men and women have fle to the cities or to Siberia, abandoning to their frightful fate the old men and the nurs-

" GEORGE ELIOT'S" ESTATE. The personal property of "George Eliot" amounted to £40,000. It has been left for the most part to members of the Lewes family. Her husband, Mr. Cross, is hard at In the House of Commons to-day the Attorney-General for Ireland, replying to the question whether Mr. Parnell's speech at work preparing a biography of the gifted

LONDON, Feb. 21.

AN EMBARGO ON AMERICAN PORK. A Paris despatch says:—The importation of pork from America has been forbidden be-cause of the prevalence of trichinosis and the impossibility of examining at ports of landing cargoes, which at Havre alone amount to 30,000,000 kilogrammes yearly. Russia, Italy, Austria, Spain, Portugal, and Greece have also issued the same orders of prohibition. In view, however, of the considerable ion. In view, however, of the con consumption of American pork by the lower classes, the French Government will try to devise a less stringent but sufficiently pro-Over 70,000 pounds of diseased American pork has already been seized at Paris.

The royal commissioners appointed to examine into the Parliam tary elections at Sandwich, where Chas. H. C. Roberts (Conservative) was in August unseated, have re-LONDON, Feb. 22. ported that corruption extensively there. Mr. Roberts was elected to made vacant by the elevation of Mr. Knatch-bull Hugessen to the peerage.

declared that the Fenian organization in Ireland was never less active than at present. Paris was Stephens' residence, and he had merely returned thither from a tour in the United States, where he had been opposing the Land League. Sir William Vernon Harcourt said the Government had grounds for believing that Fenianism still existed, and still designed to AMERICAN PORK IN ENGLAND. carry out its object by the most abominable and detestable means. He referred to O'Donovan Rossa's utterances in the United In the House of Commons to-day the Vice-resident of the Council and the Government Irishmen and the violent speech by John Devoy, formerly a political convict, in America. The debate was then adjourned.

did not intend at present to prohibit the importation of pork from the United States.

Mr. Mundella said the yearly importation of pork, bacon, and hams from the United States, Canada, Germany, and Denmark was more than twenty pounds per head for the whole population of the United Kingdom. Its value exceeded nine and a half million to the people of Clara, in which he with-draws that portion of his speech made last Sunday advising the ploughing up of land in order to prevent the landlords from grazing pounds, exclusive of live swine. To cut off this enormous supply of food would inflict great hardships on the poor, and could only be done in a case of urgent necessity. It would not suffice to prohibit the American supply, for trichinosis existed in other coun-tries and as long as any other country adcattle thereon, and says that such action would be against the criminal law, and that he cannot justify it. There are rumours that the Government have an eye on this speech, and it will probably lead to serious consesupply, for trichinosis existed in other countries, and as long as any other country admitted American pork, England would be sure to receive supplies second-hand. There was no authentic report of an outbreak of trichinosis in Eugland, and he thought there was no occasion for apprehension. He added that continental countries were liable to the disease because of the use of uncooked food, which was unknown here which was unknown here.

FRENCH WINES IN THE UNITED STATES. The Paris Agricultural Society has adopted a resolution demanding that the Ministry commence negotiations with the United States for the revocation of an alleged decision of the United States for polding the landing of French wines at American ports on the pretext that they were injurious to health. The society believes the decision is simply in reprisal for the interdiction by France of the importation of American boom.

In the Belgian Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of the Interior, replying to an interpellation regarding the French decree forbidding the importation of pork from America, said there had been a case of trichi-nosis in Belgium. The Government did not intend to take preventive measures.

ANOTHER AFGHAN WAR. LONDON, Feb. 18.

A Calcutta despatch says:—It is reported from Candahar that a division of the Ameer's army, consisting of four regiments of infantry and one thousand cavalry, has arrived at Ghuzni. The news has caused a great sensa-

A despatch from Berlin to the Standard says:—In consequence of Russia's advance on Herat by the river and valley Ayoub Khanhas declared war against the Ameer, and has already occupied Maimund.

THE TRANSVAAL RISING.

LONDON, Feb. 18. A Bloemfutein despatch says:—At the opening of the Orange Free State Volksraad the President made a pacific speech. It is the prevalent opinion of the majority that the Volksraad will vote in favour of strict neutrality. Commander Joubert has published a

liave retreated two columns, one of 2,000 and the other of 1,000 men. The latter column has gone into the Orange Free State. A despatch from Newcastle to the Daily

News says:—General Sir Evelyn Wood oc-cupied commanding positions on Tuesday night under cover of the darkness, and the troops advancing on Wednesday were thus A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Sunday River says the Boers fired on General Sir E. Wood and his escort, but without re-

LONDON, Feb. 19. A D'Urban despatch says:—News from the front is anxiously awaited, as a decisive battle is expected on Sunday or Monday. The British forces are massing at Mount Prospect preparatory to attacking the Boers at Jaing's Nek, where they are assembled in force determined to resist attack to the last extremity. The Boers have been completely baffled by the rapidity of Gen. Sir E. Wood's

novements.

It was reported in the clubs to-night that the English Cabinet is negotiating with the Boers for a peaceful adjustment of the con-troversy, and that in all probability there will be no further hostilities. The 27th regiment has reached Biggers-

berg on the way to reinforce General Colley LONDON, Feb. 21. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone replied to a question that the Government has taken the steps which appear best qualified to promote a satisfactory settlement with the Boers and to stop the effusion of blood, but he declined entering into de-

The Times says :- "The Boers made their overtures for peace to Gen. Colley through President Brand, of the Orange Free State. Their proposals are somewhat ambiguous, but appear to be to the effect that the British shall evacuate the Transvaal, and that commissioners be appointed to settle its future re-lations with Great Britain. Gen. Colley replied that if the garrisons in the Transvall were left unmolested and free to obtain sup-plies, and hostilities were immediately sus-pended by the Boers, the British would agree to the terms appointed. Gen. Colley has received no final answer as yet." It is stated that the Government has been informed that negotiations have been begun between General Colley and the Boets, and it is expected that a truce will soon be

arranged.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) CANADA. Diphtheria is raging in the parish of Henri de Lauzon, Que. Diphtheria is committing great ravages the parish of St. Henri de Levis.

There are now 240 pupils in attendar the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville. An unusually large quantity of lumber has been shipped from Ottawa during the past week by rail to the American market.

The London Game Association propose t offer prizes for the largest number of foxes, skunks, and hawks killed in a certain period. Mr. Justice Burton will hold the Spring Assizes for the united counties of Prescott and Russell at L'Orignal on Monday the 2nd May

The town of L'Orignal is still without a corporation, the vacancies caused by the esignation of the councillors having not yet

Spurious half-dollars are in circulation at Ottawa. A short time ago a large number of ounterfeit twenty-five cent pieces were put

It is said that the contributions to the fund on behalf of the family of the late Mr. Letellier de St. Just amount to \$4,000 up to the present time.

A Victoria, B. C., despatch says:—Mr. Onderdonk advertises that he will want three thousand white labourers during the summer. The rate has yet to be announced. There is after all no fever at the Protes-

tant Orphans' Home at London. The mistake arose from the doctor's employment of the atin term favus, meaning ringworm. THE candidates who will contest the vacant seat for Bellechasse in the House of Commons

are Messrs. Amyot, Conservative; Mercier, Independent, and Dr. Bilodeau, Liberal. Owing to the action of the Ottawa Rate payers Association in protesting against the itting of certain councillors on the ground of disqualification, municipal business is at a

Extensive works for the manufacture of agricultural implements are about to be erected in Emerson, Man. Of course the N. P. is "ruining" the "Gateway City," if we may believe Sir Richard Cartwright.

At the London police court on Monday, Jeremiah Crowly, charged with a breach of the license law, consented at last to give evi-dence against himself, and was convicted thereon, and fined \$25 and \$3.23 costs. The rumour that the Indians on the Gati neau were desirous of having a reservation further north is without foundation. A letter from the Indian agent at the Desert states they are quite satisfied with their lot.

Scarlet fever has broken out in the village of International Bridge, Ont. Quite a num-ber of children are stricken down with the lisease, and a number of cases have proved

The proposal to divide the surplus of the St. John fire relief fund among the churches of that city is meeting with unqualified disapproval, and is vigorously denounced by the local press. The balance on hand amounts to \$139,503.

The London Ministerial Association has The London Ministerial Association has adopted a resolution deploring the frequency of Sabbath funerals, and strongly urging those requiring the services of the clergy to strive as far as possible to avoid having them on the Sabbath.

A member of the Quebec Legislature has re-

A memoer of the Quebec Legislature has re-ceived a letter from a constituent requesting the assistance of the Government on behalf of his numerous family. The applicant states that he has twenty children, six couple of

Coal has been found some distance east of Dominion City, N. W. T. Samples thereof have been forwarded to Chicago and are pronounced of excellent quality. A company is talking of developing this new mineral discovery.

An inquest was held at the St. Catharines gaol on Friday on the body of an old coloured man named Stephenson, aged between 65 and 70 year, who died in that institution on Thursday. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

A social scandal, in which persons moving

from natural causes was returned.

A social scandal, in which persons moving in high military life are the chief parties, is the sensation of the hour at Halifax. A petition for a divorce has been filed. A high military magnate is the co-respondent. Some startling developments are promised.

Mr. Lane, of Reifenstein's surveying party, writing to a friend at Ottawa from Birtle, North-West Territory, says the thermometer in the early part of the month registered 48° below zero. A Roman Datholic missionary labouring in that vicinity was frozen to death.

H. R. H. Princess Louise is expected to H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE is expected to return to Ottawa in May, when it is understood she will be accompanied by a party of English visitors, who will spend the summer in a fishing expedition on the Lower St. Lawrence, and subsequently take a trip to Manitoba.

bers, viz., a mayor, reeve, deputy reeve, and six councillors, two for each ward. This is one councillor per ward less than is usually allowed, and it is contended that a saving will be effected by the reduction.

A letter from Beauce speaking of the rainy weather of the last week says that the water in the river has risen considerably, so much so that for two or three days the roads became impassable, and all communication by vehicles was prevented between the mines and the post-office at Gilbert River. George Washington Vanmeer, a young

gentleman from Tyendinaga, who drew a revolver on his brother John a couple of days ago while defending himself from the latter, who held an axe over his head and threatened to strike him, was fined \$20 and costs by the Belleville police magistrate on Monday. An epidemic of fever has broken out at the Protestant Home at London. Dr. Moore re-

ports that it is spreading rapidly and the patients will have to be isolated. It has been proposed to place them in the old small-pox hospital, but this is being opposed. A meeting of the city Hospital Committee has een called to take sanitary measures. THE Narbonne murderers, who killed a

nember of their own family several years ago, and whose guilt was only recently discovered, will undergo the extreme penalty of the law on Friday, the application for a com-mutation not having been entertained at Ottawa. Two of the condemned are eighty years of age, and are said to be in their lotage.

An Ottawa firm shipped to Montreal this week 200 tons of coal. Another shipment of 100 tons was made by a second firm. This is wing to the great scarcity of coal in Montreal, where it is quoted at \$9 per ton. The Ottawa dealers say that the coal merchants of Montreal refuse to fill their summer engage-ments in order to take advantage of the preent high price.

The Conservative Association of Lennox net at Napanee on Tuesday, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Charles Fraser, president; Ira Ham, vice-president; and A. H. Roe. secretary. After the election of officers resolutions were unanimously passed approving of the Pacific railway contract, and expressing confidence in the present Administration.

There have been no new cases of smallpox at Bersimis. Que, for three or four weeks past, and all those who were last attacked with the disease are now convalescent. The have arrived, and some Gatlings have been HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS. epidemic has broken out at St. Alexis de Grande Baie on Ha-Ha Bay, and has assumed rather alarming proportions. It has appeared in about a dozen families at Charlesbourg, and in one family no less than six

people are down with it. At the meeting of the Brockville Town Council on Monday night a deputation, headed by Judge McDonald, presented a petition signed by over 2,000 persons, praying that the body prohibit the granting of licenses to saloons. After considerable discussion a by-law was passed reducing the number of tavern licenses from 21 to 15, and fixing the rate at \$160 per year. The Council Chamber

was crowded with spectators. Mr. Archambault, secretary-tr the county of Ottawa, states that no action the county of Ottawa, states that no action has yet been taken in regard to enforcing the land tax in Lowe township. Bailiff Flatters passed down through the township on Sunday. Near the disaffected district the people were just coming out of church, and when the officer of the law was recognized, some of them shouted "There goes the tax gatherer."
He is of opinion that the ratepayers will give in, as they see that business is meant.

The Indiana House has rejected by 46 to 43

bill allowing women to vote for Presidential electors.

resolution to submit to the people a female suffrage amendment to the State constitution. The Maine House has refused to concur with the Senate, and has indefinitely post-poned the resolution expressive of sympathy

A bill making the keeping of a gambling house a felony punishable by two, three, or five years' penitentiary, passed the Missouri House on Friday.

The Egyptian obelisk was formally pre-sented to the city of New York on Tuesday by Secretary Evarts on behalf of the Khedive There was a large attendance. A bill submitting to the people a constitu-tional amendment allowing women a right of suffrage has passed the Nebraska House of Representatives by a three-fifths' vote.

The discovery of the horse distemper in some of the stables of the New York street railroads on Saturday has caused no little alarm among horse men. The breaking out of the disease is due to the severity of the

The body of Dr. Konradin Hirenzburg, prominent physician of Indianapolis, and a political exile from Germany, was cremated at Washington, Pa., on Saturday. This was the tenth cremation, and created no excite-

The Arkansas House yesterday by 66 to 17 passed a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale of liquor in the State. The Senate adopted a joint resolution fixing the pronunciation of the name of the State as "Arkansaw."

THE funding bill recently introduced in Congress has created the utmost consternation among the National Banks throughout the United States, and the legislators at Washington are being deluged with petitions, and even in some instances with threatening

THE hard winter appears to have had most disastrous effects on the vast cattle herds in the western grazing grounds. It is feared that when spring comes the pasture lands will be found covered with carcases, the total losses being placed from ten as high as seventy-five per cent.

Mrs. Goldie, a former resident of London. West, went into a trance in Syracuse, N.Y.

THE DAIRY INTEREST.

Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention at Brockville.

CANADIAN BUTTER OF CHEESE IN ENCLAND. BROCKYP 1887 50. 22.—The Eastern Ontario Dair arge attendance, many prominent of the surrounding country benefit from the

s convention was opened by the proat announcing the appointment of the tanding committees as follows:—
Order of Business—D. M. Macpherson, Lancaster; D. Derbyshire, Brockville; and

James Bissell, Algonquin.

Finance—Ira Morgan, Metcalfe; D. M.
Macherson, Lancaster; and J. B. Craig,
Toronto.

Nominations—P. Hinman, Grafton; D.
Derbyshire, Brockville; and D. Vanderwater,

The President in a few well chosen re marks explained the object of the association. He said the meeting was mainly for the dissemination of proper knowledge respecting and a general review of the dairy business. The services of several prominent gentlemen in both the United States and Ontario had been secured, and to one of them in particu-lar, Prof. Arnold, of Rochester, he paid a high compliment, expressing a conviction that no one man in either country had done more to advance the dairy busine more to advance the using business gentleman. He further said that many do not consider the true question of farmers do not consider the true question of honest milk. They do not care for or feed their cows sufficiently well, do not pay suffi-cient attention to the cleanliness of their vessels, and do not look clearly enough into the question of getting their milk to the factories in the best possible condition. He thought that it farmers would pay more attention to these facts better prices would follow as a natural result.

The address was listened to with much in CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCTS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. D. M. MACPHERSON, of Lancaster, who has recently returned from England, was called on to give a few practical suggestions as to the requirements of the English markets. In the course of his remarks he said that he had just returned from London, and not had time to sufficiently prepare himself, but he would endeavour to present his observations time to sufficiently prepare himself, out no would endeavour to present his observations in a brief manner, and promised to give a more lengthy address before the convention closed. He had received a hearty reception from those engaged in the trade in Lohdon, and they gave him every assistance and information in their power. He found on his visit mation in their power. He found on his visit to London that white cheese would not sell so easily as coloured cheese, which he considered a very important fact to be considered by the a very important fact to be considered by the dairymen of this country. A small amount of white cheese of extra quality could be sold at a fair price, but an inferior quality of the same class could not be disposed of at any price, while a poor quality of coloured cheese could be readily disposed of, the dealer seeming to imagine that the colouring matter covered the important prices. that the colouring matter covered the imper-fections of the poor quality. On the Man-chester market white cheese is preferred, but it must contain from 3 to 4 per it must contain from 3 to 4 per cent. more moisture than the Canadian, and requires to be close and compact, while the London markets require it to be more compact and of light flavour. All the English markets attach great importance to the question of flavouring. A great objection is taken to skim-milk cheese among retail dealers. A poor cheese on the counter of a grocer in England is where it meets its criticism, for he considered the consumer is the most importconsidered the consumer is the most import portant point to shippers was the sale of cheese in season, and the manner in which cheese is packed and shipped. He was of the opinion that the cheese made during the first three months should be sold even at a very low price rather than kept until it became bad. The ready consumption of these months would ensure higher prices for the fall make, and a ready market. He had now the greatest confidence in the English markets, and was of the opinion that cheese at a reasonable price than the second of the principle. price there was in no danger whatever of overstocking the market. Regarding butter, he thought the same rules might apply as in the matter of cheese. He favoured butter being marketed every fortnight, as a fresh article is always in demand to meet the re-

quirements of the table.

After Mr. Macpherson had closed his address, a discussion took place on the proper manner of shipping and packing cheese for the English markets. Some able remarks were made by Prof. Weatherel and Prof. Arnold. The convention then adjourned until 2 p.m. When the convention re-assembled,

THE INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

Mr. J. B. HARRIS, of Antwerp, N.Y., pre ented a report of his experience as instructor in the Eastern Society of Ontario during the past season. After giving a very exhaustive description of the different factories he had visited—some of which received a very severe criticism as to the manner in which they were conducted—he characterized some of the cheese-workers he had met in some of the factories as unwilling to receive any sug-gestions, and stated that he found it very hard to deal with some of them. He closed hard to deal with some of them. He closed his report by making some interesting re-marks as to the proper manner of manufac-turing, curing, and keeping cheese. Mr. John Cook, of Lansdowne, asked Mr,

Harris how much rennet would be required to make 1,000 lbs. of cheese,
Mr. Harris answered that that would depend on the manner in which the rennet was soaked. He had made as high as 350 lbs. From one rennet.

Prof. Arnold highly complimented Mr. Harris on the clear and concise manner in which he (Mr. Harris) had made his report, and said that he had never listened to anything of the kind with as much interest.

Algorithy discussion took place hetween

A lengthy discussion took place between Mr. Harris and some cheese makers who had been visited by him during the season as to the different methods of soaking the rennets, but Mr. Harris seemed to carry the meeting

The debate had the appearance of being more on personal grounds than on the perits of the subject under discussion. SKIM MILK CHEESE AND OLEOMARGARINE

Y., was the last speaker on the programme for the afternoon session. He addressed the meeting for a short time on the evils of skim milk cheese and oleomargarine. This speak could not be heard until he had near finished his address, when he became warmed up to his subject. He said that he was sorry to say that in the United States they sorry to say that in the United States they were making a butter under the pretext of making it from pure milk. He considered this one of the great evils, and was glad to say that Canada was as yet far from it. He thought the best way to make butter was from pure cream, and then one could lie down and sleep the sleep of the honest. They (in the States) are using pigs' grease instead of nice butter and nice cheese. It is simply a scheme to make the people die with cholera and other disease. He further said that the time will come when adulteration of butter will be no more. Canada has a reputation for good cheese and good butter, and it is will come when adulteration will be no more. Canada has a for good cheese and good butter, known in foreign markets, and he has she would sustain this reputation by ing to manufacture butter and cheese and lay for forty-eight hours without a sign of life. All the preparations were made for her burial, and it was only after she had been placed in the coffin that it was discovered she still lived. Restoratives were immediately applied, and the lady recovered.

The convention then adulteration will be no more. Canada has a for good cheese and good butter, known in foreign markets, and he has she would sustain this reputation he will come when adulteration will be no more. Canada has a for good cheese and good butter, known in foreign markets, and he has she will come when adulteration will be no more. Canada has a for good cheese and good butter, known in foreign markets, and he has she would sustain this reputation he superior quality, as a single false move overthrow the good reputation she has a superior quality, as a single false move overthrow the good reputation she has a superior quality, as a single false move overthrow the good reputation she has a superior quality, as a single false move overthrow the good reputation she has a superior quality, as a single false move overthrow the good reputation she has a superior quality, as a single false move overthrow the good reputation she has a superior quality, as a single false move overthrow the good reputation she has a superior quality, as a single false move overthrow the good reputation she has a superior quality, as a single false move overthrow the good reputation she has a superior quality, as a single false move overthrow the good reputation she has a superior quality, as a single false move overthrow the good reputation she has a superior quality, as a single false move overthrow the good reputation she has a superior quality, as a single false move overthrow the good reputation she has a superior quality, as a single false move overthrow the good rep

BLACKBIRD NAVY TOBACCO.

This brand is guaranteed to be the very best Chewing Tobacco in Canada, being manufactured of the finest sun-cured Virginia Leaf. To avoid imposition see that each Plug bears the tin stamp, and every Caddy the Caution notice of

THE ADAMS TOBACCO CO.

MONTREAL THE WEEKLY MAIL, sprinted and published every Thursday morning by THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY, at their Printing Gouse, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto. C. W BUNTING, Managing Director. not given a great impetus and stimulus to the manufacturing industries of the country. This tariff has now been in operation since March, 1879, and I have given its operation.

those inquiries have resulted in the most favourable returns and in the strongest pos-

ndustries that do not require fuel to carry them on, as steam power is not used. But in

a large portion of them steam power is required. I wish, therefore, to compare the con-

coal would so increase that there would be

best evidence we have outside the evidence now before me is that, as I learn, the products of the cotton mills have been increased about one and three-quarter millions a year, and it is said that the interprise has not been ruinous to those engaged in it. (Laughter.) I know there was some fear expressed that so rapidly was this industry being developed that by-and-bye cottons would be so cheap that the men who had capital invested in the factories would be ruined. Well, my outside inquiry leads me to the facts I have stated, that the products of the factories have in-

that the products of the factories have in

reased a million and three-quarters a year,

THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT.

THE BUDGET.

Sir LECNARD TILLEY, who was received with applause, in moving the House into Committee of Supply, said:—In moving that you, sir, leave the chair, I desire to make a statement to the House, and in doing so, I cannot do better than follow the course to some extent I pursued when this duty devolved upon me last session, and indeed I may say the previous session. I then, sir, contrasted the previous session. I then, sir, contrasted the position I occupied with the position in which I was placed as Finance Minister after submitting my statement in 1873. I called the attention of the House at that time to the fact that in 1873 I could point to a full treasury, to a prosperous condition of the country, and to a peaceful state of things for the future. In 1879 matters had materially changed. I had to point out to the House the fact that for three or four years there had been a deficit, that the trade of the country was very mich depressed. of the country was very much depressed, that our manufacturing and other industries were very nearly crushed out, and that it ame an important and serious duty for he Government then to inquire what steps taken, or could be taken, for purpose of remedying the existing evil. At that time the Government submitted propositions to the House which they considered were calculated to remedy this difficulty, and were calculated to remedy this difficulty, and last session I was in the happy position of being able to say that to a very great extent the result of the measures that had been submitted and carried through Parliament had been to restore confidence—(hear, hear)—to restored the revenue, and to give an impetus to our manfacturing and other industries. Though we were not, from circumstances over which we had no control at that time in a position to state that the receipts stances over which we had no control at that time, in a position to state that the receipts of the year would equal the expenditure, atill we expressed the hope and the firm con-viction that when Parliament next met we would be in a position to assure the House and the country that as far as the financial operations of the tariff were concerned, it uld be found to be ample for all the purposes of the country. I am, sir, in the happy position to-day of being able to affirm—to confidently affirm—that the most sanguine expectations of the Government, and of our s behind us, the most sanguine expectations of our supporters in the country, have seen within two years fully realized.

LAST YEAR'S ESTIMATES. I had, sir, at the last session to state that, owing to circumstances over which we had to a great extent no control, we were compelled come down to the House and ask over and above the estimates of the year previous \$200,000 for the relief of the Indians in the North-West. We came to the House and asked, and it was cheerfully granted, for \$100,000 for the relief of our suffering counrymen in Ireland. We also asked for sums to meet engagements not anticipated the year orevious. We were, therefore, compelled to admit that upon the basis of calculation made n 1879 and 1880, there would be a deficiency of \$500,000 between receipts and expenditure year. Sir, I am happy to say that upon the calculations that were made, so far from the deficiency being half a million, it was reduced to \$243,228. (Cheers.) But I think I hear some hon, gentleman opposite say the public accounts show that the difference between receipts and expenditure was something like \$1,500,000. Well, sir, that is quite true ; but let me call the attention of the House to the fact that in 1879 and 1880 I submitted for their consideration a tariff, the revenue-producing power of which I stated we estimated at \$2,600,000 per annum more than the then existing tariff; or in other words, that the revenue during the next year would, under the new tariff, be \$2,600,000 more than under the old tariff, and deducting mns paid as drawbacks, there would be a ne increased revenue upon goods consumed dur-ing the fiscal year of 1879 and 30 of \$2,500. 000. Well, sir, I said at that time that in that estimate there would be \$700,000 Customs that would be in the year previous, but, to (Hear, hear.) I also stated that from the excise dues collected the previous year there would be \$600,000 borrowed from the next year, and that from the enormous withdrawals from bond, the imposts and exciseable goods' within the first three months, of January, February, and March; would exceed in Customs by a million and three or four hundred thousand dollars, and excise by \$1,100,000, the figures for the corresponding three months of the year previous. My calculations were based upon the producing power of the tariff: because it will be quite apparent to the House that, no matter when the propositions or changes are made, whether it be in 1874 or 1879, there always will be anticipations of imports and withdrawals from bond of a large imports and withdrawals from bond of a large amount of goods that must take necessarily from the following year revenue that properly belongs to that year. If my calculations had been based on the revenue simply to be received the following year, it would be quite apparent to the House that we would have had to increase the revenue in order to make the actual received of that year, \$1,200,000 make the actual receipts of that year \$1,300,000 more than was necessary for subsequent years, because that, sir, would have been anricipated in the year previous. My hon-friend opposite, sir, when Minister of Finance, it is perfectly well known to members of this. se, discussed this subject in the contro versy that was had in 1874 and in 1875, renewed in 1879, and continued in 1880, with reference to the proposals of expenditure and income made by myself in 1873, and its effect on the revenues and expenditures of that year.

It is well known, sir, that the actual receipts of that year were in excess of the expenditure between \$800,000 and \$900,000. I am sure no member on this side of the House ever claimed that the sum collected in that year should be placed to our credit on the basis of the estimates we had previously made. The hon. member opposite, my predecessor, I think, estimated that he received in that year as borrowed, to use his terms, from the folas borrowed, to use his terms, from the fol-lowing year, something like \$1,500,000. At all events there was very little discussion as to the amount. There was some discussion as to the amount that properly belonged to that year. Certainly it was never claimed by the present Minister of Railways, or by the hon. member for Niagara, who took up this subject, and it was never claimed by my-salf last was a suppose that we had a vight to self last year as before, that we had a right to have that \$1,500,000 taken into account rebave that \$1,500,000 taken into account received the year following. We now claim that the \$1,300,000 received on goods consumed in 1879 and 1880 could be fairly taken into account as establishing the producing power of the new tariff. Well, sir, on that basis, as I say, the estimated basis for that year was \$24,450,000; total cash receipts, \$23,807,406; borrowed from the year 1878-9, \$1,300,000. The producing power of the revenue received upon the goods consumed during the year then would be \$24,607,406, as against the estimated revenue of \$24,450,000. The estimated expenditure of 1879-80 was \$24,978,000, and the actual expenditure was \$24,878,000, and the actual expenditure was \$24,850,634, showing an increase of receipts over the estimated expenditure under the estimate, making instead of a deficiency, as we mate, making instead of a deficiency, as we estimated last year, of half a million, one of \$243,228. As I stated before, if it had not been for the grant necessary—and it was an extraordinary grant—to the Indians of \$200,000, and if it had not been for the grant of \$100,000 for the relief of our fellow-countrymen in Ireland, there would have been a balance to our credit, rather than a defeit and this fact shows that the estimate

deficit, and this fact shows that the estimates were as accurate as they could possibly be, I think, under the circumstances. THE CURRENT YEAR.

Now then, sir, with reference to the present year. It will be remembered that the estimate of receipts made in March last for the current year was \$25,517,000. The matoms revenue was estimated at \$15,200, mill possibly recollect

he basis on which I made that calculati the basis on which I made that calculation. I estimated that there would be during last year received in eash for Customs \$14,000.000, which, with \$700,000 added, made \$14,700,000, and for Excise \$5,213,000. I estimated that the Customs revenue would be increased by 5 per cent, or at least that there would be an increase of 5 per cent in the imports, which would give an additional \$800,000 of revenue from this source, making in all \$15,300,000. Taking all the revene together, then, our income was estimated at in all \$15,300,000. Taking all the reveue together, then, our income was estimated at \$25,517,000. I am now, sir, in a position to state, after an experience of seven months and a half, with reference to the income of the current year, that I think our income will be at least \$27,586,000 against the estimate of \$25,517,000 for last year. (Loud cheers.) It is quite clear now, sir, from the information which we have, that the Customs receipts for the present year will amount to seventeen tion which we have, that the Customs receipts for the present year will amount to seventeen millions compared with last year's estimate of \$15,300,000; that the revenue from excise will be \$5,600,000 compared with the last year's estimate of \$5,213,000; that the revenue from the post-office will be about what we estimated it at last year, \$1,210,000; that the revenue from public works will be \$2,286,000, as we estimated last year; that the bill stamps will yield \$190,000; that the interest from investments will be \$96,000, and that the revenue from all other sources will be \$70,000. The estimated expenditure made and that the revenue from all other sources will be \$70,000. The estimated expenditure made in March last, including the supplementary estimates, amounted to \$25,305,788. The supplementary estimates which were submitted to the House a few days since amounted to \$457,608. This includes, I am sorry to say, for we were compelled to ask Parliament for another similar vote, a grant of \$200,000 to meet the demands made this year for for another similar vote, a grant of \$200,000 to meet the demands made this year for Indians, being the same amount which was required for this purpose for the year previous. But, sir, the sum total amounted to \$25,773,394, less the votes which will not be expended, and which will be dropped at the close of the fiscal year. Although a small proportion of it may be carried over for expenditure next war. I estimate this amount penditure next year—I estimate this amount at \$200,000—I think I may safely say that the expenditure for this year will not exceed \$25,573,394. A SURPLUS PROMISED.

If our estimates are correct in this respect Mr. Speaker, the surplus for the current year will be \$2,011,000, or two millions in round numbers. (Great cheering.) I know that there are hon members in the House who, not looking perhaps into this matter, may have supposed from the statements which were made from month to month, and fron seeing the increase in the revenue as compared with the corresponding months of the pre-vious year, that the revenue would have been larger, but when I call their attention to the fact that during the first six months of the fiscal year previous \$1,300,000 was lost to that year, it having been borrowed from the year previous, and that, therefore, in making a comparison you have to add to the six months previous \$1,300,000, they will see at

once that the apparent difference between the receipts for the first six months of the year would be materially affected. But I think it was considered satisfactory to the House and to the country that under existing circumstances we have every prospect of having at least two millions as the surplus for the current year. (Cheers.) So, I think that beyond doubt the revenue-producing power of the present tariff, and, as I will show by and-bye, also the power of the tariff to stimulate the industries of the country—(cheers) is clearly established. (Applause.)

FOR NEXT YEAR.

I now, sir, come to the estimates for the next fiscal year. It is estimated the receipts will be as follows:—Customs, \$17,000,000 excise, \$5,600,000; post-office, \$1,300,000 bill stamps, \$190,000; public works, in cluding railways, \$2,360,000, and interest on investments, \$650,000, making, with the revenue accruing from all other sources, \$27,800,000. (Cheers.) The estimates of expenditure submitted to the House amount to \$26,189,896. I do not know at the present \$26,189,896. I do not know at the present moment what the supplementary estimates will be, but they vary in different years. I trust that they will not be large, because we were exceedingly anxious to obtain all that was possible to submit as the main estimate for the year, but I will add \$200,000, for I find that two or three items were omitted, probably during the estimate at \$200,000, the estimated exp ure for next year will amount to \$26,389,896, eaving an estimated surplus of \$1,410,104. Now, sir, I beg to call the attention of the House to a few of the items that are in the present estimate. With an increased expenditure for the next year, the House will not be surprised, sir, considering that the estimates contain expenditure under the head of capital of something like \$14,000,000 for the Pacific railway, for canals, and for other public works, that an increase in the interest of the debt will be necessary during next year; and, therefore, the sum of \$319,605.37 has been added to the interest on the debt and sinking fund for next year. The subsidies to provinces show an increased esti-mate of \$33,919.78. This has been used in order to make an even amount in the estimates. It becomes necessary, owing to the census which is to be taken this year, and under the Union Act, we are required to and under the Union Act, we are required to pay 80c. a head to all the provinces which have not a population of 400,000, and of the negotiations which are at present going on with Manitoba. It is probable there will be an increase given to that province, especially if the boundaries are extended, and it is estimated in round numbers that \$34,000 will have to be added to the item of subsidies to receive the state of th will have to be added to the item of subsidies to provinces owing to these two causes. The charges for management are increased by \$10,438.68. That arises from the fact that several thousands will have to be paid to the agents during the next year as one per cent. on the redemption of a much larger portion of the debt than it was necessary to redeem during the current year. The estimate for public works and buildings is increased by \$127,772.97. Hon, members recollect years well that during the last two years. public works and buildings is increased by \$127,772.97. Hon, members recollect very well that during the last two years, while a surplus was not assured, and while on the contrary we had to admit at the last session that there would probably be a deficit of half a million, the Minister of Public Works and his colleagues had to resist many applications—applications in respect of works recognised as having great merit—because we did not wish to increase the expenditure beyond the income. Many of these claims which we had to reject when we felt we had not the means to provide for them, we feel we are bound to recognise now that we show a surplus of two millions in the treasury. In consideration of that, and looking to the improvement of our harbours, our navigation, and our public buildings—

Sir A. SMITH—Hear, hear.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY—My hon, friend opposite says "hear, hear." I know he is hoping that his own locality will be considered. I am glad to know that he approves of the improvement of these great public works. Under these circumstances, I say the House will not be surprised, the country will not be surprised, but on the contrary will be gratified, to know that the Government feels itself in a position to increase the expenditure on the public works in these great national objects to the extent of \$128,000. Then there is an increased expenditure of \$51,300 for the militia. During the past two

Lawrence, the city of Quel ce, the city of Queuec, an advantage if such a line could ned, and it has been asserted that a countribute \$100, he French Gov 00 towards this undertaking. It was condered desirable to ask Parliament to place t the disposal of the Government \$50,000 at the disposal of the Government \$50,000 for the purpose of securing the establishment of that line between Quebec and France. (Cheers.) I know it may be said that under the present tariff in force in France the amount of business that may be transacted between the two countries will not be so extensive as it would be if more favourable trade relations existed between us. But the very fact that the French Government grants \$100,000 to this line will be a declaration on its part that it is prepared to extend its part that it is prepared to its trade relations to Canada, its trade relations to Canada, and Canada therefore will not be in a position to resist for a moment an applica asked \$50,000 for the purpose, Then, sin there has been a grewing difficulty in the Maritime Provinces with reference to the communication between those provinces Great Britain. At one time we had stea Great Britain. At one time we had steamers calling once a month at the port of St. John, and they were well patronized, but, sir, at the present day a new state of things has arisen. The people of the Maritime Provinces for the past year or two have been turning their attention to the export of cattle and agricultural products and of fruit to Great Britain. From the fact that therewas no line of steamers from the Maritime Provinces except from Halifax, and the steamers from that port were not exactly the kind to do the business we required them to do, we were compelled to come to the city of Quebec largely and take the steamers there. This added greatly to the expense of the transport, and resulted greatly to the loss of the people of the Maritime Provinces, who were shipping. Under these circumstances, and considering the importance of the matter, the Government decided to ask Parliament to place at its disposal for a fortnightly steamer transition alternation for the state of the matter, the Government decided to ask Parliament to place at its disposal for a fortnightly steamer transition and the state of the matter, the Government decided to ask Parliament to place at its disposal for a fortnightly steamer place at its disposal for a fortnightly steamer running alternately from Halifak and St. John, serving Prince Edward Island also, the sum of \$25,000. I feel, sir, that this increase of \$75,000—it is an increase of \$75,000, but there has been a reduction some other expenses which makes the actual increase \$56,140—will be sustained by the House and by the country. (Applause. A railways and canals, the increase is \$76, 268. This is for repairs, which in many case extensive during approaching year, and enlargements. There may be a question whether a portion of this sum should not be added to capital, but it was considered best under all stances to ask Parliament for that sum to be charged against income. The estimated post-office expenditure is increased by \$91,500. As will be seen by last year's estimates, we asked for an increase then, but I am happy to be able to say that while in 1879-80 there was considerable increase in the expenditure or the postal service, there was also an increase in the revenue, although not a corresponding increase to the expenditure. During the present year there is an increased income expected from that source, and you will observe that the estimate of income mentioned by me a few minutes ago was \$1,300, 000, which is a sum considerably in excess of any amount we have yet received from that source. However, these items I have named make altogether \$776,944, as against a total increase, including the supplementary esti-mates, of \$884,000. When we come to these items, sir, and ask the House to vote them, we will be in a position to state more fully than I have stated just now our reasons to asking Parliament for them.

THE TARIFF. Now, sir. I have before me the income and expenditure of 1879-80, the expected income and expenditure for 1880-81, and the estimat ed expenditure and income for 1881-82. Hon. gentleman may ask if, with the esti mated surplus for the present year of \$2,000, 000, and the estimated surplus next year \$1,500,000, we propose in the resolutions we are about to lay on the table any great reduction in the tariff. My answer, Mr. Speaker, is that the propositions that we are new about to submit for the consideration of the House with reference to the amendment of the tariff are mainly for the purpose of placing a number of articles that are now subject to a 20 per cent. duty, and are considered, and are indeed to certain manufacturers, raw material, in the free list. resolutions also provide for the increa the duty on some manufactured articles where the Government feel that it is desirable that additional protection or support should be given to those parport should be given to those par-ticular industries. There is also a reduction of duty on two or three articles that are considered to the manufacturer raw material, in order to place them in a better position than they were before. There are solutions for the purpose of smoothing, if I may use the term, the working of the Act, or of the tariff, as far as our Customs officers are concerned, to remove the difficulties which have been found to exist in working out this tariff, and in fixing a specific rate of duty by all officials throughout the Dominion. We

have found that varied rates have been fixed

by different officials on the same article, and

t became the duty of the Government to see

and we are now employing 1,850 hands more than last year, and that is evidence of prosperity that cannot well be gainsaid. Gentlemen may say, "But your returns are not right. You have been in communication with parties interested in this enterprise, and if, by changing the wording or classifying the goods under a different head, they could not remove what I admit to have been an annoyance to importers. I know that last session we removed a great many of these, and I trust they have given you large figures." Or if you visited the factories yourself, as I heard it said in the case of some places I went to, "the men were taken from the lower floor to the upper floor to make an exhibition." (Laughter.) However, I am pretty confident that there was no ground for that statement the resolutions now about to be submitted will remove many more, if not the whole of them. But these resolutions will not materially affect the tariff, except perhaps in reducing the amount to be received, but immaterially. The Government considered the that there was no ground for that statement. It might be said, however, that my calculations were wrong. But take the trade returns, and what do we find? We find that in the question whether it was desirable in the present state of things to ask Parliament to take the duty off cotton goods, or reduce the duty on others, and so materially reduce our receipts. After giving that matter full last eighteen months the imports of new cottons—this is raw materal, and we have consideration, we considered it undesirable in none in the country, and the amount imported gives a fair gauge of the extent of manufacture—increased \$871,478. Now, sir, the increased value of this material, when manuview of the fact that even at the present time the effect of this tariff, or National Policy as it is termed, has not been fully developed, and we do not know as these manufacturers increase and grow in the country whether they will give back through their employés factured, is admitted to be from \$1,450,000 to \$1,525,000. That is, that this raw matean equivalent for what we impose on similar products. We do not know what will be the rial, with the labour of manufacture added, is in value \$2,396,564, representing the inproducts. We do not know what will be the effect of the rapid extension, because it is very rapid indeed, of the manufacturing industries of the country. (Applause.) We thought it desirable on this ground alone to make no proposition for a large reduction of the tariff during the present session. More than that, when the tariff was brought down in 1879, it was stated distinctly that the Government was averagingly appropriate to the tariff of the products of this increase furnished me from other sources. Well, sir, a word with reference to this cotton. It may be said that the country pays very heavily for this. It may be said that it increases the taxation direct and indirect of the people

result corresponds as nearly as possible with the estimates from eighteen mills in the Province of Ontario, twenty in the province of Quebec, and some in the Maritime. This railway we have a handsome surplus, I need not tell hon, gentlemen around and behind me that we shall be only too glad to be in a position to relieve the people of taxation, whether to the extent of half a million or a million dollars. (Applause.) But at present we feel that it would be unwise and undesirable to do that. in the Maritime provinces, showing an increase in the products in all of about \$2,000,000. We now come to avoid the state of the state 000,000. We now come to another raw material, which forms an illustration of the increase which has taken place under the tariff in the value of the articles manufactured in EFFECT OF THE NATIONAL POLICY. I think, from the facts I have submitted with reference to the state of the revenue up to the present time—facts shown by the paper laid upon the table an hour since—that there can be no question as to the revenue power of the present tariff and its ability to pay all the requirements of the country. (Cheers.) That being established, then comes a very serious question whether, as it is proved to be a revenue producing tariff, it is also a protective tariff. Our friends opposite, as is well known, in this House discussed for some six weeks the tariff submitted in 1879. They took many and serious objections to many of in the value of the articles manufactured in the country. I refer to the articles of hides. The increased value of the imports for eighteen months was \$807,297, and in the value of the manufacture of \$1,614,000, leav-ing for labour, bark, which is practically labour and capital, a sum of \$806,703. The been able to obtain information from the leading industries, was all in this direction, and showed in effect what I have stated. The and showed in effect what I have stated. The increased value of iron entered for consumption during eighteen months was \$303,189. Now, sir, this is only an approximate estimate. It is moreover a low estimate, and when we take into consideration the quantity which enters into the manufacture of stoves, sewing machines, &a, the value of which is \$10,000,000. weeks the tariff submitted in 1879. They took many and serieus objections to many of its provisions. They met us with a statement, and a natural one too, that the tariff must prove a failure in one or the other respect, either as a producing tariff or as giving protection to the manufacturers of the country. I desire to ask the attention of the House for a few moments to consider from the evidence we have all had from our every-day observation as we must necessarily from day to day to pay for labour and capital invested. we have an add from our every-day observa-tion, as we must necessarily from day to day and week to week be brought into contact with the manufacturing industries of the country without producing a figure or any-thing beyond the observations of every hon. member in this House, whether this tariff has

000, we find the difference between the value of the raw material and the manufactured article to be nearly \$700,000, all of which goes A SO-CALLED FAVOURED INDUSTRY. Now, sir, we come to a question which has perhaps received more attention than any other arising out of the present tariff—an in-dustry which is spoken of by our friends opposite as one of the pet industries of the Dominion of Canada. The tariff largely increases the consumption of the article produced by this industry, and so, it is alleged, re-March, 1879, and I have given its operation careful personal consideration. (Applause.) I have done more—I have endeavoured to obtain reliable information from every part of the Dominion as to its working and as to the effect it is producing upon certain industries, as to the new industries which are created, and the old ones that are revived, and as to the general impetus it has given to the manufacturing industries of the Dominion. (Cheers.) I do not hesitate to say that those innuiries have resulted in the most duces materially the revenue to be derived from it. I refer to the article of sugar, Sir, I wish to make some statements to the House on the subject of this so-called favoured industry, in the course of which, I think, I shall be able to show that it above all others is deserving of our support, not only as affecting the industry itself, but as affecting the general interests of the Dominion of Canada. I have seen it stated since the trade returns were laid on the table of the House that it is quite clear from the statements contained therein that this is a losing industry for the sible evidence of success. (Renewed cheers.) I know that there are hon, gentlemen in this House who will say that I and my friends country, because it is shown that in 1878-79 the value of the sugarimports was \$5,650,000, and the duty derived from it \$2.554,000, are too sanguine upon this subject. I have desired to bring a few facts to present for their consideration. I would ask them how while the value of the imports of 1879-80 was \$3,094,000, and the duty collected \$2,036,000. The question is asked, how can you explain the decrease of the imports and the decrease to it is possible that the trade returns and other evidence presented to us could show such largely increased importation of raw material if our of the revenue, unless the money goes into the pockets of the refiners? I will endeavour to manufacturers had not largely benefitted. Let me, sir, in the first place, call the attention of the House to what is in my judgment one of the strongest evidences possible of the increase in our manufacturing industries in this Dominion. We know there are certain industries that do not require field to cover. explain, and I will leave it to hon. gentlemen opposite to show if I am wrong. If there is any fallacy in my statement, I would like to have it exposed. We find that the value of the imports of 1878-9 and the duties collected were increased from the very cause I referred to, that is to say, from the large im portation and a withdrawal of an enormous quantity of sugar, which took place during the period immediately before the new tariff sumption of coal in 1878-9, and the same in 1879-80. In 1878-9 we imported of coal came into operation. We find on looking over the imports of January, February, and March, 1878, that we imported a little less 889,740 tons, and of Nova Scotia coal we consumed 554,603. I ascertain this by taking than \$1,000,000 worth of sugar, while in the whole number of tons of Nova Scotia coal consumed, and deduct from it the number of tons exported, the balance being the amount consumed in the Dominion. This makes a 1878-9, during the same period, we imported a million dollars' worth more, and the result was that we paid \$225,000 that is the half of \$450,000 collected upon the importations of 1878-9, which belonged to the next year; and we paid half a million dollars for sugar that was consumed in the total of 1,444,343 tons altogether consumed in Canada in 1878-9. This importation of coal was one of the elements that I did not calculate upon. I was not sanguine enough when I made my statement in 1878-9. I supposed that the consumption of Nova Scotia next year. If, therefore, you will take half of the extra million dollars during these three nonths and add it to the value of the imports of the following year, we have \$2,251,692 as against \$2,929,582 of the previous year. Then, so far as the revenue of the year is concoal would so increase that there would be less importation and consequently less revenue upon this article. But if I find that in 1879-80 we imported 973,778 tons—(cheers)—of Nova Scotia coal, we consumed 811,719 tons—(renewed cheers)—making the increased consumption of coal in that year over the one preceding 341,154 tons, the increase in Nova Scotia coal being 257,116. That bears very strongly and clearly to my mind upon the very subject we are discussing. As to the effect of this tariff upon the manufacturing interests of this Dominion, I desire to give a little further information, because I consider this pretty strong evidence. I may say with reference to the cotton manufacturers that they have very largely incerned, if you carry forward this particular item, you find that it makes a net amount of \$77,890. Now sir, the difference of the value the article as shown in this statement would be \$746,390. It may be said that this amount is in the pockets of the refiner. will endeavour to show where it has gone. want the House to understand that the diffe ence is this, that the value of the imports in one year would be \$5,150,000, and the next year \$4,404,000, making a difference of \$746,000 in the value and \$77,000 in the revenue for the year. I want to explain where facturers that they have very largely in-creased. We have several new factories amount has gone. There were 48 tons started, and many of the old ones have been en-larged. The returns submitted to me show that we are employing to-day in the cotton factories 1,80 hands more than we were freight had to be paid. Now you will recollect that the duties collected in 1878-79 were upon refined sugar manufactured to a large extent in the United States and imwhen the tariff was changed. (Cheers.) The best evidence we have outside the evidence ported from there, and, therefore, we paid duty upon the labour of the refiner of the sugar upon which freight was paid, and upon

other charges and expenditures in the same connection, which swelled the value under that operation \$746,000. Where did it go to? Freight on 38,000 tons of sugar, at \$6.50 per ton, that came to Canada that we received no portion of; that was, of course, paid by the refiners in the United States, where it was taken to for the purpose of being refined, and where they paid it. That \$247,000 was paid last year to the vessels that brought that sugar mainly to the ports of Montreal and Halifax. There were 24,000 tons of coal used in refining sugar in Canada last year.

That, at \$4 per ton, delivered at the refineries, amounts to \$96,000. We manufactured in Canada last year 300,000 empty barrels, which formerly were manufac-tured in the United States, at 36 cents per barrel, amounting to \$96,000. The wages of 400 hands employed in refining that sugar \$160,000, wharfage that went into the revenue of the commissioners at the port of Montreal, and cartage mainly paid to the people of Montreal \$27,000, animal charcoal and other expenditures for refining material, depreciation of stock, &c., \$40,000, interest on investments in the two establishments then in existence \$49,000, insurance on the buildings \$12,000, 1½ per cent. premium on the sugar that was imported \$67,500. You will find that these added to the cost of 4,404,000 pounds of the raw material make a total of \$794,500 as against the \$746,890 stated here. (Cheers.) t will be difficult until the trade and naviga tion returns for this year are before Parlia-ment to compare the figures of last year with those of preceding years, but for the six months of last year for which we have re-turns, what do we find? We find under the turns, what do we find? We find under the existing tariff that the quantity imported during the first half of this year was 2,915,000 lbs. against 2,061,344 lbs. for the last half of the preceding year, and that the duties collected for the first half of this year amounted to \$1,398,000 against \$1,101,000, showing an increase of \$297,000 during the first half of this year, and if we have but two-thirds of this during the balance of the year we shall have more revenue out of sugar this year than in any previous year.

were failined of these colains which we had to reject when ways, or by who took up ways, or by who took up ways, or by the ways ways, or by the ways, or ways,

of the Dominion pay more for theh than they did under the old tariff." cople of the Dominion sir, is greatly exaggerated. (Hear, I hold in my hand what I believe to be a reliable statement with reference to granulated sugar during the past year. I have here the prices of every month during 1880, in the United States and in Montreal. The prices in the United States averaged \$6.52. Add the old duty, because I am mak-\$6.52. Add the old duty, because I am making the statement under the estimate of the old duty, 25 per cent., \$1.63, one cent per Ib. \$1, and all other expenses of every kind 35 cents; that brings the price of granulated sugar to \$9.50, as against an average price during the past twelve months of \$9.75, or an increase cost of 25 cents per hundred as between the present price and what it would have cost to import it under the tariff of 1878. Now, I am also informed on what I consider reliable authority, that the vellow consider reliable authority, that the vellow refined sugar is put on the market to-day by the refiners and sold at from 14 to 19 cents per hundred lbs. less than it could be imported from the

Sir LEONARD TILLEY-I speak of that class of sugar of which I had a sample a year ago-a very fair grocery sugar. That sugar mported to-day at a quarter of a cent per lb. ss than it was in 1878, with five per cent. ad valorem less duty, and the packages containing it being free of duty when brought directly from the West Indies. Therefore that class of sugar is nearly a quarter of a cent. per lb. less to the consumer to-day than t was in 1878. It is quite true that the ad valorem duty on raw sugars used by the re-finers was increased from 25 to 30 per cent. in the tariff of 1879, but there should be no complaint if the refiners have to pay that. It does not amount to that, because the practical effect is there is no duty on the packages as there was in 1878, so that it does not cost a great deal more than under the tariff of that year. Therefore, looking at it from this standpoint, if the refined sugar under this statement costs an average of 25 cents a hundred more, and if yellow sugar of average quality is sold to-day 70 cents per hundred ess than under the old tariff, and can be had a quarter of a cent less per pound, then the people who consume sugar in Canada cannot be paying a very large sum over and above what they paid before. (Cheers.) But we have in addition to that an industry created which represented \$750,000 last year which which represented \$750,000 last year, which is increasing and growing, and will increase and grow, amounting during the current year probably to \$1,000,000, and what is more, the vessels that brought that sugar into the port of Montreal-because it was confined Montreal during the last year-and brought the coal there necessary to refine amounted to 62,000 tons. (Cheers.) W effect had that upon the general industries of the country? It had this effect, that while it gave a large increase of revenue to the port of Montreal it gave a largely increased business to that district of try. (Hear, hear.) But it did more. The fact that these 62,000 tons of shipping were at that port led to the shipment from it of a larger quantity of grain, and of foreign products from the United States; because there was the tomage and freight at a reduced rate. The competition of those 62,000 tons did diminish very materially freights at Montreal last summer and in August and September, and every 10 cents saved on a barrel of flour was so much more of the products of Canada left in the producers' po ets. (Hear, hear.) And every half cent reduction in the freight of a bushel of wheat went into the farmers' pockets, as did also every 10 cents saved in the carriage of a box of cheese. (Applause.) And so with all similar reductions in freights, of bacon, pork, and other products. If by the operation of this tariff we attracted last year to that port 62,000 tons of shipping that otherwise would not have been seen within it, I believe that indirectly the whole Dominion, and especially the West, experienced from it a great and decided advantage. (Hear, hear.) But during the present year this advantage will be extended to the lower provinces, and with our sugar rewhat will be the result? There will be a large increase of trade between those proes and the Dominion generally, and the West Indies. When our vessels going to the West Indies have a return cargo of sugar and other articles, they will be able to carry away from our ports fish and other products at lower rates, which will give us the benefit of greater employment for our own vessels besides. If, then, we should pay twenty-five cents per cwt. more on our sugar, the agricul-turists of the West and lumber and fish merchants of the Lower provinces will have an advantage and equivalent, or even greater, in that increased trade with the West Indies, reduction of freights and larger exports from the lower provinces and province of Quebec. (Applause.)

The next point to which I shall call attention is the increase of our manufactures throughout the country. We see new furniture factories and new establishments for the manufacture of locomotives and rolling stock, one of which I had the pleasure of visiting. This shows the increase of enterprise in the country. With reference to one new industry—the manufacture of beet root sugar—my colleague beside me (Mr. Mousseau) has just handed me a cablegram from Paris, which he has received to-day. I see my hon triend opposite (Sir Richard Cartwright) smiling, as much as to say, these telegrams are very convenient. No doubt they are very convenient sometimes, but pretence is not necessary in this matter, for it is an established fact. The beet-root sugar factories, which have been exempt from payment of duty for ten years, have now only two years to run; and the intention is to extend the period eight years from July next. The machinery for the factory referred to in the telegram has been pur-chased in Paris. I come now to the furniture factories, in regard to which I find a considerable increase, though not so large as in some of our other industries. With regard to locomotives and rolling stock, the amount required by one railroad company and largely by the Government has been or-dered, and is being manufactured in the Do-minion. Look, for instance, at the Grand minon. Look, for instance, at the Grand Trunk Railway Company alone. You need only enter their workshops at Montreal to see what a wonderful impetus has been given to that particular industry, and at every city you will find similar evidence of the beneficial operation of the National Policy. You will see moreover one factory for locomotives at Cohours, another at London and more in Cobourg, another at London, and more in other localities. But under the old tariff they were imported from the United States. In the production of agricultural implements, waggons, etc., the last year or two witnessed a large increase. The makers complain that they make no more profits than before, but we find the quantity largely increased. The returns from Manitoba show a great increase in the purchase of Canadian manufactures and products since 1872—an increase that is marvellous. In that year their value reached \$390,000, and last year \$3,600,000 worth of the manufactures and products of Canada were imported into Manitoba and the North-West, a large portion being agri-cultural implements, and a new market has been opened for our wares in that country, from which those of the Americans have been from which those of the Americans have been shut out. In the language of a gentleman I met at Kingston in April last, and who formerly lived in Canada but now resides at St. Paul, Minn., our tariff has killed his business with the North-West. The boot and shoe industry has increased 25 per cent., both as to the amount produced and the number of the complete. both as to the amount produced and the number of the employes. We find them, moreover, working full time, while before they worked but one-third time. The manufacture of earthenware is constantly increasing. That of hardware, including stoves, shovels, and hoes, has received a new impetus. Among the new factories established are two for silks—one at Hamilton and the other at Montreal. They weave magnificent silks, and are preparing to make hands and ribbons.

INCREASE OF MANUFACTURES.

Paper manufactories are also increas ber, and producing more than ever coloured papers inclusive. We nufactory on a large scale Montreal. The organ and now one paint ma hed in Montreal. piano industry is largely increasing every-where, and the increased demand at home, which is something marvellous, is one indication, at all events, that times are more pros-perous, for such articles are purchased only when people can afford it. Then we have lock and brass works of various kinds and we for the first time are manufacturing wire. There is in addition a corset factory in one city that employs five hundred or six hundred hands, and a ready-made clothing establishment employing nine hundred. Soap and other manufactories are increasing all the time-all multiplying the number men and increasing their wages. From a careful estimate it is now established that in the last year the increase of raw material in value by the application of machinery, capital, and labour throughout the Dominion was \$6,000,000, and the number of persons than it could be imported from the United States for under the tariff of 1878. (Cheers.) I may go further and say that grocery sugar, which costs between 13 and 14 cents per hundred less, now pays front per lb. and 30 per cent. duty only, when under the tariff of 1878 it paid one cent a pound and one cent a pound and one cent approach to the tariff of 1878 it paid one cent approach to the tariff of 1878 it paid one cent approach to the tariff of 1878 it paid one cent approach to the tariff of 1878 it paid one cent approach to the tariff of 1878 it paid one cent approach to the tariff of 1878 it paid one cent approach to the tariff of 1878 it paid one cent approach that the people engaged in those industries, which money is generally distributed. If of those 14,000, 7,000 are occupiers of houses and tenants, are they not building up a new city practically in a year, which would appear if you were to concentrate them, a city of 40, 000 inhabitants and another of 20,000 more, because we do not import the half of what they consume, which gives increased employment to our own people? We are thus practically building up in a year a city of 60,000 inhabitants with the capital expended last year in this way of \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000. We are establishing new manufactories of various kinds apart from otner expenditure to the advantage of our people, and all these are the results of the National Policy in the last eighteen months. I would ask the House whether under the circumstances, the most sanguine supporter of this policy expected it would have accomplished so much in that

THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

The leader of the Opposition stated that I

intimated my intention of visiting the agri-cultural districts. He must have seen that I visited some of them last year, but not so many of them as of the manufactories. Unfortunately for my plans in this respect three members of the Government were absent in England a portion of last summer Some of us had to keep watchward, and were unable to go away as much as we desired. But what did we find? Some few facts are patent upon the face of your inquiry every where you go. I know it is a vexed question and hon, members on both sides of the House argue it from different standpoints, but it is ar that the effect of the tariff has been to increase the price of flour, wheat, and other cereals, and from the most careful inquiry that can be made, I have arrived at this estimate, that flour is increased to the consumer on what is consumed in Canada but 10 cents per barrel. That is the calcula-tion I make. There must be some speculation about it, but that is the closest es I can obtain. The increase in prices last fall and in last June and July in Canada was un questionably caused by the tariff. There are periods of the year after the lowest when we have an abundance, when in spring a large portion has been manufactured, and owing to the increased demands of the mills, the prices When there is a surplus, and when a market must be sought elsewhere for the wheat, prices may not be materially affected but at the same time there are periods in the year when the growers obtain a they did last spring. With respect to rye, find from investigation that there has been in part of the Dominion and along the banks of the St. Lawrence a new inquiry for tha article, and that the distillers of Ontario and Quebec, instead of using corn, are asking for and buying rye, giving growers an increased price as the result of the duty on corn. The duty on corn has increased the production of corn in Ontario, especially in the western portion of the province, whatever may be said with respect to other portions of the Dominion. With regard to oats, it is estimated that the result of oats, it is estimated that the result of the tariff has been to increase the price of oats in the Maritime Provinces, and part of Canada three cents per bushel to the consumer, and if it is any comfort to hon. gentlemen opposite, to the lumber merchant. What did I further find? That no part of the tariff is more acceptable to the agricultural population than the increased duty imposed on fruit. Under this system persons who desired to obtain fruit in the early season when Canadian fruit was not fit to use could afford to pay the increased duty. In the season when we had a surplus, and we had a large surplus last year, it is beneficial.

of the manufacturing centres, they receive for all those which may be considered perish able articles and cannot be exported to Great Britain, increased prices as the result of the increased number of people employed in manufactures and their prosperity. (Loud cheers). OPPOSITION ARGUMENTS REFUTED In 1879 and last year, especially in 1879, very grave objections were brought against our tariff by hon. gentlemen opposite in a very plausible manners. It some of those objections had been borne out by experience the fact would have had some effect on the Government, but I am happy to say that after looking at seven or eight of them evidence has proved that the fears entertained by hon, gentlemen opposite were without foundation, and that we stand here to-day with our policy vindicated in the face of the country. One of the objections put forward was that the tariff would reduce the foreign exports via Montreal and Quebec, and the St. Lawrence if we imposed Customs duties on raw material, or upon wheat or flour and products of foreign countries passing over railproducts of foreign countries passing over rail-ways and through our canals to Europe. I that could have been established, there would have been some ground for considering how have been some ground for considering how the fact should influence our conduct in the matter. But what are the facts? I glean from the official records that during the sum-mer of 1878, the open season from May to November, there were exported foreign products of the value of \$6,143,771, in 1879, \$9,437,727. Last summer, \$11,148,509. Hon, gentlemen opposite called attention to the necessity of dealing with this matter, but the Minister of Customs made arrangements by which the products of the Western States would pass through without let or hindrance under regulations adopted by the department. and no inconvenience whatever was felt. Now let me say here that in addition to these Now let me say here that in addition to these I think the increased export was due to a large extent to the increased tonnage that was there. I recollect being in St. Catharines in the autumn of 1879, and the owners of vessels in the canal have told me that the trouble was with regard to the necessity for increased tonnage at the port of Montreal, and they had either to have that increased accommodation there or pay the piper where they were. And I say that any policy which will increase the tonnage at Montreal will relieve this difficulty and give a larger trade to our railways and canals.

had a large surplus last year, it is beneficial. It is admitted that if it had not been for the

duty imposed, last year's fruit crop could scarcely have been sold, and that

though it had to be sold at low lighters, yet the financial result would have been infinitely worse had there been no protection. With respect to bacon and ham, there is now a protection to the farmer of 26 per cent. I may here say that some of my hon, friends behind me have been urging on the Government to increase the duty on salt pork. That article enters largely into consumition by the

article enters largely into consumption by the lumbering interests, and that is an interest

which we cannot legislate especially in favour of, but against which we desire to legislate as

lightly as possible. We have not, however, seen our way clear to ask to increase the duty

on salt pork at present, but I may say that in looking over the duties we find that about 19

or 20 per cent. is the duty on pork and other meats. Then see the effect of 42,000 con-

sumers of vegetables, poultry, eggs, fresh butter, and cheese and everything that comes

into the home market in the neighbourhoo

though it had to be sold at low

our railways and canals. TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Another objection was that the imports of English manufactures would decrease while

importation of those from would increase. In reply I will simply read a tabulate ment which I have in my hand, exactly what has been the course between Canada and England, th States, and other countries respective 1874-5 In 1874-5, the importation 1874-5 In 1874-5, the importation of the states, \$50,000,000, the countries \$8,000,000, or 50 per centerat Britain, 42 per cent. from the states, and 7 per cent. from other In 1875-6, the figures were Great \$40,000,000 or 43 per cent.; Unit \$46,000,000, or 48 per cent.; Unit \$46,000,000, or 48 per cent. and \$50 or 8 per cent from other countries. Great Britain \$39,000,000, Unit \$51,000,000, other countries \$5,00 all per cent. from Great Britain, 53 from the United States, and 5 per cent. from the United States, and 5 per of other countries. In 1877-8 from Gre \$37,000,000, United States \$46,000, countries \$5,000,000, or a percentage Great Britain, 53 for the United S 5 for other countries. In 1878-9. t from Great Britain was \$30,000,000 United States \$43,000,000—for bulk of the imports that were brothe country in February, 1879, cam United States, such as grey cotton sugars, and a number of other art that year we imported from other \$5,000,000, and the percentage for was 38 per cent. for Great Brita cent. from the United States, and 6 from other countries. In 1879-8 from other countries. In 1879-8 ported from Great Britain \$34,000, the United States \$29,000,000, other countries \$7,000,000, or a per 48 from Great Britain, 40 from t States, and 11 from other countries there we defer the first time since other words, for the first time since importations from England were of those from the United States, argument of these hon. gentle the tariff would create an unfriend between England and Canada an our credit. Let us see what is the upon that point. I have in my pamphlet published in England, s exports from Great Britain to other and I find that during the present exports from Great Britain to Ca increased by £1,200,000 or \$5,000, English writer shows that our tracreased with that country instead of a material falling off, as hon. gent dicted would happen under the tr of the Government.

THE COUNTRY'S CRED Then, sir, as to the effect upon I was able to show last year th curities stood at 95½ and 96 as com 90. or 91 and 92 in 1878, and to that with the accrued interest at 1 104½ and 105, or an increase of sever per cent. (Loud cheers.) The h man opposite, my predecessor a Minister, (Sir Richard Cartwri "That may be true, but you ha creased your securities in the sam the United States." Now, on t December last, 4½ United Statended so, stood at 103½. In 18 States 41's stood at 1151 and securities in 1878 were worth from while at the present moment they at $104\frac{1}{25}$ a fact which shows a equal to that of the United curities. (Applause.) But I allude to a fact of still more in In 1878, New South Wales securi higher in the money markets of En any other colonial securities in the They were actually five per cent. i of ours at that time. To-day ours in advance of theirs—(cheers)—a will show the relative credit of the tries, though I admit that the largely due to the abundance of m at any rate there is the fact that ties have increased relatively to the South Wales by five per cent. duri two years. (Loud applause.) THE RATE OF TAXATIO

I come now to another point-no predicted increase of taxation upon sumer. It was stated in 1879 by gentleman opposite, and rep year, as well as during that that the effect of this t to add to the taxation of the Canada a sum of \$7,000,000. \$2,000,000 would treasury. I would like to ask the the question not only to him but t tlemen on both sides of the Hous our imports have been diminished 000, add this to the \$71,000,000 w sents the amount entered for clast year, and we have \$77,000, amount representing our importa had not manufactured a certain goods at home. The average that year has been twenty per co fifth, which upon the \$71,000,000 about \$14,000,000. The additional the \$6,000,000 - which we will est sents the reduction of imports-w the goods had been imported instemade in this country, \$1,200,000, the \$5,000,000 which the hon. named. But when I point to the implements, a large portion of the woollen goods, a large portion manufactures, and many other arregard to which hon. gentlemen s is not popular, because it has in price of the raw material, then but a very small portion of the \$1 paid by the people of this country of the change in the tariff. (Che as to the contention of my sor (Sir Richard Cartwrig a tax of \$5,000,000 is imposed people, and that \$2,000,000 goes pockets, I confess I cannot und and I hope that the hon, gentler explain it that it may be unders House and by the country. (Hear Mr. PLUMB—They tried to e West Toronto last summer. THE TARIFF AND THE PR

Sir LEONARD TILLEY-Ano tion to the tariff was that it w break up the Union by distrib tion of the country unequally provinces. In the language of my from Centre Huron (Sir Richard the smaller provinces would larger sum proportionately than t Ontario and Quebec. The hon.
even went away down to
vinces by the sea, and expressed hi
for us there, and I am sure I tha his sympathy. But let us see whation there is for it. It would, the anan said, break up Confederati ing unequal taxation. It would deadmirable superstructure which proud of. It would destroy that union country as a whole rejoiced to know accomplished, and which was in the of the whole country. But let unequally this taxation during tunder this tariff has been bearing ferent provinces. I have preparated returns some tabulated that I desire to draw the atte House to, and which show that the smaller provinces. The increase of duty on goods entered for consul several provinces under the new follows:—Ontario and Quebec 3.7 Nova Scotia 2.55 per cent., New 2.18 per cent., Manitoba 2.12 British Columbia 5.18 per cen Columbia seems to have had in

her share. (Hear, hear.) I briefly one of the causes that I Perhaps it may be remedied this some extent. Prince Edward Isla per cent. In those figures is ta count the fact that in the province last year a large portion of was received on sugar refined Maritime Province \$45,000 n was entered than in the vious. Instead of being implied United States, it was in Montreal, and taking that into int the fact that in the provin

Paper manufactories are also increasing number, and producing more than ever wall and coloured papers inclusive. We have now one paint manufactory on a large scale established in Montreal. The organ and piano industry is largely increasing everywhere, and the increased demand at home, which is something measurement. where, and the increased demands which is something marvellous, is one indication, at all events, that times are more prostion, at all events, that times are murchased perous, for such articles are purchased only when people can afford it. Then we have lock and brass works of various kinds, and we for the first time are manufacturing wire. There is in addition a corset factory in one city that employs five hundred or six undred hands, and a ready-made clothing nundred hands, and a ready-made clothing establishment employing nine hundred. Soap and other manufactories are increasing all the time—all multiplying the number of workmen and increasing their wages. From a careful estimate it is now established that in the last year the increase of raw material in value by the application of machinery, capital, and labour throughout the Dominion loyed has been augmented 14,000, re-enting with their families a total of 42,-000. About \$4,000,000 passes to the hands of the people engaged in those industries, which money is generally distributed. If of those 14,000, 7,000 are occupiers of houses and tenants, are they not building up a new city practically in a year, which would appear if ou were to concentrate them, a city of 40, 00 inhabitants and another of 20,000 more, ecause we do not import the half of wha hey consume, which gives increased employ-nent to our own people? We are thus practically ldingupina year a city of 60,000 inhabitants with the capital expended last year in this way of \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000. We are establishing new manufactories of various kinds apart from otner expenditure to the advantage of our people, and all these are the results of the National Policy in the last eighteen months. I would ask the House whether under the circumstances, the most nguine supporter of this policy expected it ould have accomplished so much in that

THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS. The leader of the Opposition stated that I timated my intention of visiting the agrialtural districts. He must have seen that I risited some of them last year, but not a nany of them as of the manufactories. Unfortunately for my plans in this respect three members of the Government were absent in England a portion of last summer. ome of us had to keep watchward, and were unable to go away as much as we desired. But what did we find? Some few facts are patent upon the face of your inquiry every where you go. I know it is a vexed question and hon. members on both sides of the House argue it from different standpoints, but it is ear that the effect of the tariff has been to crease the price of flour, wheat, and other ereals, and from the most careful hat can be made, I have arrived at this estimate, that flour is increased to the consumer on what is consumed in Canada out 10 cents per barrel. That is the calculation I make. There must be some speculation about it, but that is the closest estimate I can obtain. The increase in prices last fall nd in last June and July in Canada was unquestionably caused by the tariff. There are eriods of the year after the lowest when we ave an abundance, when in spring a large portion has been manufactured, and owing to the increased demands of the mills, the prices ise. When there is a surplus, and when market must be sought elsewhere for the heat, prices may not be materially affect out at the same time there are periods in the ear when the growers obtain a benefit, as ind from investigation that there has been in part of the Dominion and along the banks of St. Lawrence a new inquiry for that rticle, and that the distillers of Ontario and ebec, instead of using corn, are asking for nd buying rye, giving growers an increased uty on corn has increased the production of corn in Ontario, especially in the western portion of the province, whatever may be said with respect to other por-tions of the Dominion. With regard to oats, it is estimated that the result of been to increase the price of oats in the Maritime Provinces, and part of Canada three cents per bushel to the osite, to the lumber merchan What did I further find? That no part of he tariff is more acceptable to the agriculiral population than the increased duty imosed on fruit. Under this system persons who desired to obtain fruit in the early seaon when Canadian fruit was not fit to use could afford to pay the increased duty. In the season when we had a surplus, and we had a large surplus last year, it is beneficial.
It is admitted that if it had not been for the ity imposed, last year's fruit crop ould scarcely have been sold, and that though it had to be sold at low figures, yet the financial result would have been infinitely orse had there been no protection. respect to bacon and ham, there is now a proection to the farmer of 26 per cent. I may here say that some of my hon. friends be aind me have been urging on the Government to increase the duty on salt pork. That article enters largely into consumption by the

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TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Another objection was that the imports of English manufactures would dec

Great Britain \$39,000,000, United States \$51,000,000, other countries \$5,000,000, or and in 1879-80 \$3.05, showing a decrease of 62 cents. In Manitoba the increase was 78 cents. In 1877-8 from Great Britain \$37,000,000, United States \$46,000,000, other countries \$5,000,000, or a percentage of 41 for Great Britain, 53 for the United States, and 5 for other countries. In 1878-9, the amount from Great Britain was \$30,000,000, from the United States \$43,000,000—for the great bulk of the imports that were brought into the country in February, 1879, came from the United States, such as grey cottons, refined United States, and 5 per cent. In British Columbia, though the percentage on the imports was greater, the decreased of Countries. In British Columbia, though the percentage on the imports was greater, the decreased of Countries. In British Columbia, though the percentage on the imports was greater, the decrease of the imports was greater, the that year we imported from other countries \$5,000,000, and the percentage for that year was 38 per cent. for Great Britain, 54 per cent. from the United States, and 6 per cent. from other countries. In 1879-80 we imported from Great Britain \$34,000,000, from the United States \$29,000,000, and from the other countries \$7,000,000, or a percentage of 48 from Great Britain, 40 from the United States, and 11 from other countries; or, in other words, for the first time since 1874, the importations from England were in excess of those from the United States. The next argument of these hon. gentlemen was that the tariff would create an unfriendly feeling between England and Canada and damage our credit. Let us see what is the evidence upon that point. I have in my hand a little pamphlet published in England, showing the exports from Great Britain to other countries, and I find that during the present year the exports from Great Britain to Canada have ncreased by £1,200,000 or \$5,000,000. This English writer shows that our trade has in-creased with that country instead of showing a material falling off, as hon. gentlemen pre-dicted would happen under the trade policy of the Government.

THE COUNTRY'S CREDIT. Then, sir, as to the effect upon our credit, I was able to show last year that our securities stood at 951 and 96 as compared with 90, or 91 and 92 in 1878, and to-day I find that with the accrued interest at 11, they are 1044 and 105, or an increase of seven or eight per cent. (Loud cheers.) The hon. gentleman opposite, my predecessor as Finance Minister, (Sir Richard Cartwright) says That may be true, but you have not in-"That may be true, out you have not increased your securities in the same rates as the United States." Now, on the 30th of December last, 4½ United States bonds funded so, stood at 103½. In 1878 United States 4½'s stood at 115½ and 115½. Our securities in 1878 were worth from 89 to 91. while at the present moment they are quoted at 104½—a fact which shows an increase equal to that of the United States securities. (Applause.) But I desire to allude to a fact of still more importance. in 1878, New South Wales securities stood higher in the money markets of England than any other colonial securities in the world. They were actually five per cent. in advance of ours at that time. To-day ours are a little in advance of theirs—(cheers)—a fact which will show the relative credit of the two countries, though I admit that the increase is largely due to the abundance of money. But at any rate there is the fact that our securities have increased relatively to those of New South Wales by five per cent. during the last two years. (Loud applause.)

THE RATE OF TAXATION. I come now to another point-namely, the redicted increase of taxation upon the consumer. It was stated in 1879 by the hongentleman opposite, and repeated last year, as well as during the recess, that the effect of this tariff was to add to the taxation of the people of Canada a stm of \$7,000,000, while only \$2,000,000 would be paid into the public the proposition of the public than the consumer. It was stated in 1879 by the hongentleman opposite, and repeated last we shall hear no more of that. The other night, when pressed, tooks up a speech which I delivered in Toronto. I said in that speech, and I repeat here, that there has been an exodus. Still hon gentlemen opposite say that we have been discussive. treasury. I would like to ask the hon gen-tleman how that could possibly be? I put the question not only to him but to hon, genthemen on both sides of the House. If, say, our imports have been diminished by \$6,000,000, add this to the \$71,000,000 which represents the amount entered for consumption last year, and we have \$77,000,000 as the amount representing our importations, if we had not manufactured a certain quantity of goods at home. The average tariff for the last year has been twenty per cent., or onewhich upon the \$71,000,000 is a sum of about \$14,000,000. The additional duty upon the \$6,000,000—which we will estimate represents the reduction of imports—would be, if the goods had been imported instead of being made in this country, \$1,200,000, instead of the \$5,000,000 which the hon. gentleman named. But when I point to the agricultural implements, a large portion of the cotton and woollen goods, a large portion of the iron manufactures, and many other articles with regard to which hon. gentlemen say the tariff is not popular, because it has increased the price of the raw material, then I say that but a very small portion of the \$1,200,000 is paid by the people of this country as a result of the change in the tariff. (Cheers.) But as to the contention of my "predecessor (Sir Richard Cartwright) that a tax of \$5,000,000 is imposed upon the people, and that \$2,000,000 goes into their pockets, I confess I cannot understand it, and I hope that the hon, gentleman will so explain it that it may be understood by the House and by the country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PLUMB—They tried to explain it in West Toronto last summer.

THE TARIFF AND THE PROVINCES. Sir LEONARD TILLEY-Another objection to the tariff was that it was going to break up the Union by distributing the taxation of the country unequally in the various provinces. In the language of my hon friend from Centre Huron (Sir Richard Cartwright), trom Centre Huron (Sir Richard Cartwright), the smaller provinces would pay a much larger sum proportionately than the people of Ontario and Quebec. The hon, gentleman even went away down to the provinces by the sea, and expressed his sympathy for us there, and I am sure I thank him for his sympathy. But let us see what foundation there is for it. It would, the hon, gentleman said, break up Confederation by uposanan said, break up Confederation by impos-ing unequal taxation. It would dissever this admirable superstructure which we are all admirable superstructure which we are all proud of. It would destroy that union which the country as a whole rejoiced to know had been accomplished, and which was in the interests of the whole country. But let us see how unequally this taxation during the last year under this tariff has been bearing on the different provinces. I have prepared from the trade returns some tabulated statements that I desire to draw the attention of the House to, and which show that if the tariff has borne more heavily upon one section of the provinces than upon another of the provinces than upon another
— and there has been, taking all
things into consideration, not much ice—it appears to have borne more the smaller provinces. The increase in the rate of duty on goods entered for consumption in the several provinces under the new tariff is as follows:—Ontario and Quebec 3.76 per cent., Nova Scotia 2.55 per cent., New Brunswick 2.18 per cent., Manitoba 2.12 per cent., British Columbia 5.18 per cent. British Columbia seems to have had in this matter her share. (Hear, hear.) I will explain briefly one of the causes that led to that. Perhaps it may be remedied this session to some extent. Prince Edward Island was 2.21 per cent. In those figures is taken into account the fact that in the province of Quebec last year a large portion of the revenue was received on sugar refined. In the Maritime Province \$45,000 more sugar was entered than in the year previous. Instead of being imported from
the United States, it was imported via
Montreal, and taking that into account the

vinces, the amount paid by the smaller pro-vinces is less, if I except British Columbia, of it, has been that Ontario and Onebec have always been willing to deal liberally with the smaller provinces, and I believe, no matter what party may be in power, they will always continue that policy, so that they need not be alarmed with reference to the opera-THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY

In the next place it was said the tariff was going to destroy the shipping industry. Well, I know we cannot legislate very materially to protect that interest, but I will tell you what we did do. We imposed the taxation in such a way that the shipping industry would not feel it, but would be in a better position than before. I have here a return of the drawbacks paid from December, 1879, to December, 1880, to the different shippers, showing an amount paid of \$60,601.33. In the whole of this return, you will find that while 75 cents per ton is given on the best class of shipping, there is but one application asking for a return of the whole duty paid. whereas before there was a certain amount of duty that had to be paid, and there was no drawback. I am willing to submit that statemen to prove beyond doubt that the shipping interest of the Dominion is to-day in a better position than under the former tariff. The question of the lumber interest have carefully gone into. I havemade a cal culation to show what it cost to produce 2,000,000 feet of logs, including the material in the calculation, the feed, the oats, the pork, and everything of that kind. Then I d ducted the reductions in duties where the duties have been reduced, and added them where they have been increased, and the net increase does not amount to one per cent. on the cost of production of 2,900,000 feet of logs, when placed at the tail of the mill; while on the imports the average increase is four per cent. When the friends of the lumber interest presented their case pretty strongly with reference to the duty on pork, I did not fee that duty hurt them very much, especially when the rate of duty on imports was increased four per cent. The tariff had to be increased to meet our deficits. Every interest was bound to pay its share, but feeling that we could not protect the lumber interest, we felt bound to touch it as lightly as possible. THE EXODUS

It drives the people out of the country they say. Well, sir, I think the exaggerated statements about the exodus are pretty well exploded. I think, after the articles I have ing this matter to show that there has been no exodus. We have never said there has been no exodus. What we say is that there has been an enormous and unjustified exaggeration of it. I am not surprised that the American authorities should strive to lead away the immigration from Canada to the United States, and I doubt not that some of those persons have been paid by the railway companies of the United States to make these statements in order to lead people from Canada to the United States. What are we to think when we find a leading member of the Opposition, and the hon, leader of the Opposition taking up these statements, and when we find the ex-Finance Minister, after the hon. Minister of Agriculture had refuted these statements, replying that these were obtained from official authorities in the United States, and that he himself had made enquiries since they were questioned, and found that they were reliable? I did feel that it was to be regretted that leading gentlemen in the Opposition, and the leading press of the Opposition, should, during the last twelve months, have thought it necessary in order to damage this policy and the Administration to make statements and to publish statements to the country that cannot now be verified or sustained. If the object was a petty victory at some election, I feel that it is deeply to be regretted, and when at Stratford last autumn I took up the statement make by the ex-Finance Minister with reference to this emigration, and stated that I had it from good authority, from the Minister of Agriculture, that by one of the railways the exodus from Canada to the United States, instead of being 90,000 annually, as was stated, was only 53, 000, the organ of the hon, gentleman at Sarnia stated that I had misled the people in a manner unworthy of a man occupying my position, and called upon me to vindicate what I had said, or to stand as a gentleman who had made a statement that was not true. Now it appears that the whole thing was a delusion and a sham. But there has been an emigration, and why was it? It was from this cause.
The United States had become prosperous a year or two before we had introduced this policy, and before we had begun to feel its effects here. We was had in the state of the fects here. Wages had increased, men were beginning to strike, and employers came into the Dominion and held out inducements to our people, and it was natural that they should to the distribution of the dis not resist them. The depression of the pre-vious five years had produced such an effect that, although this policy was inaugurated, it did not, as its opponents said it should, restore by magic, as it were, in one month all the industries of the country to a condition equal to that which it took the people of the United States twenty years to secure, and which had the effect of leading our people away when we had not the power and the away when we had not the power and the means of inducing them to stay at home that we have now. But, happily, we have evidence that they are returning to the country. I know many manufacturers who say they cannot obtain men enough, and while there

many others in search of employment in this country. (Loud cheers.) THE EXPORT TRADE. Just here I may refer to a new objection aised by the hon member for South Brant (Mr. Paterson) the other day, when he re-ferred to the diminished exports. Why, sir, to my mind diminished exports are an evince of the improved prosperity of our Some HON, MEMBERS—Hear, hear, Sir LEONARD TILLEY-Yes, sir,

has been an exodus, the people who left us are returning, and with them are coming

were driven out of their own market in 1878 by their competitors from the United States, and they either had to find a market abroad

an said that there was \$1,200,.

balance was still more actually actuall were not imposed on foreign vessels, and I know of some parties who transferred their ships to Norway in order that they might not be subject to the Plimsoll bill, and I have no be subject to the Plimsoll bill, and I have no doubt that a great many of the ships that were sold to Norway were transferred for that purpose. I admit that in 1880 the tonnage of ships constructed in Canada was less than that in 1878. We know the reason. There is less demand in the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia for wooden ships, because iron ships are taking their place, and of Quebec and Nova Scotia for wooden ships, because iron ships are taking their place, and if there is anything demanded of the Government and Parliament of this country, it is that they should devise some some means by which the shipbuilders and merchants should be encouraged in their construction in this country. I just say this at the present moment, because my hon, friend endeavoured before we had started on our march to make a flank movement upon us, which I am happy

a flank movement upon us, which I am happy to say did not succeed. Mr. PATERSON (Brant)—It is because you were so late in delivering your budget speech, sixty-nine days up to the present. Sir LEONARD TILLEY—That is a sufficient apology. The consequence of the hon. gentleman's statements might have been

Mr. PATERSON (Brant)-If the hon. gentleman will allow me, I will state that in the 35 articles of which there has been a decrease in the exports, ships are included to the amount of some \$700,000, but the other artieles there is a decrease in our exports of \$733,

Sir LEONARD TILLEY-I looked into that matter last night, taking the exports of the manufactures of Canada for 1878, and those for 1880. In both cases he included ships. It made over \$800,000 taking the whole of the exports, and if we take the ships out it made a difference of only about \$100,

000. (Applause.) THE GENERAL PROSPERITY. Now, I want to come to a question in which we are all interested, and that is the general prosperity of the country. I do hear occa-sionally some of our friends in the Opposition and in the press saying," Oh, well times are better, they are improved, but then the N. P. has nothing to do with it." I thank them for that, because it is really comething for the country to have hon. gen men opposite say that times have improved in Canada. It has been a long time since they have done that. Now I have some few facts before me which I think are calculated to establish pretty clearly that times have improved. Look at our commerce. In 1878-79 vessels inward and outward amounted to 5,088,550 tons. In 1879-80 they were 6,786, 000 tons, an increase of 700,000 tons. While in the latter period there were \$112,525 seamen against 104,039 in the former period. We

hear some gentleman say, what has that got to do with manufacturers? As I stated before, 100,000 tons of that increase was due to the importation of coal and sugar. The total exports for 1878-79 were \$71,491,-000. Those for 1879-80 were \$87,911,000, or an increase of \$16,420,000. The annual an increase of \$10,420,000. The annual average excess of imports over exports since 1867 amount to \$20,000,000 a year. Last year the excess was \$1,451,711—the first instance of the kind in the history of Canada. That is due to a certain extent to two causes raw materials by manufacture by \$6,000,-000, which diminished the value of the mports by the same sum. Then we increased the exports, due partly I admit to a very successful harvest, for which we have great reason to be thankful. Then with reference to the coal interest. As I stated before, the coal producers of Nova Scotia sold in 1878-79 688,624 tons, in 1879-80 944,615 tons, or an increase of 255,000 tons. In British Columbia last year they exported 30,738 tons more than the year before. The increased production in Nova Scotia and British Columbia for the last year was 286,729 tons. Then there is an inrease of trade with the West Indies from \$1,033,849 in 1877-78 to \$1,252,429 in 1878 79, and \$3,151,754 in 1879-80. The imports from China and Japan were \$383,676 in 1877-78, \$448,962 in 1878-79, and \$893,911 in

Now we come to some other facts which are tests of the condition of the country. For instance, the value of the stocks of the

instance, the value of the stocks of the thirteen banks of the Dominion. On the 1st of February, 1879, the paid up capital was \$38,465,864. The value at the rates at which they were then seld was \$38.921,015. The value of the 1st of February, 1881, was \$53, 237,168, or an increase of \$14,316,153 on the \$38,000,000 of bank stock in the year. The deposits in the Dominion banks taking them altogether from December, 1878, to December, 1880, not including Government deposits, were, in 1878, \$66,406,516. In December, 1880, they were \$79,239,416, or an increase of \$12,832,900. The deposits with the Dominion post-offices and in the Dominion savings banks for the fiscal year of 1878, amounted to \$8,998,113, n 1879 to \$9,846,982, in 1880 to \$11,688,356. On the 31st of January, 1881, they were \$14,-730,594, an increase of \$5,732,481 in two years in the earnings of the people in addition to the \$1,200,000 of additional deposits in the banks, making altogether \$18,500,000 of

creased deposits.

Then we will take the receipts of Canadian railways, In 1879, 3,722 miles of road yielded \$15,789,101; in 1880, 3,744 miles \$21,241,756, or an increase of \$5,452,655.

Mr. MILLS—Is that the local traffic, or Sir LEONARD TILLEY - That is the Sir LEONARD TILLEY — That is the whole traffic. A great deal of that is due to 'the distribution of the sugar that was refined in Montreal. Before it came in by the Bridge, and they did not carry it so far. But when it had to go from Montreal to all parts of the Dominion, they got something extra out of that too. I think that with these facts before us we will be prepared to admit that the country is in a more pared to admit that the country is in a more prosperous condition. We do not claim all that for the National Policy. Oh, no; but I think that the N. P. has had a great deal to do with it. In the first place by giving confidence to the people who had their capital invested.

tal invested. . Even on the 14th of March, 1879, there was increased confidence on the part of every man who had capital invested, and if you travel over the Dominion to-day and come in communication with men of all classes and all branches with men or all classes and all branches of business, they will tell you that business has vastly improved. We have few losses now, whereas we had enormous bankruptcies before. In conversation the other day with a large importer and trader of Montreal, he said: "Last year we did an enormous business and we lost but \$40 in bad debts. Everywhere we have prompt payments. Money is more abundant, business everywhere is better, and the N. P. has had a good share in this im-

ALLEGED INCREASE OF TAXATION. Now there has been a good deal said about the increase of taxation upon the people of Canada since 1872. That was the burden of speeches made last summer where elections were held, and last autumn I think it was, my hon friend from South Brant (Mr. Paterson)

gant and was ruining the country, as ink that my hon friend the late Fin inister stated that on the return of the nd the late Finance Minister stated that on the return of the present Ministry to power the expenditure began to increase. "You may look for a large increase," he said, "and I should not wonder if in 1879 we should have an expenditure of \$28,000,000." Last session the hon. leader of the Opposition went out of his usual sphere and made a careful examination of our financial affairs. He apologised for doing so, but it was not necessary, as he handled the subject in a very able manner. Still, perhaps his attention has not been called to a few figures I am now about to give him on this subject. The taxation necessary to meet the expenditure from 1873–74 to 1879–80 may be stated as follows:—We may take this \$2,000,000 of surplus, and we are really assuming what is necessary to meet are really assuming what is necessary to meet the expenditure of the country in the shape of Customs and excise. We would take out that Customs and excise. We would take out that \$2,000,000 because we are not spending it. If we had a deficiency of one million, we would have to add that million to the amount colhave to add that minon to the lecture we lected from Customs and excise, because we would have required to increase the expenditure of the months of the custom was a superior of the custom with the custom was a superior of the custom with the custom was a superior of the custom with the custom was a superior of the custom with the custom was a superior of the custom with the custom was a superior of the custom with the custom was a superior of the crease of population under the ceusus of 1871. It was about 123 per cent. between 1861 and 1871, and I estimate it at 12½ per cent. between 1871 and 1881. I divide that by ten, and add one-tenth to each year from 1871 down, showing the increase in the provinces. Taking the money neces-sarily collected from Customs and excise for the purpose of paying the necessary expendi ture of the country, we find it to be as follows per head for the population:

And under the estimated expenditure of th present year (1881) 4.98, as against 5.22 in 1875-76, and 5.07 in 1874-5. (Cheers.) It must be borne in mind that between 1873-4, and the time when the present Government came into power, our debt was increased forty millions of dollars, and last year eighteen millions were added, for which we are providing this year. Notwithstanding that it was 4.87 per head of the population last year, and it is estimated this year it will be 4.98. This is a matter have gone into so carefully that am satisfied I am correct. But, of

course, it is quite open for my predecessor, the late Finance Minister, to show that I am wrong with reference to this matter. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT-What do you hold the population in 1881 will be?
Sir LEONARD TILLEY—If there is an error it is in favour of my hon. friend, l cause I divide it by ten, and you will see that it is at the same percentage. This increase would be larger in the last year, and we give him the benefit from the commencement. (Hear, hear.)

THE NATIONAL DERT.

Now, as we are entering upon a great work, and I feel one which the country will sustain this House in creating, it is necessary that we should look to see how the debt of the Dominion of Canada stands to-day, and how it will stand when that work is completed, as compared with the debts of other countries and the rates of taxation. I have obtained information with reference to the debts of the different Australian colonies for the pur pose of comparing. The following is a state ment of their debts per head:—

Debts per head of the population of the following countries, June 30, 1878-79, and taxes per head for the same year:—

New South Wales.... Victoria... South Australia.... Queensland.... Western Australia... New Zealand..... 51 13 31 9 7 2 6 14 11

Pacific railway could mature during the cur Pacific railway could mature during the current fiscal year, the revenue of the year would be found sufficient to pay the interest on the debt, including these liabilities and all other charges upon the consolidated revenues, and the net debt of the Dominion would not exceed £2 9s. 4d. per head of the present population, and the taxation for the year would not exceed £1 2s. 2d., or less than half the average taxation of the Australian colonies. Now, that does not justify ex-travagance on our part, but I make this statement to show our people that our taxation at present will only be half, when that gigantic work is completed, giving what it is in those Australian colonies; and under those circumstances, with our country in its present prosperous condition, and with a certainty of a continuance of that prosperity, they need have no fear of the future. (Loud cheers.) Some gentlemen may say bank stocks have increased in value because of the good harvests. That is of a temporary character, but they have increased in value because the assets that the banks held were made more valuable by this policy, which is an impetus to the trade of the country, and if we may judge from the im-provement visible in the last two months since it was known that there was a proba-bility of the syndicate taking this road off our hands and constructing it rapidly, that the liabilities of the country were fixed, and that this road would be completed within ten years. I believe that fact in connecwith the N. P. has had much to do in tion with the N. P. has had much to do in increasing the value of stocks and of real and personal property everywhere, and giving a hopeful feeling to the people throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. (Applause.) It is said we are sanguine on this side, and that I am an exceedingly sanguine prophet. I will not undertake to prophesy, but I ask the members of this House and the people generally to took at the state of trade and our prospects, and say have they ever been more hopeful than at present. (Applause.) I firmly believe, although we have not a high protective tariff, that by a readjustment of our tariff from time to time for the encouragement and development of the resources of the country, and with our vast fertile belt of lands in the North-West, there is no reason why we should not be hopeful, and why the most sanguine expectation of the people of the Dominious hould not befully realized. (Cheers.) I feel, standing here and speaking as the representative of the Government, that we have ample proof and evidence to vindicate us in the policy that we have followed, and that the gentlemen who support us in this House—and it is more their measure than ours—will be vindicated by those who are behind them, and who sent them here. (Loud applause.) When I heard the leader of the present state of things he would increasing the value of stocks and of real and (Loud appliause.) When I neard the leader of the Opposition say as a remedy for the present state of things, he would go back to where we were in 1878, I would prophesy this—and it is the only prediction I will make—if the hon, gentleman continues. to entertain these views and propounds them at the election of 1883, this wave of pros-

perity that is coming over this country will submerge him and the gentlemen who seek for the destruction of this policy, and it will be fatal to them. (Great cheering). They may patriotically feel that it is their duty, but the consequences will nevertheless be as certain. (Renewed and continuous cheering). In committee, I propose to sub-mit some resolutions, of which the following is a summary:-SYNOPSIS OF TARIFF RESOLUTIONS. SCHEDULE A-DUTIABLE GOODS. Agricultural implements — Mower and reaper knives to be added as parts of —de-Books—Printed matter not enumerated to

Books—Printed matter not enumerated to be added at the same rate, 30 per cent.

Britannia metal—In pigs and bars, 10 per cent. Manufactures of, not plated, 25 per cent., now all 20 per cent.

Cocoa nuts, present duty one dollar per hundred, when from place of growth to be 50 cents. cents.

Cordage, to include Manilla, mouline, 20 per cent., being plentifully made in Canada.

Cotton and manufactures of—Amendment intended to make white or dyed jeans, Contilles cambrics, silecias, &c., uniform rate, 20 per cent., some now 2 cents per sent.

per cent., some now 2 cents per square yard taxation would have been 60 per cent less.

(Ironical hear, hears from Government benches.) They had taxes on fuel, taxes on

now 2 cents per square yard and 15 per cent. Clothing, of any material not elsewhere specified, to be uniform duty, 30 per cent., fied, to be uniform duty, 30 per cent., according to material. ass, and manufactories of, word "mould-

d" inserted, and words "or fruit" taken out, to make item plain, and side-lights and nead-lights added at 30 per cent. The latter

head-lights added at 30 per cent. The latter now rated according to material, and sometimes not properly rated.

Gun and pistol cartridges to be uniform at 30 per cent., now rated according to material. Grain, flour, and meal, now specific duty to be 20 per cent. upon appraised value, when damaged by water.

Iron, and manufactures of—Axles, rivets, and puts to pay the same duty, whether of

Iron, and manufactures of—Axles, rivets, and nuts to pay the same duty, whether of iron or steel; rolled beams, charnels, and angle and T iron, now 15 per cent., to be reduced to 12½ per cent.

Wrought iron tubing, now all 15 per cent, to be changed, and make all of 2 inches diameter and under 25 per cent.

Chain cables, over ½ inch, now 5 per cent., change size to read over 9-16 of an inch.

Laces, braids, fringes, cords, tassels, now various rates according to material, to be all 20 per cent. Lead, old and scrap, to be 40 cents per 100

Lead, old and scrap, to be 40 cents per 100 lbs.; pigs, bars, blocks, and sheets, to be 60 cents per 100 lbs.; both now 10 per cent.

Leather, kinds now dutiable at 15 per cent. not well defined. Item changed and kinds more clearly specified but duty not changed.

Licorice-root—The root was inserted here in error, it is in the free list, and is to be expunged from the dutiable item.

Marble, finished, now 25 per cent., to be 30 per cent.

Musical instruments, except pianos and organs, now rated according to material, to be all a uniform duty of 25 per cent.

Oil, lubricating, now often difficult to determine, and the duty being of mixed materials. rials, to be 25 per cent.

Paints, white lead in pulp, not in oil. to be

Ribbons, all kinds and materials to be 30 per cent., now different rates according to Oil-cloth for floors, &c., wording of item

changed to avoid discrepancies in rating, but duty not changed, 30 per cent.

Plated-ware, cutlery, plated wholly or in part, specified in item to make it plain, duty not changed.

Plaster of Paris, ground, not calcined, now 20 per cent., to be specific, 10 cents per 100 lbs., to avoid difficulties in valuation.

Printing presses, now 15 per cent., to be 10

per cent.
Silk in the gum, item changed to read, or spun, not more advanced than singles, this to favour ribbon manufactories.

Spirits and strong waters, to include medical elixirs and fluid extracts and wine preparations at \$1.90 per gallon, now difficult to rate; makes matter plain.

Steel, free until 1st January, 1882, extended to 1883.

Canned to 1855.

Canned meats, fruits, and tomatoes—Specific rates of duty to include the cans, and weight of cans to be included in weight for duty. This has been established by order-in-Souncil and acted upon in the past.
Satins of all kinds to be 25 per cent., now arrous according to material of chief value. Screws, of any material not anywhere specified, to be 30 per cent. Wood screws are now 35 per cent, and others various rates

Shawls of all material except silk to be 25 Slates—Roofing slates, now 25 per cent., to be specific at 80 cents and \$1 per square.
Sulphuric and nitric acid combined to be 20 per cent., this is so now under order in-

Telephone, telegraphic instruments, electric and galvanic batteries, and apparatus for electric lights, to be 25 per cent., now rated coording to material.

Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades of all cinds and materials to be 25 per cent., now

ted according to materials. Velvets, silk to be 25 per cent., now 30 per ent.; velveteens and cotton velvets to be per cent.

German and nickel silver, manufactures of

not plated, to be 25 per cent., now uncertain.
Winceys, not more than one-quarter wool,
plain and twilled, all widths, 20 per cent.
Checked, striped, or fancy not #er 25 inches wide, 20 per cent. Checked, striped, and 15 per cent. striped, fancy, over thirty inches, containin wool as part of the material, to be rated a

woollen goods.
Woollens, horse clothing, "shaped" added to prevent misapprehension, no alteration in

SCHEDULE B-FREE LIST. To be added-Beans, vanilla, nux vomica, belladonna eaves.

Books—Educational for the use of schools for deaf and dumb exclusively.

Bones—Crude, &c. The word

e stricken out to avoid mistakes. Colours-Dry and in pulp. Item to be changed so as to add a number used by wallpaper makers and others. Cinchona bark and ergo Forest trees for planting free for Manitoba and North-West Territory.

Horn strips for making corset Quercitron, or extract of oak bark Potash (bichromate of). Roots-Medicinal-Aconite. columba, ipe cacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacu and valerian, and various other roots are al-

ready free. Steel, free to 1st January, 1882, extended to 1883. PROHIBITIONS TO BE ADDED, TO ACCORD WITH COPYRIGHT ACT.

Foreign reprints of British copyright works, copyrights in Canada, and of Canadian copy-right works.

THE EX-FINANCE MINISTER.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT said cirumstances only permitted a general cur-ory survey of the situation. He failed to inderstand what the Finance Minister had had to do with the prosperity of 1873, they were more than willing, they were eager, to compare the effects of a revenue and a protective tariff on fair terms, but it was a gro and palpable error to compare the effect of revenue tariff in a period of depression with the effect of a protective tariff in a period of depression with the effect of a protective tariff in a period of prosperity. He dared say a surplus would result from the increased taxation. The scheme of adding a portion of taxation. The scheme of adding a portion of the revenue of one year to the revenue of the year following, in order to reduce the deficit, was certainly ingenious, and it reminded him of a game of chance in which the juvenile population indulged—"heads I win; tails you lose." He denied that the extent and character of the imports was a feature to justify the statements made in justification the policy of the Government, and admitted that Canada was considerably more prosper-ous than was the case some years ago. (Hear, ous than was the case some years ago. (Hear hear.) This was true. The Finance Minister in his budget speech, was like a steward telling his master that he had squandered the income of the estate, but that owing to circumstances over which he had no control, there was still some money left. He (Sir Richard Cart-wright) admitted that times were better, but prosperity had dawned on Canada owing to causes entirely extraneous from the hon, gentle-man's policy. We had bought more because we had more to sell; we had more to sell be-cause we had better demand; we had better demand because there had been increased scarcity in Europe, and great improvement in scarcity in Europe, and great improvement in the United States, a change due, no doubt, to the hard times which existed in Europe. Under no possible conditions could the National Policy claim credit of the increased exports. If an increase had taken place in manufactured goods, there might have been some ground for the claim, but this state of things did not exist. But for the deliberate and exhittent interference of the hor execution. and arbitrary interference of the hon, gentle-man the imports would have been much larger. Under that tariff there would have been probably an increase of four millions, in-dependent of the duties on flour and coal, and the revenue would have been sufficient and

food, and taxes on light, oppressive exact that been imposed on the unhappy peothe Maritime Provinces; and no corresping advantages had accrued from the of the Government. As to the cool ing advantages had accrued from the policy of the Government. As to the exodus, he for the present reserved his opinion with regard to the correctness of the denials of its extent, and he doubted the accuracy of the report of Mr. Lowe in this particular. The hon, gentleman had deplorably failed to prevent this emigration, which the Opposition sincerely regretted. In five townships of Huron, an exodus of 1,500 persons had been established, and the census of Kingston. stablished, and the census of Kingston thowed a diminution of over 700 souls. Belleville and St. Catharines had lost popula-Mr. RYKERT-As to St. Catharines you

know very little about it.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT said he had information on good authority, and repre-sented that circumstances tended to show that the exodus existed to a very considerable extent. He did not wish to encourage emigration, but the statements of the Minister of Education for Ontario proved a vast depopulation, the decrease in school attendance being 5,000, representing a loss of 20,000, and the natural increase of which would make a total of natural increase of which would make a total of 25,000. It was impossible for them to shut their eyes to these facts, and it was clear that there had been serious emigration, to whatever point it might have been directed. It had been said that the tariff had fostered a trada with China and Japan in tea. But what was the fact? The entire trade with those countries last year consisted of half a dozen vessels which came in ballast to British Colvessels which came in ballast to British Col-umbia. The remainder of the trade was done through American importing houses. Re-garding the sugar duties he had to say that the duties had been increased by twenty-five per cent., and that the increased price of sugar to the public was from three to three and a half cents a pound. He protested against the Minister assuming that the fact that the extra amount paid for sugar resulted in the employment of a few men at Montreal in the employment of a few men at Montreal was a consolation to the people of Ontario. The estimates showed an increase of \$884,000, mostly permanent, in the course of \$884,000, mostly permanent, in the course of a single year, while a very heavy addition was made to the debt, and the hon. gentleman had neglected to close the Intercolonial account, in which regard heavy amounts were still not unlikely to be charged from time to time. He would that accession to wise the courties. yet take occasion to raise the question whether it was not in the public interest that this capital account should be closed once and for all. So long as it was open, it would be found an extremely easy mode of making ex-penditures which the dinister would hesitate to make if obliged to charge them to ordinary income. Estimates of \$26,389,000 compared strangely with \$23,427,000 in 1879, the increase being three millions, and, moreover, these economical gentlemen wanted \$155,000 for superannuation service. There was throughout the country grave and grow-ing dissatisfaction with this charge, and an agitation would likely arise which would lead to the abolition of superannuations Regarding the number of hands additiona employed in the factories to-day he would like to have the statistics produced. There might be more hands employed, but that resulted from a general prosperity, which of course would cause a large expansion in domestic manufactures. Stocks, he admitted, had risen, but he would very much like to know whether the interest on investments had also improved. He was pleased to see the Minister of Finance had bowels of compassion for those who were suffering under the taruff, and the country would be glad to know that nux vonica was to be free. Did the hon, gentleman want to make suicide easy for his opponents?

Moreover, liquorice root and cocoanut were to be free. These changes he supposed were made in order to encourage trade with the sister colonies. He was glad to find that steel was to remain free for a year longer. For this the syndicate had to be thanked.

the debate. The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Mr. PLUMB moved the adjournment of

OTTAWA, Feb. 21. THE DISPUTED TERRITORY. Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) introduced an Act to continue in force for a limited time the Act passed in the 43rd year of her Mareign, intituled "An Act respecting he administration of criminal justice in the territory in dispute between the Government of the province of Ontario and the Dominion

Mr. BLAKE-For how long? Mr. McDONALD-For a year; for one

Mr. ANGLIN-I thought that territory was a part of Ontario.
Mr. McDONALD—Not yet. The bill was read a first time.

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT. Mr. BLAKE introduced a bill further to secure the independence of Parliament. He explained that it was to accomplish the result which he had referred at a former stage. Its provisions prescribed as an act inconsistent with the retention of his seat by a member the acting for fee, profit, or reward in connection with applications for the settle-ment of differences between persons and the Sovernment of Canada or any Departments

of the Government.

The bill was read a first time. PRIVATE BILLS. On motion of Mr. WHITE (Hastings) the ill to incorporate the Bay of Quinte Railway

and Navigation Company was read a third On motion of Mr. McDOUGALL the bill o incorporate the Peace River Railway Company was read a second time. BEETROOT CULTIVATION.

Mr. BOURBEAU enquired whether it is the intention of the Government to procure the publication of pamphlets on the cultivation of the beetroot, and to cause the said pamphlets to be distributed among farmers. Mr. MOUSSEAU—This matter is now under the consideration of the Government. LAND GRANTS.

Mr. BLAKE enquired-Has any applicaion been made on behalf of the syndicate for an alteration in the free grant and pre-emption system at present in force as to the alternate blocks along the line of the Pacific railway? Has any understanding been reached on the subject; has the Government decided on any change in this matter? Sir LEONARD TILLEY—Mr. Speaker, in

answer to the question just put by the hon. member, I beg to say that no application has been made on the part of the syndicate for any alteration, that no understanding has been reached on the subject, and that the Covernment have not decided upon any change in this relation. They have not decided to make any change in the present arangements.

CANADIAN TOBACCO. Mr. VANASSE enquired whether it is the ntention of the Government to issue licenses to those merchants who desire to purchase

to those merchants who desire to purchase Canadian tobacco in the leaf.

Mr. MOUSSEAU—Mr. Speaker, no such application has as yet been made to the Government by any merchants, but if any such are made, their applications will be favourably received; but they would not be permitted to sell this tobacco at retail. They would only be allowed to act as middlemen between he producers and the manufacturers.

Mr. VANASSE enquired whether it is the

intention of the Government to import from France or other countries, or to admit free of duty, tobacco seed, in order to improve the cultivation of this plant in the Dor Mr. MOUSSEAU-Such is not the intenion of the Government.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES. Mr. MACKENZIE moved for copies of the correspondence between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States concerning the alleged violation of the rights of United States citizens by Newfoundland fishermen. In introducing his motion he expressed his thanks to the House for having allowed his motions during his illness to stand from time to time. The motion might appear to deal with a subject with which the Government has nothing to do. It was, how-ever, manifest from the course of the United

in the violation of the mainly Newfoundland, British provinces. Certainly Newfoundland, in which the breach of the law took place, in which the Daminion, but then the in which the breach of the law took place, was not a part of the Dominion, but then the Government should watch with extreme care all that passed in Newfoundland, as concessions made or principles admitted by that province might seriously affect the other provinces of British North America.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY said any correspondent of the province of British North America. spondence the Government might have in its possession would be brought down.

The motion was carried. THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT. Mr. BERGIN moved for a return showing the revenue derived from the weights and measures branch of the Inland Revenue De partment, and the expenditure on account of that branch since its establishment. In moving for this return he desired to draw the attention of the House to the expense of the weights and measures branch of the Inland Revenue Department. From 1874 until the present time the expenditure of the branch had been \$529,823, and the revenue only \$123,911. The expense was not the only obection to the weights and measures branch. Complaints were heard from every town and village about it, and the administration of the law had been bad from the beginning. There had certainly been an improvement during the past year or two, but

provement during the past year or two, but in his opinion the Weights and Measures Act should be improved off the statute book. There had been nothing but extravagance in the running of the department.

Mr. RYAN (Montreal Centre) regretted Mr. RYAN (Montreal Centre) regretted that he could not agree with the hon, gentleman. To his mind no more profitable law had been placed on the statute book. Instead of meeting with the universal condemnation of the people it was growing every day in popularity. He had not heard of such complaints as the hon, gentlement an entioned in his constituency, the first comment of the contract of the co of such complaints as the hon. gentleman mentioned in his constituency, the first commercial division in the Dominion. He would not go into the question of the deputy being a monomaniae, but if so he certainly had method in his madness, as it seemed he had method as the contraction of the deputy being a monomaniae, but if so he certainly had method in his madness, as it seemed he took precious care to have several members of his family in his department. ("Hear, hear

Mr. WHITE (Hastings) bore testimony to the great excellence and the necessity of the law. It was in his knowledge that the law had been properly administered. In case officers did not do their duty they should be removed. He was proud to say that in the Hastings, Prince Edward, and Peterboro' districts no one had complained in this regard, save those who were robbing the public.

Mr. FARROW thought the Act was working extremely well, and improvement would continually be shown in this connection. The new system introduced in 1879 had been much superior to the regulations in force under the late Government.

Mr. HESSON corroborated the remarks of the member for North Huron regarding the working of the law in their district.

Mr. McCUAIG bore testimony to the exellence of an officer who had last year lost his position owing to the changes then made. The law was undoubtedly a sound and proper one, but he was not altogether satisfied

the changes.

Mr. MOUSSEAU replied that this was the first time that such a complaint has come under the notice of the Government from British Columbia, and he would bring down an answer to-morrow. Every new law was at the beginning very unpopular, and abuses might arise. But he denied that half a million had been uselessly expended in carrying out the law. On the contrary, the expenditure had been very useful. It was brought into exist ence owing to the bad faith of traders. In one town in the west it had been found that farmers, owing to the dishonesty or errors of grain buyers, had lost five cents a bushel, and the magnitude of the loss might be imagined when it was remembered that in this district were annually sold.

Mr. CURRIER opposed the Weights and

Measures law, and supported a return to the old system under which inspection was left to the municipalities.

Mr. WRIGHT said the people of Ottawa county were treated under the old system by the inspectors appointed by the late Gov-ernment as if the country was a conquered

country. Under the Mr. McDOUGALL thought in view of the complaints which had been made that th department should enquire into the matte and devise a remedy in the direction of conomy and efficiency.

Mr. ROCHESTER said the deputy head of

the Inland Revenue Department was very domineering. On one occasion a deputation waited upon him and asked him to be allowed to lay some grievances before him. After they had told him the grievances, he told them they had better go home by the next train or he would make it worse for them. The Act was working now better than it did. but still the Government might enquire into

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) thought that there was still room for improvement in the carrying out of the Act. In Toronto cheaper material in the manufacture of measures was allowed to be used than was the case in Hamilton. Again, it was a rule of the department that a package must be sold with its contents, and if a woman had a pail of berries to sell she had to sell the pail with

the berries.
Mr. BOWELL-Oh no, why should she Mr. ROBERTSON assured the Minister of Customs that such was the case. This was one of Mr. Brunel's rules, though he believed

t was repeatedly broken.
Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) remarked that the member for Carleton (Mr. Rochester) had stated that the Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue got into his office like a lord. Lords did not grow in the part of the country from which he came. (Laughter.) But he must say that the lords he had seen had been the most unpretentious of men. (Hear, hear.)
The Deputy Minister might not have the ease
of manner which stamped the caste of Vere
de Vere—or the hon member for Carleton—(a
laugh)—but he could not refrain from menlaugh)—but he could not refrain from mentioning, in justice to Mr. Brunel, that when he met him he recognized the fact that he had a business man to deal with, who dealt with him in a business manner and with business promptitude. He did not think the House was the place in which to make attacks on deputy heads, who did not in his opinion occupy any very envisible position. He did not know that, taking one thing with another, a deputy minister's lot was a very happy one Mr. ARKELL remarked that in some part of the country the visits of the inspector were very few.

very few.

Mr. BOWELL said the discussion would de good, as it would call derelict inspectors to their senses. He was surprised when the hon, member for Hamilton (Mr. Robertson) stated that a woman selling fruit was compelled by the regulations to sell also the pail which contained the fruit. There was no such regulation, and if the inspec-tor at Hamilton enforced such a regulation he grossly misunderstood his duties. Regarding the inspector whose dis-missal the member for West Middlesex com-plained of, he might say that that inspector was dismissed because, when in the northern part of the country, he cast into the lake the weights which he found to be short. As to dismissals of the Weights and Measures inspectors of the late Government, he could say there had been no dismissals. SQUATTERS' RIGHTS.

Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) moved for the orrespondence respecting the rights of squat-ters on the naval reserve on Point Pelee reef, county of Essex. He said that this land was formerly a naval reserve, and when it was ceded to the Dominion by the Imperial was ceded to the Dominion by the impe Government it was upon the understand that the rights of squatters on the prope should be respected. Several applicate had been made by the squatters for pater but without success, and it was now run that the Government was about to license to a company to shoot over th He would protest against the granting

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 24, 1881. SIR LEONARD TILLEY'S BUDGET

SPEECH.

THIS year Sir LEONARD TILLEY'S task was, of course, more grateful to himself, as well as more satisfactory to the public. than on previous occasions. Necessarily he was compelled to deal in an exordium with the position of affairs previous to his accession to office, and to the difficulties that he had to face when he took hold of the finances of the country. These things the country now fully understands, and Sir LEONARD has no need to insist on them. As is customary on such occasions the Finance Minister was compelled to deal with not only the present, but with

The statistics of the financial year closed on the 30th June, 1880, were first dealt with. His mode of treating these figures was as already on several occasions indicated in THE MAIL. The apparent deficit of that year was \$1,900,000, but if the tariff had not been changed and a large sum brought into the treasury in advance of the year's consumption, the deficit of the year 1878-9 would, as we have said, have been \$3,200,000. The change in ed \$1,300,000, which was actually due to the revenue of 1880-81. and not to the year 1878-9, and as a matter of fact the year closed on June 30th, 1880 shows an actual deficit of \$243,228. deduct the sum paid to the Irish fund. \$100,000, and the sum for the Indians. \$200,000, there would have been in fact a surplus of a small sum instead of a deficit of \$243,-228. The fact that the tariff would exodus has been grossly exaggerated thus result is plainly proved by the figures this year, which give so cheerful a prospect of financial prosperity. As our readers know, the estimated revenue of the current year is large—in all \$27,586,000, including \$17,000,000 of Customs revenue, instead of \$15,300,000 last

appreciates so novel a feature in parlia-mentary proceedings as a budget speech without an acknowledgment of deficit, and a prediction of another. For the year ending June 30th, 1882, the estimates are also cheerful in the highest degree. They are in balk as follows : ated revenue, \$27,800,000; estimated expenditure, \$26,389,896; estimated surplus, \$141,014. The estimates of expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1882, are, as we pointed out in a previous issue, of a very generous character. They include large sums for public works in all parts of the Dominion, for the encouragement of foreign trade, and for the development of the country. The revenue for the year is sufficiently generous for this, and if we interpret the Minister's speech to mean that the Government will try to solve the difficulty of the free navion of the St. Lawrence, we do not magine the public will offer serious opposition to that any more than to any other

great public improvement.

The language of the Finance Minister

year. The estimated expenditure is \$25.573,394, leaving for the current year end-

ing 30th June, 1881, a surplus of about \$2,000,000. The manner in which this

statement appears to have been received

in the House shows that the Commons

the tariff and the National Policy will be read with satisfaction. There hesitation in the mind of the Minis ter on this subject. The National Policy is not to be disturbed. The tariff is not to be altered, except in some slight matters where an ration is necessary to perfect the policy, and to give greater protection still to national industries. We are glad to ob-serve that the Minister does not presently propose to utilize even the largest available surplus to lessen any protection that the public industries now enjoy. It will do this country no harm, as the Finance Minister points out, to have for two or three years even extraordinary surpluses, for if the tariff operates as in the past, and the country pro-gresses with proportionate rapidity, the surplus of the year 1882 may be nearer three millions than a million and a half. present tariff has succeeded, not only as a revenue tariff, but in the highest degree as protective tariff. This will not, we hink, be denied. Every industry in the country has had its own rapid ratio of in-There is an increase of nearly two thousand persons employed in the cotton trade alone. There has been increase of \$1,750,000 in the ction of cotton factories. There has

Nova Scotia coal. There has been in eighteen months an increase of \$2,000,000 in the produce of woollen goods, and an increase of \$807,297 in hides, the value of which in manufactures, including labour, is \$1,614,000. Also an increase of at

On the question of sugar the Finance

Minister was of course very strong. On this point the Opposition have always been very bitter and emphatic. They claim that the revenue has lost a million of dollars, which has gone into the pockets of the refiners. This fallacy has fre-quently been exposed, but it was worth exposing again. As a matter of fact, the apparent loss of revenue, being the difference between duty on importance situs and duty on importance last year, was \$746,000. This sum, it is claimed, has by some mysterious process gone into the pockets of the reiners, but, as Sir LEONARD TILLEY shows, finers, but, as SIT LEONARD such is not the fact, since the refiners pay such is not the fact, since the refiners pay out as follows sums which they did pay out during the time our imports of the refined article were from the United States: They pay for freight, \$247,000; for coal, \$96,000; for barrels, \$96,000; for wages, \$160,000; for cartage and wharfage, \$27,000; for charcoal, \$40,000; for interest, \$49,000; for insurance, \$40,000; for premiums of insurance (marine), at least \$67,000 000, and other sums, amounting in all about \$794,500, or much more than the sum said to have gone into their pockets. During the coming year the sums paid for freight will be increased. and will be paid in a greater proportion than hitherto to our own ships, in conse-quence of the establishment of the sugar refiners at Halifax and Moncton. this point the speech of the Finance Minis

ter was very gratifying to the House, and must be convincing to the country.

The calculation that there has been at least an increase of \$6.500,000 in the capital employed in public industries, and that there have been at least 14,000 additional men, heads of families in many cases, employed in the last eighteen months, is a cal-culation which may be disputed, but which will probably be considered as under the

mark by those who entertain strong views as to the favourable effects of the tariff. On the subject of the effect of the tariff on the agricultural classes Sir Leonard's facts are very suggestive. On wheat, oats, fruit, bacon, hams, and in fact all the mis-cellaneous products of the farm, the effect of the tariff has been favourable to the farmer, and no amount of Opposition rhetoric can convince the farmers of this country that for them the burthens of life have been made heavier by the tariff.

The replies of Sir L. TILLEY to the various objections of the Opposition to the National Policy were apt, and conclusive. The idea that our export trade via St. Lawrence is going to be ruined is disposed of by the following figures of our exports of grain from Montreal:—In 1878, 6,743,-771 bushels; 1879, 9,439,727 bushels; 1880, 11,148,590 bushels. The objection that our trade with England was going to be "ruined" is settled by the fact that our trade with England has increased. The contention that England would resent our policy is dissipated by the friendly reations between the two countries. pretence that our securities would be njured disappears when it is seen that our securities are higher than ever before in the London markets. The objection

that the National Policy would shake the foundations of the Confederation was dealt with in a very skilful manner. This assertion has always been made most strongly by the Lower Province Grits, but the fact that Ontario and Quebec pay the highest proportion of taxation disposes of the cry. The destruction of our shipping was foretold, but from December, 1879, to Dedrawbacks-a fact which show that the shipping business still flourishe The exodus argument hardly needed the last blow dealt it by the demolished it, but it was as well that in a formal speech, which will be widely read, the statement of the Government that the

should be made.

If the Finance Minister gave a portion of his time to disposing of Mr. PATERson's fallacies, he was justified in so doing as he promised to do on a previous day, but there was nothing in Mr. PA TERSON'S export sensation which deserved

The budget speech of this year was, it will be seen, a comprehensive address on the whole business of the country. Not a single aspect of our trade, commerce, and finance was omitted from the speech. Towards the close the Minister dealt with the general aspect of the public prosperity; with the increase of bank deposits by \$18,500,000, the increase in railway receipts by \$5,452,000, and the decreas in the sum of bank ruptcies. His statements on these points were carefully prepared He settled the question of "enormous" taxation by taking the increase of the population in the last decade at the same proportion of increase that took place in the previous decade, and showing that in fact the country is paying a less percentage of taxation per head than was paid from 1873 to 1876. There was a singular appropriateness in the reflection, at the close of the speech that the wave of prosperity was too certain to be avoided, and that it would submerge those who foolishly placed themselves i the way to protest in vain against th advancing tide. The Finance Minister is certainly entitled to the praise of having made a long speech upon many topics without having been in the least degree tiresome, even when dealing, as he did extensively, with figures. It was, as we have said, a very complete and very con prehensive address, and stated the case of the Government in as clear and telling a

"PROTECTING THE PUBLIC

manner as could well be done.

INTEREST." THE Commissioner of Crown Lands has introduced a measure regarding rivers. streams, and creeks, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the public interest, really to violate the rights of private property. Not only does it do that, but it undertakes to change the law of the land as interpreted by the courts while the case is actually sub judice. The bill, in fact, belongs to a class of measures universally repudiated by jurists, those namely which, while affecting to be general, are aimed at individual rights in a particular case. We can only hope that when the facts are fully understood in the House, few even of the

Government's majority will sanction the Mr. McLaren is an extensive lumber merchant and mill-owner in Eastern On tario. After the purchase from the pro-vince of extensive timber limits, he found that some of the streams were utterly use-less for floating timber, and would have

\$250,000. Years after, another firm, find ing that Mr. McLaren's improvement had made the limits on the Mississippi rive valuable, purchased a small tract, and at once began to use the river which Mr. McLaren had in fact called into being for any useful purpose, and when selicited by him to pay their share of the cost, declined to do so; thereupon that gentleman filed a bill in chancery to restrain them from using his improvements without edecrate companyation. The ease without adequate compensation. The case was heard before Vice-Chancellor Prour root at Perth, and judgment given in Mr. McLaren's favour. The defendants then appealed to the higher court, where the

case is now pending.

And now Mr. PARDEE comes forward with a bill to change the law before the plaintiff's rights are fully adjudicated upon. A more flagrant instance of the abuse of legislative jurisdiction we have seldom met with. The Court of Chancery has decreed that Mr. McLaren is entitled to proprie tary rights in the streams, and river and the Commissioner of Crown Lands actually proposes to deprive him of them by Act of Parliament. And this, too, without waiting to sea whether the Court of Appeal will confirm the Vice-Chancellor's judgment or reverse it. The defendants evidently perceive the strength of the case against them. rway Mr. McLaren's proprietary rights. It is true they propose to make a sham recog-nition of these rights by making a vague provision for tolls. But that provision is altogether inadequate, and, as Mr. Mo-

pensation for his vast outlay, would pay the cost of collection. A more outrageous assault upon the rights of private property has never been made. Here is a gentleman who, at his own proper cost, has made a stream avail-able, and by so doing has enhanced the value of the provincial timber limits; and now, pendente life, the Government arbitrarily steps in and proposes to confiscate his property without so much as the offer of adequate compensation. It is impossible to believe that the Assembly will venture to consummate an Act so grossly unjust, and so clearly opposed to the first principles of equity." Mr. MgLaren, supposing the law as hitherto laid down to be correct, purchased the limits, with the distinct knowledge that any improvements he might make would be his own, and now Mr. PARDEE proposes

coelly to deprive him of what the courts

SIR LEONARD TILLEY'S FIGURES. In order to more completely elucidate the carefully detailed figures of the Finance Minister's speech, as regards the finances of the three years necessarily included in the budget statement, we have carefully compiled them in the following manner. The reader will be able to see at a glance the actual receipts and expenditure of the two years past as compared with the estimate; and the estimated figures of the year 1881-82. We invite the careful consideration of our readers to figures which prove the expanding nature of our resources and the elasticity of our present revenue. Of course expenditure increases with revenue; but all men of practical sense know that in this country increase

of expenditure is inevitable when the nature of our public works is considered. The only difficulty in the way of increase of expenditure is decrease of revenue; and that difficulty does not exist. The country needs expenditure, and calls for it; and as danger to the public credit, but consistent with a considerable surplus, the public will hardly disapprove of estimates that are generous in the right direction. Without further preface, we will present the deailed statements: RECEIPTS.

Estimated receipts for last year ending June 30th, 1880, including \$1,300,000 borrowed from 1879-80 in 1878-9..... \$ 24,450,000 Total cash receipts..... . \$ 23,307,406 rrowed from this year in 1878-79

Excess..... EXPENDITURE. Estimated expenditure for 1879-Actual deficiency on same basis. 1880-81. RECEIPTS.

Estimate for current fiscal year ending 30th une, 1881 :customs, net, after paying drawback.....\$17,000,000 Excise 5,600,000 1,210,000 ways.... All other sources.....

\$27,586,000 Estimate made in March last \$25,517,000. EXPENDITURE. Estimated expenditure for current fiscal year..... \$ 25,575,000 Surplus..... \$ 2,011,000 PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE.

Total......\$ 25,773,394 Less votes not expended..... 200,000 \$ 25,573,394 1881-82 RECEIPTS. Estimated receipts and expenditure for 1881-82 :--Customs..... \$ 17,000,000 Excise...... 1,300,000

ways.....
Interest on investments...... All other sources..... Total estimated receipts..... \$ 27,800,000 EXPENDITURE. Estimated submitted\$ 26,189,896
Supplementary
estimates prob-200,000 \$ 26,389,896-

Probable surplus. COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURE. Estimated expenditure :-Current year, 1880-81..........\$ 25,305,788 Do. for fiscal year 1881-82...... 26,189,896 Increase in 1881-82.... \$ 884,108 SOME OF THE ITEMS OF INCREASE, nterest Public Debt and Sink-

ublic Works and Buildings ean and River So Railways and Canals...

These figures all prove the rapid effects of the National Policy in recovering the country from financial disgrace. In 1878-79, the year for which Sir Richard Carr-WRIGHT was responsible, the deficit but for the expected tariff would have been for the expected tariff would have been \$3,200,000 at least. In 1879-80 there would have been but for the Irish vote and the Indian expenditure a small surplus. In 1880-81 there will be a surplus of \$2,000,000. And in 1881-82 a surplus of \$1,410,104 is anticipated, although the estimates of expenditure are what Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT calls extravagant. The country needs no more striking example of the benefits of the new policy of the Government in this country. Government in this country.

PROPHECIES AND FAILURES.

THE opposition to the National Policy

had, as we suggested in a recent article,

two stages—a stage of struggle against the tide of public opinion from 1876 to 1878, and a stage of protest from 1878 to 1880 against the policy when formulated and adopted. In both periods the same arguments were used. At one time the Grit party said, "Such a policy would ruin the country." At the later stage they said, This policy will ruin the country." Having thus accurately indicated the position taken by the Opposition, we proceed to make the following quotation of the budget criticism of Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. The ex-Minister's speech, it appears, divides itself naturally into three parts: First, he asserted that the country was very much more prosperous than it was a few years ago, adding, "Sir, that statement is true." It is beyond all doubt that the condia tion of Canada is more prosperous than it was two, three, or four years back." That is a very remarkable admission. It is the first instalment of further adissions in the same direction.

But let us revert once more to the pro hecies of ruin that were made concerning the National Policy, and contrast them with the admission above quoted. There was in the mind of Sir RICHARD CART-WRIGHT and his friends no doubt at all as to the effect of the tariff. "Ruinous" it would be, without fail. A few references to their speeches will give our readers some food for reflection. Mr. MACKENZIE, for istance, in his speech in 1879, said, I have simply to say that the protection introduced will, in my opinion, have the effect of degrading the working classes, building up the fortunes of a few manufacturers, and in the course

of a few years ruining even those manufacturers, after they have accomplished the ruin of the working classes." It will e observed that Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT now thinks that the manufacturers will not ruin themselves, because the market is too small and the temptations to cometition too few.

Again, Mr. CHARLTON, for whose views or s question we have quite an interest, d, "To sum up with regard to this remarkable National Policy, let me present Mr. Speaker, briefly a few of the salient points in regard to it. In the first place it will rob the farmer, in the second place it will rob the lumbermen, in the third place it will rob the fisherman, in the fourth place it will rob the labourer, in the fifth place it will rob the ship-owners in the sinth place it will rob every man who receives a salary, in the seventh place it will enable the manufacturers to rob all classes, and for diversion "the features of this celebrated policy." If, as Sir RICHARD admits the country admits, it follows, of course, that robbery on the extensive scale indicated has not taken lace, for which Mr. CHARLTON will no

doubt be sincerely sorry.

Again, Sir Richard Cartwright in his speech in 1879 said: "And, under all these circumstances, knowing full well that our political position at the present moment is of a most precarious character. you are entering on a policy which seems purposely contrived to exasperate all these difficulties and to split our new Confederation into a thousand pieces." Sir RICHARD now admits that the country prosperous and the Confederation is con-

sedly intact still.

We will conclude with one more quota tion from Mr. MACKENZIE. In 1879 he aid: "I have indicated my views as far as time would permit me. I trust by fair argument to show that the policy of hon. gentlemen opposite is wrong. If this policy should prove right, and l should live long enough to find that it is right, I should be the first to acknowledge But, sir, I believe that this is humanly impossible. Nothing but miracle could make that policy a success I believe it is contrary to the laws of nature, and that it is contsary to the beneficence of the Maker of the world. It is contrary to all just laws, human and di vine, which tend to ameliorate the condition of man, and show the beneficence that "all Legislatures should show to their "people." Nevertheless, as we have quoted, Sir Richard admits that the country is prosperous, and we may ask if indeed the miracle has been wrought.

We are not concerned at this moment nor are the public concerned, with the argument that the present prosperity is to causes other than the Nat Policy. The questions we have put forth are these:—Have not all the prophecies of the Opposition concerning the Policy been ludicrously out of keeping with the results? Did they not with great deliberation grossly exaggerate all the evils likely to arise policy? Did they not attempt to deliberately humbug the people of Canada? Men who have failed as statesmen when in power, who have failed as prophets in Opposition, and who have failed as politician in all the elections before the people, are not likely again to be entrusted with the government of this country.

RELIGION AND MORALITY.

THOSE who are ready to join their voices in the note of triumph heard ever and anon over the supposed decay of religious faith, would do well to examine the palpable effects of even a temporary loss of it upon the continent of Europe. The story of the first French revolution is an old one; but its lessons have never been taken to heart by agnostics. Prior to the great cataclysm, VOLTAIRE, iconoclast though he was, fully perceived the drift of the nascent atheism of his time upon the national standard of morality. It was on this account that he uttered his celebrated dictum that "if there were no God, it stir up agrarianism in the island. Insur"would be necessary to invent one." And rection, as Mr. Shaw has aptly put it, one so forcibly impressed was the French cynic with the danger to society of a total subversion of faith and the destruction of all part of Ireland, whilst the leaders were

of all that has been urged in mitigation of the case against the Revolution, Unbelief certainly did not alone cause the great catastrophe of the eighteenth century. But it gave to it a peculiar complexion and was distinctly mischievers. complexion, and was distinctly mischievous because of the irreligious creed of its chief apostles. Mr. Morley has made a here of Dideror, and that he was a man what does Mr. Parnell understand by of wonderful power and energy there can be no doubt. Of all the avant-couriers of the approaching storm he was the chief, if we take into account direct influence if we take into account direct influence by teaching and example. As the apostle of infidelity we expect to find in him a moral example for the coming generation. It was his mission to emancipate France from "superstition," under which oppro-brious term he included all religious belief whatever. And yet his private life will hardly bear rigid scrutiny. We may well ask then, if the hierophant of atheism brought forth corrupt fruit in himself, what was to be expected of the seething mass of the French population, without his intellectual French population, without his intellectual powers and with no motive for self-re-straint? The Catholicism of the Bourons was certainly not a religion to the monarchs personally; still the mere pro-fession of faith had its influence upon the general herd. The King was looked upon as a privileged person; but the bourgeois and the peasant had not yet learned the pernicious doctrine that they themselves could live as they pleased, seeing that there was no God to call them unto judg-

The profligacy of courts does not neces sarily diffuse the seeds of a licentious immorality amongst the people. Charles II. and George IV. of England were personally bad; but there is no evidence that the English people were generally per-verted by their example. But once popularize an agnostic and epicurean philosophy, and no limit can be foreseen to the mischief which will follow. In France, in Italy, and largely in Germany, those who know these countries best, and are not by any means spiritually inclined, tremble for the future of societies shorn of their faith. Hardly a week passes without some foreboding of this sort finding expresion in book or periodical. In Italy, the latest play-ground of atheistical inanities, there is no man possessed of prescience who is not alarmed at the outlook. The danger does not so much threaten the leaders of the ungodly crusade against faith as the masses. The former are compelled to be more or less circumspect in their conduct—many of them, who are thoughtful and often despairing men, would live virtuously from choice; but it is the people as a whole whose morals and social manners are being depraved by the

current teachings of agnosticism.

There is no use in pleading that this philosopher and that scientist live pure and spotless lives; the question is, effect will their creed have upon the bulk of their fellow-men? Very few men who pose as moral instructors can afford to belie their own teaching by bad living but those who have no such restraining power or necessity need care very little for public opinion. Once convince the common understanding that there is no God and FATHER of all, to whom every nan must answer for the deeds done in the oody, and that there is no judgment after death, and what is the logical inference all too easily drawn? Surely that as this is the only sphere of man's activity, he should take as much pleasure out of his life as possible. If men have no soul, no higher nature to cultivate, what is there exist only for the lust of the flesh, "the lust of the eye, and the pride of life"? exist only for the lust of the flesh, The philosopher tells men that they ought to live for their nobler selves; but why ught they? Having destroyed all tenab basis of human obligation, why speak of it at all? It is certain that for most men the sensual life is the more pleasurable one : and there is no earthly rea ever why anyone should subordinate his own natural tastes for those of another. Outside religion, there can be valid preference for one sort pleasures over another, and there is question that the lower class yield much more temporary delight to their votaries than the higher to their particular votaries. Once eliminate faith from the human heart, and the result must be that every man will follow the bent of his own personal predilections, heedless of arguments, ethical or prudential. And then, when it is considered that the vast majority of mankind naturally incline to purely physical pleasures, it is not difficult to foretell the effect of removing the olemn restraints of religion. The agnostic creed is in fact a gospel for the few, the Gospel of Christ is of universal applicability. Unbelief may leave the moral nature untainted amongst philosophers; but beneath would welter a Serbonian bog of wickedness and vice.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE attitude of Mr. PARNELL and his as-

sociates is not the most dignified that might be chosen at the crisis of a popular agitation. The story that the leader of the Land League had fled to Frankfort and Paris to avoid arrest may have no foundation in fact; still he has evidently done both himself and his cause more harm than good by these Continental excursions. But supposing it to be true that he suffered from temporary panic, he has evidently discovered that to remain abroad longer was to forfeit all claim to the confidence of his followers. His speech in King's county is characterized by all the faults of his bolder utterances, without their boldness and perspicuity. The Land League leader evidently desires, as vehemently as ever, to goad on the tenants to the verge of insurrection, but, at the same time, to keep on the windy side of the law himself. His plausible counsels of moderation and sub-mission were taken for what they were worth by his Hearers at Clara. aware that he was acting a part, they knew that a man who counselled them to refuse to pay rent—"unjust rents" he said, ough his utterances were at once translated into the vernacular of the Leagueand the man who counselled them not to falter in this, " perhaps the last and the greatest struggle Ireland ever made for the freedom of her land," did not desire them to take his pacific advice literally. Mr. PARNELL referred to the gallantry of Irishmen when they battled "with the myrmidons of HENRY and ELIZABETH. and the troopers of Cromwell. Will you be worse than they?" he asked, and the meaning of language like that, if its purpose be not to incite to armed rehall ion? The fact is the course of the League has been a series of blunders throughout. It was a gross mistake in the first place to can understand; but a deep-laid scheme to entrap the tenantry into crime, and to inaugurate a reign of terror over a large 33,919 78 sense of responsibility, that he ordered to professing their devotion to constitutional 10,438 58 be inscribed upon his tomb :—"He commeans, was cowardice on the part of the

leaders, and a wanton betrayal of their dupes. There are only two ways of re-forming the land tenure in Ireland—by rebellion or by influencing the Imperial Parliament. The Land League leaders had not the courage to enter upon the first, and by their system of obstruction

"constitutional means"? Most people still cherish the notion that the constitu tion includes the obligation to obey the law of the land. If assassination, arson, cattle houghing, "Boycotting," and universal intimidation be constitutional means of promoting reform, there is an end to all argument. The Leaguers are just now loud in their denunciations of terrorism but who commenced it? Who rendered the Coercion bill a necessity but the League leaders themselves? A convention of murderers to protest against capital punishment would be justly regarded as absurd; and the League has placed itself virtually in the position of a criminal pro testing against the vindication of outraged law. Mr. PARNELL, in the House of Com mons, ventured upon the assertion that he had always deprecated outrages. His statement was not true, and what is to be thought of it in the face of his latest boast "his police are five-sixths of the Irish people"? If so, and he disapproves of agrarian lawlessness, why does he not set his "police" to work in the interests of law and order? His police, who by the way are a small minority in Ireland, are in fact the criminals whom the League has nent-no hereafter where the sins of the encouraged, and often commanded, to perpetrate deeds they are too cowardly to avow or defend upon the platform.

Mr. Shaw's manifesto has naturally thrown the perturbed ranks of the League into fresh disorder. He is the legitimate successor of Mr. Burr, the late Home Rule eader, and speaks the views of that portion of the party which alone restrains its efforts within constitutional limits. Ther is nothing to prevent any man, or body of men, from advocating the re-establishment of an Irish Parliament; but there is every ob jection against a policy which is based upon intimidation and a systematic violation of the law. Mr. PARNELL's position is in every way untenable. If, as he says there is no hope that the Imperial Parlia ment will concede a measure of land reform satisfactory to his party, the only alternative is insurrection. Obstruction is certainly the clumsiest device which could have suggested itself to a muddled brain. Had the practice been adopted as agains the Coercion bill, no one would have been surprised. But, both under the late and present Governments, the obstruction has en systematic, with the avowed purpose of preventing all legislation whatever. The result is that Mr. PARNELL has alienated from him the support of the English Liberals, the countenance of the head of the Church, and taken refuge in the embraces of Continental Socialism. The Land League has, in fact, committed corporate suicide.

THE SYNDICATE'S LAND. WE have reason to believe that the arrangements to be made by the syndicate for the sale of their lands include terms very favourable to the settler. It is stated that the lands will be sold at from \$2 to \$2.50 per acre, and that half the purchase money will be returned when the lands are dollar per acre on their lands. Of course the expense of immigration business will be great, and this with other expenses will naturally reduce the net value of the lands to the company. But on the whole receive, supposing them to get the best available price originally for their lands. If this view of the matter be correct, and it is stated to be so, we fancy that the public will agree with us in recalling for condemnation the statements of those who contended that the syndicate would hold their lands, and that the lands were worth \$5 per acre. This objection will have to disappear like other objections. The great objection as to the standard o the road, about which so much labour and eloquence was wasted, disappeared at an early stage of the discussion. The objection as to the meaning of the capital stock of the company, after a considerable career of pinchbeck brilliancy, was also compelled o dissolve into thin air along with of the objections" of Messrs. BLAKE and Scorr. The land-holding objection will also have to go into darkness. All the fine oratorical flights about a new Ireland in the North-West, and the establishment of rack-renting and other objectionable nur suits, will have to cease for good as they have ceased for a time; and possibly when next the Globe publishes the pictures of the syndicate it will have to chronicle also the success of the scheme and the disappearan of all the objections.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Buffalo Express :- "Canada finds herself prospering under the tariff policy. It is to be hoped that her prosperity may prove to be real and permanent.

In vituperative eloquence the Land Leaguers may be said to be both funny and strong. Mr. Healy, M.P., lately denounced Judge Fitzgerald as "an old crocodile, whose prope place was the mud of the Nile." It is in order for some of the opposite party to cal Parnell an obelisk whose habitation should b fixed among the sands of Egypt. Evidently the hotmeats of rhetoric are not all cooked on this side of the Atlantic.

An immigrant rate war has recently pro vailed between several railways across the border. Besides giving them low rates, it would be a good thing if the railway com panies would pay some attention to the treat nent of immigrants. On some lines in the United States they are driven about and cursed like herds of beasts, and if pen to be foreigners in language all the wors

The chief Opposition organ is very sore at being accused of sectionalism. If it will provide us with a better name for its offence we shall be glad to use the word supplied with its ally the Montreal Herald, which has strongly charged it with the most despicable description of sectionalism. Wounded in the house of its friends, it is in no condition to

A correspondent of the Montreal With suggests that in future the Reformers should let the N. P. alone. The Witness thinks that in spite of every effort this cannot be done In spite of every effort this cannot be done. Such language as this shows that at least some of the opponents of the Government are becoming alive to the *folly of persistent attacks upon a policy under which the country is prospering. From a mere party point of view, Conservatives could wish for nothing better than a continuance of such tactics.

which a Wisconsin legislator is anxious women shall decide for themselves. He has introduced into the State Assembly a bill requiring women to vote at the next State election on the direct question whether they

privileges and obligations of the other sex. The bill provides that any women who fails to vote upon this question, unless prevented by certain specified ailments, shall be liable to a fine of not less than a hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not less than three months, or both, in the discretion of the

Kansas has a prohibitory law, but, as elsewhere, it has not been found to work satisactorily. The wicked people go to Missouri and fill themselves and their canteens with intoxicants. A senator from the State proposes to stop this traffic by an amendment to the Federal constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and importation of all intoxicating liquors except for scientific, medical, and mechanical purposes. The whole population of Kansas will shortly consist of scientists.

It is alleged that the English Government have been opening letters from America addressed to prominent Fenians in Ireland, suspecting they may reveal treasonable plots. The action is very generally condemned on the other side, but surely our neighbours would not have the Government aid in disin would not have the Government and in disintegrating its own country, as it would be doing if it exercised no supervision over the mails. Obscene documents may be seized in transit, and why not treasonable, both being alike dangerous to the welfare of the com munity?

The Chicago Trade and Labour Union has appointed a committee to arrange for an antirent meeting at an early date. It would thus seem that Ireland is not the only place where tenants have grievances. It is rather singular, however, that her companion in trouble should be the United States, who are always so brimming over with sympathy for others. It will now be in order for England and each of her colonies to pass resolutions condoling with our neighbours on the oppression of the landlord class, and denouncing the Govern-ment that permits such a state of things as tyrannical and unjust.

We are pleased to learn from the chief organ that the Reform party has "a confirmed habit of imitating the Phœnix," The simile is a trifle threadbare, but we do not quarrel with its present application. The Phœnix is a nice fowl, but it never lays any eggs, although it sometimes lies porary's mythological lore be not at fault, its party is now lying in ashes. It can hardly e a consolation to our contemporary to know that it is accused in certain quarters of having stupidly started the conflagration of which those ashes constitute the product.

Lady Macdonald appeared at a ball held recently in a dress entirely of Canadian manufacture. How much might be done were her ladyship's example generally followed can be well understood from the result of Miss Kate Field's experience abroad. While in Paris, she were a costume built from American silk Mrs. J. W. Mackey, wife of the famous bonanza king, admired it and had a similar dress made by M. Worth, the man-milliner, who gave it as his opinion that in a few years Americans would excel the French as makers of silk, as the French material is constantly deteriorating. Canadian ladies travelling will always, therefore, please wear dresses made from home-manufactured goods, so that while not detracting a single jot from their own attractiveness, they may confer an enduring benefit on their country.

It is a feature of Mr. Blake's character that he is too ready to seize upon and repeat any rumour prejudicial to his country, if only he can thereby make a point, or the semblance put under cultivation. In fact this ar-of a point, against his political opponents.

The Chatham, N.B., Star calls attention to an instance of this. In a recent speech the leader of the Opposition alluded to the feeling of hostility to Confederation cherished in ing of hostility to Confederal Newfoundland, and said :--

Such is the feeling that I believe it is an ordinary custom for the electors of that pro-vince to require from their candidates that cate Confederation before they will trust them with their suffrages."

The editor of the Star, himself a Newfoundlander, declares this statement to be utterly without foundation, and expresses the fear that a good many passages in Mr. Blake's that a good many passages in Mr. Blake's speeches are no more reliable than the one quoted.

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GEORGE H. CONNELL, M. P. Mr. Geo. H. Connell, M. P. for Carleton N. B., died suddenly at Ottawa last week. About eight days ago Mr. Connell caught a a very acute type. The services of Dr. Sproule, M. P., and Senator Brouse, both resident in the hotel, were secured, and the patient received the best of treatment and attention. He began to rally some days ago, and Wednesday morning was so well that he was able to partake of a comparatively substantial breakfast. He continued to improve until about six o'clock, when his friend, a Mr. Johnston, who had been most assiduous in his care of the sick man, went dinner. He had hardly sat down when he was sent for, and on arriving in Mr. Connell's room, found him with a telegram from his wife in his band. Mr. Johnston thought the excitement of receiving the telegram was not to the advantage of the patient, and sent for Drs. Brouse and Sproule, who were quickly in attendance. Mr. Connell directed Mr. Johnston to send a reply to the telegram, and the medical men were in conversation when Mr. Connell suddenly beates. The doctors think death was occasioned by the excitement of receiving the telegram.

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DOMINION RIFLE ASSO

Proceedings at the Annu ing at Ottawa.

AN ADDRESS FROM HIS EXC

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—The annu

the Dominion Rifle Association morning in the Public Accounts room. House of Commons. occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel E. Botsford, one of the vi The CHAIRMAN, in opening expressed his regret at the ab president, to whose advice and society owed a great deal of its provided that the annual meetin held on the third Wednesday af ing of Parliament, but owing meeting of the House this yes thought convenient to hold the time in question, and it was : the present date. This was d would be proceeded with in th ner, taking up the regular bus Hon. G. MacDonald, Hali seconded by Lieut. Col. MacN bourg, that the annual report !

The motion was carried. The total receipts from all The total receipts from all 29th January, 1880, to 13th Janhave been \$12,697.69; balance ward from last year's statemen total amount, \$14,133.39; the amounted to \$14,120.82, leaving \$12.57 to the credit of the Asso SPECIAL DONATIONS TO THE CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION His Excellency the Governor-G and her Royal Highness the P Louise. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. R. Masson

The following donations have also for prizes to the members of on team for 1881, and will be r association prior to the sailing den team for 1881, viz.:-

LIST OF SPECIAL DONATIONS OFFER TOWARDS THE PRIZE LIST PO Bank of Grissi North America.
Bank of Commerce.
Merchants' Bank of Canada.
Banque du Peuple, Montreal.
Banque de St. Jean.
Ontario Bank.
Imperial Bank. Toronto
Bank of Toronto.
Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving tha report be adopted, said :- It necessary for me to go into deleave that to the chairman of the Council, which has the managemetrol of the funds of the associaremark that it is satisfactory, penditure has been kept within our resources, and that, althoug is a small one, it is on the right Lieut.-Col. KIRKPATRICK, M.H. Ing this resolution, said:—I sho give some account of the v

give some account of the association during the past may say, in the first the Council has great a stating that the last meeting we have the council has great a stating that the last meeting we have the council has great a stating that the last meeting we have the council has great a stating that the last meeting we have the council has great a stating that the last meeting we have the council has great a stating that the last meeting we have the council has great a stating that the council has great as the council has great a stating that the council has great as the counc successful the association The number of competitions was ever, the arrangement were well and the matches were held wif regularity. Some points were n that this association was found for the purpose of giving priz purpose of giving encouragem militia force of the Dominion. should understand this. It was mind by the appearance of some teers who appeared at the mee perly dressed, and presenting a vappearance. It was observed by e there is one marked exception was the appearance of the Queen's ronto. (Applause.) I make thi cause I think all the volunteers these prize meetings should dressed, as they would on pa events, all who turn out sho be a credit to their corps. The the Wimbledon team last year w increased, owing to the fact the who went over were not prop They went to England as repre the Canadian volunteers, and y provide many things for them hink it would be a very good pl the Council would direct the

properly dressed.

The report was adopted. Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAMS I am sure it is hardly necessar accompany the resolution I am pose with any words of my of interest which his Excellency General has taken in rifle known and appreciated, n the Rifle Association, most insignificant shot in (Applause.) Although the dona his Excellency is so large and so is but a small portion of the gree has conferred upon this association the country by the encourager given in other ways to the defer Canada to acquire a thorough beg to move, seconded by Bergin, that the members of Rifle Association desire to expres the great interest he has conti in the progress of the associati past year, and for the liberal nted by his Excellency a Highness the Princess Louise

ing the team to parade its memb

and not allow any man to

at the annual matches.

Lieut.-Col. BERGIN—I have ! seconding that resolution. is not in the Dominion a mem inteer force who does not feel ful to his Excellency for the itaken in the militia, and for t prizes he has given, to be our annual meetings. The ice cellency has taken in our natio of rifle-shooting in this country immense amount of good, n way of encouraging rifleotherwise. I know my
the section of country
I come his Excellency's been the means of inducing young men who previously rem the force to join it. The motion was passed. ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR

His EXCELLENCY rose ami plause, and said :—Gentleme minion Rifle Association,—I how to thank you suffici kind manner in which you the flattering remarks of the gentlemen who have been so a pose this resolution. Col. Wi captain of the team which so al ada last year at Wimble ciated without duty with whose absence to-day we all re mention, as you have been so g o kindly of the Princess, th lately received a letter from she has been in consultation Gzowski, I believe concocting i measures which I hope may to the benefit of this associat It is most satisfactory to see

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OBITUARY.

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DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATIO

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting at Ottawa.

AN ADDRESS FROM HIS EXCELLENCY.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16 .- The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association was held this morning in the Public Accounts Committeeroom, House of Commons. The chair was occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. E. Botsford, one of the vice-presidents ord, one of the vice-presidents. The CHAIRMAN, in opening the meeting, expressed his regret at the absence of the able president, to whose advice and assistance the society owed a great deal of its success. This was an adjourned meeting. The constitution provided that the annual meeting should be held on the third Wednesday after the opening of Parliament, but owing to the early meeting of the House this year it was not thought convenient to hold the meeting at the time in question and it was adjourned to the time in question, and it was adjourned to the present date. This was done in accordance with the provision in the constitution. He would therefore simply say that business would be proceeded with in the ordinary manner, taking up the regular business. Hon. G. MacDonald, Halifax, moved, seconded by Lieut.-Col. MacNachtan, Co-

bourg, that the annual report be accepted as The motion was carried. The motion was carried.

The total receipts from all sources from 29th January, 1880, to 13th January, 1881, have been \$12,697.69; balance brought forward from last year's statement, \$1,435.70; total amount, \$14,133.39; the expenditure amounted to \$14,120.82, leaving a balance of \$12,57 to the gradit of the Association.

\$12.57 to the credit of the Association. SPECIAL DONATIONS TO THE DOMINION CANADA RIFGE ASSOCIATION FOR 1880 His Excellency the Governor-General and her Royal Highness the Princess Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. R. Masson, M.P.,

The following donations have also been offered for prizes to the members of the Wimbledon team for 1881, and will be payable to the association prior to the sailing of the Wimbleden team for 1881, viz.:-

\$750 00

LIST OF SPECIAL DONATIONS OFFERED BY BANKS TOWARDS THE PRIZE LIST FOR 1881. Bank of Commerce... Merchants' Bank of Canada... Banque du Peuple, Montreal... Banque de St. Jean...

 Ontario Bank
 50 00

 Imperial Bank
 50 00

 Bank of Toronto
 50 00

 Bank of Toronto
 50 00

 Commercial Bank
 Windsor

 N.S.
 40 00
 The CHAIRMAN, in moving that the annual report be adopted, said :- It will be unssary for me to go into details. I shall leave that to the chairman of the Executive Council, which has the management and control of the funds of the association. I may

remark that it is satisfactory, that the ex-

penditure has been kept within the limits of

our resources, and that, although the balance

is a small one, it is on the right side, Lieut.-Col. KIRKPATRICK, M.P., in seconding this resolution, said :- I should perhaps give some account of the work of give some account of the work of the association during the past year. I may say, in the first place, that the Council has great pleasure in stating that the last meeting was the most successful the association has ever had. The number of competitions was larger than ever, the arrangement were well carried out, and the matches were held with the utmost regularity. Some points were noticed at the meeting to which I should call attention. meeting to which I should call attention. One especially is that we should remember that this association was founded, not merely for the purpose of giving prizes, but for the men who are too good shots to be beat purpose of giving encouragement to the militia force of the Dominion. All riflemen should understand this. It was called to my mind by the appearance of some of the volunteers who appeared at the meeting not properly dressed, and presenting a very slovenly earance. It was observed by every one that there is one marked exception to that, and that was the appearance of the Queen's Own, of Toronto. (Applause.) I make this allusion beronto. (Applause.) I make this allusion be-cause I think all the volunteers who come to these prize meetings should come properly dressed, as they would on parade. At all events, all who turn out should endeavour to a credit to their corps. The expenses of the Wimbledon team last year were somewhat increased, owing to the fact that all the men who went over were not properly dressed. They went to England as representatives of the Canadian volunteers, and vet we had to provide many things for them in England. I think it would be a very good plan if in future the Council would direct the officer commanding the team to parade its members at Quebec, and not allow any man to go who is not

properly dressed. The report was adopted. Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAMS, M.P., said:
I am sure it is hardly necessary for me to
accompany the resolution I am about to propose with any words of my own. The deep interest which his Excellency the Governor-General has taken in rifle shooting is known and appreciated, not only by those who have been associated with him in the Rifle Association, but by the most insignificant shot in the Dominion. (Applause.) Although the donation given by his Excellency is so large and so princely, it is but a small portion of the great benefits he has conferred upon this association and upon the country by the encouragement he has given in other ways to the defensive strength of Canada to acquire a thorough knowledge of the use of the rifle. (Hear, hear.) I beg to move, seconded by Lieut.-Colonel Bergin, that the members of the Dominion Rifle Association desire to express their thanks to his Excellency the Governor-General for the great interest he has continued to evince in the progress of the association during the past year, and for the liberal amounts pre-

sented by his Excellency and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise for competition at the annual matches. Lieut.-Col. BERGIN—I have great pleasure in seconding that resolution. I am sure there is not in the Dominion a member of the volunteer force who does not feel deeply grateful to his Excellency for the interest he has taken in the militia, and for the munificent prizes he has given, to be contended for at our annual meetings. The interest his Excellency has taken in our national institution of rifle-shooting in this country has done an immense amount of good, not only in the way of encouraging rifle-shooting, but otherwise. I know myself that in the section of country from which I come his Excellency's action has been the means of inducing a number of young men who previously had kept aloof

ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL His Excellency rose amid general applause, and said :-Gentlemen of the Dominion Rifle Association,-I hardly know how to thank you sufficiently for the how to thank you stinciently for the kind manner in which you have received the flattering remarks of the two 'gallant gentlemen who have been so good as to pro-pose this resolution. Col. Williams, who was captain of the team which so ably represented Canada last year at Wimbledon, was asso-ciated without duty with Col. Growski, whose absence vo-day we all regret, and I may mention, as you have been so good as to speak so kindly of the Princess, that I have but lately received a letter from her saying that she has been in consultation with Col. Gzowski, I believe concecting plots for further

rom the force to join it. (Applause.)

The motion was passed.

popularity of this association throughout Canada. This growth is such that it can even be seen by me, who have only had as yet the happiness of being able to attend your meetings on three different occasions. It has a popularity which I believe is very much cowing to the extraction of the section of the s owing to the extreme care and attention which is shown to all those who attend the rifle meetings by the officers whose duty it is to attend to the wants of visitors here on successive Septembers. The arrangements at the last meeting left hardly anything to be desired. Perhaps we might have had a better ground, but given the ground we had, I do not think that anything could nossibly have exceeded the success of the possibly have exceeded the success of the

various arrangements made by the officers of this association. The popularity of the as-sociation in the country is, I believe, owing to the fact that there is no more manly and healthy exercise than that which can be en-gaged in by a man who is fond of rifle shoot-ing. The association, I believe the country feels, fosters the qualities necessary for good militiamen in punctuality, in temperance, and in encouraging habits of discipline and obedience, Our militia army is only an army organized for defence. We desire to be friends with all the world, but I believe we all know there no friendship so lasting and so wholesome as that which is founded on thorough mutual that which is founded on thorough mutual respect. We are prepared in Canada to de-fend the institutions which your free country has adopted, and you know well that the institutions can never be changed by any foreign will so long as you prove to all that any attempt to change them would mean a long and very costly war. (Cheers.) I believe that although the Government may do very much in the way of providing and extending training schools for officers, and in seeing to the proper organization of the force, yet that individual efforts are those which in the long run will best support such an association as ours. (As support such an association as ours. (Applause.) And in the way of individual ef forts nothing can be more successfully attempted than the encouragement of local and central rifle associations. We know by ex-

central rifle associations. We know by ex-perience from the days of Lexington until these last unfortunate days when the British forces have encountered the Boers, how very difficult it is to beat an enemy who are individually good rifle shots. I believe that the militia force of Canada has also great strength in the eyes of the people as being a force which can always, in case of civil disorder, be relied upon as efficient police. There is one body of our citizens who have recognized that fact, and that is the banks. This is owing to the sugthat is the banks. This is owing to the suggestion of your president (Mr. Kirkpatrick), that I ventured to propose in September that the banks should subscribe to these rifle matches, as they were conducted by a which in case of any civil disorder would have to protect them, and I must say that they have responded mostnobly, the Bank of Montreal having led off, and now we are to receive from this source between \$800 and \$900 which will be annually granted in aid of the Dominion Rifle Association. (Applause.) Another body of gentlemen, I am perfectly certain, can also be relied upon, I mean \$935 00 services and I believe they are always ready to show in what manner patriotism can be shown. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) The fact that my confidence in them has not misplaced can be seen from the wording of a telegram which I had the pleasure of receiv-

> "Please inform his Excellency the Governor-General that THE MAIL of Toronto will give a prize of \$100 to the Dominion Rifle Association, to be competed for as his Excellency may determine."

ing yesterday evening, and which reads as

This is from Mr. C. W. Bunting. (Cheers.) Some of the manufacturers in this country have already intimated their desire to give specimens of the various industries engaged in by them at the meetings, and these prizes will form a most desirable addition, I think, there has been a certain amount of feeling that most of the prizes are taken by gentleen, and over a greater number of contestants the rewards of their perseverance in coming here, to have a number of so-called nursery prizes—in short, that we may make our rifle contests some what of the nature of the ladies' tennis tour-nament which has been proceeding during the last two or three weeks, and in which, I believe, almost all the contestants will receive events, some prize. (Applause and "hear, hear," and a laugh.) At the last association meeting in September I thought one incident was of a peculiar value, and that was the display made by Sergeant-Major Oliver of his equipment, which enables men to carry nearly double the number of rounds of ammunition that their present equipment enables them to do, and which also also provides them with a spade. It might be a question also for the consideration of the Council whether it would not be possible to arrange for a prize in connection with which a team should in a given time, with light en-trenching tools, entrench themselves and fire subsequently at targets, for, after all, one great branch now of the science of war seems to be the art of rapid entrenchment. Indeed success in war seems sometimes little less than a prize, which can be won by those who can attack fastest and fire the most rapidly, and at the same time with the greatest pre-

(Cheers.) The CHAIRMAN said he had much pleasure in announcing that the Hon. Mr. Caron had generously offered \$200, to be added to the prize list for the ensuing year.

Mr. Caron—As head of the Department of Militia and Defence it was my pleasing duty to recommend the Government to grant the money which is again to be given to the Wimbledon team. In doing so I felt I was doing what was right, because I think the Government should give every possible encouragement to an institution which I consider is fraught with the greatest good to our country. Not only has the Wimbledon comcountry. Not only has the Wimbledon com-petition a good effect upon our riflemen by encouraging them to fresh efforts with the rifle, but it does good to Canada in another way. It has been my privilege a couple of times when I have been in England to visit Wimbledon Common the meeting, and I can only say that during Canada through Canada's riflemen has always been well represented, while our riflemen when competing for the prizes have cir-culated among a class of educated and intelligent men, as the riflemen of the British empire are, a knowledge of Canada which has a very good result as far as Canada is con-cerned. (Cheers.)

Capt. Balfour, seconded by Capt. Perley, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Caron for his liberal donation. Carried. Mr. KIRKPATRICK moved a vote of thanks to the leading banks and to THE TORONTO MAIL Printing Company, which had subscribed to the prize list of the association.

Mr. GIRARD seconded the motion, which was carried. Mr. CARON stated that it was sufficient to read the resolution placed in his hands to secure its unanimous adoption. He would propose the re-election of Col. Gzowski as president of the association, and that the thanks of the association were due to him for his continued efforts in promoting the interests of this association. (Applause.)
Mr. Domville, M.P.—I have very great

pleasure in seconding the motion. The motion was carried. Mr. KIRKPATRICE said he had great pleasure in informing the meeting that he had received a letter which referred to a prize of a special character. They had lately welcommanding the forces, who evinced his in terest in the association by attending the meeting, and further by giving a prize, which was to be competed for on the following terms :- Major-General Luard proposed to give \$25 towards a prize for the measures which I hope may ultimately tend to the benefit of this association. (Cheers.)
It is most satisfactory to see the growth in uniform and equipment, with helmet or

busby, should fire at longer ranges singly, and at shorter ranges by word of command in volleys. This was a plan which would try our men as they would be tried on the field of battle. The men were to be in full dress and with equipment, such as

tried on the field of battle. The men were to be in full dress, and with equipment such as they would have if they had to bring their knowledge of the rifle into practical use. He thought that this was a very good plan. The men should be so practised in this way, and not simply as pot-hunters. He was sure the association would receive this announcement with a good deal of pleasure. (Cheers.) Major-General LUARD said it afforded him great satisfaction to see the way in which the prizes were managed at the Canadian Wimbledon this last year. As an old Wimbledon man it was not new to him, and he was glad to see that everything went off so well. It struck him that it would be a very good thing to give prizes of this description to bring men together as much as possible, and to make to give prizes of this description to bring men together as much as possible, and to make them try to do what they would have to do in actual warfare—firing singly when a long way off from the enemy and in volleys when

near the enemy. (Applause.)
The Executive Committee was authorized to make the necessary arrangements for as-sembling the Wimbledon team, and to fix the time when they shall embark for England, and to incur the necessary expenses for sending the team to Wimbledon. Competitors shall notify the secretary whether they can go before the 1st of April next, and in the are of sending notice, the committee shall be authorized to fill any vacant place; also to frame the necessary instructions for the government and guidance of the officers and men of the team.

The prize meeting will take place at Ottawa, commencing on the 5th of September next. Captain Costin was appointed execu-

AGRICULTURAL.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In their indecent haste to make money, the promoters of the corner in pork are in a fair way to lose it. Consequent on the embargo placed on importations of American meats by several European Governments, a sharp de-cline in prices has taken place at Chicago, and there bids fair to be an overstocked market. The embargo is believed to be the result of shipping meat not more than half cured, and should be a warning to Canadian exporters of provisions and perishable articles.

It would be well for the country if all our people had as much practical patriotism as Messrs. W. H. Sowden and J. N. Kirchhoffer, of Millbrook. These gentlemen, ascertaining that a number of people in the district of Port Hope were desirous of making a move in order to take up land, started a subscription list to raise funds to send a person up the North-West to spy out the country there, so that the restless ones might, if possible, be kept under the old flag. Mr. Sowden made the expedition himself, and succeeded in selecting twelve townships in the Souris district, which he describes as admirably suited for settlement. Steps have been taken for the formation of a colony on the chosen land. A company has been organized for the erec-tion of mills, stores, and other buildings, and about the latter part of March a start will be made from Port Hope and Millbrook of those willing to locate. Parties wishing to take part in the movement will be furnished with all the necessary particulars on application to either of the gentlemen mentioned. It is in the natural order of things that people, imagining they are not progressing as fast as they might, and hearing good reports from other places, should occasionally be anxious to pull up stakes and try their fortunes else-In such cases those who induce them, while at the same time gratifying their wishes, to stay in the land of their birth or

adoption, are rendering the highest service

Novel objections to the holding of a world's fair at New York in 1883 have been made by the president of the American Farmers' Union. He declares it would "cause great impoverishment among small farmers and their ready money in railway fares and hotel bills," and that the suffering and privation of railway employés and labourers aiding in the riots of 1877 were "in a great measure pro-duced by reckless and extravagant expenditure in visiting the Philadelphia Exposition Following this reasoning to its logical conclu sion, it would appear that there never should be anything which induces people to spend money for more than the bare necessaries of life. This, of course, is very absurd. A great deal of information is gained by farmers visiting these exhibitions, which often is afterwards practically useful to them. Besides, the agriculturist requires rest from his labour as well as every other class of the community, and a few days' vacation could not possibly be more profitably spent than by visiting a large city during fair time with their wives and families. Farmers are too level-headed, too shrewd, and know too well the value of a dollar to break over the traces and launch forth into reckless extrava gance merely because they are out for a holiday. If anybody is to be pitied at fair time it is the non-trading portion of the city's population, who while the prices of everything—including farm produce, it might be remarked are at the highest point, have to keep open house for their relatives and acquaintances from far and near.

FARM NOTES.

In the Ontario Assembly on Monday the report of the Agricultural Commissioners, comprising six bulky volumes, was brought

John Gordon, of the fifth concession, Lon don township, has a museum of eighteen hundred birds, among which are some very rare specimens.

The proprietor of the Renfrew Mercury says he had pansies in bloom on the 11th inst. during the mild weather. They had been well protected by the snow previously Mr. J. G. Dogherty, of Ottawa, will establish his factory for the manufacture of sugar and syrup from corn at Napanee, the Town Council having offered him sufficient

cattle have been killed by cold and starvation on the western plains. There are 590 dead cattle in sight of the railway from Ogallala to Big Springs, a distance of 19 miles. Berlin News :- Mr. Menno Erb, of Brown

& Erb, has sold his fine farm at the east end of the town to Mr. Moses Betzner. The farm contains 130 acres, and the price paid is \$15,000-about a hundred and fifty dollars

A special meeting of the St. Catharines City Council was held on Monday morning for the purpose of taking joint action with the city of Kingston to oppose the proposed action of the Legislature of Ontario to abolish market fees.

A delegation was appointed to act in union with delegates from other cities. Neil McCosh, a farmer of Williams, was

rought to London on Saturday on a harge f lunacy. He was attacked with religious nonomania and began to abuse his children, driving them out into the snow shoeless. It was feared that he would murder them, and it was thought best to put him under restraint. Nearly all the coloured people in the neighbourhood of Pleasant Gap, Va., are joining a newly-organized league, the constitution of which forbids its members from hiring themselves as labourers to white farmers. The object of the organization is to force all land-owners to work their lands on shares with

the coloured people. A meeting of the directors of the City of Ottawa Agricultural Society was held on Saturday evening, when it was decided to transfer the grounds to a company of capital-ists as heretofore proposed, which will obviate any further difficulty in regard to them. The grounds will be used for public purposes. An adjourned meeting will be held on Saturday

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

The delegates from the agricultural societies of East and West Elgin, North and South Brant, North and South Norfolk, and North and South Oxford met at Woodstock on Friday and unanimously elected Mr. Henry Parker a member of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association for discountered. Agricultural and Arts Association for division No. 6, lately represented by the late Hon. David Christie.

A large sale of real estate was completed at St. Catharines on Thursday, Mr. Edward Brown, insurance agent of St. Catharines, and J. D. Schunck, dentist of Toronto, having purchased from Calvin Brown, barrister, the premises known as the Merchants' block of three stores, and several other properties throughout the city. The price paid was between \$25,000 and \$28,000, which is considerably in charge 1. siderably in advance of previous valuations. A meeting was held at Ellis' American hotel, Guelph, on Saturday afternoon to take steps to form a fat stock club. The attend steps to form a fat stock club. The attendance of the representative stock breeders of the city and county was large. The following officers were elected for the year:—Mr. M. Sweetnam, president; James Millar, secretary and treasurer; Prof. Brown, first vice-president; George Hood, second vice-president, The object of the club is the improvement of the stock hogs, sheep and

A DISASTROUS SEASON.

and Christmas fat cattle shows.

nmense Losses of Cattle on the Western Grazing Grounds - The Pasture Lands Strewn with Carcases. CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—A correspondent sent out to investigate the effects of the hard winter on the cattle in the great grazing regions telegraphs from Kansas City that owing to the vast expanse of the "beef empire" in which the herds room it is almost investible to the herds roam it is almost impossible to gain reliable news. Intelligence from the ranches of the North Platte river, between the towns on that river and Sidney, Neb., and northward for 150 miles, from the Niobrara ranges, extending 200 miles along the valley of the Niobrara and running over into Dakota, from the great grazing ground in north-eastern and central Colorado, from north-eastern New Mexico and south-western Kansas, indicates great and south-western Kansas, indicates great probable losses, while the gravest fears are entertained that the thickly populated pasture lands of Montana, Idaho, and Oregon may be strewn with carcases by the time spring opens. Mr. William Parton, member of the Nebraska Legislature from Omaha, reports that he will lose from five to seven thousand of his 15,000 head on the North Platte, entailing a loss of from \$100,000 to \$125,000. J. N. McShane, another memher, anticipates a loss of 30 per cent. in the Creighton herds of 30,000 head. Cattle men

eventy-five per cent. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. A SUBSCRIBER, Unionville,-No. J. D., City.-Enquire of the nearest Cus-

best the season of 1881 will be disastrous. Cows will be so weakened by exposure and starvation that they will be barren for a year,

if not longer. Estimates of the loss on the various ranches run all the way from ten to

oms officer. W. A. J., Lindsay.—Four or five lengths. The cable reports differ. S. G., Paisley.-If he made the wager

SUBSCRIBER, Smithville.-Toronto time is two minutes faster than Hamilton. A SUBSCRIBER, Portland, St. John, N. B .-The last census returns of the population of London, Eng., were 3,254,260.

J. S., Negaunee, Mich.—(1) The Winnipeg Times; (2) \$1.50 and \$2; (3) Write to the Land Office, Winnipeg, Man.
R. C. W., Perth, Ont.—He can retire with the name of champion at any moment he chooses, but as soon as he declines a challenge chooses, but as soon as he declines a challenge regularly made he forfeits the hitleston A School Girla Goderich (1) It was

presented to the American nation by the Khedive of Egypt. (2) Mr. William H. Vanderbilt paid every expense connected with the transportation and erection in New York. cost of the pedestal and steps. (4) William. A SUBSCRIBER, King—Can you tell me how to cure or relieve a bad cough which I have a are afflicted with. I am afraid it is affect ing her lungs and will turn to heaves. She breathes easily enough, but lets the inspira-tions out with a jerk, so that you can see her sides jump. It was caused by the epizootic last September. The swelling and discharge have ceased, but the cough remains. It is very troublesome at meal times, and sounds as if a considerable quantity of matter was gathered in the throat or lungs.—Answer. eed the mare on nice clean oats and hay, and only give a moderate allowance of the latter. only give a moderate allowance of the latter. Give morning and night in the food, one drachm of iodide of potassium and continue for two or three weeks. We anticipate your mare will eventually become affected with heaves, but the above mentioned treatment

will afford her great relief.

ARRELL, Cyprus Post-office.—I have an ox that has been struck in the eye with a whip. A white film grew over the whole of the eye and afterwards went off again, all but small piece on the lower part of the eye. Would you tell me what will remove it? Answer—Touch the affected part every second day with a lotion composed as follows:— Nitrate of silver, ten grains; distilled water, two ounces. Apply by means of a small

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, bilious-ness, and kidney complaints. Those who use nem say they cannot be too highly recom-Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiasic in the praise of their curative qualities. Portland Argus.

I have been cured of a cancerous sore on ny left side by seven bottles of Bristol's Sars-arilla and five phials of the Pills. The sore had troubled me for a year and a half.—GEO E. STONE, Ballarat, Victoria.

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is probably the simplest and purest perfume ever made, being absolutely nothing more than the delicious fragrance of rare flowers, preserved and made permanent, and it is doubtless to this purity of composition that its immense popularity is in a great measure to be ascribed.

"The Song of the Shirt" is now, thanks to the introduction of the sewing machine, almost an old world fable, and seamstresses are now in a fairly independent position, in contra-distinction to the drudgery and privations of the past. For this deserving class especially the Wanzer F is particularly suited, its reersible feed, and other recent improvement placing it ahead of the American makes. The l'oronto office is 82 King street west.

Medical.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. THE DISCOVERY OF THE ACE.

NASAL CATARRH, ASTHMA; AND BRONCHITIS.—
It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by Dr. Seuvielle's Spirometer. Full instructions for treatment sent by letter and the instruments expressed to any address. Physicians and sufferers are cordially invited to test the Spirometer free of charge. Treatment simple, painless, and cures speedly effected. Instruments at reasonable price. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-aide-Surgeon. French army, 18 Phillips square, Montreal. All letters must contain stamps for reply.

463-52

HELLMUTH-On Wednesday, the 16th February, at 95 College street, the wife of J. F. Hellmuth, of a daughter. Hewson—On the 15th inst., at Mount Fairview, Dundas, the wife of Wm. Hewson, Cobourg, Ont., of a son.

Evans—At Islington, on the 17th instant, the wife of J. D. Evans, J. P., of a son. BARBER-On Thursday, Feb. 17th, at 244 Questreet west, Toronto, the wife of Wm. Barber, MACKELCAN—At Hamilton, on the 18th inst., the wife of H. A. Mackelcan, of a son.

BIRTHS.

STEWART—At.St. Francois de la Besuce, P.Q., in the 12th inst., the wife of Alexander Stewart, f a daughter. BARNARD—On the 18th inst., at 83 Brock street, he wife of Rev. S. Barnard, of a daughter.

JARDINE—At Davenport road, Toronto, on Fri-ay, the 18th inst., the wife of Alex, Jardine, of a Worts-On the 17th inst., at No. 1 Trinit; treet, the wife of Jas. G. Worts, jr., of a daugh

CANAVAN—On Thursday morning last, at the Davenport road, Toronto, the wife of John Janavan, Esq., of a son. DUDLEY-On the 18th inst., at 133 Seaton street he wife of Thos. J. Dudley, of a daughter. Brown—At St. Catharines, on 19th Feb., 1881, he wife of Calvin Brown, Esq., of a son. Bankes—On the 28th January last, at Balblair douse, Inverness-shire, Scotland, the wife of Major Wm. Meyrick Bankes, of a son. PORTEOUS—On the 19th inst., at Lindsay, Ont. he wife of C. A. L. Porteous, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Howden-Munn-In the city of Hamilton, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Leo. Gaetz, Mr. Wm. Howden, of Hapid City, North-West Territory, to Miss Lucinda Munn, of Milton, in the county of Halton, Ont. GALLE-GRAY-On Wednesday, the 16th inst., at the Presbyterian Manse, Parkdale, by the Rev. W. A. Hunter, M. A., William Gallie, of Barrie, formerly of Oakville, to Annie, eldest daughter of Robert Gray, Esq., Brockton. WOOD-ROBLIN—At Rednorsville, Prince Edward county, on Thursday, the 17th inst, by the Rev. Wellington Jeffers, D.D., R. E. Wood, of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, to Henrietta Francis Battes, youngest daughter of Philip Roblin, Esq., of Rednorsville. provement of the stock, hogs, sheep, and poultry of the district. It is decided to hold two annual shows to be known as the Easter

> ford.
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> FIELDING-LICKMAN-On the 16th instant, at the residence of Mr. F. Lickman, Wiarton, by the Rev. W. Hall, Mr. Edward Fielding, of Amabel, to Miss Sarah Catharine Lickman, of Tilbury West, county of Essex.
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> TOOZE-THORNTON-On the 30th December, 1879, by the Rev. J. Silcox, of the Western Congregational church, Frederick Tooze, to Julia, eldest daughter of Samuel Thornton, both of Toronto. DEATHS.

> NICHOLLS—On the 15th inst., at the Teronto General Hospital, Mrs. Eliza Nicholls, late of Clifton, Ont. Jones.—At 121 Denison avenue, Toronto, on the 16th February, 1881, Annie, the beloved wife of J. T. Jones. HOPPER—On the 16th of February, at Claremont, Annie Louise, infant daughter of R. P. and J. A. Hopper, aged 12 days. MORGAN—On Wednesday, February 16th, at 46 William street, Daniel Morgan, agod 79 years. Wills—On the 2nd inst., at Willesden, near London, Eng., Theophilus Wills, eldest son of the Rev. G. Wills, and son-in-law of Mrs. Lionel Ridout, London. Ont. MUNRO—At her father's residence, 416 Queen street west. February 16th, Janet Shepherd Munro, second daughter of John Munro. ROGERS—On the 14th inst., at Fairholme, Surrey, England, after a short illness, Henry Rogers, of the firm of Henry Rogers, Sons & Co., Wolverhambton.

> verhampton.
>
> STREET—On the 17th inst., at 349 Queen street west, of typhoid pneumonia, Marian Maud, youngest daughter of John Street, Esq., in the 14th year of her age. JACKSON—On the morning of the 18th inst., William Jackson, J.P., of the township of York, in the 99th year of his age. Carlaw—Suddenly, on the 18th inst., at No. 339 King street west, of congestion of the lungs, James Anderson, infant sen of John A. and Eliza Carlaw, aged 7 months and 15 days. McPherson—At his residence, township of Pickering, on the 12th inst., Donald McPherson, a native of Caithness shire, Scotland, in his 79th

MITCHELL—On Friday, the 18th inst., at his late residence, 99 King street west, Christopher Mitchell, aged 30 years. ECCLES—At St. Thomas, on Friday, the 18th inst., Julia, wife of Hugh C. Eccles, of St. Catharines, and eldest daughter of the late T. A. Ambridge, Esq., of Hamilton.

ROBERTSON—On Saturday, February 19th, at 11.20 p.m., Mary Gilmour, widow of the late J.no. Robertson, aged 68 years, 10 months, and 21 days.

CARLTON—Sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, on the 19th instant, Lizzie, second eldest daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Carlton, aged 20 years. LENG—On Saturday morning, at one o'clock, Jane Tool, beloved wife of George Leng, aged 53 years. GARROD—On the 19th instant, at 338 Yonge street, Toronto, Joseph Nicholas Garrod, eldest son of the late Joseph N. Garrod, of Falcon square, and Carlton Hill, London, aged 45 years. CHISHOLM — This morning, at 153 Sackville street, from injuries received by an accident in August last, George Millage, son of John Chisholm, aged eleven years and four months. HANEY-In this city, on the 20th Feb., Emily, third daughter of Henry Haney, builder.

Whitby papers please copy.

Howarth—On Feb. 17th, at Buffalo, Lilian Frances, only daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Howarth, granddaughter of William McBride, Woodbridge, aged 1 year and 6 months. Jones—At Leslieville, on February 22nd, 1881 Jennie, third daughter of John and Mary And Jones, aged 4 years and 4 months.

Medical.

Vegetine.

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Scrofulous Humour. VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humour. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers. Pimples and Humours on the

Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough, or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier. Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. Vegetine is the great blood purifier. Dyspepsia.

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VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action. Female Weakness.

VEGETINE acts directly on the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, and allays infiammation. General Debility.

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Guaranteed to be an infallible cure for Scrofula in its worst forms, stabborn, deep-seated Ulcers, Syphilis, primary, secondary and tertiary; Tumors, Foul Eruptions, Old Sores, Rheumatism, and all diseases or sores produced by bad blood or humors. ERISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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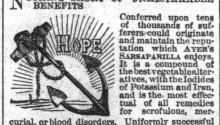
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for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humours, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses, and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigour and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick anywhere. For Sale by all Dealers.

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With good house and stable, for sale; all
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—in the village of Alberton, on gravel road
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shop, frame house and stable, new; no opposition.
Price \$850; half cash. P. DOHERTY, Alberton.

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ADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED TO learn telegraphing at the Canadian School of Telegraphy, 131 Church street. M. T. FITCH, Manager.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD FARM SE CURTFY—rate 64. Apply direct and save commission. MORRISON, WELLS & GOR-DON, cor. Front and Scott streets, Toronto. Hop Bitters.



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55 to \$20 per day at home. Samples wo LOVELY ROSE CHROMOS, Floral Motto Cards, with name paid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nas \$777 a year and expenses to agents. Out free. Address P. O. VICKERY 25 FIGURED, GILT EDGE GLASS, TURNED down corners, 30 cents; 25 Fun Cards, for whoter evenings, 15 cents. National Card House, Ingersoil, Out.

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thereughbred Jersey cew, good milker, to
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The special attention of farmers and others connected with agricultural pursuits is called to the following:— The undersigned having commenced the business of COMMISSION CATTLE SALESMEN AT TORONTO.

all cattle, milk cows, sheep, lambs, and hogs consigned to us will receive our prompt attention. Parties consigning eattle, &c., to us should forward intimation thereof by post or telegraph or send some person in charge. To save expense farmers should join together in making up a carload and put their marks upon their stock. As to security for our intromissions we can refer to our bankers, the Federal Bank of Canada. Our terms are as follows, viz.; On sales being made remittance by first post, less expenses and 5 per cent. commission. Our Mr. Mathers has been upwards of thirty years in Canada, and has had great experience in buying and selling stock; he is well known in Toronto and the country. We solicit the patronage of all farmers in this new business, and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. We are able at any time to give information in regard to the markets.

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On or before the 31st of March the issue price of PREFERENCE STOCK will be increased to THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. PREMIUM. The present price of issue is TWO per cent. premium, with TWENTY PER CENT, of the Capital payable within sixty days, subject to a rebate of one per cent, premium when Forty per cent. is baid in at the time of

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The first of a series of personally conducted hrough passenger trains for Winnipeg and the North-West will leave Toronto at 12.50 p.m., and Hamilton at 2.30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY; MARCH 2nd, 1881. Calling at principal stations to Detroit, and will be followed by others leaving on 16th March, 6th and 20th April, 1881. and 20th April, 1831.

Through Freight Trains for emigrants' effects and general merchandise, under the direction of a special agent of the company, leave on 28th Feb., 14th March, 4th and 18th April.

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I WARRANT ONE BOTTLLE ap or all the worst forms of PILES, tw he worst cases of LEPROSY, SO SORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEM PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY PEPSIA, CATARRH, and all disease SKIN and BLOOD. Entirely vegetable, and external use. I authorize and the dealers to return the money and charge to me in all cases of failure. None for over years. \$1 a bottle. Sold everywhere. SNEW PAMPHLET TREE.

- Four years !—and didst thou s ay above
 The ground, which hides thee now, but four ?
 And all that life, and all that love,
 Were crowded, Geist! into no more?
- Only four years those winning ways, Which make me for thy presence ye Call'd us to pet thee or to praise, Dear little friend 1 at every turn?
- That loving heart, that patient soul, Had they indeed no longer span, To run the course, and reach their gaol, And read their homily to man? That liquid, melancholy eye, From whose pathetic, soul-fed springs, Seem'd surging the Virgilian cry, The sense of tears in mortal things—
- That steadfast, mournful strain, consoled By spirits gloriously gay, And temper of heroic mould— What, was four years their whole short day?
- Yes, only four !—and not the course Of all the centuries yet to come, And not the infinite resource Of Nature, with her countiess sum
- Of figures, with her fulness vast Of new creation evermore, Can ever quite repeat the past, Or just thy little self restore.
- Stern law of every mortal lot!
 Which man, proud man, finds hard to bear,
 And builds himself I know not what
 Of second life I know not where.
- But thou, when struck thine hour to go, On us, who stood despondent by,
 A meek, last glance of love did'st throw.
 And humbly lay thee down to die.
- Yet would we keep thee in our heart-
- And so there rise these lines of verse On lips that rarely form them now; While to each other we rehearse: Such ways, such arts, such looks, hadst thou
- We stroke thy broad brown paws again, We bid thee to thy vacant chair, We greet thee by the window-pane, We hear thy scuffle on the stair;
- We see the flaps of thy large ears Quick raised to ask which way we go; Crossing the frozen lake, appears Thy small black figure on the snow!
- Not only to us art thou dear Who mourn thee in thine English home; Thou hast thine absent master's tear, Dropt by the far Australian foam.
- Thy memory lasts both here and there And thou shalt live as long as we.
 And after that—thou dost not care!
 In us was all the world to thee.
- Yet, fondly zealous for thy fame. We strive to carry down thy name, By mounded turf and graven stone
- We lay thee, close within our reach. Here, where the grass is smooth and warm,
 Between the holly and the beech,
 Where oft we've watched thy couchant form
- Asleep, yet lending half an ear To travellers on the Portsmouth road There choose we thee, O guardian dear Mark'd with a stone, thy last abode!
- Then some, who through this garden pass. When we too, like thyself, are clay. Then some, who through this garden When we too, like thyself, are clay Shall see thy grave upon the grass, And stop before the stone, and say People who lived here long ago Did by this stone, it seems, intend

A DREADFUL CASE.

I thought it was very good of Messrs. Buckram & Blake to tell me on my sixtieth birthday that they did not believe in working a willing horse to death, and that therefor they had decided to allow me to retire from their service on two-thirds of my salary. had been with them altogether five-and-forty years, and it seemed but yesterday that I was appointed their chief clerk, having two subordinates; but full twenty years had passed since then. Now I had a staff of fifteen clerks under me, and my salary of four hundred pounds per annum will give you some little idea of the responsibility attached to my posi-tion. I cannot think for a moment that that unfortunate error of mine a week or two be fore they invited me to retire—I mean by sending a rather stern application for pay ment to the wrong parties—had anything a all to do with this event. True, when the blunder was discovered, Mr. Blake said, with a severity which was really quite uncalled for, 'Your memory is not what it used to be, Frogg'; but men who thought poorly of the ability of their chief clerk would scarcely on his retirement have made him a present for his wife of a neat little silver tea-service 'as a trifling tribute' (so ran the inscription on the tea-pot) 'to his long and faithful labours—would they, now? No. I flatter myself that I could have done justice to Buckram &

Blake for another ten years and more. However, I was by no means loath to b completely master of my own time at an ag-when I was still, as Mr. Harry Blake Buck ram said, in his funny way, 'a dashing old youngster.' Gardening (window-gardening, that is to say) had long been with me a passion. Yet Claremont-square, Pentonville afforded far too little scope for my horticultu ral genius. I do not refer to the square itself, but to the window-sills of the four rooms a No. 45 that my wife and I had occupied for many, many years. Here at length was an opportunity, in the large garden of some picturesque suburban villa, for the full dement of those powers which had hitherto been exercised after 6 o'clock in the evening on window flowers, and that in a verr fitful way. Geraniums in perennial pots might now yield to geraniums in beds. Perhaps, too (stranger things have happened in history), the name even of a humble city clerk might be handed down to posterity, and the Froggei variety of geraniums flourish in a thousand gardens generations after poor old Frogg him self was dead and gone!

I confess that with these dreams of the future which crowded my brain on my way home was mingled a feeling of shame at the thought of the vexation I had shown that very morning on learning that a tenant of mine intended next quarter-day to give up the cottage which he occupied at Dulwich. Why, as it had happened, nothing could suit me better. Of the house itself I had certainly never thought very highly. It was simply a rather poor specimen of modern Building So gothic semi-detached, as they call it. party-wall which separated my own from its companion house was a marvel of tenuity. That wall had evidently been built for the sole purpose of promoting a feeling of neighbourliness; since friendly conversation between the inhabitants of the two dwellings was quite practicable through it; and scandal was checked, thank heaven! by the fact that it could be easily overheard. But there was one advantage which my property possessed which to me was unmixed; namely, that a large plot of garden-ground was attached o; in none the worse condition, to my mind, because the present occupant of 'Marie Villa' (named after my wife Polly, by the way) had no soul for gardening, and had allowed it to become overgrown with weeds. For, beginning my career as a practical horticul-turist under such circumstances, the triumph over Nature which I fondly anticipated would be entirely my own. In years to come I could proudly say, 'I found a wilderness, I leave the Froggei variety of geranium in

glorious profusion !'
Well, to avoid verbosity—which is the bane of age—I will just state at once that the autumn following my retirement from the service of Buckram & Blake found me fully established as a gentleman-gardener. It was the noon of a dull September day. The man whom I employed to dig up the ground, and do the rougher work generally, had just laid down his spade and gone to dinner. My maxim is—as it was when I was Buckram's chief clerk—'Never be seen idle by a subordinate of the control of nate;' so it was not until the gardener's back was turned that I put my pruning-knife in my pocket, yawned lazily, filled my old briar root pipe, and prepared to look around reflec-tively. What a strange contrast was the scene around to that which daily greeted my eyes year after year from the top of the Islington bus! Thank God! the harsh clatter of the mill of commerce had not become such music to my ears that I could not enjoy

and in a neighbouring field chestnut trees, whose leaves were reddening with the decay of autumn, relieved the duliness of the slaty dropped from the tree of life as gently as those decaying leaves! O to find, perhaps, my views about the Froggei geranium appreciated by genial neighbours!

'If you please, sir, the mistress says a

they've come.'
The owner of the voice which thus inter rapted my meditations at a most interesting stage was that very worthy woman Am Lightbody, our middle-age servant-maid. Ah! I exclaimed, somewhat vacantly the influence of the thoughts which had just been passing through my mind conspiring with Ann's vague statement to prevent

more expressive response.

'The mistress can't make 'em out a bit, and she have her doubts, sir.'.

This satisfactory addition to my information was made while Ann held open the French window of the drawing-room, in order to allow me to mass into the house. to allow me to pass into the house. 'You mean that you have your doubts, Ann,' said I, 'and that your mistress did not

contradict you.'
'Well, sir, the Pantegon man's at the door and you can see for yourself. Such a 'eap lumber I never see, in all my exper'ence.'

The drift of Ann's critical remarks began to be plain to me. We had been expecting fresh tenants of the adjoining house for some days, and now they were moving in.

'I cannot think he is a gentleman,' said my wife, as I approached the front window to inspect the "lumber," as Ann called it. 'I do hope there are no children,' she added, evidently feeling that the offsyring of a manual carrier of the state o dently feeling that the offspring of a mar who was not a gentleman must necessarily b

ill-mannered and unruly.

The person to whom she referred—clearly judging by his actions, the owner of the van contents—was leaning against the railings of the next house, and from time to time cautioning the men—very much to their annoyance, I thought—as to their way of carrying in the goods. He was a tall, sallow man, with a thick but closely cropped beard, and a long ferocious mustache. His hands were in the pockets of a rather seedy blue serge jacket, and on his head was a wideawake that had evidently suffered very much from the rain. A short clay pipe, black with long service, gave the finishing touch to the disreputable appearance which he presented. My wife's opinion, that he was not a gentleman, seemed not altogether so groundless as I should have imagined. Discernment of character is not one of her strong points.

It was this that made me pause before plying to her comment on our neighbour, fo knew from long experience that she would feel so flattered by my agreeing with her judgment that her imagination would soon get quite beyond control; and this tall sallow man, in addition to not being genteel, would rapidly reach, in my wife's estimation, yet inguished pozitions in crime. In a week he would be a possible forger; in ten

days a probable murderer.

Ah! little did I think when these thoughts vere passing through my mind that very shortly I, Joram Frogg, the experienced, cool-brained commercial man, should deem my wife's most extravagant speculation strong probability.
'What do you think, Joram dear?' she in

quired anxiously.
'I have not made up my mind.' 'I wish we had never left Claremon Square, exclaimed my poor wife; of course interpreting my hesitation unfavourably to our neighbour. 'There now! I have been our neighbour. 'There now! I have been watching every single thing that has been taken out of the van, and there is not a shrub, nor a plant, nor a garden tool among them. My heart sank as I reflected on the latt

And how you have talked, to be sure, about nice neighbours who had a taste for flowers ! part of my wife's remarks. The feeling of repulsion I experienced on seeing that tall, carelessly attired man, was intensified when I realized that I dare not hope for neighbourly sympathy with the taste which had mainly nduced me to live in Dulwich. Neithe Polly nor myself was happy when we retired to rest that night, separated from an unsatisfactory neighbour by the thinkest of walls 11 i H. MOTHOLES A November morning. The rime upon tree and shrub and the hard bare earth is slowly

yielding to the rays of a winter sun. I, Joram Frogg, a frozen-out gardener, have come out into the air to enjoy the sudden burst of warmth, and to watch the glistening cicles change to dew-drops, as it were, and sparkle, each one, with the glory of the rainsimply enjoying the unwonted sunlight. The easy life I have spent during the last month

or two has, notwithstanding my energetic gardening, begun to affect me in a very disagreeable and unexpected manner. I have been getting fat! But I flatter myself that I have peculiar talent for meeting and overcoming lifficulties of every kind. The heavy garden roller which I bought on entering Marie Villa would have lain by, gathering the rust of idleness, during the winter months, had not the happy idea entered my brain of employing it in the interests of health. equently, every morning, be it wet or be it dry, sees me, for at least half-an-hour, manully trotting round the trim gravel paths of my flowery domain, with the garden rolle

Crunch, crunch—tramp, tramp tramp. The perspiration stood upon my brown in beads as I gave myself to my laborious task this sunny morning. I had made half-adozen circuits of the garden with my eyes bent upon the path before me, when the sound of a voice, trembling as with age, caused me to stop and look toward our neighbour's

'Hi! Good morning to you, sir.' 'Good morning, sir,' I replied, bowing the elderly, infirm-looking man who greete

He had a long beard of snowy whiten save round his mouth, where it was jet black. His eyebrows, also, were of the same hue contrast alone gave him a very singular look; but the addition of a huge sealski cap, with great flaps covering his ears, and long rough ulster coat, the collar of which was turned up, would have made his appearance comical in the extreme, save that the soft, almost beseeching expression of his dark

eyes forbade the thought This old man, plainly an invalid, with a tendency to limpness, had arrived in a cab along with our suspicious neighbour's wife toward the close of the day on which the house was tenanted. This was the first time, to my knowledge, that he had stirred out o

ors since then. He coughed violently for about a minute, and then said, as he wiped the moisture from his eyes: 'you are a very young man, sir; and a

rather lively young man, sir.'
'Sixty-one next birthday, sir,' I answered, with all the boastfulness of youth.

'Bless my soul, sir! Three years young than I am, but you have led a very quiet life, I suppose; and I have become sapless by long xposure to a tropical sun.'

A traveller, sir?' Forty thousand miles in India and Persia. Deary me, sir; deary me !' 'But I have made money by it,' he said,

huckling feebly,
I do not know whether it was the whisper ed tone in which he uttered these last words, or the vacant look in his eyes, but I began to feel that a tropical sun had enfeebled my new acquaintance mentally as well as physically. Lyhad no opportunity, however, for testing this suspicion of mine, for just then a stout-built, moon-faced German servant, whom our neighbours had brought with them, came from the house and approached the old gentleman. He submitted to take the arm

which the maid silently proffered to him and be led indoors like an offending child. be led indoors like an offe be led indoors like an offending child.

A week passed before I again had a chance of meeting our old neighbour. Every morning I had prolonged my garden-roller exercise in the hope of seeing him. My good wife suggested that his nephew (she was indebted to the thinness of the wall, by the way, for her knowledge of this relationship) had some her knowledge of this relationship) had some sinister motive for preventing intercourse be-tween us. I chid her at the time for her was a waste of pale grey sky; a mist hung upon the skirts of the meadows—in that light, a deep soothing green—which stretched toward Dulwich College and the Crystal Palace; so there the matter dropped.

Trancied, though, that old Mr. Les (another fact revealed by the walls) displayed, as it were, something of the spirit of an emancipated schoolboy as he greeted me. The first half-hour of our chat was delightfully pleasant. I talked of flowers; he of the adventures he had met during the years of his foreign travel. He further showed a generous admiration for my tractful expenses. admiration for my tasteful arrangement — the words were his own—of phloxes, asters the words were his own—of phloxes, asters and chrysanthemums, and sympathized with my ambition to associate the name of Frogg with that ever-cheerful favourite of both rich and poor, my much-loved geranium. But he did not profess to understand those delicate distinctions in flower and leaf which mean so much to the English florist.

'Nature delights to work on a bolder scale in those regions where I have been most

in those regions where I have been most familiar with her, he said; and amid the overpowering magnificence of tropical scenery, the quiet beauties of an English garden would solicit us in vain.'

These words were uttered in a gentle,

oughtful way, that impressed me "But still, sir, you can feel the beauty of our simple floral gems in their proper place?" "Gems!'he exclaimed, the expression of his countenance changing from that of the reflective sage, I was going to say, to one that was almost miserly. 'Ah, now you talk of something I understand. They are not watching us, are they?' he broke off, looking ner-

ing us, are they? he broke off, looking nervously in the direction of the house.

'No, no, 'said I, with subdued excitement, wondering what was to happen next.

He deliberately unbuttoned his long Ulster coat, shivering in the cold winter air as he did so; then he began to fumble at a belt which he wore. Several diamonds, of great value as I judged, in a moment more sparkled before my astonished eyes. He had annarent. before my astonished eyes. He had apparently drawn them from a little leather pocket, curiously concealed beneath this belt. Ah! those are gems, if you like, sir,' he

exclaimed, with an exulting chuckle, which brought to my mind the impression created at our first interview, that he was not quite right in his head.

'They are splendid,' I said; 'but why do you carry them about with you? Suppose anyone, dishonestly inclined, were to learn that an elderly man had property of such value upon him! The thought of it makes

'I am not in the habit of exhibiting the reasures which it has taken my lifetime to amass. I dare not. But I trust you, sir.' As a man of business, I thought there was here another proof of mental weakness in the fact that he should confide in one of whose

intecedents he knew nothing, and of whose

nesty he-had no further proof than a love f nature might suggest. But I chanced at this moment to look up at e first-floor window of our neighbour's house; and there, watching with a strange and, as I thought, scornful smile, stood the tall, sallow man of whom both my wife's and my own impression was so distinctly unfavour-

I motioned to the old man to put away his ewels, for the German servant was approaching again; most likely sent by her master.

My strange acquaintance did not appear in he garden any more.

I have an innate horror of eavesdropping and, as I have repeatedly said to my dear wife, whose feminine curiosity tempts her to attach far too little attention to this evil, conversation not intended for her ears ought to be regarded with the same feelings as a let ter not written for her perusal. She would feel deeply insulted did anyone suggest that she was capable of reading another person's etter simply because the seal happened to be proken, and she could therefore de so without fear of detection. But women, alas, are never logical; and she will not see, or, perlaps, cannot, that the conduct is no less culpable when she greedily listens to the private conversation of others, just because accident, or carelessness, on their part has placed her within earshot. I know I have jested about the thinness of the wall between us and our neighbours, Mr. and Mrs. Malden, permitting friendly talk or checking scandal, etc.; but, in sober earnest, I was annoyed with Mrs. Frogg that what was to me a subject for fun was to her a serious and practical means of picking up information concerning the tall

Lea.
Well, a few days after my interview with the latter, we sat in our cheerful, cozy front parlour (I hate that word "drawing-room" vhen applied to an apartment sixteen feet square); we were sitting, I say, in our cozy parlour; my wife, with her knitting in her ands, on an ottoman, which was drawn close into a recess by the fire-place; I, in my good old armchair, by the table in the middle of the room, and reading the last number of the "Gardener's Magazine." The entrance of Ann, with our customary "nightcap" of weak toddy and thin bread and butter, interrupted my study of an article on "Trenching,"

caused me to look up at my wife.
"Eavesdropping!"I was about to exclaim when my speech was arrested by observing the strange look of horror on Polly's face she had dropped her knitting, and sat with ands clasped tightly across her breast, and nead pressed closely against the wall.
"My dear girl, whatever is the matter with

"Oh ! it is dreadful," she whispered, holding up her finger to check me. "Pray come and hear what they are saying."

Exalted though my principles were about listening, I could not resist the impulse of the

noment, but hastily rose from my seat and laced my ear against the wall likewise. Ann Lightbody, too, forgetting our relative posi-tions, dropped the tray of toddy on the table as if it were a hot coal, and rushed to the opposite side of the mantelpiece to imitate ur example. To anyone entering the room at that moment the scene presented must have been absurd beyond description. we were earnest enough, for what we heard

seemed to freeze our very blood.
"Is he dead yet?" we heard Mrs. Malden ask her husband, with a low musical laugh that seemed to us like the mirth of a fiend. "Thoroughly," responded he in a deep voice, which betrayed no sign of remorse or agita-tion; "your hint, that I should dispose of nim in his sleep, like Hamlet's uncle did hi

roublesome brother, was capital.' "O the wretch!" exclaimed Ann Lightbody t this point, in a tone so loud that I felt sure it would be heard through the wall and cause this dreadful man and his wife to cease their

In the excitement of the moment I forgot myself, and I shook my fist at the stupid servant. "Hold your tongue, woman!" I said in a hoarse whisper.

She obeyed, and at the same time motioned

oward my wife, who began to show a tenency to go off into screaming hysterics. I shook her thoroughly and whispered, For Heaven's sake, Polly, do command ourself, or we shall hear nothing more." The possibility of such a disaster seemed to be a sufficient restorative; and though she trembled violently, she controlled the hysterics and again we bent our ears to listen.

There was silence for several minutes. Then we heard Mrs. Malden ask gravely: 'What shall you do with the body "Oh, that is just the difficulty. As the eighbours must not have their suspicions oused, it must be buried at night, and a reort put about that the silly old man has gon to the country.

"Oh, dear, there is the property to dispose , is there not ?" I felt paralyzed with horror to think that oung and beautiful woman could talk with cynical calmness of disposing of the property of a man who had been done to death by her own husband. I had only seen her once of twice, and if my reading had not told me that the fairest form may sometimes be tenanted by the foulest spirit, I should have thought it utterly impossible for one so lovely to participate in the awful deed they were discussing or for those tender lips of hers to frame such a speech as the last one. All this flashed through my mind in an instant, and I listened fearfully for her husband's reply.

what I expected.
"Uncut diamonds tell no tale," said the sallow neighbour of mine in his deep voice, the time being. Excuse me if I have wound-laughing loudly. "Nothing could have ed your feelings by my conduct. I know

been luckier than my witnessing that little scene between my uncle and our fat neighbour over the garden walk."

In an ordinary moment I should have felt keenly the insuit conveyed in this remark, but my feelings were too highly wrought for it to touch me them.

to touch me then.

But Polly pressed my hand, and murmured,

"The horrid villain!"

We listened painfully for several minutes
more. We heard Malden's wife heave a deep
sigh. She was human, then. I had scarcely hought it.
"I can't bear to think—it is too dreadful." she said, her voice trembling for the first

time during the fearful conversation.

Again her husband laughed loudly, and said in a tone, "What, my Lady Macbeth, trembling! Come, we'll to sleep. We are but yet young in deed." young in deed.' In a moment more we heard the door of the apartment closed. We three sat and looked at each other—blanched and speechless with horror.

IV. Ann was the first to recover her presence of mind. "Shall I go an' fetch the perlese, sir?" she said, in a subdued voice.
"Oh, don't leave me, Ann!" sobbed my on, don't leave me, Ann's sobbed my poor wife, yielding to her pent-up emotions and clasping our servant round the waist. This was the first time in her life that she had been so undignised.

"You go, Joram," she continued. Then a sudden fear seized her.

"But we shall both the murdered white your continued. be murdered while you are gone. Oh, why did I leave Claremont square?—we did have respectable neighbours there." The poor soul wrung her hands and began to laugh hysteri-

I felt that everything depended upon my ontrolling my nervous system. Polly was eginning to get silly, and Ann might at any moment break down too. I took out my pipe and slowly filled and lit it, in order both to steady myself and to impress these women

with my self-command. "I'll telegraph to Chittick—that will be best," I said, after pacing the room once or "You can't telegraph to-night, sir; the

orfice 'ull be shut," said the practical Ann. Mr. Chittick was an inspector in the detective force at Scotland Yard. Several years ack Messrs. Buckram and Blake were the victims of a forgery, and Inspector Chittick impressed me very much at the time with his sagacity and cool methodical style of investi-gating the crime. A feeling of friendship between us sprang out of this business; why, it is impossible to say, since the whole current of our lives—our tastes, our pastimes—differed widely; but I simply state a fact. The fact was a source of great satisfaction to me inder the present trying circumstances. The reaching Dulwich on the receipt of my tele-gram, and would spare all unnecessary distress to Polly and myself as he proceeded to take he requisite steps for arresting Malden and

his wife. After some internal debating, I decided that it would be better to wait till the morn ing and then telegraph than to go off to the local police station that night. I have often since wondered at my courage and calmness. The wife and servant seemed to catch something of my spirit. We were unanimous that to go to bed was impossible; so Mrs. Frogg lay on the sofa, Ann in a sofa-chair which we wheeled out of the next room, and I sat up in my good armchair, preparing to watch the night through. By dint of a little coaxing I persuaded the two women each to take a stiff class of whiskey-and-water, into which I had ally dropped a very little laudanum, so that sleep might soothe the terrors of that awful

I sat and sat and sat, perplexed and sorrow ful. That the savage should kill his fellow-man I could understand, but that a beautiful ultured woman and an intellectual man-for Ernest Malden was that, I judged—should brutally slay a gentle old creature like Mr. Lea, with one foot already in the grave, made me shudder, did I say ?—nay, made me wonder on what dark foundation of guilt human nature rested. I had read of murders and thought them shooking; for a moment or two
until I got to the next article in the newspaper. But new the thing seemed brought
so close a nurdered man lying but a few yards from me, and his murderer sleeping, as far as I knew, nearer to him than I—that I felt simply baffled as I contemplated the pro

olem such a foul tragedy suggested.

Happily, nothing transpired during that edious night to create further alarm. In the morning, when the postman called, I got him to take a telegraphic message, which simply urged my friend the Inspector to come as early in the day as he possibly could, as I wanted to see him on business of a very pressing and extraordinary character.

About noon he came. Not a soul had stirred from the neighbouring house, and I had therefore the satisfaction of feeling that the lelay would not frustrate the ends of justice. The Inspector was a very cheerful fellow; in appearance and build a well-to-do country gentleman. He complimented my wife on her youth as he greeted her; said he envied me for a lazy old dog; and then, with a sudlen change to the character of the keen man of business, frugal of his time, inquired what was the meaning of my urgent message. As a precautionary measure, I requested Polly to leave the room; since I knew, from long experience of her nature, she would be sure to break in upon our conversation with sigh

and exclamations did she remain.

When we were alone, I told the story of Mr. Lea's eccentric conduct; his disappearance after his nephew had seen him showing ne the diamonds in the garden; and, finally the strange conversation we had overhear the night before. At first my friend was merely politely attentive : but, as I went on ne took out his note-book and carefully wrote down the words we had overheard. He ask d for particulars, too, of the appearance of Malden and his wife, and of the murdere

"Do you know anything of the business profession of Malden?" he then asked. I could only admit that on this point I was entirely in the dark.

"But has not your maid learnt anything or this subject from your neighbour's servant? he inquired; "servants are always gossiping, you know." "The woman next door is a foreigner-

German-I think." Inspector Chittick pursed up his mouth and tapped his note-book with his pencil. "That looks like a plan,"he remarked, after moment's meditation. "That fact is the trongest point in the case. It seems as hough it were designed that nothing should ranspire through the chatter of servants." 'Yet surely the real point is the confessi

eferentially. "That has to be proved," he replied. "In the meanwhile, I must compliment you on your shrewdness in sending for me in this quiet way. I shall at once telegraph for one of our men to stay with you here; and for another to be posted within a convenient distance of the house. As soon as they arrive I shall go and find out something about the antecedents of this Mr. Malden; that is, if you can tell me the name of the person who

onveyed his furniture here.' Fortunately I could do this. Mr. Chittich luly noted the fact, and then closed his note book, wrote out the telegram on a form which he had with him, and sent Ann without de lay to the post-office; cautioning her not to say a word to anyone about the affair of th When she was gone, he resumed the char

acter of the country gentleman by asking me how I liked my present life, and what progress I was making in gardening.

I was amazed at his coolness. "How on arth, Mr. Chittick, can you talk of such things when there is a murdered man next

"If the poor old chap is dead," he answer ed, "there is no occasion for hurry; and I cannot bring his murderer to justice by looking and speaking in a very important fashion at the present moment. Besides, I always avoid getting into an official habit, and this I find I can best do by dismissing a case completely from my mind whenever I reach a point where nothing further can be done for

this case has been a terrible ordeal for you

and your poor wife, but I am only too acc tomed to such things, unfortunately." The intelligence and strength of charact which these remarks suggested easily ex-plained why Inspector Chittick was held to be so far above the ordinary run of detective; be so far above the ordinary run of detective; and, further, made me reluctant to inquire, as I intended doing, his reason for not arresting Malden there and then. Was it possible that his keen eye saw a weak link in the chain of testimony I had placed before him? "Ah! Joram Frogg, there is more in heaven and earth and the Criminal Investigation Department than is dreamt of in your philosophy," I kept saying to myself, until the morning crept slowly away, and Inspector Chitick left.

Day after day passed, and nothing transpired to clear up this mystery. Several times Malden left the house for a few hours, and we then observed that the detective officer who lounged about the road followed him at a little distance. Once Ann burst into the room with the startling intelligence that there was a great noise of shovelling in the adjoining house in the vicinity of the coalcellar. Our resident detective, who was a grim, taciturn man—the very reverse of his grim, taciturn man—the very reverse of his chief—uttered the words. "Burying him," and quietly went to our coal-cellar to listen, leaving us in a state of the wildest agitation. At length, after an interval of nearly a fort-night, we had, for the first time, a communication from Inspector Chittick in the shape of a telegram:

"I have made an unexpected and startling discovery in re Malden. I will call this afternoon, and hope to do business. Malden is at home; intends leaving town to-morrow morn-mg with his wife and German servant."

I did not show this message to Polly, for I knew it would upset her. She was nearly broken down already with the suspense of the last week or two, and that fool of a woman, Ann Lightbody, kept priming her with hor-rors until the very sound of my own footstep was a terror to her—fancy that! My nerves, too, were a little unstrung, and I actually trembled when Ann ushered Mr. Chittick into the front room. He looked as solemn as the officer who had been living with us, and after greeting me, he gravely took a newspaper from his pocket and passed it to

me.

"Read that," he said, pointing to a portion marked at the top and bottom with ink. In a mechanical fashion I took the paper and began to read. It was part of an article on the "Magazines of the Month," and Tyburnia was the periodical the criticism of which he

Typurnia, as usual, is very strong in fiction. But it scarcely sustains its reputa-tion by mserting the highly melo-dramatic tale, 'The Cap of Midas.' The hero-villain of this story is a young Greek who is assistant to an aged diamond-merchant in Syracuse." My heart began to beat as I read the last

"This young gentleman is fired by an ambition to play an important part in the political life of the coming Greek federation. To obtain wealth, and with it influence, he murders his aged master for the sake of certain priceless gems which the old fellow has concealed in a relvet nightcap he is in the habit of wearing. This is the cap of Midas, we presume. Justin Corgialegno—the murderer—had read 'Hamlet' (Query. Has "Hamlet" been translated into modern Greek yet?) and drops poison into his master's ear, and steals the nightcap This poison, however, fails to do its work, so the assistant at once stabs the old man, and begins to feel the first difficulties of his lot, namely, how to dispose of the body of the

I looked up at Inspector Chittick sheepishly. A mocking smile lurked in the corners
of his mouth, I thought.
"Well, the hero buries his master in the

rarden of his house, and starts off with this cap which contains the wealth that is to give him political power. Here comes the melodramatic point of the story. The diamonds in this cap are of such enormous value that the murderer dare not attempt to sell them, feeling sure that inquiries will be made as to how he became possessed of such precious gems. Tortured by fear and desperate with hunger, he at leugth commits suicide with this cap of Midas placed mockingly upon his own head. The story is ingenious in some of its parts, but it is really to make a but it is really to the story in some of the parts. its parts, but it is really, to speak plainly, unworthy of the reputation of that promising young novelist, Mr. Ernest Malden."

"Mr. Ernest Malden," I muttered vacant a-a novelist !" The Inspector rose from his chair and slap ped me on the back, and poked me in the ribs, and shook me by the shoulders, laughing the while with such tremendous boisterousness that Mrs. Frogg and Ann burst into the room in a state of speechless amazement and commented upon by the corps of physicians which I shall never forget Their appearance gave just the finishing touch of absurdity to the situation; and as the grotesqueness of the blunder which we had one and all made dawned upon me, I, too, began to laugh until

the tears rolled down my cheeks. "Polly!" I gasped, as soon as I could speak, "Mr. Malden is a novelist! and oh, uch a vile murderer—on paper! Ha, ha, ha! oh, oh, oh! he, he! oh! ha, ha, We really never saw poor old Mr. Lea again, for he died at Brighton of softening of he brain a few weeks after his nephew and nieco joined him. Their leaving town—referred to in the Inspector's telegram—was with this object. The old gentleman, as we afterward learned, was taken away from next door in a cab one evening when we must all have been at the back of the house. Had we but seen him go, we should have been spared a great deal of terror, and many unjust suspicions of our neighbours' characters. Yet, on the other hand, this tale would never have been written, and I should have lost an opportunity, to say the least, of opening my heart to a sympathetic public about the Froggei variety of geranium. The "variety will be a reality ere long, be it known to all

A SCOUNDREL'S WILES.

Nova Scotian Bigamist. Dupes a Confiding Girl. HALIPAX, Feb. 20.—A young man who had een employed in a mercantile office in Halifax, but more recently engaged in business or his own account in a rural district, came to town a few days ago and made a proposal or immediate marriage to a young girl to whom he had been paying attention during his resi-dence in this city. She accepted the proposal dence in this city. She accepted the p with the approval of her friends, and to accompany him next morning to a western town to have the marriage performed by a clergyman residing there. The pair left to go to the railway station to take the Annapoli rain. Later in the day the friends of the rirl heard that the man had been married a few days previously to a girl in the rural district in which he had lived. The afternoon train took an aunt and another friend to the western town where it was expected the pai would be found, but no tidings of them could be obtained. It was subsequently learned that they had taken the Intercolonial train. It is supposed he led the girl to believe that they were going towards Annapolis, that she did not find her mistake till too late, and that he then forced her to go with him to the States. It is said that he lately sold out his ousiness in the country.

Eles's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comfort ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful ap-plication of the fine properties of well-select-ed Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our break-fast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundrens of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. Was may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homosopathic Chemists,

NEARLY FROZEN TO DEATH.

Terrible Sufferings of a Young Lady. OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—A sad tale of the suffering caused by the intense cold of last week comes from Renfrew. Miss McCarry, whose parents reside in the township of Bristol, P.Q., has been living in the State of Michigan, but was summoned home on account of the illness of her father. Her friends were to meet her at the Sand Point station, but owing to the trains being delayed by weather she did not arrive at the time expected, and they returned home, thinking she might not have started. When she reached Sand Point Miss McCarry was anxious to get home, and started to walk across Chats lake. The thermometer was many degrees below zero, and a keen wind had full sweep over the ice. Very soon the intense cold completely overcame her, and she fell within sight of her home, unable to stir a step further. Fortunately assistance arrived before she perished. As it was her hands were frozen so hard that the fingers of one could not be unclosed for some hours. OTTAWA: Feb. 17 .- A sad tale of the suffer one could not be unclosed for some hours. When her mits were taken off the top joint of one finger came off, and others have to be amputated, and her feet were so terribly ozen, even above the ankle, that it is feared must be amputated. Miss McCarry is only 17 years of age.

A TERRIBLE SCANDAL.

A Clergyman Charged with an Atrociou London, Feb. 17.—A terrible scandal is reported from Thedford, affecting the charreported from Thedford, affecting the character of a prominent clergyman, who absconded late last fall. This clergyman is said to have violated a girl of tender years in a ravine north of the village. He was detected by a young man, a resident of the village, whose word has always been looked upon as reliable. The minister begged of him to keep the matter a secret and promised him money. the matter a secret and promised him money if he would do so. He replied that he would, but that the minister must leave the place at once. This the minister agreed to, and removed to Arkona. The young man kept the secret as long as he could, but finally it leaked out, and a friend of the minister having warned him, the rev. gentleman deemed it prudent to leave for Chicago. Chicago. Meantime, the scandal has spread all over the place, and is now the all-absorbing topic. The young man still sticks to his story, refuses to reveal the name of the girl. minister in question was a talented man, and had a large congregation. The affair has caused the members great annoyance, and it is hoped that the facts may not be as stated.

MAN OR MONKEY?

dejected, and was apparently brooding over something of a disagreeable It has since turned out that he had some slight misunderstanding with his father about money matters, yet there was nothing violent in their relations, only the young man fell into a fit of melancholy. A week ago last Friday his wife said she would go across to BUFFALO, N.Y., Feb. 19.-While Dr. Wetmore was sitting in his office last Thursday, a woman bearing a babe in her arms entered and desired to consult him about its deformity. The doctor took the infant from his father's, a few rods away, for some yeast. He told her then to bring his father back with her. After the woman left the house Frank sat down at the table and wrote the following her arms, and was astonished to find himself looking into a monkey's face. A critical examination was made. The child was a female, in a pass-book, which he had been using as a diary:—"I now take my pen in hand to let you know I have killed myself, and I leave you all that is in the house." a little over eleven months old; its body and limbs were those of a human being, the skull was in a normal condition, but beginning just you all that is in the house." above the eyes and extending over the head was skin of a light brown hue supporting a signature to the document, and after the word you" there was a blank, which it is supposed growth of coarse reddish-brown hair. The eye-brows were of a drab colour, long and the misguided young man intended to fill up with his wife's name, but what with nervous overhanging, normal bright blue eyes, then ness or emotion he failed to accom-plish it. In another part of the pass-book he refers to the unpleasant relations between himself and his father, who he descended into a monkey's nose, the shape being perfect and showing perfectly ape-like nostrils. The upper-lip was hairlipped and in exact conformity with the monseemed to think had been harsh with him. key nose, on each cheek was a growth of red-After writing he rose up and took his razor brown hair, that on the left side of the face from the top of the bureau, and deliberately cut a fearful gash across his throat. He evibeing the longer and ending in a curl. The mother, who is about 32 years of age, dently did not succeed in cutting either the windpipe or the jugular vein at the first stroke, and gashed himself again and again, till he had cut his head nearly half off. Just as strong and healthy, said she was an immigrant from Ireland, and came to this country a few months ago. Three months prior to the birth of her child, while sitting alone in her house one evening, she went to the door he fell down in a pool of his own blood, hi in response to a rap, and was severely fright-ened by confronting some boys who had on false faces. As to the form of the masks she father and wife entered and gazed on the horrible scene, from which the shricking wife fled holding her apron over her eyes. It is could not say, but was of the impression that they, were those of apes. Shortly after she received another scare on discovering that her kitchen was on fire, and the impressions were uppermost in her thoughts until her confinement. She thought Dr. Wetmore might perment. now rumoured among the neighbour there is some mystery about the affair. deceased kept, it appears, another pass-book in which he usually kept his accounts. This book is reported missing. The financial diffi-culty between Frank and his father is said to ent. She thought Dr. Wetmore might per have amounted to an item of only \$40. There are many in the neighbourhood who are of form some plastic operation and remove the abnormal developments, but he sadly told her the opinion there should have been an inques that should he attempt such an operation The deceased was a tall, slender youth would leave the face more deformed than of fully 6 feet 2 inches in height, was very temperate in his habits, and bore a good He advised her, when the child grew lder, to shave the face. The doctor concharacter. He was buried in a family plot in Biddulph a week ago yesterday. being dean of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he sent her to the institution, where her offspring was scrutinized

and students. LYNCH LAW IN TENNESSEE.

Five Murderers Taken from the Dock by a Mob and Hanged. NASHVILLE, Feb. 19.—Just as the judge had given his charge to the jury at Spring-field in the case of the Laprade murderers, and the sheriff was about to conduct the pris oners to gaol, an armed mob rushed into the court-room, seized the five negro prisoners, and hurriedly rushed them out on the verandah of the court-house. The officers attempted to rescue the prisoners, and over one hundred shots were fired without effect. The mob succeeded in hanging the prisoners to the

railing of the verandah. It is reported that Duffy and Murphy, the Laprade murderers who turned State's evidence, were found hanging to a tree near Guthrie, Ky., this morning.

A Springfield special says:—At the lynch-

ing last night Jim Elder asked for time to pray. One of the mob asked, "Did you give Laprade time to pray?" Elder responded, "No, I didn't," whereupon he was noosed and swung instantly. The men were hanged from the verandah of the court-honse, and were not cut down until eight this morning. The mob last night would not permit a match to be lighted, and after securing the prisoners extinguished all the court-house lights. coroner's jury returned a verdict of "

from the hands of persons unknown."
SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., Feb. 19.—The crime for which the five negroes who were lynched were arrested was the murder of an old farmer last September by negroes, who entered his house by night, and tried by hor-rible tortures to extort a statement as to the whereabouts of the money he was supposed o have. The murder caused intense excite ment. Jim Higgins, an old negro, was suspected, and his feet burned till he confessed. Higgins had to have one foot amoutated, and lied in gaol four nights after the extorting of the confession. Two of the murderers, Bel and Jamieson, were taken from Springfield gaol and lynched. On the same night, a white rderer named Ramsey was shot dead in his The excited feeling was maintained until it culminated in the lynching of Higgins accomplices last night.

A Good Thing.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds, and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Beware of medicines of similar names, lately introduced. Boschee's German Syrup was in-troduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cents. Sample bottle, 10 cents. Every druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,-000 bottles sole failure known. bottles sold last year without a single

throat, hoarseness, pains in the chest, congestion of the lungs, one application of the Familine Balsam will give instant relief, and a quicker cure than any known remedy. Try THE BIGAMIST BAGGED.

E. J. Taylor Arrested in St. Thomas

subsequently that the couple have been stopping at a private boarding-house here since Friday. The unfortunate girl appears to be totally innocent, and states that she was married to T. H. Bingham at Brantford, on January 23rd, after a few days' acquaintance, and his telling her that he had buried a wife and two children in Vermont. Subsequently has teld be his and a second for the state of the second for the second forms.

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that he has a wife and two children now

THE McGILLIVRAY SUICIDE.

A Farmer Cuts his Throat from Ear to Ear in a Fit of Despondency.

London, Feb. 21 .- The following par-

ticulars have been received concerning the late suicide in McGillivray. Frank

Neil, a thriving farmer living on the 19th concession of McGillivray, about five months ago married a daughter of Mr. Moses

months ago married a daughter of Mr. Moses Mawson. They lived on the same farm as Mr. Neil, sr., but in a separate house. The young couple got on very well and apparently lived happily together, going to church regularly every Sunday. They were both members in good standing of the Methodist church at Salem, 19th concession. A short time ago it was notified by come of the same of the same

time ago it was noticed by some of the neigh

bours that young Neil looked depressed and

There was no

living in Toronto.

The latest development in the bigamy case of which mention was made in THE MAIL a short time ago is the arrest of the bad maa E. J. Taylor. As will be remembered, he left his wife doing a good business in the confectionery line on Adelaide street, and went to (Continued from Third Page.) Brantford as a chromo agent, or, as the local The motion was carried. paper euphoniously put it, a vendor of cheap Yankee trash. There he married a confiding young lady, and skipped out leaving a num-ber of bills unpaid. The rest of the story ber of bills unpaid. The rest of the story comes from a special correspondent at St. Thomas, telegraphed last night as follows:—On Saturday Chief of Police Fewings received a telegram from Toronto asking him to look out for one Taylor, clias Bingham, who is wanted on a charge of bigamy. The chief was unable to find the party until this morning, when he received a photo of the too much married man, and subsequently came upon the deceiver promenading along Hiawatha street in company with his second wife, and promptly arrested him, ascertaining subsequently that the couple have been stopping at a private boarding-house here since The motion was carried.

Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) moved turn showing the amount of inland that in the county he represented which commanded a very high price Act no sale for this tobacco eing done Ontario farmers, who cultivation of the plant in Ontari Quebec farmers manufactured leaf, Ontario farmers did not do so. duty of 14c. per pound would be lev

Sir LEONARD TILLEY replied as far as the Dominion was concer had found the inhabitants of Ontari by the inhabitants of Ontario. We ence to the proposition to allow he they imported foreign leaf, the or illegal proceedings in the mat Government could not legislate for provisions of the law.

Mr. Blake's Bill. The following is Mr. Blake's bill the independence of Parliament:—
"1. If any member of the House mons acts for profit, fee, or rewar the Government of Canada, or ar ment thereof, as agent, attorney, advocate, representative, or othe behalt of any person in respect of demand, or application preferred Government or any department person, or of any claim or demand the Government or any depart such person, or of any matter depen difference between the Governm department and such person, the semember shall thereby be vacate olection thenceforth be null and voi '2. If any person whose seat in of Commons has been vacated, Act, shall nevertheless continue to therein, he shall thereby forieit the \$200 for each day in which he so sit

3. This Act shall extend to an tion begun or concluded during a Parliament."

Second Day's Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ontario West. ST. MARYS, Feb. 16.—The second day's session of the Grand Lodge commenced at nine o'clock this morning. After the usual opening ceremonies, the lodge took up the consideration of reports of committees, the first in order being that dealing with in

At helf-past ten the Grand Lodge proceed ed in a body, headed by the St. Marys town band, to St. James' Episcopal church, where services were held, the Grand Chaplain offiiating, assisted by the rector, Rev. J. T Wright, and the choir.

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ORANGEMEN IN SESSION.

The Grand Lodge met at two o'clock p.m. and resumed the consideration of the report of committee with reference to internal reforms, which occupied the greater portion of the afternoon. Finally memorials were adopt-ed for presentation to the Grand Lodge of British America, praying for certain changes in degree work.

At the evening session several reports of

standing committees were disposed of. A special committee was appointed to prepare and submit to the various district and odges in Ontario West for consideration a benefit endowment scheme for the member f the order. A resolution was unanimously passed ex-

tending the sympathy of the Orangemen of Ontario West to the brethren of Ireland on the present disturbed state of that country, and commending them for their noble stand on the side of law and order. The election of officers was next proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—Major James Bennett, Toronto, R.W.G.M.; Captain H. A. L. White, St. Marys, D.G.M.; Major John Hoey, Rosemont, A.D.G.M.; Rev. Hugh Cooper, Rondeau, grand chaplain; N. C. Wallace, M.P., Woodbridge, grand treasurer;

James Norris, Toronto, grand secretary; Dr. Burgess, Listowel, deputy grand secretary; William Douglass, Eglinton, grand lecturer; W. H. Murray, Goderich, deputy grand lec-turer; Arthur Robb, Stratford, grand director f ceremonies.

It was decided to hold the next annual

meeting at Strathroy.

vear. - Truth, Feb. 2.

English Landlords in the Cabinet. Will no one who is alarmed at the prospect of Mr. Gladstone's coming legislation on the subject of land remember that the Premier is himself a landlord, and take comfort? Mr. Gladstone owns nearly 7,000 acres in Flint and Lancashire. In fact, the landed interest is pretty well represented in the Cabinet. The Duke of Argyll owns 175,000 acres, rental over £50,000; Lord Hartington's father 200,000 acres, and £180,000 a year; Lord Spencer 27,000 acres, and £46,000 a year; Lord Kimberley 11,000 acres, and £25,000 a year; Lord Northbrook 10,000 acres, and £12,000; Mr. Dodson 3,000 acres, and £3,500, Lord Huntly, who has just en rolled himself in the ranks of the Ad tration, is lord of 90,000 acres, and £27,000 a

A cough, cold, or sore throat should stopped. Neglect frequently results in an in-curable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in asthma, bronchitis, coughs, catarrh, and the throat troubles which singers and public speakers are subject to. Sold at 25 cents a box everywhere.

DOMINION PARLIAM

a license, and must ask that the pa ABATEMENT OF INTEREST

Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) moved correspondence respecting the abateme terest made to purchasers of lands on dian reserves, township of Anderdon, o Essex. He explained that these land ceptionally high prices, owing to being conducted in such a manner a have vitiated the sale had it been by a private individual for his own I HOME-GROWN TOBACCO.

on Canadian grown tobacco for the ing the 31st December, 1880. He being the most southerly point in on, in former years was produce real, but owing to the working of th Essex licensed bonded warehouse own from Mr. Porcheron, of Montreal; from Mr. Foreneron, of Shellston, injurious manner in which the pre-worked, and complained that an injus the growth of tobacco very profitab past. The Quebec farmers were only four cents a pound, while manu who brought in foreign tobacc compelled to pay twenty cents tobacco, and this difference was fata was important to have the interest

had listened to the hon, gentleman's with a great deal of attention, but theless failed to ascertain any pro-the Act which affected one provin than another. Its provisions were ready, if not more so, to take hold of turing enterprises as the peoplin any part of the Domini he could not see why the of Quebec should have an a which was not enjoyed or tobacco , to be used in manufactor would be that from the moment the home-grown tobacco to enter these they lost all the control they had a and which enabled them to prevent did not think proper to take advant The motion was carried.

The House adjourned at 10.10 p.m

any court of competent jurisd

OUR CANAL SYSTE

An Expression of Opinion from t Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 21.-In t that the new Welland canal when will be, not only a rival, but a very one, to the Erie canal route, stre abolish the tolls on all freight. The cial Advertiser of this city, a less stalwart Republican organ po influence with the present Admir heads the movement in this section, all the journals, both Democratic a lican, throughout the State have asking for free canals. The follow to-day's Advertiser may be cited specimen of the arguments brought for "While the people of this State gling through their representative Legislature over a few thousan more or less that may be from commerce in the way tolls our neighbours on the expending millions of dollars in the ment of their water-ways, and are all taxes upon commerce in transi people of the West are in warm with the Canadians in their efforts the carrying trade, and will do wh to build up the northern route. for them to do so. The more average rates of freight. We taug dear experience that they would reason to expect consid State had a monopoly of the long as we did enjoy that manded 61 cents a bushel toll the Western grain reached our transferring the trade from to the Canadian route, ledo, Milwaukee, and Clevels become great ports of entry. They with reason, that the same bott

grain received at Buffalo ! ale season, which the Advertice million dollars, it concludes :- "plain part of wisdom for New Yor make the canals free and to concontemplated improvements at t possible day."

A WARNING TO EMIGRA

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Agriculture Under Difficulties—A Bitter Experience in Nebra BUFFALO, Feb. 19.—A man name with his family arrived in Buffalo on their way east to Little Fall braska. He told a pitiful story ships in that country, where he h ing to provide a home. Last soaso were almost destroyed by bugs and pers, and the cold of the present killed his cattle, horses, and sheep. east on the Erie and when he arriv ester he had to appeal for aid

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Neil, a thriving farmer living on the 19th concession of McGillivray, about five months ago married a daughter of Mr. Moses

Mr. Neil, sr., but in a separate house. The

ing couple got on very well and apparently

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urs that young Neil looked depressed and

ejected, and was apparently brooding over

something of a disagreeable nature. It has since turned out that he had

about money matters, yet there was nothing

me slight misunderstanding with his father

iolent in their relations, only the young man ell into a fit of melancholy. A week ago last

iday his wife said she would go across to

s father's, a few rods away, for some yeast.

He told her then to bring his father back with her. After the woman left the house Frank

t down at the table and wrote the following

-"I now take my pen in hand to let

n a pass-book, which he had been using as a

ou know I have killed myself, and I leave

gnature to the document, and after the word

ou" there was a blank, which it is supposed

the misguided young man intended to fill up with his wife's name, but what with nervous-

dess or emotion he failed to accom-plish it. In another part of the pass-

ook he refers to the unpleasant relations

emed to think had been harsh with him.

fter writing he rose up and took his razor

rom the top of the bureau, and deliberately

cut a fearful gash across his throat. He evi-

ently did not succeed in cutting either the

rindpipe or the jugular vein at the first

ill he had cut his head nearly half off. Just as

stroke, and gashed himself again and again,

he fell down in a pool of his own blood, his

father and wife entered and gazed on the

horrible scene, from which the shricking wife

now rumoured among the neighbours that

eceased kept, it appears, another pass-book

book is reported missing. The financial diffi-culty between Frank and his father is said to

have amounted to an item of only \$40. There

are many in the neighbourhood who are of the opinion there should have been an inquest

of fully 6 feet 2 inches in height, was very

mperate in his habits, and bore a good

character. He was buried in a family plot in

ORANGEMEN IN SESSION.

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Bennett, Toronto, R.W.G.M.: Captain H. A. L. White, St. Marys, D.G.M.; Major John Hoey, Rosemont, A.D.G.M.; Rev. Hugh Cooper, Rondeau, grand chaplain; N. C. Wallace, M.P., Woodbridge, grand treasurer;

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English Landlords in the Cabinet.

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Will no one who is alarmed at the prospect

subject of land remember that the Premier is

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The rest of the story

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of bills unpaid.

ABATEMENT OF INTEREST. Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) moved for the correspondence respecting the abatement of in-terest made to purchasers of lands on the In-dian reserves, township of Anderdon, county of Essex. He explained that these lands were sold at public sale in 1875, and brought exceptionally high prices, owing to the sale being conducted in such a manner as would have vitiated the sale had it been managed by a private individual for his own property. The motion was carried. HOME-GROWN TOBACCO.

Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) moved for a return showing the amount of inland revenue on Canadian grown tobacco for the year end-ing the 31st December, 1880. He explained that in the county he represented, owing to its being almost surrounded by water and being the most southerly point in the Doon, in former years was produced tobacco which commanded a very high price in Montreal, but owing to the working of the present Act no sale for this tobacco could be obtained. He read letters from the agents of Essex licensed bonded warehouse owners, and from Mr. Percheron, of Montreal, as to the injurious manner in which the present law worked, and complained that an injustice was being done Ontario farmers, who had fo the growth of tobacco very profitable in the past. The Quebec farmers were only charged four cents a pound, while manufacturers who brought in foreign tobacco were compelled to pay twenty cents on all tobacco, and this difference was fatal to the cultivation of the plant in Ontario, as the Quebec farmers manufactured leaf, while the Ontario farmers did not do so. He hoped the duty of 14c. per pound would be levied, as it was important to have the interest thus fos-

Sir LEONARD TILLEY replied that he had listened to the hon, gentleman's remarks with a great deal of attention, but he nevertheless failed to ascertain any provision in the Act which affected one province more than another. Its provisions were universal as far as the Dominion was concerned. He had found the inhabitants of Ontario were as ready, if not more so, to take hold of manufacturing enterprises as the people were in any part of the Dominion, and he could not see why the Province not see why the Province Quebec should have an advantage which was not enjoyed or possessed by the inhabitants of Ontario. With refer ence to the proposition to allow home-grown tobacco to be used in manufactories where they imported foreign leaf, the difficulty would be that from the moment they allowed home-grown tobacco to enter these factorie they lost all the control they had at present, and which enabled them to prevent smuggling or illegal proceedings in the matter. Government could not legislate for those who did not think proper to take advantage of the provisions of the law.

The motion was carried.

The House adjourned at 10.10 p.m.

Mr. Blake's Bill.

The following is Mr. Blake's bill to secure the independence of Parliament:—
"1. If any member of the House of Com mons acts for profit, fee, or reward, before the Government of Canada, or any department thereof, as agent, attorney, solicitor, advocate, representative, or otherwise, on behalf of any person in respect of any claim, demand, or application preferred to the Government or any department by such person, or of any claim or demand made by Government or any department of such person; or of any matter depending or in difference between the Government or any department and such person, the seat of such member shall thereby be vacated, and his

election thenceforth be null and void. of Commons has been vacated, and whose election has become null and void under this Act, shall nevertheless continue to sit or vote forfeit the sum of \$200 for each day in which he so sits or votes, and such sum shall be recoverable from him by any person who will sue for the same by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any court of competent jurisdiction

3. This Act shall extend to any transa tion begun or concluded during a recess of

OUR CANAL SYSTEM.

An Expression of Opinion from the Other Side. BUFFALO, N.Y., Feb. 21.—In the belief that the new Welland canal when completed will be, not only a rival, but a very successful one, to the Erie canal route, strenuous efforts are being made to have the State Legislature abolish the tolls on all freight. The Commercial Advertiser of this city, a leading and stalwart Republican organ possessing great influence with the present Administrat heads the movement in this section, and nearly all the journals, both Democratic and Repul lican, throughout the State have joined in asking for free canals. The following from to-day's Advertiser may be cited as a fair specimen of the arguments brought forward:

"While the people of this State are haggling through their representatives in the
Legislature over a few thousand dollars

more or less that may be extorted from commerce in the way of canal tolls our neighbours on the north are expending millions of dollars in the improvement of their water-ways, and are removing all taxes upon commerce in transit through them. Moreover, a large majority of the people of the West are in warm sympathy with the Canadians in their efforts to control the carrying trade, and will do what they can to build up the northern route. It is policy for them to do so. The more competition there is for their trade the lower will be the average rates of freight. We taught them by dear experience that they would have litt reason to expect consideration if New York State had a monopoly of the business. So long as we did enjoy that bonanza we de State had a wanted 6½ cents a bushel toll the moment Western grain reached our canals. By transferring the trade from New York to the Canadian route, Chicago, To-ledo, Milwaukee, and Cleveland hope to become great ports of entry. They expect, and with reason, that the same bottoms that take Western grain to Europe will bring foreign e to the port of departure. sequently they expect to secure through the agency of the Canadian route a fair propor-tion of the business that has made New York city the metropolis of this continent. This being the case they will do all in their power to build up the Canadian route." Afterquot ing the benefit derived from the amount of grain received at Buffalo alone during last season, which the Advertiser places at five million dollars, it concludes:—"It is the

A WARNING TO EMIGRANTS.

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Agriculture Under Difficulties—A Settler's Bitter Experience in Nebraska. BUFFALO, Feb. 19 .- A man named Gilbert with his family arrived in Buffalo yesterday on their way east to Little Falls from Ne-braska. He told a pitiful story of his hardships in that country, where he had been try-ing to provide a home. Last season his crops were almost destroyed by bugs and grasshop-pers, and the cold of the present winter has killed his cattle, horses, and sheep. He went east on the Erie, and when he arrived in Roch-ester he had to appeal for aid to the city officials.

Familine for Pimples, Itching, Dry, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Old Sores, Scald Head and Outward Humours of any kind. It heals where other ointments and salves fail.

outs much that have been all grown

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

FOURTH PARLIAMENT -- SECOND SESSION

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

The House again went into Cor

the increased work it was doing.

Mr. CROOKS said the Govern

Asylum for the Insane,

Asylum for the Insane, Kingston...

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.

Government House... Parliament Buildings... Algoma District.... Thunder Bay District... Muskoka District... Parry Sound District... Nipissing District New Territory...

Mr. MERRICK, with regard to the vote

for the Parliament buildings, made enquiry as to the policy of the Government anent

public gatherings making use of the build-

ings. Last summer the Oddfellows had been granted the use of the Legislative

chamber, and if the Government intended in

future to offer the chamber to such gather-

ings, it might as well announce its policy. At all events no distinction should be made

in the matter, and Orangemen, Masons, or other brotherhoods should have similar

privileges.
Mr. FRASER said the Government had

long ago determined on its policy in such matters. The Oddfellows had represented at

the time that no other building in the city could accommodate them, and in view of this

and of the fact that the gathering was a re-

presentative one, the Government acceded to

the request of the order. But at the time at

which the request had been granted, the Gov-

ernment had made up its mind that in future

COLONIZATION ROADS.

With regard to the appropriation of \$96,500 or colonization roads, divided as follows:—

for colonization roads, divided as follows:-North division, \$15,300; west, \$27,500; east,

\$29,200; general, \$24,500, Mr. PARDEE said that the expenditure last year had been \$7,000 over the esti-

mate. This was owing largely to the unusual distress prevalent in Muskoka and the adjoining districts, due to the failure of crops.

Appeals were made to the Government for

assistance, and in lieu of furnishing food o

no such applications would be entertained.

cluded in the supplementary estimates. The clause passed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

5,750 00

3,000 00

19,900 00 105,341 00

\$125,241 00 \$159,775 76

Under this head the following votes

On the item of \$41,200 for immigration

Mr. MEREDITH said the London School

THIRD READINGS. The following bills were read the third time and passed

To amend the several Acts relating to the foronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.

-Mr. Bell.

To organize the municipality of Neebing.-

Relating to the incorporation of the village of Brockton.—Mr. Patterson.
Respecting the Toronto and Nipissing East-To close part of a certain road allowance between the township of Kingston and the village of Portsmouth.—Mr. Fraser.

Respecting the Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Ottorio

Insurance Company of Ontario.-Mr. transfer the securities of the Anglo-Canadian Mortgage Company to the Omnium Securities Company (limited).—Mr., Gibson

Hamilton). To authorize the Trustees of the Union church, at Port Colborne, to sell certain lands.—Mr. Near. To authorize the trustees of St. Andrew's church, at Williamstown, to sell certain lands.—Mr. Macmaster. REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS PART-

NERSHIPS. Mr. MOWAT moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting the registration of co-partnership and business firms. He explained that the object was simply to supply an omission in the Act so as to require all persons whose names appeared as a business firm to register.

The bill passed the second reading. THE LAW IN COUNTY DUFFERIN. Mr. HAKDY moved the second reading of the bill to make provision for the administra-tion of justice in the county of Dufferin. The bill was read the second time. ILLEGAL LIQUOR SALES.

Mr. HARDY moved the second reading of the bill to give increased efficiency to the laws against the sale of intoxicating He explained that the bill perfected the present laws and somewhat enlarged their opera-tion. The present laws had been introduced as an experiment, and time had proved that they had worked successfully. The present Act had decreased the number of illieit dealers in liquor, and had converted into friends the licensed victuallers. The present amendents had been in part suggested by the hotel-keepers, and had gained the approval of the temperance advocates. The country had, he thought, received the Crooks law with favour. Even the cry raised that the Government had assumed too much power in regard to the licenses had not been endorsed by the municipalities, and in fact the councils now congratulated themselves upon the removal from them of a power which was a source of perplexity, and had relieved them from undue influence. He had sent a circular of enquiry to the anspectors, and had received the reply that the licenses had been given to a bester class of people since the reteiner of a better class of people since the passing of the Crooks Act. The most promi of the bill was the proposal to give licenses at half rates for the sale of native wines and beer. He proposed to ascertain from samples the amount of alcohol that could fairly be allowed to the native wines for their preservation. Any holder of these licenses selling spirits would be subject to forfeiture of the icense. There would be no increase in the number of licenses, but the boards of commissioners would be allowed to change a tavern license into a wine license. The inspector in Toronto estimated that not more

three months in gaol, without the option of a

fine, each sentence to run concurrently. He

power to the municipal councils in pl

where the Canada Temperance Act had

nen. 252 were granted and 67 refused.

cent. of the applications, while Conservative

got 87 per cent. of the applications, and non-political applicants 79 per cent. of the applica-tions. In other words, of the whole number

of the licensed holders, 28 per cent. were Re-

ten per cent. of neither party. These figures

eemed to disprove the charge of intimidation.
Mr. MERRICK said that the introduction

the bill seemed to have been actuated by a

esire to conciliate both the licensed victua

ounded were correct, and he thought the

representations of the license inspectors vere high coloured, and they were necessarily

nterested in making the law appear a suc

worked satisfactorily in every section of the province, he denied it. In his own and ad-joining districts it had not operated satisfac-

torily, and in many places the inspector did not visit the hotels more than once a year.

He thought the public at large complained of the heavy sums contributed by the municipali-

ties for the support of the license inspectors

and commissioners, which amounted in all to \$60,000, which under the old law would have

become a part of the municipal funds. In

very city and town there was a good num-

ber of strong temperance people who when the councils had power to deal with these licenses

Then he knew of cases in which the successful applicants for licenses were less worthy of the license than others re-

fused, the commissioners in these cases having been subjected to influence from the

Government supporters in the House. His hon, friend had not referred to a clause in his

bill which proposed to limit the amount of spirits a druggist could sell to four ounces.

Now drag stores sold, made up in prescriptions for norses and cattle, large quantities of liquor, and this clause would interfere with their business. He suggested that the Gov-

ernment, while retaining all the restrictions of the Act. should abolish the inspectors and re-

turn to the municipalities their original power. In conclusion, he said he thought a

report from the different municipalities would be more reliable than one from the inspectors,

and would show that the country was host

to the system of Government inspect The bill was read the second time.

kept a strict watch both upon their repre sentatives in the Council and the inspectors, and the system was attended with less expense.

cess. As to the assertion that the law

voted for by the people to appoint their own officers to assist in the carrying out of this

had provided that the sellers of

charitable help the Government considered i spector in 10 onto estimated that not more than fifty unlicensed persons were selling liquor. The estimate of the Licensed Vic-tuallers was one thousand, but that meant that one male in every fifteen was engaged in best to start works and employ those really in need from circumstances beyond their own control. With reference to another aspect of the same matter, Mr. PARDEE said that the Government had also advanced seed-grain to the farmers of the district, as without this help a second season of distress would have been entailed. For this seed-grain, or its value, would be a retrograde step. He had provided a protection for the licensed victuallers by the Government had taken a lien upon the land of the settlers, and the money would enacting that any person convicted twice selling liquor on Saturday night should be deprived of their license for the next year. have to be repaid eventually with six per cent. interest, as in default patents for holdings would be refused to the settlers. There had been no haphazard work about this distribution of seed-grain, as confidential The penalties had not been made too severe, for fear that they would defeat their own ends. He had, however, increased the penalagents had been sent by the Government into ties somewhat in cases of ordinary fines, and for second offences had made the fine not less than forty dollars, and for the third offence

every township.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16. LONDON EAST WATER WORKS. The bill to authorise the village of Lordon East to construct and maintain water works and incorporate said village as a town was amended in committee, and read a third time.

be convicted or the occupant, but not both at the same time. He had appended to the bill a reduced scale for license fees, as it was said that they had been too high. He also gave PRINTING OF THE REPORTS. Mr. CREIGHTON moved, that in the public interest to have the public accounts Temperance Act. Some time ago a portion nd departmental reports printed as soon as of the press asserted that the boards of license possible after the expiration of the years to which they respectively relate, and to have inspectors were used as political weapons, and he had therefore enquired of the inspectors of what politics the present holders of licenses were. The the same circulated immediately upon being printed, whether the House shall be in ses-sion at such time or not. He said that the result of the enquiry showed that of 1,266 applications from Reformers for licenses this year, 1,102 were granted, and 164 were House would recognize in this resolution an old friend. He had moved it session after session, and it had been voted down by refused; of 2,978 Conservative applications, 2,704 were granted and 274 refused; and of 319 the Government just as persistently.
The arguments used by the Government against circulating these reports while the House was not in session applications from non-politicians, chiefly wolicenses granted to Reformers were 87 per was that it would be unconstitutional to re-cognize members while not in session as a Parliamentary body. The Minister of Public Works had gone further than this, and said the mover of the resolution wished to blow a nole in the constitution. The Government rmers, 65 per cent. Conservatives, and over had evidently abandoned their arguments, or last August they circulated the report of the Insurance Inspector, and printed on it although the House was not in session, and the report had never been submitted to it. lers and the temperance people. The figures as to the political complexion of the license holders were valuable only if the information upon which they were The Government, therefore, could not consistently now oppose his resolution, the necessity for which was apparent from the fact that the education report was two years

Mr. FRASER said he did not see why the ion, gentleman should make his motion the and for a surly and ill-tempered attack on the Government. The Government had not violated its formerly expressed principles, because the report of the Insurance Inspector was not one made to the Lieutenant-Government. nor, but to the Treasurer. The education report, on the other hand, was one which had be made to the Lieutenant-Governor, and could only come down to the House by order. As to the words "printed by order of the Legislature," they occurred because the printer used the usual wrapper for official repo The education report was not two years old, but one year old, as it was up to the 31st Dec., 1879, and was presented as soon as the House met.

Mr. MEREDITH deprecated the unseemly attacks made by the Minister of Public Works upon members of the Opposition. His remarks in reference to the mover wer uite unwarranted and unjustifiable. (Applause.) He did not blame the Minister of Education for the delay in circulating his report, but there was no reason why it should not be distributed as soon as ready. It was too late in the day to talk about the constitu-tion being violated by the adoption of a very

Mr. SINCLAIR moved in amendment a resolution to the effect that no change in the pre-sent custom was expedient so long as the re-ports, saving that of the Minister of Educa-tion, were, as at present, brought down in the session following the year to which the reports referred.

Mr. LAUDER pointed out that the amend

nent stated what was untrue, as the Registrar-General's report was delayed just the same as the education seport.

The amendment was carried on the following division :-

Mr. HARDY said the arrangement under which the province paid \$15,000 to the Dominion Government, to meet proportion of sharges for forwarding immigrants from Quebec to Ontario, would be discontinued after The item passed. On the item of \$106,750 for agriculture,

THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

of Art and Design was justly entitled to an increase in the grant of \$500, on account of Mr. GRAHAM moved that in the opini of this House, after the expiration of the cur-rent year, it will not be in the interest of the rent year, it will not be in the interest of the public to continue the annual grant of ten thousand dollars to the Agricultural Association of Ontario. He said his motion was not a political one. It was said in the country that the association was in the interests of a ring, and that those outside the ring stood little chance of winning a prize for their stock at the provincial exhibitions. He failed to see what reason there was for popular enquire into the character of the school, and any additional vote justified would be infailed to see what reason there was for paying \$11,000 a year for the provincial exhibition when such good shows were held at Toronto, Hamilton, and London by local people. In 1879 the expenditure of the association was \$16,777, and surely it did not pay if it cost \$17,000 to disburse \$12,000 in prizes. The Toronto Industrial Exhibition, on the other hand, showed a net profit of \$4,700 for the nand, showed a net pront of \$4,700 for the same year, and got no Government aid. The Provincial Association, moreover, gave great dissatisfaction by their delay in registering stock after their fees had been received.

Mr. DRYDEN said the association was Mr. DRYDEN said the association was getting more unpopular every year. The reason for giving the original grant no longer existed, as owing to the increased railway facilities of the present day, any well conducted fair could be made self-supporting. The Toronto Industrial Exhibition had, in proof of this, given a successful fair, and uperior to any previous Provincial Fair. If the grant was continued the association a detailed report of their affairs, and receipts

nd expenditure. (Applause.)

Mr. ROSS concurred in the views of the previous speakers. There was no necessity or the Provincial Exhibition, as its work was There was no necessity lone by local associations, The Toronto fair had assumed proportions which would com-pletely overshadow in importance the Proow in importance the Provincial fair. The grant withdrawn could be

devoted to some more useful purpose.

Mr. LIVINGSTON admitted that there was a necessity for change in the present management of the association, but would be sorry to abolish the Agricultural Association. If they could not do better next year he would ote for the withdrawal of the grant.

Mr. WOOD said the Government would

have to give the statements made a careful consideration. He admitted that the associaon was not in such public favour as it was a few years ago. Our success in stock-raising was due in a great measure to the past operations of the association. He did not endorse the statement made as to the unfair distribution of prizes and the squandering of money. Still, if the association was not now doing good work for the country, its past history would not justify the Government continuing the grant. As to their financial condition, on the 1st of January, 1874, they had \$11,000 balance on hand, while now they were \$4,000 behind-hand. He would not discuss the question whether the association had carried their peripatetic system too far, but the facts showed that while in Toronto and London their receipts at the gate had been \$20,000, at Ottawa they were only \$9,000, and at Hamilton last year, \$10,000. The Government would, therefore, consider the matter,

and he asked the mover to withdraw the reso-Mr. FERRIS said the Toronto exhibition afforded more educational means than the provincial, and already took a higher standard, and its prizes were more valued. He thought the grant could be withdrawn and the money utilised in sending a report of the Agricultural Farm to every member of the township scaleting. Mr. GIBSON (Huron) thought that if the Provincial Exhibition were held once every four years, it would act as a revising exhibition, and prove of great value. To pass so

summary a resolution as was proposed, hower, would be unjust and improper. Mr. DEROCHE considered that the night be divided up so as to benefit to a greater degree the eastern part of the pro-vince. If it were true that the eastern part

of the province was not so well cultivated and stocked, it was an additional reason why the people there should have the benefit of occa-sional exhibitions to stimulate the farmers to better husbandry and the raising of improved breeds of stock.

Mr. GRAHAM agreed to withdraw the resolution on the understanding that the

Government took the matter up next session. PROPOSED NOMINATION FEES. Mr. MONK'S bill requiring the exaction of

a deposit of \$50 from all candidates for legislative seats before their nomination could be received was withdrawn. PUBLIC BILDS. Mr. Paton's bill to compel township councils on petition of one-third of the electors to divide the township into wards, and re-

quiring the written consent of all candidates for municipal honours before their nomination would be received, was read a second time. Mr. Robertson's (Halton) bill to amend the Assessment Act by extending the time for returning the assessment rolls, so that county assessors need not work till the snow had departed, was withdrawn.

The House then adjourned at 10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17. THIRD READINGS. The following bills were read a third time

and passed :—

To change the name of the village of Peters To change the name of the village of Petersville to West London.—Mr. Tooley.

To incorporate the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company.—Mr. Neelon.

To incorporate the Port Royal and Detroit River Railway Company.—Mr. Wigle.
To amend the charter of incorporation the Victoria Rolling Stock Company of Ontario,—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton.) To vest certain lands in the town of Woodstock in trustees, and to authorize a sale of

the same.—The Attorney-General.

To authorize the Law Society of Ontario to admit Francis Hew Eccles as a barrister-atlaw.—Mr. Bell.
Respecting St. Paul's church in the town of
Woodstock.—The Attorney-General. To confirm certain assessments of the city of Kingston,—Mr. Metcalfe. ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUORS.

The House went into committee on the bill to give increased efficiency to the laws against the illicit sale of intoxicating liquor— Mr. Sinclair in the chair, Mr. MEREDITH asked for explanations egarding changes in the first clause. Mr. HARDY said that it had been deemed

advisable to reduce the beer and wine li-censes for bars on boats in navigable rivers to the same price as those for hotels on shore, inasmuch as under existing circumstances the boats could not afford to pay for licenses, and therefore generally sold liquor without them.
Upon the fourth clause as follows:
The board of license commissioners shall withhold a license from any person who withhold a license from any person who

withhold a license from any person who shall while holding a shop license be, or whose servants or agents shall have been, twice convicted in any one year of an offence against the forty-third or fifty-first sections of the Liquor License Act."

Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) moved in amendant to the affect that he along should an

ment to the effect that the clause should ap-ment to the effect that the clause should ap-ply to the hotelkeepers as well as the shop-keepers. He pointed out in this connection that the Saturday night law was being broken in all directions, the licensed victuallers re-fusing to be placed at a disadvantage by the illicit sellers. He held that severe repressive measures were necessary, and could only be effective when taken in the direction in which he had moved..

Mr. MEREDITH said that a cast-iron law

regarding the withholding of licenses would militate unjustly in many cases against tavern-

discretionary power should be allowed to the commissioners in their case.

Mr. FRASER said that Mr. Gibson's proposition would be unfair to tavern-keepers, who might, in losing their licenses through the negligence of servants, be ruined, whereas shopkeepers had their proper means of subsistence to fall back on. BILLS INTRODUCED. Mr. Hardy—To amend the Act respecting

istence to fall back on.

Mr. YOUNG said that he considered the Mr. YOUNG said that he considered the hotel-keepers should be treated just as rigorously as the grocers, and he did not think that the House should support any Act which discriminated against the grocer and in favour of the hotel-keeper. He believed if the clause in question was adopted it would be a most unpopular one. THIRD READINGS. The following bills were read a third time

in question was adopted it would be a most unpopular one.

Mr. LONG said that both hotel-keepers and grocers were satisfied with the present law, and desired no change.

Mr. ROSS pointed out that as the law stood the municipal councils, which regulated licenses, were often under the control of interested parties. He considered the ground taken by Mr. Hardy, why the clause should not apply to hotel-keepers, was good. The speaker went even further, and was prepared to see shop licenses stopped altogether. Justice in the County of Dufferin .- Mr.

to see shop licenses stopped altogether.

Mr. GIBSON (Huron) remarked that an experienced commissioner of licenses had taken similar ground to the previous speaker, Mr. CREIGHTON said that although Mr. Gibson's (Hamilton) amendment might be too severe, yet he thought that its attempt to do away with an unfair distinction between the a commendable one. He would be in favour of modifying Mr. Gibson's amendment by adding a proviso that where the liquor was proved to have been sold with-

out the proprietor's knowledge, the commissioners should not be obliged to withhold the license the following year.

Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) finally withdrew his amendment, and substituted one less sweeping, but after considerable further dis-

Mr. YOUNG said that as the debate seem ed likely to go on for some length, the clause had better be allowed to stand at present, The matter was accordingly dropped for the

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

Mr. FRASER moved the second reading of would amend his motion so as to include other the bill for the greater safety of railway employes and the public. He explained that a large committee had been engaged during the greater portion of last session in investigating this matter, and the bill before the House included all their recommendations save one. The Government had been hampered by various considerations, such as the limited jurisdiction of the Provincial Government, the international and provincial railway systems, the connections with foreign com-panies, and other obstructive conditions. For these reasons the bill might not be as full and satisfactory as might otherwise have been the case. The object of the bill briefly was to enable persons injured in railway accidents, especially railway employés, to bring action against the companies or their representatives. Though the province might not be to compel the railroad companies to conform to the conditions of the Act, it might, at all events, do as much as it could to give to injured persons the right of action. The proposed Act was to be termed "The Railway Accidents' Act, 1881." The first clauses were devoted to defining precautions to be taken by railway companies. The fourth and fifth clauses were almost similar to those already in the Dominion Act, and the sixth clause was different, and a special one, embodying the suggestions of the committee of last session regarding these matters; the widening of the ning boards along the top of cars, the packing" of the spaces between the rails in frogs in the summer months, and between the frogs and the guide or "wing" rails. This packing, according to the second clause of the Act, was to consist of solid material, such as wood or metal. The Northern railway had adopted this plan of "pack-ing" with such success that they reported before the committee never having had an accident on the line arising from the spaces about frogs and between the frogs and wing rails. As regarded the running board on the tops of cars, clause six fixed the width at thirty inches, but this was not absolute, and might be modified as the House saw fit. The committee of lest rescipe hed as fit.

committee of last session had also recom-mended the placing of a hand-rail above these boards, but the Government, after careful consideration, had decided not to adopt that suggestion. It was thought best that the proposed reformation should be gradually effected, and a uniformity in the wid running boards be secured before The seventh clause of the bill dealt specially with the causes of action against companies as far as it was possible province to deal with them, and it referred specially to railway employés. At present a man entering the service of a railway company took "the perils of the service," as it was called. If he were injured he had no right of action so long as the railway company could show that he was a fairly competent man when he was emplo matter how serious his injury was he had no remedy. But the bill proposed to put the railway employé in the same position as any outsider, and in this respect the bill in its seventh and eighth clauses followed the measure which was so much discussed in the English Parliament last (not this) session. It gave the employe the right of action except where the accident was occasioned by some-thing not directly the fault of the company or its agent, such as the shifting of packing from between the from In conclusion the from between the frogs. In conclusion, the tenth clause limited the time of action to within six months after the accident, if not

within six months after the accident, it not fatal, or twelve months in case of death.

Mr. MEREDITH complimented the Government on taking up the matter as it had done, although possibly there was danger of some of the sections being found to be ultra

Mr. WHITE thought the bill might have gone further with advantage. The dangers of couplings had not been provided specially for, although the occasion of most of the accidents. He considered that some attempt should have been made to do away with the dangerous couplers which required a man to go between the cars. But the bill in respect of giving employes the right to sue for ages for injuries was going in the righ irection.

Mr. YOUNG said the bill would be a most

material benefit to railway employés.

Mr. MACMASTER said that although the last hon. gentleman had complimented the Government as largely as possible, he yet had occupied much time in pointing out its various imperfections. It was evident indeed that many important precautions regarding the safety of brakesmen coupling, and other matters, had not been incorporated in the measure. Yet the chief regret of the speaker was that it did not go far enough in protective life. protecting life. Beyond this he feared that when the Act came to be tested in the courts, as it would be some day, it would be found that its provisions were restricted entirely to provincial railways. The hon, gentle-man from London (Mr. Meredith) had suggested that Dominion legislation should be obtained in the matter, and while the speaker would not express any opinion regarding the propriety of the Provincial Legislature dealing with the matter, he was free to confess that he believed a measure of the kind, embracing all the railways, home and foreign, running through the province, would be a desirable and beneficial one. Therefore, at all events, the province was to be congratulated on taking the lead in the matter, and the hon, gentlemen opposite deserved to be

the hon, gentlemen opposite deserved to be complimented on their action, complimented on their action.

Dr. BOULTER approved of the bill as far as it went, although he thought it might have gone a little further in some directions, especially in the matter of putting a hand-rail above the running board.

Mr. FRASER said that the brakesmen

examined had been the strongest opponents of the proposed rail, inasmuch as when the running boards were of various widths, a man in stepping from one car to another would be apt to stumble against the rail beside the board, and thus be thrown off. When a uniform width of running board was secured the rail might be made compulsory, but not until

then.

The bill was read a second time

FRIDAY, Feb. 18. The following bills were read the first

Mr. Mowat—For the incorporation by let-ters patent and the regulation of limited slide companies; also for the release of dower of married women in certain cases; also to extend the powers of the U. C. Law Society.

and passed :pecting the Phœnix Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Ontario.—Mr. Hay.

To amend the Act respecting the Registration of Co-Partnerships and Business Firms.

The Attorney-General.

To make provision for the Administration

LAMBTON DRAINAGE WORKS.

Mr. MEREDITH moved for a return showng :-(1) The amounts expended for drainage

works in the townships of Moore, Sombra, and Sarnia, in the county of Lambton, (2) The dates when such expenditure was made. (3) The amounts which have been re-paid on account of such expenditure. (4) The amounts in arrear on account of such expenditure, and for what years such amounts are due. He thought that great precaution should be taken to prevent precaution should be taken to prevent a recurrence of the municipal indebtedness under the old municipal tax fund. He found the townships referred to were largely in debt on account of the drainage assessment fund, and there were many other townships in arrears since 1876. He found that the works in the townships mentioned had been finished in 1878, and not a shilling had yet been re-paid. It was to the principle of allow-

een re-paid. It was to the principle of allow ing this indebtedness to objected, because he did not deny that the investment in might be safe enough, The town of Cobourg was still indebted under the municipal loan fund scheme. These arrears ought not to be permitted at all, as they might be used as a means for influencing elections. He

Mr. FRASER said the indebtedness arose not from the issue of debentures, but from the law allowing the works to be proceeded with as a Government work, and the expense charged against the lands improved. result was that many of the landowners com plained that they had not been benefitted and in order to remove dissatisfaction the Government allowed the municipal Councils to borrow the money to construct the works, themselves. The delays in settlenent arose from disputes as to the manner of expenditure, and the Government o course take the townships who complained by the throat while a dispute was pending. The bill introduced this session to amend the Drainage Act would provide machinery for arriving at a speedy settlement in such cases

The motion passed. THRESHING MACHINE ACCIDENTS Mr. GRAHAM moved that in the opinion f this House it is desirable that there shall e some legislation calculated to lessen the number of accidents arising from the use of steam threshing machines by parties who have little or no knowledge in the

Mr. FRASER said that the hon. gentlema hould suggest the means to prevent these

Mr. GRAHAM thought that those who ran these machines should be required to have some knowledge of steam engines. Mr. MEREDITH said that some provision might be made to prevent danger from fire caused by these engines. He thought there were no more accidents from steam threshing machines than those run by horse-power.
Mr. WATERS failed to see what legislation the House could introduce. Any careful man could run these portable engines.

The motion was withdrawn. THE ASSESSMENT ACT. Mr. CREIGHTON moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Assessment Act, to provide that when a municipality is formed portions of two or more counties, &c.,

of the united municipality. PRIVATE BILLS. The following bills were advanced a stage: To incorporate the Weston and Duffin's

oreek railway.—Mr. Badgerow. Respecting the Credit Foncier Franco-Cana-dien.—Mr. Macmaster. To incorporate the Federal Fire Insurance company of Ontario.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton.) Respecting the debt of the County of Lennox and Addington, and to enable the said county to consolidate the same.—Mr. De-

To change the name of the Sarnia Gas Company, to confirm a by-law of the town of Sarnia, and to extend the powers of the said company, -Mr. McCraney.

THE JUDICATURE BILL. The House again went into committee on the Judicature bill of the Attorney-General.

Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) drew attention to the heavy fees allowed Registrars on small personal estates in the Surrogate Court.

Mr. MOWAT introduced an amendment providing that clerks of the Surrogate Court uld not draw up papers in connection with their office and charge a fee therefor, and that no county clerk should draw up and charge for chattel mortgages or other papers of the

Several other additions were made with the view of perfecting the measure. THE DRAINAGE ACT. The bill to amend the Drainage Act (Mr.

raser) was read the second time. THE SCHOOL LAW. Mr. Crooks' bill referring to the School aw was read the second time. The House adjourned at six o'clock.

The Value of Clear Type From the Huron Signal. "What do you think of the American ailies, Mr. Forbes?"

"There is almost too much in them?" said the British journalist. "Look at the Chicago Tribune, and see the lot there is in it?" and ne puffed vigorously at his cigar as if disgusted with the amount of interesting reading one had to skip in the endeavour to run through the monster dailies of the United States. "The New York Sun does not err on that

side," we remarked. "Dana's paper shows wonderful skill in condensing news, although I don't think much of its general tone. The New York Herald is a good paper, but you have to go through a lot of it, before you got what you want. If a few changes were get what you want. If a few changes were get what, you want. If a few changes were made in its appearance, and if it were not so virulent in its personal attacks, it would be a model paper. There is great ability displayed in the management of the Herald. Of the Canadian papers I prefer THE MAIL, on account of the clearness of its type. The small type on the last page of the Globe is difficult to read. THE MAIL type seems to be larger and clearer, and I prefer to read that paper and clearer, and I prefer to read that paper when travelling solely on that account. Newspapers should not be in small type, as they are read chiefly by persons travelling on the trains, and small print is most annoying.

Shrewdness and Ability. Hop Bitters, so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters whose virtues are so palpable to everyone's observation—Kraminer and Chronicle. ion. - Examiner and Chronick

THE COMING DRINK-KAOKA .-THE COMING DRINK—RAOKA.—Destined to entirely supersede tea and coffee. In addition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, constipation, 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.

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Medical.

DR. CLARK-

Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheum JUNE Jague, Rhouma-tism, Dropsy. Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.
This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva; which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline courses Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

revented,
t acts upon the Liver,
t acts upon the Kidneys,
t acts upon the Kidneys,
t Regalates the Bowels,
Purifies the Blood,
Quiets the Nervous System,
t Promotes Digestion,
t Promotes Digestion,
t Promotes Digestion,
t Promotes of the Old Blood and makes new,
carries of the Old Blood and makes new,
opens the pores of the skin and induces
althy Perspiration, It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrottla, Errsipolas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors. There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate habe, or by the area and foeblo, are only being required in attention by

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. YSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—UNEQUALLEL AS A LIVER REGULATOR AND BLOOD PURI-PIER. ARKONA, Lambton County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, and believe it to be the best Liver Corrector and Blood Purifier in use. W.A. HILBOM.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. Fermey, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada. Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valuabre. NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cur-ne of Dyspepsia. WILLIAM CROZIER,

West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada. Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia. It is a valuable medicine. W. M. PARIS. A Valuable Medicine.

DISPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

Nackawick, York Co. N.B.
Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for some time, and it has proved to be a
valuable medicine.
C. E. HEUSTIS. A Wonderful Cure.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—In the spring of 1871 was taken very sick, and had different doctors to attend me. Some thought it was Diabetes that ailed me, while others said it was disease of the kidneys, but none of them did me much good, and I kept failing until I was advised by friends to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, I obtained some, which helped me so that in a short time I was able to do my housework. I would have died had it not been for your valuable medicine.

CALISTA SHAVER

Best Medicine Ever Used. Nackawick, York County, N.B.
Dear Sir,—Your valuable INDIAN BLOO
SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used, and
heartily recommend it to all sufferes.
HENRY NASON,

Liver Complaint.

Port Jollie, Queen's Co., N.S.

Dear Sir.—I have used your excellent INBLAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and have
received great benefit therefrom. I can recommend it to all sufferers. R. J. M. DONALD. Recommends it to all who are Afflicted with

I recommend your BLOOD SYRUP to any one suffering with Torpid Liver or any disease arising from it. FRANCIS NORTON. Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint,
Desert Lake, Addington Co., Ontario, Can.
Dear Sir,—Your Great INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for
Liver Complaint and Indigestion. I recommend
to all similarly afflicted.

BEN, EBDY.

Diseases of the Lungs.

West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir.—I was afflicted with Lung Disease and Pain in my side, but after a short trial of your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP my health is now better than it has been for years.

J. W. CAMERON.

Female Complaints. WALSH, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—My wife had been ailing for some time, and, though she had doctors attending her, and took different remedies, I could find nothing torelieve ber until I sent for some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP which has restored her to health. I would not be without the medicine.

FRANCIS PHILLIPS

For Scrofula.

So. Stukeley, Shefford County, Quebec, Dear Sir, —I take pleasure in recommending to the public your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. For twelve months I was annoyed with a lameness in my leg, caused by Scrofula, and which the prescriptions of numerous doctors failed to cure. I then purchased some of your excellent remedy, which has not only cured my lameness, but also purified my whole system. JOHN BLUNT, Health Restorer. WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—I have known many persons to be restored to health by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP MRS. T. READ.

Gures Liver Complaint.

WESTPORT, Leeds Co., July 1, 1878.

Dear Sir,—I was a great sufferer from Liver Complaint, and having tried other medicine with little or no effect, I was induced to try some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I purchased from your Agent, Willian Dier, at Westchased from your Agent, Willian Dier, at West-port. I think your Syrup is the best medicine ever introduced into Canada. MICHAEL BENNETT.

All That it is Recommended to be.
BRAVER BROOK, Albert County, N.B.
Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP and believe it to be all it is recommended. It purifies the blood, regulates the
bowels, and promotes digestion.
THOS. TULLERTON.

A Remarkable Cure.

KELVIN, Brant Co., Ont.

Dear Sir.—In September, 1835, my wife had been under doctors' treatment two years, and they said she had heart disease. She was at that time so weak she could not stand, and I had to carry her daily from her bed to the stove, and back again as soon as the bed was made. She had used your INDIAN BIJOOD SYRUP but a short time, when she began to walk again, and has not kept her bed a day since. It also cured my daughter of chills and fever.

RUFUS MCCOMBS, Jr.,

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.
Centreville, Addington Co., Ont.
Dear Sir., This is to certify that your valuable
NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of
Disease of the Stomach and Liver. I am so conident of its virtues, that I feel justified in recommending it to all who are afflicted.
HENRY BROWN.

Indigestion and Soreness in the Lungs. Toronto, April 20th, 1880.

Dr. Clark Johnson: Toronto. April 20th, 1880.

Dear Sir.—I was suffering from indigestion and soreness in my lungs. I purchased a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOE PURIFIER; the first does I took seemed to give me relief, and I am pleased to say it has effected a permanent oure. I cannot recommend it too highly. It does all that it claims to do.

GEORGE HALLEM, Engineer.

Cannot Recommend it too Highly.
Nackawick, York Co., N.B.
Dear Sir,—My wife has used your INDIA;
LOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial results t recommend your medicine too highly
HARRISON, CLARK

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.—Beway of Counterfeits. We employ no run or travelling agents to solicit t from Druggists. Be sure you get Druggists.

nine, from our authorized agents
sers. NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
ronto. The public are caution
conto. The public are caution

was held & higher. Brant Loan was offered & car-lots.

The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange for Wednesday, Febru-

Stocks.	Schlers.	Buyers.	Tran
Montreal	183}	1823	10 at 1
Toronto	146	145	
Ontario	981		
Merchants'		118	
Commerce	1394		12 at 1
Dominion		152	
Hamilton	120		
Do. 50 per cent		******	
Standard	105	1033	50 at
Federal	138	137	10 at 1
Imperial	$120\frac{1}{2}$	119	
Molsons		4	
British America	150	/	
Western Assurance	100	2184	· · · · ·
Canada Life	220	316	****
Confederation Life		200	
Consumare' Cos	150	1493	
Canada Life	941	C.t	
Montread Telegraph	019	J±	
Montreal Telegraph Globe Printing Co	100		
Railways.	100,		
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce			
Toronto and Nipissing			
Loan and Saminae Cae			
Canada Permanent		203	
Freehold	-158	157	
-Western Canada		165	
Canada Permanent. Freehold. Western Canada. Union Loan. Canada Landed Credit	146 xd	143	/
		1364	80 at
Building and Loan	101	100	7
Imperial	$120\frac{1}{4}$	1194	
Farmers'	130	129	
London & C. L. & A. Co National Investment Co	155	153	
National Investment Co	115	108	
People's		108	
Manitoba& North-Western			
Loan & Investment Co		115	
Huron and Erie	161	155	
Dominion Savings and In-	110	- 1	
Ontario Loan & Deb	118		
Canadian Sav. & Loan Co.	1334	132	
London Loan Co.		122	
Hamilton Pro. & L. Soc		100	
Real Estate		126	
Brant Loan	103	101	*****
Debentures, &c.	100		
Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p. c		107	
County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c		110	
Th'n (Ont) Stock 6 n a		110	

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW. WEDNESDAY, February 23.

PRODUCE.

The market has been generally steady since our last, with business checked chiefly by small offerings, and difference of views between buyers and sellers. There was a fairly good business done in the latter part of last week, but since then the movement has decreased. Prices have been well maintained on grain. Stocks have been rather on the decrease and stood on Monday as follows: - Flour, 8,351 bbls.; fall wheat, 108,059 bush.; spring wheat, 74,586 bush.; oats, nil; barley, 400,563; peas, 74,874, and rye, 12,723 bush.; against on the same date last year—Flour, 15,599 bbls.; fall wheat, 153,939 bush.; spring wheat, 164,616; oats, 19,258; barley, 154,366; spring wheat, 164,616; oats,19,285; barley, 154,366; peas,54,929; and rye,2,750 bushels, Outside advices show English quotations down 6d. on flour; 1d on all sorts of wheat, and a halfpenny on corn. To-day, however, markets seem to have been on the recovery with cargoes quoted at an advance, and only 15 to 20 of wheat, and 5 of corn on sale off the coast. Supplies during last week were on the decrease, and fell considerably below the average consumption. Imports amounted to 200,000 to 205,000 qrs. of wheat, and 125,000 to 130,000 bbls. of flour, and home deliveries to 105,936 qrs., making a total supply equal to 376,248 to 384,061 qrs. of wheat, against an average weekly consumption of 454,060 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 17th inst. was 2,450,000 qrs. against 2,652,000 qrs. on the 3rd inst. and 1,950,000 on the corresponding date last year. Further cable advices state that markets were very dull last week with home-grown wheat so bad in quality as to cause them to be neglected by buyers; the spot trade purely consumptive; the continental demand slackening, and flour in freer supply but slow of sale. Continental advices report French markets were very quiet; home receipts increasing and prices of cargoes drooping closing at 48s. 0d, to 48s. 6d. 1.0.b. at Havre or Rouen. Belgian markets were in a similar condition with arrivals at Antwerp small. German markets showed no changes in the continental ferman markets showed no changes in a similar condition with arrivals at Antwerp small. German markets showed no changes in the continental ferman markets showed no changes in the continental ferman markets showed no changes in the continental ferman markets showed no changes in the continental advices report French markets were in a similar condition with arrivals at Antwerp small. German markets showed no changes in the continental ferman markets showed no changes in the continental in a similar condition with arrivals at Antwerp small. German markets showed no change in the continents in peas, 54,929; and rye, 2,750 bushels, Outside advices in a similar condition with arrivals at Antwerp small. German markets showed no change in term" prices though closing rather weak. Matters were quiet in Hungary also, and Russian advices showed no improvement at Odessa. Advices from Adelaide state that the crop in South Australia was turning out better than had been expected. On this continent prices have varied but little. At New York the export demand has been moderate, in part for the Continent.

The inquiry for France, being quite unlooked for, has largely contributed to sustain values, and with limited arrivals and a her reduction in the stock in store and in the visible supply, prices have been very well sustained, especially the leading grades of winter growths. The movement at the west for the seaboard has been very light, owing to the great snow blockade there, but ere the close of the month they promise to be much larger. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and on rail from Western lake and river ports, and frozen in on

Wheat Corn Oats Barley Rye	15,715,873 3,534,647	16,499,062 3,443,994 3,405,281	bush. 28,889,896 14,817,756 3,018,733 3,897,025 902,674	Feb. 15, bush. 20,736,756 10,351,246 2,346,964 4,300,391 1,353,361
The fo	llowing ferent ki	51,580,534 statement nds of prod market day	shows the luce in the	top prices Liverpool
	е Feb. 17, р. бр.m.	Feb. 18, P. 6 p.m.	Feb. 5 p.	P. 5 p.m.
Flour S. Wheat B. Wheat	9 4	11 0 11 0 9 3 9 3 9 5 9 5		0 11 0 3 9 3 5 9 5

1881, 1881, 1880, 1879,

FLOUR-Has remained very quiet, with prices showing little change, but that little is in a formward direction. Superior extra sold on Thursday at \$4.75, but was afterwards offered at his price and not taken, and sold on Tuesday, quaranteed Montreal inspection, at equal to 4.70; but on the same day choice extra, on the prof, brought \$4.75 f.o.b, cars. The influence of

ese rather inconsistent sales was felt to-day WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

At Montreal to-day sterling exchange was firm at 108‡ for round amounts between oanks, and 109‡ over the counter. Drafts on New York per cent. premium.

At New York to-day sterling exchange stood at \$1.33 for sixty day bills, and \$4.86 for demand notes.

London. 5 p.m.—Consols, 59 5-16 for money; 99‡ for account. Bonds—New 4½s, 1½; new 5′s, 3½. Etrie, 51; Ill. Central, 138.

STOCKS.

The market to-day was firmer. Montreal sold at 133, closing with sellers 1½ lower and bids 1 higher. Toronto was offered at 1464, with 145 bid. Ontario advanced 2. Merchants' was offered ½ lower, with bids ½ higher. Commerce sold at 1333, and closed unchanged. Standard sold at 108, but closed with bids ½ lower. Federal sold at 109, but closed with bids ½ lower. Federal sold at 108, when the market was innotive and prices seemed unded at 133 which prices would probably have been repeated to-day. Oatmeal probably have been repeated to-day. Oatmeal steady and quality sold on Monday at \$1.00 on track. Small lots steady at from \$4.25 to \$4.50, acro of government has continued to be small, but the market has been generally firm. with holders not inclined to press sales. Fall quiet, with sales of cars of No. 2, on track last with No. 1 was of form account. Bonds—New 4½s, 1½; new 5′s, 3½. Extracts at each of the same grade here, with No. 1 was offered at 1464, with 145 to \$1.00 to track was innetive and prices seemed underse standing, as well as could be judged, at quotations.

Bran—Scarce and firm, and sold at \$13, which price would probably have been repeated to day. Oatmeatic are from \$4.25 to \$4.50, acro of government has continued to be small, but the market has been scarce and rather firmer; a car of good and underse of cars of No. 2, on track last with No. 1 was in a price would probably have been repeated to day. Oatmeatic are from \$4.25 to \$4.50, acro of good and to a sold at \$1.00 to Monday at \$1.10 to market was from \$4.25 to \$4.50, acro of good and to a sold at \$1.00 to Monday at \$1.10 to track. Small lots

bid. Ontario advanced 2. Merchants' was offered 1 lower, with bids 1 higher. Commerce sold at 1334, and closed unchanged. Standard sold at 1334, and closed with bids 2 lower. Federal sold at 134, but closed with bids 2 lower. Federal sold at 1384, closing with sellers 1 and bids 2 lower. Miscellaneous stocks quiet. Western was offered 3 lower with bids 31 higher. All others unchanged.

Loan and Savings stocks steady. Canada Permanent not offered. Landed Credit sold at 137 and closed with bids advanced L. Bids for Building and Loan rose 1, as did also those for Farmers', London and Canadian was held 1 with bids 1 higher. Huron and Eric was offered at 161 with 155 bid, the latter a rise of 2. Ontario was held 1 higher. Brant Loan was offered at 161 with 155 bid, the latter a rise of 2. Ontario was held 1 higher. Brant Loan was offered at 161 with 155 bid, the latter a rise of 2. Ontario 682.

Rys.—Quiet but scarce and firm at 84 to 85c, for

RyE—Quiet but scarce and firm at 84 to 85c. for Carlots.

SEEDS—Carlots of new clover have sold at \$5.20 and \$5.25; but no other sort has been wanted; on street new has sold at \$4.75 to \$4.90, and yearling at \$4.55. Timothy sold on Monday at \$5.90 per cental for a carlot of very choice.

HAX—Pressed, very firm, with cars selling at \$13 to \$14 on track. The market has been well supplied all week, but offerings sold well at from \$9 to \$14.50, and the great bulk at \$12 to \$13.

STRAW—Receipts have increased, and have been fully sufficient, but prices fairly well maintained at \$6.50 to \$7.50, with a few choice loads going at \$8.

tained at \$6.30 to \$7.50, with a few choice loads going at \$8.

POTATOES—Cars have sold well at an advance, and have continued in good demand at 50 to 53c., and even 55c. has been paid. Street receipts small; and all readily taken at 50 to 55c. APPLES—No movement in car-lots, and street receipts small, but prices much as before at from \$1 to \$1.50. \$1 to \$1.50.

MUTTON—Scarce and firmer at from \$7.50 to \$9 per cental, anything from \$8 being for good to choice lamb.

POULTRY—Box-lots almost finished, butturkeys worth 10 to 11c. per lb. The street supply has been very small, and prices firm; turkeys have brought 11 to 12c. per lb. or from \$1 to \$1.50.

	brought 11 to 12c. per lb., or from \$1 to \$1.50 each; fowl have been worth 50 to 60c.; and geese from 60 to 75c.
	FLOUR, f.o.c.
	Superior extra, per 196 lbs \$4 70 to \$4 80 Extras 4 65 4 70 Fancy and strong bakers 5 10 5 25 Spring wheat, extra 4 70 4 75 Superfine no
	Oatmeal, per 196 lbs
	BAG FLOUR, by car-lots, f.o.c.
	Extra
1	GRAIN, f.o.b.
7	Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs 1 12 1 13 No. 2,
	Spring wheat, No. 1
1	" No. 3
	Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs. 0 98 1 00 " Choice No. 2, per 48 lbs. 0 93 0 95 " No. 2, per 48 lbs. 0 89 0 90 Extra No. 3 0 84
	No. 3 0 73 0 75 Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs 0 69 0 70 "No. 2, " 0 68 0 68 Rye, 0 84 0 85
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.

Wheat, fall, new, per bush .. sed hogs, per 100 lbs f, hindquarters, per 100 lbs. ton, by carcase, per 100 lbs. kens, per pair ucks, per pair.... none, 0 60 0 75 0 90 1 50 0 22 0 25 Eggs, fresh, per doz

FREIGHTS.

A general change has occurred in railway and through ocean rates of freight this week as fol-

PROVISIONS.

TRADE—Quiet and generally unchanged in tendency.

BUTTEE—There has been no movement in large lots, nor is any demand now heard save for the local market. Offerings for it are sufficient, and prices have been easy. Still good selections have been bringing 19 to 20c., but the latter seems not very firmly established. Round lots and inferior are nominal. Rolls have been offering freely, and selling usually at from 17c. for poor to 19c. for choice. Street receipts very small; pound rolls firm at 23 to 25c., and tubs and crocks of choice dairy, 20 to 22c.

CHEESE—Has been in steady demand in small lots, at from 13t to 14c. for choice; but no movement in round lots or in inferior.

EGGS—Market has been unsettleds; sales were made at 30c. last week, and on Monday, but during the last two days receipts have increased and prices declined, closing rather unsettled, with round lots of fresh worth probably 23 to 24c., and future prices dependent chiefly on the weather. On street 35c. was paid last week, and 22c. on Tuesday, closing about 22 to 25c. for really newlaid.

PORK—Quiet but firmer, with sales of some small lots at \$18.

BACON—Less excitement has prevailed, but the warket has remained firm all over. Long-clear steady, with a sale of 1,000 sides for delivery in the first half of April at 94c; tons and cases selling at 94 to 10c. Cumberland quiet, with no movement reported beyond that in tons and under at 32 to 9c. Rolls and breakfast bacon firmer at 11c.

HAMS—Firm, with considerable sales in small TRADE-Quiet and generally unchanged in ten-

der at \$2 to 9c. Rolls and breakfast bacon firmer at 11c.

HAMS—Firm, with considerable sales in small lots at 11½ to 12c., and some very choice round lots at 11½ to 12c., and some very choice round lots at 11½ to 12c., and some very choice round lots at 11½ to 12c. The tendency has continued to be upwards, and holders have generally been unwilling to sell; no round lots moving, but small are up to 12½ to 13c. for pails, and 12½ to 12½c. for tinnets, with buyers of round lots at inside prices.

HOGS—Receipts have been very small an prices very firm. Scarcely any have come in, but some cars on the spot sold on Tuesday for shipment outside at \$3; packers here would pay \$7.75 to \$7.87. Street receipts very small, and prices usually about \$7.75.

SALT—Has shown no change during the week. Liverpool has been moving only in small lots: cars are held at 78c.; small lots usually bring \$5 to 874c.; dairy has ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.49, according to quantity and quality of the bags; Goderich quiet, at \$1.10 for cars here, being equal to 80c. at the wells; small lots at \$1.15 to \$1.25.

DRIED APPLES—Firm, but substantially as be-

been active; about 225 packages to arrive have sold at prices ranging from 30 to 42c., and some sales on English account have been made at 1s.0d. Quotations, the outside figures being for retailers' lots:—Young Hyson, common to fair, 28 to 35c.; medium to good, 38 to 45c.; fine to choice, 48 to 30c.; Guapowder and In prials, common to good, 30 to 45c.; fine to extra choice, 50 to 80c. Blacks—Congous, 25 to 70c.; Souchong, 40 to 55c.; Scented Pekoes, S8 to 55c.

COFFEE—Seems to have sold fairly well; joblots have gone off at 28c, for Government Java; at 22c, for Porto Rico, and at 16c, for common Rio, with several sales of the latter. Quotations are as follows, outside figures being for retailers' lots:—Government Javas, 27 to 31c.; Singapore, 20 to 20c.; Rio, 15j to 19c.; Mocha, 30 to 33c.

SUGAR—The market has been quiet and easy, but closed with a firmer feeling prevalent. Raws scarce and inactive; Porto Rico in car-lots held at 7jc., with buyers about 7jc. Canadian yellows have been rather quiet, and close much as on this day week. Granulated has been active and lower, with sales of job-lots at 9½ to 3½c., but none to be got at the former price to-day. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots, and all sugars now being sold at sixty days:—Porto Rico, per lb., 7½ to 8c.; medium, 7½ to 3½c.; bright to choice, 3½ to 7½c.; canada retined, 7½ to 9½c.; canada retined, 7½ to 9½c.;

Muscatelles have sold at \$1.50 for old samples. Currants exceptionally scarce and firm. Nuts are unchanged. Quotations are as follows, the outside prices for retailers lots:—Raisins, layers. \$2.30 to \$2.50; London, do., new, \$2.75 to \$3; loose Muscatelle, \$2.50 to \$2.65; Valencias, \$8\ to \$2c.; seedless, 10 to 10\frac{1}{2}c. in kegs; Sultanas, 10\frac{1}{2}to 11c.; currants. 1879. ordinary to fine, in barrels, none; choice, 1880. in cases, 7\frac{1}{2} to 7\frac{1}{2}c.; in barrels, 6\frac{1}{2} to 7c.; filberts, 3\frac{3}{2} to 9c.; walnuts, 8 to 8\frac{1}{2}c.; prunes, none; Brazil nuts, 7 to 8c.; lemon peel, 18 to 20c.; orange do.; 19 to 30c.; citron do., 35 to 38c. RICE—Job lots steady at \$4.20 to \$4.25, and small lots unchanged at \$4.37 to \$4.50, with sales

small.

FISH—No more trout offered and stocks of all sorts very small; the only movement is some small sales of cod at \$5. Quotations stand as follows, the outside prices being for retailers'lots:—Herrings, Labrador, bbls., \$6.25 to \$6.50; shore, none; splits, \$5.75; round \$5; half bbls., \$3; salmon, salt water, none; codish, per 112 lbs., \$5; boneless, per lb., 5 to \$6.5; trout, \$4; whitefish, none; mackerel, bbls., none; half bbls., none; sardines, 1's, 12 to 124c.; do., 1's, 20 to 22c, Tobacco—There has been some sales of navy at 22c., and of solace at 19c. for lots in bond; market has been generally unchanged. Quotations are as follows:—Blacks, 10's, in boxes, 34 to 40c.; 1's, 0's, and 3's, in catties, 33 to 42c.; brights, navy, 3's, 45 to 50c.; solaces, 33 to 48c.; brights, navy, 3's, 45 to 50c.; solaces, 33 to 48c.; brights, navy, 3's, 45 to 50c.; solaces, 33 to 48c.; extra brights, 53 to 66c.

Liquors—No change reported; markets generally steady as before. Aff sorts are now sold by the Imperial gallon Quotations are as follows:—Pure Jamaica rum, 16 o. p., \$2.75 to \$3; Demerara, \$2.45 to \$2.75; gin—green cases, \$4.25 to \$4.50; red. \$\$ to \$5.40; sherry, \$1.50; fine, \$2.30 to \$5.40; sherry, \$1.50; fine, \$2.30 to \$5.40; sherry, \$1.50; fine, \$3.60 to \$5.40; champagne, per case, \$14 to \$2.50; brandy, in wood, Hennessy's Otard's, and Martell's, \$4.75 tp, \$6.50; do., Hennessy's 9tard's, and Martell's, \$4.75 tp, \$6.50; do., 51.25; do., 50 to \$9.50; do., Ulaes Robins, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do., Vine-Growers' Co., \$9 to \$9.50; do., Martell's \$10.75 to \$11.25; do., Jules Robins, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do., Vine-Growers' Co., \$9 to \$9.50; do., Martell's \$10.75 to \$11.25; do., Jules Robins, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do., 10.50; go., \$2.35; pure spirits, 6; o.p., \$2.45; do., 50 cp., \$2.35; do., \$25 up., \$1.18; family proof whiskey, \$1.28; old Bourbon, \$1.28; old rye, toddy, or malt, \$1.20; domestic whiskey, \$2 up., \$1.68; rye whiskey, 4 years old, \$1.50; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.50; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years small. Fish—No more trout offered and stocks of all

CATTLE.

TRADE—Has been slightly better during the past week, with a stronger demand all round, and the lower grades especially looked for.

Beeves—Receipts have been small and scarcely up to the demand, ten car loads of butchers cattle arriving and finding ready purchasers. Export cattle were scarce, with but slight demand, owing to the distance and difficulty of winter shipments via Boston, but the few offered found buyers at \$4.75 to \$5. Local demand has kept the price of second-hand light steers, and heifers and heavy cows at \$3.75, \$4, and as high as \$4.25 for good steers. Third-class was readily taken at \$3.50 to \$3.75.

SHEEP—The demand exceeded the supply, with prices of first-class export, weighing not less than 150 lbs., ranging from \$5 to \$5.50 per cental, but with none offering. Second-class, weighing from 125 to 150 lbs., are still worth from \$5.50 to \$6.50, one lot bringing the latter figure yesterday. LAMES—The demand for lambs is still active, the supply being insufficient, and all offering readily taken. One lot of picked found a purchaser at \$6.40 for the local market, and for droves of first-class dressing from 45 lbs. upwards, \$4.75 to \$5.25 was freely offered.

CALVES—Were scarce but equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged, quoted nominally at \$7.50 to \$9 for choice first-class, dressing from 125 to 150 lbs. [Ordinary first-class, dressing from 100 to 125, brought \$6 to \$6.75, and lighter weights were not wanted.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL,

TRADE -Seems to have been fairly well maintained. HIDES—Prices of green remain unahanged; cured (the preceding word is not could, as it was printed last week, but cured) have been rather unsetled, with sales of cars in the latter part of last week at 9|c., but since then at 9|c. CALFSKINS—Inactive and nominally unchanged.

CALFSKINS — Inactive and nominally unchanged.

SHEFFSKINS—Still slow of sale and weak in price; the best green have ranged from \$1.55 to \$1.65; and country lots weak at \$1.20 to \$1.50.

WOOL—Seems to have shown some little improvement, or at least to have sold rather better since our last, but remains weak in price. One lot of 6,000 lbs. of fleece changed flands at 29c., and some small lots also were moved at the same figure. Super has sold at 29c., and extra-super at 35c. for round lots. Combing, however, has shown no improvement, but continues weak and not wanted, and although buyers are not inclined to pay over the above prices for other sorts, very few holders are inclined to accept them.

Tallow—Steady and in good demand, with all offering taken at 6 to 6/c. for rendered, and 3/c. for rough.

offering taken at \$6\$ to \$6\$c for rendered, and \$4\$c. for rough.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, \$9.00; Choice No. 1 steers, \$9.50; No. 2 inspected, \$8 to \$8.50; No. 3 inspected, \$7.00; calfskins, green, 14 to 16c.; calfskins, cured, 17c.; calfskins, dry, none; \$8\$ heepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.05; wool, fleece, 29 to 30c.; wool, pulled, super, 29 to 30c.; extrasuper, \$4\$ to 36c.; wool, pickings, 11 to 12\frac{1}{2}c.; tallow, rough, \$\frac{1}{2}c.; rendered, 6 to 6\frac{1}{2}c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL.

Feb. 23.—Flour—Receipts, 742 bbls.; market is quiet and if anything slightly easier; superior extra is said to have sold at \$5.25, though no sales are quoted; sales, 100 bbls. fine at \$4.10; 200 Ontario bags at \$2.50; 250 bags, do. at \$2.50; no change can be made in quotations:—Superior extra, \$5.25 to \$5.30; extra superfine, \$5.20; fancy, \$5.35 to \$5.30; extra superfine, \$5.20; fancy, \$5.35 to \$5.30; spring extra, \$5 to \$5.10; superfine, \$4.65 to \$4.75; strong bakers', \$5.75 to \$6.20; fine, \$4.10 to \$4.20; middings, \$3.50 to \$3.65; pollards, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Ontario bags, \$2.47\to \$2.60; city bags, delivered, \$2.10. Barley—Nominal. Oatmeal—Ontario, \$4.25 to \$4.35. Rye—Nominal. Oats—35 to 35c. Peas—30 to 81c. Cornmeal—\$3 to \$3.10. Butter—Western, 16 to 18c.; Brockville, 18 to 20c.; Morrisburg, 19 to 22c.; Eastern Townships, 20 to 22c.; creamery, 25 to 29c. Cheese—13 to 14c., according to quality. Lard—12\tau to 13c. for patls. Pork—Heavy mess, \$18.50 to \$19; hams, uncovered, 12\to 13c.; bacon, 11 to 12c. Dressed Hogs—38.25 to \$8.50. Ashes—Pots, \$4.25 to \$4.35 per 100 lbs. for firsts. MONTREAL.

BRANTFORD. BRANTFORD.

Feb. 23.—Fall wheat, white, \$1.04 to \$1.05; fall wheat, red, \$1.04 to \$1.05. iffe spring wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Oats, 33c. to 34c. Barley, 65c. to 75c. R) to, 75c. Peas, 60c. to 68c. Corn. 50c. to 54c. Hay, \$10 to \$11. Straw, \$2 to \$3. Flour, per cwt. \$2.75 to \$2.90. Butter, 20c. to 25c. Cheese, 12c. to 13c. Lard, 12c. Eggs, 20c. to 25c, Tallow, 5c. to 6c. Potatoes, 40c. to 50c. Apples, 40c. to 50c.; do. dried, per bush., 80 to 90c. Bran, \$12.

GUELPH. GUELPH.

Feb. 23.—Flour, per 100 pounds, retail, \$2.75 to \$3. Wheat—White, new, per bush., \$1 to \$1.03; Treadwell, \$1 to \$1.03; spring, \$1 to \$1.03; Sto 37c. Barley, 65 to 85c. Rye, 65 to 70c. Peas, 60 to 70c. Hay, per ton, \$9.50 to \$10.50, Straw, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Wood, per cord, \$3.50 to \$4. Eggs, fresh, per doz., 18 to 20c. Butter, dairy packed, 18 to 20c.; rolls, 18 to 22c. Apples, per bag, 25 to 50c. Potatoes, per bag, 45 to 50c. Sheepskins, 50 to \$1.25. Hides, \$6.50 to \$7. Dressed hogs, \$6.50 to \$7.35.

prices usually about \$7.75.

SALT—Has shown no change during the week. Liverpool has been moving only in small lots; cars are held at 78c.; small lots usually bring 85 to 874c.; dairy has ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.40, according to quantity and quality of the bags; Goderich quiet, at \$1.10 for cars here, being equal to 80c. at the wells; small lots at \$1.15 to \$1.75.

DRIED APPLES—Firm, but substantially as before; country lots of loose have continued to sell at 33 to 4c. Barrelled unchanged at 4½c. for large and 5c. for small lots.

Hors—There has been a slight movement in new; some country lots have sold at 18 to 20c., and some small lots on hand at 20 to 224c., both being of choice quality. Yearlings and old nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES.

TRADE—A fairly good business has been done with the country.

TEA—Steady with a fair demand for lines. Young Hyson seems to have been quiet, the only sale reported being that of one line of firsts at 48c. Japans have sold at from 31 to 36c., and Basket-liye at 371 and 40c. Biacks to arrive have LONDON.

ST. CATHARINES.

Feb. 23.—Flour—No. 1 superfine, \$5.25 to \$5.50 Fall wheat, \$1.05; spring wheat, \$1.03 to \$1.10 Corn, 57 to 60c. Barley, 75 to 80c. Peas, 60c. Oats 27 to 40c. Butter, 23 to 25c. Eggs, 20c. Cheese 13 to 14c. Hay, \$14 to \$16. Potatoes, per bag, 7 HAMILTON.

Feb. 23.—Wheat—White, \$1.08; fall, nil; re \$1.10. Oats,38c. Corn, 58c. Peas, 60c. Barle, 70 to 75c. Rye, 75c. Clover seed, \$4.75. Timothy \$2 to \$3. KINGS TON. Feb. 23.—Barley, 80 to 85c. Peas, 68c. Rye, 83c Oats, 37 to 38c. Wheat, none,

HALIFAX, N.S. Feb. 23.—Markets remained exceedingly dull, and latterly nothing reported doing in the way of breadstuffs. Quotations are nominally as follows:—Superior extra, \$5.65 to \$5.70; extras, \$5.55 to \$5.60; strong bakers, \$6.80 to \$5.90. Oatmeal, \$4.85 to \$4.90; cornmeal, \$3.20 to \$3.35.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—Hay, per ton, \$9 to \$12; straw, per ton, \$7 to \$8.; beef, per 100 lbs., \$4.50 to \$6.50; mutton, per pound, 6 to 74c.; pork, per lb., 6 to 7c.; spring wheat, per bush, \$1.15; buck wheat, none; oats, do., 3c. corn, do., 51; buck wheat, none; oats, do., 3c.; corn, do., 51; bock, per s, do., 61; do., \$1. Pork—Dressed, \$7.25 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs.; mess pork, old, per bbl., \$16; new, \$18.25 to \$18.75; hams, 12c. per lb.; smoked bacon, 12½c. per lb.; fowls, per pair, 40 to 56c.; chickens, 45c.; turkeys, each, 75c. to \$1.75; docks, per pair, 50c.; geese, each, 40 to 50c. Flour—Double extra, per barrel, \$7.60; extra, \$6.75; No. 1, \$5.90 to \$6. Oatmeal \$4; cornmeal, \$3 to \$3.50; cracked wheat, \$7. Provender, per owt., \$1 to \$1.10; bran, per ton, \$20; buck wheat flour per bbl., \$4.50; shorts, canalle, per ewt., \$1 do \$1.10. Rough hides, 7c.; in spected No. 1, \$10; do. No. 2, \$9; do. No. 3, \$8; sole leather, No. 1, 27c. to 29c.; do. No. 2, 24c. to 25c. OTTAWA.

BUFFALO.

Feb. 23.—Barley—Very little doing: but market steady; Canada, \$1.15 to \$1.30; six-rowed State, 95 to \$1.15; two-rowed State, 85 to \$1.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

EAST BUFFALO.

Feb. 23, 10.45 a.m.—Hogs lower: receipts, 18 cars; shipments, 15 cars; to New York, 5 cars; sales, Yorkers, \$6 to \$6.29; pigs, \$5.30 to \$5.50; medium and heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.40.

Noon.—Cattle—Receipts, 2.720; shipments, 2.755. Sheep—Receipts, 4.400; shipments, 600. Cattle—To-day there was a fair trade at unchanged prices; quite a number of loads changing hands that had been holding over since Monday. The demand was principally on Boston account, and the sales included several droves of very choice steers, among which were 30 head which averaged 1,530 lbs., and brought \$6 per cwt., the highest price of the week. Good medium to choice steers generally ranged from \$4.70 to \$5.30, and fair \$4.30 to to \$4.55. Veals continue to be in light supply, and are steady at \$5.75 to \$6. Sheep and lāmbs—The market ruled dull and slow, the demand being very light. Those sold, however, brought about Tuesday's prices, but fully 15 loads will be held over, and the prospects do not look favourable for any improvement in the market at present. Hogs—There was a fair supply on sale, mostly composed of light grades. The market is dull and lower, and a few lots were unsold at the close. Sales of good to best Yorkers ranged from \$6 to \$6.20; fair to good light mixed, \$5.50 to \$5.75; pigs, common to good, \$5 to \$5.35; a few good medium heavy brought \$6 to \$6.25; no choice heavy here.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO. EAST BUFFALO. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

Feb. 23, 8.53 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts 20,000; market opens steady at yesterday's close ing prices.

9.32 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 16,500;
official yesterday, 32,447; shipments, 3,485; light
grades, \$5.30 to \$5.60; mixed packers, \$5.30 to
\$6.60; heavy shipping, \$5.70 to \$6.20. Cattle—Receipts, 4,300.

UNION STOCK YARDS, NEW YORK. Feb. 23. 11 a.m.—Cattle—Slow; 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 11c.; receipts, 1,076. Sheep—Slow; 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\); receipts, 2,286. Calves—Lively; 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 9c; receipts, 167. JERSEY CITY.

Feb. 23, noon.—Cattle—Quiet; 83 to 10\;c.; receipts, 122. Sheep—Steady; 53 to 6\;c.; receipts 11 cars. Lambs—Steady; 6\;d. to 7\;c.; recespts, car. Hogs—Steady; 8 to 8\;c.; receipts, 16 cars. MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

Feb. 23, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat, \$1.06\cdot for March; \$1.07\cdot for April. Receipts—Flour, 32,245 fbls.; wheat, 44,000 bush; corn, 8,000 bush; oats, 12,000 bush.; even, 25,000 bush. Shipmetits—Flour, 35,748 bbls.; wheat, 5,000 bush.; corn, adde bats, 5,000 bush.; rye, 3,000 bush.; 10,45 a.m.—Wheat, \$1.06\cdot for March; \$1.07\cdot for April.

TOLEDO. Feb. 23, 10 a.m.—Call—Wheat—No. 2 red. \$1.03\footnote{1} bid, \$1.05 asked for cash; \$1.03\footnote{1} bid, \$1.04\footnote{2} asked for February; sales, \$1.65\footnote{1} for April; \$1.09\footnote{1} for May. Corn—No. 2, 42c. bid, 42\footnote{1} c. asked for cash or February; sales, 42\footnote{2} c. bid, 42\footnote{1} c. asked for cash or February; sales, 42\footnote{2} c. for May.

12 noon,—Wheat—No. 2 red. \$1.05\footnote{1} for Maych is \$1.07\footnote{1} asked for April; \$1.09\to bid, \$1.09\to asked for May. Corn—High mixed, 42\footnote{1} c. No. 2, 42\footnote{1} c. cash on track; 44\footnote{1} c. asked for May.

OSWEGO. Feb. 23, 12.15 p.m.—Wheat, unchanged; 1,000 bush, white state, \$1.14. Corn, steady; 500 bush, state, 55c, 560 bush, western, 57c. Barley, steady; 500 bush heavy No. 2 Canada, \$1.15.

DETROIT. Feb. 23, 1 p. m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.00\) to \$1.00\) for cash; \$1.00\) for February; \$1.00\) to \$1.00\) for May; \$1.00\) for April; \$1.04\) for May; \$1.00\) for April; \$1.04\) for May; \$1.00\) for May; \$1.00\] for May; \$1.00\

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Feb. 22.—Wheat—Steady; Chicago, \$1.14 to \$1.15; Milwaukee, \$1.16 to \$1.17; No. 1 white, \$1.15 to \$1.15 to \$1.16 for February; \$1.15 to \$1.15 for cash; \$1.15 to \$1.16 for February; \$1.15 to \$1.15 for March; \$1.16 to \$1.16 for April; \$1.15 to \$1.16 for May; No. 2 red, \$1.17 to \$1.18 for February; \$1.18\for May; No. 2 red, \$1.17 to \$1.18 for February; \$1.18\for May; No. 2 red, \$1.18 for March; \$1.18\for May; Corn—Steady, at 56\for May; No. 2 for \$1.18 to \$1.15; Milwaukee, \$1.16 to \$1.17; No. 2 red, \$1.18 to \$1.15; Milwaukee, \$1.16 to \$1.17; No. 2 red, \$1.18 to \$1.18\for May; Corn—Sales, 60.000 bush; No. 2, 57\for May; Corn—Sales, 60.000 bush; No. 2, 57\for to 57\for Coats—Steady. Tallow—6\for to 6\for c. Dressed hogs—8c.

CHICAGO.

Feb. 23.—Opening—Wheat—\$1.08\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April.

Corn—\$1.01\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May. Oats—\$33\(\frac{1}{2}\) c. for May.

Pork—\$14.65\(\text{ to \$14.67\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April.

Lord—\$10.10\(\text{ to \$14.67\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April.

Lord—\$10.10\(\text{ to \$14.67\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April.

Lord—\$10.10\(\text{ to \$1.87\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May.

Pork—\$14.87\(\frac{1}{2}\) for February; \$14.87\(\frac{1}{2}\) for March; \$15.05\(\frac{1}{2}\) for February; \$10.12\(\frac{1}{2}\) for March; \$10.12\(\frac{1}{2}\) for February; \$10.12\(\frac{1}{2}\) for March; \$10.22\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April; \$10.32\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May.

Lo3\(\frac{1}{2}\) Lo8\(\frac{1}{2}\) asked for April; \$1.01\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May.

Corn—\$37\(\frac{1}{2}\) for March; \$37\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April; \$1\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May.

Corn—\$37\(\frac{1}{2}\) for March; \$37\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April; \$1\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May.

Oats—\$29\(\frac{1}{2}\) for March; 29\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 29\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April; \$3\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May; 33\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June.

ENGLISH MARKETS. BEERBOHM.

Feb. 23.—London—Floating cargoes—Wheat and maize, firm; cargoes on passage—wheat, steady; maize, firm. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, firmer. London—Fair average red winter wheat, off the coast, was 45s. 9d., now 45s. 3d.; do. California, was 45s. now 4s. 6d.; do. spring, was 4s., now 4s. 6d.; fair average red winter, for shipment the present or following month, was 4s., now 4s. 3d.; red winter, for prompt shipment, was 4s. 3d.; now 4s. 6d.; fair average mixed American maize, for prompt spipment, was 2ss., now 2ss. to 2ss. 6d. Imports into the United Kingdom—Wheat, 200,000 to 205,000 qrs; maize, 55,000 to 100,000 qrs; flour, 125,000 to 130,000 bbls. Liverpool—Spot wheat, rather more enquiry; maize, firm (henceforth new). On passage from the continent—Wheat, 330,000 qrs; maize, 230,000 qrs.

the continent—wheat, \$30,000 qrs.; maize, \$20,000 qrs.

LATER.—Floating cargoes — Wheat, steady; maize, the turn dearer; cargoes on passage—wheat, quiet and steady; maize, the turn dearer; good cargoes mixed American maize, off the coast, tale quale, was 28s. 6d. to 27s., now 27s.; good cargoes mixed American maize, for prompt shipment, was 24s. 6d. to 25s., now 25s. Number of cargoes on sale off the coast—Wheat, 15 to 20; maize, less than 5. London—Fair average No. 2 red winter, for shipment the present or following month, unchanged at 44s.; do. for prompt shipment was 44s., now 44s. 3d. Liverpool—Spot wheat, firm; maize, improving, and 1d. dearer. LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL.

Feb. 23, 5 p.m.—Flour, 8s. 6d. to 11s. 0d.; spring wheat, 8s. 3d. to 9s. 3d.; red winter, 8s. 10d. to 9s. 5d.; white, 8s. 8d. to 9s. 5d.; club, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 9d., corn, new, 5s. 4d.; old, 5s. 5d.; barley, 5s. 3d.; oats, 6s. 2d.; peas, 6s. 8d.; Pork, 68s.; Bacon, 41s. to 42s. 6d.; heef, 75s.; lard, 52s. 9d.; tallow, 30s. 3d.; cheese, 68s. DITMAN'S MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY or writing by sound; 50sts; mailed free. CLOUGHER BROS., Booksellers, Toronto. MANUAL OF BEE-KEEPING-BY JOHN HUNTER. New edition, illustrated, \$1.25; mailed free. CLOUGHER BROS., Booksellers, Toronto.

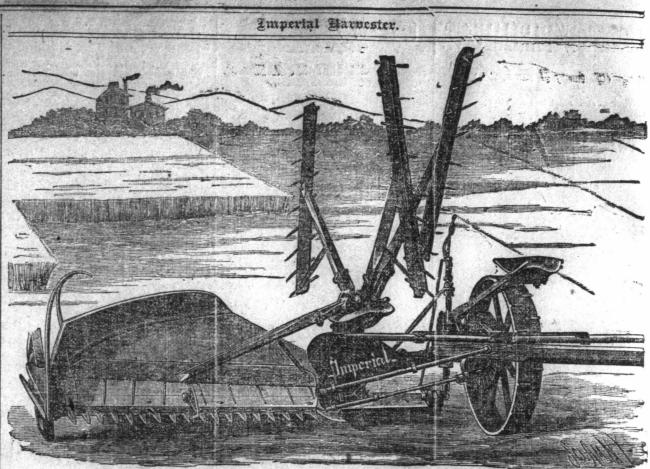
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Oban P. O.

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P.O., Ontario.

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Roads are being opened through these lands, and no better opportunity has ever been offered to men of small means to secure a good farm, and intending purchasers will be wise by availing themselves of this chance before prices advance, as the lands are being rapidly taken and settled upon.

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HANLAN WRITES:
I have used
an's Fluid Beef for a considerable time. It is the best muscle former I have ever tried. It is pleasant to the taste and there is no trouble above it all

THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Thursday morning by The Mail, Printing Company, at their Printing House, come of King and Bay streets, Toronto, C. BUNTING, Managing Director.

VOL. IX. NO.

The English Home Secretar

MR. PARNELL'S MISSION TO

ened by an American Fe

This Year's Prospects Emigration.

THE PROTECTION BILL the Roman of

Clergy.

FURTHER AGRARIAN OUT

In the House of Commons to quis of Hartington, in the abse fore now only state, relative to explaining army estimates ton's motion was adopted by While Mr. Callar

The SPEAKER put th The SPEAKER then put amendments, which were Mr. FORSTER moved the Mr. JUSTIN McCARTHY I He said the Government could

counteract the alleged plots and in America by coercing Ireland.
Sir WM. VERNON HARCOURT, retary, after remarking on the a Parnell, read extracts from which he alluded yesterday, ma Devoy in the United States. He amen like Devoy had their faiends and Ireland, who were only kept d strong hand of the law. He also a speech by Davitt, in which twarred the country of the works. warned the country of the wolf-d ready to bound in vengeance over If, concluded the Home Secretary men who would use such language be the duty of Englishmen them as if they were a nest of vip Mr. A. M. SULLIVAN argued cruelty to Irishmen at home to for what was done in America. The debate was adjourned.

The debate was adjourned.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FENI
The Times announces that extragainst Fenianism in London is cised, and is likely to be continue time. During the past fortnight of suspected persons who arrived is reported to have been double we derived the first two which is the first two which during the first two weeks in Jan PROTESTANT TENANTS FOR SOUTH

LORDS. A Dublin correspondent repor Emergency Committee is preparil landlords with Protestant te Ulster, and, if necessary, from F Scotland, to occupy farms tenants can or may be the south and west of Ireland. sentatives of the cor land sales occasioned by the no rents. The police and to protect the committee's

LONDON In the House of Commons this Marquis of Hartington said he if possible Mr. Gladstone wou place on Monday, but he was so was not certain. If the Premie on Monday Lord Hartington we statement in regard to public bus Mr. Forster said he would a pose to postpone the Arms bill thould the Government propose it for a considerable time the same House could be taken.

House could be taken. The debate on the Protection b resumed. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON (C

said he was in Ireland the greater autumn. He was able to say the tion of Ireland was rather und otherwise.
Mr. Cowen (Radical Reforme Mr. Cowen (Radical Metorme Buler) denounced the bill. Mr. Forster strongly defend He said it was time for the Hous strength to deliver Ireland fro and unwritten law, and for I show itself strong enough to r He hoped it would show itself st to pass such a measure as would future Coercion bill unnecessary the people of Ireland contented

Mr. O'CONNOR replied in a war At 12.30 a.m. he sat down, w no other member rose the Spea question on Mr. McCarthy's mor rejection of the bill. The moti feated by 321 to 51. Six Englis voted with the minority.

Mr. O'CONNOR said he wished

The SPEAKER said he could not Mr. O'DONNELL rose amid cr vide."
The SPEAKER said:—"It see general sense of the House that be now put."
Lord HARTINGTON moved that

be now put.
The bill was then read the th 303 to 46.
Upon the Speaker's putting to that the bill do now pass,"
Mr. O'CONNOR addressed the H one more protest.

The motion that the hill pass

MR. PARNELL'S MISSION TO

by 281 to 36.

A Catholic priest having confavourably upon Mr. Parnell's a Rochefort and Victor Hugo, a Cork wrote to the press stati Parnell went to France to enlist sympathy of the whole French of a section theorem. not of a section thereof. endorses this statement. The transigeant says:—"M. Parnel again to Paris for the extending his relations with the Republican press which upho of the Home Rulers. Mr. Parne London to take part in the disc Land bill."

PROSPECTS OF IRISH EMIGR. At a meeting of the directors tional steamship line yesterday was expressed that emigration this year would greatly increase, Doercion bill. The profits of t year were over £100,000.

A FARMER BEATEN TO DE A farmer has been beaten to dianstown, King's county. The one of a large number who had h various houses demanding arms demand for revolvers from Birn completely subsided, probably of Coercion bill.

PARNELL SNUBBED Parnell writes that it will take to finish his business. He will Archbishop of Paris and be