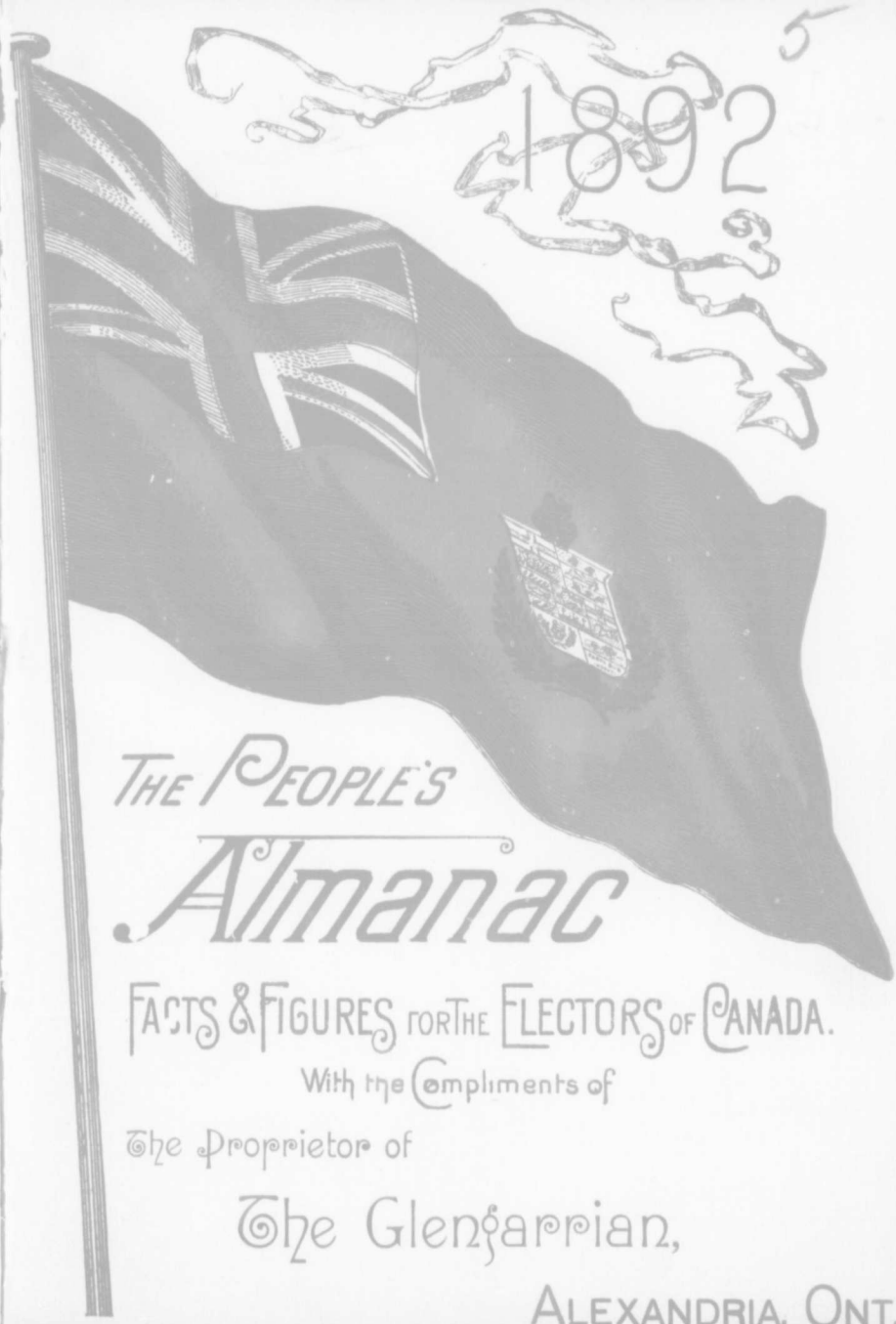


1892



THE PEOPLE'S
Almanac

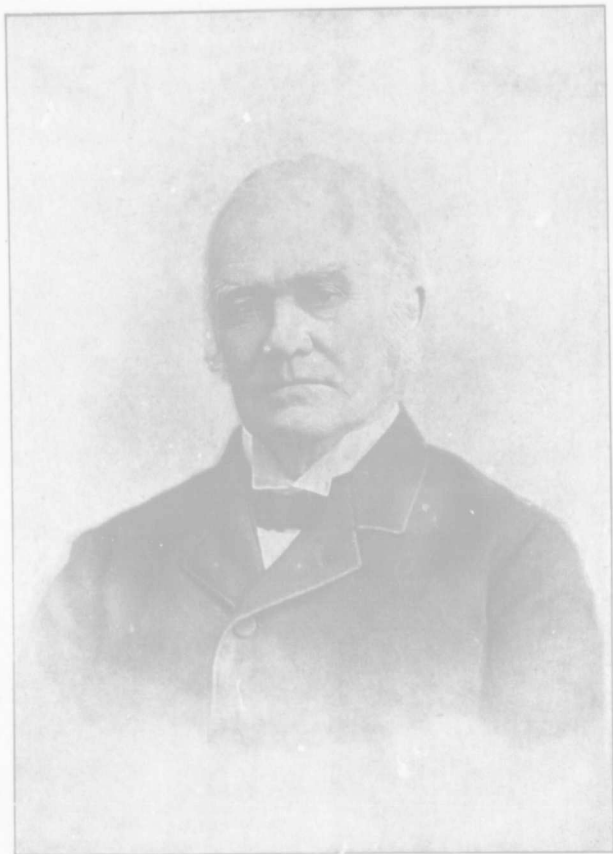
FACTS & FIGURES FOR THE ELECTORS OF CANADA.

With the Compliments of

The Proprietor of

The Glengarrigan,

ALEXANDRIA, ONT.



HON. J. C. C. ABBOTT, Q.C., PREMIER OF CANADA

= 1892 =

THE PEOPLE'S
ALMANAC

A COMPILATION OF

FACTS AND FIGURES FOR THE CONSIDERATION

OF THE

ELECTORS OF CANADA

ISSUED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO

THE GLENGARRIAN

ALEXANDRIA.

With the Compliments of the Publisher.

= 1892. =

ESTABLISHED 1778.

The **•** Gazette

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57279

TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

The very great favor with which the first edition of the People's Almanac, published in 1891, was received, gives the guarantee of its usefulness and promise of continued success in the future. The issue for 1891 was considerably over 100,000 copies. The record of the past year has been one of trial to the "Canadian Party," but the honest faith in the country and its resources, and the determination to protect and develop them for the building up on the northern half of this continent of a people strongly imbued with the principles of British Institutions, has carried it successfully through the ordeal. We trust the People's Almanac for 1892 will be found no less useful and interesting than the first issue, and that the facts and figures, all of which have been carefully compiled from official sources, may be useful to our many readers, to whom this is dedicated with best wishes for the year.

THE PUBLISHERS.

GAZETTE OFFICE, Dec., 1891.

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superiority in these regards? Steam and electricity have made of the world one neighborhood, eliminating largely the protection once afforded by time, distance and transportation. There is one way only of solving this problem! Legislation for our own, a tariff for protection.—Hon. Wm. P. Frye, U. S. Senator.

His Answer to the Free Trader.

"Free trade ud save for you," sez he, "on food, an' clothes, an' rent,"
Sez I: "Meat's dear 't a cent a pound 'f ye haven't got no cent.
Free trade it robs yer wallet an' steals yer meat an' corn;
And offers ye big bargain sales, w'en all yer money's gone."

1st Month.

JANUARY, 1892.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal.			For Toronto.			MOON'S PHASES.
			Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	
1	FRI.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
2	SATUR.		7 40	4 27	6 06	7 34	4 34	6 13	
3	SUN.		7 40	4 28	7 23	7 34	4 35	7 28	
4	MON.		7 40	4 29	8 42	7 34	4 36	8 45	
5	TUES.		7 40	4 30	10 00	7 34	4 37	10 02	
6	WED.		7 40	4 31	11 16	7 34	4 37	11 17	
7	THUR.		7 40	4 32	morn.	7 34	4 38	morn.	
8	FRI.		7 40	4 33	0 29	7 34	4 39	0 28	
9	SATUR.		7 40	4 35	1 46	7 34	4 40	1 43	
10	SUN.		7 39	4 36	3 06	7 33	4 41	3 01	
11	MON.		7 39	4 37	4 25	7 33	4 42	4 18	
12	TUES.		7 39	4 38	5 41	7 33	4 43	5 33	
13	WED.		7 39	4 39	6 49	7 33	4 45	6 40	
14	THUR.		7 38	4 40	rises.	7 32	4 46	rises.	
15	FRI.		7 38	4 41	4 58	7 32	4 47	5 06	
16	SATUR.		7 37	4 43	6 09	7 32	4 48	6 15	
17	SUN.		7 37	4 44	7 17	7 32	4 50	7 21	
18	MON.		7 36	4 45	8 25	7 31	4 51	8 28	
19	TUES.		7 35	4 46	9 30	7 30	4 52	9 31	
20	WED.		7 34	4 48	10 33	7 29	4 54	10 33	
21	THUR.		7 34	4 49	11 36	7 29	4 55	11 35	
22	FRI.		7 33	4 51	morn.	7 28	4 56	morn.	
23	SATUR.		7 32	4 52	0 39	7 27	4 57	0 36	
24	SUN.		7 31	4 53	1 44	7 26	4 59	1 41	
25	MON.		7 30	4 55	2 50	7 25	5 00	2 46	
26	TUES.		7 29	4 56	3 58	7 24	5 01	3 52	
27	WED.		7 28	4 58	5 06	7 23	5 03	4 59	
28	THUR.		7 27	4 59	6 09	7 22	5 04	6 01	
29	FRI.		7 26	5 01	7 03	7 21	5 05	6 05	
30	SATUR.		7 25	5 02	so. is.	7 20	5 07	so. is.	
31	SUN.		7 24	5 03	8 22	7 19	5 08	6 26	
			7 23	5 05	7 43	7 18	5 10	7 46	

MOON'S PHASES.	75th MERIDIAN.	90th MERIDIAN.	105th MERIDIAN.
First Quarter.....	6d 8h 12m ev.	6d 7h 12m ev.	6d 6h 12m ev.
Full Moon.....	13d 10h 27m ev.	13d 9h 27m ev.	13d 8h 27m ev.
Last Quarter.....	20d 10h 42m ev.	20d 9h 42m ev.	20d 8h 42m ev.
New Moon.....	28d 11h 57m m.	28d 10h 57m m.	28d 9h 57m m.

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LAURIER AS MERCIER'S MAN.

All the provincial governments, except that of Manitoba, which participated in the conference, have gone before the people and been maintained by large majorities. It is true that Norquay's Government in Manitoba has been replaced by that of Mr. Greenway, but not on the question of the interprovincial conference, as Mr. Greenway is entirely of the same opinion as Mr. Norquay on that subject. I am therefore entitled to assume that the provinces of the confederation have given a formal, precise and perfectly clear order to the Dominion Government, and that the latter has refused to obey that order on two principal points, reciprocity and provincial revenues. That order has been ratified by the people of the different provinces composing the

federation. It is, therefore, the inhabitants of the latter who ordered, and Sir John refused to obey, because he laughs at the people. As Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, whose Government called that interprovincial conference together, I am bound in honor to cause its decisions to be respected, and it is not only my right but my duty to officially step into the present contest to vindicate the provinces represented at that conference and to ask the people of the Dominion to cause their wishes to be respected. Hon. Mr. Laurier has accepted the resolutions of the Interprovincial Conference of 1887 and promised to give effect to them if he comes into power. It is our duty to make him triumph.—*Count Mercier in Bonsecours Hall, Montreal, February 9, 1891.*

2nd Month.

FEBRUARY, 1892.

29 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGIC EVENTS	For Montreal.			For Toronto.			Moon's Phases.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	
1	MON.		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	
2	TUES.		7 22	5 06	9 03	7 17	5 11	9 04	
3	WED.		7 21	5 08	10 21	7 16	5 11	10 20	
4	THUR.		7 20	5 10	11 39	7 15	5 13	11 37	
5	FRI.		7 18	5 12	morn.	7 13	5 14	morn.	
6	SATUR.	8th 1891.—Count Mercier declares Mr. Laurier, if Premier, will carry out will of provincial leaders in Quebec.—See above.	7 17	5 12	9 57	7 12	5 16	0 33	
7	SUN.		7 16	5 14	2 15	7 11	5 18	2 09	
8	MON.		7 15	5 15	3 31	7 10	5 19	3 23	
9	TUES.		7 14	5 16	4 42	7 09	5 21	4 33	
10	WED.		7 12	5 18	5 43	7 08	5 22	5 31	
11	THUR.		7 10	5 19	6 31	7 06	5 23	6 22	
12	FRI.		7 09	5 21	rises.	7 05	5 25	rises.	
13	SATUR.	21st, 1887.—General elections —General popular endorsement of National Policy.	7 07	5 23	5 04	7 04	5 26	5 09	
14	SUN.		7 06	5 24	6 11	7 03	5 27	6 15	
15	MON.		7 05	5 26	7 15	7 02	5 29	7 17	
16	TUES.		7 03	5 27	8 18	7 00	5 30	8 21	
17	WED.		7 02	5 28	9 22	6 59	5 31	9 21	
18	THUR.	1877—Hon. D. Mills (Liberal) in speech in House of Commons declares old reciprocity treaty did not benefit Canada.	7 00	5 30	10 27	6 57	5 33	10 24	
19	FRI.		6 58	5 32	11 31	6 55	5 34	11 7	
20	SATUR.		6 57	5 33	morn.	6 54	5 35	morn.	
21	SUN.		6 55	5 34	0 35	6 52	5 36	0 31	
22	MON.		6 53	5 36	1 43	6 50	5 38	1 37	
23	TUES.		6 52	5 37	2 49	6 49	5 39	2 42	
24	WED.		6 50	5 39	3 52	6 48	5 41	3 44	
25	THUR.		6 48	5 40	4 50	6 46	5 42	4 42	
26	FRI.		6 47	5 42	5 40	6 45	5 44	5 33	
27	SATUR.		6 45	5 43	6 18	6 43	5 45	6 12	
28	SUN.		6 43	5 44	sets.	6 41	5 46	sets.	
29	MON.		6 41	5 46	6 37	6 39	5 48	6 39	
			6 39	5 47	7 59	6 37	5 49	7 59	

Moon's Phases:
 7th Meridian.
 9th Meridian.
 10th Meridian.
 First Quarter. Feb 4 8 39m m.
 Full Moon. Feb 11 11 38m ev.
 Last Quarter. Feb 18 15m ev.
 New Moon. Feb 27 11 47m ev.

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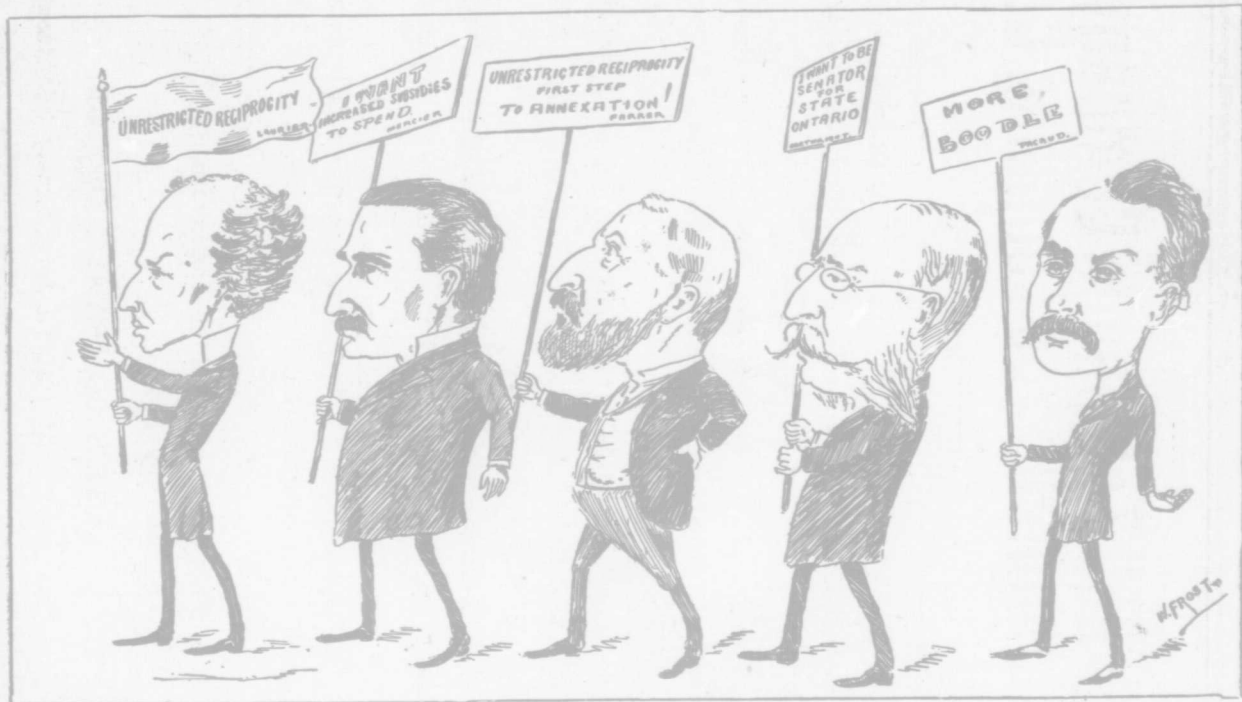
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EDWARD BLAKE ON UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCIITY.

No manufacturer looking to the continental market would fix or even enlarge his capital or business in the country of five million at the risk of being cut off from the country of sixty-five millions. Our neighbors, instead of engaging in manufacture here, would take our markets with goods manufactured there, and our raw materials, instead of being finished on the ground, would be exported to be finished abroad. Uncertainty would alarm capital and paralyze enterprise and, therefore, I repeat that permanence is essential to success. The revenue requirements and other financial conditions of the two countries are not identical. Each will change and each may change diversely from the other. It might be possible to agree on a tariff for a year or two. It would be impossible for either country to

fix its tariff for a long term. Changes in the stipulated tariff must, therefore, be provided for. It would not be practicable to remit the decision as to such changes to a joint board, and whatever shape the arrangement might take it would be necessary to concede to the States, if not a formal, at any rate a practical, control in respect to changes. The latter result would flow from a provision that, in case of differences, either party might terminate the treaty; a stipulation which would, in all human probability, result in concession by Canada to the States, while its existence would deprive the treaty of that assured permanency whose importance has been demonstrated.—Hon. Edward Blake's address to electors of West Durham, March 5, 1891.

[SEE NEXT PAGE.]

3rd Month.

MARCH, 1892.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal.			For Toronto.			Moon's Phases.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Sets.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	
1	TUES.		6 38	5 49	9 21	6 36	5 50	9 19	First Quarter.....
2	WED.		6 36	5 49	10 43	6 34	5 51	10 39	Full Moon.....
3	THUR.		6 34	5 51	morn.	6 32	5 52	11 53	.....
4	FRI.		6 32	5 52	0 06	6 30	5 55	morn.	.....
5	SATUR.		6 30	5 54	1 21	6 29	5 56	1 14	.....
6	SUN.		6 28	5 55	2 35	6 27	5 56	2 26	.....
7	MON.		6 26	5 55	3 39	6 25	5 57	3 39	.....
8	TUES.	5th, 1891.—General elections in Canada.—The popular majority for the fifth time endorses the protective policy as in the interest of the progress of the country.	6 24	5 58	4 31	6 24	5 59	4 23	.....
9	WED.		6 23	5 59	5 11	6 22	6 00	5 04	.....
10	THUR.		6 21	6 00	5 44	6 20	6 01	5 38	.....
11	FRI.		6 19	6 02	rises.	6 18	6 02	rises.	.....
12	SATUR.		6 17	6 03	5 06	6 16	6 04	5 09	.....
13	SUN.		6 15	6 04	6 11	6 14	6 04	6 12	.....
14	MON.		6 13	6 06	7 14	6 12	6 06	7 14	.....
15	TUES.		6 11	6 07	8 17	6 10	6 07	8 16	.....
16	WED.		6 10	6 08	9 21	6 09	6 08	9 18	.....
17	THUR.	14th, 1891.—Mercier and Shehyn sail for Europe to negotiate \$10,000,000 loan to meet the charges of their extravagant policy.	6 08	6 10	10 26	6 08	6 10	10 21	.....
18	FRI.		6 06	6 11	11 31	6 06	6 11	11 25	.....
19	SATUR.		6 04	6 12	morn.	6 04	6 12	morn.	.....
20	SUN.		6 02	6 14	0 37	6 02	6 14	0 30	.....
21	MON.		6 00	6 15	1 40	6 00	6 15	1 32	.....
22	TUES.		5 59	6 16	2 40	5 59	6 16	2 32	.....
23	WED.		5 57	6 18	3 32	5 57	6 17	3 25	.....
24	THUR.		5 55	6 19	4 12	5 55	6 18	4 08	.....
25	FRI.		5 53	6 20	4 47	5 53	6 19	4 42	.....
26	SATUR.		5 51	6 21	5 15	5 51	6 20	5 11	.....
27	SUN.		5 49	6 23	sets.	5 49	6 22	sets.	.....
28	MON.		5 47	6 24	6 51	5 47	6 23	6 51	.....
29	TUES.		5 45	6 25	8 15	5 45	6 24	8 12
30	WED.		5 43	6 26	9 39	5 43	6 25	9 35
31	THUR.		5 41	6 28	11 02	5 41	6 26	11 55

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Back— We know what we're doing; your blue rain yarns may drive men out of Canada, but they come back again. Now, Scoot, Dick, or we'll
run over you."

W. W. OGILVIE,

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MR. BLAKE ON THE TENDENCY OF THE LIBERAL TRADE POLICY.

I see no plan for combining the two elements of permanency of the treaty and variability of the tariff which does not involve the practical control of the latter by the States. And I can readily conceive conditions under which, notwithstanding her right to threaten a withdrawal, Canada would have much less influence in procuring or preventing changes than she would enjoy did she compose several States of the Union.

* * * * *

The tendency in Canada of unrestricted free trade with the States, high duties being maintained against the United Kingdom, would be towards political union, and the more successful the plan

the stronger the tendency, both by reason of the community of interests, the intermingling of populations, the more intimate business and social connections and the trade and fiscal relations, amounting to dependency, which it would create with the States, and of the greater isolation and divergency from Britain which it would produce, and, also, especially through inconveniences experienced in the maintenance and apprehensions entertained as to the termination of the treaty. Our hopes and our fears alike would draw one way. We would then, indeed, be "looking to Washington."—Hon. Edward Blake's address to the electors of West Durham.

4th Month.

APRIL, 1892.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal.			For Toronto.			Moon's Phases.	75th Meridian.	90th Meridian.	105th Meridian.
			Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.				
1	FRID.		5 39	6 29	morn.	5 40	6 28	morn.	First Quarter.....			
2	SATUR.		5 37	6 30	0 21	5 38	6 29	0 13	Full Moon.....			
3	SUN.		5 36	6 31	1 31	5 37	6 30	1 22	Last Quarter.....			
4	MON.		5 34	6 33	2 30	5 35	6 32	2 30	New Moon.....			
5	TUES.		5 32	6 34	3 14	5 33	6 33	3 06	4d 1b 21m m.			
6	WED.		5 30	6 35	3 48	5 31	6 34	3 42	12d 1b 20m m.			
7	THUR.		5 28	6 36	4 15	5 30	6 35	4 10	20d 1b 7m m.			
8	FRID.	24th, 1863.—Hon. Oliver Mowat refused privileges of floor in New York Legislature at Albany, and asked to leave the chamber—because he was a Minister of the Queen of Engla d.	5 27	6 37	4 37	5 29	6 36	4 33	28d 4b 46m sv.			
9	SATUR.		5 25	6 39	4 56	5 27	6 37	4 58				
10	SUN.		5 23	6 40	5 12	5 25	6 38	5 11				
11	MON.		5 21	6 41	5 23	5 23	6 39	5 24				
12	TUES.		5 19	6 43	rises.	5 21	6 40	rises.				
13	WED.		5 17	6 44	8 17	5 20	6 41	8 13				
14	THUR.		5 16	6 45	9 23	5 19	6 42	9 18				
15	FRID.		5 14	6 47	10 29	5 17	6 44	10 23				
16	SATUR.		5 12	6 48	11 33	5 15	6 45	11 26				
17	SUN.		5 10	6 49	0 33	5 13	6 45	morn.				
18	MON.	28th, 1789.—British flag torn from building on Broadway, New York, during Washington Centennial celebration.	5 09	6 50	1 24	5 12	6 47	0 25				
19	TUES.		5 07	6 52	2 10	5 10	6 48	1 16				
20	WED.		5 05	6 53	2 10	5 07	6 49	2 02				
21	THUR.		5 03	6 54	2 45	5 06	6 50	2 38				
22	FRID.		5 02	6 55	3 15	5 05	6 51	3 10				
23	SATUR.		5 00	6 57	3 40	5 04	6 53	3 37				
24	SUN.		4 58	6 58	4 03	5 02	6 54	4 02				
25	MON.		4 56	6 59	4 24	5 00	6 55	4 25				
26	TUES.		4 55	7 01	4 47	4 59	6 57	4 50				
27	WED.		4 53	7 02	sets.	4 57	6 58	sets.				
28	THUR.		4 51	7 03	9 56	4 55	6 59	9 49				
29	FRID.		4 50	7 05	11 14	4 54	7 01	11 05				
30	SATUR.		4 48	7 06	morn.	4 53	7 02	morn.				

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ST. CLAIR TUNNEL

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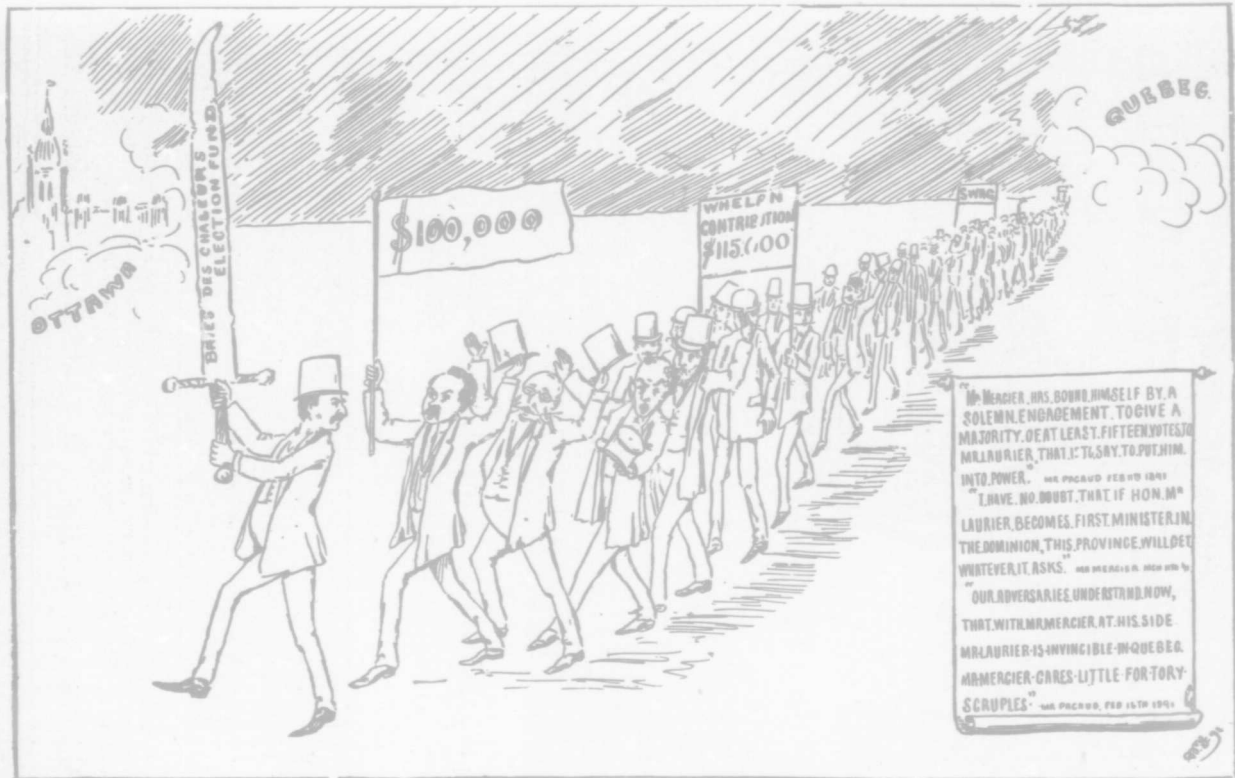
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GRIT ARMY—"Vive le Comte Mercier! Down with Tory Corruption!"



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THE GREAT INVIGORATING TONIC OF THE DAY.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY IN ALL CASES OF

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Malaria of all kinds,

Weak Condition of the System after
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MONTREAL.

BLAKE AND CARTWRIGHT.

The treaty once made, the vantage ground it gave would naturally be used for the accomplishment of its ulterior purpose and this political end would be a great factor in the consideration by the States of Canadian views upon changes in the joint tariff, or as to the maintenance or termination of the treaty. The re-organization to which our neighbors look is, of course, the unification of the continent.

Assuming that absolute free trade with the States, best described as commercial union, may and ought to come, I believe that it can only come as an incident, or at any rate as a well understood precursor of political union, for which, indeed, we should be able to get much better terms before than after the surrender of our

commercial independence.—*Hon. Edward Blake's West Durham address.*

"You stated some time ago, Sir Richard, that in your opinion unrestricted reciprocity was 'an inevitable necessity.'"

"And such is my opinion still. The result of the elections has in no wise altered my views in that respect, nor do I think that the adoption of that policy is an event of the far distant future."

"And the policy of the party will be, what?"

"To fight all along the line, as we have never fought before, on the policy which three times the Reform party has pledged itself to, unrestricted reciprocity.—*Sir R. Cartwright, interview with Montreal Witness, March 10, 1891.*

5th Month.

MAY, 1892.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal.			For Toronto.			Moon's Phases.	Meridian.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.		
1	SUN.		4 47	7 07	0 20	4 51	7 03	0 10		
2	MON.		4 46	7 18	1 12	4 50	7 04	1 03		
3	TUES.		4 44	7 10	1 50	4 48	7 05	1 43		
4	WED.		4 43	7 11	2 20	4 47	7 06	2 15		
5	THUR.		4 41	7 12	2 43	4 46	7 07	2 39		
6	FRI.		4 40	7 13	3 02	4 45	7 08	3 00		
7	SATUR.		4 38	7 15	3 19	4 44	7 10	3 18		
8	SUN.		4 37	7 16	3 35	4 43	7 11	3 35		
9	MON.		4 35	7 17	3 52	4 42	7 12	3 53		
10	TUES.		4 35	7 18	4 10	4 40	7 13	4 12		
11	WED.		4 33	7 10	4 19	4 38	7 15	4 33		
12	THUR.		4 32	7 21	morn.	4 37	7 16	rises.		
13	FRI.		4 31	7 22	9 23	4 36	7 17	9 20		
14	SATUR.	20th, 1891.—First division in New House of Commons on motion to repeal Franchise law shows Conservative majority of 29.	4 30	7 23	10 28	4 35	7 18	10 20		
15	SUN.	8th, 1891.—Erastus Wiman before United States Senate Railroad Committee in New York, under oath, declares his belief that Commercial Union (or unrestricted reciprocity) is a preliminary to annexation.	4 28	7 24	11 24	4 34	7 19	11 16		
16	MON.		4 27	7 25	morn.	4 33	7 20	morn.		
17	TUES.		4 26	7 26	0 10	4 32	7 21	0 02		
18	WED.		4 25	7 28	0 47	4 31	7 22	0 40		
19	THUR.		4 24	7 29	1 17	4 30	7 23	1 12		
20	FRI.		4 23	7 30	1 42	4 29	7 24	1 39		
21	SATUR.		4 22	7 31	2 15	4 24	7 25	2 03		
22	SUN.		4 21	7 32	2 25	4 27	7 26	2 26		
23	MON.		4 20	7 33	2 48	4 26	7 27	3 15		
24	TUES.		4 19	7 34	3 11	4 26	7 28	3 15		
25	WED.		4 19	7 35	3 38	4 25	7 29	3 44		
26	THUR.		4 18	7 36	sets.	4 25	7 31	sets.		
27	FRI.		4 17	7 37	10 01	4 24	7 31	9 51		
28	SATUR.		4 16	7 38	11 01	4 13	7 32	10 52		
29	SUN.		4 6	7 39	11 46	4 23	7 33	1 38		
30	MON.		4 15	7 40	morn.	4 22	7 34	morn.		
31	TUES.		4 15	7 40	0 20	4 22	7 34	0 13		

Meridian.	17th	19th	21st	23rd	25th	27th	29th
First Quarter.....	3d	2h 12m	ev.				
Full Moon.....	11d	6h 59m	ev.				
Last Quarter.....	19d	9h 53m	m.				
New Moon.....	26d	0h 49m	m.				

THE
Canada Sugar Refining Co.

(LIMITED.)

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MONTREAL (LIMITED.)

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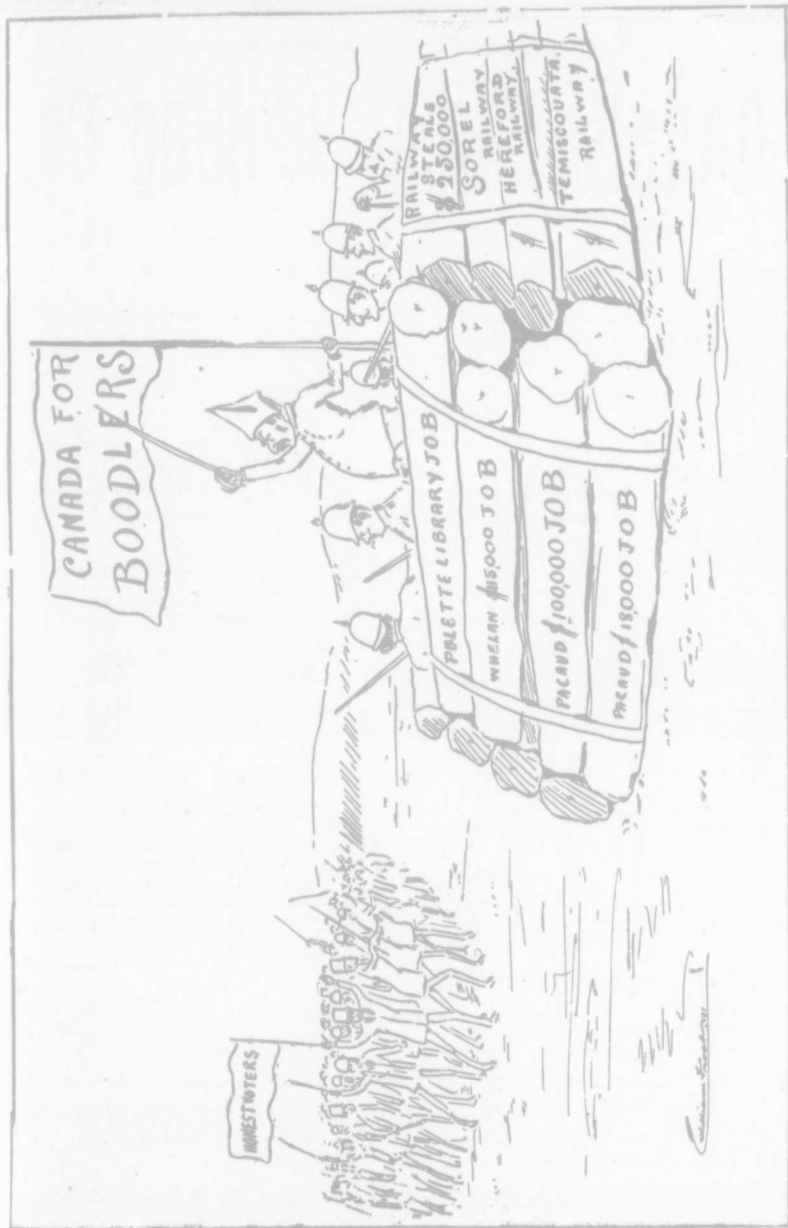
Finest Sugar Syrups in 8 and 2 lb. tins; very superior in purity, consistency and flavor; an excellent substitute for butter, preserves, etc.

Lump or Loaf Sugar of very finest quality in 5-lb. boxes.

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THE MERCERIES IN THEIR FORT.

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Careful and Prompt Attention to Letter
Orders.

WHY I AM A PROTECTIONIST.

I believe in the principle of protection to American industries wherever and whenever that principle can be applied to stimulate the development of new industries or to prevent ruinous competitions in the industrial realm between America and any or all of her foreign competitors. It is best for the farmer, for it gives him a home market, which is more remunerative than any foreign markets; it is best for the mechanic and the laboring man, because it protects him against the wage system of Europe, where families have meat but once a week, and where able-bodied men work for less than 40 cents a day from sunrise to sunset, and where the whole family must go into the factory to make a bare subsistence. It is best for the whole country, because pro-

tection encourages the development of our own resources, our own mines, our own sheep husbandry, our own coal, and gives employment to our own railways, our own craft on our own rivers and lakes in transporting these products from the place of production to the consumer. In a word protection brings producer and consumer together, and at the same time makes people independent and self-sustaining. The prices of woollen goods, cotton goods, nails, and a thousand other things demonstrate the wisdom of the system of protection, and conspicuously the wages of American workmen everywhere demonstrate it. There is no such thing as free trade except between England and Ireland, and Ireland illustrates how that system affects her.—*Col. C. W. Johnson.*

6th Month.

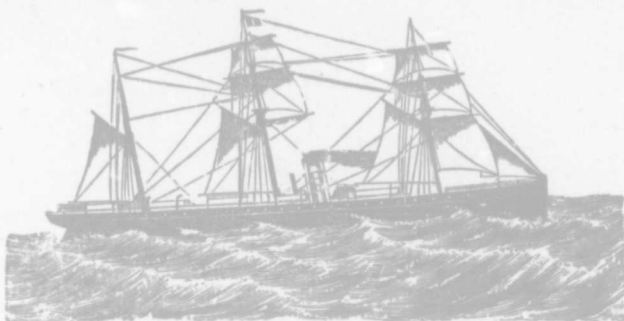
JUNE, 1892.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal.			For Toronto.			Moon Sets	Moon Set s	Moon Set s	Moon Set s
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Set s				
1	WED.		4 14	7 41	0 47	4 21	7 35	0 41				
2	THUR.		4 14	7 42	1 08	4 21	7 35	1 05				
3	FRI.		4 18	7 43	1 25	4 20	7 39	1 24				
4	SATUR.		4 13	7 44	1 42	4 19	7 37	1 42				
5	SUN.		4 12	7 45	2 15	4 19	7 38	2 18				
6	TUES.	6th, 1891—Sir John Macdonald died.	4 11	7 46	2 34	4 18	7 39	2 38				
7	WED.		4 11	7 47	2 57	4 18	7 40	3 02				
8	THUR.		4 11	7 47	3 25	4 18	7 40	3 31				
9	FRI.		4 11	7 44	4 00	4 18	7 41	4 07				
10	SATUR.	13th, 1891—Announced that	4 10	7 49	rises.	4 18	7 42	rises.				
11	SUN.	Hon. Mr. Abbott will be new	4 10	7 49	10 08	4 18	7 42	10 00				
12	MON.	Premier.	4 10	7 50	10 49	4 18	7 43	10 42				
13	TUES.		4 11	7 51	11 11	4 13	7 43	11 16				
14	WED.		4 10	7 51	11 47	4 18	7 44	11 45				
15	THUR.	23rd, 1891—Hon. Mr. Foster	4 10	7 51	morn.	4 18	7 44	morn.				
16	FRI.	in budget speech announces	4 10	7 51	0 10	4 18	7 44	0 18				
17	SATUR.	a revenue surplus for 1889-90,	4 10	7 52	0 31	4 18	7 45	0 31				
18	SUN.	and removes duty from raw	4 10	7 52	0 51	4 18	7 45	0 52				
19	MON.	sugar, thus saving \$3,000,000	4 10	7 52	1 13	4 18	7 45	1 16				
20	TUES.	a year to the people.	4 11	7 52	1 37	4 18	7 45	1 42				
21	WED.		4 11	7 53	2 07	4 18	7 45	2 15				
22	THUR.		4 11	7 53	2 47	4 18	7 45	2 55				
23	FRI.		4 11	7 54	sets.	4 19	7 45	sets.				
24	SATUR.		4 12	7 53	9 37	4 19	7 45	9 29				
25	SUN.		4 12	7 53	10 18	4 19	7 45	10 11				
26	MON.		4 13	7 54	10 47	4 20	7 45	10 41				
27	TUES.		4 13	7 53	11 09	4 20	7 45	11 05				
28	WED.		4 14	7 53	11 29	4 20	7 45	11 27				
29	THUR.		4 14	7 53	11 47	4 21	7 45	11 47				

Moons' PHASES.	17th Meridian.	9th Meridian.	10th Meridian.
First Quarter.....	94 4h 51m m.	94 3h 51m m.	94 3h 51m m.
Full Moon.....	104 5h 32m m.	104 7h 32m m.	104 7h 32m m.
Last Quarter.....	174 4h 1m m.	174 3h 1m m.	174 3h 1m m.
New Moon.....	244 8h 7m m.	244 8h 7m m.	244 7h 7m m.

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SAIL REGULARLY BETWEEN

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No Cattle of any Description Carried on Mail Steamers.

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Bristol, Cardiff, Norway,
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Allan line Agencies have been established in all Towns in Canada and the United States. Tickets and information can therefore be obtained by applying to Local Agent, or to

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1755 & 1757 NOTRE DAME ST.,

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Crown and Anchor Brand,

Contains 92½ p.c. Dry White Lead and 7½ p.c.
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GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE

By the White Lead Association of Canada and equal to the best Imported
English Lead. *Beware of inferior grades of
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Carriage and Furniture Varnishes are unrivalled in quality.
Send for Price List to the oldest manufacturers in Canada.

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16 to 28 Nazareth Street, Montreal.

THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE BEARS TESTIMONY.

A very large number of people are inclined to think that we had better make for annexation at once, instead of wasting two bites on the cherry.

I saw Mr. Hoar while at Washington and told him just what he says I did, namely, that the small forces favor annexation and will favor it all the more if C. U. be withheld.

It seems to me, and I have talked the thing over lately with Maritime members as well as with Manitobans, that C. U. would only delay the coming of the event those people most desire, hence in the provinces referred to C. U. does not take hold, whereas annexation will always demand a hearing.

Then, again, the truth is that every man who preaches commercial union would prefer annexation, so that the party is

virtually wearing a mask.—From *Ed Farrar's letter to Wiman, April 22nd, 1889.*

WHEN CARTWRIGHT WAS A MAN.

They say we must have reciprocity, and we cannot live without it as a Dominion. I take exception to that statement. While reciprocity is desirable, we are not in such a state of subjection to the United States that we cannot live without it. We have men and ships and will carry the wa. into Africa. We will find new markets for ourselves and cut them out. There is nothing better calculated to prevent the bringing about of reciprocity than to tell the Americans we cannot live without them. It would induce them to believe that they had the power to drive us into their own terms.—*Sir R. Cartwright, August 16, 1878, at Charlottetown.*

7th Month.

JULY, 1892.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Weel.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal.			For Toronto.			Moon Sets.	Moore's Phases.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Sets.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.		
1	FRI.		4 15	7 52	morn.	4 22	7 45	morn.		
2	SATUR.		4 16	7 52	0 03	4 23	7 45	0 04		
3	SUN.		4 16	7 52	0 20	4 23	7 45	0 21		
4	MON.		4 17	7 51	0 38	4 24	7 45	0 41		
5	TUES.		4 17	7 51	0 59	4 25	7 44	1 04		
6	WED.		4 18	7 50	1 24	4 25	7 41	1 30		
7	THUR.		4 19	7 50	1 56	4 26	7 43	2 03		
8	FRI.		4 20	7 50	2 37	4 27	7 43	2 45		
9	SATUR.		4 21	7 49	3 29	4 27	7 43	3 37		
10	SUN.		4 21	7 49	4 32	4 28	7 42	4 40		
11	MON.		4 22	7 48	rises.	4 24	7 42	rises.		
12	TUES.		4 23	7 47	9 53	4 29	7 41	9 49		
13	WED.		4 24	7 46	10 15	4 30	7 40	10 13		
14	THUR.		4 25	7 46	10 36	4 31	7 39	10 35		
15	FRI.		4 25	7 45	10 56	4 31	7 38	10 56		
16	SATUR.		4 26	7 44	11 17	4 32	7 37	11 19		
17	SUN.		4 27	7 44	11 40	4 33	7 37	11 44		
18	MON.		4 28	7 43	morn.	4 34	7 36	morn.		
19	TUES.		4 19	7 42	0 07	4 35	7 36	0 13		
20	WED.		4 30	7 41	0 42	4 36	7 35	0 50		
21	THUR.		4 32	7 40	1 23	4 38	7 34	1 37		
22	FRI.		4 33	7 39	2 23	4 39	7 33	2 33		
23	SATUR.		4 34	7 38	3 29	4 40	7 32	3 38		
24	SUN.		4 35	7 37	4 44	4 41	7 31	4 51		
25	MON.		4 36	7 36	sets.	4 42	7 30	sets.		
26	TUES.		4 37	7 35	9 33	4 43	7 29	9 30		
27	WED.		4 38	7 34	9 51	4 44	7 28	9 50		
28	THUR.		4 39	7 32	10 07	4 45	7 27	10 07		
29	FRI.		4 40	7 31	10 23	4 46	7 26	10 24		
30	SATUR.		4 41	7 30	10 41	4 47	7 25	10 44		
31	SUN.		4 43	7 29	11 01	4 48	7 24	11 05		

Moore's Phases.	75th Meridian.	90th Meridian.	105th Meridian.
First Quarter.....	1d 8h 14m ev.	1d 8h 13m ev.	1d 7d 34m ev.
Full Moon.....	14 8h 44m ev.	14 8h 44m ev.	14 8h 44m ev.
Last Quarter.....	10d 8h 45m ev.	10d 7h 45m ev.	10d 6h 45m ev.
New Moon.....	29d 6h 51m ev.	29d 5h 51m ev.	29d 4h 51m ev.
First Quarter.....	31d 2h 45m ev.	31d 1h 45m ev.	31d 0h 45m ev.

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That have been WELL and FAVOURABLY KNOWN for the last THIRTY-FIVE YEARS and to-day are more popular than ever.

We do not stand still, and let the grass grow over our works, but we keep abreast of the times. Our Stoves are the best that can be made, taking prices into consideration.

See our New "C" LEADER Cook Stove
and our "ART" LEADER Hall Stove.

Compare them with stoves of our competitors; do so fairly and we believe your trade is ours. We ask the favour of a fair test and willingly leave the rest to your judgment.

WM. CLENDINNENG & SON,
MONTREAL.

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<i>Subsisting Assurances,</i>	- - - -	\$104,750,000
<i>Invested Funds,</i>	- - - -	36,500,000
<i>Annual Revenue,</i>	- - - -	4,900,000
<i>Claims paid during last 8 years,</i>	- -	15,000,000
<i>Investments in Canada,</i>	- - - -	6,250,000
<i>Bonuses Distributed,</i>	- - - -	22,000,000

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Agencies in all the Principal Towns in the Dominion.

W. M. RAMSAY,
MANAGER.

A UNITED STATES AUTHORITY RIDICULES THE LAURIER IDEA.

It (the Halifax *Chronicle*) argues in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the U. S., "with each country at liberty to adopt such tariff as it may prefer." This nation has not the slightest notion of allowing Canada to open a back door as wide as it may please while tariff enactments by the United States are closing the front door against sundry importations at New York and Boston. If anybody is silly enough to suppose that such a plan is entertained by Americans he does not live in this country. All such representations may as well be put aside as utterly and widely at variance with anything that Americans can possibly be brought to adopt. For that would simply mean this: The United States might impose what duties it pleased upon foreign imports, but any goods could come in free of duty across the Canadian border if the Canadian Government should see fit to admit them free of duty. The United

States does not want Canadian reciprocity very-passionately at any price or on any terms, but on such terms as these there is probably not a sane man in this country who would assent to reciprocity.

"The one thing which may as well be accepted by all parties concerned as the only possible basis of any commercial arrangement between this nation and Canada is that THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES SHALL DECIDE ON WHAT TERMS GOODS FROM EUROPE CAN BE BROUGHT INTO THIS COUNTRY. Differences of opinion there may be about the admission of this or that product of Canadian industry in exchange for reciprocal facilities on the other side. But no one would for a moment entertain a proposition which would take away from the industries of this country the power to defend themselves by duties on imports as respects goods from other countries than Canada."—*N. Y. Tribune, U. S. Administration organ, Feb. 12, 1891.*

8th Month.

AUGUST, 1892.

31 Days.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal.			For Toronto.			Moon's Phase.	Moon's Meridian.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.		
1	MON.		4 44	7 27	11 24	4 49	7 22	11 29		
2	TUES.		4 45	7 26	11 53	4 50	7 21	11 59		
3	WED.		4 46	7 25	morn.	4 51	7 20	morn.		
4	THUR.		4 47	7 24	0 39	4 52	7 19	0 37		
5	FRI.		4 48	7 22	1 17	4 53	7 17	1 25		
6	SATUR.		4 5	7 20	2 15	4 55	7 15	2 23		
7	SUN.	12th, 1891—C. N. Armstrong, contractor for Baie des Chaleurs railway, testifies to having paid Ernest Pacaud \$100,000 for services in getting the Quebec Government to authorize the Thom syndicate to take over the work.	4 51	7 19	3 24	4 56	7 14	3 31	84 6h 57m m.	
8	MON.		4 52	7 18	4 40	4 57	7 13	4 46	84 6h 57m m.	
9	TUES.		4 53	7 16	rises.	4 58	7 11	rises.	84 6h 57m m.	
10	WED.		4 54	7 14	8 4	4 59	7 10	8 39	84 6h 57m m.	
11	THUR.		4 55	7 13	9 01	5 00	7 08	9 1	84 6h 57m m.	
12	FRI.		4 57	7 11	9 22	5 01	7 07	9 24	84 6h 57m m.	
13	SATUR.		4 58	7 10	9 44	5 02	7 05	9 48	84 6h 57m m.	
14	SUN.		4 59	7 08	10 10	5 03	7 04	10 16	84 6h 57m m.	
15	MON.		5 0	7 06	10 42	5 04	7 02	10 49	84 6h 57m m.	
16	TUES.		5 02	7 05	11 22	5 06	7 00	11 30	84 6h 57m m.	
17	WED.		5 03	7 3	morn.	5 0	6 59	morn.	84 6h 57m m.	
18	THUR.	21st, 1888—United States Senate rejects Bayard-Chamberlain treaty to settle the fishery question between Canada and United States.	5 04	7 02	0 14	5 08	6 57	0 24	84 6h 57m m.	
19	FRI.		5 0	7 00	1 17	5 09	6 56	1 26	84 6h 57m m.	
20	SATUR.		5 07	6 58	2 27	5 11	6 54	2 35	84 6h 57m m.	
21	SUN.		5 08	6 57	3 40	5 12	6 53	3 47	84 6h 57m m.	
22	MON.		5 09	6 55	4 53	5 13	6 51	4 58	84 6h 57m m.	
23	TUES.		5 10	6 53	aets.	5 14	6 50	aets.	84 6h 57m m.	
24	WED.		5 12	6 51	8 12	5 15	6 48	8 11	84 6h 57m m.	
25	THUR.		5 14	6 49	8 28	5 16	6 46	8 28	84 6h 57m m.	
26	FRI.		5 14	6 48	8 45	5 17	6 44	8 47	84 6h 57m m.	
27	SATUR.		5 15	6 46	9 03	5 18	6 43	9 06	84 6h 57m m.	
28	SUN.		5 16	6 44	9 25	5 19	6 41	9 30	84 6h 57m m.	
29	MON.		5 18	6 42	9 51	5 21	6 39	9 57	84 6h 57m m.	
30	TUES.		5 19	6 40	10 23	5 22	6 38	10 30	84 6h 57m m.	
31	WED.		5 20	6 38	11 11	5 23	6 36	11 19	84 6h 57m m.	



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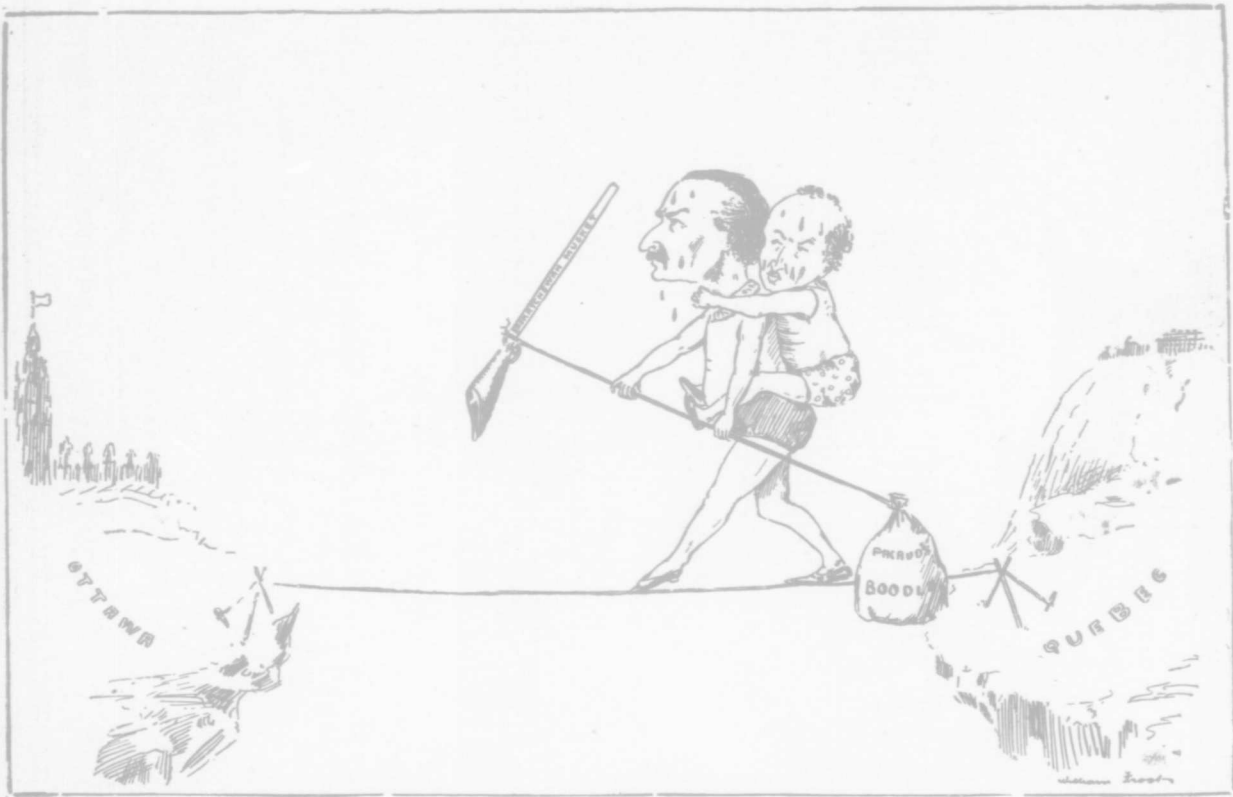
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A LIBERAL POLICY BOUQUET.

Where will the Government obtain its revenues if the customs are done away with? They forgot that they would have against all other countries but the United States the same protection as the Americans would have against foreign importations. Thus, the products of England would not enter Canada until they had paid the duty they had to pay to-day to enter the States. As these duties are much higher than those now imposed by Canada it would follow that the Ottawa Government would secure a larger revenue.—*Mr. Prefontaine, Liberal M. P. for Chambly.*

INEVITABLE RESULT.

It (U. R.) would, in my opinion, inevi-

ta'ly result in the annexation of this Dominion to the United States.—*Sir John A. Macdonald's last address.*

IT WOULD DISCRIMINATE AGAINST BRITAIN.

Some men whose opinions I respect entertain objections to this (unrestricted reciprocity) proposition. They argue, and argue with force, that it will be necessary for us, if we enter into such an arrangement, to admit the goods of the United States on more favorable terms than those of the mother country. Nor do I deny that that is an objection and not a light one.—*Sir Richard Cartwright at Pembroke, Oct. 21st, 1891.*

9th Month.

SEPTEMBER, 1892.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal.			For Toronto.			Moon's Phases.	Meridian.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Set.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.		
			h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.		
1	THUR.		5 22	6 37	11 58	5 21	6 34	morn.		
2	FRI.		5 23	6 35	morn.	5 25	6 32	0 06		
3	SATUR.		5 24	6 33	1 02	5 26	6 31	1 09		
4	SUN.		5 25	6 31	2 15	5 27	6 29	2 21		
5	MON.		5 26	6 29	3 32	5 28	6 27	3 37		
6	TUES.		5 27	6 27	rises.	5 29	6 26	4 57		
7	WED.		5 29	6 26	7 06	5 30	6 24	rises.		
8	THUR.		5 30	6 24	7 26	5 31	6 22	7 27		
9	FRI.	9th, 1891—Mails from Yokohama delivered in London in 21 days, coming over the Canadian trans-continental route.	5 32	6 22	7 47	5 33	6 20	7 50		
10	SATUR.		5 33	6 20	8 11	5 34	6 18	8 16		
11	SUN.		5 34	6 18	8 42	5 35	6 16	8 48		
12	MON.		5 35	6 16	9 21	5 36	6 15	9 28		
13	TUES.		5 37	6 14	10 09	5 37	6 13	10 18		
14	WED.		5 34	6 12	11 08	5 38	6 11	11 17		
15	THUR.	29th, 1891—Thomas McGreevy, M. P. for Quebec West, expelled from Parliament for having corruptly used his position in connection with the Public Works Department contracts.	5 39	6 10	morn.	5 39	6 09	morn.		
16	FRI.		5 40	6 08	0 16	5 40	6 07	0 25		
17	SATUR.		5 42	6 06	1 29	5 42	6 05	1 35		
18	SUN.		5 43	6 05	2 41	5 44	6 04	2 46		
19	MON.		5 44	6 03	3 51	5 44	6 02	3 54		
20	TUES.		5 45	6 01	4 55	5 45	6 00	5 00		
21	WED.		5 46	5 59	rises.	5 46	5 58	sets.		
22	THUR.		5 47	5 57	6 50	5 47	5 57	6 52		
23	FRI.		5 49	5 55	7 08	5 48	5 55	7 11		
24	SATUR.		5 50	5 53	7 28	5 50	5 53	7 32		
25	SUN.		5 51	5 51	7 52	5 51	5 51	7 58		
26	MON.		5 52	5 49	8 20	5 52	5 49	8 27		
27	TUES.		5 54	5 47	8 57	5 53	5 47	9 05		
28	WED.		5 55	5 45	9 46	5 54	5 45	9 14		
29	THUR.		5 56	5 43	10 44	5 55	5 43	10 52		
30	FRI.		5 57	5 41	11 51	5 56	5 41	11 58		

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THE FARMER IN THE UNITED STATES.

"Our investigations during the year just expired corroborate the assertion already made, viz.: That there has been no improvement in the value of farms, nor in the financial position of their proprietors and occupants. Elsewhere, they have declared that the farms are depreciating, that sales are few and that agricultural industry is less and less profitable. In a great number of cases the farms are mortgaged to their full value, and that it is rarely that we find any that are not so."
—Report of N. Y. State Board of Assessors, 1890.

"More than 1,000 farms in Vermont formerly under cultivation are now abandoned for farming purposes, one-half

of which have buildings thereon in fair condition. In some cases nearly whole townships may be classified under this head."

"Official reports show that a large portion are of good soil, not worn out, and can be made as fruitful as lands near by."

"It is safe to say that of the lands under consideration there are 500,000 acres, or about 10 per cent of the arable acreage of the state."

"There is no better illustration of the difference between to-day and ante-bellum times than our empty school houses, or their vacant sites. In twenty-nine towns (townships) 101 school houses are standing without teacher or pupil, or have gone to decay.—Commissioner A. B. Valentine on Vermont Farm Lands.

10th Month. OCTOBER, 1892. 31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal.			For Toronto.			Moon's Phases.	75th Meridian.	90th Meridian.	105th Meridian.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.				
1	SATUR.	2nd, 1891—Quebec <i>Telegraph</i> (Mercier-Liberal) says: The <i>Montreal Gazette</i> wants the seat of the Provincial Government changed from Quebec to Three Rivers, because the latter would be nearer the centre of population and the Lieut.-Governor's residence would be farther away from the terrible Rouges of St. Roch's, who are bent on demolishing or burning it. It is well that the <i>Gazette</i> should clearly understand that the next time we make a political change in this country the result will not be to make a change in the seat of the Provincial Government, but to convert Quebec into the political capital of a State in the American Union. That is the way the (Mercier) cat is jumping just now.	5 59	5 39	h.m.	5 58	5 39	h.m.				
2	SUN.		6 00	5 38	h.m.	5 59	5 38	h.m.				
3	MON.		6 01	5 36	2 24	6 01	5 37	2 28				
4	TUES.		6 02	5 34	3 44	6 01	5 35	3 46				
5	WED.		6 04	5 32	5 05	6 03	5 34	5 05				
6	THUR.		6 05	5 30	rises.	6 04	5 31	rises.				
7	FRI.		6 06	5 28	6 12	6 05	5 29	6 15				
8	SATUR.		6 08	5 26	6 49	6 07	5 27	6 46				
9	SUN.		6 09	5 25	7 16	6 08	5 26	7 24				
10	MON.		6 10	5 23	8 02	6 09	5 24	8 11				
11	TUES.		6 12	5 21	9 00	6 10	5 22	9 19				
12	WED.		6 13	5 19	10 07	6 11	5 21	10 16				
13	THUR.		6 14	5 17	11 19	6 12	5 19	11 27				
14	FRI.		6 15	5 16	morn.	6 13	5 18	morn.				
15	SATUR.		6 17	5 14	0 31	6 15	5 17	0 37				
16	SUN.		6 18	5 12	1 41	6 16	5 15	1 46				
17	MON.		6 20	5 10	2 49	6 18	5 13	2 52				
18	TUES.		6 21	5 09	3 55	6 19	5 12	3 56				
19	WED.		6 22	5 07	4 58	6 20	5 10	4 58				
20	THUR.		6 24	5 05	sets.	6 22	5 08	sets.				
21	FRI.		6 25	5 03	5 33	6 23	5 06	5 37				
22	SATUR.		6 27	5 02	5 55	6 24	5 04	6 10				
23	SUN.		6 28	5 00	6 22	6 25	5 03	6 29				
24	MON.		6 29	4 58	6 58	6 26	5 01	7 04				
25	TUES.		6 31	4 57	7 40	6 28	5 00	7 48				
26	WED.		6 32	4 55	8 33	6 29	4 58	8 41				
27	THUR.		6 33	4 54	9 35	6 30	4 57	9 43				
28	FRI.		6 35	4 52	10 45	6 32	4 55	10 52				
29	SATUR.		6 36	4 51	11 59	6 33	4 54	morn.				
30	SUN.		6 38	4 49	morn.	6 35	4 52	0 05				
31	MON.		6 39	4 48	1 16	6 36	4 51	1 20				

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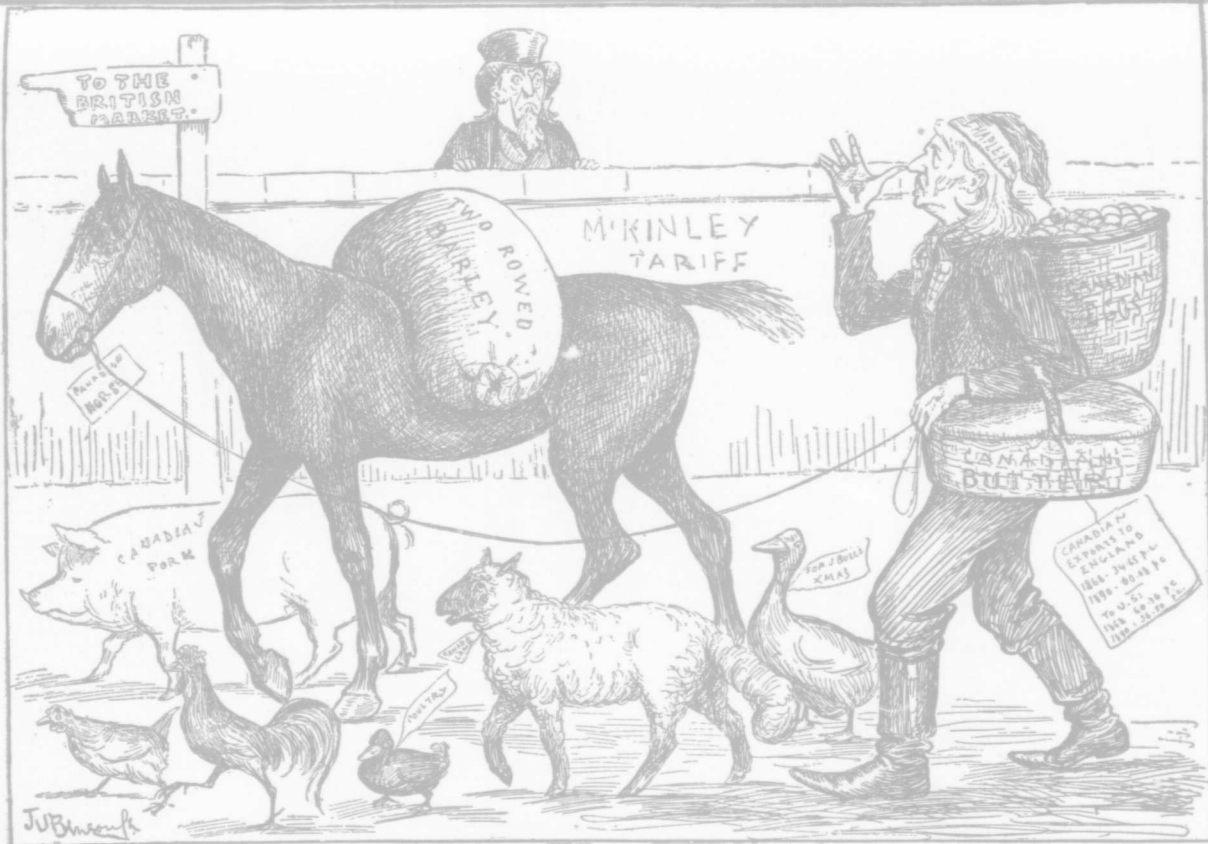
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<i>Outstanding Ins., Dec. 31st, 1890,</i>	- - -	<i>720,662,473 00</i>
<i>New Business in 1890,</i>	- - -	<i>203,826,107 00</i>

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Hon. Mr. Chapleau in his speech at Providence.—In 1868, we sent 66.36 per cent. of our farm products to the United States and 31.61 per cent. to Great Britain. In 1890, we sent 60.08 per cent. to Great Britain and 36.50 per cent. to the United States.
 In 1868, Canada's exports of farm produce amounted to \$19,764,000. In 1890 they amounted to \$37,015,000. In 1890 we sent more farm produce to Great Britain than we did to all the rest of the World in 1868.

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HOW THE LIBERAL TRADE POLICY WOULD HURT CANADA'S TRADE.

That unrestricted reciprocity with the United States and a joint protective tariff against the rest of the world would make New York the chief distributing point for the Dominion instead of Montreal and Toronto; would localize the business of the ports of Montreal and Quebec and destroy all hope of the future of the ports of Halifax and St. John; would ruin three-fourths of our manufactories; would fill our streets with the unemployed; would make Eastern Canada the dumping ground for the grain and flour of the Western states to the injury of our own Northwest, and would make Canada generally the slaughter market for the manufactures of the United States.

All of which would be bad for the Cana-

dian Pacific Railway, as well as for the country at large, and this is my excuse for saying so much.

Thousands of farms in the New England states are abandoned; the farmers of the Middle states are all complaining and those of some of the Western states are suffering to such extent that organized relief is necessary. The manufacturers everywhere are alarmed as to their future and most of them are reducing their output, working on short time, and seeking orders at absolute cost so that they may keep their best workmen together.

We are infinitely better off in Canada. We have no abandoned farms and no distress anywhere, and there is work for everybody who is willing to work.—*President Van Horne.*

11th Month.

NOVEMBER, 1892.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal.			For Toronto.			MOON'S PHASES.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	
1	TUES.		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	Full Moon	
2	WED.		6 40	4 46	2 34	6 37	4 50	2 36	
3	THUR.		6 42	4 45	3 54	6 38	4 48	3 54	
4	FRI.		6 43	4 43	5 16	6 40	4 47	5 14	
5	SATUR.		6 45	4 42	rises.	6 41	4 46	rises.	
6	SUN.		6 46	4 40	5 08	6 43	4 44	5 16	
7	MON.		6 47	4 39	5 50	6 44	4 43	5 59	
8	TUES.		6 49	4 38	6 45	6 45	4 42	6 55	
9	WED.	4th, 1890—Quebec Legisla-	6 50	4 3	7 51	6 46	4 41	8 00	
10	THUR.	ture opens. Treasurer	6 51	4 35	9 05	6 47	4 40	9 13	
11	FRI.	Shehyn's Budget Speech	6 53	4 4	10 19	6 49	4 39	10 25	
12	SATUR.	shows deficit of \$425,000, and	6 54	4 33	11 31	6 50	4 38	11 35	
13	SUN.	a floating indebtedness of six	6 56	4 31	morn.	6 52	4 37	0 00	
14	MON.	and three-quarter million	6 57	4 29	1 47	6 53	4 36	0 44	
15	TUES.	dollars, which, with other	6 58	4 29	2 45	6 54	4 35	1 48	
16	WED.	obligations undertaken, nec-	7 00	4 29	2 45	6 55	4 34	2 45	
17	THUR.	essitates the province bor-	7 01	4 28	3 55	6 56	4 33	3 53	
18	FRI.	rowing ten million dollars.	7 03	4 27	4 59	6 58	4 32	4 56	
19	SATUR.		7 04	4 26	sets.	6 59	4 32	sets.	
20	SUN.		7 05	4 25	4 25	7 0	4 31	4 31	
21	MON.		7 07	4 25	4 54	7 02	4 30	5 6	
22	TUES.		7 08	4 24	5 38	7 03	4 29	5 47	
23	WED.		7 09	4 23	6 24	7 04	4 28	6 36	
24	THUR.		7 10	4 22	7 27	7 05	4 28	7 35	
25	FRI.		7 12	4 22	8 34	7 07	4 27	8 41	
26	SATUR.		7 13	4 21	9 45	7 8	4 27	9 51	
27	SUN.		7 14	4 20	10 58	7 09	4 26	11 02	
28	MON.		7 15	4 20	morn.	7 10	4 26	morn.	
29	TUES.		7 17	4 19	0 13	7 12	4 25	0 16	
30	WED.		7 18	4 19	1 9	7 13	4 25	1 29	
			7 19	4 19	2 47	7 14	4 24	2 45	

MOON'S PHASES.	75th MERIDIAN.	90th MERIDIAN.	105th MERIDIAN.
Full Moon	4d 10h 49m m.	4d 9h 49m m.	4d 8h 49m m.
Last Quarter	11d 6h 2m m.	11d 4h 2m m.	11d 3h 2m m.
New Moon	19d 8h 19m m.	19d 7h 19m m.	19d 6h 19m m.
First Quarter	27d 5h 28m m.	27d 4h 28m m.	27d 3h 28m m.

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A CONSERVATIVE RECORD.

1879—Took off duties on tea and coffee. Gave Protection to manufactures to increase the demand in Canada for Canadian labor.

Put cotton, wool from warm countries, tin plate and manufacturers' raw materials generally on the free list with the same object.

Established experimental farms for conducting tests in the interest of Canadian agriculture.

Appointed a Dominion dairy commissioner to improve the cheese and butter industry.

Kept the expenditure within the limits of the revenue and only borrowed money for useful public works to promote the progress of the country.

1880—Signs contract for construction of Canadian Pacific Railway, which was completed in 1885, and in 1891, with its Pacific Steamship Line, carried mails from Japan to London in 21 days.

1891—Took off duties on raw sugar. Undertook the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals to cheapen the cost of carrying agricultural and other products to the European markets.

Encouraged the construction of railways in undeveloped sections with the same object in view.

Encouraged the establishment of steamship lines with the West Indies, thus developing a large and growing market for the fish and agricultural products of the Maritime Provinces, and the cheese and flour of the Western provinces.

12th Month.

DECEMBER, 1892.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal.			For Toronto.			Moon's Phases.	Meridians.
			Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.		
1	THUR.		7 21	4 18	4 09	7 15	4 24	4 05		
2	FRI.		7 22	4 18	5 33	7 16	4 24	5 28		
3	SATUR.		7 23	4 17	rises.	7 17	4 23	rises.		
4	SUN.		7 24	4 17	4 27	7 18	4 23	4 37		
5	MON.		7 25	4 17	5 28	7 19	4 23	5 38		
6	TUES.		7 26	4 17	6 41	7 20	4 22	6 50		
7	WED.		7 27	4 16	7 59	7 21	4 22	8 06		
8	THUR.		7 28	4 16	9 15	7 22	4 22	9 20		
9	FRI.		7 29	4 16	10 27	7 23	4 22	10 31		
10	SATUR.		7 30	4 16	11 35	7 24	4 22	11 37		
11	SUN.		7 31	4 16	morn.	7 25	4 23	morn.		
12	MON.		7 32	4 16	0 41	7 26	4 23	0 42		
13	TUES.		7 32	4 16	1 45	7 26	4 23	1 44		
14	WED.		7 33	4 16	2 49	7 27	4 23	2 47		
15	THUR.		7 34	4 17	3 54	7 28	4 21	3 50		
16	FRI.		7 35	4 17	4 59	7 29	4 24	4 51		
17	SATUR.		7 35	4 17	6 04	7 29	4 24	5 58		
18	SUN.		7 36	4 18	7 09	7 30	4 25	7 02		
19	MON.		7 37	4 18	sets.	7 30	4 25	sets.		
20	TUES.		7 37	4 19	5 21	7 30	4 26	5 23		
21	WED.		7 38	4 19	6 26	7 31	4 26	6 23		
22	THUR.		7 38	4 20	7 37	7 31	4 27	7 43		
23	FRI.		7 38	4 0	8 49	7 31	4 27	8 54		
24	SATUR.		7 39	4 21	10 02	7 32	4 28	10 05		
25	SUN.		7 39	4 21	11 16	7 32	4 28	11 18		
26	MON.		7 39	4 22	worn.	7 32	4 29	worn.		
27	TUES.		7 40	4 23	0 30	7 33	4 30	0 30		
28	WED.		7 40	4 24	1 47	7 33	4 30	1 45		
29	THUR.		7 40	4 25	3 07	7 33	4 1	3 03		
30	FRI.		7 41	4 6	4 31	7 34	4 32	4 25		
31	SATUR.		7 41	27	5 55	7 34	4 33	5 47		

16, 1891—Mercier government introduces bill to levy a tax of 3 per cent. on the produce of the mines of the province. It had previously increased the license duties by \$20,000 a year, and still it has not enough money to pay the charge of its extravagance.

Full Moon.....
 First Quarter.....
 New Moon.....
 First Quarter.....
 3d Meridian.
 10th Meridian.
 17th Meridian.
 24th Meridian.
 31st Meridian.

ROBERT MITCHELL & Co.

MONTREAL BRASS WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Gas and Electric Light Fixtures,

GAS METERS,

*ENGINEERS', PLUMBERS', GAS AND
STEAMFITTERS'*

BRASS † GOODS.



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CORNER OF CRAIG & ST. PETER STREETS.

MONTREAL.

Factory:

ST. CUNEGONDE.

THE BAIE DES CHALEURS JOB.

In 1882 the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company was incorporated for a second time, by the Quebec Legislature, for the purpose of building a railway from Metapedia, a station on the Intercolonial, to Gaspé.

The revived company was subsidized to the extent of 10,000 acres per mile for 180 miles by the Province of Quebec, and later the Parliament of Canada voted a bonus of \$3,200 a mile, as well as a lump sum, bringing the total up to \$620,000. By the close of the year 1889, sixty miles of the road had been constructed in a more or less substantial manner at a stated cost of \$1,235,000. The company received in return, from the Dominion Government some \$525,000, and from the Quebec Government \$350,000.

The company became involved in difficulties with its contractors, one of whom practically failed, and for some time work was stopped. During the session of 1890, the Quebec Legislature passed an act authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, under certain circumstances, to cancel the charters of railway companies which failed to carry out their engagements with the public, and to make arrangements with other parties able to complete the works.

Some members of the Baie des Chaleurs company, the original promoters of which, it appeared, never paid out any of their own money for the work, spurred by the Quebec Government's action, set on foot a plan of reorganization, and, to give the concern a better standing on the English market, applied for a charter from the Parliament of Canada.

The act passed the House of Commons; but when it was before the Senate railway committee, Mr. Barwick, as counsel for the Ontario Bank, appeared to oppose it. The Ontario Bank and the Eastern Townships Bank had advanced money to Mr. McFarlane, a sub-contractor under Mr. Charles Armstrong, (the latter having taken the contract for the whole work), and had a claim against his estate. Mr. Barwick, on the banks' behalf, demanded

the insertion of a clause in the act making the new company responsible for Mr. McFarlane's claim, which represented work actually done on the road.

In the course of his argument Mr. Barwick said if the opportunity was afforded him he could prove that \$100,000 of the money that should have gone to pay the company's debts, had been used for political purposes. Though some of the Liberal Senators objected, it was decided to give Mr. Barwick the opportunity he sought.

The investigation was not conducted without difficulty. Hon. M. Garneau, who acted as premier and treasurer of Quebec, when the job was carried out, refused to attend the committee and give evidence. Certain Quebec Government officials, who had to do with the transaction, were forbidden by the Quebec ministers to obey the Senate committee's subpoenas. Mr. Armstrong, the chief witness in the case, at first declined to answer, but finally made a clean breast of the affair, and told a story that shocked the sentiment of the country.

In the winter session of 1890, the Quebec Legislature voted a subsidy of 800,000 acres of land 'to aid in completing and "equipping the Baie des Chaleurs railway."

This subsidy was made payable to any person or persons, company or companies, establishing that they are in a position to carry out the said works, and to supply the rolling stock for the whole road and keep it in good working order, and also upon condition that the balance of the *privileged* debts due by the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company be paid, the whole to the satisfaction of Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council."

It came out before the Senate committee that there had been two syndicates anxious to get control of the Baie des Chaleurs road. One of these was represented by Mr. J. J. McDonald, a prominent contractor; the other had Mr. Angus Thom as its active representative. Both conducted their negotiations with the Quebec Government through Mr. Ernest Pacaud,

the director of *L'Electeur*, which is the Mercier Government's principal newspaper organ at Quebec. Mr. McDonald testified in the course of the enquiries that in connection with other business with the Quebec Government, he had to pay Pacaud \$4,000 to get his claims settled; and that in his estimates of expense in connection with the Baie des Chaleurs road he had set apart \$50,000 for the same individual and had so informed him.

The McDonald offer, which was backed by Mr. Heaton Armstrong, a London banker of means, agreed

1. To complete the first sixty miles except the bridge over the Cascaepedia without aid.
2. To build the Cascaepedia bridge, with a subsidy of \$30,000.
3. To build the forty miles of road from Cascaepedia to Pappebiac for a subsidy of \$100,000 or for \$4,000 per mile, payable \$200,000 on the completion of the first twenty miles and the balance on the completion of the last twenty.
4. To pay out of his own resources at once all the debts of the concern, and to acquire the stock of and satisfy the promoters.
5. To supply adequate rolling stock and to guarantee the running of the road for five years.
6. To deposit \$840,000, with which the Government should pay the interest on the bonds for ten years.
7. The bonds at \$20,000 per mile to be the property of the new contractors.

The \$400,000 mentioned in clause 3 was to include and take the place of all previous provincial subsidies voted.

While this offer was still unaccepted by the Government, Mr. Charles Armstrong, who asserted a claim against the road, approached Pacaud on behalf of the Thom (or Cooper) syndicate. Mr. Armstrong had offered to accept \$75,000 from Mr. Thom for his claim. After some correspondence Pacaud came to Montreal on March 22, and met C. N. Armstrong at the Windsor at 11 o'clock at night. Mr. Mercier, some of his ministers and Mr. Pacaud were leaving for New York next morning, and it was arranged that Armstrong should take the train as far as St. Johns, and that Pacaud should endeavor to procure the acceptance of his offer before they reached that town. Pacaud met Armstrong, and after talking with him for some time, went into the car where Mr. Mercier was, and returning to Mr. Armstrong intimated to him that he thought an arrangement could be come to.

On the 17th March, Pacaud informed

Armstrong that he was definitely off with McDonald and asked him to go down to New York to meet the ministers. On the 19th of March Mr. Thom and Mr. C. N. Armstrong met Pacaud, Hon. Mr. Robidoux and Hon. Charles Langelier at the Brunswick Hotel. It was before arranged that Mr. Armstrong should pay Pacaud \$100,000, just double the amount Mr. McDonald had told Pacaud he was willing to give. The interview with the ministers was brief and satisfactory.

On the 17th of April Mr. Thom wrote Hon. Mr. Garneau, Mr. Mercier's acting premier, a letter containing a proposal which was ultimately embodied in an order-in-council on the 23rd of April, as follows:—

1. The new syndicate to complete the first 100 miles before the 31st December, 1892. As guarantee for such completion and subsequent running, a deposit of \$50,000 of the company's bonds to be made with the Government, the bonds, however, to be returned on the completion and equipment of the hundred miles.
2. The Government to pay \$280,000, the balance of subsidies granted by 45 Vic. cap. 23 and its amendments and 51-52 Vic. cap. 91. sec. 12.
3. The Government to pay \$50,000 subsidy for the bridge over the Cascaepedia.
4. The Government to pay \$280,000, being the subsidy of \$0.000 acres of land converted into cash, this sum to be applied by the Government, first, in paying "the legitimate and privileged claims in accordance with the act 54 Vic. cap. 88, existing against the road or against the company, the surplus, if any, to go to the new company,"—uncontested claims to be settled before the 10th of May.

The McDonald syndicate, which was ready to pay Pacaud \$50,000 only, was to receive from the Government in cash just \$450,000.

The Thom syndicate, whose representative, Armstrong, had agreed to pay Pacaud \$100,000, is to receive from the Government in cash \$590,000.

By the failure to accept the McDonald proposal the province loses \$140,000 in cash.

Mr. Mercier, in his evidence, October 29, spoke in the highest terms of Mr. McDonald's ability as a contractor and of his personal character.

Hon. Mr. Garneau, after much hesitation, and after Pacaud had talked of telegraphing Mr. Mercier, (then in France), agreed to the terms of the Thom syndicate. To satisfy Mr. Garneau's doubts, as to the legality of the proceeding, he took the

opinion of Mr. Cannon, Deputy Attorney-General (Mr. Robidoux, the Attorney-General being absent). Mr. Cannon's opinion was such as to satisfy Mr. Garneau, and coincided with that given in a letter from Hon. Francois Langelier, who had also been consulted. Mr. Cannon, in examination (Nov. 5), testified that his opinion as deputy Attorney-General had been written or dictated by Hon. Francois Langelier. Hon. Francois Langelier was endorser for \$15,000 of the notes paid by Pacaud out of the \$100,000 he obtained for bringing about the agreement between the Government and the Thom syndicate.

Hon. Charles Langelier, for Mr. Robidoux, under date 20th April, had also given an opinion to the effect that Mr. Thom's proposition was in all respects agreeable to law. Hon. Charles Langelier was endorser of \$25,000 of the notes paid by Pacaud out of the \$100,000 obtained from Armstrong. Hon. Charles Langelier received direct, or had paid for him by Pacaud, out of the same \$100,000, a sum of \$9,291.23.

By another order-in-council, Mr. Chrysostom Langelier (brother of Francois and Charles), was appointed commissioner to distribute the sums payable under clause 4 of the Thom proposal. The first payment he made was one of \$175,000, represented by letters of credit of the Quebec Government, to Mr. Charles Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong thereupon handed to Pacaud five cheques for \$20,000 each. It was this payment that led Mr. Barwick to make his charge.

Lieutenant-Governor Angers, alarmed at the statements made on oath by men of repute before the Senate committee, on the 7th of September wrote to his premier, Hon. Mr. Mercier, reviewing the facts of the case, as they had come officially before him. These were in effect:

1. That the mode of raising funds by letters of credit without the sanction of the representative of the Crown is not recognized by law.

2. That in the case of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway company no order-in-council was ever passed authorizing the Provincial Treasurer to draw any sum from the treasury.

3. That the system of thus drawing on the finances of the province by means of

letters of credit is prejudicial to the public credit.

4. That it appears that in paying \$175,000 to Mr. Armstrong the Government has made a payment to a person to whom it owed nothing.

5. That the sum of \$100,000 paid to Pacaud has been deprived by that amount a public enterprise of its subvention voted by the Legislature.

6. That there exists between the Government and the creditors of the province a gap where tribute must be paid before doing justice to the claimants.

The Lieutenant-Governor demanded an investigation by an impartial commission of judges. After replying to His Honor's letter, and consulting with his friends, the Langeliers, Mr. Mercier acquiesced in the demand, and Judges Jette, Baby and Davidson were named to conduct the enquiry. Before them it was shown:

That the regular course to follow in the conversion of a land subsidy into a money subsidy was for the interested company to make a request to the Government to that effect, and for a special order-in-council to be passed for the purpose; and this was not done in the case of the Thom syndicate agreement, under which Mr. Armstrong received \$175,000.

That the statute under authority of which the land subsidy was granted to the Baie des Chaleurs road provided only for the payment of privileged debts; and that Armstrong's claim did not rank as such.

That notes for a large amount of money, signed and endorsed by Pacaud, Hon. Mr. Mercier, Hon. Charles Langelier, Hon. Francois Langelier and others, were falling due about the time the Baie des Chaleurs order-in-council was passed.

That the day the order-in-council was signed Mr. Chrysostome Langelier took steps to pay Armstrong's claim.

That there was (apparently) at the time no money in the treasury, and resort was had to letters of credit to raise money for the purpose.

That Pacaud interviewed the managers of the Union Bank and La Banque Nationale, with the object of getting the letters of credit cashed.

That as a result of conversation with

these gentlemen two letters of credit, one for \$100,000 and one for \$75,000 were issued by the Government, instead of one letter for the whole amount.

That before the letter for \$100,000 had been accepted by the Union Bank, Pacaud brought in five cheques of the Commissioner J. C. Langelier, each for \$20,000 in favor of Charles N. Armstrong and endorsed by the latter to Mr. Pacaud, the then holder. That to induce the bank to make the discount, Pacaud said the proceeds of the cheques would be applied to retiring all his current paper endorsed by Mr. Mercier, the Langeliers and others; that \$40,000 or \$50,000 of the balance was his own personal money, that either \$10,000 or \$20,000 (Mr. Webb is not sure of the amount) was to go to the Hon. Charles Langelier, and that \$10,000 was to be applied in paying off an obligation due to Hon. Mr. Robidoux.

That the Union Bank declined to accept the responsibility, and only cashed two of the cheques on Mr. P. Vallieres, a wealthy resident of Quebec becoming surety for the advance.

That Hon. Mr. Robidoux tried to get one of the cheques refused by the Union Bank, cashed in Montreal.

That the Peoples' Bank cashed one \$20,000 cheque on being promised by Hon. Charles Langelier, an additional deposit of \$50,000 from the ten million loan which Mr. Mercier was then trying to negotiate in France.

That on the maturity of the \$100,000 letter of credit, it was paid (out of the federal subsidy) and the sum placed to the credit of the commissioner, Mr. Chrysostom Langelier, and chequed out on the same day; \$60,000 being placed to Pacaud's personal account.

All this having been established Pacaud volunteered to go on the stand before the royal commissioners. He then boldly acknowledged the receipt from Armstrong of the \$100,000 in cheques of Mr. Chrysostom Langelier, the Government's commissioner. He spoke of his bargain with Armstrong as the striking of a gold mine, and accounted for the expenditure as follows:

[1] For Hon. Messrs. Mercier, C. Langelier, F. Langelier and Senator C. A. Pelletier, all Liberals.

Payments made in retiring three notes made by E. Pacaud and endorsed by them proceed- of which were used for election purposes. Upon which all, as between themselves were liable, share and share alike.....\$ 15,000

[2] Hon. Messrs. Mercier, C. Langelier, C. A. P. Pelletier, (all liberals), and Mr. J. Israel Tarte- M. P. working with the liberals.

Payments made in retiring two notes made by E. Pacaud and endorsed by them, proceeds of which were used for election purposes. Upon which all, as between themselves were liable, share and share alike..... 8,000

[3] Hon. Mr. Mercier, a Liberal.

Payments made to and on account of Hon. Mr. Mercier..... 6,783

[4] Hon. Mr. C. Langelier, a Liberal.

Payments made to and on account of Hon. C. Langelier..... 9,291

[5] Hon. Mr. Duhamel, a member of the Liberal Government.

Payment made to Union club for Hon. Mr. Duhamel's entrance fee..... 100

[6] Members of the Legislature, Liberals.

Payments made to members of the Legis- lature, not members of the Cabinet..... 1,582

[7] Mr. J. Israel Tarte, M. P., and Hon. C. Langelier.

Payment of Mr. Tarte's note endorsed by Hon. C. Langelier, proceeds of which were for the Montmorency election..... 2,000

[8] Tarte-McGreavy enquiry.

Payments made on account of this enquiry 1,900

[9] Political expenditure.

(a) Newspapers and campaign literature for Liberals.....	4,850
(b) Election expenses.....	2,000
(c) Revision voters' lists.....	315
(d) Expenses of election petitions.....	1,560
(e) Articles in <i>L'Electeur</i>	814
Miscellaneous sundries.....	937

Total political expenditure.....\$10,496

[10] Personal for Pacaud a Liberal.

(a) House for Pacaud, a Liberal.	
Purchase price.....	8,000
New York architect, fee.....	1,000
Quebec architect, fee.....	300
Alterations, etc.....	2,548

(b) P. Vallieres, endorsing notes secured by Government letter of credit.....	1,000
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(c) Legal adviser.....	1,250
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(d) Trip to Euope.....	3,340
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(e) Share in mine.....	1,136
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(f) Drafts, C. N. Armstrong.....	2,000
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(g) Special steamer to Murray Bay.....	100
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(h) Personal cheques. Drawn for an expenditure of which no account is given.	4,218
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Drawn for personal use in cash and of which no account is given.....	2,987
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Total personal.....\$27,916

Grand total.....\$38,412

MONEY IN HAND.

Peoples bank, savings branch.....	\$ 447
Peoples bank, guarantee of discount.....	3,000
Union Bank.....	90
Union Bank, branch.....	55
Merchants bank.....	62
National Park Bank, New York.....	20,000
Cash.....	1,800
Total.....	\$25,456

These are the cold facts. They show

that members of the Quebec Government received or had paid for them \$41,000 out of the proceeds of a job that costs the province \$140,000 more than would have been the case if the McDonald offer to construct the Baie des Chaleurs railway had been accepted by the men who received the benefit of this immense sum.

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURE.

The Financial Management of Conservative and Liberal Governments Contrasted.

There is, perhaps, no more striking test of the mad manner in which the expenditure of Quebec has been augmented under Mercier rule than is afforded by a comparison of the increase in the cost of leading services under the Federal and Provincial governments. The former administration extends over seven provinces, has an annual income in the neighborhood of thirty odd million dollars, and expenditures nearly ten times as large as Quebec. It might be reasonably expected that the expenditure in that province would increase yearly in much the same ratio as at Ottawa, yet this is how the comparison stands:—

PUBLIC DEBT.

	Dominion.	Quebec.
1886.....	\$228,159,107	\$21,501,000
1891.....	237,797,673	35,000,000
Increase.....	\$ 14,638,566	\$13,500,000

In the five years covered by the preceding figures the debt of Quebec mounted up all but as rapidly as that of the Dominion. On an income of \$3,510,000 Quebec's debt has increased at the rate of \$2,700,000 annually; while on an income of \$36,000,000, the debt of Canada has grown at the rate of \$2,927,700 annually.

CHARGES ON DEBT.

	Dominion.	Quebec.
1886.....	\$ 10,433,923	\$ 977,760
1891.....	9,587,250	1,250,406
Decrease.....	\$ 846,673	
Increase.....		\$ 231,646

This table is highly significant and in-

structive. The public debt of the Dominion cost to carry last year nearly \$600,000 less than in 1886; but the debt of Quebec imposed a charge on the people \$281,600 higher than in 1886. In the one case the public credit has been maintained by prudent management and wise economy; in the other, it has been destroyed by reckless extravagance.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

	Dominion.	Quebec.
1885.....	\$ 35,037,060	\$ 2,936,734
1890.....	31,994,631	3,975,922
Increase.....	\$ 9,691	\$ 1,038,589

In this comparison we have taken the year 1885, because in the following one the expenditure in connection with the rebellion in the Northwest swelled abnormally the total outlay of the Federal Government, and it would be unfair to base the comparison on the figures of 1886. It will be observed that the cost of the ordinary services in Quebec has in four years actually increased more rapidly than the cost of the ordinary services in the whole Dominion. To put the case in another way: When the Conservative party was in power in the province the total ordinary expenditure was 8 per cent. of that at Ottawa; now it is 11 per cent.

LEGISLATION.

	Dominion.	Quebec.
1886.....	\$ 1,037,778	\$ 181,987
1891.....	9,2187	312,948
Decrease.....	\$ 103,591	
Increase.....		\$ 180,961

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 315
 1,560
 814
 957
 - \$10,496
 8,000
 1,000
 300
 2,548
 1,000
 1,250
 3,340
 1,136
 2,000
 100
 4,243
 2,987
 \$27,916
 \$37,061

A word of explanation is required as to these figures. The long session of 1885, running into the month of July, abnormally increased the cost of legislation at Ottawa in 1886; while in Quebec province there was an expenditure for general elections in 1890. Yet, making full allowance for both these items, the decrease at Ottawa has been \$45,000, as compared with an increase at Quebec of \$73,400 in legislation.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

	Dominion.	Quebec.
1886	\$ 1,190,370	\$ 183,675
1890	1,08,846	255,144
Increase	\$ 118,476	\$ 71,469

Apparently the comparison as to civil government is favorable to Quebec; actually it is far from that. The increase by the Dominion in four years was 10 per cent., by Quebec it was 40 per cent.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

	Dominion.	Quebec.
1886	\$ 707,832	\$ 303,746
1896	769,784	477,000
Increase	\$ 1,952	\$ 133,254

These figures speak for themselves, and are a very fair indication of the methods of administration pursued by the respective Governments. In the case of the Dominion the expenditure has increased one-quarter of 1 per cent.; while in Quebec it has increased nearly 40 per cent.

PUBLIC WORKS.

	Dominion.	Quebec.
1886	\$ 2,046,552	\$ 82,594
1890	1,972,501	148,841
Decrease	\$ 74,051	
Increase		\$ 66,257

In both cases we have taken the expenditure upon public works chargeable to current income and not the capital outlay. The comparison shows where the real economy is practiced.

In the case of Ontario, the comparison is also highly favorable to the Conservative party. The ordinary expenditure of the Dominion, as we have said, increased during the five years ending in June, 1890, by 2½ per cent. That of Ontario increased in the five years ending Dec. 31, 1890, from \$2,488,964 to \$2,887,288, an increase of \$398,324, or 16 per cent. The Dominion expenditure for legislation decreased in the five years by \$6,863, or nearly 6 per cent. The Dominion expenditure for civil government increased by 9.95 per cent., that of Ontario increased by \$26,514, or 14.48 per cent. The Dominion expenditure for administration of justice increased by \$1,952, or about a quarter of one per cent.; that of Ontario increased by \$44,365, or 12.79 per cent. We are not justified in thinking that Reformers who are extravagant in provincial expenditures would be economical were they permitted to control Dominion expenditures.

THE POPULAR MAJORITY.

Analysis of the Vote Politically at the Last General Election.

Soon after the last elections for the Dominion Parliament the Liberals set up a claim to have carried a majority of the electorate in the province of Ontario. The official returns however, appended below, show that the opposition candidates were in a minority of the popular vote of that province almost exactly in accordance with their minority in the representation in the House of Commons, while in the other seven provinces, excepting Prince Edward Island, the Government majori-

ties are literally overwhelming. In two senses this result is important, inasmuch as it destroys the claim of the Opposition that their policy has won the approval of the people, and it establishes the fact that the political composition of the House of Commons is in harmony with the political complexion of the electorate. Another pretence of the Liberals, namely, that the success of the Government in Ontario was due to the geographical arrangement of the constituencies also disappears in the

light of the facts presented by the returns, since the ministerial majority rests upon the popular vote, and any other result would be a violation of the principle of representation according to the opinions of the electorate. The analysis gives the following results:

ONTARIO MAJORITIES.

	Liberal.	Conservative.
Addington.....	61	.....
Albion.....	.....	438
Bothwell.....	21	.....
North Brant.....	1,116	.....
South Brant.....	542	.....
Brookville.....	.....	174
Bruce, North.....	.....	30
Bruce, West.....	930	.....
Bruce, East.....	114	.....
Cardwell.....	.....	248
Carleton.....	.....	1,085
Cornwall.....	.....	248
Dundas.....	.....	60
Durham, East.....	.....	61
Durham, West.....	198	.....
Elgin, East.....	.....	46
Elgin, West.....	682	.....
Essex, South.....	57	.....
Essex, North.....	849	.....
Frontenac.....	.....	205
Glenarry.....	.....	31
Grenville, South.....	.....	111
Grey, South.....	5	.....
Grey, East.....	.....	19
Grey, North.....	.....	247
Haldimand.....	.....	78
Halton.....	.....	104
Hamilton.....	.....	668
Hastings, West.....	.....	360
Hastings, East.....	54	.....
Hastings North.....	.....	206
Huron, West.....	379	.....
Huron, East.....	308	.....
Huron, South.....	871	.....
Kent.....	.....	476
Kingston.....	.....	483
Lambton, West.....	.....	508
Lambton, East.....	.....	506
Lanark, North.....	.....	301
Lanark, South.....	.....	630
Leeds, North.....	.....	146
Leeds, South.....	.....	106
Lennox.....	57	.....
Lincoln.....	48	.....
London.....	183	.....
Middlesex, East.....	.....	155
Middlesex, North.....	.....	2
Middlesex, West.....	.....	105
Middlesex, South.....	624	.....
Monck.....	250	.....
Muskoka.....	.....	141
Norfolk, South.....	.....	412
Norfolk, North.....	.....	468
Northumberland, West.....	.....	37
Northumberland, East.....	.....	236
Ontario, North.....	.....	254
Ontario, South.....	33	.....
Ontario, West.....	999	.....
Ottawa.....	.....	1,402
Oxford, North.....	1,534	.....

	Liberal.	Conservative.
Oxford, South.....	734	.....
Peel.....	54	.....
Perth, North.....	71	.....
Perth, South.....	177	.....
Peterboro, West.....	.....	232
Peterboro, East.....	.....	29
Prescott.....	464	.....
Prince Edward.....	.....	3
Renfrew, North.....	.....	79
Renfrew, South.....	.....	444
Russell.....	413	.....
Simcoe, North.....	.....	26
Simcoe, South.....	.....	1,060
Simcoe, East.....	207	.....
Toronto, West.....	.....	1,757
Toronto, Centre.....	.....	502
Toronto, East.....	.....	1,464
Victoria, North.....	.....	25
Victoria, South.....	202	.....
Waterloo, North.....	85	.....
Waterloo, South.....	312	.....
Welland.....	.....	447
Wellington, North.....	.....	186
Wellington, Centre.....	.....	156
Wellington, South.....	.....	378
Wentworth North.....	.....	200
Wentworth South.....	.....	1
York, North.....	.....	363
York, East.....	.....	20
York, West.....	.....	806
Totals.....	15,917	10,356

The figures are taken from the official return presented to Parliament in every case, but a word or two of explanation is necessary as to those counties in which more than two candidates went to the polls, or in which the candidates were both of the same political complexion. In Bothwell and West Middlesex three candidates ran, the third in each case being put forward by the Patrons of Industry as a farmers' representative untrammelled by any party ties, and the votes cast for them were drawn from both the old camps. In Bothwell the division assisted Mr. Mills, while in West Middlesex Dr. Roome profited, and in order to arrive at a fair basis of the political complexion of the ridings, the vote of 1887, when the fight was a straight party one, is taken. In the case of South Simcoe, where Colonel Tyrwhitt was returned by acclamation, the majority in 1887 is recorded, while in West Ontario, where two Liberals ran, and in Carleton, where both candidates were Conservatives, the party majorities in 1887 are taken. In the last class of cases, where more than one party candidate on each side went to the polls, as in Ottawa and Prescott, we have added

together the total votes recorded for the Liberals and the total votes for the Conservatives and credited the majority to the party obtaining it. The net result is a majority for the Government in the whole province of 449.

	QUEBEC.	
	Liberal.	Conservative.
Argenteuil	202	53
Bagot	481	303
Beauce	106	157
Bellevue	704	3
Berthier	87	77
Brome	307	98
Champlain	123	1,066
Charlevoix	476	74
Chateauguay	902	1,461
Chicoutimi	283	484
Compton	476	60
Dorchester	476	278
Drummond	902	95
Gaspé	476	54
Hochelaga	902	78
Hauterive	283	584
Iberville	484	281
Joliette	60	6
Jacques Cartier	278	509
Kamouraska	95	108
Laprairie	54	111
L'Assomption	78	159
Laval	584	789
Levis	281	433
L'Islet	6	15
L'Orignal	509	3,706
Maskinonge	108	1,214
Megantic	111	825
Missisquoi	159	18
Montcalm	789	312
Montmagny	433	414
Montmorency	15	482
Montreal, West	3,706	150
Montreal, Centre	1,214	1,927
Montreal, East	825	78
Napierville	18	53
Nicolet	312	291
Ottawa	414	304
Pontiac	482	262
Portneuf	150	69
Quebec, East	1,927	496
Quebec, Centre	78	228
Quebec, West	53	145
Quebec County	291	177
Richmond	304	89
Richelieu	262	102
Rimouski	69	704
Rouville	496	290
St. Hyacinthe	228	287
St. Johns	145	
St. Maurice	177	
Shefford	89	
Sherbrooke	102	
Soulanges	704	
Stanstead	290	
Témiscouata	287	
Terrebonne		
Three Rivers		
Two Mountains		

	Liberal.	Conservative.
Vaudreuil	98	.....
Vercheres	168	.....
Yamaska	170	.....
Totals	10,463	14,318

In Quebec there were four elections by acclamation, namely in Dorchester, Gaspé, Quebec East and Lotbinière, and in every case the party majority in the preceding election is taken although this method of computation strongly favors the Liberals, because the member for Dorchester, Mr. Vaillancourt, was returned as an Independent Conservative, and the Liberal majority of 476, cast in 1887, is credited to that party. In Montcalm, Montmorency, Nicolet and Pontiac, where two Conservatives and one Liberal went to the polls, the votes cast for the former are added together in order to ascertain the political complexion of the majority. The net result is a popular majority of 3,855 for the Government.

NOVA SCOTIA.

	Liberal	Conservative.
Annapolis .....	.....	173
Antigonish .....	.....	227
Colchester .....	.....	803
Cumberland .....	.....	840
Cape Breton .....	.....	665
Digby	73	.....
Guy-boro'	86	.....
Halifax .....	.....	1,013
Hants .....	.....	101
Inverness .....	.....	310
Kings	161	.....
Lunenburg .....	.....	197
Pictou .....	.....	757
Queens	101	.....
Richmond .....	.....	187
Shelburne .....	.....	19
Victoria .....	.....	62
Yarmouth	575	.....
Totals	996	5,337

In Nova Scotia the contest was a straight party one all along the line, and the result is seen in the above figures, the Government candidates winning sixteen of the twenty-one seats and obtaining the immense popular majority of 4,441, the average Conservative majorities being 333 and the average Liberal majorities 199.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

	Liberal	Conservative.
Albert	76
Carleton	108
Charlotte	248

Conservative.

14,318

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	Liberal.	Conservative.
Gloucester		372
Kent		711
Kings'		73
Northumberland		473
Queens	29	
Restigouche		404
Sanbury		265
St. John County	1,134	
St. John City	586	
Victoria	695	
Westmoreland	2,148	
York		227
Totals	385	7,184

In New Brunswick, also, there was a straight party fight in every constituency save one, Restigouche, where both candidates were supporters of the Government, and in fairness we have credited the conservative column with the party majority in 1887, following the rule applied to like cases in Ontario. The popular majority for the Government in the province was 6,799, the average Conservative majorities being 552, and the average Liberal majorities 128.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

	Liberal	Conservative.
Kings		246
Prince	448	
Queens	335	
Totals	783	246

In Prince Edward Island alone did the Liberals obtain a popular majority, electing also four out of six representatives.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Liberal	Conservative.
Cariboo		417
New Westminster	1,102	
Vancouver	248	
Victoria	625	
Yale		
Totals		2,453

It is not an easy matter to accurately arrive at the popular majority for the Government in British Columbia, since in Yale Mr. Mara, a Conservative, was elected by acclamation in 1891 as well as in 1887, and in Cariboo both candidates were ministerialists. In the latter case the majority in the previous election is taken, as also in Vancouver, where Mr.

Gordon, a Conservative, was returned without opposition.

MANITOBA.

	Liberal	Conservative.
Lisgar		190
Marquette	12	
Provencher		303
Saskirk		45
Winnipeg		509
Totals	12	1,437

In Provencher, Mr. Lariviere having been elected by acclamation, the Conservative majority in 1887 is taken.

THE TERRITORIES.

	Liberal	Conservative.
Alberta		1,807
Assinibola, East		755
Assinibola, West		327
Saskatchewan		283
Totals		3,173

Summing up the totals we have this significant and gratifying result—

THE POPULAR MAJORITY

	Liberal.	Conservative.
Ontario		449
Quebec		3,855
Nova Scotia		4,441
New Brunswick		6,799
Prince Edward Island	537	
British Columbia		2,453
Manitoba		1,425
The Territories		3,173
Totals	537	22,595

The net popular majority, the Dominion over, for the Government is 22,058, probably the largest ever obtained in Canada, and a crushing answer to the pretension of the Opposition that their policy of commercial vassalage to the United States commends itself to the people.

The total number of voters registered was 1,132,201, and the total number of ballots cast 730,916, not quite 70 per cent. The number of rejected and spoiled ballots was as follows:—Ontario 3,661; Quebec 3,794; Nova Scotia 976; New Brunswick 1,238; British Columbia 53; Prince Edward Island 380; Manitoba 355; while in the Northwest Territories not a single ballot was rejected or spoiled,

CENSUS OF CANADA.

The results of the Census and a comparison with those of 1881 are these:—

1st. The urban population of Canada is now 1,394,259—an increase of 384,146 souls, equal to an increase of 38·1 per cent.

2nd. The several groups show the following increases:

Cities and towns over 5,000 inhabitants, 40·8 per cent.

Towns over 3,000 inhabitants, 44·9 per cent.

Villages over 1,500 inhabitants, 20·3 per cent.

3rd. In 1891 there were 47 cities with a population of over 5,000 as against 35 in 1881—an increase of 12 in number.

4th. In 1891 there were 45 towns with a population from 3,000 to 5,000—an increase of 7 over 1881.

5th. In 1891 there were 91 villages with a population from 1,500 to 3,000, and in 1881 these numbered 55—an increase of 36.

It will be seen in the tables given below that Winnipeg shows an increase of 221·1 per cent.; New Westminster 342·9, and Toronto 88·4 per cent. If the annexations of territory were disregarded in the case of Toronto, as has been done in the case of Chicago, Toronto's increase would be for purposes of comparison with that of Chicago, 108·6 per cent. If all the population in what popularly constitutes Montreal were municipally united that city would show an increase of 46 per cent. However, Montreal with her increase of 39·5 per cent. (as given below) compares with Boston and its 23·60 per cent., and with Philadelphia and its 23·58 per cent. of an increase. The city of Vancouver has grown from nothing in 1881 to 13,685. There is but one instance of a similar growth in the United States—the city of Roanoke, Virginia.

POPULATIONS OF CITIES.

	1881.	1891.
Montreal.....	155,237	*216,650
Toronto.....	96,193	*181,220
Quebec.....	62,446	63,000
Hamilton.....	35,960	*48,980

	1881.	1891.
Ottawa.....	31,307	*44,154
St. John.....	41,353	*39,179
Halifax.....	36,100	†38,556
London.....	26,266	*31,977
Winnipeg.....	7,985	25,642
Kingston.....	14,091	19,264
Victoria, B. C.....	5,925	16,841
Vancouver, B. C.....		13,685
St. Henri.....	6,415	13,415
Brantford.....	9,616	12,753
Charlottetown.....	11,485	11,374
Hull.....	6,890	11,265
Guelph.....	9,890	10,539
St. Thomas.....	8,367	10,370
Windsor.....	6,561	10,322
Sherbrooke.....	7,227	10,110
Belleville.....	9,516	9,914
Peterboro.....	6,812	9,717
Stratford.....	8,239	9,501
St. Cunégonde.....	4,849	9,293
St. Catharines.....	9,631	9,170
Chatham, Ont.....	7,873	9,052
Brockville.....	7,609	8,793
Moncton.....	5,032	8,765
Woodstock, Ont.....	5,373	8,612
Trois-Rivières.....	8,670	8,334
Galt.....	5,187	7,535
Owen Sound.....	4,426	7,407
Berlin.....	4,054	7,425
Lévis.....	7,597	7,301
St. Hyacinthe.....	5,321	7,016
Cornwall.....	4,468	6,805
Sarnia.....	3,874	6,693
Sorel.....	5,791	6,669
New Westminster.....	1,500	6,641
Fredericton.....	3,218	6,502
Dartmouth, N.S.....	3,786	6,249
Yarmouth.....	3,485	6,089
Lindsay.....	5,080	6,081
Barrie.....	4,854	5,550
Valleyfield.....	3,906	5,516
Truro.....	3,461	5,102
Port Hope.....	5,581	5,042

* The population in the 1881 column includes the same boundaries as in the 1891 column and consequently differs in these cases, where annexations have taken place since 1881, from the population as given by the Census of 1881.

† The imperial troops stationed in Halifax, and their families (when on the strength of the regiment), are not included in these figures.

POPULATION OF TOWNS.

FROM 3,000 TO 5,000.

	1881.	1891.
Collingwood.....	4,445	4,940
Cobourg.....	4,957	4,829

	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Springhill.....	900	4,813	Port Arthur.....	1,275	2,608
St. Jean.....	4,314	4,772	St. Stephen, N.B.....	2,338	2,680
Orillia.....	2,911	4,752	Simcoe.....	2,645	2,674
Nanaimo.....	1,645	4,595	Seaforth.....	2,480	2,641
West Toronto Junction.....		4,518	Clinton.....	2,606	2,635
Carleton Place.....	1,975	4,435	Kincardine.....	2,876	2,631
Pembroke.....	2,820	4,401	Renfrew.....	1,605	2,611
Trenton.....	3,042	4,964	Listowell.....	2,688	2,587
Petrolia.....	3,465	4,357	Nicolet.....	1,880	2,518
Ingersoll.....	4,318	4,191	North Sydney.....	1,520	2,513
Fraserville.....	2,291	4,175	Liverpool, N.S.....	2,680	2,465
Oshawa.....	3,992	4,066	Sydney Mines.....	2,340	2,442
Lunenburg.....	1,750	4,044	Sydney.....	1,480	2,425
Calgary.....		3,876	Campbellford.....	1,418	2,424
Smith's Falls.....	2,087	3,864	Stellarton.....	2,297	2,410
Goderich.....	4,564	3,839	Notre-Dame de Grace.....	1,524	2,305
Amherst.....	2,274	3,781	Amherstburg.....	2,672	2,279
Brandon.....		3,778	Chicoutimi.....	1,935	2,277
New Glasgow.....	2,595	3,777	Thorold.....	2,456	2,273
Lachine.....	2,406	3,761	Ridgetown.....	1,538	2,254
Gananogue.....	2,871	3,699	Buckingham.....	1,479	2,239
Lauson.....	3,556	3,551	Mount Forest.....	2,170	2,214
Dundas.....	3,709	3,546	Aylmer.....	1,540	2,167
Mill End Village.....	1,537	3,537	Wingham.....	1,918	2,167
Napanee.....	3,680	3,434	Tilsonburg.....	1,939	2,163
St. Marys.....	3,415	3,416	Millton, N.B.....	1,664	2,146
Bowmanville.....	3,504	3,377	New Market.....	2,006	2,143
Portage la Prairie.....		3,363	Penetanguishene.....	1,089	2,110
Niagara Falls.....	2,347	3,349	Mitchell.....	2,254	2,101
Joliette.....	3,268	3,347		768	2,100
Arnprior.....	2,147	3,341	Midland.....	1,095	2,088
Deseronto.....	1,670	3,338	Dresden.....	1,979	2,058
Strathroy.....	3,817	3,316	Forest.....	1,614	2,057
Woodstock, N.B.....	2,487	3,290	Richmond, Q.....	1,571	2,056
Pictou.....	2,975	3,287	Hawkesbury.....	1,920	2,042
Brampton.....	2,920	3,252	Welland.....	1,870	2,035
Westville.....	2,202	3,152	Uxbridge.....	1,824	2,023
Perth.....	2,467	3,136	Palmerston.....	1,828	2,007
Paris.....	3,173	3,094	Meaford.....	1,896	1,999
Coaticook.....	2,682	3,086	Warton.....	796	1,984
Cote St. Antoine.....	884	3,076	Portsmouth.....	1,734	1,974
Almonte.....	2,684	3,071	Drummondville.....	900	1,955
Walkerton.....	2,604	3,061	Aylmer, Q.....	1,762	1,945

POPULATION OF VILLAGES.

FROM 1,500 TO 3,000.

	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Pictou, N.S.....	3,403	2,999	Preston.....	1,419	1,843
Cote St. Louis, Q.....	1,571	2,972	Oakville.....	1,710	1,825
Orangeville, O.....	2,847	2,962	Merritton.....	1,798	1,813
Waterloo.....	2,066	2,941	Exeter.....	1,725	1,809
Prescott.....	2,969	2,919	Dunville.....	1,808	1,776
Summerside, P.E.I.....	2,853	2,883	Lachute.....	765	1,751
St. Jérôme, Q.....	2,032	2,868	Aurora.....	1,540	1,743
Windsor, N.S.....	2,559	2,838	Louiseville.....	1,381	1,740
Faruham.....	1,880	2,822	Waterloo.....	1,617	1,733
Whitby, O.....	3,140	2,786	Iberville.....	1,847	1,719
Longueuil, Q.....	2,355	2,757	Granby.....	1,040	1,710
Wallaceburg.....	1,525	2,726	Essex Centre.....	800	1,709

1891.

*44,154

*39,179

*38,556

*31,977

25,642

19,264

16,841

13,085

13,415

12,753

11,374

11,265

10,530

10,370

10,322

10,110

9,914

9,717

9,501

9,293

9,170

9,052

8,793

8,765

8,612

8,334

7,535

7,497

7,425

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1891.

4,940

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	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Blenheim.....	1,212	1,708	Northumberland.....	25,109	25,715
Port Perry.....	1,800	1,098	Queen's.....	14,017	12,152
Moutmagny.....	1,738	1,097	Restigouche.....	7,058	8,311
Kentville, N.S.....	1,285	1,086	St. John (City).....	26,127	24,184
Parkhill.....	1,539	1,680	St. John (County).....	26,839	25,300
Harriston.....	1,772	1,687	Sunbury.....	6,651	5,763
Ashburnham.....	1,206	1,674	Victoria.....	15,686	18,218
Port Elgin.....	1,400	1,659	Westmoreland.....	37,719	41,484
Alexandria.....	1,200	1,614	York.....	30,397	30,979
Fergus.....	1,733	1,599			
Windsor Mills.....	879	1,591			
Beauharnois.....	1,499	1,590			
Bedford.....	1,080	1,571			
St. Boniface.....	1,283	1,553			
Berthier.....	2,156	1,537			
Point Gatineau.....	1,400	1,521			
Georgetown.....	1,473	1,509			

STATEMENT OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS.

The following, with the exception of Nipissing and the Unorganized Territories, is a statement of the population of Canada by Electoral Districts. The figures of Ontario and Manitoba, differ in many districts from those which appear in the Census volumes of 1881, owing to the changes of boundary which were made by the R-distribution Act and the additions of territory. In every district in which the population of 1891 is compared with that of 1881, the circumscription is the same.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Districts.	1881.	1891.
Cariboo.....	7,550	*10,000
New Westminster.....	15,417	*34,000
Vancouver.....	9,991	18,229
Victoria.....	7,301	18,538
Yale.....	9,200	*12,000

*Partly estimated.

MANITOBA.

Lisgar.....	12,679	22,105
Marquette.....	15,449	36,068
Provencher.....	12,496	15,469
Selkirk.....	13,651	55,158
Winnipeg.....	7,985	25,642

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert.....	12,329	10,971
Carleton.....	23,365	22,523
Charlotte.....	26,087	23,751
Gloucester.....	21,614	24,901
Kent.....	22,618	23,853
King's.....	25,617	23,004

NOVA SCOTIA.		
Annapolis.....	20,598	19,352
Antigonish.....	18,000	16,117
Cape Breton.....	31,258	34,223
Colchester.....	26,720	27,160
Cumberland.....	27,398	34,529
Digby.....	19,881	19,896
Guysborough.....	17,808	17,198
Halifax (City).....	36,100	38,556
Halifax (County).....	31,817	32,865
Hants.....	22,359	22,153
Inverness.....	25,651	25,781
King's.....	23,469	22,402
Lunenburg.....	28,583	31,077
Pictou.....	35,535	34,550
Queen's.....	10,577	10,610
Richmond.....	15,121	14,400
Shelburne.....	14,913	14,956
Victoria.....	12,470	12,390
Yarmouth.....	21,284	22,218

ONTARIO.

Addington.....	23,470	24,151
Algoma.....	24,014	40,656
Bothwell.....	22,477	25,595
Brant, North.....	17,645	16,933
Brant, South.....	20,482	23,359
Brockville.....	15,107	15,855
Bruce, East.....	22,355	21,355
Bruce, North.....	18,645	22,531
Bruce, West.....	24,218	20,718
Cardwell.....	16,770	15,382
Carleton.....	18,777	21,749
Cornwall & Stormont..	23,198	27,158
Dundas.....	20,598	20,132
Durham, East.....	18,710	17,053
Durham, West.....	17,555	18,375
Elgin, East.....	25,748	20,734
Elgin, West.....	23,480	23,925
Essex, North.....	25,659	31,523
Essex, South.....	21,303	24,022
Frontenac.....	14,993	13,445
Glengarry.....	22,221	22,447
Grenville, South.....	13,526	12,931
Grey, East.....	25,334	26,225
Grey, North.....	23,334	26,341
Grey, South.....	25,703	23,672
Haldimand.....	17,660	16,818
Halton.....	21,919	21,996
Hamilton.....	35,961	47,252
Hastings, East.....	17,313	18,053
Hastings, North.....	20,479	22,213

1891.
25,715
12,152
8,311
24,184
25,390
5,763
18,218
41,484
30,979

19,352
16,117
34,223
27,180
34,529
19,890
17,198
38,556
32,805
22,153
25,781
22,492
31,077
34,550
10,610
14,400
14,956
12,390
22,218

24,151
40,666
25,595
16,903
23,359
15,855
21,355
22,531
20,718
15,382
21,749
27,158
20,132
17,053
15,375
26,734
23,925
31,523
24,022
13,445
22,447
12,931
26,225
26,341
23,672
16,318
21,986
47,252
18,053
22,213

	1881.	1891.
Hastings, West.....	17,400	18,963
Huron, East.....	21,720	18,908
Huron, South.....	21,991	19,184
Huron, West.....	23,512	20,020
Kent.....	29,194	31,434
Kingston.....	14,091	19,264
Lambton, East.....	21,725	24,269
Lambton, West.....	20,800	23,449
Lanark, North.....	19,855	19,265
Lanark, South.....	17,045	19,864
Leeds & Grenville, N th	12,423	13,523
Leeds, South.....	22,206	22,451
Lennox.....	16,314	14,902
Lincoln and Niagara..	23,300	21,806
London.....	19,746	22,281
Middlesex, East.....	25,107	25,569
Middlesex, North.....	21,268	19,095
Middlesex, South.....	18,888	18,806
Middlesex, West.....	19,491	17,288
Monck.....	15,400	15,315
Muskoka & Perry S nd	17,636	26,515
Nipissing.....	1,959	13,023
Norfolk, North.....	20,933	19,400
Norfolk, South.....	19,019	17,780
Northumberland, East	22,991	22,001
Northumberland, West	16,984	14,947
Ontario, North.....	21,281	21,380
Ontario, South.....	20,244	18,371
Ontario, West.....	20,189	18,792
Ottawa (City).....	27,412	37,281
Oxford, North.....	24,300	26,131
Oxford, South.....	24,778	22,421
Peel.....	16,387	21,472
Perth, North.....	26,538	26,909
Perth, South.....	21,608	19,402
Peterborough, East...	20,402	21,920
Peterborough, West...	13,310	15,808
Prescott.....	22,857	24,173
Prince Edward.....	21,044	18,892
Renfrew, North.....	19,124	22,719
Renfrew, South.....	19,042	23,972
Russell.....	25,082	31,643
Simcoe, East.....	27,185	35,801
Simcoe, North.....	26,120	28,206
Simcoe, South.....	22,721	20,827
Toronto, Centre.....	22,983	26,632
Toronto, East.....	24,867	43,564
Toronto, West.....	38,565	73,832
Victoria, North.....	16,661	16,849
Victoria, South.....	20,813	20,455
Waterloo, North.....	20,980	25,325
Waterloo, South.....	21,754	25,148
Welland.....	26,152	25,131
Wellington, Centre...	26,816	23,396
Wellington, North.....	26,024	24,968
Wellington, South.....	25,400	24,378
Wentworth, North...	15,998	14,591
Wentworth, South...	15,539	16,770
York, East.....	22,853	85,152
York, North.....	21,730	20,284
York, West.....	18,884	41,863

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	
	1881. 1891.
King's.....	26,433 26,634
Prince.....	34,347 36,471
Queen's.....	48,111 45,983
QUEBEC.	
Argenteuil.....	14,947 15,163
Bagot.....	21,199 21,696
Beauce.....	32,020 37,221
Beauharnois.....	16,005 16,666
Bellechasse.....	16,914 18,369
Berthier.....	21,838 19,839
Bonaventure.....	18,908 20,834
Brome.....	15,827 14,711
Chambly.....	10,858 11,704
Champlain.....	26,818 29,008
Charlevoix.....	17,901 19,037
Chateauguay.....	14,393 13,805
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	32,499 *38,000
Compton.....	19,581 22,782
Deux Montagnes.....	15,894 15,027
Dorchester.....	18,710 19,042
Drummond and Artha-	
baska.....	37,360 43,927
Gaspé.....	25,001 *27,500
Hochelaga.....	40,079 81,011
Huntingdon.....	15,495 14,395
Iberville.....	14,459 14,885
Jacques Cartier.....	12,345 13,832
Joliette.....	21,988 22,898
Kamouraska.....	22,181 20,455
Laprairie.....	11,436 10,898
L'Assomption.....	15,282 13,744
Laval.....	9,462 9,434
Lévis.....	27,980 26,995
L'Islet.....	14,917 13,823
Lotbinière.....	20,857 20,699
Maskinongé.....	17,493 17,830
Magantic.....	19,056 22,233
Missisquoi.....	17,784 18,549
Montcalm.....	12,966 12,131
Montmagny.....	16,422 14,724
Montmorency.....	12,322 12,311
Montreal, Centre.....	25,078 28,122
Montreal, East.....	67,506 92,079
Montreal, West.....	48,163 62,494
Napierville.....	10,511 10,102
Nicolet.....	26,611 28,743
Ottawa (County).....	49,432 62,607
Pontiac.....	19,939 21,851
Portneuf.....	25,175 25,814
Quebec, Centre.....	17,898 17,649
Quebec, East.....	31,900 36,200
Quebec, West.....	12,648 9,241
Quebec (County).....	20,278 19,504
Richelieu.....	20,218 21,354
Richmond and Wolfe.	26,339 31,351
Rimouski.....	33,791 33,436
Rouville.....	18,547 16,019
St. Hyacinthe.....	20,630 21,493
St. Jean.....	12,265 12,282

	1881.	1891.
St. Maurice.....	12,986	12,142
Shefford.....	23,233	23,263
Sherbrooke.....	12,241	16,104
Soulanges.....	10,220	9,612
Stanstead.....	15,556	18,072
Temiscouata.....	25,484	25,704
Terrebonne.....	22,969	23,128
Trois-Rivieres.....	9,296	8,834
Vaudreuil.....	11,485	10,803
Vercheres.....	12,449	12,257
Yamaska.....	17,091	16,058

*Partly estimated.

THE TERRITORIES.

Alberta.....	} 25,515	26,123
Assiniboia, East.....		20,282
Assiniboia, West.....		*10,003
Saskatchewan.....		11,146
Unorganized.....	30,931	†32,168

*Partly estimated. †Wholly estimated.

Mr. George Johnson, Chief Census Commissioner, in explanation of the Ontario census figures says:—In comparison with the State of New York the percentage of decrease to the total number of counties is: Ontario, 43·7; New York, 38·3; showing clearly that the same general causes have been at work in both cases. The decreases in Ontario are accounted for, partly, by:—

1st. The difference in the mode of counting the people.

2nd. The movement of population along the lines observed in every civilized country, viz.: (a) westward to the virgin soil, and (b) from the rural parts to the cities and towns.

3rd. The introduction of agricultural machinery, doing away, to a certain extent, with hired help.

4th. The denudation of the forest covering.

5th. The opening of new territory by railways.

6th. The development of mining industry.

To prevent the indiscriminate counting of absentees a time limit was introduced for the first time in the recent Census. The application of this limit restricted the enumerators to taking only those persons whose absence from the Dominion or the

Province was really temporary. The absence of the time limit in 1881 led to considerable laxity and persons were included in the population who had been out of the country for years.

2nd. As respect the second cause, farming districts have been most seriously affected by it, not only in Ontario and other Provinces of Canada, but as well in every country. In Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont and New York the numerical increase in the urban element is greater than the increase of the total population; so that in these states the rural population has actually diminished in number. In New York State the rural population in 1880 was 49·02 per cent. of the whole; in 1890 it was 40·50 per cent.

In Ontario, the movement of the wealthier farmers to the cities, and of the young farmers with their way to make in the world to regions where cheaper land can be obtained—this double movement, one to the North and West, and the other to the South, has affected population in all the central parts, but especially in the counties with the best soil, and, therefore, with the highest priced lands, the older farmers being willing to sell out fearing decrease in value; and the younger men going away in search of good land at cheap prices.

3rd. The third cause has operated prejudicially to the rural population to a very considerable extent, leading to amalgamation of farms and to reduction of hired hands. Heads count in a Census; threshing machines do not.

4th. The fourth cause has affected localities; the mill-hands, lumbermen in camps, &c., removing from counties once heavily timbered but now deprived of their forest wealth.

5th. The opening of over 6,000 miles of railway within the last decennary has tended to draw population from the older regions by providing a new occupation for the young men, and by affording easy and cheap means of migration.

6th. The mining regions of Algoma and Nipissing have increased from 25,574 of population in 1881 to 54,879 in 1891—an increase of over 111 per cent. A large proportion of this population will be found to have been born in Ontario.

ONTARIO

INCREASE IN FARM WEALTH.

According to the census returns the rural population of Ontario has decreased since 1881, the gain being made wholly in the towns and cities. In forty years the percentage of urban to the total population of that province has gone up from 9.30 per cent, to 31.20 per cent. It is not, however, merely by numbers that the stability, strength and condition of a nation is measured. China outrivals all other countries in density of population, yet Canadians would scarcely exchange positions with the Chinese. The aggregate as well as the individual wealth of a people must be ascertained, and how they are fed, clothed and housed, whether in a material sense they are advancing or receding, are much more important matters than the simple number of population. If rural Ontario is losing her people, it is not because of lack of opportunity to do well, if we may infer from the condition of those who remain. The large increase in the number of live stock owned by the farmers is proof of their uninterrupted prosperity; so is the enhanced value of farm property as ascertained by the Bureau of Industries, which reports an addition of \$100,000,000 as having been made between 1882 and 1889. The export of agricultural produce and live stock affords further evidence of the thrift of Ontario farmers, who, after supplying a greatly enlarged home market, exported produce to the amount of \$157,552,672 between 1887 and 1890, as compared with an export of \$134,569,577 between 1877 and 1880. Assuredly such figures as these, taken from the Trade Returns, do not betoken any lack or decline of prosperity, of profits, or of markets in recent years. Then in the matter of live stock owned, the increase is very significant, as the following figures taken from the report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries show:—

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK.

	1882	1891	INCREASE.
Horses.....	503,604	678,459	174,855
Cattle.....	1,86,312	1,978,815	392,503
Poultry.....	5,352,120	7,006,090	1,653,970
Hogs.....	850,226	1,166,316	306,090

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, ONTARIO.

1882	\$882,674,610
1889	982,210,064

Increase \$99,535,454

We may take, too, as a measure of the condition of the people and the wealth of the nation the deposits in the banks, as accurate a test as can be employed, when this gratifying result is found at the census dates:—

BANK DEPOSITS.

	1881.	1891.
Chartered banks..	\$78,204,837	\$138,420,631
Savings banks....	7,890,413	11,062,004
Government banks.....	14,580,430	38,308,850
Loan companies..	13,460,268	17,803,567
Totals.....	\$118,635,957	\$205,775,052

The deposits ten years ago were equal to \$26.27 per head of population, while on May 1st last the deposits had gone up to \$42.70 per head; in other words, while the population increased 11.66 per cent., the deposits have risen 62.50 per cent., showing a ratio of increment more than five times greater in wealth than in numbers. In view of facts like these it is idle to pretend that the fiscal policy of the Government is accountable in any way for the slow growth of population, because that factor would make its influence manifest much more forcibly in retarding the prosperity of the people in the country than in checking immigration or causing an exodus.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S FALLACIES.

In the attack upon the Government based on the Census returns, which Sir Richard Cartwright made during the last session of Parliament, he attempted to show that the population of Canada was at least one million less than it ought to have been, basing his calculations on an assumed natural rate of increase of 2½ per cent.

The fallacy of this reasoning lies in the assumption of an excessive rate of natural increase, which actually does not surpass 1½ per cent., if, indeed, it reaches that figure. And in this connection it is pertinent to observe that both in England and the United States the rate of natural increase has materially declined during

the last decade, from causes likely to be permanent and affording a field for research and study soon to be carefully explored by students of statistics. The increase in the population of England and Wales, according to the census of 1891, was 11.65 in the ten years, upon which the *London Standard* remarks that "had the excess of births over deaths been in the same proportion to the population as it was in the preceding decennium, the addition to the population from this cause would have been 3,919,543, whereas, in fact, it was only 3,630,761, the falling-off being 288,782;" and the *Standard* adds that "it is not to increased mortality that the decline in the natural increase in the population can be attributed, since the mean annual death rate in 1881-91 was, happily, lower than in any preceding decennium." A similar state of things is revealed by the American returns, the percentage of increase of population in the United States, deducting immigration, having been as follows:—

	INCREASE.		INCREASE.
1820-30.....	31.65	1860-70.....	15.38
1830-40.....	28.01	1870-80.....	22.78
1840-50.....	25.83	1880-90.....	13.32
1850-60.....	24.45		

The natural increase in the United States in the last decade was, therefore, under 14 per cent., or about one-half the rate attained forty years ago and far below the estimates of the official actuaries. The growth of population in Canada arising from the excess of births over deaths will scarcely exceed that in the neighboring country. Yet Sir Richard Cartwright took as the basis of his criticisms a ratio of increase at least 10 per cent. higher in the decade than the actual figures show to have occurred in the United States. If his argument is sound in one it ought to equally hold in the other case, and applying it to the United States we have this result:

Population 1890.....	50,230,000
Increase at 21 per cent.....	12,540,000
Immigration.....	5,850,000
Population 1890.....	68,620,000

But instead of a population of sixty-eight and a half millions, which according to Sir Richard Cartwright's method of computation the United States ought to have

had last year, instead of a population of even 66,200,000, which Prof. Elliott, the actuary of the Treasury department, estimated, that country had a population of less than 62,500,000, so that about six millions of people have gone astray. The explanation, of course, is found in the excessive ratio upon which the natural increase was computed, and the illustration is given to show the absurdity of Sir Richard Cartwright's argument when applied to our own country.

DECLINE OF POPULATION IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

The stationary character of the rural populations in the older settlements of Canada, as well as of the United States, is one of the consequences of the development of agricultural machinery and in a lesser degree of the extension and consolidation of railway systems. The country village has about given up the struggle against the great commercial centres and slowly falls into decay, while upon the farm the reaper and binder and thresher supply the place of the manual labor of a day gone by. In examining the census figures of the United States the decline of the rural population of the New England and Middle states is very striking. Between 1880 and 1890 Vermont gained in population only 136 persons, or 0.04 per cent. over the whole state, but in the cities having a population of over 4,000, the gain was from 62,217 to 74,635, so that in the rural sections of Vermont the decrease in population during the decade has been actually more than twelve thousand.

In Maine a similar condition of things prevails. The population of the state increased from 648,936 to 661,086 during the ten years, or by 12,150, but in the cities and towns of Maine the population has gone up from 194,652 to 226,268, a gain of 31,616, showing that in the agricultural sections the population declined nearly twenty thousand.

In New Hampshire the total population rose from 346,991 to 376,530 during the ten years, an increase of 29,539, but inasmuch as the population of the cities and towns of the state was enlarged by 29,455, it is apparent that the agricultural dis-

districts have not held their own. In Rhode Island the total population has augmented 68,975, but of this gain 68,727 has occurred in cities and towns having more than 4,000 inhabitants.

Massachusetts is properly regarded as one of the best states in the Union, in point of fertility of soil, diversity of products, manufacturing centres, markets and railway facilities. Yet Massachusetts does not retain her agricultural population. Between 1880 and 1890 the total population of the state rose 455,858, but the increase in cities having a population of 8,000 and upwards was 402,941, while the remainder of the aggregate gain has been made in towns of less than 8,000 inhabitants.

If we take the North Atlantic division the rural population is found to be actually on the wane. That division includes the following states: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The total population of these nine states in 1880 was 14,507,407, and in 1890 it was 17,401,545, or nearly 30 per cent. of the whole population of the United States. The increase in the decade was, therefore, 2,894,138; but of this large addition no less than 2,722,330 was made in cities having a population exceeding 8,000, and much more than the remainder of the increase occurred in towns with a population less than 8,000, so that in the rural districts of these nine Atlantic states, coterminous with Canada, the population has fallen off during the past ten years. In 1880 the percentage of the urban to the total population of these states was 43.11 per cent., in 1890 it was 51.58 per cent.; while towards the whole population of the United States the percentage residing in cities of 8,000 inhabitants and upwards rose from 22.57 per cent. to 29.12 per cent. during the decade.

The influences which have worked together to produce these results in the United States have played their part in Canada also. Our cities have steadily gained in point of percentage even more rapidly than the principal centres of the Atlantic states, while our rural population has not much more than held its own in the Eastern provinces. In Ontario, for instance, the total increase of population

during the last decade has been 186,067, and of this gain 162,085 has occurred in cities and towns having more than 4,000 inhabitants. In the rural sections of the province, therefore, the increase has been only 23,982, or about 1½ per cent. That is, undoubtedly, a disappointing exhibit, but it is a better one than is made by the nine Atlantic states of the neighboring republic, including New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. The inferences to be drawn from the facts disclosed by the census returns of the two countries seem plainly to be these: That the agricultural population of the older states and provinces has reached a maximum, excepting as to those new localities where virgin soil remains to be broken, or the wealth of mines or forests to be developed; that the larger centres of population are draining the towns as well as farms; and that where the gregarious instinct does not prevail, the nomadic habit induces the younger generation to seek their fortunes in the Far West.

The following is a detailed statement of the United States Census returns upon which our comments have been based:—

VERMONT.			
	1880	1890	INCREASE
Total population	332,286	332,422	136
Cities over 4,000	62,217	74,635	12,418
Decrease in Rural Pop.			12,282
MAINE.			
Total population	648,936	661,086	12,150
Cities over 4,000	194,652	226,268	31,616
Decrease in Rural Pop.			19,466
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Total population	346,991	376,530	29,539
Cities over 4,000		Increase	29,455
Increase in Rural			84
RHODE ISLAND.			
Total population	276,531	345,506	68,975
Cities over 4,000	240,200	308,927	68,727
Increase Rural			248
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Total population	1,783,085	2,238,943	455,858
Cities over 8,000		Increase	402,941
Rural Increase			52,917

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	ONTARIO.		INCREASE
	1881	1891	
Total population	1,926,922	2,112,989	186,067
Cities over 4,000	300,781	522,866	162,085
Rural population	1,566,141	1,690,123	23,982

INCREASE IN RURAL POPULATIONS.

Ontario.....	1½ per cent or.....	24,000
Vermont (Dec).....	4 per cent or.....	12,282
Maine (Dec).....	3 per cent or.....	19,465
New Hampshire....	Stationary	
Massachusetts	"	
Rhode Island	"	

Taking the States of Maine, New Hamp-

shire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, we have this result :

	1880	1890	INCREASE
	Total population	14,507,407	17,401,545	2,894,138
Cities over 8,000	6,254,096	8,976,426	2,722,330
Rural population	8,253,311	8,425,119	171,808

Increase in Rural population, 2 per cent, but eliminating towns under 8,000 population there is an actual decrease shown in the rural sections.

CENSUS OF CANADA, 1891.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of Population (Compared with preceding Censuses.)

PROVINCES.	1871.	1881.	Increase.	Per centage	1891.	Increase.	Per centage
<i>Eastern—Maritime.</i>							
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	440,572	52,772	13·61	450,523	9,951	2·25
New Brunswick.....	285,504	321,233	35,639	12·48	321,294	61	0·02
P. E. Island.....	94,021	108,801	14,870	17·19	109,088	197	0·18
Totals for the group.	767,415	870,606	103,281	13·45	880,905	10,209	1·17
<i>St. Lawrence River.</i>							
Quebec.....	1,191,516	1,359,027	167,511	14·05	1,488,586	129,559	9·53
Ontario.....	1,620,851	1,920,922	300,071	18·88	2,112,089	190,067	9·65
Totals for the group.	2,812,367	3,280,949	473,582	16·83	3,600,575	315,626	9·60
<i>Western.</i>							
Manitoba.....	25,228	62,260	37,032	146·78	154,442	92,182	148·06
Assinibola.....	18,000	25,515	7,515	41·75	67,554	42,039	164·76
Alberta.....							
Saskatchewan.....							
British Columbia.....	35,586	49,459	15,873	47·26	92,767	43,308	87·56
Unorganized.....	30,000	30,931	931	3·10	32,168	1,237	4·00
Totals for the group.	106,814	168,165	61,351	57·43	364,931	178,766	106·30
Total Population.	3,686,596	4,324,810	638,214	17·31	4,829,411	504,601	11·66

The United States View.

Senator Cullom, (Republican) at Monmouth, Illinois:—

"I am in favor of Mr. Blaine's reciprocity with Latin America, but not with Canada, as I want that country to eventually come into the Union, and the best way to get it is to show its people what a vast advantage it would be to them."

Senator Spooner in the Senate of the United States:—

"I hope to see the day when the American flag will fly over Canada, and when the British flag will be gone. Commercial union will come with political union and not until then."

Hon. O. L. Jackson, of Pennsylvania, discussing the Hitt resolution for Commercial Union, in the American House of Representatives, said:—

"If this resolution tends to anything it is to governmental union with Canada. It means in the future what is popularly termed annexation of Canada to the United States."

Hon. Ben. Butterworth, of Ohio, in House of Representatives:—

"I have advocated removing every barrier and hindrance to full and free trade between Canada and the United States. I have believed, and do now, that such unhampered trade relations would lead to political union."

Hon. Mr. Baker, of New York, in House of Representatives:—

"I remember, Mr. Speaker, that when in the dark days of Rebellion our call went forth to the brave men of the North to volunteer in defence of the Union, over 46,000 Canadians enrolled themselves among its defenders. The time is coming when they will be in the Union themselves, a part of us, they and their children, and their lands. God speed the day! I am hoping to see the day of Canada's richest blessing when she becomes a part of our Confederation. 'Commercial Union' we will not favor, except as a means to a speedy end."

Bankers' Opinions.

Mr. George Hague, general manager of the Merchants Bank, at the annual meeting of that institution in June last said:—

"I cannot share in the opinion held by

some, that the farmers of Canada, as a whole, are suffering. They are undoubtedly having a trying experience in some districts, but in many others they have done well and are prospering. Bank deposits are a plain proof of that. The manner in which farmers live is another proof of it. The continuous increase in cattle, horses, sheep, and all the appliances of prosperous farming, is apparent in many parts of the country."

And again, in the course of the same address, Mr. Hague, referring to the effects of the McKinley tariff upon the farmers of Canada, said:—

"There are some certainties and some uncertainties respecting the operation of the McKinley tariff. What is certain is that it stimulated our export of barley last fall at an increased price. It is certain also that barley has generally maintained an average price since, and that eggs fetched nearly as much this year as they did last. What is uncertain is, whether consumers in the United States will not after all pay the increased duties imposed on Canadian farm products. I am inclined to think they will. But, if not, I am inclined to think that if one market closes another can be opened, and that if our farmers cannot profitably grow one kind of grain they can another. I do not think the export of hay from this province in such large quantities has been an unmixed benefit by any means. With intelligence and self-reliance the farmers of Canada can meet any tariff disadvantages of this kind, if they will bestir themselves to do it."

Mr. B. E. Walker, general manager of the Bank of Commerce, stated at the annual meeting in July last, that: "During the past year the Ontario farmers paid their implement notes and interest and mortgage instalments quite as promptly as in former years, in many districts much better than for many seasons."

And he went on to say:

"Regarding eggs, whether we eventually, as I think we will, establish a satisfactory market in England or not, 'down to date no one has suffered from the McKinley bill' but the consumer of eggs in the United States."

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67 9:65
26 9:60

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39 164:76
08 87:56
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01 11:66

American Agriculture.

The following statement of the value per acre of crops grown in the United States is taken from the annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington:—

	1860.	1880.
Corn.....	\$17 75	\$ 7 63
Wheat.....	12 76	8 98
Oats.....	14 51	6 26
Barley.....	22 79	12 57
Rye.....	18 20	7 07

The decline in the value of these crops has been from 25 to 60 per cent.

Value of Farm Animals.

The Commissioner of Agriculture reports the average value of farm animals in the United States to have decreased as follows:—

	1884.	1899.
Horses.....	\$74 84	\$68 84
Cows.....	31 37	22 14
Other cattle.....	23 52	15 21
Hogs.....	5 87	4 72
Sheep.....	2 53	2 25

Farmers and the Tariff.

A great deal of solicitude for the Canadian farmer is exhibited from time to time by Liberal speakers and writers, who represent him as ground between the upper mill-stone of excessive taxation, and the lower mill-stone of exclusion from the American markets. It is a pity these critics do not descend to particulars and cite the more glaring instances, at least, of the excessive tariff burdens laid upon the agricultural community, and the remedy proposed to be adopted. Looking over the tariff, it is not easy to discover where the farmer is pinched. It is true that many of the articles he produces are subject to duties more or less high, but we have not been able to detect any outcry from the rural sections on this account. Cattle and sheep, for example, fall under the list of 30 per cent. duties; hogs, lard and beef bear a rate of 2 cents per pound; barley and wheat are taxed 15 cents a bushel; oats, peas and rye, 10 cents a bushel, and flour 75 cents a barrel; fruits are subject to a duty of 3 cents a pound, butter of 4 cents a pound, and cheese of 3

cents a pound, while pork has to pay 1½ cent per pound. The farmer does not appear to be losing any sleep or suffering any penury in consequence of these, as the grits would say, tariff exactions; on the contrary he seems to regard them with a good deal of equanimity, if not with hearty approval, since they tend to secure to him the control of the home market for the fruits of his labors.

Nor do we imagine that the farmer is in deep distress about the taxation on any articles of food other than those he produces himself. His eggs, milk, beef, pork, butter, cheese, bread, poultry, are all obtained from the farm and do not come under tribute to the Government to the extent of a single farthing in the course of the whole year. His tea and coffee used to be taxed in the old days when the tariff-reformers, those truly good politicians who are weeping so copiously over the dire distress of the farmers, held office, and if the tariff-reformers should by any mischance be restored to power the duties on tea and coffee would be imposed again. But under the National policy the farmers, in common with every other class of the community, have a free breakfast table. Then we have the article of sugar. Not many months ago the farmer received a generous education from the Grit press on the iniquities of the sugar duties, and the immense advantage his fellow in the United States possessed by reason of having no taxes to pay on that article of large and general consumption; but just as the missionaries of the Liberal cause had got their propaganda fairly started, the Dominion Government was unkind enough to abolish the duties on sugar and remit, at a single stroke, taxation to the amount of \$3,500,000 annually. And so the farmer has his sugar free. If there is any other article which the farmer uses as food, and upon which he has to pay duty, we will be glad to hear of it.

It may be said, however, that the tariff on cottons and woollens imposes a heavy burden on the agriculturalists. The duties on these goods are certainly higher than before 1879, although very much less than the duties in the United States which the Liberals desire to apply to Canada. They are higher for the purpose of fostering and

developing home manufactures, of giving employment to our own people, and of creating a market near at hand for the surplus and perishable products of the farm. But has the increase in duties led to an increase in the price of cotton and woollen goods consumed by the agriculturists? The facts speak for themselves, and they are these:—In 1878 grey cottons ranged from 5½c to 28½c per yard according to quality; to-day the prices of the same goods range from 4½c to 20½c per yard, representing a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent. in the cost of these articles. Other cotton goods have declined as follows:

Prices of Cotton Goods.

	1878.		1891.	
Canton flannels...	10½c @	17c	8½c @	13½c
Denims.....	11c @	16½c	8½c @	13c
White cottons....	5½c @	13½c	8½c @	11c
Ticking.....	11c @	19c	8½c @	14½c
Ginghams.....	7c @	12½c	5c @	9c

The taxation said to rest upon the farmer is not very apparent in the case of cotton goods, notwithstanding the increase in duties under the National policy, and for this reason, that the raw material of the industry being free, the manufacturer of the wares in Canada has gone on continuously enlarging at a steadily decreasing cost. In the case of woollen goods similar results have followed, as the subjoined quotations of prices show:

Prices of Woollen Goods.

	1878.		1891.	
Heavy Etoffes....	50c		35c	
Coarse tweeds....	50c @	60c	37½c @	45c
Grey flannels....	24c @	35c	15c @	25c
Heavy tweeds....	60c @	\$1.10	45c @	85c
Shirts and draw'rs.	\$3.50 @	\$12.50	\$2.75 @	\$9.50
Blankets, per lb.	35c @	60c	25c @	45c

The farmer is to-day buying woollens of the best quality, made in Canada and free from taxation of any description, at 25 to 40 per cent. less than he was compelled to pay when the tariff reformers had the shaping of the fiscal policy. It is quite true that the broadcloth, the silks and satins, the velvets and laces, consumed by the farmers are subject to higher taxes than in 1878—taxes imposed for revenue and not for protective purposes—but one will need to keep his ear to the ground a long time

before he catches the murmurs of discontent on the part of the agriculturists with this aspect of the tariff.

It is evident, then, that as respects what he eats and what he wears the lot of the farmer is not an intolerable one. How stands the case as to other articles he requires to purchase? His furniture is all made in Canada, his stoves and kitchen utensils are also of home production, and the amount of taxation the farmers of the Dominion paid on farm waggons and carts, on axes, and on agricultural implements was last year \$54,103, or less than ten cents for every farmer in the land. As a matter of fact the tools of his trade are all made in Canada and are sold from 20 to 40 per cent. less than when the Liberals were in office. There are two other articles which the agricultural class purchase largely, salt and coal oil. Upon the first of these the duty was reduced one-half at the last session of Parliament. Here is a quotation from the Budget speech of Hon. Mr. Foster: "here is another article in which we have decided to make a change, and that is the article of salt, which is now at 10 cents and 15 cents per 100 pounds, and which we propose to reduce one-half, making it 5 cents and 7½ cents. This we have been impelled to do because we considered that, owing to the protection which was given and certain combinations which have been entered into, it is a wise and prudent thing for us to meet that state of things by reducing the duty one-half." The Government recognized the importance to the farmers of cheap salt, and they promptly cut the duty down one-half when a monopoly took advantage of the tariff protection to exact an unduly high price for the article. As for coal oil, it is cheaper in price than ever before, though not quite so cheap as in the United States. The duty, however, has not been increased above the rate fixed by Sir Richard Cartwright, and the protection thus afforded is not deemed excessive under the circumstances of the Canadian industry. When the farmer is told by the Liberal politicians that he is ground down by excessive taxation and robbed by an iniquitous tariff, he should ask for particulars,

and when the articles are specified he will do well to turn up his old accounts and ascertain how the cost compares with that of, say, ten or twelve years ago.

Some Significant Figures.

The manufactured cottons imported into Canada in 1872 were valued at \$10,207,561, and in 1892 at \$11,125,238; while in 1890 the value of importations was only \$4,013,503.

The quantity of raw cotton imported for home manufacture has increased from 2,226,810 lbs. in 1872 to 19,342,059 lbs. in 1882, and to 36,635,187 lbs. in 1890.

Sugar under Cartwright tariff, ten pounds for a dollar.

Sugar under Foster tariff, twenty-two pounds for a dollar.

The value of animals and their products exported from Canada has increased from \$14,019,857 in 1878 to \$25,106,995 in 1890.

The exports of Canadian products have risen in value from \$62,431,025 in 1879 to \$85,257,586 in 1890.

The number of post offices in Canada has increased from 5,378 in 1878 to 7,913 in 1890.

The postal revenue of Canada has increased from \$1,620,022 in 1878 to \$3,223,615 in 1890.

The amount of money orders issued in Canada was in 1878 \$7,130,895, and in 1890 it was \$11,997,862.

The value of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs imported into Canada in 1878 was \$13,736,525, and in 1890 the value of these imports was only \$2,997,533.

The number of cattle exported from Canada in 1878 was 29,925, valued at \$1,152,334; while the number exported in 1890 was 81,454, valued at \$6,949,417.

The quantity of cheese exported from Canada in 1878 was 38,054,294 lbs., and in 1890 it was 94,260,187 lbs.

The value of cheese exported from Canada has risen from \$3,997,521 in 1878 to \$9,372,212 in 1890.

The quantity of coal produced in Canada has increased from 1,034,081 tons in 1878 to 2,750,000 tons in 1890.

The value of the yield of the fisheries of Canada has increased from \$13,215,678 in 1878 to \$17,714,902 in 1890.

The number of miles of railway in Canada has increased from 6,143 miles in 1878 to 13,256 miles in 1890.

The number of passengers carried annually on Canadian railways has increased from 6,443,924 in 1878 to 12,821,262 in 1890.

The quantity of freight annually carried by Canadian railways has increased from 7,883,472 tons in 1878 to 20,787,469 tons in 1890.

The amount of bank notes in circulation in Canada has risen from \$19,351,109 in 1878 to \$37,182,768 in 1891.

The total deposits in the chartered banks of Canada have increased from \$71,900,195 in 1878 to \$151,946,632 in 1891.

The total amount of fire insurance in Canada has increased from \$409,899,701 in 1878 to \$707,749,562 in 1890.

The total amount of life insurance in force in Canada has increased from \$84,751,937 in 1878 to \$248,327,052 in 1890.

The amount of principal and interest overdue and in default on mortgages held by the loan companies in Canada was in 1880 \$4,130,500, while in 1890 it was only \$2,055,000.

The amount overdue on the total mortgages held by the loan companies in Canada is less than 1 per cent.

The Foreign trade of the United States was \$26.15 per head of population in 1890; while the foreign trade of Canada in the same year was \$43.75 per head of population.

United States imports from Great Britain are \$2.95 per head; Canadian imports from Great Britain are \$8.65 per head.

"It is calculated that American consumers have paid on an average every year since 1861 from \$600,000,000 to \$800,000,000 as incidental taxes in the increased cost of goods purchased, that increased cost being due to the duties imposed on corresponding classes of goods imported. That will account for a considerable degree of depression existing among the farmers of the United States." This language was used by Mr. John Charlton, M.P., in the House of Commons in his speech on the Budget in the session of 1891. And it is under the yoke of this American Tariff Liberals desire to place the necks of our farmers.

LEADING EVENTS IN 1891.

- Jan. 3.—Chief Secy Balfour and Lord Zetland, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, accept duty of distributing relief to Irish famine sufferers—£22,000 raised by subscription in two weeks.
- Jan. 7.—Quebec *Telegraph* (Liberal) says Canadian Liberals would aid the United States in case of war with England over the Behring sea seal dispute.
- Jan. 8.—Scott Act repeal carried in Charlottetown, P. E. I., by 14 majority.
- First news of Chilian revolution received in New York.
- Jan. 12.—Suit for damages for seizure by U. S. cruiser of Canadian schooner *W. P. Sayward*, entered in U. S. Supreme Court, Canadian Government supporting the claimant. Court (Feb'y 2) decides it has jurisdiction.
- Highest tides in local history do damage at St. John, N. B., and along the Bay of Fundy coast.
- Prof Wiggins predicts next great earthquake in Canada for August 17, 1904.
- Judge Tooley, of Chicago, holds Board of Trade is not bound to supply quotations to bucket shops.
- Jan. 14.—Duke of Bedford commits suicide.
- Jan. 17.—Mr. Stinson, Con. M. L. A. for Hamilton, unseated.
- Jan. 17. & 18.—Intense cold in Europe; Seine, Thames and Elbe frozen; ice formed at Toulon on the Mediterranean; people frozen to death at London, Paris and Perpignan; people die from cold in Naples.
- Jan. 19.—Supreme Court of Canada dismissed suit of Mercier vs. Price to recover part of Seignior of Grondines; suit originated in 1790; Judge Taschereau severely condemned speculation by members of the Bar in law suits, the province's right having been bought for a small sum.
- Jan. 21.—People cross Zuider Zee, Holland, on ice, first time since 1740.
- Jan. 23.—Bye-elections in Ontario—North Norfolk, Carpenter, Lib; South Norfolk, Charlton, Lib; East Durham, Campbell, E. R.; North Perth, Magwood, Con.—elected.
- Jan. 24.—Lord Hartington at Rosendale, says Home Rule's only chance of becoming a practical policy is gone forever.
- Jan. 27.—Explosion in Mammoth colliery, Youngstown, Pa., kills 130 persons.
- British House of Commons expunges from record resolution forbidding Charles Bradlaugh to take the oath as a member.
- John Hislop, treasurer of Ancaster, Ont., shot dead by burglars.
- Jan. 28.—Frank Edgar, of Montreal, elected grand master Quebec G. L. Freemasons.
- Jan. 29.—Eastern Townships Liberal Conservative association formed at Sherbrooke.
- Jan. 30.—Province of Quebec Mining association formed; Hon. George Irvine first President.
- Jan. 30.—Canadian Imp. Fed. league of Toronto, adopts resolution that best means of promoting union between Canada and the mother land is to establish preferential trade relations between the two countries; Sir Leonard Tilley elected president.
- Jan. 31.—Premier Crispi of Italy, defeated on spirit-tax bill and resigns.
- United States and Brazil sign reciprocity treaty.
- Abortive attempt at revolution in Portugal.
- Feb'y 2.—Manitoba Court of Appeals upholds constitutionality of provincial statute abolishing R. C. separate schools.
- Feb'y 3.—Canadian Parliament dissolved.
- Feb'y 4.—British House of Commons rejects Gladstone's bill to remove religious disabilities in regard to vice-royalty of Ireland and lord chancellorship, which offices Roman Catholics cannot hold; vote 256 to 223.
- Feb'y 5.—Fire at Bishops' College, Len-

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- noxville, burns Bishop Williams' wing, chapel and rectory.
- Can. Government raises limit for deposits in P. O. Savings banks from \$300 to \$1000 a year, and from a total of \$1,000 to \$3,000.
- Feb. 7.—Joseph Tasse and Hypolite Montplaisir called to Senate for Quebec.
- Feb. 9.—Sir John A. Macdonald issues his last appeal to the electors of Canada.
- Mr. Mercier, in Bonsecours market, Montreal, announces that Mr. Laurier will support the principles of the Interprovincial conference, if returned to power.
- Feb. 10.—Ontario Legislature opens; Thomas Ballantyne, of South Perth, el. speaker.
- Feb. 12.—New York *Tribune* declares Sir Richard Cartwright's interpretation of unrestricted reciprocity is foolishness and will never be consented to by the United States.
- Feb. 12.—Boiler explosion in Quebec worsted factory kills or fatally injures 24 persons.
- Newfoundland Legislature opens; announcement made of negotiation of a reciprocity convention with the United States.
- Hon. Ed. Blake publishes letter announcing his retirement from public life.
- Bishop Langevin, of Rimouski, announces his resignation.
- Feb. 13.—Newfoundland Legislature adopts resolution viewing with alarm failure of British Government to assent to reciprocity treaty between colony and United States.
- Feb. 14.—Westmoreland, N. B., local election; McQueen, Govt., and Powell opp. returned.
- Feb. 17.—Sir John A. Macdonald at Toronto charges Ed. Farrar, editor of *Toronto Globe* with supplying material to U. S. public men showing how they can injure Canadian interests by legislation at Washington. Charge is later practically acknowledged by Farrar.
- Feb. 19.—Minneapolis city councillors visit Montreal.
- Sir Michael Hicks Beach condemns differential tariffs by the colonies against Great Britain as a serious blow to any advance towards a closer union between mother country and offspring.
- Feb. 20.—British House of Commons, by 235 to 203, defeats Morgan's resolution in favor of dis-establishment of Church of England in Wales.
- Feb. 21.—Explosion in Springhill Mines, N. S.; 123 persons killed or fatally injured.
- Feb. 22.—Gen. Deodara da Fonseca el. first president of Republic of Brazil.
- Feb. 24.—Sir Chas Tupper, at Windsor, reads letter from Ed. Farrar, of *Toronto Globe*, to Erastus Wiman, in which unrestricted reciprocity is spoken of as first bite of annexation chery.
- Mrs. Rose Walker, aged 105, burned to death at Dorchester, N. B.
- Feb. 25.—Detroit *Evening News* declares that \$150,000,000 of Massachusetts money is backing up Erastus Wiman's efforts to secure unrestricted reciprocity with Canada.
- Feb. 26.—Queen at Portsmouth launches two 10,000 ton war ships, Royal Sovereign and Royal Arthur.
- Feb. 27.—Erastus Wiman writes in the *New York Herald*, urging Congress to do something to aid the Canadian Liberals in the pending elections.
- Mar. 3.—British House of Commons by 291 to 189 rejects Stanfield's one-man one-vote resolution.
- Emma Abbott's body cremated at Pittsburg.
- Mar. 5.—Canadian elections; Conservative Government sustained for 3rd time since 1878.
- Hon. Ed. Blake publishes his letter reviewing the political situation in Canada and condemning unrestricted reciprocity.
- Mar. 9.—James O'Kelly, John Redmond, John O'Connor and Henry Harrison, M. P's., sail for America to solicit money for Parnell party; their mission on the whole resulted in failure.
- Mar. 10.—Great blizzard in England; over 70 lives lost by wrecks on coast. France and England come to an agreement for arbitration re lobster fisheries on French Shore of Newfoundland.

- Mar. 11.—Gen. Palmer, Dem., elected U.S. Senator by Illinois legislature on 154th ballot; 1st ballot taken Jan. 13.
- Mar. 14.—Eleven Italian prisoners in New Orleans gaol on charge of assassinating Chief of Police Hennessy, shot by mob of citizens.
- Messrs Mercier and Shehyn sail for Europe to negotiate \$10,000,000 Quebec loan.
- Mar. 17.—First telephone talk between London and Paris.
- Steamship Utopia sunk in Gibraltar Bay by collision with H. M. S. Anson; 576 lives lost.
- Montreal Presbytery condemns Sabbath breaking by politicians.
- Mar. 18.—Newfoundland Supreme Court condemns Captain Sir Baldwin Walker of H. M. S. Emerald to pay damages for interfering with Baird's lobster cannery on the French Shore, and decides that Anglo-French *modus Vivendi* was not legally in force, not having been adapted by the Newfoundland Legislature. After some negotiation the Legislature (May 23) remedies this legal defect.
- Mar. 19.—Court of Assizes at Guelph, Ont., gives \$750 damages to Mrs. Clarke, whose husband was killed by being struck by a locomotive while intoxicated with liquor obtained in defendant Halliday's hotel.
- Judge Dean, in South Victoria case, decides that a cheque is not a legal deposit of security, and refuses a re-count of ballots.
- Mar. 21.—Oxford wins in Oxford v. Cambridge boat race by a quarter length.
- Mar. 24.—Mr. Mercier, premier of Quebec, made a Count of the Roman Empire by the Pope.
- Mar. 25.—Queen Victoria visits Grasse, France, and is warmly welcomed by the populace.
- Mar. 26.—Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec (in appeal) in Huntingdon case holds that provinces have the power to delegate to municipalities the power to prohibit the issue of liquor licenses. This decision is later upheld by Supreme Court.
- Mar. 28.—Portage-la-Prairie bye-election. Atty-Gen. Martin re-elected by 61 majority.

- Mar. 30.—News received of massacre at Manipur, Assam, of British Commissioner Grimwood and British force protecting him.
- Mar. 31.—Baron Fava, Italian ambassador to United States, recalled on account of Italy's disapproval of U. S. want of action to secure punishment of New Orleans lynchers.
- Miss Octavia Grace Ritchie has degree of M. D. conferred on her by Bishop's College, 1st occasion of kind in province of Quebec.
- April 1.—South Grey, local bye-election; J. H. Hunter, Lib., by acclamation.
- Apl. 2.—N. S. Legislature opened; attention called in Lieutenant-Governor's speech to claims of province for refund of moneys expended on railways which became the property of the Government of Canada or passed under the legislative control of Canada.
- Apl. 4.—Newfoundland Government prohibits issuance of bait licenses to Canadian fishing vessels.
- Apl. 6.—Sir Chas Tupper, Sir John Thompson, and Hon. Mr. Foster, visit Washington to confer with U. S. Government on reciprocity question, and are informed by Mr. Blaine that President Harrison wished to be present during the negotiations, and had made arrangements that took him out of Washington for the time being.
- Apl. 8.—N. B. House of Assembly passes a bill to abolish the Legislative Council, which the council (April 13) agree to, fixing date for abolition in 1894.
- Apl. 9.—First locomotive passes through Sarnia International tunnel.
- P. E. I. bye-elections—Yeo in Prince, Jenkins in Charlottetown, Cummings in Ft. Augustus, and Robertson in King's, all Liberals, elected, leaving Con. Government in minority.
- Australian conference adopts scheme for federation of the colonies.
- Apl. 10.—Vote on motion to prohibit Indian opium traffic in British House of Commons shows 160 against Salisbury Government to 130 for.
- Apl. 12.—Admiral Sir Provo Wallis, who fought in the famous battle between Cheseapeake and Shannon, off Boston, celebrates his 100th birthday.

- Apl. 15.—First division in new Ontario Legislature on motion to pay public officials by salary instead of fees, shows government majority of 21.
Municipal delegation waits on Quebec Government to object to license act of late session.
Bismarck elected to German Parliament for Geestemund.
Earl of Kimberley elected Liberal leader in House of Lords.
- Apl. 18.—Manitoba Legislature prorogued after passing act to secure C. P. R. extension to Souris and voting bonus of \$500,000 to Hudson's Bay railway.
- Apl. 21.—P. E. I. (Con.) ministry resigns after Lieut-Gov. Carvill had refused to grant a dissolution; new (Lib) government formed next day with Fred Peters attorney-general and premier; Angus McMillan provincial secretary and J. K. McLean commissioner of public works.
- Apl. 23.—Sir William Whiteway, premier of Newfoundland, appears at the Bar of the House of Lords to state case of the colony in the fisheries and reciprocity matters.
Mr. Goshen's budget speech shows revenue of United Kingdom £90,480,000; expenditure £88,440,000.
D. B. McLellan elected speaker P. E. I. assembly.
- Apl. 29.—Parliament meets; Peter White, of Renfrew, elected speaker of House of Commons; Hon. Mr. Lacoste appointed speaker of Senate.
- Apl. 30.—Hon. Mr. Mercier received by the Pope.
- May 5.—Ontario legislature adopts a motion favoring increased salary to Mr. Mowat and increased indemnity to Mr. Meredith, leader of the opposition. Both decline to receive any such grant.
- May 7.—N. S. Legislature rejects bill to provide for female suffrage by 22 to 13.
- May 8.—Fire at Alliston, Ont., does half a million damage.
Parnellite delegates hold successful meeting at Montreal.
- May 11.—Mr. Tarte in House of Commons makes charges of corruption and illegal influence against Mr. Thomas McGreevy, M. P., for Quebec West, and Sir. H. Langevin, minister of public works.
- May 12.—Captain Verney expelled from the British House of Commons for immoral conduct.
- May 14.—Bank of England discount rate fixed at 5 per cent.
Clifford Sifton appointed attorney-general of Manitoba, in place of Mr. Martin resigned.
Mr. Patrick Purcell's body stolen from cemetery near Summerstown.
- May 16.—Snowfall and cold in England and France.
- May 17.—Daughter born to Duchess of Fife, Prince of Wales daughter.
- May 18.—Bishop MacLagan appointed Archbishop of York.
- May 20.—First division in new House of Commons on motion to repeal Dominion Franchise law; Government majority 29.
- May 21.—James Kane hanged at Belleville for wife murder.
- May 27.—Sir F. Johnston's Common wins great Derby race.
- May 28.—Bill introduced in British House of Commons to prohibit the catching of seals in Behring sea for one year; this being in keeping with agreement with the United States to limit catch, pending investigation and settlement of dispute between two nations.
- May 30.—Sir George Stephen, of Montreal, made a peer by the Queen with title of Lord Mount Stephen.
- June 4.—Larocque hanged at l'Original for murder of two McGonigle girls.
- June 9.—Libel suit of Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming, over charge that he cheated at cards at Tranby Croft, and in which Prince of Wales gives evidence, ends in verdict for defendant, and Sir William is dismissed from the Army.
- June 10.—Rev. Dr. Wardrope, of Guelph, elected moderator of Presbyterian General Assembly.
- June 13.—Hon. J. J. C. Abbott undertakes formation of ministry.
- June 14.—One hundred and twenty people killed in accident on Moenchstein & Basle railway, Switzerland.
- June 22.—Sir George Baden Powell and

- Dr. Wm. Dawson appointed by British Government to visit and enquire into Behring sea seal fishery.
- June 23.—Hon. Mr. Foster makes budget speech—showing revenue for 1889-90 of \$39,879,925 and expenditure of \$35,994,041—a surplus of \$3,885,893. Revenue for 1890-91 estimated at \$9,000,000, and expenditure at \$36,200,000—a surplus of about \$2,800,000. It was also announced that the duty would be taken off raw sugar.
- June 24.—House of Commons adopts resolution favoring the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the subject of prohibition.
- June 25.—Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea married at Brighton.
- June 27.—U. S. Government raises quarantine on Canadian sheep and cattle.
- July 1.—House of Commons sits on Dominion day.
- July 6.—Emperor William of Germany arrives at London on visit to the Queen.
- Slocum, Smiler, Wood and Jugro, executed by electricity in Sing Sing prison N. Y.
- Telegram from London to Victoria, B. C., promises that British government will consider any losses actually sustained through enforcement of Behring sea modus vivendi.
- July 16.—Canadian cruiser Dream seizes six U. S. fishing boats for poaching near Campobello.
- July 18.—Steamship Circe goes ashore off East Point, Anticosti; Captain Jennings and four men drowned.
- July 25.—Last spike of Calgary and Edmonton railway driven.
- Railway collision at St. Mandé, France; 43 killed and 103 injured.
- July 27.—Lord Mountstephen takes his seat in House of Lords.
- July 29.—Division in House of Commons on Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment to budget resolution declaring in favor of abolition of duties on articles of prime necessity and the negotiation of a treaty with Washington on a basis of the most extended reciprocal trade; vote 114 to 88; Government majority of 26.
- July 31.—Cuba and United States reciprocity treaty signed.
- New South Wales Parliament rejects motion in favor of woman suffrage.
- Aug. 1.—Monument to Hon. John Norquay unveiled at Winnepeg.
- Aug. 5.—Captain Lawlor in fishing dory Sea Serpent, arrives off Lizard Point from Boston in race with Captain Andrews of dory Mermaid. Mermaid did not finish.
- Aug. 8.—North Brandon, Man., bye-election; Atty-General Sifton elected by 173 majority.
- Aug. 11.—Sir Hector Langevin resigns portfolio of minister of public works.
- Aug. 13.—The Senaputty of Manipur and other Manipuri executed for murder of Commissioner Quentin.
- Aug. 14.—House of Commons passes bill giving western territories right to settle the French language question.
- Aug. 23.—Building in Park Place, New York, collapses, killing 60 persons.
- Aug. 27.—Steamer Kite returns to St. John's, Nfld., after leaving Lieut. and Mrs. Peavy and party at McCormack Bay, Greenland, intending to explore to the North.
- Train on Bound Brood, Pa., railroad, makes a mile in thirty-nine and four-fifth seconds, being fastest ever made. Five miles was made in three minutes twenty-six and four-fifth seconds; ten miles in seven minutes and twelve seconds.
- Aug. 28.—Battle near Santiago, Chili, results in defeat of Balmaceda's troops by revolutionists, and ends Chilean war; Balmaceda commits suicide.
- Aug. 29.—C. P. R. steamship Empress of Japan beats Pacific ocean record from Yokahama to Vancouver, in 9 days 19 hours.
- Sept. 1.—Lord Stanley opens E.T. exhibition at Sherbrooke.
- Sept. 8.—S.S. Empress of Japan's mails from Yokohama delivered in London in 21 days, beating all records.
- Sept. 9.—Senate committee on Baie des Chaleurs investigation reports that notes of Hon. M. Mercier, Hon. F. Langelier, Hon. Charles Langelier, Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, Ernest Pacaud and J. I. Tarte were paid out of \$100,000 boodle obtained by Pacaud from Armstrong in return for Pacaud's services in getting Armstrong \$175,-

- 000 from the government of Quebec.
- Sept. 14.—Heavy floods at Toledo, Spain; over 2,000 people perish.
- Sept. 15.—Commons Committee on charges that Mr. Cochrane, M. P. for East Northumberland had sold offices in the gift of the Government, report charges not proven.
- Militia called out to preserve order during saw mill workers' strike at Hull.
- Hon. Alex. Lacoste appointed Chief Justice Court of Queen's Bench.
- Sept. 15.—Sub-committee of Privileges and elections committee report on Tarte charges: That in connection with the dredging contract of 1882 there was an understanding between Mr. Thomas McGreevy and the firm of Larkin Connolly & Co., that Mr. McGreevy's influence as a member of Parliament would be exerted on behalf of the firm in its dealings with the Government.
- That in connection with the cross wall contract Mr. McGreevy obtained from the engineer of the Public Works department (Mr. Boyd) information in regard to other tenders which he gave to Larkin, Connolly & Co., and that subsequently he received from members of this firm a sum of over \$14,000.
- That in connection with the contract for the Levis graving dock there was an understanding by which Mr. McGreevy was to receive a sum of money, the amount of which cannot be satisfactorily determined.
- That in connection with the Esquimault graving dock contract Mr. McGreevy received sums of money for his influence and assistance to the contractors.
- In connection with the wet basin contract that Mr. McGreevy had an agreement with the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., of which his brother was a partner, to receive from them \$25,000, for political purposes, but it is not proven that he used any influence with the Public Works department to aid the firm in this matter.
- That Mr. McGreevy was the owner of the steamer Admiral and the beneficiary of the subsidy paid to that vessel by the Government.
- Mr. McGreevy received a portion of the subsidy paid to the Baie des Chaleurs Railway company, but his doing so was not shown to be improper.
- As to the charge that from 1883 to 1890, Thomas McGreevy was the agent and paid representative of Larkin, Connolly & Co., on the Quebec Harbor commission, in Parliament and in connection with the Department of Public Works, the committee find he did, in fact, act in the interest of the firm throughout.
- That the name of the Minister of Public Works was made use of by Mr. McGreevy in his dealings with Larkin, Connolly & Co., and this was done in such a way as to give the impression that he had influence with the minister.
- Sept. 17.—Montreal Exhibition opens.
- Sept. 18.—Sir Julian Pauncefort, British minister to Washington protests that U. S. had not observed terms of Behring Sea modus vivendi and had allowed too many seals to be killed.
- Hon. Mr. Mercier agrees to demand of Lieut.-Governor Angers for investigation into Baie des Chaleurs scandal.
- Sept. 21.—Sir James Fergusson appointed Postmaster-general of Great Britain.
- Bones of a mastodon found at Botany, Howard township, Ont.
- Sept. 23.—Court of Appeals sustains validity of Ontario's local option law.
- Sept. 29.—Hon. Thomas McGreevy, member for Quebec West, expelled from House of Commons for misuse of his position and aiding contractors to defraud the Government.
- Steamship Teutonic beats Atlantic record from New York to Queens-town; time five days, twenty-one hours and twenty-two minutes.
- Sept. 30.—Gen. Boulanger shoots himself in Ixelles cemetery, Belgium.
- Oct. 1.—R. N. O'Brien at Montreal found guilty of libelling Prince George of Wales.
- Fire on Halifax wharves does damage of \$200,000.
- Oct. 2.—Pilgrims on a visit to the Pope visit the Pantheon and riot results, leading to renewed discussion of probability of Pope leaving Rome.
- Oct. 10.—Two hundred thousand people

- attend burial of Mr. Parnell at Glasnevin Cemetery.
- Oct. 12.—Parnellites issue manifesto expressing determination to continue fight against Gladstone.
- U. S. Immigrant Inspector De Barry at Buffalo reports getting many Canadians dismissed from employment in that city through his efforts.
- Oct. 13.—Toronto school children celebrate with much enthusiasm anniversary of Battle of Queenstown Heights.
- Oct. 14.—Royal Commission consisting of Judges Jette, Davidson and Baby begin taking evidence at Quebec in Baie des Chaleurs investigation.
- Oct. 15.—Methodist Ecumenical Council at Washington adopts resolution in favor of concerted action by all the Methodist bodies of the world.
- Oct. 16.—Government enters suit at Montreal to recover from Andre Senecal, late Superintendent of the printing bureau the amount of the commissions he collected from persons with whom he did business.
- Mr. Balfour, chief secretary of Ireland, announced to succeed Mr. W. H. Smith as Conservative leader in the House of Commons.
- Oct. 20.—Leda Lamontagne at Sherbrooke, sentenced to 7 years imprisonment for assisting to burn her husband's house at Wolfestown, after he had been shot by her brother.
- Robert Bonner's horse Sunol at Stockton, Cal., beats the world's trotting record; making a mile in 2m. 8½ sec.
- Oct. 23.—Robert H. McGreevy and Owen Eugene Murphy, chief witnesses in Tarte charges against Thomas McGreevy, M. P., and Sir Hector Langevin, found guilty of conspiracy to defraud their partners out of \$400,000, and flee the country.
- Oct. 27.—Steamship Teutonic beats westward Atlantic record, New York to Queenstown 5 d. 21 h. 3 m.
- Supreme Court holds Manitoba law abolishing separate schools for Roman Catholics *ultra vires* and of no effect. Summonses served on Thomas McGreevy, ex-M. P., M. Connolly and N. K. Connolly to answer to charge of conspiring to defraud the Government in connection with public works contracts.
- Oct. 28.—Mr. Trow, Liberal M. P. for South Perth, unseated for bribery by agents.
- Nov. 6.—Cork election to elect member to replace Mr. Parnell results in return of Flavin, McCarthyite, who got 3,669 votes, to 2,157 for Redmond, Parnellite, and 1161 for Sarsfield, Unionist.
- Mr. Henderson, Con. M. P. for Halton, unseated for bribery for agents.
- Nov. 7.—North-West territorial elections; heavy majority against prohibition.
- Nov. 9.—Gilson (Lib.), M. P. for Lincoln, unseated.
- Tarte (Lib. ally), M. P. for Montmorency, unseated.
- Borden (Lib.), M. P. for King's, N. S., admits illegal conduct and is later unseated.
- Nov. 10.—East Wellington (local) election, Kirkwood (Lib.), elected.
- Nov. 11.—Vote on Scott Act repeal, Charlotte Co., N. B., Act sustained by large majority.
- Nov. 13.—Dr. Spohn (Lib.), M. P. for East Simcoe, unseated.
- Nov. 17.—J. A. McDonald (Con), M. P. for Cape Breton, unseated.
- Nov. 21.—Mr. Truax (Lib.), M. P. for East Bruce, unseated.
- Nov. 23.—Da Fonseca, first President Brazilian Republic, resigns in face of rebellion caused by his dictatorial conduct.
- Nov. 25.—Mr. Richard White, of *Gazette*, arrested for libel in publishing *Empire-Whelan* bundle charges against Mercier government.
- Nov. 26.—Mr. Forbes (Lib.), M. P. for Queen's, N.S., unseated.
- Nov. 28.—Mr. Brodeur (Lib.), M. P. for Rouville, unseated.
- Dec. 4.—Mr. Barron (Lib.), M. P. for North Victoria, unseated.
- Dec. 7.—Government withdraws special customs privileges to Newfoundland, in consequence of Island's refusal of bait-privileges to Canadian fishermen.
- Dec. 8.—Hargraft (Lib.), M. P. for West Northumberland, unseated.
- Dec. 9.—Newfoundland imposes special customs duties on Canadian produce.
- Dec. 9.—Mr. Gillies (Con.), M. P. for Richmond, N. S., unseated.
- Dec. 10.—Mr. Marshall (Con.), M. P. for East Middlesex, unseated.

- Dec. 11.—Mr. German (Lib.), M. P. for Welland, unseated, and (19th) disqualified.
Mr. Fairbairn (Con.), M. P. for South Victoria, unseated.
Can. Pac. train with naval forces on board arrives at Halifax from Vancouver in 151 hours.
- Dec. 14.—Mr. M. C. Cameron (Lib.), for West Huron, unseated.
Manitoba Court annuls Winnipeg Public School tax by-law on ground that members of Church of England cannot be assessed to support Schools not under control of Ch'ch of England.
- Dec. 15.—Judges of Royal Commission report to Lieut.-Governor condemning Mercier Government for conduct in Baie des Chaleurs scandal.
Lieut.-Governor Angers (15th) dismisses Mr. Mercier and calls on Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville to form Ministry.
- Mr. Proulx (Lib.), M. P. for Prescott, unseated; appeal taken to Supreme Court.
- Dec. 21.—New Quebec Conservative Government formed; Mr. DeBoucherville, Premier and President of the Council; Mr. T. C. Casgrain, Attorney-General; G. A. Nantel, Commissioner of Public Works; E. T. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands; J. S. Hall, Provincial Treasurer; Louis Beaubien, Commissioner of Agriculture; L. P. Pelletier, Provincial Secretary; L. R. Masson, L. O. Taillon, John McIntosh, ministers without portfolio.
- Dec. 23.—Quebec Legislature dissolved; elections ordered for March 8.

NECROLOGY.

- Alex Wm. Kinglake, historian, January 2.
Father Labelle, "apostle of colonization" January 4.
Emma Abbott, opera singer, January 5.
Rachael Stillwaggon, aged 105 years, at Flushing, N. Y. January 12.
George Bancroft, historian of the United States, January 17.
King Kalakua of Hawaii, January 20.
Hon. H. L. Macdonald, commissioner of Public Works, P. E. I. January 28.
Wm. Windom, Secretary of U. S. treasury, suddenly, January 29.
Charles Bradlaugh, Radical and atheist M. P., January 30.
Meissonier, great French painter, Jan. 31.
Admiral Porter, U. S. Navy, Feb. 13.
Wm. Winram, speaker Manitoba Legislature, Feb. 12.
John McLean founder of Toronto World, Feb. 12.
Hon. D. R. Wilmot, ex-gov. New-Brunswick, Feb. 12.
Gen. Wm. Tecumseh Sherman, U. S. army, Feb. 14.
Earl of Albemarle, Waterloo Veteran, Feb. 22.
- Prince Jerome Napoleon, pretender to French throne, March 17.
Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, Confederate leader, March 21.
Mgr. Charbonnel, first R. C. archbishop of Toronto, March 29.
Earl Granville, who carried B. N. A. act through British Parliament, March 31.
Phineus T. Barnum, great showman Apl. 8.
Gen. Von Moltke, great German strategist, Apl. 24.
Patrick Purcell, ex-M. P. for Glengarry, May 1.
Dr. Magee, Archbishop of York, May 5.
Senator Haythorne, of P. E. I., May 7.
Senator Leonard, of London, May 15.
Sir Edward Kenny, N. S. Legislator, May 16.
Sir Antoine A. Dorion, chief justice Quebec Court of Queen's Bench, May 30.
Sir John A. Macdonald, June 6.
Sir Andrew Stuart, ex-chief Justice Superior Court of Quebec, June 9.
Hannibal Hamlin, ex-Vice-President of the United States, July 4.
Senator Odell, July 25.
George Jones, publisher N. Y. Times Aug. 12.
James Russell Lowell, writer, Aug. 12.
Jules Grevy, ex-president of France, Sep. 9.
Henry Cecil Raikes, P. M. General of Great Britain.
Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, Chancellor of Exchequer, Oct. 6.
Charles Stuart Parnell, Irish leader, Oct. 7.
Sir John Pope Hennessy, Irish politician, Oct. 7.
J. Gregory Smith, President Central Vermont railroad, Nov. 6.
Hon. Sam. Shipman, N. S. legislator, aged 101, Nov. 10.
Sister Ste. Therese de Jesus, Sup. Longue Pointe Asylum, Nov. 22.
Earl Lytton, poet and ambassador to France, Nov. 19.
Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor Brazil, Dec. 4.
Rev. Patrick Dewd, priest of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, Dec. 19.
U. S. Senator Plumb, Dec. 19.
Rev. E. A. Stafford, methodist divine, Dec. 21.

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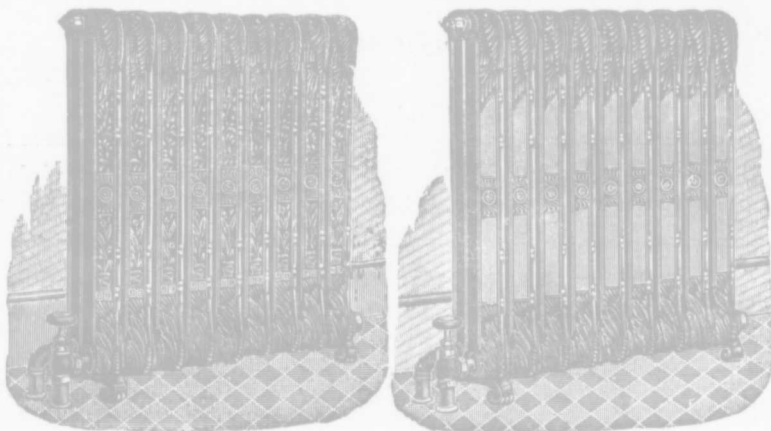
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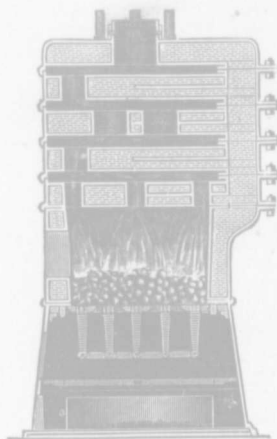
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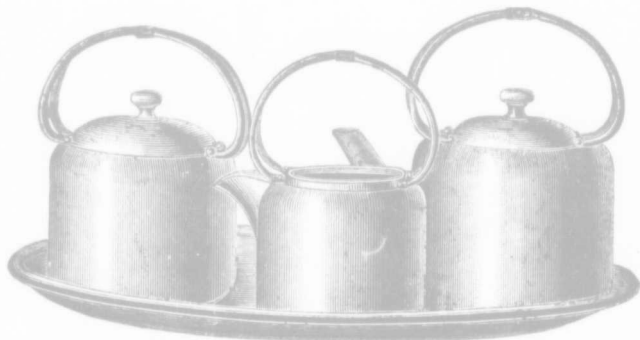
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