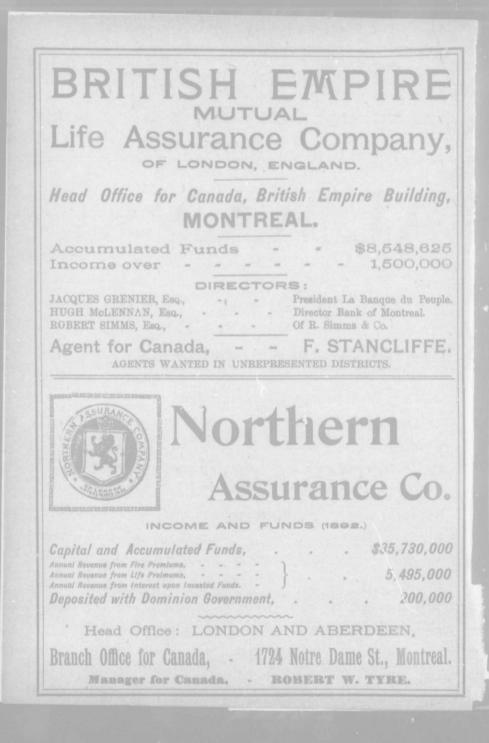
=== 1895 ==== THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC A - COMPILATION - OF - FACTS - AND - FIGURES FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE ELECTORS OF CANADA. -NGRONASV-PREPARED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE * GAZETTE - - MONTREAL. - -Sit. With the Compliments of the Publishers. : : : 1895 : : :



TO THE PUBLIC.

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IN presenting to the people of Canada the Fifth edition of

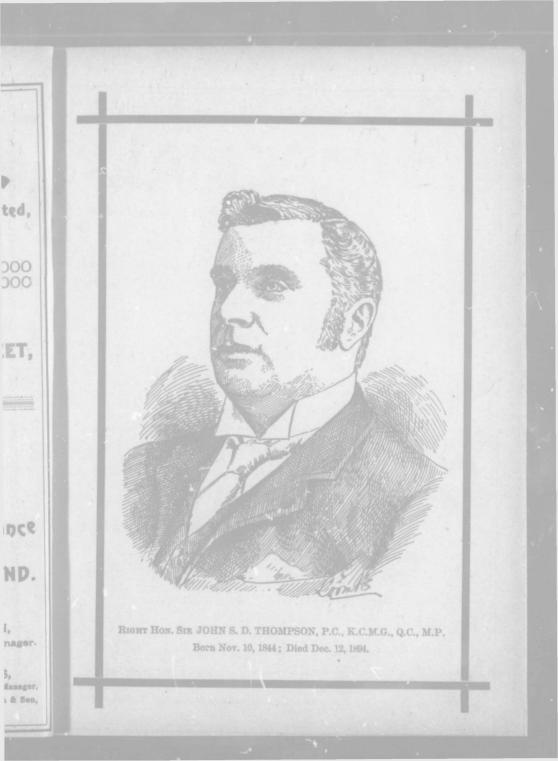
THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC,

the publishers feel that the demand for previous issues is sufficient warrant for expecting that the present will also be a success.

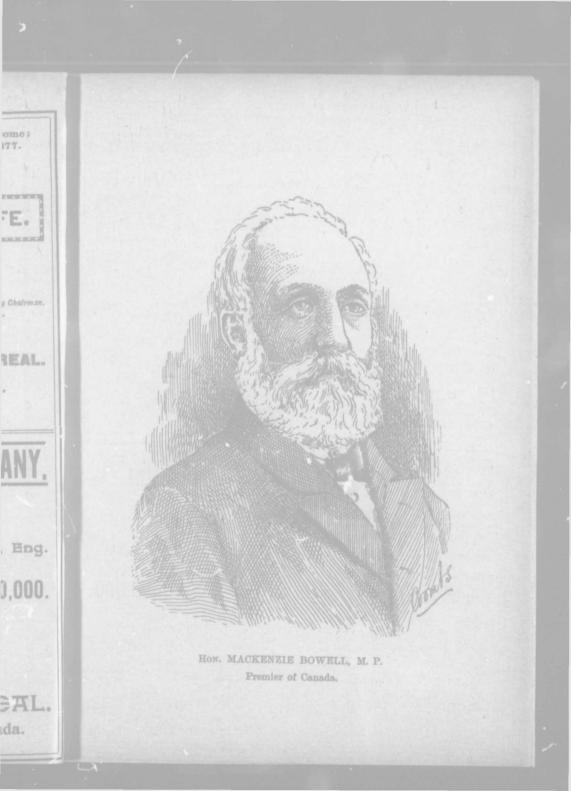
The year 1895 is likely to be a memorable one in Canadian political history. In the course of events the eighth Parliament of the Dominion will be elected. The facts and statistics presented in the People's Almanac will, it is believed, aid the people who study them in the task of deciding which of the two great parties of the State best deserves their support at the polls. The book is presented to the readers of THE GAZETTE with the best wishes for their happiness and prosperity during the coming year.

MONTREAL, December, 1894.









THE FREE TONTINE POLICY

⇒ OF THE €

Equitable Life

Assurance Society,

Is like a Bank Draft, a simple promise to pay, and is the simplest, most liberal and best policy issued.

THE EQUITABLE IS THE STRONGEST, LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

 Assets, Dec. 31st, 1893,
 \$169,056,396.90

 Surplus, Dec. 31st, 1893,
 32,366,750.33

 Income, 1893,
 42,022,605.55

 Outstanding Ins., Dec. 31st, 1893,
 932,532,577.00

SEARGENT P. STEARNS, MANAGER,

157 St. James Street, - - - MONTREAL.



Senator Galliger on Dec. 18, introduced in the U. S. Senate a resolution inviting Canada to be annexed to the United States.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Standard Life Assurance Co'y

OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, MONTREAL.

Total Assúrance - - \$111,000,000 Investments in Canada - 11,000,000 1895-BONUS YEAR.

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WM. M. RAMSAY, Manager. J. HUTTON BALFOUR, Superintendent.

THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC.

THE QUEEN .- Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ircland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV:; was errowned June 28, 1838; and married Feb. 10, 1840 to Lis late Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was born August 26th, 1819, and died December 15th, 1861. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are :---

Her Imperial Majesty Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, Empress Frederick of Germany, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to the late Emperor Frederick of Germany, Jan. 25, 1858, and has issue four sons and four

daughters. His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born Dec. 1, 1844, and has issue, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, born Jan. 8, 1764, died Jan. 14th, 1892; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865, married to Princess May of Teck July 6th, 1893, son Albert George David Aulrew Patrick, born June 23, 1894; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867, married July 27, 1889, to Alex-ander, Earl of Fife; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1866; and Mande Char-lotte Victoria, born Nov. 28, 1866. Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to H. R. H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862; died Dec. 14th, 1878, her issue being five daughters and two sons; second son killed by accident May, 1873. His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russis Jan. 23, 1874, and has issue two sons and three daughters.

has issue two sons and three daughters.

Her Royal Highness Heleva Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Christian Chules Augustus of Schleswig-Hoistein-Sonderburg-Augus-tenburg, July 5, 1866, and has itsue three sums and two daughters. Her Royal Highness Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to the

Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, March 21, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, March 21, 1871. His Royal Highness Arthur Wiliam Patrick Allbert, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and has issue one son and two daughters. His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen of Waldeck, and has issue one son and one daughter. Died March 28, 1884. Her Royal Highness Leopatrice Marry Vistoria Frances here April 14, 1975.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, born April 14, 1857; married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenburg, and has issue three sons and one

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

Governor-General-His Excellency The Right Honourable JOHN CAMPBELL HAMIL-TON GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen.

Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council-Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.

Postmaster-General-Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries-Hon. John Costigan.

Minister of Finance—Hon. George Eulas Foster. Minister of Justice—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K.C.M.G.

Minister of Railways and Canals—Hon. Jno. Graham Haggart. Minister of Public Works—I on. Joseph Alderic Onimet, Q.C.

Minister of Militis and Defence—Hou, Jas. Colbrooke Patterson. Minister of the Interior—Hon. T. Mayne Daly. Minister of Trade and Commerce—Hon. William Bullock Ives.

Minister of Agriculture-Pon, August Real Angers.

Secretary of State—Hon. Arthur R. Dickey. Without Portfolio—Sir Frank Smith.

-Hon. Donald Ferguson. -Hon. W. H. Montague.

(The above form the Cubinet.)

Solicitor-General-Hon. J. J. Curran, Q.C. Controller of Customs-Hon. N. C. Wallace. Controller of Inland Revenue-Hon. J. F. Wood.

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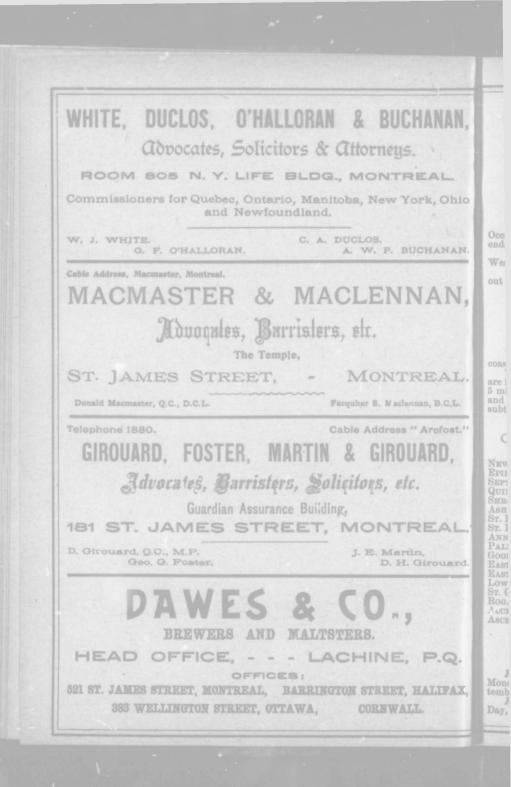
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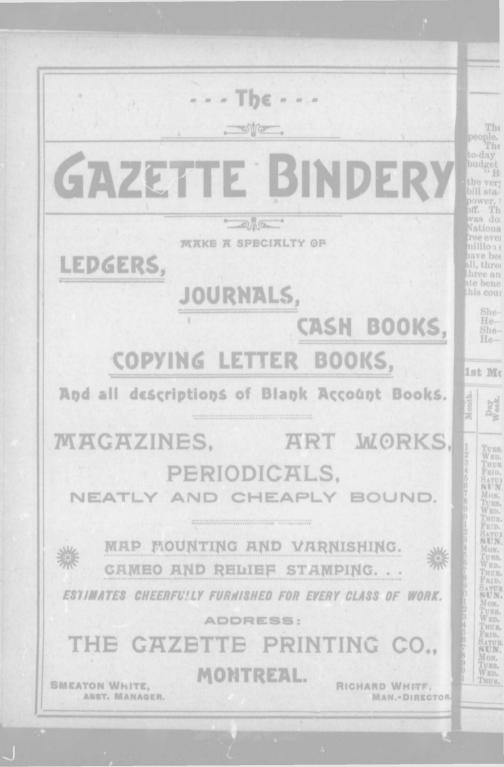
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ECLIPSES. CHANAN. There will be three Eclipses of the sun and two of the moon in the year 1895. REAL York, Ohio H. A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, MARCH 28TH.-Visible on the North Atlantic Ocean, the Maritime Provinces and the Labrador coast. Begins at 3 h. 39 m. a.m., and ends at 6 h. 40 m. a.m. (Eastern Standard time.) III. A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, AUGUST 20TH.-Visible in the North and West of Asia and the Eastern portion of Russia in Europe. BUCHANAN. IV. A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, SEPTEMBER 3RD AND 4TH .-- Visible through-NAN. REAL. ennan, B.C.L. subtracting the difference between stand ard and mean local time, " Arofost." CHURCH FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS. New YEAR'S.....January 1. EPIPHANY. "6. SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY. Feb. 10. QUINQUAGESIMA (Shrove Sunday). "24. SHROVE TUESDAY. "26. ASH WEDNESDAY. "27. SHROVE TUESDAY. "47. Ec. GOOD FRIDAY. . Girouard. ADVENT SUNDAY Dec. ** 21. ASCENSION DAY (Holy Thursday) ... LEGAL AND BANK HOLIDAYS. P.Q. For the Dominion.—New Year's Day, January 1; Good Friday, April 12; Easter Monday, April 15; Queen's Birthday, May 24; Dominion Day, July 1; Labor Day, Sep-tember 2; Christmas, December 25. For the Province of Quebec.—All the above, and, Epiphany, January 6; Ascension Day, May 23; All Saints' Day, November 1; Conception Day, December 8. HALIFAX.



TAXES TAKEN OFF.

The Liberals complain always that the National Policy imposes taxes upon the

The Liberals compared at ways that the Partonial Folloy imposes taxes upon the people. That is not stating one-half of the true position. The National Policy takes taxes off the people. The Canadian customs free list is to day the largest in the history of the Dominion. Speaking on this matter in his budget speech of 1894 (March 27), Hon. G. E. Foster said :--"Burlens and imposts have been repeatedly taken from the backs of the people by

the very persons who supported and believed in the National Policy. In the matter of bill stamps and newspapers, taxes were taken off. Hon, gentlemen opposite, when in power, taxed tea 5 and 6 cents a pound ; under the National Policy that tax was taken off. They taxed coffee 2 and 3 cents a pound; under the National Policy that tax was done away with. The tax on anthracite coal, which at the beginning of the National Policy was 50 cents per ton, was taken off in 1887, and anthracite coal has been ree ever since, representing a lessening of duties to the tune of about three quarters of a million of dollars a year. The duties on glass have been reduced; the duties on salt have been reduced ; the duties on molasses have been reduced one-half ; and, more than all, three years ago the duty on raw sugar was completely taken off. The remission of three and a half million dollars of duties on sugar was an actual, positive and immediate benefit to the tax-payers of this country, a benefit well diffused over every part of this country." It amounted to \$3.50 a family a year, the country over.

She-Did you see Fanny at the hotel? She-What did she wear ?

He-She wore me out trying to get a chance to propose to her.

1st Month.

OKS,

JANUARY, 1895.

31 Days.

ooks.	Mouth.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Mo region and Ott	ntreal,Q a of St. awa Riv	uebec and Lawrence rers.	For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			First Full Last New	Mo	
	Mc	Me	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENIS.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Quart Moon Moon	OON'S I	
RKS,	123	TUES. WED. THUR.		h.m. 7 40 7 40 7 40 7 40	40 4 27 40 4 28 40 4 29	27 10 09 28 11 14 29 morn.	h.m. 7 34 7 34 7 34 7 34	h.m. 4 34 4 35 4 36	h.m. 10 10 11 14 morn.	07	PHABES.	
	1567890122	FRID. SATUR. SUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUE. FRID. SATUR. SATUR.	21, 1878A. G. Jones, of Halifax, N.S., who said in August, 1869, that he would take off his hat and cheer when the British flag was hauled down off Halifax			0 20 1 30 5 43 5 5 36 7 41 5 5 36 7 8 31 rises	7 34 7 34 7 34 7 34 7 34 7 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 3	4 37 38 39 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	0 18 1 23 2 38 3 53 5 12 6 26 7 31 8 22 rises.	4d 2h 52m m. 11d 1h 50m m. 17d 5h 56m ev. 25d 4h 26m ev.	75TH MERIDIAN.	
縱 WORK.	L Mon. 2 TUES. 3 WED. 4 THUR. 5 FRID.	Mox. Tures.	ernment, General Sir Hastings Doyle refused to ait at the table with him on account of his disloyal utterances, but a Liberal premier thought him	7 37 7 36 35 34 4 33 21 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 42 10 3 4 43 11 4 4 45 mor 4 46 1 0 4 47 2 1 4 49 3 2 4 51 4 3	9 13 10 31 11 47 morn. 1 01 2 15 3 27 4 33 5 34	$\begin{array}{c} 7 & 32 \\ 7 & 32 \\ 7 & 31 \\ 7 & 31 \\ 7 & 30 \\ 7 & 29 \\ 7 & 29 \\ 7 & 28 \\ 7 & 27 \\ 7 & 26 \end{array}$	4 46 4 47 4 48 4 49 4 51 4 53 4 53 4 55 4 55 4 55	7 55 9 15 10 31 11 45 morn, 0 58 2 09 3 20 3 20 3 20 5 26	4d 1h 52m m. 11d 0h 50m m. 17d 4h 55m ev. 25d 3h 26m ev.	SOLE MERIDIAN.
:0.,			$\begin{array}{c} 7 & 30 \\ 7 & 29 \\ 7 & 28 \\ 7 & 25 \\ 7 & 25 \\ 7 & 24 \\ 7 & 22 \\ 7 & 2$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 & 53 \\ 4 & 56 \\ 4 & 56 \\ 4 & 58 \\ 4 & 59 \\ 5 & 00 \\ 5 & 02 \\ 5 & 03 \\ 5 & 05 \end{array}$	6 23 7 08 7 42 sets. 6 56 8 00 9 05 10 11 11 18	7 28 7 25 7 28 7 28 7 7 28 7 7 28 7 7 20 7 7 19 7 18	$\begin{array}{r} 4 58 \\ 4 59 \\ 5 00 \\ 5 02 \\ 5 04 \\ 5 05 \\ 5 06 \\ 5 08 \\ 5 10 \end{array}$	6 18 7 00 7 36 sets. 6 59 8 02 9 06 10 11 11 16	4d 0h 52m m. 10d 11h 50m ev. 17d 3h 5.m ev. 25d %h 26m 37.	NWTOTER DATERITOTAN		

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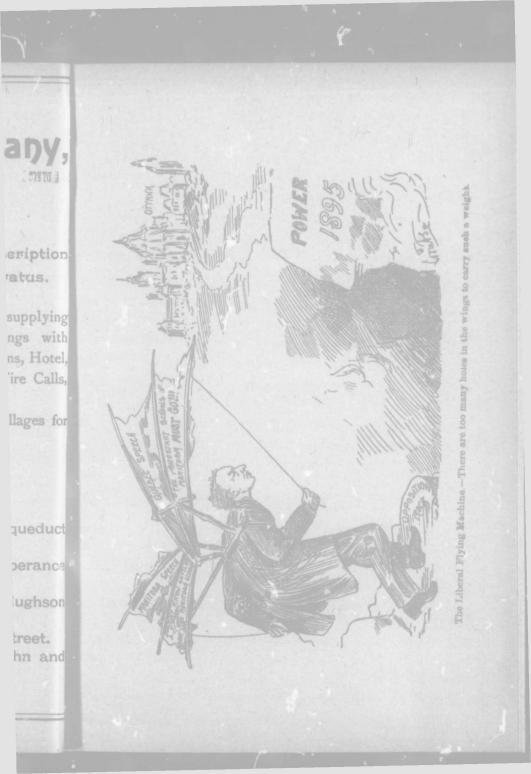
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CANADA IRON FURNACE COMPANY,

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HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING,

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THE MONTREAL CAR WHEEL CO'Y.

RAILROAD CAR WHEELS.

OFFICE: NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, - MONTREAL

As ti competit in 18 quoted in cents. T In 18 The price cents, To 41 cents. As th sugar has in 187 The s in 187 In 188 The s trade. In 16 cents. In 187 In 1894 it The s have falle tariff for 1 "Seen '' Seen '' Seen

THUR.

HOW IT WORKS.

As the population of the cities increase, the price of farm produce goes up, and the competition of city industries causes the price of manufactures to go down. In 1861, the population of Montreal was 90,000. The price of butter in October, as quoted in the local papers, was, for good, 12 cents to 14 cents; for ordinary, 9 cents to 10 cents. cents. The price of white refined sugar was 11 cents to 12 cents.

In 1894 the population of Montreal and suburbs is in the neighborhood of 275,000. The price of butter in October, as quoted in the local papers, is, for good, 20 cents to 21 cents; for ordinary, 16 to 17 cents. The price of white refined sugar is 42 cents to

As the city has grown, the price of butter has gone up 80 per cent., and the price of

In 1861 Canada had a tariff for revenue ; in 1894 it has a tariff for protection.

The same state of affairs is shown by comparison with more recent dates under free trade. In 1878 granulated sugar sold at 9% cents to 9% cents, and Lutter at 9 cents to

In 1878 the price of a pound of butter would buy from one to two pounds of sugar. In 1894 it would buy from four to five pounds.

The same comparison holds good in regard to the prices of cotton goods. These have fallen so much that the money that would buy only one yard under the free trade tariff for revenue of 1878, will now buy two or more yards.

"Seems to me you're a different size every time I see you-you're one of the Tolliver oys, aren't you?" "No ; I'm their brother."

2nd Month.

FEBRUARY, 1895.

28 Days.

Womithe	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	region	ntreal,Q s of St. ttawa R	uebec and Lawrence lvers.	For To ince of and be	First Full 1 Last New		
a A	D.M.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENIS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Quart Quart Moon
12 34 66 67 89 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	FRI. SATUN SATUN WUN MON. THUES FEI. SATUN SATURS WON. THUE SATUN SUN MON. THUE SATUN SATU	 9th, 1891.—Mr. Mercier, Liberal premier of Quebec, at Bonsecours Hall, Montreal, d-clares that Mr. Laurier is pledged to carry out the resolutions of the Quebec Liberal Inter provincial conference of 1887, and increase the subsidies to the provinces out of the Dominion Treasury. In 1894, Mr. Peters, Liberal premier of Prince Edward Island, repeats the statement, and asys his government will have lots of money to spend when Mr. Laurier and the Liberals are in power at Ottawa. 	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{h.m.}\\ 7,21\\ 7,719\\ 7,718\\ 7,718\\ 7,718\\ 7,718\\ 7,710\\ 7,008\\ 7,005\\ 7,003\\ 7,005\\ 6,551\\ 6,551\\ 6,551\\ 6,649\\ 7,66\\ 6,542\\ 6,551\\ 6,649\\ 6,542\\ 6,551\\ 6,649\\ 6,642\\ 6,66\\$	$\begin{array}{c} h.67680911224511111111111111111111111111$	h.m., morn, 0 278, 1 422 5 577 4 122 5 2 577 4 122 5 2 577 6 438 9 264 1 001 1 15 2 2 59 2 4 226 6 438 9 264 1 0 11 5 2 2 59 4 225 5 44 2 4 226 5 44 6 6 33 6 6 54 6 631 6 631 6 631 6 631 6 631 6 631 6 631 7 008 7 0008 7 000 0000 0	$\begin{array}{c} h.m.\\ 716\\ 715\\ 715\\ 715\\ 12\\ 7711\\ 10\\ 708\\ 706\\ 56\\ 56\\ 56\\ 56\\ 55\\ 65\\ 65\\ 6$	$\begin{array}{c} h \\ h \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\$	h.m. morn- 0 21 1 36 4 02 5 11 8 6 65 6 40 6 40 9 24 4 02 4 02 10 40 11 56 109 2 18 8 06 9 9 24 4 14 4 15 8 06 8 57 6 45 6 55 6 45 6 45 6 45 6 45 6 45 6 45	var. 24 7h 16m ev 2d 6h 16m ev 2d 5h 16m ev 5h 16m ev 5h 16m ev 5h 16m ev 5h 16m 6h 5h 16m 6h 5h 16h 6m 16h 6h 5h 16h 6m 16h 6h 5h 6h 5h 6h 5h 6h 6h

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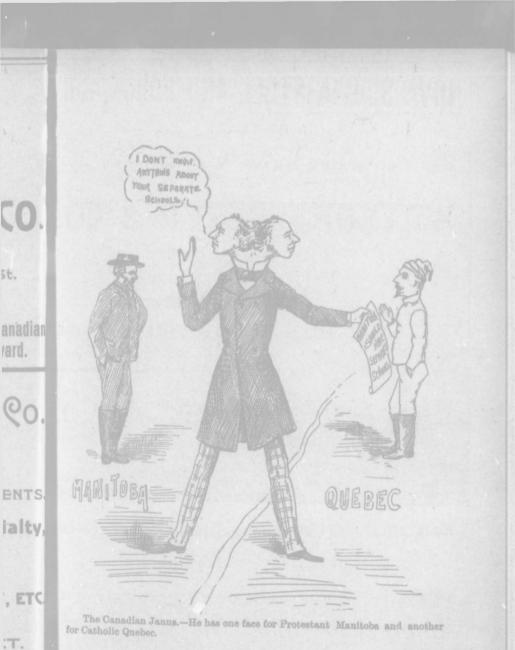
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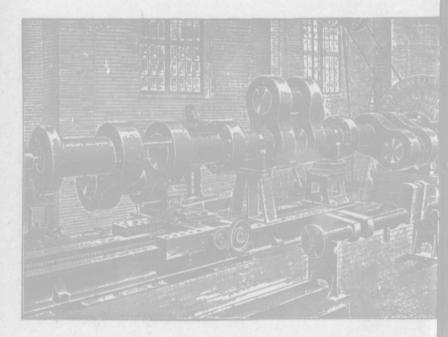


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ONLY STEEL WORKS IN CANADA.

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Hammered and Rolled Steel,

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THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC.

A farmer named Peebles, living in the State of Iowa, some years since gave a definition of the revenue tariff system, as follows :-

"A tariff for revenue only, if it means anything, implies the following effects: "A general reduction of the existing duties on imports. "To be followed by a large importation of foreign-made fabrics. "To be followed by a falling off in the demand for those made at home.

"To be followed by the closing of American workshops.

"To be followed by the relatively greater number of men engaged in agriculture. "To be followed by an increase in the supply of farm products, with no correspond-

ing increase in the demand. "To be followed by a reduction of the farmer's profits.

"Dear wife, if I should die," Said McGinness as he lay,

"Pray hire a German band,

- At my funeral to play." "And why a German band ?" Then McGinness' voice replied :
- "So that all the people there

May be sorry that I died.

3rd Month.

E

DA.

iteel,

CESS

CO.

MARCH, 1895.

31 Days.

Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	region	ntreal,Q s of St. ttawa R	uebec and Lawrence ivers.	For To ince of and bet	Ontario	First Full Last New	Mo	
Me	AW.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENIS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Quarte Moon Moon	ON'S P
1228	FRI. SATUR. SUN.		h.m. 6 39 6 37 6 35	h.m. 5 47 5 48 5 50	h.m. 11 29 morn. 0 48	h.m. 6 37 6 35 6 33	h.m. 5 48 5 49 5 50	h.m. 11 24 morn. 0 35	JOT	HASES.
456789 10112	Mon. TUES. WED. THUE. FRI. SATUR. SUN. MON. TUES. WED.	8, 1892.—After five years of Lib- eral rule in Quebes province, a general election results in complete overthrow of the Mercier-Laurier party. The	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 33 \\ 6 & 81 \\ 6 & 29 \\ 6 & 27 \\ 6 & 26 \\ 6 & 24 \\ 6 & 22 \\ 6 & 20 \\ 6 & 18 \\ 6 & 16 \end{array}$	551 5525555555555555555555002602	$\begin{array}{c}158\\308\\453\\557\\621\\6700\\700\end{array}$	6 31 6 30 6 28 6 28 6 24 6 22 6 21 6 19 6 17 6 15	5555555555555555555555555555601228	1 49 2 57 3 59 4 45 5 21 5 52 6 18 6 41 7 01 rises.	4d 7h 40m m. 10d 10h 38m ev. 18d 0h 32m m. 26d 5h 25m m.	75th Meridian.
12134567899212288	WED. THUR. FRI. SATUR. MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRI.	reason was that the Liberal government had been found utterly corrupt and unfaith- ful. Mr. Laurier, Dominion Liberal Leader, and his friends actively supported the Mercler government to the	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 10 \\ 6 & 14 \\ 6 & 12 \\ 6 & 10 \\ 6 & 09 \\ 6 & 07 \\ 6 & 05 \\ 6 & 03 \\ 6 & 01 \\ 5 & 59 \end{array}$		rises. 10 54 morn. 0 09 1 17 2 16 3 06 3 45 4 15 4 88	6 15 6 14 6 12 6 10 6 06 6 06 6 06 6 05 6 03 6 01 5 59		10 48 morn, 0 02 1 09 2 08 2 58 3 38 4 09 4 33	4d 6h 40m m. 10d 9h 38m ev. 17d 1.h 32m ev. 26d 4h 25m m.	90TH MERIDIAN.
2245878901	SATUR. SUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUE. FRID. SATUR. SUN.	last,	5 57 5 55 5 55 5 55 5 55 5 55 48 5 44 5 55 5 48 5 44 5 55 5 55	6 16 6 17 6 19 6 20 6 21 6 22 6 22 6 25 6 27	4 58 5 15 5 31 sets. 8 08 9 20 10 34 11 48 morn.	555 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 55	6 16 6 17 6 18 6 19 6 20 6 23 6 23 6 23 6 24 6 25	4 65 6 13 5 30 sets. 8 05 9 15 10 27 11 39 more.	4d 5h 40m m. 10d 8h 38m ev. 17d 10h 32m ev. 26d 3h 25m m.	105TH MURIDIAN.





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4th

Day. Month

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Worker—I am a shoemaker. Free-trader—Well, we're going to give you free-trade shoes. Worker—I don't want free-trade shoes. What good would free-trade shoes do me? Free-trader—Why, they would be cheaper than the shoes you buy now from your

own factory. Worker-Well, suppose I did buy free trade shoes, and other people bought them also, what would become of the shoe trade?

Free-trader-Why, it would go to Europe, of course, and that is where we want it

Worker—And you expect me to east my vote to bring that about? Worker—And you expect me to east my vote to bring that about? Free-trader—Yes; that's what we call calm judgment of an intelligent people. Well, if that's the case, I think it high time to get your calm judgment and intelli-gence half-soled and heel-tapped. While you are at it, don't forget that the buttons are off your policy, and, see, the toe is out also.

A great many United States' shoemakers voted for free trade in shoes in 1892, and have ever since been looking about them, not only for the benefit of free trade, but for

"It's hard to be left here alone," said Simpkins, whose wife had gone away for the summer, "very br rd." "Seems kind o'lonesome, does it ?" "Yes, intensely lonesome, Everything around me seems to wear an air of melancholy." "Yes, I noticed it. Even that bottle on the manteipiece seems low-spirited."

4th Month.

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ER CO

APRIL, 1895.

30 Days.

Day. Month	Day Week,		region aud Ot	ntreal,G s of St. ttawa R	uebec and Lawrence ivers.	For To ince of and be	First Full Last New		
Mo	Q.W.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moen Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Quarter Moon Moon
$\begin{array}{c}1\\2&3\\4&5\\6&7\\8&9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\\16\\17\\18\\19\\22\\22\\24\\25\\5\\27\\28\\29\\30\end{array}$	Mon. Tues. Web. Tues. Satue. Satue. Satue. Frid. Satue. Satue. Frid. Satue. Frid. Satue. Frid. Satue. Frid. Satue. Frid. Satue. Frid. Satue. Frid. Satue. Satue. Frid. Satue. Satue. Satue. Satue. Frid. Satue. Sa		5 220 25 15 15 14 2 10 97 5 05 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	$\begin{array}{c} h.m.\\ 6 \ 37 \ 6\\ 6 \ 30 \ 6\\ 6 \ 31 \ 6\\ 6 \ 36 \ 6\\ 6 \ 36 \ 6\\ 6 \ 36 \ 6\\ 6 \ 36 \ 6\\ 6 \ 36 \ 6\\ 6 \ 41 \ 6\\ 6 \ 44 \ 6\\ 6 \ 46 \ 6\\ 6 \ 6 \ 6\\ 6 \ 6 \ 6\\ 6 \ 6 \ 6\\ 6 \ 6 \$	h.m. 0 588 2 00 2 509 3 577 4 20 3 577 4 411 5 00 4 411 5 00 5 00 4 411 5 00 5 00 5 00 4 411 5 00 5 000 5 00 5 000 5 000 5 00 5 000 5 000 5 000 5 00	$\begin{array}{c} h, 42008387553333038263432323232323232323232323232$	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4,$	h.m. 0 480 1 50 2 41 3 522 4 170 4 400 5 00 5 00 5 00 1 54 2 09 2 87 2 86 2 87 2 86 2 87 2 85 2 85 2 85 2 85 2 85 2 85 2 85 2 85	tar 2d 4h 2m er. 2d 3h 2mm er. 2d 3h 2mm er. er 16d 6h 2mm er. 16d 7h 2mm er. 16d 4h 2mm er. er 16d 6h 2mm er. 16d 5h 2mm er. 16d 4h 2mm er. er 24d 8h 11m er. 24d 7h 11m er. 2dd 6h 11m gd 2h 2h

The Dominion Cotton

MAGOG PRINTS.

Mills Company, Ltd.

 Fall Novelties:
 SALISBURY COSTUMES, WRAPPERETTES,

SKIRTINGS,

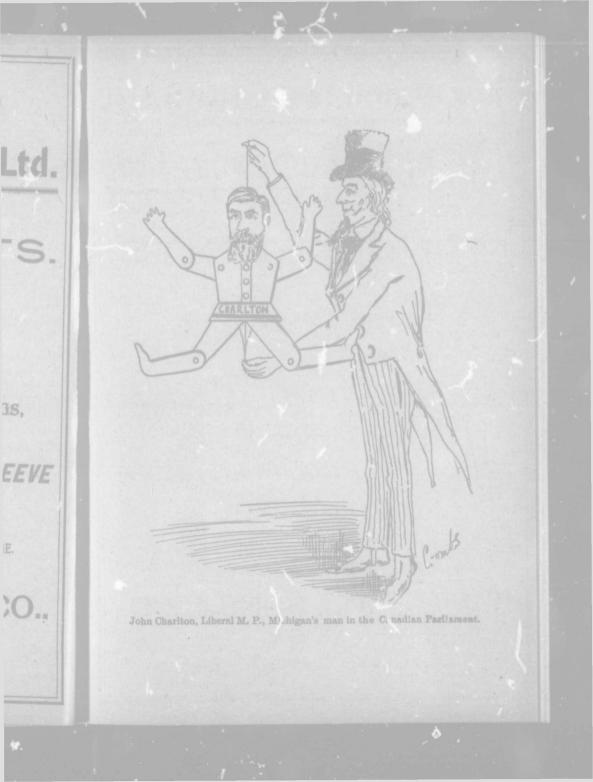
ALSO A FULL RANGE IN

STAPLE AND FANCY PRINTS, SLEEVE LININGS, Etc.

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Special features for Large Buildings, Capacity 6 to 18,000 feet. Guaranteed greater heat with half consumption fuel of any other boiler made.

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THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC.

IT NEVER FAILS.

One of the closest observers of Canadian political affairs says that the Liberals are to be most closely watched when they shout corruption at their opponents most loudly. They were very loud in 1891 in shouting that the Conservatives were corrupt, and immediately after the elections twenty-nine of their representatives were unseated for bribing the electors.

Watch them in 1895.

"Why are you so late, Jack?" asked the boy's mother on his return from school. "I was kept in," replied Jack. "Whispering again?" "No, 'm; I was kept in for not talking." "How was that?" "The jography teacher asked me a question, and I never said a word."

A popular and witty minister, on ascending the steps of the church one Sunday afternoon, saw an old woman struggling against rheumatics to reach the top of the steps, and at once taking her by the arm he gently assisted her up. On reaching the top she asked him who was to preach. "Oh, Rev. Mr. B.—.," he replied, giving his own name. "Oh, gracious !" exclaimed the old woman, "help me down again. I would rather listen to a man sharpening a saw. Please help me down again. I do not care to go in." The minister was at first inclined to refuse, but the humor of the situation tickled him, and he rem. Need as he reached the bottom of the steps: "You are right, my good woman; I would not go in mysel if I was not paid for it."

"I have noticed," said Binks, "that every bridesmaid is married within a year." "Yes," said the electric editor, "that is how all the brides are made."

		ith. ML	a_X , .	1895	•				31 Days	8.
Day Month. Week.		CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebes and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.				Ontario t. the G			
MoM	AF	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENIS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Quart Quart	
$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\23\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\0\\11\\22\\22\\22\\22\\22\\22\\22\\22\\22\\22\\22\\22\\$	WED. THUR. BRL. SATUR. SUN. MON. TURS. WED. THUR. FRI. SATUR. SATUR. SATUR. SATUR. FRI. SATUR. MON. THUR. TRUR. TRUR. TRUR. TRUR. TRUR. TRUR. TRUR. SATUR. MON. TRUR. TRUR. SATUR	 20, 1891Hon. J. S. Hall, in Budget speech shows that in five years a Liberal adminis- tration in Quebec had increas- ed the province's debt and obligations by twelve millions of dollars. The debt and expenditure in every other province under a Liberal government also show large increases. It is in the party to be extrava ant, and it would be extravagant if it had a chance at Ottawa. 	$\begin{array}{c} 1, \dots, 4 & 48 \\ 1, \dots, 4 & 48 \\ 4 & 4 & 44 \\ 4 & 4 & 44 \\ 4 & 4 & 44 \\ 4 & 4 &$	h.777777777777777777777777777777777777	h.m., 1 300 2 24 2 45 3 43 3 43 3 43 3 43 11 36 morn. 0 44 1 06 1 24 1 45 2 12 2 29 2 49 sets. 8 33 9 9 47 10 45 2 12 2 9 2 49 10 43 11 30 0 00 0 00 00	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, $	$\begin{array}{c} \text{h.m.}\\ \text{m.}\\ 777706\\ 777010\\ 122\\ 122\\ 122\\ 122\\ 122\\ 122\\ 122\\ $	$\begin{array}{c} h.m.\\ 1 & 22\\ 1 & 220\\ 2 & 304\\ 3 & 248\\ 3 & 248\\ 3 & 248\\ 3 & 248\\ 3 & 248\\ 3 & 248\\ 8 & 39\\ 10 & 38\\ 11 & 28\\ morn.\\ 0 & 39\\ 10 & 28\\ 11 & 28\\ 10 & 38\\ 11 & 28\\ 10 & 38\\ 11 & 22\\ 2 & 58\\ 2 & 13\\ 2 & 28\\ 2 & 58\\ 11 & 28\\ 10 & 33\\ 11 & 21\\ 10 & 33\\ 10 & 33\\ 11 & 21\\ 10 & 33\\ 10 & 33\\ 11 & 21\\ 10 & 33\\ 10 & 33\\ 10 & 33\\ 10 & 33\\ 10 & 33\\ 10 & 33\\ 10 & 33\\ 10 & 33\\ 10 & 33\\ 10 & 33\\ 10 & 33\\ 10 & 34\\$	ar 1d 10h 44m ev. 1d 9h 44m ev. 1d 8h 84m ev. 8d 0h 0h 0m ev. 8d 6h 6m m. 1d 1h 44m ev. 16d 1h 44m m. 2d 7h 6m m. 2dd 6h 6m m. 2dd 6h 6m m. 2dd 6h 6m m. 2dd 6h 6m m. 3id 3h 48m m. 3id 1h 48m m. 3id 1h 48m m. 3id 1h 48m m. 3id 1h 48m m. 3id <td></td>	

3

ALLAN LINES Of Royal Mail Steamships

- AND -

ALLAN STATE LINE

Montreal Via Quebec to Liverpool

New York to Glasgow via Londonderry

The splendid steamers of these lines sail weekly from Montreal via Quebec during the season of navigation, and from Portland via Halifax in winter, to Liverpool, calling at Moville, Ireland, to land mails and such pessengers as desire to disembark at that port.

The accommodations for all classes of passengers are not excelled by any other line. The Parisian, Sardinian, "Mongolian," Numidian and "Laurentian" of the Montreal Service, and the "State of California" and "State of Nebraska" of the New York Service, have all modern improvements in marine architecture. Saloons and staterooms are amidships, where least motion is felt. Electric lights. Promonade deck for the excitative use of cabin passengers. Music rooms, smoking rooms, etc., etc.

Passengers may purchase round trip tickets, availing themselves of the reduction offered, and go by one line, returning by the other.

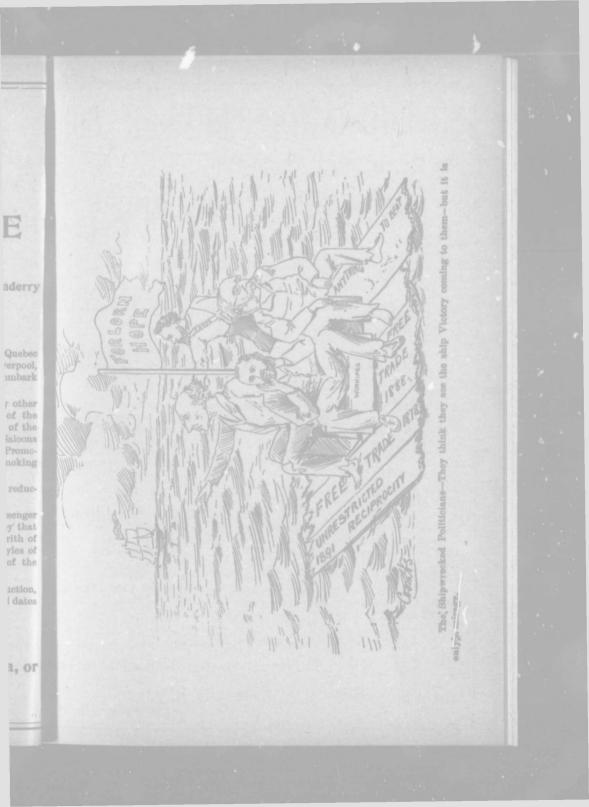
The inland waters of the St. Lawrence River and Gulf insures to the passenger not only 800 miles sailing on tranquil seas, lessening the ocean voyage by that distance, but gives him the advantage of scenery almost unrivalled. The Frith of Clyde, with its numerous places of interest, Loch Lomond, Loch Long, Kyles of Bute, Lamlash, Isles of Craig, Giants' Causeway, all pass under the eye of the traveller who returns by the Allan State Line from Glasgow to New York.

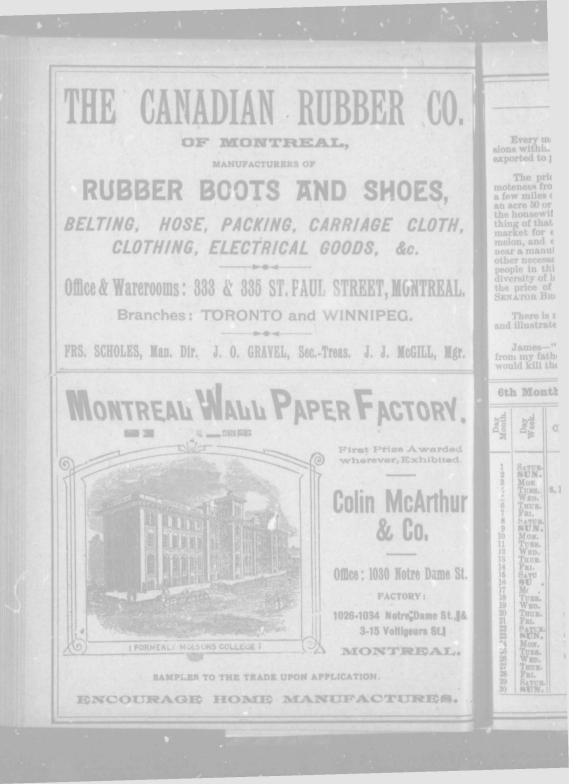
A round trip ticket over these two routes, issued at ten per cent. reduction, insures a tour replete with interest and enjoyment. For rates of passage and dates of sailing apply to

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents,

Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, or

Austin Baldwin & Co., 53 Broadway, N. Y.





THREE OF A KIND.

Every manufacturer encouraged in our country makes part of a market for provisions within ourselves, and saves so much money to the country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the manufactures he supplies.—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

The price of land is greatly increased by provimity to and diminished by remoteness from manufacturing centres. You may find land selling at \$50 an acre within a few miles of a manufacturing town, and you may buy the same quality of land at \$55 an acre 50 or 100 miles from manufacturing centres. And why so? Because not only the housewife has a market for her butter and chickens and eggs and cheese, and everything of that character that is produced upon the farm, but the farmer himself has a market for every bushel of corn, wheat, rye, etc., and for every apple, peach, pear, melon, and everything of that character that he grows upon the farm when located near a manufacturing centre; and he gets the best price for his corn, flour, meat, and other necessary articles produced upon the farm. So, in every view of it, no class of people in this country are more benefited by the increase of manufactures and the diversity of labor, thus putting down the price of manufactured articles and putting up the price of labor and the price of farm products, than the farmers themselves.— SENATOR BROWN, of Georgia.

There is no such thing as free trade except between England and Ireland, and Ireand illustrates how that system affects her.-Col. C. W. JOHNSON.

James-"Why do you not go back to your father, John?" John-"Iran away from my father." "Why, you should go back like the prodigal son, and your father would kill the fatted calf." "Yes, and half kill the prodigal son!"

6th Month.

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JUNE, 1895.

30 Days.

Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.		of St. Itawa R	uebec and Lawrence lyers,	For To ince of and be	Ontario L. the G	and Prov- , lying on reat Lakes	Full Last New First	
Mo	^D D	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENIS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises-	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Moon Quarter Quarte	
123456789101121841661718922122234552278290	SATUR- SUN- MON- TURB- FRI. SATUR- SATUR- WED. TURB- FRI. SATUR- WED. THUR- FRI. SATUR- WED. THUR- FRI. SATUR- WED. THUR- FRI. SATUR- WED. THUR- FRI. SATUR-	8, 1994.—Detroit Free Press pub- lishes memorial of Mr. John Charlton, Liberal M. P. for North Norfolk, to Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, Carlisle, urging changes in the draft of the Wilson (U.S.) tariff bill so that the clauser in regard to timber and lumber would be more severe against Canada, if Parliament thought it wise to impose an export duty on sawlogs and rough unmanufac- tured wood. Mr. Charlton's suggestions were adopted by U.S. Congress to Canada's dis- advantage.		h.777777777777777777777777777777777777	h.m. 1 10 1 10 2 87 1 470 2 87 1 270 2 87 1 270 2 87 1 270 2 87 1 270 2 87 1 270 2 87 1 10 2 87 1 10 4 2 1 10 2 8 2 10 1 10 2 8 2 10 1 10 2 8 2 10 1 10 2 8 2 10 2 2 1 10 2 8 2 10 2 2 1 10 2 8 2 10 2 10 1 10 2 8 2 10 2 10 1 10 2 8 2 10 2 10 1 10 1 10 2 8 1 10 2 10 1 1	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{h}, \textbf{m}, \textbf{x}, \textbf{x} \\ \textbf{h}, \textbf{x}, \textbf{x} \\ \textbf{x}$	1.777777777777777777777777777777777777	h.m. 1 09 1 20 2 14 2 43 rises. 9 20 10 35 10 35 11 26 0 15 0 03 11 26 11 26 0 35 1 168 0 35 1 168 0 15 0 55 1 1 16 0 15 0 55 1 1 16 0 57 1 1 16 1 1 1	Td 6h 0m m. 7d 5h 6m m. 7d 4h 0m m. ser 12d 6h 8m m. 1id 5h 8m m. 1id 1in 1in <td></td>	

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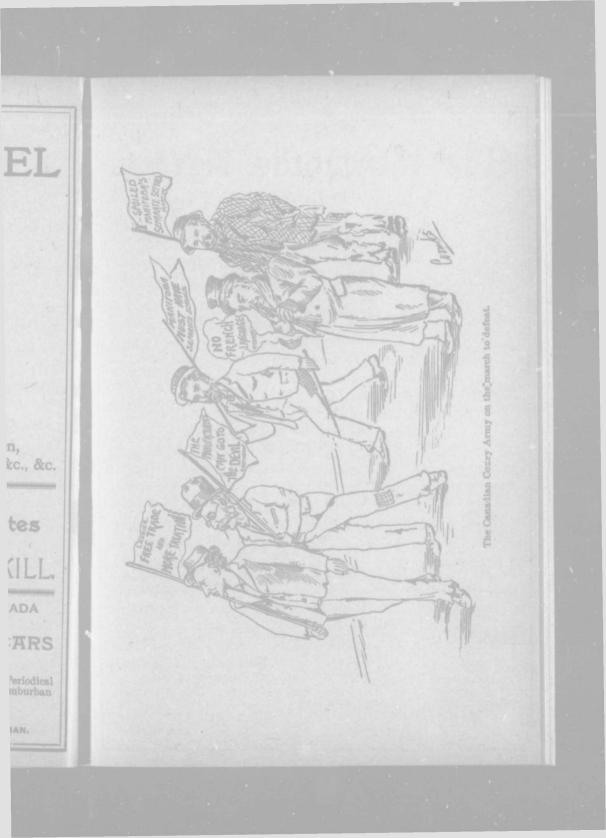
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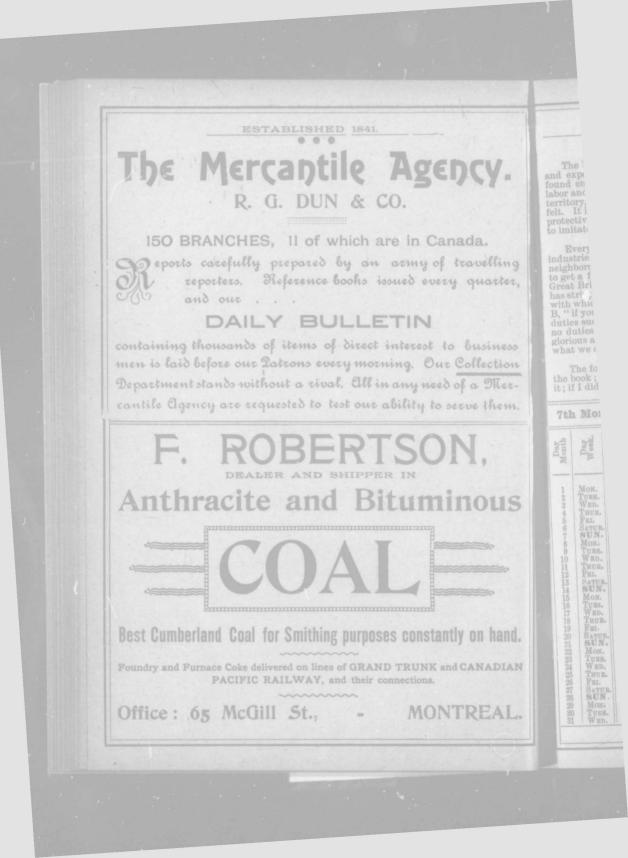
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N. J. POWER, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

GEN. MAN.

L. J. SEARGEANT,





and expensive war of all history, but immediately afterwards disbanded the army, found employment for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debts, given labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within its territory, and still by a system of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt. It is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its protective laws. I urge that Germany has now reached that point when it is necessary

Every nation is trying how it can get the greatest possible protection for its own industries, and, at the same time, the greatest possible access to the markets of its neighbors. I observe that while A is very anxious to get a favor of B, and B is anxious to get a favor of C, nobody cares two straws about getting the commercial favor of Great Britain. What is the reason of inat? It is that in this great battle Great Britain Great britain. What is the reason of that it is that it this great battle Great Britain has striped herself of the weapons by which this battle has to be fought. The weapons with which they all fight is admission to their own markets,—that is to say, A says to B, "if you will make your duties such that I can sell in your market, I will make my duties such that you can sell in my market." But we begin by saying, "We will levy no duties on anybody," and we declare that it would be contrary and disloyal to the what we can get by it. It may be noble, but it is not business.-SALISBURY.

the book ; if I did, you didn't send it ; if you sent it, I never got it ; if I got it, I paid for

7th Month. JULY, 1895. 31 Days. CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS. h.m. 0 19 1 46 rises 8 00 9 05 9 28 9 48 rises. 8 08 8 44 9 11 9 33 9 51 10 07 10 22 10 37 10 53 11 12 11 36 SATUR. 20 23, 1893.-Honore Mercier, Liberal $\begin{array}{c}4&20\\4&21\\4&22\\4&4&22\\4&4&26\\4&4&27\\4&4&29\\4&4&29\\4&4&31\end{array}$ Premier of Quebec, and friend 9 48 10 06 10 22 10 38 10 56 11 17 THUR. FRL. of Mr. Lauvier, at Fall River, Mass., says he intends to take the lead in throwing off Canadian connection with Great morn. 0 09 0 52 morn. 0 17 1 02 Britain, and invites New Eng-THUR. up subscriptions to help on sets. sets. 7 48 8 25 7 56 8 31 8 57 9 20 9 39 the work. Mon. 4 34 4 85 39 40 TUES. WED. THUR. 9 59 9 58 10 19 10 42 11 10 11 46 SATUR 4 39 4 40 TURS. WED.

The following is the reply a man sent to a bill from his bookseller : "I never ordered

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TYPE-FOUNDING COMPANY MONTREAL

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS' COMPANY.

REPRESENTING THE FOLLOWING TYPE FOUNDRIES:

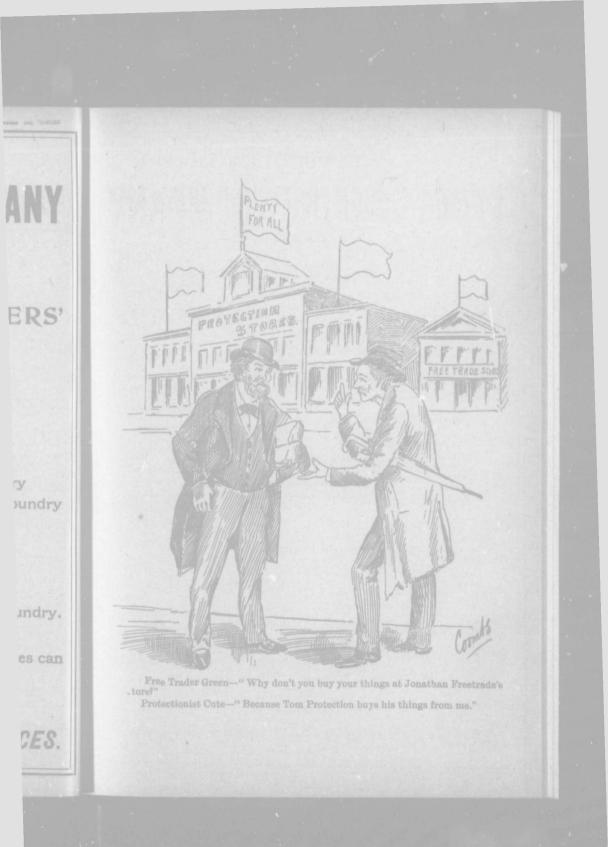
Boston Type Foundry Central Type Foundry MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Foundry John Ryan Type Foundry Allison & Smith Type Foundry Benton-Waldo Type Foundry

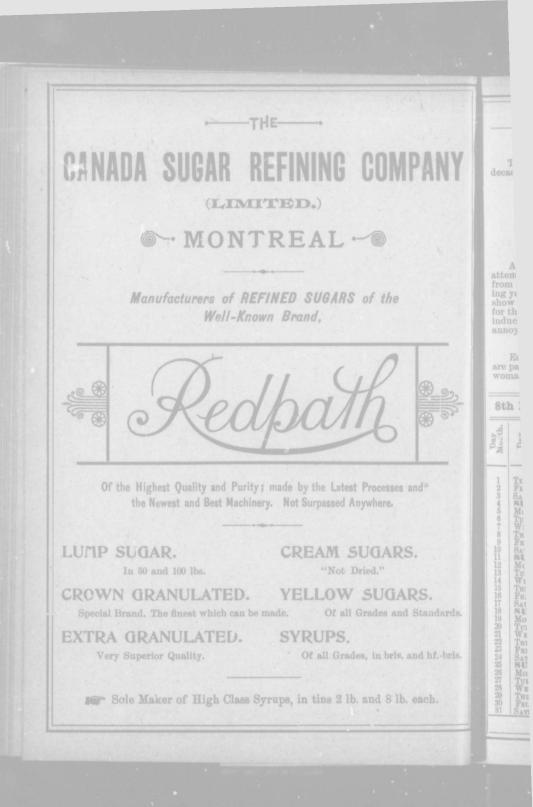
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All Productions of the above celebrated foundries can be had only through the Dominion Type-Founding Company.

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THE POST OFFICE AS A BAROMETER.

The following comparison is a good index to Canadian progress during the past decade :--

Number of post offices	1883. 6,395	1893. 8,546
Miles of post route Miles of railway mail route	$44,643 \\ 8,114$	61,832 13,702
Revenue Savings bank deposits	\$11,976,237	\$ 3,696,062 \$24,153,193
Money orders issued	5 9,490,899	\$12,902,975

A celebrated English oculist was once president of a medical congress, which was attended by several noted physicians, who were very anxious to obtain a promise from him to visit New York to attend a meeting which was to be held there the following year. As an inducement, one of them jokingly remarked : "We can undertake to show you the largest cataract in the world." The doctor, in replying, thanked them for their invitation, which he feared he would be unable to accept, and added that the inducement held out would prove only a source of aggravation, as it would be very annoying to him to see such a large cataract and be unable to take it away.

Edith: "Are you always able to tell the pure linen handkerchiefs from those that are part linen ?" Kate: "Yes, easy enough." Edith: "How?" Kate: "My washerwoman always keeps the former."

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Mo region and O	ntreal,Q s of St. ttawa B	uebec and Lawrence Livers.	For To ince of and be	Ontario t. the Gi	nd Prov- , lying on reat Lakes	all ast	MOON
CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Risea.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets,	Moon Quarter Moon	10
THUR. FAUN. MON. WED.	$\begin{array}{c} 4,52\\ 4,556\\ 4,566\\ 8,9\\ 5,00$	$\begin{array}{c} h.m.\\ 728\\ 7227\\ 7223\\ 7223\\ 77222\\ 77222\\ 77222\\ 77222\\ 7718\\ 7716\\ 7718\\ 7716\\ 7706\\ 659\\ 6556\\ 6552\\ 6556\\ 6552\\ 6556\\ 647\\ 706\\ 647\\ 706\\ 652\\ 647\\ 706\\ 706\\ 706\\ 706\\ 706\\ 706\\ 706\\ 70$	h.m. 0 31 1 255 7 1988 7 57 8 28 7 57 8 28 8 28 8 59 9 38 8 69 9 38 8 69 9 38 8 004 10 41 11 31 0 0 41 11 11 31 0 357 8 24 8 60 10 41 11 30 10 57 8 24 8 0 11 10 25 10 25 10 10 25 10 10 25 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	h.4.49 4.551 4.552 4.555 5.550 0.12 5.555 5.555 5.555 5.555 5.555 5.555 5.555 5.555 5.555 5.555 5.555 5.5555 5.5555 5.555555	$\begin{array}{c} h m. \\ 7 233 \\ 7 223 \\ 7 221 \\ 7 200 \\ 7 186 \\ 7 186 \\ 7 187 \\ 7 187 \\ 7 187 \\ 7 187 \\ 7 187 \\ 7 187 \\ 7 087 \\ 7 087 \\ 7 087 \\ 7 086 \\ 5 5 6 5 5 \\ 6 5 \\ $	h.m. 0 40 1 33 rizes. 7 06 7 33 8 5 8 24 9 02 9 44 10 12 10 50 11 41 10 50 11 41 10 50 11 41 10 50 11 41 10 50 8 35 8 50 9 9 61 8 02 8 50 9 9 17 9 9 61 10 35	5d 3h Sim 3d 6d 7h Sim 3d 6d 6h 13d 0h 19m ev 13d 1h 1m 15d 6h 20d 7h 56m m. 20d 1h 1m 13d 3h terr	PHASES. 75TH MERIDIAN. 907H MERIDIAN, 1507H MERID

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Great North-Western

Telegraph Company.

OF CANADA.

* THE *

Head Office: - Wellington and Scott Sts., - TORONTO, Ont.

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 ADAM BROWN, Vice-President.
 GEO. D. PERRY, Secretary and Auditor.
 ARTHUR COX, Treasurer and Supt. of Supplies.

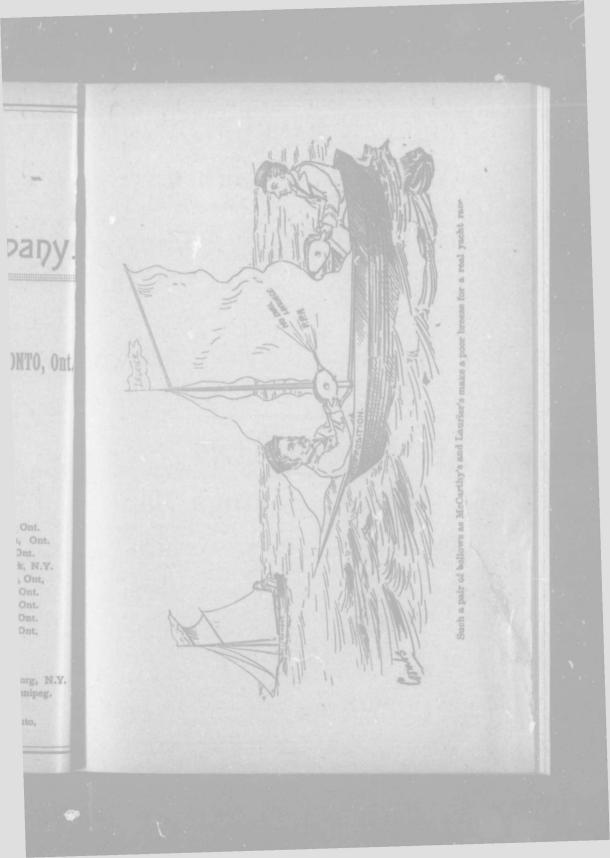
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

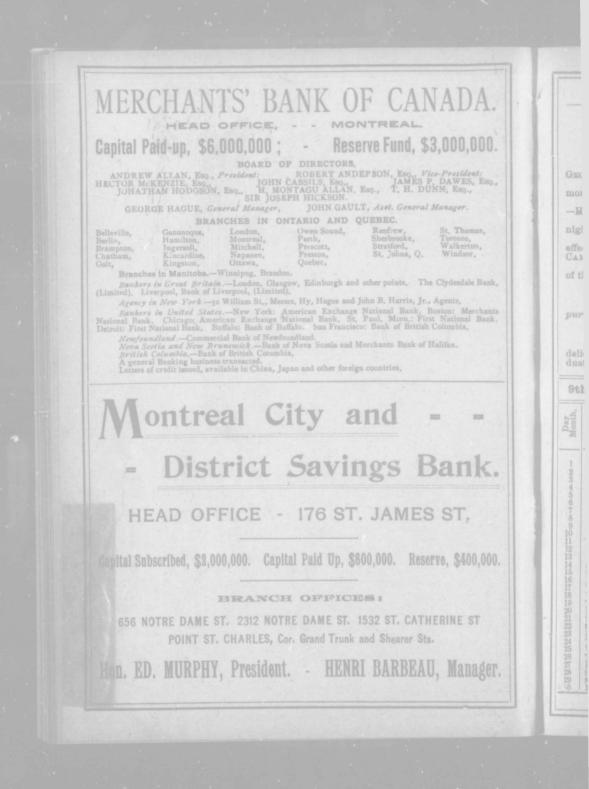
H. P. DWIGHT,					Toronto, Ont.
ADAM BROWN,	-		-		Hamilton, Ont.
HON. WM. McDOUGAI	LL, C	.B		-	Ottawa, Ont.
CHAS. A. TINKER,	-		-	-	New York, N.Y.
RICHARD FULLER,	-	-			Hamilton, Ont,
JAMES HEDLEY,			-	-	Toronto, Ont.
A. S. IRVING, -			-		Toronto, Ont.
W. C. MATTHEWS,	-			-	Toronto, Ont.
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A LIBERAL BOUQUET.

"I entered my election outlays as missionary expenses."-J. MORRIS, M.P.

"We must make a big push on polling day; will you come down handsomely?"-

"Come along, John; come and help put down bribery and corruption; we've lots of money. So come along."-J. MADIVER. "When I go into an election, I go in to win, and don't cars a d-n what it costs."

-U. BROWN, Chairman Grit Convention. "I mesmerized them in batches of fifteen and sixteen, and turned a hundred that night at Glen's,"-HON, JOHN SIMPSON.

I spent \$6,000 in contesting Russell, which contest I claim to have had a good effect in subsequently securing that constituency for the Reform party .- HON. MALCOLM

"I spent time and money in carrying South Ontario and defeating an ex-minister of the Crown."-HON. MALCOLM CAMERON'S CIRCULAR.

These gentlemen were all Liberals, and were all found out. They all shouled for purity till they were found out.

A preacher in Mobile, who happens to be a gentleman of color, prayed that the indelicate might be made delicate, the intemperate temperate, and the industrious

9th Month. Moon Moon Moon NUN. $\begin{array}{c} 5 & 44 \\ 6 & 01 \\ 6 & 20 \\ 6 & 36 \\ 6 & 51 \\ 7 & 22 \\ 7 \\ 42 \end{array}$ 4th, 1894 .- Mr. Laurier at Winni-peg, admits Liberal policy will only change and not reduce Globe, he said :- "When the Liberal party comes into power we shall examine very A0 A0 sary for carrying on the affairs of the government * * To get sent taxation, and to make up 8 30 9 20 10 17 11 20

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er.

OLS

HEAD OFFICE,

Rest Fund. \$1.300,000. Reserve for Rebate on Paid Up Capital, \$2 000,000. Current Discounts, \$80,000. Profit and Loss, \$75,740,54-\$1,455,740.54.

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Aylmer, O.	Exeter, O.	Montreal, P.Q.	Ottawa, O.	Soret. P.Q.	Trenton, O.
		St. Catherine.			
Calgary, Alberta.				Toronto, ().	
Clinton, O.	Meaford, 0.	Norwich, O.	Smith's Falls, O.	Toronto Jet., O,	Woodstock, O.

AGENTS: British Columbia, Bank of British Columbia; Manitoha and North West, Imperial Bank of Canada; New Brunswick, Bank of New Brunswick; Nova Scotia, Halifax Banking Company: Untario, Canadian Bank of Commerces, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada; Prince Edward Island Merchants' Bank of Commerces, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada; In Europa-London, Parr's Banking Company. The Allinatce Bank, La Banque du Peuple, In Europa-London, Parr's Banking Company. The Allinatce Bank, La Banque du Peuple, In Company of P.E.I., Summerside Bank; Quebee, Eastern Twenships Bank La Banque du Peuple, In Europa-London, Parr's Banking Company. The Allinatce Bank of Liverpool, Limited, Messre, Hynn, Mils, Currie & Co., Messre, Morton, Rose & Co.: Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool, Limited, Messre, Hynn, Mils, Currie & Co., Messre, Morton, Rose & Co.: Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool, Limited, Messre, Hynn, Mils, Currie & Co., Messre, Morton, Base & Co., Statonal Bank, W. Matson & R. Y. Hebden (Agents, Bank of Montreal) Messre, Morton, Biss & Co., National Bank, W. Watson & R. Y. Hebden (Agents, Bank of Montreal) Messre, Morton, Biss & Co., National Bank, Commercial National Bank ; Detroit, Com-mercial National Bank ; Chieneso, First National Bank ; Cleveland, Commercial National Bank ; Detroit, Jone Mational Bank ; Chieneso, First National Bank ; Cleveland, Commercial National Bank ; Detroit, Com-mercial National Bank ; Burie, Toledo, Second National Bank ; Butte, Montane, First National Bank ; Great Fails, Montane, North Western National Bank ; Heleua, Montane, First National Bank ; Ean Francisco, Bank of British Columbia: Agents in Canada for the Money Order Departments of the Pacific Exoress Co, and American Barperes Co. of the United State: — Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of schanes - Commercial Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Letters issued, available in all parts of the World.

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FREE TRADE DON'T MEAN LOWER TAXES.

Hon. Edward Blake, then Liberal leader, speaking at Malvern, Ont., on the eve of the elections in 1887, said; "No man, I care not how convinced an advocate of free trade for Canada he may be, has yet suggested—no man, I believe, can suggest—a practicavile plan whereby our great revenue needs can be met otherwise than by the continued imposition of very high duties on goods similar to those we make, or can make, within our bounds, or on the raw materials. I invite the most ardent free-trader in public life to present a plausible solution of this problem; and I contend that he is bound to do so before he talks of free trade as practicable in Canada."

within our bounds, or on the raw materials. I invite the most ardent free-trader in public life to present a plausible solution of this problem; and I contend that he is bound to do so before he talks of free trade as practicable in Canada." Hon. Mr. Laurier, now Liberal leader, speaking at Winnipeg on the eve of the elections of 1895, September 3, 1804, said: "When the Liberal party comes into power, to get the money which will be lost if we take off some of the present taxation, and to make up the deficit which will arise, it will be necessary to get an addition from some other sources."—Globe Report.

Vinnipeg, M.

Lady (sampling soap)—I don't like the odor of this. Have you no other Clerk—Oh, yes. Here is the "Sweet-By-and-By." It's a new kind and only lately out. Lady—Well, it may be sweet by-and-by, but it is simply frichtful now.

Hoeus—" Your son used to be quite an adept at the brush, I remember. I suppose he is well up in his profession now." Pocus—"Oh, yes; he's painting a church steeple this week."

	Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.		ntreal,Q s of St. ttawa Ri				nd Prov- , lying on ent Lakes	New First
1	Mo	M	CHINORODOLOGI BYEARD.	Sun Riges.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Lioon Rises.	Quart
	19334567	TUES. WED THUR. FRI. SATUR. SUN. MON.	2, 1891Quebec Telegraph. Mr. Laurier's English Liberal organ at Quebec, says :'The Montreal Gazette wants the	h.m. 5 58 6 00 6 01 6 02 6 03 6 05 6 06	h.m. 5 40 5 39 5 5 35 5 5 33 5 31 5 29	b.m. 4 43 4 59 5 14 5 29 5 49 6 13 6 41	h.m. 5 57 5 59 6 00 8 01 6 02 6 04 6 05	h.m. 5 40 5 39 5 38 5 36 5 36 5 36 5 33 5 31	h.m. 4 42 4 59 5 54 6 20 6 49	er 25d
	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	TUES. WED. THUR. FRI. SATUR. STN. MON.	seat of the Provincial Hovern- ment changed from Quebec to Three Rivers, because the lat- ter would be nearer the centre of population and the Lieut - Governo r's residences would be farther away from the ter-	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 07 \\ 6 & 09 \\ 6 & 10 \\ 6 & 11 \\ 6 & 13 \\ 6 & 14 \\ 6 & 15 \end{array}$	527 525 523 522 520 518 517	7 19 8 12 9 33 10 33 11 53 morn. 1 7	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 06 \\ 6 & 07 \\ 6 & 08 \\ 6 & 09 \\ 6 & 10 \\ 6 & 12 \\ 6 & 13 \end{array}$	5 29 5 28 5 26 5 28 5 28 5 28 5 28 5 29 5 29 5 29 5 29 5 29 5 29 5 29 5 29	7 28 8 22 9 42 10 41 11 59 morn. 1 21	9h 34m m. 11d 1h 10m m. 18d 6h 4m n. 25d
	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	TUES. WED. THUE. FRI- SATUR. SUN. MON. TUES.	rible Rouges of St. Koch's, who are bent on demolishing or burning it. It is well that the <i>Gazette</i> should clearly m- derstand that the next time we make a political change in this country the result will	6 16 6 18 6 19 6 21 6 22 6 23 6 25 6 26	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 13 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 5 \\ 08 \\ 5 \\ 07 \\ 5 \\ 03 \\ 05 \\ 5 \\ 03 \\ \end{array}$	2 41 4 01 sets. 5 09 5 38 6 14 7 04 8 02	6 14 6 15 6 16 6 18 6 19 6 20 6 22 6 23	5 18 5 16 5 14 5 13 5 09 5 08 5 66	2 43 4 01 sets. 5 13 5 44 6 21 7 12 8 11	d 8h 34m m. d 0h 10m m. d 5h 4m m.
	23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	WED. THUE. FRI. SATUR. SUN. MON TUES. WED. THUE.	not be to make a change in the seat of the Provincial Govern- ment, but in convert Quebee into the political capital of a State in the American Union."	6 27 6 29 6 30 6 31 6 32 6 34 6 35 6 36 6 38	5 02 5 00 4 58 4 55 4 55 4 55 4 55 4 55 4 55 4 55	9 08 9 08 10 07 11 14 morn. 0 22 1 27 2 81 8 35 4 39	6 24 6 25 6 25 6 28 6 29 6 31 6 33 6 33 6 33 6 33	5 05 5 08 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00	9 11 10 14 11 20 morn. 0 26 1 30 2 32 2 35 4 37	11d 7h 34m m. 17d 11b 10m ev 25d 4h 4m m.

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A BUSINESS MAN'S ADMISSION.

The average Liberal politician, in his public addresses, holds that the Canadian farmer is everywhere going to the dogs. Mr. George A. Cox, president of the Bank of Commerce, Liberal candidate for West Peterboro', is a business man as well as a politi-cian. Here is what he said at the 1993 meeting of the Central Canada Loan and Savings

cian. Here is what he said at the loss meeting of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company, of which he is also president :--"We have noticed during the last year an increasing demand for improved farms from farmers prepared to make substantial cash payments. A good deal has been said, sometimes, Ifear, for political purposes, about the embarrassed condition of our farmers, with their heavily mortgaged farms and low prices for farm products. That this is true with reference to a limited number of farmers in every community, no person will attempt to deny, but in deploring this we must not forget the infinitely larger number of prosperous and contented farmers with unencumbered and well-stocked farms, with good buildings, well-filled granaries, well-equipped implements, and steadily accumulating deposits in the savings' banks.

> The sexes can never be truly equal, No matter what's written and said and done While the stupidest man has fourteen pockets, And the cleverest woman has none.

> > 30 Days.

11th Month. ERCE. Day SATUR. e-President. , LL.D., sq. THUR. FRI.

\$215,000.

stant Manager.

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Manager

al Bank.

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CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS. Moon Moon Moon Sun | Sun | Moon h.m. h.m. 4 47 4 45 8 53 4 16 4 44 5 21 6 08 7 08 22, 1885.-(A Sunday.)-Mr. Laurier, on Champ de Mars, Montreal, advising a union of 8 21 all French Canadians in one 9 41 11 02 party, said, see Montreal 4 40 4 39 4 38 4 37 SATUR. Berald report :- " The cause 4 55 morn. 0 21 1 39 which Riel represented was as sacred a one as ever exist-56 2 09 4 19 5 41 7 (6 8 21 THUR. ed. If he (Mr. Laurier) had 00 SATUR SUN. 8 13 sets. 6 43 7 50 8 59 6 51 7 57 broke out, he would have TUES. WrD. 04 taken up arms against the 4 25 4 24 government." In other words he would have helped the 08 priect-murdering Indians and morn. 0 18 1 22 2 26 8 31 morn. 0 19 more Canadian volunteers.

THE · • • ESTABLISHED 1853. AMES a mo away Tho: HOPDEN COV., LTD. ESTABLISHED 1853. Month. . 6 .0 FINE BOOTS Nº SHOES ... AND ... GRANBY RUBBERS. WAREHOUSES: MONTREAL, QUE. TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN. VICTORIA, B.C.

		THE PEOP							6
off t of th in C and Nat	ea. Te The Lib he tea d The Con anada a The Con cotton ional Po Sugar a	nservatives also took the duty as under the National Policy. nervatives also took the duty cloths and clothing have n olicy. and tea and clothing make up	into p Canad Conse off ra off ho ever 1 the gr	ower a as u ervati w sug ot-clîn been reater	in 1878 inder the ve reso gar. Su nate wo so she part of	, imm he Nat lution agar h ool and ap in f the h	nedlat tional favo as ne d raw Cana tousel	Policy ring th ver bee cotton ida as	e abolitio on so chea . Woolle under th ' expense
a ma awa Tho dian a cr	ost suc rd of t mpson, The Lilu sealin, Caller- SheM owd, so Tough The Ot	s from Canadian Behring Sea cessful and profitable one. ' he Behring Sea arbitration, i and her case was upheld by S beral papers and speakers in F g industry. I suppose yon voted Tuesday lercy, no. I noticed that alm 'TII run over next Tuesday. Citizen—" Are ye callin' me a her Citizen—" Well, my rema Citizen (molified)—" By gum,	Chey v n whi ir Cha arlian ? ost ev liar ? rks, I	were ch Ca arles 1 nent s ery o:	protect inada v H. Tupj said the ne else ss, are	ed fre vas re per. awar went fairly	om m prese d wo that open	olestat uted by uld kill day, an to that	ion by th y Sir Joh l the Can ad I deter interpret
12	th Mo						Jist 11		1 Days
-			For Mor	ntreal,Q	uebec and Lawrence	For To	ronto a Ontario	nd Prov- lying ou eat Lakes	
Day Month	Day Week	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	all Moon ast Quarter ew Moon rst Quarter all Moon
1 0100 4440 00 7-00 0	SUN. Mon. TUES. WED. THUE. FRI. SATUR. SUN. MON. TUES.	Reports from Ganadian Bebring Sea sealing schooners are that the season had been a most successful and profitable one. They were protected from	h.m. 7 20 7 21 7 22 7 23 7 24 7 25 7 26 7 26 7 26 7 27 7 28 7 29 7 30 7 31	h.m. 4 187 4 177 177 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	h.m. 3 18 4 04 5 01 6 11 7 30 8 50 10 11 11 30 morn. 0 46 2 04 3 22	h m. 77 15 77 16 77 17 77 18 77 19 77 20 77 20 77 20 77 20 77 24 77 24	1.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4	h.m. 3 27 4 13 5 10 6 19 7 37 8 55 10 14 11 32 morn. 0 46 2 02 3 13	er

1853

LIST OF RIVERS AND LAKES IN WHICH THE FISHING PRIVILECES ARE STILL DISPOSABLE.

NORTH SHORE OF THE GULF AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

County of Saguenay.

Salmon, St. Paul, Nabilipi, Mecatina (Little), Mecatina (Great), Kercapoul, Natagamiou, Darby, Coacoachoo, Washecootai, Olomonoshecboo, Musquarro, Little Musquarro, Kekashka, Little Natashquau, Goynish, less six miles of the west shore, Nabisipi, Washeeshoo, Little and Great Romaine, Mingan, St. John, Magpie, Sheldrake, Manitou, the ton last named to begin six miles from the gulf shore, Pigou, Trout, Moisie Ean doree, Moisie Rouge, Moisie Aepeesis, Des Rapides, Aux Foins, Marguerite, Baie des Rochers, Calumet, Pentecôte, Aux Anglais, Amedée, à la Chasse, Manicouagan, Toudnoostook, Outarde, Papinachols, Bersimis, Boucher, Laliberté, Abnépi, part of, Colombier, Blanche, Sault-au-Cochon, Petit Escoumains, Escoumains, Portnéuf, from the rear line of the seigniory, Sault-au Mouten, river and lakes aux Canards, des Rochers.

IN CHICOUTIME AND LAKE ST. JOHN COUNTIES.

Lakes in townships, St. Germain, Simàrd, Bourget; Rivers Valineast, west, and central, Shipshaw, Au Sable, Lac aux Brochets, Tikouapic, upper part; Chicoubiche, Du Chef, A L'ours, Des Grandes Oreilles, Boisvert.

IN CHARLEVOIX.

St. Anne, and lakes at the rear of seigniory of Côte Beaupré.

IN CHAMPLAIN, ST. MAURICE, MASKINONGE, BERTHIER AND JOLIETTE COUNTIES.

Lakes in townships Lejeune, Casgrain, Boucher, Polette, tributaries of the Wessoneau excluded, Riviere au Rats. Lakes in Turcotte, Latuque, Creek à Tom, A. Bastien. Lakes in township of Langelier, River Vermillion, River Mattawin, Castor Nolr, Antikamak, à la Chienne, Des Aigles, Aux Senelles, Caousaquota, au Poste, or à l'eau claire, du Milieu, River and Lake Ignace, St. Gregoire, Cyprés, Servais, Obompsawin.

IN OTTAWA, MONTCALM AND TERREBONNE.

Upper Rouge River, du Diable and Lakes, North Nation river and lakes, east and west branch. Lakes in Lesage, Montigny, Preston, Addington, and Loranger townships, River Brochets, Riviere du Liévre, lakes in Wells, Bowman, Wabassee, Boutillier, Robinson, Campbell, Rochon, Boyer, Kiamika, River à l'ours and lakes, Lake du Cerf, River Gatiaeau, lakes in Kensington, Aumond, Sicotte, Egan, Lytten, Baksatong, Eagle River and lakes, River Desert and lakes, Hibou Old Woman, Jean de Terre, des Selze, Lake Wapitagameny, and river, &c., &c.

PONTIAC.

Lakes in Townships Clapham, Huddersfield, Pontefract, Bryson, River Coullogne, upper part, with countless numbers of lakes, Black River and lakes, du Moine, and lakes, Keepewa, comprising five groups of very large lakes, Otter-tail River, lakes Beauchene, &c., &c. Besides this all the lakes and rivers of the Upper Ottawa, Upper Gatineau, Upper Liévre, Upper St. Maurice, which are not at present easily reached. ISHING

poui, Nata-Little Muswest shore, n, Magpie, gulf shore, es Rapides, ix Anglais, s, Bersimis, Petit Escouau Mouten.

west, and hicoubiche,

JUNTIES.

f the Wesim, A. Baslastor Noir, 3, or à l'eau mpsawin.

s, east and nger towniee, Boutils, Lake du Baksatong, Terre, des

Hiver Coule du Moine, iver, lakes twa, Upper reached.

THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC.

THE LIBERAL CHARACTER.

The following is Mr. Mackenzie's estimate of the Liberal politician's character, an estimate accurately borne out by the experience of Quebec during the time Mr. Lanrier's political friends were in power in the Province. It is a letter published in the *Globe* of April 18, 1892 :--

"OTTAWA, April 27, 1875.

"My dear H—, I have your note regarding C. I will endeavor to employ him within a few days at Thunder Bay on the commissariat staff, though I fear he is rather old, especially as his chief, B's father, is older.

"I would like much to be relieved of the public works department, but I cannot see my way to that at present. It is the great spending department, the possible great jobbing department, the department that can make or ruin a government at such a time as this when \$25,000,000 are in the power of its head to spend on public works. Friends (i) expect to be benefited by offices they are unfit for, by contracts they are not entitled to, by advances not earned. Enemies ally themselves with friends, and push the friends to the front. Some attempt to storm the office. Some dig trenches at a distance and approach in regular siege form. I feel like the besieged lying on my arms night and day. Thave offended at least 29 parliamentary friends by my defence of the citadel. A weak minister here would ruin the party in a month, and the country very soon. So I must drudge on as I best may, and carry out the experiment of doing right whatever happens, and transting to have a majority in the House to sustain me, and when that fails I will go out cheerfully, if not joyfully.

"I am, yours faithfully,

A. MACKENZIE."

What the Liberal party thought of a man who could write a letter like the above is shown by the fact that they removed him from the chance of "defending the citadel" again by electing another man to lead them.

MANITOBA SCHOOL LAW.

In the Province of Quebec the Dominion Government is attacked because the Manitoùs school law abolishing Roman Catholic separate schools is in force.

The author of the Manitoba school law is Mr. Joseph Martin, Liberal M.P. for Winnipeg, whom Mr. Laurier congratulated on his election. The Premier of the Government which introduced and leader of the Legislature which enacted the law was Mr. Greenway, Liberal, who attended the demonstration in Mr. Laurier's honor at Winnipeg last fall. It was Mr. Greenway who fought the attempt to annul the law in the courts, not only in those of the Province. but in the Supreme Court of Canada, and before the Privy Council. It was the same Liberal, Mr. Greenway, who, after he had defeated the Roman Catholics in the courts, in October last wrote, in reply to the Roman Catholic Bishop's petition, that the law was enacted, was constitutional, and would not be altered by him. The Manitoba school law is a Liberal measure, and whatever good or evil is in it is to be attributed to the Liberals.

THE BENEFIT OF THE N.P. TO THE FARMER.

It is claimed for the National Policy that it helps the farmer in three ways. Ist, it reduces the competition from outside"; 2nd, by building up industrial communities in the cities, it enlarges the home market for Canadian farm produce; 3rd, that it helps the export trade. A few figures from the official trade and navigation returns of Canadawill show the truth of these contenions. In 1878, the last year of a free trade tariff in

Canada, the net quantity of oats imported for consumption was 2,071,513 bushels of the value of \$565,141, while in 1803 the importation for consumption was only 44,264 bushels of the value of \$19,886. The Canadian farmers had under the protective system the benefit not only of a larger market at home, but of relief from the depression in prices to which the open competition with American oats exposed them. In the item of wheat and wheat flour, the figures are not less striking. In 1878, there were 1,519,703 bushels of American wheat, and 311,706 barrels of American flour consumed in the Dominion, as compared with a consumption of 9,069 bushels and 34,507 barrels in the last fiscal year; and so on throughout the list, the figures in detail of imports from the United States for consumption being :--

	1878.	1898,
Oats, bush		44,264
Rye, bush	a, a.v. g means	302
Corn, bush		2,031,875
Wheat, bush		9,069
Flour, brls		34,507
Cornmeal, brls		65,495
Lard, lbs		146,885
Bacon and hams, lbs		670,155
Pork, lbs	10,248,020	3,862,546

Nor is the full measure of the gain to Canadian farmers from the protective system by any means exhibited in the foregoing statistics. Since 1878 the urban population of the Dominion has increased by 850,000, and the market for provisions and breadstuffs thus created has been supplied wholly by the agriculturists of Canada, who were able, moreover, to export surplus products to the value of \$53,786,000 in 1893, as compared with an export of only \$32,028,600 in 1878.

a year.

will fill

1887, that

The farmers were benefited to the extent of the annual difference between these two amounts during the operation of the National Policy. It is true the prices of wheat have delined in the same period, but not out of proportion with other articles of daily consumption. Sugar, for justance, used to retail at 11 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound in 1878 under a revenue tariff. In 1894, under a protection tariff, the some quality sells at retail at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents a pound.

And if prices of wheat have gone down, prices of other articles of agricultural production have gone up. Taking the returns of the custom houses, it is found that the average price of the following articles sent abroad has increased as follows:--

	1878.	1893
Sheep, per head	8 2.90	\$ 3.46
		110.50
Uattle, per head		72.50
	7.20	9.87
Butter, per lb	.18	.181
Cheese, per lb	.105	.10
Bacon, per lb	.08	.108
Pork, per lb		48
Barley, per bush	41	
Peas ner hush	.82	
Barley, per bush Oats, per bush Peas, per bush Wheat, per bush Beans, per bush Hay new too	1.22	.76
Beans, per bush	1.06	1.28
Alley But Dales and a second and a second se	0.00	9.50
Potatoes, per bush	34	.38
Eggs, per doz	125	124

An examination of these figures will convince the most skeptical that the income of the farmers has not decreased since 1878 upon the whole output of the farm, and it

will also inculcate the lesson that in mixed farming the largest profits are to be reaped. On the other hand, the expenditure of the agricultural class, that is to say the cost of living, was never before so low as now. Agricultural implements, lumber, binder twine, cottons and woollens, clothing of all kinds, range in price from 25 to 50 per cent. less than in 1878; while tea and sugar are lower by more than 50 per cent., and coal oil, which in 1878 was invoiced at 22 cents a gallon, was imported last year at 7½ cents a gallon. These are facts that tell their own tale.

DEMANDS OF THE INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

In 1887, when Mr. Mercier was in the height of his power, he called an interprovincial conference, which was attended by Sir Oliver Mowat, Liberal Premier of Ontario Mr. Fielding, Liberal Premier of Nova Scotia; and Mr. Blair, Liberal Premier of New Branswick. The governments in all these provinces had been spending more than their revenue, and creating or adding to their debts. They were all more or less hard up. They did not want to make confession of the fact and impose direct provincial taxes which would make them unpopular, so they concoted a scheme which they hoped to be able to force the Dominion Government to accept. It was that the subsidies payable by the Dominion, out of its annual revenue from taxation, to the provinces should be increased, on the basis of the payments of 1888-9, from 44,051,427 a year to 84,670,440a year. In other words, they wanted the Conservative Government at Ottawa, which has been fairly economical in its ordinary expenditures, and has kept within its means, to pay 8619,000 a year to help extravagant Liberal provincial administrations out of the hole they got themselves into by their own mismanagement.

Mr. Mercier, Liberal premier of Quebec, speaking on February 9, 1801, in Montreal, on behalf of the Liberal parliamentary candidates, said Mr. Laurier had pledged himself, if he was returned to power, to carry out the programme of the interprovincial conference, and relieve Quebec of the burden of the debt its boodling government had piled up.

Mr. Peters, Liberal premier of Prince Edward Island, in 1894, said, among other things of the same nature :--" What do you think a victory of the Liberal party in Canada would mean to us? It means that this province, which for three has been denied fair play, would receive it. Not many years ago all the great leaders of the Liberal party met together at the Quebec conference. You all rememin how they agree do na scheme which, if carried out, would give to this province a largely increased su'ily. You are aware that we send from this island one of the foremost, Liberal politicians of Canada. And when the great change comes, instead of Prince Edward Island being a little unrepresented province, it will have as its champion a man who will fill a place second only to that of the Premier of Canada. We will then receive justice."

The *Globe*, the Liberal newspaper of Ontario, said of the scheme, November 10th, 1887, that it was "the singularly skilful proposition for restoring to the provinces a fair and necessary share of the revenues which they have agreed to allow the central government to collect." In the same issue the *Globe* also used this language in speaking of the interprovincial conference:—"Looking at the whole financial scheme, we are unable to conceive how any reasonable objection can be brought against it. It will, doubtless, be accepted by all the provincial legislatures, it should cheerfully be con-

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curred in by the authorities placed in charge of the general revenue of the Confederation, and, with or without their consent, it must be carried out in practice."

A vote for a Liberal candidate at the coming election is, therefore, a vote for increasing the charges on the Dominion treasury for the benefit of a lot of extravagant Liberal provincial administrators, who are unwilling to economize themselves, and do not want to bear the responsibility of their mismanagement and the odium of raising money by taxation to meet their bills.

A vote for a Conservative candidate is a vote for making each department of the divided Government of Canada face the responsibility of its own mistakes.

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WHAT A LIBERAL TARIFF WOULD BE.

The reduction in the tariff in the session of 1894, at the instance of the Conservative Government, has left the Liberals so little of their policy that they cannot and do not promise anything in the way of a zeduction of public tax burdens to the people as a reason for putting them in power. All they say is that they will change the taxes, or take them off one thing and put them on another. In his speech at Winnipeg, on September 8, about which so much has been said by friendly papers, Mr. Laurier admitted this. Here are his words, taken from the Toronto *Globe's* report :--

"When the Liberal party comes into power we shall examine very closely as to which is the best way to raise the amount necessary for carrying on the affairs of Government. We shall, I say, examine the proper objects upon which to levy taxation. We shall make it as easy as possible upon things which are necessary, and, indeed, are the necessaries of life for the people. We shall also make taxation as light as possible upon all things which have to be used by the common people. To get the money which will be lost if we take off some of the present taxation, and to make up the deficit which will arise, it will be necessary to get an addition from some other sources. This will be attempted to be done in this manner:—In the first place there will be a difference made in the present tax imposed upon raw materials to be used for manufacturing purposes."

The National Policy duties, in ordinary years, do not add appreciably to the price of breadstuffs or meats. Sugar is free of duty, tea is free, coffee is free, the duty on salt is next to nothing, the duty on coal oil has never been lower. Wool produced in warm countries, and cotton, the raw materials of clothing, are free. Expenditure on these articles, in some of their manufactured shapes, makes up 90 per cent of an ordinary household's annual outlay. No change in the tariff could materially reduce the cost of these staple articles of every day consumption. A change in the tariff might make it harder to get them, however. The "difference made in the present tax imposed upon raw materials to be used for manufacturing articles," might easily injure many industries employing large numbers of Canadian workmen, and so reduce the opportunities for obtaining work. That some such change is contemplated by the Liberal party is, however, fairly certain. Sir Richard Cartwright's continuous denunciation of manufactures supports the idea. Liberal papers, moreover, have plainly stated it. Here is what $L^*Electein$, the leading Liberal newspaper in the Quebec district, said on the 9th of August, 1894 :---

"If the Liberals come into power, nothing will be easier than to meet the deficit, estimated at \$7,000.000 or \$8,000,000, which would be caused by the free entry or the re-

duction of the duties on manufactured goods. All that will be needed will be to replace the protective tariff by a revenue tariff. An Instance will make our meaning clear. There is a duty of 8-10ths of a cent on manufactured sugar imported from abroad. The consumption in 1892 was 344,000,000 lbs. The duty of 8-10ths of a cent would amount to \$2,752,000. If the customs duty was removed and replaced by an excise duty at the same rate, the amount of taxes paid by the people would be the same."

In other words, the Liberals would abolish the customs duty on imported goods made by foreigners, and in its place levy an excise tax on domestic goods made by Canadians. They would help the outsider and crush out home enterprise. They would ruin manufacturing industry.

POPULATION OF CANADA.

The population of Canada, by provinces, according to the census of 1891, was as follows: --Ontario, 2,114,321; Quebec, 1,488,535; Nova Scotia, 450,396; New Brunswick, 321,263, Manitoba, 152,506; British Columbia, 98,173; Prince Edward Island, 109,078; the Territories, 98,967.

The population of the Dominion has grown as follows since 1871, the first census year under confederation, the figures since 1891 being calculated on the rate of increase shown in the last decade.—

1871		
1881		
1891		
1892		
1893		
1894		

WHAT ABE LINCOLN SAID.

"If the country has \$40, and needs a ton of iron and buys it in Europe, it has the ton of iron, but has parted with the money. If that sum of money is spent for a ton of iron made in this country, then we have both the iron and the money."

WHERE THE CANADIAN TARIFF WAS REDUCED.

In a speech at North Bay, in October, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper replied by figures to an assertion of Mr. Laurier at Brampton, to the effect that there had been no reduction in the Canadian duties by the legislation of the Conservative Parliament in 1894, an assertion that will be frequently heard during the coming campaign. Here are some of the facts as stated by the Minister of Marine :--

"In wall paper the reduction was about 40 per cent; in sheet glue 31 per cent; in common soaps 50 per cent: in rendered lard 334 per cent; in linseed oil 334 per cent; in school slates 53 per cent; in whips 22 per cent. In all classes of iron there were sweeping reductions. Iron slabs were reduced from \$9 a ton to \$5. Iron in sheets from \$13 per ton to 5 per cent; in scythes and hay knives the reduction was 30 per cent; in pronged forks 274 per cent; in garden rakes 30 per cent. In all classes of agricultural machinery-mowers, self-binders, harvesters without binders, reapers, ploughs, harrows, seed-drills, horserakes, etc., the reduction was from 35 to 20 per cent. On farm and freight waggons the reduction amounted to 50 per cent, as also on buggles, carriages,

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etc., while on cotton seamless bags the reduction was 25 per cent. I want you to remember that Mr. McCarthy stated in the House last session that the rates on cotton fabrics averaged 41 per cent, and that was his cry over the western part of the country. Today that duty is not over 30 per cent. Sugar, up to 14 Dutch standard; came in free : last session we raised the standard up to 16, and allowed those extra grades to come in free. On woollen cloths, tweeds, coatings, over-coatings, the rate is reduced on what the poor man uses and increased on that used by the rich man. It was formerly 10 cents per pound and 20 per cent. It is now 5 cents per pound and 25 per cent, These are a few of the many items, as I say, on which the duties were lowered. But, in addition, there was an enormous free list, but time will not enable me to show how great it is. If, however, you take all the free goods and all the dutiable goods handled in Canada up to July 1st this year, you will find that the average rate of duty on the total amount is actually loss than the average rate imposed by Mr. Mackenzie's Government, taking the free and dutiable goods together in the last year in which Mr. Mackenzie was in power. We are still true to the policy of protection, a protection to keep our people with us, to give them work, to increase the circulation of money in our own country instead of sending it abroad, and all the consequences following upon it."

THE U.S. TARIFF DUTIES.

When the McKinley tariff went into force in the United States a great outcry was raised by the Liberals, to the effect that unless Canada obtained a reciprocity treaty with the Republic her trade would be ruined. The McKinley tariff went into force on October 6, 1890, and in 1893 Canada's export trade reached the highest figure in the history of the country. It was found that Canada could get along quite well, no matter what tariff her neighbors imposed on her merchandise. The United States got tired of the McKinley tariff before Canada did, and in 1894 the measure was repealed, and without sacrificing anything of her fiscal or commercial independence Canadian exporters to the United States are put back to a position quite as favorable, on the whole, as they occupied before Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, became a celebrity. Here is a table of the U. S. duties on the main articles of Canadian export under the rwo tariffs :--

	Old Tariff.	New Tariff.	Reduction per cent.
	\$30		10 p.c.
Cattle	10	20 p.c.	15 p.c.
		20 p.c.	
Lambs		20 p.c.	
Barley, bush		30 p.c.	
Buckwheat, bush	150	20 p.c.	30 p.c.
Oats, bush	150	20 p.e.	30 p.c.
Rye, bush	10c 25c	20 p.c.	25 p.e.
Wheat, bush	6c	20 p.c. 4c	25 p.e. 33 p.e.
Butter, lb		40	33 p.c.
Beans, bush	40c		50 p.c.
Eggs, doz		Se	40 p.c.
Hay, ton		\$2	50 p.c.
Peas, bush	40c	20c	50 p.c.
		15c	40 p.e.
Vegetables	25 p.c.	10 p.c.	
		30	
Wool, 1b	120		100 p.c.

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THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The gross debt of Canada on the 30th September, 1894, was \$310,190,727, made up as ollows :---

LIABILITIES-	8
Payable in England—Bonded Debt	2,433,333 7,357,058 1,824,970 22,094,124 42,905,201 8,299,070 16,407,323
Total Gross Dabt	10 100 707

From this are deducted the amount of the Sinking Fund and various other items, the total of which is as follows :--

	Investments-Sinking Fund.	\$32,356,776
4	Other Investments	5,263,137
	Province Accounts Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	16,929,396
	Total Assets	865,467,167

This brings the net debt, at the end of September, down to \$244,723,560, which, it may be mentioned, is \$1,417,538 less than it was at the close of June, 1894.

At Confederation, in 1876, the gross debt of the Dominion taken over from the provinces was \$98,046,051, reduced by Sinking Fund and other assets to \$75,728,641 net. The increase in the gross amount to the present time is \$217,144,676, and in the net amount \$168,994,919.

One large item in this increase is made up of provincial debts taken over by mutual arrangement with the provinces, in 1860 and 1873, the total of which is \$31,930,148. The total of provincial debt taken over by the Dominion, at Confederation and afterwards, was \$109,430,148. This was simply a transfer of buy den from one department of the Government to another. What the Dominion assumed the provinces were relieved of. For Dominion purposes alone, the gross debt since Confederation has been increased by \$200,760,000. That is the record of 27 years.

The following will show what was done with the money borrowed. It is made up only to 30th June, 1893, and to bring it up to date about five millions must be added, spent on railway subsidies, canals, and different public works from that time to the present :--

The country has received since Confederation value in developmental works alone, such as railways and canals, for \$60,000,000, more than the increase in the gross amount of the public debt. As a result transportation has been cheapened, and the producer, whether of farm or of factory products, has been enabled to more easily reach the consuming market with his goods, and to bring back, in return, at lower rates, the

merchandise he uses at home. The erection of post-offices, custom-houses, piers, etc., has also enabled the Government to render a better service to the public at a reduced rate, and while, in the postal service for instance, the amount of the business has rapidly increased, the cost of conducting it has advanced at a very much lower rate.

Every dollar of increase in the debt is represented in some part of the Dominion by an asset, which, while not always credited to the Dominion, is none the less real, and of advantage to the people.

The rights of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Northwest were purchased for \$3,800,000. The Canadian Pacific Railway was aided in the work of making the resources of the Northwest available. The Nova Scotia railway system was extended. A large number of spur lines were helped in New Brunswick, and remote sections of the country brought into connection with the Intercolonial. The Lake St, John country, the new colonization district north of Montreal and east of Ottawa, the Huntingdon district and sections of the Fastern Townships were given much needed railway communication in Quebec. In Ontario, a line to connect Toronto with the Canadian Pacific at North Bay was helped, the Sault Ste. Marie and Algoma mining regions were brought into communication with the rest of the country, a new trunk line from Parry Sound to Ottawa was aided, and many smaller lines in all parts of the country were assisted. All this was possible, because Canada's credit was good, and she was enabled to borrow money for such works.

And it is a remarkable fact, showing how financial men appreciate the value of the improvements Canada has effected in her material position, that, as the debt has increased, the rate of interest has steadily gone down. Here is a table showing the sums paid as interest and the rate per cent on the debt of Canada since 1867 :--

			Fer cent.
1868	84,375,148		- 4.51
1960	4 503 009		1 00
1070	4 889 000		
1810	4,000,008		
1871	4,010,020	************* **********	
	4,769,189		. 3.89
	4,812,802		. 3.70
1874	5,113,573		. 3.62
	5,749,903		
1976	E 001 002		15 1.07
		*************	0.40
		***********************	. 3.48
18/8			. 8.58
1879	6,602,234		. 3.67
1880			3.56
1881	6.842.631		10 6.0
1882	6,826,795		0 00
	B 687 980		10 CM
1004			0,00
100%	0,110,90a		. 2.70
1880	1,922,990		. 2.80
1886			. 2.86
1887			. 3.18
1888			3.12
1880	8,843,539		10 DM
1800	Q 577A 577A		0.00
1901	9 500 000		0.00
1001	0,000,000		
1892			
1893			2.88

As the public confidence in Canada's ability to meet her obligations has grown, the interest cost of her debt has declined. To-day she is able to borrow such money as she may need at rates as favorable as any nation of her population, and on more favorable targans than most countries. In 1878-9, when a Conservative Government, with an avowed policy of building up the resources of the country was put in power by the voice of

the people, the rate of interest on the public debt was 3.67 per cent. In 1893, after that policy had been in force fourteen years, the rate was down to 2.88 per cent. Such a fact is an evidence of established credit, careful financing by the men in power, and wise use of the money raised on the country's credit.

THE DOMINION REVENUE AND TAXATION.

There is a marked distinction between the gross revenue of the Dominion and the taxation revenue. In the former are included the earnings of the Intercolonial Railway system, which represents money paid for services to individuals, and is no more taxation of the public than are the receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway. Then there is the revenue from cauals, etc., which is only paid by those who use these works in proportion to the service done. The total of these last year (1893-4) was \$3,700,142. The postal service is on the same footing. Those who do not write letters pay nothing for it; those who write many letters pay in proportion to their use of the mails. The postal revenue last year was \$2,809,341. There are other receipts, such as from the sale of lands, fees of various kinds payable only by those directly benefited, profit on silver coinage, etc., which in all, last year, amounted to \$2,248,594. The total of all these items has to b⁶ deducted from the gross revenue is raised under two heads—customs and excise. The latter is levied almost entirely on liquors and tobacco, and the man who does not drink or smoke, pays next to nothing of it.

The taxation revenue of the Dominion, and the rate per head of the population since 868, have been as follows :--

Customs.	Amount per head.	Customs and Excise.	Amoun per head
1868	\$2.54	\$11,701,681	\$3.47
1869 8,272,879	2.42	11,112,578	2.96
1870 9,384,212	2.70	13,087,882	9.70
	8.36		A 84
1871	3.54	10,020,000	4.01
187212,787,982	0.02	17,715,552	2.01
187312,854,964	3.08	17,616,554	2.00
187414,325,192	3,74	20,129,185	0.20
	8.95	20,664,875	0.32
		18,614,415	4.71
187712,546,987	8.14	17,698,924	4.41
187812,782,824	3.13	17,841,988	4.37
1879	8.11	18,476,613	4.46
188014,071,343	3.34	18,479,576	4.38
1881	4.24	23,942,138	5.52
1882	4.92	27,549,046	6.28
1883	5.19	29,269,698	6.60
1884	4.47	25,483,199	5.68
188518,935,428	4.17		5.60
188610,873,551	4,22		5.50
1887	4.83		6.19
1888	4.72		6.01
1889	5.01		8,46
1890	5.00	31,587,072	6.60
1891	4.83	30,314,151	6.26
1892	4 18	28,446,157	5.81
1803	4.22		
1894		27,476,677	
	0.01	militioloui	0103

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The customs taxation per head has been steadily declining since 1889, and is now approaching the figures of the Mackenzie administration. Last year, indeed, it was lower than in 1875, when the rate was \$3.95 a head. Next year, when the effect of the tariff reductions of the session of 1893 are fully felt, the prospects are that the rate will be as low as in any year in the Mackenzie administration. And it is to be remembered, that between the accession of the Conservatives to power and the present time, the Government has paid the subsidy for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, extended the Intercolonial Railway, built the Sault Ste. Marie canal, continued the work of enlarging the St. Lawrence canals, paid over \$11,000,000 in subsidies to railways penetrating and benefiting all parts of the country, erected many public buildings in towns and cities all over the country, constructed light-houses and improved navigation, established experimental farms, and created a dary department.

Of the customs taxation last year, also, \$2,609,208 was raised by duties on wines, liquors, and tobaccos. The man who does not drink or smoke pays only about \$3.30 a year in taxes to the Dominion. Of this amount 80 cents is returned to the provinces as subsidy.

. For Dominion purposes, including all revenue taxes, the cost of government, per head, is \$4.74. In the United States it is \$5.42, in Austria \$6.89, in France \$10.96, in Italy \$8.38, in Holland \$8.92, in Great Britain \$9.47, in the Cape of Good Hope \$5.65, in Newfoundland \$7.20, in Australia from \$12.40 in South Australia to \$24.12 in Western Australia.

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

The public expenditure of Canada, in the fiscal year 1893, was \$36,814,052. In this sum was included the interest on the public debt, \$3,935,764 paid in subsidies to the provinces, and \$2,005,513, investments for the sinking fund for the redemption of the debt. The total was \$16,052,000, a sum that constitutes a first charge on the revenue, and over which the Government can exercise no control. It is money that has to be paid, to the last dollar, no matter what party may be in power. Then for the collection of salaries in customs and excise offices, in the operation of the postal system, and in the management and operation of the Government railways, canals, and other public works.

In a growing country like ours, it is impossible to prevent the cost of the public service creeping up coincidently with the enlargement of its duties and the increase of work; and it would be quite as irrational to expect the Government to carry on the public business of five millions of people, scattered over seven provinces and four great territorial divisions, at he same cost as the business of a couple of millions people settied in two provinces, as it would be to require a merchant to turn over a million dollars of business at the same actual cost for clerks and servants as he would be at for a turn over of a hundred thousand dollars. As an illustration of this, take the case of the postoffice and public works, the latter including the Government railways and canals. In 1878-9, the year in which the Liberal Ministry retired, the expenditure upon the postal service amounted to \$1,784,423, and upon public works to \$2,680,079, or a total sum of \$4,465,402; while in 1893 the cost of postal service was \$3,421,203, and of public works \$3,997,794, making a total of \$7,418,097. In these two items the expenditure has gone up three millions since 1870, yet no one who understands the circum/tances would dream of adducing the fact as an instance of extravagance. On the contrary, the posi-

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tion as respects the taxpayers was more favorable under the larger expenditure of 1893 than under the smaller outlay of 1879. In the interval the revenue derived from these sources, the income produced by the outlay, had risen more rapidly than the cost of earning it. Here are the figures of revenue :--

	1870.	1893.
Post-office	\$1,172,418 1,863,149	\$2,773,507 3,761,474
Total	\$3,035,567	\$6,534,981

The increase in the income from these services has been \$3,500,000. The growth of expenditure was less than \$3,000,000. Or, to put the case in another way, in these two branches of the public service there was a deficit of \$1,429,835 in 1879, and of only \$884,016 in 1893. In considering the rise in the Dominion expenditure during the last decade and a half, therefore, due allowance should be made for facts like these.

Not one of the provincial governments controlled by the Liberal party has made a record at all comparable with that of the Dominion Government with respect to economy in expenditure. Since 1887 the expenditure of the Dominion has been :--

	\$36,718,494	1891	\$36,343 567
	36,917,834	1892	36,765,894
1890	35,994,031	1893	36,814,052

In the six years the increase in expenditure amounted to only \$95,500, or about onequarter of one per cent, a truly insignificant sum.

How was it in the provinces ? The expenditure of Ontario has risen from \$3,454,372 in 1887 to \$4,068,951 in 1892, an increase of \$614,000, or 18 per cent. In Quebec, between 1887 and 1891, under Liberal management, the expenditure bounded up from \$3,288,800 to \$4,095,520, an increment of \$306,720, or 25 per cent. In Nova Scotla, where a Liberal government rules, the expenditure has gone up from \$656,348 in 1886 to \$602,539 in 1891, or about 6 per cent, while in New Brunswick, in the same period, the increase in the cost of the public service has been \$57,220, or over 9 per cent. Here is the comparison of the increase in Dominion and Provincial expenditures during six years :-

Dominion					of 1 per	cent.
Quebec					25 "	44
Nova Scotia .					6 "	64
New Brunsw	ick.				9 "	

The Conservative party at Ottawa is not only showing economy in its management of public affairs, but the Liberal party, where it has control of affairs in the provinces, is showing extravagance. The records speak for themselves.

PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE.

It is a claim of Liberals that the Conservative Government of the Dominion is unnecessarily extravagant, and that the advent to power of the Liberal party and the formation of a Liberal Government at Ottawa would lead to a reduction of taxation and expenditure.

To accept such a theory it is necessary to shut one's eyes to the facts connected with Dominion expenditure, and to blot cut of remembrance the records of those provinces in which Liberal administrations have control of the government.

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The expenditure of the Dominion, under a Conservative administration, has been all but stationary since 1888. The expenditure and debt of the provinces, under Liberal rule, has been steadily augmenting.

In Ontario the Liberals came into power in December, 1871. The expenditure that year was \$1,816,784. The expenditure in 1893 was \$3,903,195. The debt in 1871 was nothing: in 1893 it was \$1,401,598, payable under the annuity system extending over a period of 40 years. In Ontario the expenditure, under a Liberal administration, has doubled, and the debt grown from nothing to the figure given above.

In Quebec a Liberal government came into power in January, 1887. The expenditure in 1886 was \$3,032,607; in 1891, when the Liberal government went out, it was \$4,095,520. In 1886 the debt of Quebec was \$19,068,023; in 1801 it was \$25,842,148. A Liberal administration in Quebec, in five years, increased the expenditure by one-third, and the debt to practically the same extent. It also incurred liabilities on behalf of the province which have since become a charge upon its revenues, and necessitated the borrowing of some five millions more.

In Nova Scotia the Liberals came into power in July, 1884. The expenditure in 1883 was \$541,099; in 1892 it was \$822,462. The debt of Nova Scotia in 1884 was \$1,014,744; in 1893 it was \$3,142,922. The Liberals in Nova Scotia have increased the expenditure by one-third, and multiplied the debt three times.

In New Brunswick the Liberals came into power in March, 1883. In 1882 the expenditure was \$614,236; in 1893 it was \$606,000! In 1883 the debt of New Brunswick was \$1,208,272; in 1893 it was \$2,752,297. The Liberals in New Brunswick increased the expenditure, and more than doubled the debt.

In Manitoba the Liberals came into power in January, 1888. The expenditure of Manitoba in 1887 was \$520,190; in 1894 it was \$632,000. In 1887 the debt of Manitoba was \$2,229,106; in 1893 it was \$4,398,259. The Liberals in Manitoba have added to the expenditure by one-fifth, and doubled the debt.

In the provinces, before the Liberals attained power, they were as profuse in their promises of economy and retrenchment in provincial affairs as they now are in Dominion affairs. There is no evidence of retrenchment or economy in the provincial accounts where they rule. There would be none in the Dominion if they ruled.

A CLERGYMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

On the 18th of May, 1894, Hon. J. J. Curran, in the House of Commons, read the following letter, giving the experience of Rev. James H. Dixon, rector of St. Jude's, Montreal, of two periods in the fiscal history of Canada. It speaks for itself :--

MONTREAL, April 5. 1894.

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Hon. J. J. Curran, M.P., Solicitor-General:

DEAR MR. CURRAN, —I am sure you will excuse me as one deeply interested in the West End of Montreal, and, indeed, in the whole Dominion of Canada, if I address you on a subject which may not seem to belong to the province of the clergy, and yet which, when better under tood, will readily be admitted to be of deep interest to every citizen and to any clergyman laboring as I am in a manufacturing district, as much as to others. I heard to day with deep concern that the Montreal Woollen Mills Company would be forced to close down their mills, unless there was some modification of the tariff. I am a Church of England clergyman, as you know, and as many of the men and women working in the woollen mills are English and members of the Church of England and of my church, the matter of the shutting down of the mills touches me very closely, and I sincerely trust you will use your great influence with your colleagues, both as a mem-

ber ofthe Government and as one of the members for Montreal, to have such a modification of the tariff made as will enable the manufacturers in the said woollen mills to carry on their business. I have now lived nearly nineteen years in the manufacturing West End of Montreal, and can speak with experience of the disastrous effects of shutting down factories. When I first took charge of this parish a number of the operators of ironworks beyond the canal had shut down under circumstances somewhasimilar to the case under consideration. It was hoped relief would be given in the way of protection, but it never came, and I saw the men impoverished by waiting, saw them sell their furniture, and at last weep bitter tears, as they begged for food, and I had to share my food with many parishioners to my very great hurt.

I saw the sugar refinery shut down for a time; I am not so sure for what cause. I believed at the time that it was from some similar cause, and I paid, retail, 11 cents per pound for brown sugar, which I paid 7 cents a pound for before, when we had competition from our own home production. In the interests, therefore, of Montreal, in the interests of the Dominion of Canada, in the interests of my parishioners, I hope you will succeed in preventing the closing down of this factory and of others in similar positions.

Yours very truly,

JAMES H. DIXON, Rector of St. Jude's, Montreal

CANADIAN FARMER'S SUPERIOR POSITION.

Speaking at Ogdensburg, N. Y., on September 21, 1894, on the relations between Canada and the United States, U. S. Senator Higgins, of Maryland, said : "Mr. Joseph Nimmo, formerly chief of the bureau of statistics of the U. S. treasury, computed that the cost of agricultural production in the state of New York is about 44 per cent. greater than in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec; that the area of improved land in the state of New York is 16,000,000 acres, while in Ontario and Quebec it is 15,000,000 acres, and that, except in the (N. Y.) counties along St. Lawrence river, the lands in Ontario and Quebec are more fertile than in New York. Thus is the U. S. farmer subjected to direct and sharp competition in the U. S. market with the farmer from Canada, who, according to Mr. Nimmo, can grow his product at a cost 44 per cent. less than the farmer of New York." Senator Higgins urged the annexation of Canada, so that by equalizing the conditions of the two countries, this advantage of the Canadian over the New York farmer would be done away with.

Committee, which, in 1893, visited the state of New York to see for themselves the condition of the farmers of that state. The Leeds County Committee was composed of Andrew Gray, farmer and warden of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville; John A. Webster, farmer, reeve of the Front of Leeds and Lansdowne; John Connor, farmer and cheese manufacturer; Alexander Atcheson, farmer, president of the South Leeds Agricultural Association; John Roddick. miller and farmer, ex-reeve of Leeds and Lansdowne (rear); Thomas Berney, agricultural implement dealer, ex-reeve of Rear of Young and Eascott; John Franklin, farmer, and president of the Farmers' Institute for Brockville riding; E. G. Adams, farmer and implement dealer, ex-reeve of North Crosby, and John R. Dargavel, general merchant and township clerk for South Crosby. The report declared : "From all we could learn we found that farmers in Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, where we visited, pay as much or more for what they have to purchase, and get no more for the produce they have to sell, than do farmers in the county of Leeds. We also found that they are not any more prosperous, and, from all we could gather, are more heavily mortgaged, than farmers in the county of Leeds. We also found that well improved farms of the very best of soil, free from broken lands, and lying within from two to ten miles of the city of Ogdensburg, as well as in other locali-

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ties where we made enquiries, can be purchased much cheaper than lands of the same quality, with same improvements, similarly situated in the county of Leeds; that lands have depreciated in value more in the last ten years in St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties than similarly situated lands in the county of Leeds."

PROTECTION STARTED THE CHEESE INDUSTRY.

In its annual report for 1868, the Montreal Board of Trade (then in its composition very largely Liberal and free trade) said the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1864, which took place in 1866, had "stimulated the erection of cheese factories, which are "shutting out the products of foreign dairies from our Canadian market, and enabling "the dairymen of Canada to compete successfully with their American neighbors in "sending supplies to the British market."

The development thus begun by the tariff shutting off free competition in our Canadian market, was very rapid, and now Canada is the greatest cheese exporting country in the world. Up to the close of 1866 there were only ten cheese factories in operation in Upper Canada and two in Lower Canada. At the close of 1866 there were 60 in Canada West and 12 in Canada East, using in the aggregate the milk of 21,600 cows, and producing about 6,480,000 lbs. of cheese. There were, in 1868, 180 factories in Ontario, with an annual productive capacity of 12,000,000 lbs., and in the province of Quebec, 17 factories, with a capacity equal to 1,530,000 lbs. In 1891 there were 1,568 factories, producing \$0,784,000 worth of cheese. The growth in the exports is shown in the following table :--

Vain	CANADA E	XPORTS.	U.S. EXPORTS.		
YEAR,	Lbs.	8	Lbs.	\$	
1860	124,320	13,675	15,515,799	1,565,630	
1868	6.141.572	620,543			
1869	4,503,370	549,572	39,960,367	6.437.866	
	5,827,782	674,486	57,296,327		
1871	8,271,430	1,109,906		8,752,990	
	16.424.025	1.840.284	66,204,025	7,752,918	
1873	19,483,211			10,498,010	
1874			90.611.077	11,898,995	
1875	32,302,030		101.010.853	13,659,603	
1876			98,676,964		
1877			107.364.666	12,700,027	
1878			123 783 736	14 103 529	
1879			141 654 474	12 579 968	
1890				12 171 720	
1881	40 255 523	5.510.443	147 905 614		
			197 980 789	14.058.975	
	58 041 397	6.451.870		11 134 598	
	R0 755 492	7 951 090	112 860 575	11.662 719	
1885	70 855 987	8 985 940	111 002 000		
		B 754 898	01 877 985	7 669 145	
1997		7 109 079		7 504 699	
1888		616 860 8	88,008,458	8 736 304	
		0,020,020		7 990 871	
1889				9 501 049	
1090	108 909 140				
	116 70.059	11 659 419		7 878 857	
1893	133,946,365				
	in a second			1,002,000	

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PROTECTION AND PORK.

The Conservative Government, in 1390, in pursuance of its policy of developing home industries, having found that the pork duties were insufficient for the purpose intended,—that is, securing the Canadian home market for the Canadian hog raiser,—increased the duties on barrelled pork from 1 cent a pound to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, and on smoked and cured meats and hams from 2 cents a pound to 3 cents a pound. The effect was seen at once. There was an immediate decline in the quantity of barrelled pork and hams, bacon, lard, etc., imported, and a large increase in the quantity exported. In 1800 there was imported for consumption into Canada the following quantities and values of hog products :—

Pork, s Bacon and hams, lbs Lard, lbs	17,185,794 4,353,658	Value. \$ 832,353 324,926 301,007
	26,421,233	\$1,458,286

In 1893, after the duty had had three years to show its effect, the imports for consumption were as follows :--

Pork, lbs	3,862,546	\$272,460
Bacon and hams, lbs	670,155	76,008
Lard, lbs	146,885	12,620
	4,679,486	\$361,088

The exports of hog products, on the other hand, show a large increase. Here are the figures for 1800 :--

Pork, lbs	238,899	\$ 14,281
Bacon, lbs	7,235,836	607,495
Hams, lbs	254,746	23,584
	7,780,971	\$645,360

In 1893 the exports show the following figures :--

Pork, lbs	903,022	\$ 81,893
Bacon, lbs	17,288,311	1,830,368
Hams, lbs	903,022	81,953
	19,094,355	\$1,994,214

That is to say, three years after the Canadian farmer was given adequate protection, the import of hog products into the country declined to less than one-fifth of its former quantity, and the exports grew to three times their old volume.

The Montreal Board of Trade declared in 1868 that the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States had started the Canadian cheese factory industry, and given the Canadian trader an opportunity to ship his goods to England. So, in 1868, it is seen that the imposition of a sufficient protective duty on hog products gave the Canadian farmer ancouragement that enabled him to shut off foreign competition and extend the market for his products in foreign countries to a very marked extent.

The returns of the Ontario Bureau of Industries show that the number of hogs kept by Ontario farmers increased from 835,469 in 1889 to 1,142,133 in 1894.

Protection pays the farmer as well as the citizen.

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FOREIGN TRADE.

The growth of Canada's foreign trade is illustrated in the following figures of exports and imports from 1868 to 1893. The decline, both in imports and exports, during the free-trade government's time (1873 to 1879) is very marked :--

1878 91,	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 885,306 & \$ & 57,667,888 \\ 402,170 & 60,474,781 \\ 237,608 & 73,573,490 \\ 947,482 & 74,173,618 \\ 709,116 & 82,639,663 \\ 514,594 & 89,789,922 \\ 404,160 & 89,351,928 \\ 618,657 & 77,886,979 \\ 738,218 & 80,066,435 \\ 300,483 & 75,875,393 \\ 300,483 & 75,875,390 \\ 300,483 & 75,875,390 \\ 300,483$	Year. 1881	\$ 91,611,604 112,648,927 123,137,019 108,180,644 102,710,019 99,602,694 105,639,428 102,847,100 109,673,447 112,765,584 113,345,124	Exports. \$ 98,290,823 102,137,203 98,055,801 91,400,496 80,238,301 85,251,314 89,515,811 90,203,000 89,180,167 96,749,149 96,417,296
1878 91,	199,577 $79,323,667178,989$ $71,491,255$		113,345,124 116,978,943	

In 1873 the exports to Great Britain were \$38,743,848, and to the United States 442,072,526.

In 1893 the exports to Great Britain were \$64,080,493, and to the United States \$43,623,010.

The British demand for Canadian goods is rapidly increasing; that of the United States is almost stationary.

In 1893 Great Britain took \$27,052,050 worth of Canadian animal products, and the United States only \$3,951,850 worth.

In 1893 Great Britain took \$15,443,211 of Canadian agricultural field products, and the United States took \$4,132,105 worth.

MR. CHARLTON AND THE LUMBER DUTIES.

Canada has, unfortunately, always had among her people men who were willing, for the sake of damaging the party which might be in power, to damage the country. The pamphlet of Mr. Ed. Farrer, at one time editor of the Toronto *Globe*, telling public men in the United States how they could best legislate in Congress at Washington to injure Canada's interests, and which attracted much attention during the election campaign in 1891, was only one evidence in support of this assertion. The conduct of Mr. John Charlton, Liberal M.P. for North Norfolk, in regard to the U.S. lumber duties, is an other. Up to 1894 the United States imposed a duty on Canadian lumber. In Ontario, along the shores of Lake Huron and the Georigan Bay, there are large pine forest areas, the property of the province. As the demand for lumber grew in the United States, and the forest areas of Michigan and Wisconsin were depleted of timber suitable for manufacturing into lumber, Michigan saw-mill owners bought large limits from the government of Oatario. These men have mills in Michigan and other parts of the United States, and proceeded to raft the logs they cut on the Canadian limits across the lake to their own mills, there to be sawn into lumber. The result was that the same / Cong posed Cana from pleas he with

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mills on the Canadian side lost their business, the work of making the logs into lumber was done in Michigan instead of Ontario, and all that Canada received for the wealth of her forest was the stumpage dues and license prices. The Dominion Government, to counteract the duties the United States imposed on sawn lumber, and to give the Canadian saw-mill owners the benefit of fair-play, imposed an export duty on saw logs. The effect was to make it generally more profitable to saw the logs into lumber in Canada, and so employment was given to a large number of workmen in Canada who would otherwise have had to look in United States cities and towns for work.

In 1800 the McKinley tariff went into force in the United States. It provided for a reduced duty, compared with that in force previously, on pine but not on spruce lumber, which, however, would not apply to exports from Canada, unless Canada repealed her export duties on all kinds of saw-logs. The Government, for the sake of the Canadian mill owners who manufactered pine lumber, repealed the export duty on all classes of saw-logs, shingle-bolts, etc. The effect was to boom Michigan lumber cities at the expense of Canada. The Toronto *Globe* sent a représentative to the Ontario districts most affected, and his report was that Canadian saw-nills were being shut down and Canadian villages deserted by their inhabitants. The work that had been done in Canada, in consequence of the repeal of the export duty on logs, was being done in the United States. The case was thus described in an interview by Mr. B. H, Turner, of Little Current, Algoma :--

"When that duty was in force we had three large saw-mills at the Current running on full time. Now one of these, with a capacity of one hundred thousand feet daily, is lying idle and another is only half-stocked. Before the change in policy 125 men were employed in our town, in mills and in loading lumber, and an American Company was negotiating for the purchase of Goat Island as a site for a lumber mill, that would have added largely to the number of employees. But this deal is off now, and companies that would otherwise give work to from 100 to 200 men in town, only employ six or seven. Thare is no division of feeling in the lumber towns of the north. They are all for a restoration of the duty on logs."

After the Republican party's defeat in 1892, it was determined by the United States Congress that the McKinley tariff should be repealed. Among other things it was proposed to make free of duty was lumber ; but it was provided in the bill that if the Canadian Government imposed an export duty on any kind of saw-logs, then lumber from Canada made out of such logs should be subject to a U. S. duty. This did not please Mr. Charlton, M.P. In a memorial to Mr. Carlisle, secretary of the U. S. treasury, he wrote as follows :---

"A large trade in this supply of American saw-mills from the Canadian forests now exists. The saw-mills of "eastern Michigan, at Sazinaw, Bay City, Tawas, Alpena, etc., are largely dependent upon the Canadian forests north of Georgian Bay tor their fog supply. Canadian loss are also furnished to mills in northern Ohio and western New York. This trade is types amounted, in round numbers, to \$5,000,000. The Canadian Governmest has shown hostility to the exportation of loss, and an export daty was first imposed in 1866, and was continued unit 1890, when, under the statutory offer of the McKinley bill, which provided that countries not imposing an export duty should receive admission for their lumber into the American market at a lower rate than countries imposing such daty, the export daties were rescinded by the Canadian Government. The Mills' bill contained a provision as follows:-- Provided, that if any export duty is laid upon the above-mentioned articles or either of them, by any country whence imported, all said articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided baw.'

"The McKinley bill also contained, as above-mentioned, a similar proviso, under the operation of which the removal of the export duty by the Canadian Government was secured. The Wilson bill is supposed to follow in the same line, but the provise as contained in that bill will not reach the purpose intended, but, if the interpretation of your memorialists is correct, will result in the imposition of

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American duties upon the articles only that Canadian export duties are imposed apon, thereby supplementing the Canadian export duty, and furthering the purpose of the Canadian Government."

Mr. Charlton wanted it made impossible for the Canadian Government to again defend the interest of the Canadian saw-mill owner against hostile United States tariff legislation. So he wrote as follows to Mr. Carlisle:--

"It is respectfully submitted that this provise should read as follows :-- ' Provided, that if any export daty is laid by any foreign country upon any of the articles mettioned in paragraphs 672 to 683, inclusive, then all said articles imported from said country shall be subjected to the daties existing prior to the pasage of this act.'

"Should this provise be inserted, it will inevitably prevent the imposition of an export duty by the Canadian Government. It is that provision which the entire lumber trade in Michigan, Ohio and New York, dependent more or less upon Canadian supply for logs, is anxious to see inserted in the bill "

Mr. Charlton's suggestion was adopted, and is now part of the United States tariff law. Its effect will be that if at some future time the U. S. Congress imposes such a duty, on Canadian spruce lumber, for instance, as to make it cheaper to import the logs and saw them in the United States than to import the lumber after it has been sawn in Canada, owners of Canadian mills making spruce lumber for the United States market, will have to shut down and dismiss their men, as the mill owners of Little Current did. The Charlton clause of the U. S. tariff law makes it impossible for the Canadian Parliament to put an export duty on any kind of logs without incurring the penalty of having a United States duty put not only on that particular kind of lumber, but on all other kinds of lumber, and also upon firewood, handle-bolts, heading-bolts, stave-bolts, shingle-bolts, hop-poles, fence-posts, railway ties, ship timber, ship planking, hewn and sawn timber, spar and wharf timber, squared and sided timber, sawed boards, planks and deals, clapboards, hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, oar-blocks, gunblocks, heading-blocks, laths, plekets, shingles, staves, and all kinds of unmanufactured wood.

It is possible that conditions may not again arise when it will be advisable for Canada to impose an export duty on any of the articles enumerated; but should they arise, Mr. John Charlton, Liberal M.P. and representative of, agent for and worker in the interest of the United States lumber kings, has made it practically impossible for her to do so.

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Mr. Charlton is a Liberal leader in Parliament.

GROWTH OF RAILWAYS.

The collection of accurate statistics of the railways of Canada began in 1875. Then there were 4,8261 miles in operation. In 1993 there were 15,020 miles being worked. They multiplied in extent more than three times in 18 years.

In 1875 the train distance run was 17,690,168 miles ; in 1893 it was 44,385,953 miles.

In 1875 the number of passengers carried was 5,190,416; in 1893 it was 13,618,027.

In 1875 the tons of freight carried amounted to 5,670,836; in 1893 it was 22,003,599.

In 1875 the earnings were \$19,470,539; in 1883 they were \$52,042,397.

There can be no better evidence of the country's general progress than are contained in these figures.-

THE TAXES THAT ARE HIGHEST.

The tax that tells in Canada is not that imposed by the Dominion, which, as has been shown, in 1893-4 amounted to only \$5.54 a head. It is the municipal tax, which, in Ontario—the only province having general returns—amounts, even in villages, to more than the Dominion collects, and in townships to almost as much. The following figures are from a return issued by the Ontario Bureau of Statistics in 1894, and show the assessed value of taxable property in the province, real and personal, the total of municipal taxes levied thereon, and the rate of taxation per head of population :--

	Assessed Value.	Total Taxes.	Rate Per Head of Pop.
Townships-			rop.
1802 1887 1882	456,170,163	\$4,599,442 4,431,720 3,738,105	\$4.17 3.89 3.34
Towns and Villages-			
1892 1887 1882		2,452,179 1,820,383 1,418,370	5.81 4.71 4.47
Citles-			
1892: 1887 1882	164,436,712	4,757,338 3,048,010 2,174,974	12.86 9.45 8.38
Total-			
1892 1887 1882	717,311,938	11,808,959 9,300,113 7,331,449	6.18 5.03 4.32

Not only is the average of municipal taxation higher than that of Dominion taxation, but the rate of municipal taxation rises, while that of the Dominion is decreasing. In three years the average rate per head of municipal taxation in Ontario rose from \$5.03 to \$6.18. In five years the average rate of Dominion taxation has fallen from \$6.00 to \$5.54.

EFFORTS TO SECURE RECIPROCITY.

1. In 1846 the Provincial Legislature of Canada addressed the Government of Great Britain, moving them to negotiate with the Government of the United States to admit the productions of Canada into their markets on equal terms.

2. As soon as Canada obtained permission from Great Britain to regulate her own tariff, she proposed, in 1847, mutual free admission of natural products by the United States and Canada, a law being put on the statute-book for that purpose. (That proposal for statutory reciprocity was renewed in 1868 and again in 1888.)

3. In 1851 Mr. Hincks visited Washington to urge reciprocity as the best trade policy for the two countries.

4. The Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 was secured by the efforts of Lord Elgin, acting in behalf of Canada.

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5. In 1865 Sir John Macdonald and other ministers were in London, England, and impressed upon the Imperial authorities the desirability of obtaining a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, soon after that date to expire by notice given by the United States. In 1866 Messrs. Galt, Howland, Smith and Henry, the former two representing the Province of Canada, and the latter two New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, went to Washington and tried every means to avert the threatened abrogation of the Treaty of 1854. They came away after leaving a memo., in which they said that "they are reluctantly brought to the conclusion that the Committee (U. S. Committee of Ways and Means) no longer desire the trade between the two countries to be carried on upon the principle of reciprocity."

6. After the repeal of the Treaty, an attempt was made to have a new treaty through the British authorities, and Lord Russell made overtues to Washington, but without effect.

7. The next attempt was embodied in the statutes of 1868, being a renewal of the statutory reciprocity of 1847. There was no response.

8. In 1869 Sir George Cartier and Hon. Wm. McDougall, being in London, pressed the point of reciprocity upon the Imperial Government. The British minister at Washington opened the way, and Sir John Rose, the Canadian Finance Minister, went to Washington. How far he was successful is seen in the statement to Congress by President Grant, that "the conversations in relation thereto which have been held were too informal to be made the subject of an official report." In other words, Mr. Rose was told that it was no use proposing reciprocity in trade.

9. The next effort was that of 1871, when the utmost the United States plenipotentiaries were willing to do was to propose that coal, sait and fish fould be admitted free reciprocally, and even that offer they withdrew afterwards, stating that they "could hold out no hope that the Congress of the United States would give its consent to any extended plan of reciprocal free admission of the products of the two countries."

10. In 1873 the National Board of Trade of the United States memorialized Congress, asking for the appointment of a commission to frame a treaty, having first obtained from Canada a promise that when the request was acceded to she would fully consider the subject. Congress did nothing.

11. In 1874 Hon. George Brown, on behalf of the Government of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, was despatched to Washington. A treaty was framed by the Executive and recommended by the President to the Senate, but it proved abortive, having been defeated in secret session of the Senate.

12. In 1878 the Parliament of Canada passed a statute offering reciprocal free trade in natural products, but the standing offer brought no response in any of the subsequent years.

13. In 1887 Sir Charles Tupper, on behalf of Canada, offered reciprocity as a basis for settlement of disputes, but the United States commissioners declined even to ask from the President the power requisite to consider the proposal.

Canada has thirteen times endeavored to induce the United States to agree to plans for reciprocal trade, in settlement of disputes, and to show the friendliness of good neighbours. With one exception—that of the Treaty of 1854—the United States has rejected Canada's overtures. The

Year. 1894.... 1893.... 1892.... 1890.... 1899.... 1889.... 1888.... 1888.... 1888....

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during t In 18 1894 the; In 18 were \$17 In 1 \$33,355,0 In 18 \$199,773, In 18 \$199,773, In 18 \$84, In 18 \$41 of \$33 In 18 \$41 of \$33 In 18 \$42,052,171 In 18 \$41,099,521 In 18 \$41,099,521 In 18 \$41,099,521 In 18 \$42,052,471 In 18 \$40,000,471 In 18

THE LIVE STOCK TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The following table shows the growth of the live stock exports from Montreal to reat Britain :--

Year. 1894. 1893. 1892. 1890. 1890. 1890. 1889. 1888. 1888. 1887. 1887.	87,604 83,004 98,731 109,150 123,136 85,670 60,504 64,631	$\begin{array}{c} 130, 663\\ 3, 649\\ 15, 932\\ 32, 042\\ 43, 372\\ 59, 334\\ 45, 528\\ 36, 027\end{array}$	Yaar. 1885. 1884. 1883. 1882. 1881. 1890. 1879. 1879. 1877.	57,288 49,000 28,358 27,536 41,730 21,626 15,963	. 63,667 55,538 74,502 62,550 31,841
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In 1894 the exports of horses from Montreal were 5,579. In 1890 they were only 125.

SOME EXAMPLES.

The following facts will help to show how the commerce of Canada has grown luring the time the Protective Tariff has been in force :--

In 1878 the Government and post-office savings banks' deposits were \$8,197,000; in 1894 they were \$42,905,000.

In 1878 the public deposits in the chartered banks were \$70,856,000; in 1894 they were \$177,668,000.

In 1878 the amount of bank notes in circulation was \$20,475,000; in 1894 it was \$33,355,000.

In 1878 the amount of bank loans to business men was \$119,682,659; in 1894 it was \$199,773,000.

In 1878 the amount of life insurance written by companies doing business in Canada was \$84,751,000 ; in 1894 it \$295,622,000.

In 1878 Canadian loan comparies had a capital of \$17,287,538; in 1893 they had a capital of \$35,445,252, and reported their interest and instalment payments well met.

In 1878 the amount of fire insurance in force in Canada was \$409,899,000; in 1894 it was \$965,781,336.

In 1878 Canada shipped from Montreal to Great Britain 15,963 cattle and 31,841 sheep; in 1894 there was shipped 87,604 cattle and 130,663 sheep.

In 1878 Canada shipped to Great Britain less than fifty horses; in 1894 there were shipped from Montreal alone to Great Britain 5,000 horses.

In 1878 Canada shipped to Great Britain 38,054,294 pounds of cheese, valued at \$3,997,521; in 1893 she shipped 133,946,365 pounds, valued at \$13,407,470.

In 1878 Canada shipped to Great Britain \$168,000 worth of apples; in 1893 she shipped \$2,247,482 worth.

In 1878 the value of hog meats exported from Canada was \$998,409; in 1898 it was \$2,052,471.

In 1878 the total exports from Canada amounted to \$79,323,000; in 1893 they amounted to \$118,564,000.

. In 1878 the total imports into Canada were \$93,981,787; in 1803 they were \$129,074,288.

LEADING EVENTS OF 1894.

New Year's Day, first time on record. Jan. 4—Nova Scotia Legislature opened. Jan. 5—Bishop of Bombay withdraws from

anti-opium traffic league.

In Republican gains. Jan. 8—Peristyle, casino and music hall, World's Fair Chicago, burned.

- Jan. 13-Heavy storm and tidal wave does
- for wife murder. Jan. 24-Government decides to withdraw bonus of \$10 to heads of immigrant
- Jan. 26-Khedive apologizes for criticizing
- demnity for killing of Italians at
- by 14 to 5, rejects a proposal for its own abolition.

Albert Stroebel hanged at Victoria, B.C., for murder of John Marshall.

- Feb. 1-0, e. Montreal, Feb. 2-U. S. warship Kearsarge, which sank the Confederate cruiser Alabama, Decendor reef.
- b. 7-U. S. House of Representatives, by 177 to 75, adopts McCreary resolu-
- Feb. 9-Nova Scotia Legislative Assembly adopts resolution asking Imperial Government for power to the Gover-
- - Ship City of Hankow arrives at Queens-

- Feb. 19—John Y. McKane, of Gravesend, N. Y., sentenced to six years in prison for election frauds.
- Feb. 20-Supreme Court gives judgment Manitoba school law reference,
- Senator Howlan appointed Lieutenant-Governor of P. E. Island. Feb. 22—Judicial Committee of the Privy
- Council holds Ontario insolvents' as-

- Sagasta forms new Spanish ministry. March 13—Supreme Court decides that provincial lieutenant-governors have
- Oxford wins. March 20—Neal Dow, prohibition advo-cate, celebrates his 90th birth-day.

May

- votes against biennial sessions, K. F. Burns, N.B., appointed to Senate. March 23-Belgian Government, Premier

March 28-P. E. I. Legislature meets as May 19-T. V. Powderley expelled by ex-ecutive of Knights of Labor. May 20-Emil Henry, Paris anarchist, ex-May 21-Queen opens Manchester ship Coxey, Brown and Jones, industrial army leaders, sent to jail for 20 days April 4—John Redmond advises Irish M. P.'s to work for dissolution of Par-Six anarchists shot at Barcelona for at-April 12-House of Commons votes on tempt to assassinate Gen. Campos. May 22—Professor James Bryce appointed president British Board of Trade. Whiteway government in Newfound-George Williams, father of English Y. M. C. A., and Isaac Pitman, inven-April 14-Madeline Pollard awarded \$15,tor of phonography, knighted. May 24-Members of Toronto Q. O. R., yull down U. S. flag on consul's office building at St. Thomas. Wm. U. Van Horne, president C.P.R.; Frank Smith, senator; and Judge Cassult, Quebec, knighted; Hon. C. E. April 16-British budget; revenue estim-.000 4 per April 21—Great coal strike in the United States begun.; 175,000 men affected. April 26—House of Commons censures the Grand Orange Lodge B. N. A. elects Hon. Clarke Wallace Grand Master. June 2-World's Y. M. C. A. meets in London; Sir George Williams elected president. June 4-SS. Texas a total wreck at St. Shotts, Nfld. Mrs. Ella F. Williams, Montreal, elected president Canadian W. C. T. U. June 5-Crispi Italian ministry resigns. Roell, premier. May 9-Roman Catholic hierarchy present and Quebec elects Rev. J. R. Black, Kingston, president; P. P. A. de-nounced by resolution. Mackay, D.D., Formosa missionary, June 15-Erastus Wiman at New York found guilty of forgery and sentenced to 5 years and 6 months in Sing Sing; May 13-Dr. Talmage's Brooklyn Taber-201 men killed by fire damp explosion at A. J. Mundella, president British Board Karyin, Austria, coal mine. June 16-J. R. Hooper, at Three Rivers, of Trade, resigns, on account of being

- June 17-Donald Morrison, "Megantic outlaw," released from penitentiary, and died.
- June 20-English anti-Lords conference at at Leeds demands abolition of the voto
- June 21-Henry Corby, M. P. West Hast-ings, resigns seat in Parliament; re-
- June 23-Son to Duke of York born ; baptized Edward Albert George Andrew Patrick David Christian.
- 350 miners killed in explosion at Albion colliery, Yorkshire. June 24—Sadi-Carnot, President of France,
- assassinated.
- June 26-Ontario elections-48 Liberals, 27 Conservatives, and 16 Patrons elected June 27-Casimir-Perier elected President
- of France ; American Railway Union begins strike against Pullman Car Co. ; later all western railways are boycotted by labor organizations, riots ensue, erty, business is suspended, military fire on strikers, and many men are killed; finally men lose the struggle. June 28-Intercolonial conference opens at
- Ottawa.
- June 30—London Tower bridge opened by Prince of Wales.
 - Lord Russell, of Killowen (Sir Charles
- Close of fiscal year shows Dominion revenue to be \$36,230,754; expenditure, \$37,333,373; deficit, \$1,156,620. July 4-Republic of Hawaii proclaimed;
- Sanford Dole first president. July 5—Remainder of World's Fair buildings at Chicago burned. July 6-British Columbia elections begin ;
- July 10-House of Commons ratifies com-
- mercial treaty with France, 120 to 41. July 12—Mr. Gardner, secretary British Board of Agriculture, says schedule order against Canadian cattle must
- stand for another year. July 13-Mr. J. I. Tarte, M.P., in House of Commons, makes charges against
- Quebec judges. July 17—House of Commone, by 114 to 21 rejects McCarthy's resolution to abol-ish separate schools in N. W. Terri-
- July 19-Lord Rosebery says the good work done by the Imperial Federation League more than justifies its exist-
- July 23-Parliament prorogues
- July 26-Scott Act repealed in Chicoutimi. July 27-War declared between China and Japan.

- Triennial Council Orangemen meets in London; Hon. N. C. Wallace elected
- Aug. 8-Towns of Fleriaci and Pisano, Italy, devastated by earthquakes; 50
- Aug. 15-Manitoba Government bulletin estimated wheat yield at 16,000,000
- dent Carnot, executed at Lyons. Aug. 17—SS. Campania makes voyage Queenstown to Sandy Hook in 5 days,
- 9 hours, 20 minutes.
 Aug. 18—President Madill, at Stratford picnic, says P. P. A. is after Sir John Thompson now.
- Aug. 20-Sam. Hutton, Fred. Priest, Geo. Heathfield, Albert A. Kirby, Henry Bartlett, Jas. Hurley and Harry Hoyt drowned in Corporation cup race at St. Lohn N.B. by presetting of yeach John, N. B., by upsetting of yacht
- G. M. Quebec I.O.O.F. Aug. 22-J. S. Larke, Ottawa, appointed commercial agent for Canada to Aus-
- tralia. Aug. 28-U. S. tariff bill becomes law without President Cleveland's signature.
- Sept. 1—Hinckley, Minn., and other towns in Pine Forest, destroyed by fire; esti-mated that 500 lives were lost.
- Sept. 3—Hon. Mr. Laurier delivers speech at Winnipeg, announcing that he favors a plebiscite on the liquor traffic.
- Sept. 6.-Methodist Quadrennial Confer-
- Sept. 12-Case of Queen vs. Larkin, Connolly & Co., arising out of overpay-ments on public works contracts, setfor \$60,000 for the Government
- Capt. Rudolf Freitsch arrives at Queens-town from New York in boat Nina.
- crossing the ocean by himself. Sept. 13—SS. Lucania makes the trip New York to Queenstown in 5 days, 8 hours,
- 15-Steamer Falcon arrives at St. John's, Nild, with Peary Arctic ex-ploring party; Lleut. Peary remains behind for another year. Sept. 17--Chinese and Japanese fleets fight off Yalu; Japs get the best of the cay.

Sept. 18-Rev. Dr. arman elected general superintendent Methodist church. Sept. 19-Deep waterways convention at

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Toronto adopts resolutions in favor of making a 21-feet waterway from Mont-

- Mare Alix, at Galesburg, Il., trots a mile in 2.033. Sept. 21-U. S. Senator Higgins, at Og-
- densburg, speaks in favor of annexing t anada, and says Ontario farmers are better off than those of New York.
- Sept. 24-Exchequer Court at Ottawa dismisses suit of Em. St. Louis for \$63,-642 for wages paid to workmen on Lachine canal bridges at Montreal, on ground that pay lists were fraudulent. Sept. 27-Victoria (Australian) elections
- Mr. Turner forms new ministry.
- Sept. 29-M. de (rais, French ambassador to London, resigns; M. de Courcelles succ.eds him. Hon. J. S. Hall announces resignation of
- provincial treasurership. Oct. 2—Knox College, Toronto, celebrates
- Sir Joseph Renals elected lord mayor of
- Oct. 4-Quebec Provincial W. C. T. U. recommends prohibition plebiscite.
- visits Montreal. Oct. 12-W. R. Meredith appointed chief-justice Common Pleas division Ontario High Court. Oct. 13-Toronto statue to Sir John Mac-
- Oct. 15-Belgian elections result in vic ory
- 17-Militia at Washington Court-House, Ohio, fire on and kill three of a
- mob trying to lynch Jasper Dolby. Oct. 18—Dominion Government enters suit for \$143,881 against Em. St. Louis,
- Oct. 19—Compton county election to Legis-lature ; McCleary (Con.), 688 majority over St. Laurent (Lib.).
- Oct. 23-Em. St. Louis arrested on charges connected with Lachine bridge can-
- G. F. Marter elected leader Ontario Con-
- servative opposition. Oct. 24—Judge Tait appointed acting chief-justice at Montreal of the Superior
- Caprivi resigns German chancellorship ; Prince von Hohenloe-Schillinghurst
- Oct. 27-Manitoba Government announces that it will not advise changes in the Public School Act to satisfy the Roman
- Oct. 28-SS. Wararapa lost on Great Barrier Island, Australia; 100 people

- Oct. 29-Canada £2,250,000 three-per-cent. loan taken at 971 in London.
- Oct. 31-Northwest Legislative Assembly
- Nov. 2-Government increases rehate of tures from 90 to 99 per cent
- Nov. 6-U. S. congressional elections; Republicans elected 244; Democrats 104 ; Populists 6. 7.7-London *Times* favors appointment
- and the set of the s
- changing the province's school laws. Nov. 19-Chief Justice Armour, of Ontario Queen's Bench Court, holds that a man cannot be punished in Canada for bigamy committed in a foreign
- Nov. 20-Quebec Legislature opened : Lieut.-Governor announces that there
- lature over Essery (Con.) majority 800.
- Salvador Franch, who blew up Lyceum
- theatre, Barcelona, and killed thirty
- Nov. 22-Port Arthur captured by the Japanese. Nov. 24-U. S. \$50,000,000 5 per cent gold
- loan floated. Pov. 26—Czar Nicholas II and Princess Alix of Hesse, married at St. Peters-
- Nov. 27-French Chamber of Deputies adopts Canadian Commercial treaty. President Madill, at Brantford, Ont., announces that at next election P. P.
- A. will support Mr. Laurier. Dec. 1-John Burns, M. P., labor agitator, arrives at New York.
- Dec. 5-Josephine Begin, at Sherbrooke, fatally shoots Joseph A. Hebert.
- Dec. 6—Legislative Assembly votes down Mr. Hall's resolution censuring Provincial Government for Paris loan
- transaction ; 36 to 23. Dec. 10—French troops capture Tamatave, Madagascar.
- Commercial crisis in Newfoundland ; Commercial and Union Banks and
- Commercial and Union Banks and many mercantile firms suspend. Dec. 11—Bonaventure election to Quebec Legislature ; Lemieux (Lib.) elected over Arsenault (Con.) by 185. Dec. 12—Sir John Thompson, Fremier of Canada, dies suddenly in Windsor

Castle after being sworn as a member |

- Dec. 12-Goodridge Government in Newfoundland resigns ; Mr. Greene, Q. C.,
- forms new colinet. Dec. 14—Engene V. Debs, Chicago rail-road strike leader, sentenced to six months ir. jail for interfering with transport of U. S. Malls. Dec. 17—Importation of Canada Cattle
- into Belgium prohibited on account of
- Dec. 18-Cargo of Canadian sheep on SS. Laurentian ordered to be slaugh-
 - S. Laurentian ordered to be shaugh-tered at Liverpool on account of prevalence of "Scab" among them.
 U. S. Senator Galliger introduces resolutions asking Canada to be an-nexed to the United States.
 On the Machine Laurence of the senal
- Dec. 20-Hon. Mackenzie Bowell announces formation of new Canadian Gov-

NECROLOGY.

Sir Samuel White Baker, traveller, Dec. 30. Alonzo Wright, ex-M.P. Ottawa, Jan. 7. — Waddington, ex-premier of France,

Arthur McQuade, ex-M.P. South Victoria,

Hugh McLeod, Presbyterian minister, N.S., Jan. 23. Laura Schirmer Mapleson, opera singer,

Sir Gerald Portal, British consul at Zanzi-

Sir Gerald Portal, British consult at Landbar, Jan. 25.
Rosina Vokes, actress, Jan. 29.
Peter Redpath, benefactor of McGill College, Feb. 2.
George Douglass, D.D., principal Montreal Methodist College, Feb. 10.
Tele University Journalist, Feb. 10.

John Livingstone, journalist, Feb. 10. J. S. Carroll, lieutenant-governor P. E. I., Feb. 14. Joseph Keppler, cartoonist, Feb. 19.

Joseph Keppler, cartoonist, Feb. 19.
Steele Mackay, playwright.
Sir Wm. C. Meredith, ex-Chief Justice 'Quebec Superior Court, Feb. 26.
Senator Botsford, March 19.
Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot, Mar. 20.
Lord Hannen, March 29.
Marquis of Ailesbury, April 10.
David Dudley Fleid, N.Y. lawyer, April 13.
U. S. Senator Vance, April 14.
John Hearn, M. P. Quebec, May 17.
Edmund Yates. London journalist. May 19.

Edmund Yates, London journalist, May 19. Sir Francis G. Johnson, Chief Justice Quebec Superior ourt, May 26.

Muley Hassan, sultan of Morocco, June 7. Senator Billa Flint, Belléville, June 14. Archbishop Tachê, of St. Boniface, June 21. Sadi-Carn'ot, President of France, June 24. George E. Fenwick, physician, June 26. Senator Chaffers, July 13. Lieut. Henn, R.N., yachtsman, Aug. I. C. F. Fraser, Ontario public man, Aug. 24. Judge McLeod, N. W. Supreme Court, Sent. 5.

Sept. 8. Sir Narcisse F. Belleau, first lieutenant-governor of Quebec, Sept. 14. Oliver Wendell Holmes, writer, Oct. 6.

Chas. H. Carpmael, director meteorological service, Oct. 20.

Joseph Duhamel, Q.C., Oct. 22.

Honoré Mercier, ex-premier of Quebec, Oct. 31.

Czar Alexander III. of Russia, Nov. 1.
 Joseph Jones, fifty-five years coroner of Montreal, Nov. 3.
 Lord Monck, first Governor-General of Dominion, Nov. 29.
 Robert Louis Stevenson, novelist, Dec. 3.

Count de Lesseps, Suez Canal engineer,

Auguste Burdeau, president Chamber of Deputies, Dec. 12.



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Morocco, June 7. ist, June 11. ville, June 14. oniface, June 21. France, June 24. cian, June 26.

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TRADE WITH CREAT BRITAIN.

All the political parties which range themselves in opposition to the Government profess to desire a revision of the tariff for the purpose of promoting trade with Great Britain. The Liberal convention declared that the tariff should be " so adjusted as to make free, or bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessaries of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States." The McCarthyites have formulated a platform to promote such tariff reform as will "give the preference, whenever practicable, to the motherland, and the Patrons assert their desire to move along similar lines. This especially with Great Britain, and it is, therefore, worth while enquiring into its actual operation in this respect. The examination does not rest upon theories. Canada has the bearing of revenue duties upon foreign commerce is matter of history. It was under conditions much similar to those existing last year that the Liberal party administered public affairs between 1874 and 1878. A world wide depression of trade prevailed ; prices of commodities steadily declined ; transportation rates were reduced to what was then an unprecedentedly low point ; The United States had a great surplus of merchandise, for which no home market could be found, and which manufacturers endeavored to dispose of at any price in foreign marts. The Canadian duties were low, and they were imposed without discrimination on the products of other countries; they were, in fact, arranged in principle precisely as the Liberals and other opponents of the Government again desire to make them. And what was the result upon British or from \$68,522,000 to \$30,993,000, while in the same period the value of imports from the United States fell off less than 10 per cent., or from \$47,735,000 to \$43,739,000. The revenue tariff of that period failed utterly to promote commerce with the mother country, and its re-enactment at the present time could not fail to produce the same consequences as then. If the details of the import trade are examined, it will be found that sustained. Here is a statement of imports of leading commodities from Britain and the United States under the two tariffs :--

IMPORTS 1878.

Tea. Furniture. Crockery and china. Cottons. Hats and caps. Linen. Rubber goods. Oil cloths Silks, satins and velvets. Woollens. Iron, steel, copper, brass, lead and tin.	Great Britain. \$ 1,044,160 12,083 412,999 4,401,094 368,422 008,227 55,924 62,339 1,291,882 8,007,368 5,529,173	\$1,250,180 380,924 55,294 2,488,235 674,942 07,450 188,420 60,385 31,129 402,401 4,382,443	

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From

Tea	eat Britain. 1,310,906 15,568 520,351	United States
Tea		\$ 88,611
Oil cloths. Silks, satins and velvets. Woollens. Iron, steel, &c.	3,471,527 967,685 1,531,300 322,372 191,868 2,238,556 9,645,945 3,138,034	911,885 345,131 43,976 349,049 38,059 110,943 152,127 7,162,274

Under the existing tariff, which has been denounced as hostile to and discriminative against trade with Great Britain, our purchases of the enumerated articles were \$6,250,000 larger in 1809 than in 1878, while our purchases of the same articles from the United States were \$650,000 less in the latter than in the former year. A more conclusive evidence of the baseless character of the complaint against the National policy made by its opponents could not easily be supplied. Under the revenue tariff we purchased nearly \$2,500,000 worth of cotton goods from the United States, while last year the trade a nounted to only \$911,000, a decline of \$1,577,000, is against a falling off of less than a million in imports from Britain ; and in the case of woollens, linens, silks, satins, velvets, olicloths, rubber goods, hats, caps and bonnets, a like state of things has occurred.

Ins occurred. It is true that the aggregate imports into Canada are larger from the United States than from Britain. In 1893 we bought to the value of \$58,222,000 from the former and to the value of \$43,148,000 from the latter. But the tariff has absolutely nothing to do with this incident, which is due entirely to the fact that the raw material of many of our manufactures has to be obtained in the neighboring country, no matter how the fiscal system may be adjusted. Under the revenue tariff in 1878, we brought into Canada \$25,163,600 of free goods from the United States and only \$5,291,397 of free goods from Britain. We still continue, and must always do so, to import more largely of free goods from our neighbors, but the disparity, as compared with British free goods, is not quite as wide now as under the revenue tariff. Of the total imports of 1878, \$30, 455,000 were free, while of the total imports in 1803, \$40,939,000 were free. No political party proposes to place duties on the goods now on the free list, since to do so would enormously increase taxation and effectually destroy the manufacturing industries of the country. Here, for example, is a list of some goods admitted free into Canada :---

FREE IMPORTS, 1893.

	Great Britain.	United States.
Coal Logs and lumber. Hides. Raw silk Raw tobacco Raw suggar. Raw cotion. Guita percha. Settler's effects. Coin and bullion.	294 93,888 40 546 68,665 67 511,197	\$ 6,349,819 952,701 1,731,053 206,285 1,616,201 341,230 3,459,427 832,639 1,602,759 5,882,180
	\$1,200,236	\$22.974.344

Now, unless the Liberals, or other opponents of the present tariff, contemplate placing duties on these articles and so dwarfing their importation, it is practically impossible that the trade returns can show other than an excess of purchases from the United States over those from Britain in the aggregate value of importations. Despate

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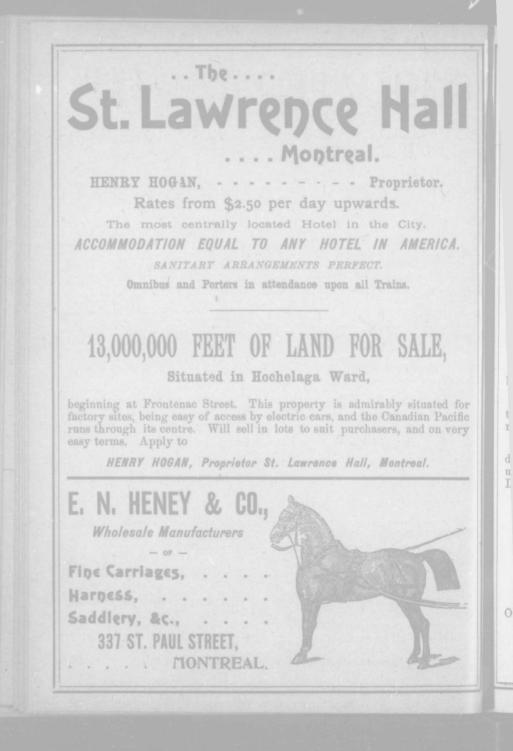
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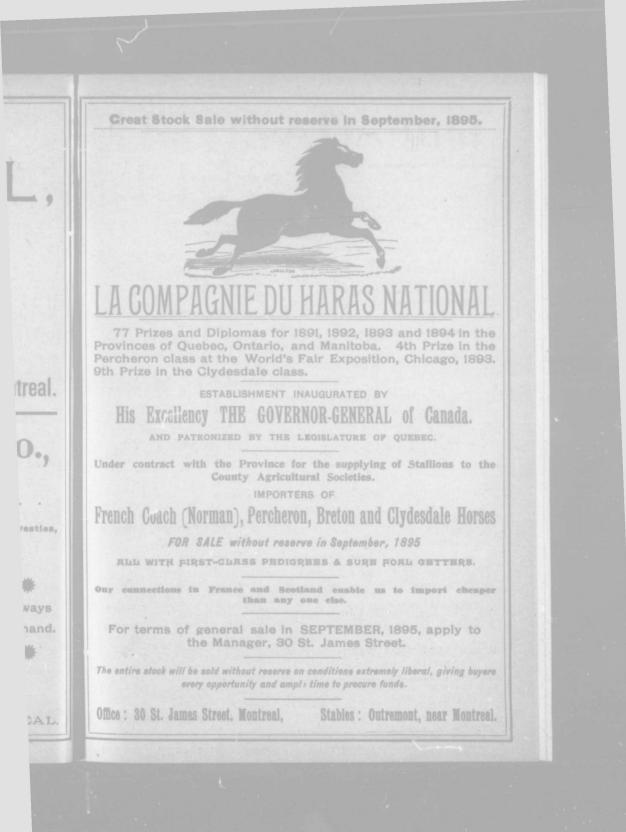
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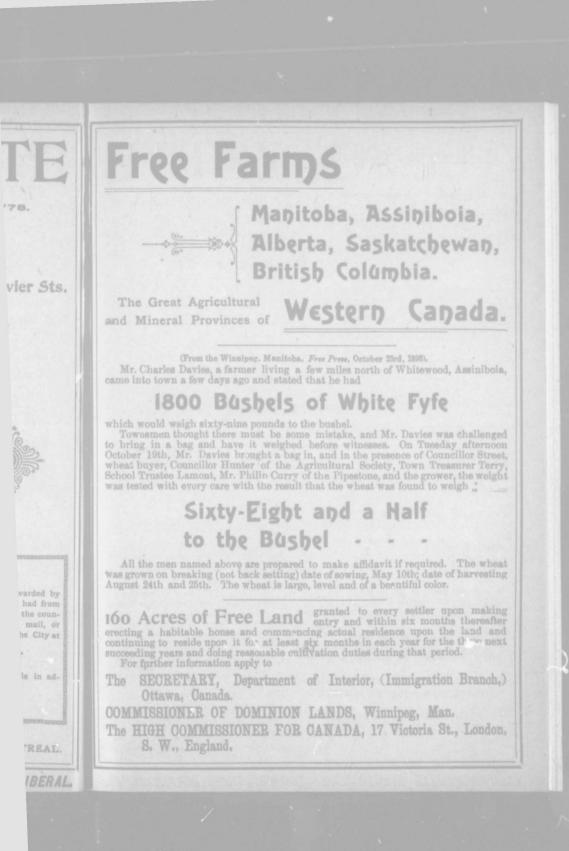
For further information apply to the ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA, Ottawa, before 15th May.

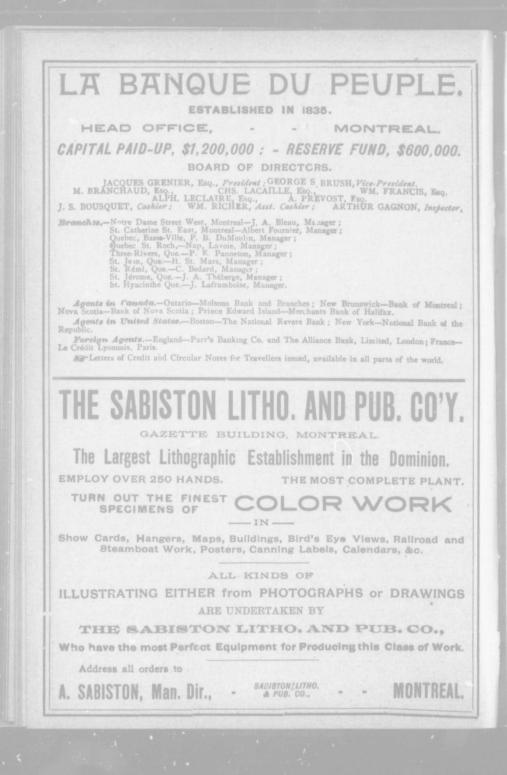
Department of Militia and Defence, 1895.













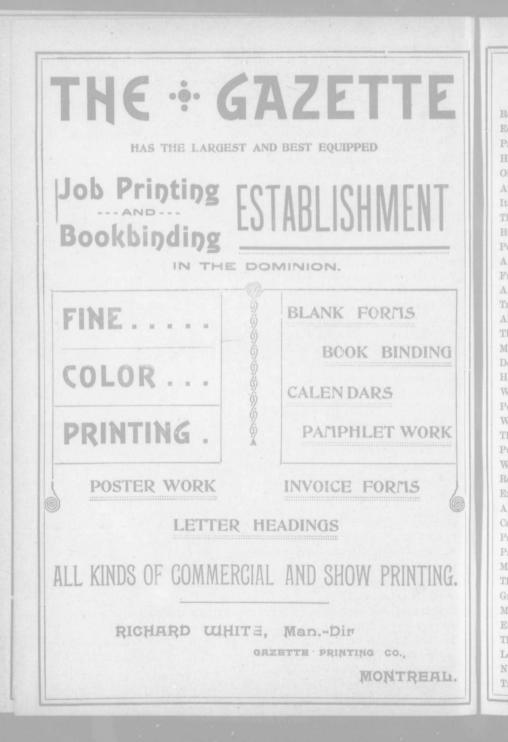
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