MOUNTAIN SCARE.—According to advices from Bald Mountain, the shocks and reports heard there for days are caused by the explosions of nitro glycerine in Bogarting out granite, limestone and marble.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News*, has the following summary of the scare in the mountains: Certain scares has caused fifty-odd persons to religion, broken up a moonlight whisky distillerie, drove many two sub-revenue officials out of a sorry preacher, and several columns of reading matter besides. Rather hard the damage is not broken up all the crockery in the county, while Mrs. Nannie's chimney tumbled with the first

OF ROCHEFORT.—A telegram from *Telegraph*, dated March 31, says: "The escape from New Caledonia appear, had been planned long before Rochefort's arrival. The arrival of the small boat was not until the arrival of the crew of the small-boat. 10,000 francs. Rochefort had to swim out a distance before they could embark. Much relying upon the protection of sharks in the waters around and any evasion of convicts detected itself with forty-five small craft within sight of the shore. Upon reaching land he telegraphed for 25,000 francs. Adam, formerly a Prefect of Police, and the guardian of his wife, who left Paris for Rochefort at 8 noon, and the *Rappel*, M. Rochefort's paper, contributing 6,000 francs. The news from Vienna says that Andersen is flying.

M'Pherson, M.P.P., Freder ton, is dead.

decided that there will be one more Aldershot in June, July, 30,000 men being on occasion.

war medal is very properly to all those who were on the bringing the progress of the war, they were engaged before the

new (England) bookseller has 10s and costs for selling a Our National Religion of the claiming caricatures of the reverend established. The prosecution by the Town Clerk, and the clergymen of the Establishment.

"I want another pound of good tea." Grocer.—"It is now." Customer—"Why so?" Fifty-five cents for the tea for our pure patriotic and Reform Government. You know we belonged to the party to grumble at the expense." —

occasions, as is well-known, Wilkie Collins wrote a short "On one of these occasions, Wilkie Collins recently, "we age styles, so as to puzzle the blockers was to adopt my style to imitate his. The plan succeeded, and it was amusing to see point out a passage of mine as of Dickens' peculiar vein, and Dickens' peculiar vein, and Dickens' to comment on a passage as a sample of Wilkie Collins' style." —

CERTIFICATES 75 cents. Post free on receipt of price.

AND GENTLEMEN TO begin operating for office opening in Coleman's BAKER, Toronto.

HONGUENT, A NEVER fails for forming sensation, 25 cents per box. Box 220, Toronto.

EVE, M.D.—OCULIST 21, Shuter street, corner of Yonge.

EESE MAKERS.—A wanted to one who has a cheese manufacturer. Address H. E. L. 168.1

ECONOMIC BEE HIVE awarded the first Prizes at the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario for 1873, exhibitions since 1870, are now sold Right, manager this hereabouts. NICOLLE, Patentee, Lindsay, Ont.

—TO SELL NEW MAP Dominion of Canada. Profits 112 to 207 a Co., Toronto.

S WANTED TO SELL A general article for domestic use, by the Address, W. A. WHITE & CO., 20 Toronto, Ont. 165.4

TS—EXPERIENCED— Corsetgroom, cloak and produce work. Pay well. Apply at once to Toronto. 168.2

20 PER DAY—AGENTS wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, make more money at work in spare moments, or all the time, than at Particulars free. Address G. STINSON Portland, Maine.

SQUIRMING FISH—A penny, performing all the antics of a Sent post paid for 30 cents. P.O., Box 220, Toronto. 166

CO ANTIDOTE — DR. DOWNS'S never-failing Tobacco Antidote. 25 cents per box. For sale by JACKSON Drug and Druggists, 57 King street west, Street. Post free, 25.

FOR SALE—800 ACRES Wood and Wild Lands for sale in the Moses and Sophemia. THOMAS HOWARD Bury, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EASY 300 acres, 145 clear. Good crops, cattle, Address E. DAVIS, Smithville, Ont.

ACRES—IN SEPARATE lots—good hardwood land; $2 16 per acre; cash or part cash; time for driving district; excellent roads; good churches; settlement furnished; plan of ROSE & MACDONALD, Solicitors, Barrie.

RAPPERS. — SEND $1.00 subscriber and get printed receipts for the fire-hearing antidote, the use of made $50 in two weeks. Address, DR. HAMILTON, Harwood, P.O.

TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, on terms to suit borrower. MALLOY, Solicitor, No. 6 York Chambers,

HORSE BREEDERS.

Purchased name TEEFUCUSE, by Thomas Jump, Glencoe, will make the season at the residence of Mr. Jump, Glencoe, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE proprietors of *The Weekly Mail* beg to announce that on and after the first of January the annual subscription price will be one dollar and a half.

When the publication of *The Weekly Mail* was commenced, the price was fixed at one dollar, with a view of introducing the paper to as wide a circle of readers, and in as brief a period of time, as possible. The objects sought were attained, for the incredible success of *The Weekly Mail*, followed with great rapidity, until now the number of its readers is counted at fifty thousand. At the same time the proprietors assumed the burden of gratuitously supplying the subscribers to the *Weekly Telegraph*, which was about coming to a start, with *The Mail* which should be at once a substitute for and an improvement upon the paper to which they had paid their subscription. The obligation thus assumed has been fully discharged, and the subscribers to the *Weekly Telegraph* has received *The Weekly Mail* up to the close of his subscription to the former.

A very large, handsome, and carefully prepared journal, such as *The Weekly Mail* is, could not be produced without incurring a heavy expenditure both in money and labour; in point of fact, the material used absorbs nearly the whole of the subscription price. The proprietors were prepared, however, to publish *The Weekly Mail* without pecuniary profit until their engagement with the subscribers to the *Telegraph* had been fully and faithfully performed. They feel that this has been done, and that the time has come when they should seek to place the paper upon a paying basis. The annual subscription will therefore be raised as above stated, one of the first consequences of which will be a marked improvement in the paper, which even at present rates has been proved to be the most popular weekly circulated in this country.

It is hoped and believed that the friends and patrons of the paper will recognise the propriety of our present course, and will redouble their exertions to extend the circulation and strengthen the influence of *The Weekly Mail*.

TO AGENTS.

The terms to Agents and Clubs will be raised *pro rata*, in conformity with the change in price as above announced.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1874.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the coloured address-label of each paper sent to them shows a figure which indicates that future number of the paper to be which their subscription has been paid, serving, in fact, as a date. The current weekly number can readily be ascertained by reference to the volume and number printed on the title page.

WE are informed that a person representing himself as a travelling agent of this journal is collecting subscriptions to the *Weekly Mail*, throughout the township of Etobicoke and Toronto Gore. We have no travelling agent. Numerous friends are interesting themselves in organizing local clubs with observers aiding in furthering the circulation of the *Weekly Mail*. Such are, of course, either well-known or duly authorized persons. Canvassing or accredited by this office.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

WE have received several letters from friends throughout the country who are office-bearers in newly formed Liberal-Conservative Associations, or are desirous of forming Associations, asking for information as to the way in which they should proceed, and for copies of the Constitution of the Toronto Association. We take this means of informing our friends who have written us, as well as others who may be in the same position, that they will best get the information they desire by addressing "The Secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Association, 88 York street, Toronto," who, we have no doubt, will be pleased to give them all the information they may require.

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

THE attention of our readers is directed to an advertisement on another page, from which will be seen the inducements held out to persons having time or inclination to form Clubs for the circulation of *The Weekly Mail*; a paper specially suited for readers at a distance from Toronto, whether residing in the country parts of Canada, in Great Britain, the United States, or other foreign countries. For cheapness, in comparison with the ability with which it is conducted, we think *The Weekly Mail* is in advance of all competitors for popular favour, while the unparalleled success which has followed it since its first publication, is a gratifying evidence of the estimableness of its contents in the reading public. No doubt, one cause of the extraordinary rapidity with which *The Weekly Mail* obtained its circulation, Dr. Ryerson members of the Great Liberal-Conservative Party, having at heart the furtherance of the cause of Union and Progress, set once bespoke it a favourable reception in the country constituencies. Members of Parliament, as well as intending candidates for Parliamentary honours, have not been slow to see that a riding was best represented by one who is the friend of their Party, by the circulation of *The Weekly Mail* among the intelligent voters. Consequently, as a cheap and effective canvasser in the political education of the masses, unusual efforts have been made by influential gentlemen to promote the circulation of the paper in the neighbourhood of their own homes. The present political history of Canada would indicate the necessity for redoubled energy in the same direction.

THE TARIFF.

AFTER the budget speech of April 14th, we printed a statement showing the various fiscal changes then proposed, and wherein they made the new tariff differ from the old. In consequence of the amendments proposals brought down by the Finance Minister on April 30th, and since adopted, we present a new statement, showing the tariff as finally amended, which will be found convenient for reference:

Tobacco and snuff, formerly paying 10 cents per lb. excise, will now pay 20 cents. Customs duty changed from 5 per cent. ad valorem and 15 cents specific duty per lb., to 12½ per cent. and 35 cents per lb. Tobacco, unmanufactured, remains on the free list, as before.

Common Canada twist tobacco, otherwise called *tobac blanc en torquette*, being the unpressed leaf rolled and twisted, and made wholly from raw tobacco, the growth of Canada, formerly paying 5c. per lb. excise, will now pay 10c.

Cigars, imported, will now pay 70 cents per lb. instead of 45 cents, as formerly; while the excise duty on those made at home is raised from 30 cents per lb. to 40 cents.

On distilled spirits, per proof gallon, there will now be collected 75 cents excise and 81 customs duty, instead of 63 cents and 80 cents respectively, as before.

The excise duties of one cent per lb. on malt and 3½ cents per gallon on beer remain unaltered.

"Cordials," "perfumed spirits," "tinctures," "sweetened spirits," &c., when manufactured at home, are supposed to have already paid excise duty on the spirits of which they are in part composed. When imported they will pay $1.50 per gallon instead of $1.20 as formerly. Unsweetened spirits and strong waters, also fruits preserved in brandy or other spirits, if some under the duty of $1.50 per gallon. A great many patent medicines, variously called "bitters," "extracts," &c., are in the eye of the law deemed to be "spirits or strong waters," and pay duty as such.

On malt, it will stand the former duty was 26 per cent. ad valorem, and 10 cents per gallon in addition. In the new tariff the specific duty is abandoned, and the various wines are to pay as follows:

Wines of all kinds, including ginger, orange, lemon, gooseberry, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wine, a specific duty of 20 cents per gallon (five quarts and ten pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon) on all wines containing less than 40 degrees of alcohol, and not worth more than 40 cents per gallon.

On all other wines, except sparkling, 60 cents per gallon, when imported in wood, and if imported in bottle, $1.50 per gallon. The duties on malt spirits contain a gallon, and so in proportion.

On all sparkling wines, $3 per dozen of quart bottles, $1.50 per dozen pints, $1 per gallon; being at the rate of $1.25 per gallon, and so in proportion.

For the year ending June 30 for the session of 1872, tea paid a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem, with an additional specific duty of 5 cents per lb. on black tea and 7 cents on green; while coffee paid 3 cents per lb. on green and 4 cents on roasted, or ground. That session these duties were repealed, and for now two years tea and coffee have been admitted free. The ad valorem duty on the tea was estimated at 15 per cent. Tea, and coffee, and Japan tea have been imposed. Coffee will now pay 2 cents per lb. on green and 3 cents on roasted or ground.

[The proposed changes in the sugar duties are abandoned, and the old duties remain, but on account of the interest which the question as to these duties has excited, it may be worth while to state what they are, viz.:

First, molasses, if not used for refining purposes, pays 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Molasses, if not used for refining purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar, pays a specific duty of 7½ cents per 100 lbs.

Cane juice, syrup of sugar or of sugar cane, syrup of molasses or of sorghum, maple, concentrated syrup, or concentrated molasses, 25 per cent., and a specific duty besides of five-eighths of one cent per lb.

Sugar below No. 9 Dutch standard, 25 per cent. and a specific duty of three-fourths of one cent per lb.

All sugar equal to, or above Dutch standard, also sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, 25 per cent., and a specific duty of one cent per lb.

The proposal lately made, but abandoned, was to charge on all sugars equal to or above No. 13, Dutch standard, and below No. 16, 25 per cent. ad valorem, and 1½ cents per lb., specific duty; and on all sugars equal to or above No. 16, 25 per cent., and 1¾ cents per lb.; other sugars as below.

The following articles, formerly on the free list, will now pay 10 per cent: Locomotives, and engines, stationary, and hoop iron or steel for tires of wheels, bent and welded; locomotive crank axles, pistion rods, guide and slide bars, crank pins, and connecting rods.

Machinery for mills and factories formerly paid 15 per cent. if it was of any kind manufactured in the Dominion; if shown that none such was manufactured in the Dominion it was admitted free. Under the new tariff imported machinery of any kind that is also manufactured in the Dominion will now pay 17½ per cent; if of any kind not manufactured here it will pay 10 per cent.

Iron in bars; rod and hoop iron; Canada plates and tinned plates and sheet spike rod, round, square and flat; also rolled plate and boiler plate, will continue to pay 5 per cent. ad valorem, and 50 cents per cwt., as proposed, but afterwards abandoned.

The following articles, formerly on the free list, will now pay 5 per cent.: Ships' binnacle lamps, blocks and patent bushes for blocks, iron cable chains, compasses, deed eyes, dead lights, dock plugs, iron knees, iron masts or parts of the same, manufactured wholly of iron, rudder chains, shackles, sheaves, signal lamps, steering apparatus, travelling trucks, wedges, white enamelled iron ware, enamelled cloth or canvas, varnish—black and bright.

Iron—Scraps; galvanized iron; pudded, bars; Nicaum and Bedford, $10,000; or not puddled; bolts and spikes, galvanized; and wire; all formerly free, will now pay 5 per cent. ad valorem.

The following ships' materials, on which it was proposed to levy a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem, will be free as before: Bunting; iron chain cables; wire rigging; copper, in pigs, bars, bolts, and in sheathing; copper, in low metal, in pigs, bars, bolts, and for sheathing.

Pig iron, on which it was proposed to put a duty of 5 per cent., is left on the free list, as before.

The following goods, formerly admitted free, will now pay 10 per cent.:

Cotton netting for india rubber shoes and gloves.

Cotton warp, not coarser than No. 40.

Cotton thread in hanks, coloured and unfinished, Nos. 1 and 2 4 ply—white, not under No. 20 yarn.

Glass paper and glass cloth.

Woollen netting for india-rubbers and gloves.

Linen machine thread.

Plush for hatters' use, and for gloves.

Prunella.

Machine twists and silk twists.

Felt used for gloves.

Felt used for hats and boots.

Wool waste, and flax seed, formerly paying 15 per cent., are now placed on the free list.

In the free list the line mentioning "wools, when chiefly used for dyeing," is to be amended so as to read—"wools, of unmanufactured, when chiefly used for dyeing."

All goods enumerated in any of the various schedules of the Customs Act, and which formerly paid 15 per cent., will now pay 17½ per cent. The new tariff took effect on April 15th, 1874.

THE DOMINION FINANCES.

In previous articles we have distinctly asserted that the condition of the trade of Canada did not justify the gloomy budget speech of the Finance Minister, that there is no actual decline in the total transactions of the year, and that consequently Mr. CARTWRIGHT and his Government, had they been so minded, could have carried on the affairs of the country without any change whatever in the tariff. We feel convinced that every impartial man who reads the able speech delivered in the House on Thursday by Dr. TUPPER, and which we print in full to-day, will be satisfied that our assertions were not rashly made, but, on the contrary, that they have been fully and completely established. We shall follow the member for Cumberland in some of his leading statements, using the figures he adduces, as he elaborately dealt. And, first of all, was Mr. CARTWRIGHT warranted in declaring that we had had our seven years of plenty, and that we had now entered upon a season of adversity? Most unequivocally and emphatically we say he was not. The exports of Canada are the index of the purchasing capabilities of the country, and what do our export returns say? During the first nine months of the fiscal year which ended on 1st July, 1873, the exports of the Dominion amounted to, while the corresponding nine months of the previous year by no less an amount than $11,842,295. The exports were exceptionally large in the year 1872-73; but large though they were the exports for the first nine months of the succeeding fiscal year show an increase over those of 1872-73 of $3,287,000. This does not look as though there was any retrogression in trade. But what of our imports? Mr. CARTWRIGHT says there has been a decline, and he quotes, like a million of dollars from the figures of a year of unusual commercial activity. The Finance Minister has not taken place in articles which entered into consumption and paid duty, but upon imports which, having passed through the country in bond or came in free. How do you make that out? It may be said, in this way: There is an increase in the revenue for the first nine months of 1873-74 over that for the corresponding period of 1872-73 of $1,366,668. As the tariff was not increased during the year it is quite evident that this increase of revenue was derived from goods which entered into consumption. This must consequently have been an increase in the imports which entered into consumption, the real imports of the country. It is therefore, we contend, clearly established that there was no decline in trade to warrant such a lugubrious and dismaying speech as that which Mr. CARTWRIGHT delivered in bringing down his Budget, or to justify the Finance Minister—who should be the guardian and protector of the country's credit—in seeking to damage our financial standing in the money markets of the world.

We now turn to the question of deficit. Mr. CARTWRIGHT himself has not ventured to say how much the deficit is, but one of his organs, bolder than he, has stated it at $2,500,000. We assert there is no deficit, but rather a surplus. And we then proceed to make good our case. The Finance Minister says that Mr. TILLEY, his predecessor in the Finance Department, underestimated the expenditures of the current fiscal year, that the amount instead of being $13,000,000 will reach $22,000,000 before the end of the year. We shall further show that Mr. CARTWRIGHT is not justified in making such a statement, but for the purpose of argument we shall for the moment assume it to be correct. Could Mr. CARTWRIGHT have provided for this amount without an increase of taxation? We remark that he could, as we shall proceed to show. Hon. Mr. TILLEY estimate of the revenue of the year was $21,740,000, and he said at the time that there would be, besides the debts of the Provinces, taking in $150,000 additional for New Brunswick, increasing the salaries of the members of the Government and of the Civil Service, and providing for Intercolonial Railway from Union, there would be a probable deficiency of $700,000. This amount he proposed to meet out of the surplus of the previous year. Now Mr. TILLEY's estimate of the revenue of the year is ourself to be exceeded. Instead of the revenue expected upon the ratio of increase of the first nine months, it may be safely assumed that the excess over the estimate will be something like $600,181. If we add this sum to Mr. TILLEY's estimate and to both the surplus of the year 1872-73, which Mr. CARTWRIGHT himself declares to have been $1,738,621, we have a total amount wherewith to meet the expenditure of the year of $23,899,002, or only $900,998 short of the present Finance Minister's estimated outlay. It must be remarked, moreover, that in Mr. CARTWRIGHT's estimate he has put down the total of the revenue at $24,100,000 is included $481,065 taken out of revenue to provide for the year's sinking fund for the Intercolonial Railway. That sum is actually revenue, and if taken in on the side of the account must be taken in also on the other, as that really instead of there being a deficiency in the year's transactions there is, taking Mr. CARTWRIGHT's own estimate of expenditure, a surplus of $280,067. Mr. CARTWRIGHT's estimate of the year's expenditure is, however, as we now go on to show, intentionally increased, evincing, as Dr. TUPPER very fittingly described it, a spirit of chicanery, in the endeavour to fix a charge of recklessness upon the previous Government. We say that he intends to do the case, and yet it is so, that the Finance Minister counts as an expenditure of the year, not the money he actually paid, but the money he estimates he excessive, *the fault "lay not with the present Minister of Public Works, but with the previous Government."* By these remarks Mr. CARTWRIGHT strives hard to justify an increase of expenditure of $273,000 on public works chargeable to income. He says there is not a new item in this list except a paltry amount for the harbour of St. John. This is simply not in accordance with the facts. Mr. CARTWRIGHT's estimates contain no less sum than $271,100 in connection with public works chargeable to income, which are entirely new, which were never before proposed, and which, according to his own showing, will require $380,000 more to finish. He allege that the Finance Minister, which is thus shown to be wholly unwarranted by the facts, is a fair sample of the extraordinary statements with which the budget speech abounds. More than this, too. The estimates for 1874-5 show an increase on ordinary lines of expenditure over the estimates made for the current year of no less an amount than $1,545,000, and of new works chargeable to capital of no less a sum than $1,505,000. It is clear from these statements that Mr. CARTWRIGHT is altogether wrong in charging to his "extravagant" predecessor the expenditure of his budget. We shall no more permit him to take this false and groundless ground than we shall allow him to establish a deficit in the present year out of the mean and miserable motives by which he and his colleagues have been actuated.

It is not easy to fancy a lower depth of humiliation than that which the present Government, and in an especial manner the Finance Minister, have placed themselves. They deliberately and with malice prepense, set to work to misrepresent the state of trade, they sought to lay before the world an utterly false view of the condition of the Dominion's finances, they propose to Parliament a tariff which, public necessity, if anything, compel them to abandon in all its essential features, they manufacture financial statements to justify themselves for having the false position which they have taken, and in the very face of their own figures they do not hesitate to assert operations which there is neither fact nor figure to justify. By their tariff they have shown themselves incapable of statesmanlike ability; by their statements in Parliament they have shown themselves destitute of the commonest attributes of a gentleman; by a timid adherence to false statements which they cannot boldly defend they have proved themselves to be tricksters. We might well regard the future of this country with alarm if we could believe it possible that a Ministry composed of such men could long govern a thinking and thriving community.

THE BISMARCK POLICY—AGAINST THE POPE.

ENGLISH papers are devoting much space to BISMARCK's policy of building up the German Empire, and entering upon a struggle with the Pope. With regard to this conflict, of which we now see the beginning, just not the end, we have to point out how great the mistake is of looking upon it as one peculiar to Germany and elsewhere unknown. Utterly untenable as this view is, when we look at what is going on in Italy, Austria, Russia, Switzerland and Brazil, it is nevertheless assumed and taken as true by nearly the whole periodical press, both here and in England. The public are misled by assertion or by implication invited to believe that the German Government is, with reference to the Church, doing something so extraordinary, so different from anything now being attempted by any other Government on earth, that the fact challenges attention as out of the common range altogether. Now, we do not make it our present business to say whether what the German Government is doing is right or wrong, but we do hold that the pretence of believing that one single Government is doing substantially the same thing cannot well be kept up in the face of news coming to us by cable every day, and abundantly verified by the European mails when they arrive. The point is not one for any single Government, it should be, and is, one of reference to every day's column of European news. And we be there in the Italian, both on this side and the other of the Atlantic, articles of assumed authoritative and judicial tone have appeared in journals on the supposition that the German Government is the only one now engaged in commencing a conflict with the Roman Catholic Church. As we must again repeat, it is not of the slightest use to confine your vision to Germany, but merely of the fact that it is going on not only in Germany, but also in Switzerland, Italy, Austria, and Russia. If it is objected that Bishops are not yet imprisoned there, we ask, how far from such extreme measures are Austria and these countries? And to such extremity are not things coming very rapidly, in all the countries named, except in Italy, perhaps, where milder measures prevail, for the reason chiefly that Italian statesmen, better than those of any other country, understand how to deal dexterously with a power which is active in their own soil. The idea that Germany is the only State now engaged in combating the Church with the strong arm of the law must, through most newspaper articles on the subject; but how it can be retained by men who read every day's news is a marvel; and the marvel is one that grows with every week that passes. We may hold that the present policy of the German Government toward the Roman Catholic Church is not only a necessary, but also a liberal and enlightened policy, or we may hold it to be oppression of the most indefensible kind; but in any case the notion that Germany is the only one among European Powers in this kind of conflict must be abandoned.

We come now to the difficult part of our proposed task—the attempt to determine what the fundamental, animating idea of this struggle on the part of the Church really is. Some will be ready enough with the answer that it is simply the lust of Supremacy, or CESARISM—of the subjection of the Church to CESAR. And this we accept as a part of the truth, but not the whole truth by any means: and, therefore, we must continue our search till we find something else which shall prove itself the complement to the foregoing, the part wanting to make up the whole. We are to remember, of course, that on BISMARCK's side it is contended that the conflict was none of his seeking, but was forced upon the Emperor's Government by Papal aggression. As bearing on this point, there has recently been published a remarkable memorandum, which was on the 17th of June, 1870, submitted by Count ARNIM, and that time the representative of the North German Government at the Court of the Vatican—to Dr. HEFELE, the anti-Infallibilist Bishop of Rottenburg; also, another of earlier date, to Dr. DOLLINGER. According to the showing of these documents, the present deadly conflict between the German Government and Ultramontanism was commenced at Rome, the Pope and his advisers having been, as the *London Standard* says, distinctly informed what they might expect if they persisted in the course of unconstitutional conduct on the consciences of the bulk of the German, Austrian, and Hungarian Episcopacy, with the help of the serviles votes of the Pontiff's Italian nominees. "From the day on which Infallibility is proclaimed, we shall be conscious of no compliance of the Episcopate, the Government, or the representatives of modern ideas, with a distinctly hostile "will find themselves attacked by the "Roman Church." That, says the *Standard*, is the opening note of Count ARNIM's memorandum, and it has all the clearness and directness of the blast of a trumpet. Not, he proceeds, that we will necessarily become much worse all at once than they had been for the preceding years, but they will go in substantially the German bishops will at the eleventh hour abandon their own opinions and accept This is Mr. CARTWRIGHT's position. We say trade is not dull and there is no deficit. As Mr. CARTWRIGHT holds to the contrary he should, if he had been a prudent man, and less anxious than he is to establish a charge of recklessness against the previous Government, have cut down the expenditure of the year to the amount of the revenue, and, if he did not want to do this, he, instead of screwing $5,000,000 fresh taxes out of the people of this country, ought to have charged a larger part of his expenditure on public works, which are for the benefit of the coming as well as for the present generation, to capital account. That he did not seem fit to take either of the courses fairly open to him is in itself conclusive proof of the disingenuousness and unfairness—we must in truth say, the falsity—of his budget speech, had an unworthy design, and was the offspring of a wicked and politically selfish motive.

This is a strong statement, and we proceed to justify it. The Finance Minister thus spoke in introducing his budget: "As to public works chargeable to income, $2,723,000 was proposed. Mr. TILLEY's estimate last year was but $2,450,000. But his hon. friend, the present Minister of Public Works, had hardly asked a single item of this total on his own account, excepting that for the harbour of St. John. *The whole of this enormous sum was to be applied to works which his predecessor had contemplated to be carried on.* These works were actually entered upon and must be completed in a very short time." So! If these estimates be excessive, *the fault lay not with the present Minister of Public Works, but with the previous Government.* By these remarks Mr. CARTWRIGHT strives hard to justify an increase of expenditure of $273,000 on public works chargeable to income. He says there is not a new item in this list except a paltry amount for the harbour of St. John. This is simply not in accordance with the facts. Mr. CARTWRIGHT's estimates contain no less sum than $271,100 in connection with public works chargeable to income, which are entirely new, which were never before proposed, and which, according to his own showing, will require $380,000 more to finish. He alleges that the Finance Minister, which is thus shown to be wholly unwarranted by the facts, is a fair sample of the extraordinary statements with which the budget speech abounds. More than this, too. The estimates for 1874-5 show an increase on ordinary lines of expenditure over the estimates made for the current year of no less an amount than $1,545,000, and of new works chargeable to capital of no less a sum than $1,505,000. It is clear from these statements that Mr. CARTWRIGHT is altogether wrong in charging to his "extravagant" predecessor the expenditure of his budget. We shall no more permit him to take this false and groundless ground than we shall allow him to establish a deficit in the present year out of the mean and miserable motives by which he and his colleagues have been actuated.

It is not easy to fancy a lower depth of humiliation than that which the present Government, and in an especial manner the Finance Minister, have placed themselves. They deliberately and with malice prepense, set to work to misrepresent the state of trade, they sought to lay before the world an utterly false view of the condition of the Dominion's finances, they propose to Parliament a tariff which public necessity, if anything, compel them to abandon in all its essential features, they manufacture financial statements to justify themselves for having the false position which they have taken, and in the very face of their own figures they do not hesitate to assert operations which there is neither fact nor figure to justify. By their tariff they have shown themselves incapable of statesmanlike ability; by their statements in Parliament they have shown themselves destitute of the commonest attributes of a gentleman; by a timid adherence to false statements which they cannot boldly defend they have proved themselves to be tricksters. We might well regard the future of this country with alarm if we could believe it possible that a Ministry composed of such men could long govern a thinking and thriving community.

THE BISMARCK POLICY—AGAINST THE POPE.

ENGLISH papers are devoting much space to BISMARCK's policy of building up the German Empire, and entering upon a struggle with the Pope. With regard to this conflict, of which we now see the beginning, just not the end, we have to point out how great the mistake is of looking upon it as one peculiar to Germany and elsewhere unknown. Utterly untenable as this view is, when we look at what is going on in Italy, Austria, Russia, Switzerland and Brazil, it is nevertheless assumed and taken as true by nearly the whole periodical press, both here and in England. The public are misled by assertion or by implication invited to believe that the German Government is, with reference to the Church, doing something so extraordinary, so different from anything now being attempted by any other Government on earth, that the fact challenges attention as out of the common range altogether. Now, we do not make it our present business to say whether what the German Government is doing is right or wrong, but we do hold that the pretence of believing that one single Government is doing substantially the same thing cannot well be kept up in the face of news coming to us by cable every day, and abundantly verified by the European mails when they arrive. The point is not one for any single Government, it should be, and is, one of reference to every day's column of European news. And we be there in the Italian, both on this side and the other of the Atlantic, articles of assumed authoritative and judicial tone have appeared in journals on the supposition that the German Government is the only one now engaged in commencing a conflict with the Roman Catholic Church. As we must again repeat, it is not of the slightest use to confine your vision to Germany, but merely of the fact that it is going on not only in Germany, but also in Switzerland, Italy, Austria, and Russia. If it is objected that Bishops are not yet imprisoned there, we ask, how far from such extreme measures are Austria and these countries? And to such extremity are not things coming very rapidly, in all the countries named, except in Italy, perhaps, where milder measures prevail, for the reason chiefly that Italian statesmen, better than those of any other country, understand how to deal dexterously with a power which is active in their own soil. The idea that Germany is the only State now engaged in combating the Church with the strong arm of the law must, through most newspaper articles on the subject; but how it can be retained by men who read every day's news is a marvel; and the marvel is one that grows with every week that passes. We may hold that the present policy of the German Government toward the Roman Catholic Church is not only a necessary, but also a liberal and enlightened policy, or we may hold it to be oppression of the most indefensible kind; but in any case the notion that Germany is the only State among European Powers in this kind of conflict must be abandoned.

We come now to the difficult part of our proposed task—the attempt to determine what the fundamental, animating idea of this struggle on the part of the Church really is. Some will be ready enough with the answer that it is simply the lust of Supremacy, or CESARISM—of the subjection of the Church to CESAR. And this we accept as a part of the truth, but not the whole truth by any means: and, therefore, we must continue our search till we find something else which shall prove itself the complement to the foregoing, the part wanting to make up the whole. We are to remember, of course, that on BISMARCK's side it is contended that the conflict was none of his seeking, but was forced upon the Emperor's Government by Papal aggression. As bearing on this point, there has recently been published a remarkable memorandum, which was on the 17th of June, 1870, submitted by Count ARNIM, and that time the representative of the North German Government at the Court of the Vatican—to Dr. HEFELE, the anti-Infallibilist Bishop of Rottenburg; also, another of earlier date, to Dr. DOLLINGER. According to the showing of these documents, the present deadly conflict between the German Government and Ultramontanism was commenced at Rome, the Pope and his advisers having been, as the *London Standard* says, distinctly informed what they might expect if they persisted in the course of unconstitutional conduct on the consciences of the bulk of the German, Austrian, and Hungarian Episcopacy, with the help of the serviles votes of the Pontiff's Italian nominees. "From the day on which Infallibility is proclaimed, we shall be conscious of no compliance of the Episcopate, the Government, or the representatives of modern ideas, with a distinctly hostile "will find themselves attacked by the "Roman Church." That, says the *Standard*, is the opening note of Count ARNIM's memorandum, and it has all the clearness and directness of the blast of a trumpet. Not, he proceeds, that we will necessarily become much worse all at once than they had been for the preceding years, but they will go in substantially the German bishops will at the eleventh hour abandon their own opinions and accept

THE NORTH-WEST TROUBLES.

We must again call attention to the highly indecent use which the well-paid organs of the Government are making of the evidence given before Mr. DONALD A. SMITH's committee. The Ottawa *Times* of last week makes several statements, which, we have reason to know, are not in accordance with the evidence given before the Committee, and which, as a matter of fact, are gross perversions of the truth. The organ says: "It is told of Mr. SMITH that he "stated that insurance that were satisfactory to him as a business man "and those who know Mr. SMITH "know him to be one of the most cautious "and able of business men—were given to "him by a high functionary in Manitoba, "on behalf of the Government at Ottawa, "that if he would advance the money necessary to satisfy RIEL and LEPINE, and "to induce them to leave the country, it "would be made good to him. He accordingly advanced three of the four "thousand dollars demanded by the "Metis, in supposing that under such "sum they were to remain away until "after the general election of 1872. Mr. "SMITH, we have reason to believe, assurances from Sir JOHN MACDONALD "that his advances would be repaid, assur-"ances that he considered equal to, if not "thus the late Government regarded "office." The evident object of these articles, over and above the leader of the late Government accusations which it is believed would damage him in public estimation. The object is to so worry the Premier that he will be driven to a defence of the policy of the late Administration on the North-west troubles, but we do not intend, just authority for stating that the $3,000, to which reference is made, and which Mr. Donald A. Smith paid on behalf of the Hudson Bay Company, was paid by him, not only not by instructions from the Ottawa Cabinet, but entirely without their knowledge. Further, we have good reason to believe that no definite pledge was ever subsequently given to Mr. Smith that the money would be repaid him. We regret to be compelled to make statements of this character, but we feel assured at our readiness to our true interest. The substance of our complaint is, that the Government organs are doing what they can to make the country believe that the Government of Canada was guilty of bribery in connection with the North-west troubles, and that Mr. Smith was a party to the bribery. This is a most serious charge, and upon the suggestions thrown out by the member for Cumberland, as to the way in which public moneys have been carried on without adding fresh and vexatious taxes upon the people of the Dominion.

THE BUDGET.

IN a previous article, following the facts and figures produced by Dr. TUPPER in his elaborate and able reply to the Finance Minister's budget speech, we think two points were very clearly established; first, that the trade of the country is not in a state which justified the shrieking speech which he delivered in the House; and secondly, that his deficit is not existence in fact, is but the creature of his own imagination, and cannot be established. We left for further remark some observations upon Mr. CARTWRIGHT's estimate for the ensuing year.

Before passing to this branch of the subject there is one remark to be made upon the present year's accounts which it is of great importance should be borne in mind. It has been shown that according to the figures laid before the House by the Finance Minister, setting forth the receipts and expenditure of the Treasury up to the 1st of April—and these, it will be remembered, do not include the expenditure for public works which were received from customs and excise in anticipation of an increase of duties—there was an actual surplus of receipts on the nine months' transactions of $126,522. The point which it is of special consequence to bear in mind in connection with this statement is, that in the expenditures is included the whole amount of the year's subsidies—nearly $4,000,000—to the several Provinces of the Confederation. This, added to the several reasons given in our previous article, makes it absolutely certain that there will not be a deficit at the end of the fiscal year, but, on the contrary, given every reason to anticipate a decent surplus.

The late Government made large expenditures on public works and public buildings because they were in a position to make them. They had, in fact, a plethora of money. They, as has been already stated, spent no less a sum than $11,726,045 in seven years, on public works of various kinds, out of ordinary revenue. If the revenue had not been good they could not have two courses open to the Government: they might have charged these public works to capital account and added the amount to the public debt, or they need not have undertaken the works at all. If, as Mr. CARTWRIGHT, why "malicious ingenuity," endeavoured to show, the country is not as prosperous as it was, and if there is reason to anticipate a deficit this year, with every prospect of a larger deficit still next year, he, had he been disposed so to act the part of a prudent Finance Minister, would either have cut down his estimates for public works, or he would have contributed a greater portion of them, at least, out of borrowed money. It is simple insanity for a Minister to talk of a year of financial depression, with the prospect of a deficit and debts certain, a Government is justified in increasing the public expenditure as when trade is brisk and there is every reason to expect a surplus.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

It is one of the latest issues of news by cable that Marshal SERRANO has entered Bilbao, that the city is already beginning to resume its wonted appearance, that trade is reviving, and that bodies of Carlists continue to surrender in hope of amnesty. It is probable that amnesty will be extended to them, and that the President-Marshal will be only too glad to get the Carlist insurrection off his hands so easily at last. The notion of a compromise between Carlism and Republicanism has been entertained by scarcely anybody acquainted with Spanish affairs, though the ability of the Government of Madrid to conquer the northern mountaineers in their own fastnesses is regarded doubtful enough. In advance of fuller information, we are inclined to repeat our surmise of a few weeks ago, that there has been fully as much of diplomacy as of fighting in SERRANO's method of putting down the Carlist insurrection. We think that credit may be given, too, to the rumour that something like the same method is to be tried with Cuba, probably with similar success.

Supposing SERRANO to have Spain and Cuba both in his hands, pacified as much as the natural temper of the people will allow pacification at all, the question arises—to whom or by what kind of government will he hand them over. We may put aside altogether the idea of his placing the crown upon his own head, as the attempt to erect a new SERRANO dynasty, after the failure of those that alone had any pretension to hereditary right, would simply be impossible. He was in former times a conspicuous favourite with the ex-Queen ISABELLA, who raised him from comparative insignificance to high position, but he was at last a leader in the conspiracy against her, and it is now said that for him to bring her son to the throne would be to put his own head in the lion's mouth. That he really favours a Republic is scarcely to be believed, but to find a suitable King is the difficulty. There is a report that an attempt will be made to harmonize matters between the two branches of the Spanish Bourbon family by betrothing the ex-Queen's son, Don ALFONSO, aged sixteen, to the daughter of Don CARLOS, aged six. Of course if there were any one of the Spanish Royal family pre-eminently fit to occupy the throne, the thing would be a good opportunity for him; but the failure of candidates for that dignity has been remarkable of late years. The Spanish people, too, are, and it remains to be seen how long the Republic must fill the void that circumstances appear to have created.

Abraham Lincoln's monument at Springfield, Illinois, will be dedicated next October, when Grant will be asked to deliver the oration.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

capital, but at the same time reduce the rate of taxation on articles for consumption from 15½ to 10½ per cent., which they did in three years including the present year. He would ask if a Government that stood in that position was not in a position to carry on the public services of the country, not only in a generous manner but in lavishly expend the public funds in the construction of the various public works needed in the various Provinces. What was the hon. gentleman's own position? He, who denounced the late Government as unworthy of the confidence of the country, the Government which had made these expenditures, while they had abundant means after decreasing the tariff, came before the House and said, "I am going not only to ask the House to make just as lavish expenditure as that I have denounced, but bring down a heavier Budget than even they did." He (Dr. Tupper) maintained that the hon. gentleman was in a completely untenable position, and the hon. gentleman did it when he stood up before the House and asked the House to levy $3,000,000 additional taxation, and with the same breath for a vote of a larger sum of money for current expenditure than his predecessor had denounced, had never asked for. The Finance Minister was not ashamed to come before the House and to escape from it by the most disingenuous statement a Finance Minister ever made. He (Dr. Tupper) remembered when the hon. gentleman addressed to what House in justification of his position, and he (Dr. Tupper) invited the careful attention of the House to this statement of the Finance Minister. This portion of his speech was as follows: "Then, with regard to public works chargeable to income, $2,723,000 was proposed. Mr. TILLEY's estimate last year was but $2,450,000. But his hon. friend, the present Minister of Public Works, had hardly asked a single item of this total on his own account, excepting that for the harbour of St. John. *The whole of this enormous sum was to be applied to works which his predecessor had contemplated to be carried on.* These works were actually entered upon and must be completed in a very short time." So! If these estimates be excessive, *the fault lay not with the present Minister of Public Works, but with the previous Government.*" By these remarks Mr. CARTWRIGHT strives hard to justify an increase of expenditure of $273,000 on public works chargeable to income. He says there is not a new item in this list except a paltry amount for the harbour of St. John. This is simply not in accordance with the facts. Mr. CARTWRIGHT's estimates contain no less sum than $271,100 in connection with public works chargeable to income, which are entirely new, which were never before proposed, and which, according to his own showing, will require $380,000 more to finish. He alleges that the Finance Minister, which is thus shown to be wholly unwarranted by the facts, is a fair sample of the extraordinary statements with which the budget speech abounds. More than this, too. The estimates for 1874-5 show an increase on ordinary lines of expenditure over the estimates made for the current year of no less an amount than $1,545,000, and of new works chargeable to capital of no less a sum than $1,505,000. It is clear from these statements that Mr. CARTWRIGHT is altogether wrong in charging to his "extravagant" predecessor the expenditure of his budget. We shall no more permit him to take this false and groundless ground than we shall allow him to establish a deficit in the present year out of the mean and miserable motives by which he and his colleagues have been actuated.

It is not easy to fancy a lower depth of humiliation than that which the present Government, and in an especial manner the Finance Minister, have placed themselves. They deliberately and with malice prepense, set to work to misrepresent the state of trade, they sought to lay before the world an utterly false view of the condition of the Dominion's finances, they propose to Parliament a tariff which public necessity, if anything, compel them to abandon in all its essential features, they manufacture financial statements to justify themselves for having the false position which they have taken, and in the very face of their own figures they do not hesitate to assert operations which there is neither fact nor figure to justify. By their tariff they have shown themselves incapable of statesmanlike ability; by their statements in Parliament they have shown themselves destitute of the commonest attributes of a gentleman; by a timid adherence to false statements which they cannot boldly defend they have proved themselves to be tricksters. We might well regard the future of this country with alarm if we could believe it possible that a Ministry composed of such men could long govern a thinking and thriving community.

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THREEPIFFS.

I.

Atlantic islands, shadows fair,
Throned on the solitary sea
Immortal in unshaken air,
Haunt of Hesperides!
Farewell! I leave Madeira thee
Drowned in a sunset glorious,
The Holy Shadow! farewell thee!
Beneath thine Ave of clouds.

II.

What sights had burning eye to show
From Tarcoonta's craggy towers,
From pining Sanchonet of Tood,
From Orotava's flowers!
When Pelion of Ossa! Pelion Ossa,—
Cloud-cuddling Titans! Titans Ossa,—
Sire, and son-wards, and twin cloud kin,
Those purple peaks twin cloud and kin.

III.

But oh the one aloft and clear
Where time in the heavens withdrawn
To his adamant and hemisphere
Disperse the dark and dire;
O, noiseless waves that roll and press!
Pre-conclusive silences!
O paidway by the sunbeams pine-bed
Betwixt those pouting walls of cloud!

IV.

We watched adown that glade of fire
Celestial Iris footing free
We saw the cloudlets keep in choir
Their dances on the sea.
The scarlet, hope, and quivering sun
Poured his last hour was overcome,—
On us the last he blessed, and buried
His glory on Columbus' world.

V.

Then ere our eyes the change could tell,
Or fear, we wheel turn again,
From Tenerife the de knees fall
Bend-drowsed on the main:—
A hundred leagues was sunward from
The good of Spain's towering cone,
Full half the length of heaven's blue
That monstrous shadow overflew.

VI.

Then silts twilight; pile on pile
The scattered flecks of cloudland close,
As alabaster wall, erewhile
Much redder than the rose
Fa: ide a sleep on some forsaken
London night's abandonments;
Where like a wking life after
Hour of the sun the others star

VII.

O Nature's glory, Nature's youth!
Perfection unpatterned whole!
And is the World's in very truth
An immigrant Soul!
Or doth that Spirit, past our ken,
Live a prohumier life than man,
Awake our passing days, and thus
In secret pinion calls to us?

VIII.

O fear not them, whose or beliefs
Thy sunset of the twilight breath,—
Behind, then knowest not at all
What kind of time is Death;
Are here indeed might Death be fair,
If Death be cylind into still then,
Is not eternal life with him,
Beyond heaven, eternal sea.

—FREDERIC W. H. MYERS: *Macmillan's Magazine.*

THROUGH FIRE AND WATER

A Tale of City Life.

BY FREDERICK TALBOT.

CHAPTER I.

"Oh, do but think
You stand upon the rocks, you behold
A city on its' inconstant billows dancing."

On the Temple Pier—high water or thereabouts—the tide still hurrying strongly upward in mid-stream, but hadging lazily about the twelve arches by the shore; on the Temple Pier—time, Sunday, one hour past noon, and sheet of a hundred people, groups of two or three persons apart from the crowd of river-farers who throng the floating platform.

It is a fine breezy day, and there is a 7-oar spring-tide flooding in. Pleasure-boats in midship, effervescing in the waters twist and roll, seethe and boil, and flash the foaming crests of their brown wavelets under the rays of the yellow-visaged sun; and hurrying upward, too, upon the breast of this impetuous tide are all the fleet of Thamesian share its throb and pulse.

Its swart and noisy tug drags a long train of swinging barges at its tail; the high-piled hay-boat from the Medway drives crawling on its course, as fast as wind and sail; and rushing side and massive sweep can carry it. Hoys and billy-boys are speeding on; pigs and wherries spin like tops upon their upward way. Steamers, too, gay with pennons, crowded with holiday-makers, glide onward on the crest of the grand tidal wave; and the big Gravesend boat, with the black and white diamond funnel, quite a sea-going craft among this crowd of egg-shells, paddles majestically to her moorings. Giving voice, too, with lively brazen tongue, to all this stir and movement, was heard the Royal Middlesex Rifles' peals forth a gallant march; and on the deck of the steamer Citizen R., now lying upon the Pier, are all the members and friends of the *Daily Mentor* Rowing Club; for this is the great *fête-day* of the club, and they are all for Putney bound, with favouring wind and tide; and there shall be many races rowed in skiff and gig, in tiny wager-boats and sharp, long-reaching "eight."

The group I mentioned just now consists of a man and woman, respectable people no doubt, but without any remarkable about them, and a girl, evidently their daughter, she is remarkable because she is beautiful. The prim and formal contour of her face, her wealth of golden hair, her eyes of steadfast certain blue, her firm lips, her fair and dewy lips, her clear-cut chin, her figure, rounded, shapely, noble, would mark her where so beautiful.

"Come now, if you're going," cried one of the pier-men, preparing to cast off the gangway.

"Come along, Patty; we can't lose our trip along of your young man," cried the respectable-looking man.

"Oh, one half-minute, father; one half minute!" Then were distress, disappointment, disenchantment, in the girl's face as she turned away to the bank; and then, all of a sudden, it lightened up into a glow ineffable; her lips parted, her white teeth met, her eyes strained and stretched with watching, rounded with full glowing orbs. This mood, however, lasted for a moment only; and in the next she was the shy, coy maiden, and followed her parents obediently down the narrow gangway from the boat. But it was evident that *he* had come.

This little scene was watched with much interest and some amusement by a middle-aged man, who light alpaca overcoat and straw coloured gloves—a man with a face good-humoured if somewhat coarse, keen and intelligent eyes, mouth mobile but sensual, and light flowing beard and moustache. He was evidently an important man with the *Daily Mentor* boat. The master of the steamer touched his hat to him; the principal officials—captain and mate—doffed the forelock a little knot by the prow of the boat, nudged other men, and whispered, "That's Mr. Bilill." For Mr. Bilill was a part proprietor of the *Daily Mentor*, and a great man in many ways.

But Mr. Bilill frowned a little when he saw a good looking youth spring from the pier, and, lightly leaping over the side-rails, place himself beside beautiful Patty.

"Why, what you do here, Mr. Helse," said the young lady, in the most indifferent tone she could assume.

"I'm late, am I not? but I couldn't help it. The chief sailed me just as I was starting, and kept me jawing with him for ten minutes. I've had such a run. I'm afraid something will go crack, I'm palpitating so."

"You aren't got any thing the matter with your feet, I hope, Mr. Helse?" said Robinson—he was a compositor in the *Daily Mentor* office—looking round and winking.

Patty coved her head. It was not in this way such subjects should be approached.

Edward Giles was a young man of two or three and twenty years, who had served his articles with Messrs. Paston & Brett, solicitors, in the town being his uncle, and was now employed by them at a salary as a clerk. His father was old Pestwood Giles, the agent of the South of England Drain-pipe and Tile Company, a man who had risen better—that is more prosperous—days. Edward lived with his father and mother, and his sister Lucy in a house by the Docks, belonging to the Drain-pipe Company, lying close to their wharf—the Ebbsfleet wharf and warehouse. He was decidedly superior in social status to the Robinsons, Both they and he felt it, and were uncomfortable in consequence. Patty, by herself, was glorious, delightful; but Patty, with papa and mamma, was—well, she was still beautiful, still charming, but—well, a little flat.

Edward knew that he was doing a very foolish thing in the estimation of all his sensible friends. He had seen Patty's as a quaintance in an unorthodox way, helping her over a crossing one day in the City; and fascinated by her beauty, he had improved his opportunities, and there was no doubt—Patty had no doubt—that he was very much in love with her. But each had felt it to be a crucial test when she invited him to join them on this excursion up the river. It appear as Patty's lover before her father and mother was quite a different thing from those delightful surreptitious walks, when he would lie in wait for her as she returned to her home in Trinity Square, and would take one or two delightful turns with her round the Tower Gardens. There, was mystery, romance, and, plain speaking, danger of fact. It was a serious thing, this trip on the river, to Master Edward. It meant making up his mind; it meant being asked as to his "intentions;" it meant making a plunge downward, on the social scale; it meant owning for father-in-law a somewhat vulgar printer and his wife, vulgar, too, let indulgent in Trinity Square. Still. Now he was a prudent youth, and very much of a Philistine, and prone in the habit of looking "ahead;" and he didn't like all this. But he was fascinated and enthralled by Patty, and he could do no less.

Nevertheless, when Robinson pere asked him about his "art," he shuddered.

But Patty was a girl of tact and nerve, and was quite alive to the difficulties of the position. She soon brought her father into contact with Parkins, who always engaged him in a political discussion, and, after placing her mamma in comfortable seat near the boiler, led her lover to the fore part of the boat.

"Let us go into the stern, Patty; there is nobody there, and we can have a capital talk there. I have being in a crowd."

Now, although there was not any regulation on the subject, yet it was well understood that the after part of the boat was reserved for the proprietors of the *Daily Mentor*, their friends, and any of the superior staff who might care to join the party. Consequently Patty hesitated when Edward asked her to go aft with him.

"I don't think it would be liked," she said; "I don't think we have any business there."

A quick look of impatience crossed Edward's face. Again she knew himself in a false position, again felt the gall of social prejudice.

"It was't mind staying with me a little while," said Patty, looking at him meekly, "when we get to Putney you can go ashore and see your fine friends, and leave poor me to myself."

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"Look here, Ned," he whispered; "is that a girl you could introduce to your mother? *Lucy*—as your future wife? Tell me honestly, and I've not another word to say except wishing you well."

"But it isn't a question of future wife, said Ned, pettishly.

"Then it ought to be. You can't go about with a girl like that without compromising yourself and her. You ain't a swell, you know, Ned, and you can't go about the tools of any body you please; and if you were such a dog-rogue, said Markwood, "by jingo! I'd disown you!"

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(*To be continued.*)

"SHIP AHOY!"

A Yarn in Thirty-six Cable Lengths

(*Concluded.*)

THIRTY-THIRD CABLE LENGTH.

HOW MR. TUDGE TOLD AN UNPLEASANT TALE

It was a busy time for Mr. Tudge. He was always busy backstairs, but now he was busy in Mr. Halleyfixpt seriously ill, and leaned on him more and more for help. While Mary nursed, pity and tended the boy.

The dates came, and Betherby's first bills were met.

"Thank goodness," sighed Mr. Halley that evening, when Tudge pointed out the entry. "Mr. Longdale has been very kind in his inquiries about my health."

"And Mr. Merritt?" said Tudge.

"Most attentive—call every day," said Mr. Halley.

Tudge looked anxious; but only muttered to himself, "Wait a bit," and went on with his statements of payments.

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"Yes," said Tudge, "that's done." And he wanted to ask a question, but didn't dare.

The next day he was up again at Canonbury, and Mary in the room, looking pale and worn but perfectly well.

"Ah, Tudge!" said Mr. Halley; "the doctor says I'm better to-day; I feel that I am."

"Thank God for that!" said Tudge; fervently; and Mary, however, lasted for a moment, and in the next she was the shy, coy maiden, and followed her parents obediently down the narrow gangway from the boat. But it was evident that *he* had come.

This little scene was watched with much interest and some amusement by a middle-aged man, who light alpaca overcoat and straw coloured gloves—a man with a face good-humoured if somewhat coarse, keen and intelligent eyes, mouth mobile but sensual, and light flowing beard and moustache. He was evidently an important man with the *Daily Mentor* boat. The master of the steamer touched his hat to him; the principal officials—captain and mate—doffed the forelock a little knot by the prow of the boat, nudged other men, and whispered, "That's Mr. Bilill." For Mr. Bilill was a part proprietor of the *Daily Mentor*, and a great man in many ways.

But Mr. Bilill frowned a little when he saw a good looking youth spring from the pier, and, lightly leaping over the side-rails, place himself beside beautiful Patty.

"Why, what you do here, Mr. Helse," said the young lady, in the most indifferent tone she could assume.

"I'm late, am I not? but I couldn't help it. The chief sailed me just as I was starting, and kept me jawing with him for ten minutes. I've had such a run. I'm afraid something will go crack, I'm palpitating so."

"You aren't got any thing the matter with your feet, I hope, Mr. Helse?" said Robinson—he was a compositor in the *Daily Mentor* office—looking round and winking.

Patty coved her head. It was not in this way such subjects should be approached.

Edward Giles was a young man of two or three and twenty years, who had served his articles with Messrs. Paston & Brett, solicitors, in the town being his uncle, and was now employed by them at a salary as a clerk. His father was old Pestwood Giles, the agent of the South of England Drain-pipe and Tile Company, a man who had risen better—that is more prosperous—days. Edward lived with his father and mother, and his sister Lucy in a house by the Docks, belonging to the Drain-pipe Company, lying close to their wharf—the Ebbsfleet wharf and warehouse. He was decidedly superior in social status to the Robinsons. Both they and he felt it, and were uncomfortable in consequence. Patty, by herself, was glorious, delightful; but Patty, with papa and mamma, was—well, she was still beautiful, still charming, but—well, a little flat.

Edward knew that he was doing a very foolish thing in the estimation of all his sensible friends. He had seen Patty's as a quaintance in an unorthodox way, helping her over a crossing one day in the City; and fascinated by her beauty, he had improved his opportunities, and there was no doubt—Patty had no doubt—that he was very much in love with her. But each had felt it to be a crucial test when she invited him to join them on this excursion up the river. It appear as Patty's lover before her father and mother was quite a different thing from those delightful surreptitious walks, when he would lie in wait for her as she returned to her home in Trinity Square, and would take one or two delightful turns with her round the Tower Gardens. There, was mystery, romance, plain, plain speaking, danger of fact. It was a serious thing, this trip on the river, to Master Edward. It meant making up his mind; it meant being asked as to his "intentions;" it meant making a plunge downward, on the social scale; it meant owning for father-in-law a somewhat vulgar printer and his wife, vulgar, let indulgent in Trinity Square. Still. Now he was a prudent youth, and very much of a Philistine, and prone in the habit of looking "ahead;" and he didn't like all this. But he was fascinated and enthralled by Patty, and he could do no less.

Nevertheless, when Robinson pere asked him about his "art," he shuddered.

Patty was a girl of tact and nerve, and was quite alive to the difficulties of the position. She soon brought her father into contact with Parkins, who always engaged him in a political discussion, and, after placing her mamma in comfortable seat near the boiler, led her lover to the fore part of the boat.

"Let us go into the stern, Patty; there is nobody there, and we can have a capital talk there. I have being in a crowd."

Now, although there was not any regulation on the subject, yet it was well understood that the after part of the boat was reserved for the proprietors of the *Daily Mentor*, their friends, and any of the superior staff who might care to join the party. Consequently Patty hesitated when Edward asked her to go aft with him.

"I don't think it would be liked," she said; "I don't think we have any business there."

A quick look of impatience crossed Edward's face. Again she knew himself in a false position, again felt the gall of social prejudice.

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"Ah, Tudge, Tudge, I should be taking a mean advantage of you," said Mr. Halley. "I am a beggar, and I shall never be a business man again."

"Partners it is," said Tudge. "You mean you're taking care of myself, and driving a bargain. I'm all right—got the best of you. But I bring in six-thousand, and, all but ten pounds, and that I'll make up afterward."

Mr. Halley did not speak, but sat down, and covered his eyes with one hand.

"Now, my dear old friend and partner, I think you have your trust and confidence in me and my words—brains, if you like?"

"Yes, yes, Tudge; and if I had listened to you sooner—"

"There, there—never mind that. But look here; you must be prepared for what you will call a disappointment, but which is far more a disgrace and a disgrace."

"What do you mean, Tudge?" said Mr. Halley, wearily.

"You wanted to know why you have heard nothing of certain people lately."

"Yes, yes, said Mr. Halley, anxiously.

"Shall I tell you why?"

Mr. Halley knew what was coming, and he turned away his head.

"You remember the last time they sent or called?"

"Yes."

"It was the day that the last bill was paid."

"Then it ought to be. You can't go about with a girl like that without compromising yourself and her. You ain't a swell, you know, Ned, and you can't go about the tools of any body you please; and if you were such a dog-rogue, said Markwood, "by jingo! I'd disown you!"

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Summary of Proceedings

OTTAWA, Wednesday April 29.

THE SENATE.

After sitting with closed doors for ten minutes, the reading of petitions was proceeded with, and numerous introduced.

Mr. Kaulbach, in moving the second reading of the Criminal Libel Bill, gave a historical sketch of the law in Upper Canada, and been in existence in England over 150 years, had been in existence here in Ontario, and he thought it should be now adopted by the whole Dominion.

Bill read second.

After discussion it was referred to a Special Committee to thoroughly examine and make any necessary amendments suggested.

Mr. Kaulbach moved that the Committee consist of Messrs. Scott, Dickey, Campbell, Penny, Bureau, Trudel, and the mover.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After prayers.

Mr. De Cosmos moved that a respectful address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying that a return be laid before this House supporting the Proviso of Resolution passed by the House on the morning on July 30, 1871, and ending June 30, 1873; also, a return for the year commencing July 1, 1872, and ending June 30, 1873; and also, an approximate return for the half year commencing July 1, 1873, and ending December 31, 1873.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Dorion (Montcalm) moved the adoption of the second report of the select committee on the petitions for a Prohibitory Liquor Law. He said he had already set forth in the report, the feeling in favour of a Prohibitory Liquor Law was widespread. Indeed last year the petitions were signed by 30,000 people, as well as by the heads of the various denominations, representing 100,000 individuals. This year, up to Saturday last, petitions on behalf had received 77,252 signatures, and by corporations representing 362,153 people. There had also been a petition with 30,000 signed by the Legislature of New Brunswick. It had been urged that these petitions were signed by minors, but he held that the fact of those parties desiring the protection of the law gave additional weight to the prayer of the petitioners. It had been said that the passage of a prohibitory law would make a radical change, but he contended that other changes just as radical had been effected, without petition of the people; such as the Assistant Clerk at seven-eighths. During the last three years arrests had increased 12 per cent, convictions for drunkenness 21; per cent. The Chief of Police of Quebec had informed him that during the crimes do drink, and, no wonder, for during the last year no less than thirty-seven hundred gallons of rum, 3,000 of brandy, 1,000 gallons of gin, 1,000 gallons of whisky, from the United States, and 1,000 gallons of whisky from other sources, had been consumed. He had also been informed by a gentleman of Montreal, who had been at the head of the Government of the Province, that the expenditure of 1874-75 could not be less than twenty-three-and-a-half millions, while the revenue would be 23 millions and twenty millions. The revenue of the first nine months of the current year was twenty millions and by no rule of proportion could it be shown that, according to the ratio of increase, the revenue would be the amount of revenue could be collected during the year. During the first eight months of the year the revenue had increased by nearly half a million, and there was a deficiency of half a million in the revenue. There was no reason why the revenue should not be at present a much more favourable state of affairs. He might say it was true, and he could prove it, that there was an estimate of expenditure; but what was the value of that when the revenue was requirements of the country for current expenses and for work entered upon and not yet completed, amounting to millions, and yet the total revenue of the country might be regarded as about 19 millions? Last year 3 millions were taken for interest on capital accounts and subsidies to Provinces, leaving about 16 millions for other purposes of Government, and, as was evident, our minimum remaining expenditure could not be reduced to less than seven millions, and this was making no provision for deficits in the Public Works, for which the Province which the hon. member for Cumberland had demanded showed enormous receipts for the twenty-four last years, and that the Province would be used for the purpose of showing that those works were not paying according to the. No more unjust argument could be used than this, for the three millions that had been paid during that number of years would not in any way indicate what might be the receipts for the year. On the 31st of July last there were nearly 1,600,000 gallons of spirits in bond, while on the 11th of July, three years previous, there was only nearly 170,000 gallons were in bond. Hon. gentlemen then might judge for themselves as to the Dominion Revenue. The hon. gentleman's argument. He explained that the reason he had not brought down the Budget so early was to have it before the House and the public in order to get their opinions. He had not in the Trade or Protection tariff which he had brought down, but he had made the tariff. A certain amount of money must be obtained, and the question was how to levy it in the least possible injurious to revenue standpoint, the House would place at their disposal the means of raising the money. He would have preferred to have been able to devote the time to subject, but he hoped during recess to be able to arrive at a better conclusion. Formerly the tariff had discriminated in favour of the fine qualities. He did not think the Government could go much further in increasing indirect taxation, and to put an increased duty on the fifteen per cent. list would be to check importations. He was in favour of increasing revenue, and encourage smuggling and illicit traffic. To do so would be to place the hon. gentleman to interfere with the trade, and was therefore impracticable. It was utterly unjustifiable that there should be a class of hard-ship, no matter how the Government endeavoured to guard against them. The Government had heard, he might say, almost every interest, and the decision would be found fair and just to all parties. He might just say that, so far as he knew, he had only found fault with the Government for delay in placing before the Government a fair and equitable measure. He might, in fact, announced an amendment; but, if he had been too desponding, he had all the better ground for saying that the Government had acted well. It was not for that purpose that he would call a single moment from the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance to the return. He agreed with the hon. gentleman that an argument based on that return, without that fact, would be misleading. He had more confidence in the ability and skill of the members of that House than the hon. Finance Minister had; and he believed that they would be able to make a correct estimate from that return. He wished to call the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to one or two items which went far to establish the ground he (Dr. Tupper) had already taken, that there was no indication of a falling off in the economical prosperity of the country. There was an item which indicated more commercial vigour than the Post Office Department. The receipts for the first nine months and twenty days of the current year exceeded the receipts for the corresponding period of the previous year by $28,267. The increase in the revenue for public works during the same period was $170 086. So that had never been the case, the Public and the Public Works Departments which gave an income of over $400,000 in nine months. He drew the attention of the House to this point in order to sustain the argument that in the year of peace the United States the exports from those two places were nearly equal. Last year, and, and could naturally expect that when a duty was put on of an almost prohibitory character, the importation would decrease. But such was not the case, for there had been a steady increase, and last year the coal raised in Cape Breton and Pictou amounted to 1,000,000 tons, or more than treble what it was only a few years ago. (Cheers.) That was a very encouraging feature, and showed that there were sources of domestic wealth which could be developed in the United States. Happily the high duty was now considerably reduced, and the whole of the American seaboard was now open to this Company's coal at the somewhat moderated duty. The next feature was the very important fact that the directors were assured that there was within the railway and neighbourhood of the railway 1,000,000 tons of the coal, an abundant supply of iron. No one could underrate the importance of that fact, because it gave a double value to the small coal, which for the purpose should be not worth so much as large coal, but by turning it into coke is became of greater value. Although at present the directors did not propose to ask for capital to develope that source of industry, still it was a very encouraging feature. Another feature of the property was one which, he ventured to say, was unrivalled, and that was that within twenty miles of the coal there was the open harbour of Louisburg, which was open to the commerce of the commercial nations of Europe and the world for six months of the year. The other harbour in America which offered such advantages as the harbour of Louisburg. To the north of Louisburg there was Louisburg harbour had been reported upon by the Government Commissioners and Sir Sandford Fleming, and that fact was, which would rapidly from the Government Commissioners, that the opinion of Canada, right down to California. He was happy to say, however, that a large amount of capital was flowing into this country. The Government had been the starting point of the railway, which would rapidly from the point in every direction of the compass. He was the starting point of the railway, which would rapidly from the point in every direction of the compass. He was happy to say, however, that a large amount of capital was flowing into this country. The Government had been