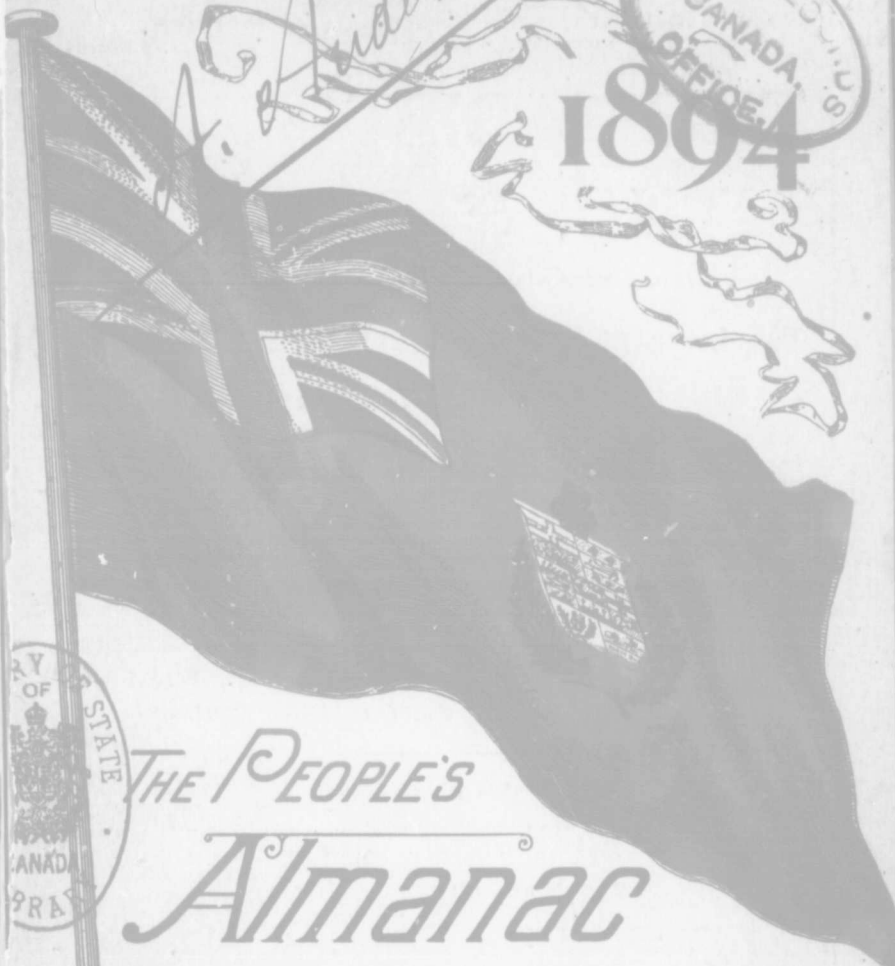


FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.



*THE PEOPLE'S*  
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FACTS & FIGURES FOR THE ELECTORS OF CANADA.

With the Compliments of

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=== 1894 ===

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THE PEOPLE'S  
ALMANAC

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A - COMPILATION - OF - FACTS - AND - FIGURES

FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE  
ELECTORS OF CANADA.



PREPARED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO

THE  GAZETTE

- - MONTREAL. - -



With the Compliments of the Publishers.

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=== 1894 ===

\* THE \*

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RESERVE,	- - - -	400,000

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STATESMEN ON PROTECTION.

The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern times. Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that point when it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States.—*Prince Bismarck.*

Protection brings producer and consumer together, and at the same time makes a 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.*

Every nation is trying how it can get the greatest possible protection for its own industries, and, at the same time, the greatest possible access to the markets of its neighbors. I want to point out to you that what I observe is that while A is very anxious to get a favor of B, and B is anxious to get a favor of C, nobody cares two straws about getting the commercial favor of Great Britain. What is the reason of that? It is that in this great battle Great Britain has stripped herself of the weapons by which the battle has to be fought. The weapon with which they all fight is admission to their own markets. But we begin by saying, 'We will levy no duties on anybody,' and we declare that it would be contrary and disloyal to the glorious and sacred doctrine of free trade to levy any duty on anybody for the sake of what we can get by it (cheers). It may be noble, but it is not business.—*Lord Salisbury.*

1st Month.

JANUARY, 1894.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- inces of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			MOON'S PHASES. New Moon..... First Quarter..... Full Moon..... Last Quarter.....	75th MERIDIAN. 6d 10h 7m 14d 7h 5m 21d 11m 28d 11h 5m	90th MERIDIAN. 6d 9h 14d 8h 21d 9h 28d 10h 5m	105th MERIDIAN. 6d 8h 14d 7h 21d 8h 28d 9h 5m	110th MERIDIAN. 6d 8h 14d 7h 21d 8h 28d 9h 5m
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.					
1	MON.		7 40	4 27	2 37	7 34	4 33	2 34					
2	TUES.		7 40	4 28	3 44	7 34	4 34	3 39					
3	WED.		7 40	4 29	4 50	7 34	4 35	4 44					
4	THUR.		7 40	4 30	5 55	7 33	4 36	5 47					
5	FRID.		7 40	4 31	6 54	7 33	4 37	6 46					
6	SATUR.		7 39	4 32	sets.†	7 33	4 38	sets.†					
7	SUN.		7 39	4 33	4 56	7 33	4 39	5 04					
8	MON.		7 39	4 34	6 03	7 33	4 40	6 10					
9	TUES.		7 39	4 35	7 11	7 33	4 41	7 17					
10	WED.	31, 1893.—Treasurer Hall submits budget statement in Quebec	7 39	4 35	8 19	7 33	4 42	8 23					
11	THUR.	Legislature, showing reduction	7 38	4 37	9 27	7 33	4 44	9 27					
12	FRID.	in expenditure for 1892-93,	7 38	4 38	10 36	7 33	4 45	10 36					
13	SATUR.	compared with last year of	7 36	4 40	11 40	7 32	4 46	11 48					
14	SUN.	Mercier government, of \$430,-	7 36	4 41	morn.*	7 32	4 47	morn.*					
15	MON.	231, and reduction for 1893-94	7 35	4 42	0 59	7 32	4 48	0 56					
16	TUES.	of \$746,257, indicating economy	7 35	4 44	2 17	7 31	4 49	2 11					
17	WED.	of Conservative compared with	7 34	4 45	3 39	7 31	4 50	3 31					
18	THUR.	Liberal rise.	7 34	4 46	5 01	7 30	4 52	4 52					
19	FRID.		7 33	4 48	6 18	7 29	4 53	6 08					
20	SATUR.		7 32	4 49	7 22	7 28	4 54	7 13					
21	SUN.		7 31	4 51	rises.†	7 27	4 55	rises.†					
22	MON.		7 30	4 52	6 09	7 26	4 57	6 14					
23	TUES.		7 29	4 54	7 32	7 25	4 58	7 35					
24	WED.		7 28	4 55	8 50	7 24	4 59	8 51					
25	THUR.		7 27	4 57	10 04	7 24	5 01	10 04					
26	FRID.		7 26	4 58	11 15	7 23	5 02	11 13					
27	SATUR.		7 25	5 00	morn.*	7 22	5 04	morn.*					
28	SUN.		7 24	5 01	0 25	7 21	5 05	0 21					
29	MON.		7 23	5 03	1 34	7 20	5 07	1 28					
30	TUES.		7 22	5 04	2 42	7 19	5 08	2 35					
31	WED.		7 21	5 06	3 47	7 18	5 10	3 39					

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31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.  
New Moon .....  
First Quarter .....  
Full Moon .....  
Last Quarter .....

7<sup>TH</sup> MERIDIAN.  
64 10h 7m a.  
144 7h 9m e.  
214 10h 11m m.  
284 11h 5m n.

9<sup>TH</sup> MERIDIAN.  
64 9h 7m a.  
144 6h 9m e.  
214 9h 11m m.  
284 10h 51m n.

10<sup>TH</sup> MERIDIAN.  
64 8h 7m a.  
144 5h 9m e.  
214 8h 11m m.  
284 9h 51m n.

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In the year 1894 there will be two eclipses of the sun and two of the moon.

I. A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, MARCH 21ST.—Visible in the early morning in the Central and Western portions of America.

II. AN ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, APRIL 5TH.—Visible throughout Asia.

III. A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, SEPTEMBER 14TH.—Visible in America and Western Europe.

IV. A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, SEPTEMBER 28TH.—Visible in the Central and Eastern portions of Africa and throughout the Indian Ocean.

The planet Mercury will cross the sun's disc on November 10th, making the external contact at 10h. 55m. 40s. a.m., Eastern Standard time; central at 1h. 34m. 23s. p.m., and last or external contact at 4h. 13m. 9s.

## FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.....	January	1	ASCENSION DAY—Holy Thursday..	May	3
EPIPHANY .....	"	6	PENTECOST—Whit Sunday.....	"	13
SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.....	"	21	TRINITY SUNDAY.....	"	20
QUINQUAGESIMA—Shrove Sun.	February	4	QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY .....	"	24
SHROVE TUESDAY.....	"	6	CORPUS CHRISTI.....	"	24
ASH WEDNESDAY .....	"	7	ACCESSION OF QUEEN VICTORIA..	June	20
QUADRAGESIMA .....	"	11	ST. JOHN BAPTIST DAY.....	"	24
ST. DAVID'S DAY.....	March	1	ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL DAY..	"	29
ST. PATRICK'S DAY.....	"	17	DOMINION DAY.....	July	1
PALM SUNDAY.....	"	18	MICHAELMAS DAY.....	Sept.	29
GOOD FRIDAY .....	"	23	ALL SAINTS DAY.....	Novr.	1
ANNUNCIATION—Lady Day....	"	25	PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY..	"	9
EASTER SUNDAY .....	"	25	ST. ANDREW'S DAY.....	"	30
EASTER SUNDAY.....	"	26	FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.....	"	2
LOW SUNDAY.....	April	1	CONCEPTION .....	"	8
ST. GEORGE'S DAY.....	"	23	ST. THOMAS DAY.....	"	21
ROGATION SUNDAY.....	"	29	CHRISTMAS DAY.....	"	25

## BANK HOLIDAYS.

ONTARIO, NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Dominion Day, Christmas Day.

QUEBEC.—New Year's Day, Epiphany, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension, All Saints', Conception, Christmas Day, Queen's Birthday, Dominion Day.

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TO THE PUBLIC.



The Publishers present to the public the fourth edition of

## THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC

with a confidence begotten of the success former issues have achieved. The information the Almanac has given in the past has been found to serve a useful purpose in enabling readers to appreciate the highly satisfactory position, commercially and politically, Canada has attained. The edition of 1894 will, it is trusted, prove not less satisfactory than its predecessors. It is presented to the readers of the GAZETTE with the best wishes for their happiness and prosperity during the coming year.

MONTREAL, December, 1893.

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M...  
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1894



The Conservative Premier at the Helm.—Steers the Ship safely by the compass of Protection and the chart of Economy.

C96360

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HOW FREE TRADE WORKS.

"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."

New Girl—What does your papa like for breakfast?  
 Little Maid—He always likes most anything that we hasn't got.

Customer—Can this parrot talk?  
 Clerk—No, for years it lived in a family where there were five ladies.  
 Customer—Well, didn't they talk?  
 Clerk—Yes, all the time, and that's why it hasn't had a chance.

"Look here, Mr. Truck," said Snooper, "those cabbage seeds I got of you didn't come up." "It's just as well they didn't," replied the dealer. "I've since ascertained that they weren't cabbage seeds."

Mamma—I saw you playing in the lot, Johnny.  
 Johnny—I know you did.  
 Mamma—How did you know it?  
 Johnny—'Cause you jus' told me so.

2nd Month.

FEBRUARY, 1894.

28 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			Moon's PHASES. 75th MERIDIAN.	Moon's PHASES. 90th MERIDIAN.	Moon's PHASES. 105th MERIDIAN.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.			
1	THUR.		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.*	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.			
2	FRI.		7 21	5 07	4 47	7 17	5 12	4 38			
3	SATUR.		7 20	5 08	5 40	7 16	5 13	5 31			
4	SUN.		7 19	5 10	6 24	7 14	5 15	6 16			
5	MON.		7 18	5 11	7 05	7 13	5 16	6 54			
6	TUES.		7 16	5 12	sets.†	7 12	5 17	sets.†			
7	WED.		7 15	5 14	6 15	7 11	5 19	6 18			
8	THUR.		7 14	5 15	7 22	7 09	5 20	7 24			
9	FRI.		7 13	5 17	8 28	7 08	5 21	8 28			
10	SATUR.		7 11	5 18	9 37	7 06	5 22	9 36			
11	SUN.		7 10	5 20	10 49	7 05	5 23	10 46			
12	MON.		7 09	5 21	morn.*	7 04	5 25	12 00			
13	TUES.		7 08	5 23	0 05	7 03	5 27	morn.*			
14	WED.		7 06	5 24	1 23	7 02	5 28	1 16			
15	THUR.		7 04	5 26	2 43	7 00	5 29	2 34			
16	FRI.		7 03	5 27	4 00	6 59	5 30	3 50			
17	SATUR.		7 01	5 29	5 07	6 58	5 31	4 57			
18	SUN.		6 59	5 30	6 01	6 56	5 33	5 52			
19	MON.		6 58	5 32	6 41	6 55	5 35	6 34			
20	TUES.		6 56	5 33	rises.†	6 54	5 33	rises.†			
21	WED.		6 54	5 34	6 22	6 52	5 37	6 23			
22	THUR.		6 52	5 35	7 39	6 50	5 38	7 39			
23	FRI.		6 50	5 37	8 53	6 48	5 39	8 52			
24	SATUR.		6 48	5 39	10 06	6 46	5 41	10 03			
25	SUN.		6 47	5 40	11 17	6 45	5 42	11 12			
26	MON.		6 45	5 42	morn.*	6 43	5 43	morn.*			
27	TUES.		6 43	5 43	0 27	6 41	5 44	0 21			
28	WED.		6 42	5 44	1 35	6 40	5 45	1 27			
			6 40	5 46	2 38	6 38	5 47	2 30			

\*a.m.

†p.m.

THE  
**Canada Sugar Refining Co.**  
(LIMITED)  
**MONTREAL.**

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO,  
MONTREAL (LIMITED.)

*Redpath*  
**PARIS LUMPS**



We are now putting up, for family use, the finest quality of **PURE LOAF SUGAR**, in neat paper boxes.

For sale by all Grocers. Price 50c.

*Redpath*



We are now putting up, expressly for family use, the finest quality of **PURE SUGAR SYRUP**

not adulterated with Corn Syrup, in 2 lb. cans with moveable top. For Sale by all Grocers, PRICE 15c

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

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

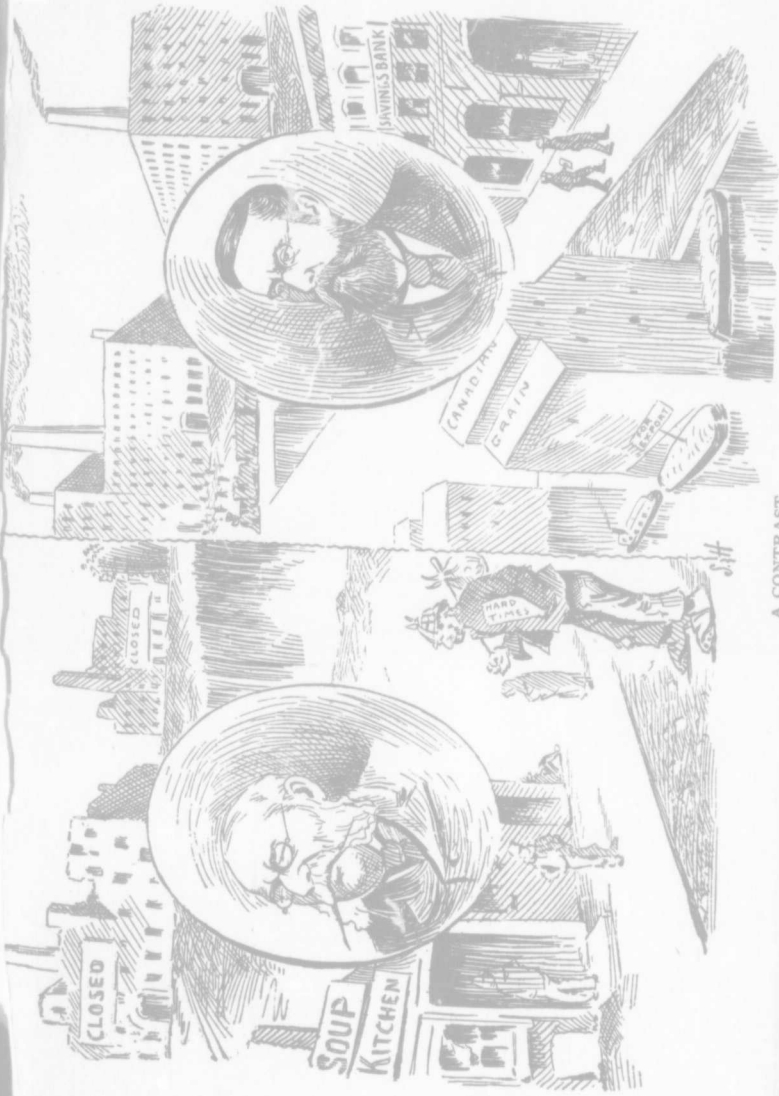
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RICE 15c

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A CONTRAST  
Sir Richard and Free Trade 1898. Mr. Foster and Protection 1894.

THE OPENING OF THE  
**ST. CLAIR TUNNEL**

Completes the Link between the



And its Affiliated Lines, viz:

The Chicago & Grand Trunk,  
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee,  
Cincinnati, Saginaw & Mackinaw,  
Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon,  
Michigan Air Line, &c., &c.

WHEN GOING TO

**CHICAGO and the Western States**

DO NOT FAIL TO INSPECT THIS

**MARVEL OF ENGINEERING SKILL.**

Through Tickets issued to all Principal Points in CANADA  
and the UNITED STATES.

**PULLMAN AND WAGNER PALACE CARS**  
ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS.

Tourist fares with endless varieties of routes during Summer Season. Periodical  
and Commutation tickets with other special inducements offered to suburban  
residents. Apply to any of the Company's Agents for all information.

**N. J. POWER,**

GEN. PASS. AGENT.

**L. J. SEARGEANT,**

GEN. MAN.

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PHILOSOPHERS ON PROTECTION.

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

I have seen the wages earners of Great Britain and continental Europe; know how they live; that they are homeless and landless, as far as ownership is concerned; that they are helpless as to any brighter future for themselves or their children; that, in their scant wages there is no margin for misfortune and sickness, pauperism being the only refuge. I know that in this land the prudent, temperate and industrious worker is sure of an abundant reward; that his ambition to succeed seldom meets with failure; that he owns land and home; that luxuries to the European laborer are necessities to the American. How, then, can we compete with the former and maintain our 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.*

3rd Month.

MARCH, 1894.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			Moon's Phases.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	
1	THUR.		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.*	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.*	
2	FRI.		6 38	5 47	3 34	6 36	5 49	3 25	
3	SATUR.		6 36	5 48	4 22	6 34	5 50	4 14	
4	SUN.		6 34	5 50	5 02	6 32	5 51	4 54	
5	MON.		6 32	5 51	5 33	6 28	5 53	5 27	
6	TUES.		6 30	5 52	5 57	6 28	5 54	5 52	
7	WED.		6 29	5 54	sets.†	6 27	5 56	sets.†	
8	THUR.		6 27	5 55	6 16	6 25	5 57	6 17	
9	FRI.		6 25	5 56	7 27	6 24	5 58	7 27	
10	SATUR.		6 23	5 58	8 39	6 22	5 59	8 37	
11	SUN.		6 22	5 59	9 54	6 21	6 01	9 50	
12	MON.		6 20	6 00	11 12	6 19	6 02	11 08	
13	TUES.		6 18	6 02	morn.*	6 17	6 03	morn.*	
14	WED.		6 16	6 03	0 33	6 15	6 04	0 25	
15	THUR.		6 14	6 04	1 51	6 14	6 05	1 41	
16	FRI.		6 12	6 06	3 01	6 12	6 06	2 51	
17	SATUR.		6 10	6 07	3 57	6 10	6 08	3 47	
18	SUN.		6 08	6 08	4 39	6 08	6 09	4 31	
19	MON.		6 06	6 10	5 11	6 06	6 10	5 05	
20	TUES.		6 04	6 11	5 36	6 04	6 11	5 33	
21	WED.		6 03	6 12	rises.†	6 03	6 13	rises.†	
22	THUR.		6 01	6 13	6 29	6 01	6 14	6 29	
23	FRI.		5 59	6 15	7 43	5 59	6 15	7 43	
24	SATUR.		5 57	6 16	8 56	5 57	6 16	8 52	
25	SUN.		5 55	6 17	10 08	5 56	6 17	10 02	
26	MON.		5 53	6 19	11 18	5 54	6 18	11 11	
27	TUES.		5 51	6 20	morn.*	5 52	6 20	morn.*	
28	WED.		5 49	6 22	0 25	5 50	6 21	0 17	
29	THUR.		5 47	6 23	1 24	5 48	6 22	1 15	
30	FRI.		5 45	6 24	2 15	5 46	6 23	2 06	
31	SATUR.		5 44	6 25	2 59	5 45	6 24	2 51	
			5 42	6 26	3 34	5 43	6 25	3 27	

\*a.m.

†p.m.

21, 1893.—Liberal members in House of Commons vote to censure Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, comptroller of customs, for having, in a speech at Kingston, expressed sympathy with Ulster opponents of Home Rule and pledged aid of Canadian sympathizers in unionists' struggle for maintenance of existing conditions.

Moon's Phases.	7th Meridian.	9th Meridian.	11th Meridian.
New Moon.....	7d 9h 18m m.	7d 8h 18m m.	7d 7h 18m m.
First Quarter.....	14d 1h 28m ev.	14d 0h 28m m.	14d 11h 28m m.
Full Moon.....	21d 3h 11m m.	21d 2h 11m m.	21d 1h 11m m.
Last Quarter.....	28d 3h 58m m.	28d 2h 58m m.	28d 1h 58m m.

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Periodical suburban

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ESTABLISHED 1825.

# Standard Life Assurance Co'y

OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, MONTREAL.

<i>Subsisting Assurances,</i>	Over \$110,000,000
<i>Invested Funds,</i>	“ 38,000,000
<i>Annual Revenue,</i>	“ 5,000,000
<i>Total Claims paid,</i>	“ 75,000,000
<i>Investments in Canada,</i>	“ 9,000,000
<i>Bonuses Distributed,</i>	“ 27,500,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JAMES A. GILLESPIE, of Gillespie & Co.

E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Director Bank of Montreal.

SIR JOSEPH HICKSON.

AGENCIES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE DOMINION.

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

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The Liberal Buddha and his benighted Worshipper.

# The INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO.



**DRUMMOND COLLIERY, WESTVILLE, N.S.**  
 CHARLES FERGIE, MANAGER.

**MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF BITUMINOUS COAL**

—AT—

**Pictou Harbour and by Intercolonial Railway.**

**HEAD OFFICE: - MONTREAL.**

HENRY A. BUDDEN, Vice-Prest. and Managing Director.  
 Wm. J. NELSON, Sec.-Treas.

## Montreal Rolling Mills Co.



TRADE MARK:

COMPRISING.

**ROLLING MILLS** { ONE 18 INCH TRAIN.  
 " 12 " "  
 " 9 " "

Wire Drawing Mill,                      Wrought Iron Pipe Mill,  
 Cut Nail Factory,                      Wire Nail Factory,  
 Tack Factory,                              Horse Shoe Factory,  
 Horse Nail Factory,                      Lead Works and Shot Tower.

OFFICE and WORKS : - Lachine Canal - MONTREAL.

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SUGAR AND PROTECTION.

Under a Liberal free trade tariff, imported foreign granulated sugar, in the fall of 1878, sold for 11 to 12½ cents a pound.

Under a protective tariff, Canadian made granulated sugar, of a superior quality, in the fall of 1893, sells for 5 to 5½ cents a pound.

In 1878, the price of a bushel of spring wheat in Toronto, on the Farmers' market (80 cents to \$1.00—Toronto *Globe* figures, sept 5), would buy 7½ to 8½ pounds of sugar.

In 1893, the price of a bushel of wheat on the same market, (62c @ 63c—*Globe* report same date), would buy 11 to 12 cents pounds of sugar.

He—I wish you would give me one of those photographs you had taken the other day. They remind me of the only woman I ever loved.

She—I'll never speak to you as long as I live. Who was she?

He—You.

“Oh, give me the man who whistles

So cheerily all the day!”

Some poets sing. I like him too;

That is, when he's miles away,

—“How are your bantams getting along?” said a Pittsburger to a poultry fancying friend? “Finely, finely,” was the reply. “The hens are laying eggs as large as hailstones.”

4th Month.

APRIL, 1894.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and Provinces of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Provinces of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			Moon's Phases.	75th Meridian.	80th Meridian.	100th Meridian.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.				
1	SUN.	27, 1875.—Hon. Alex. Mackenzie writes to a friend of his Liberal supporters: "I would like much to be relieved of the Public Works Department * * * Friends expect to be benefited by offices they are unfit for, by contracts they are not entitled to, by advances not earned * * * I feel like the besieged lying on my arms night and day. I have offended at least 20 parliamentary friends by my defense of the citadel."— <i>Globe</i> , April 18, 1892.	5 40	6 28	4 00	5 41	6 27	3 54				
2	MON.		5 38	6 29	4 22	5 39	6 28	4 17				
3	TUES.		5 36	6 30	4 41	5 37	6 29	4 38				
4	WED.		5 34	6 31	4 58	5 35	6 30	4 57				
5	THUR.		5 32	6 33	5 15	5 33	6 31	5 16				
6	FRID.		5 30	6 34	sets.†	5 31	6 32	sets.†				
7	SATUR.		5 28	6 35	8 56	5 29	6 33	8 51				
8	SUN.		5 26	6 36	10 20	5 28	6 35	10 13				
9	MON.		5 24	6 38	11 40	5 26	6 38	11 30				
10	TUES.		5 23	6 39	morn.*	5 25	6 37	morn.*				
11	WED.		5 21	6 40	0 52	5 23	6 38	0 42				
12	THUR.		5 19	6 41	1 54	5 21	6 39	1 44				
13	FRID.		5 18	6 43	2 42	5 20	6 40	2 34				
14	SATUR.		5 16	6 44	3 14	5 18	6 41	3 08				
15	SUN.		5 14	6 45	3 39	5 17	6 43	3 34				
16	MON.		5 12	6 47	4 01	5 15	6 44	3 58				
17	TUES.		5 10	6 48	4 20	5 13	6 45	4 21				
18	WED.		5 08	6 49	rises †	5 11	6 47	rises.†				
19	THUR.		5 07	6 51	6 27	5 10	6 48	5 33				
20	FRID.		5 05	6 52	7 49	5 08	6 49	7 44				
21	SATUR.		5 03	6 53	9 00	5 06	6 50	8 53				
22	SUN.		5 02	6 55	10 09	5 05	6 51	10 01				
23	MON.		5 00	6 56	11 12	5 04	6 52	11 03				
24	TUES.		4 59	6 58	morn.*	5 03	6 54	11 58				
25	WED.		4 57	6 59	0 07	5 01	6 55	morn.*				
26	THUR.		4 55	7 00	0 54	4 59	6 57	0 46				
27	FRID.		4 53	7 02	1 31	4 57	6 58	1 24				
28	SATUR.		4 51	7 03	2 01	4 55	6 59	1 55				
29	SUN.		4 50	7 05	2 24	4 54	7 00	2 19				
30	MON.		4 49	7 06	2 44	4 53	7 01	2 41				

\*a.m.

†p.m.

# THE FREE TONTINE POLICY

OF THE

## Equitable Life

### Assurance Society.

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

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

<i>Assets Dec. 31st, 1892,</i>	-	-	-	<i>\$153,060,052.01</i>
<i>Surplus, Dec. 31st, 1892,</i>	-	-	-	<i>31,189,815.49</i>
<i>Income, 1892,</i>	-	-	-	<i>40,286,237.49</i>
<i>Outstanding Ins., Dec. 31st, 1892,</i>	-	-	-	<i>850,962,245.00</i>

SEARGENT P. STEARNS, MANAGER.

157 St. James Street, - - MONTREAL.

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REAL.



Sir Richard - Ever since the job I counted on was given Hincks in 69, I have been running this stand, but I do not seem to get on.

# Robert Mitchell & Co.

MONTREAL BRASS WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES,**

GAS METERS, . . .

ENGINEERS', PLUMBERS', . . .

GAS AND STEAMFITTERS' . . .

✦ **BRASS + GOODS.** ✦

OFFICE AND SHOW ROOMS:

**8 BLEURY STREET,** WEST SIDE  
NEAR CRAIG ST.

**Montreal.**

FACTORY: - - ST. CUNEGONDE.

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AGRICULTURE UNDER PROTECTION.

In a Crop Bulletin of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, issued on the 1st of June, 1893, signed by C. C. James, secretary, the value of farm property in the province, is given as \$979,977,244. This is an increase of \$8,100,000 over the figures of the same bureau for the year 1892.

Farm buildings, according to the same authority, increased in value from \$191,268,000 to \$195,644,000.

Farm implements increased in value from \$50,651,000 in 1891 to \$51,003,000 in 1892. Farm live stock increased in value from \$108,721,076 in 1891 to \$117,501,495 in 1892.

These are the figures of a Liberal Government's officials. They do not indicate a backward state of agriculture. They do indicate that the Ontario farmers are increasing their individual and collective wealth.

Mrs. Subbubs—"Oh, John, there is a cow breaking into our garden!"  
Mr. Subbubs (whose amateur efforts at gardening have not been all that he had dreamed of)—"Well, if she can find anything there fit to eat, she will do more than I can."

"My dear," said Mr. Henpeck, "Professor Squeaki, the violinist, is to dine here to-night. If you will ask him, he'll tell you where you can get a chin rest."

"Do you take this man for better or for worse?" asked the minister.  
"I can't tell until I have had him for a little while," returned the bride.

5th Month.

MAY, 1894.

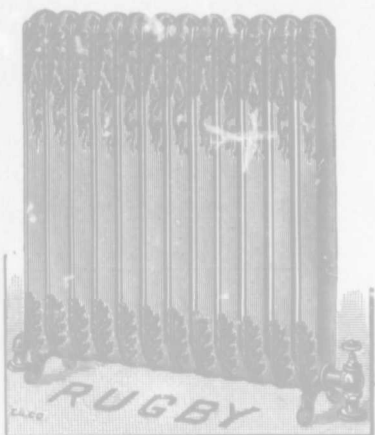
31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			MOON'S PEASERS.	76th MERIDIAN.	80th MERIDIAN.	106th MERIDIAN.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.				
1	TUES.		4 48	7 07	3 01	4 52	7 03	3 00	New Moon.....	124 9h 41m m.	54 8h 41m m.	54 7h 41m m.
2	WED.		4 46	7 07	3 18	4 51	7 04	3 18	First Quarter.....	124 1h 21m m.	54 10h 21m m.	54 9h 21m m.
3	THUR.		4 44	7 10	3 36	4 49	7 05	3 38	Full Moon.....	194 11h 43m m.	194 10h 43m m.	194 9h 43m m.
4	FRI.		4 43	7 11	3 55	4 47	7 07	3 59	Last Quarter.....	274 3h 4m ev.	274 2h 3m ev.	274 1h 4m ev.
5	SATUR.		4 41	7 12	sets. †	4 46	7 08	ets. †				
6	SUN.		4 40	7 14	9 18	4 44	7 09	9 19				
7	MON.		4 39	7 15	10 39	4 43	7 10	10 23				
8	TUES.		4 38	7 16	11 47	4 42	7 12	11 36				
9	WED.		4 37	7 17	morn.*	4 41	7 13	morn.*				
10	THUR.		4 35	7 18	0 40	4 40	7 14	0 31				
11	FRI.	2, 1893.—Liberal majority in Ontario Legislature dodge issue on the Marter resolution to stop the issue of liquor licenses in the Province, by voting for Hon. G. W. Ross's amendment asking for a meaningless plebiscite.	4 34	7 20	1 17	4 39	7 15	1 10				
12	SATUR.		4 33	7 21	1 45	4 38	7 16	1 39				
13	SUN.		4 32	7 22	2 08	4 37	7 17	2 04				
14	MON.		4 30	7 23	2 27	4 37	7 18	2 25				
15	TUES.		4 29	7 25	2 43	4 35	7 19	2 43				
16	WED.		4 28	7 26	3 00	4 34	7 20	3 01				
17	THUR.		4 27	7 27	rises. †	4 33	7 21	rises. †				
18	FRI.		4 26	7 28	6 45	4 32	7 23	6 39				
19	SATUR.		4 25	7 29	7 55	4 31	7 24	7 48				
20	SUN.		4 24	7 30	9 09	4 30	7 25	8 52				
21	MON.		4 23	7 31	9 59	4 29	7 25	9 50				
22	TUES.		4 22	7 32	10 49	4 28	7 26	10 40				
23	WED.		4 21	7 33	11 29	4 27	7 27	11 21				
24	THUR.		4 20	7 34	morn.*	4 26	7 28	11 55				
25	FRI.		4 19	7 35	0 02	4 26	7 29	morn.*				
26	SATUR.		4 18	7 36	0 27	4 25	7 30	0 22				
27	SUN.		4 18	7 37	0 48	4 24	7 31	0 44				
28	MON.		4 17	7 38	1 08	4 24	7 32	1 04				
29	TUES.		4 16	7 39	1 23	4 23	7 33	1 22				
30	WED.		4 16	7 40	1 39	4 22	7 34	1 39				
31	THUR.		4 15	7 41	1 57	4 22	7 35	2 00				

\*a.m.

†p.m.

# HOT \* WATER \* BOILERS



Hot Water  
and Steam  
Radiators

## DOUBLE CROWN HEATERS.

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

Circulars and References on Application



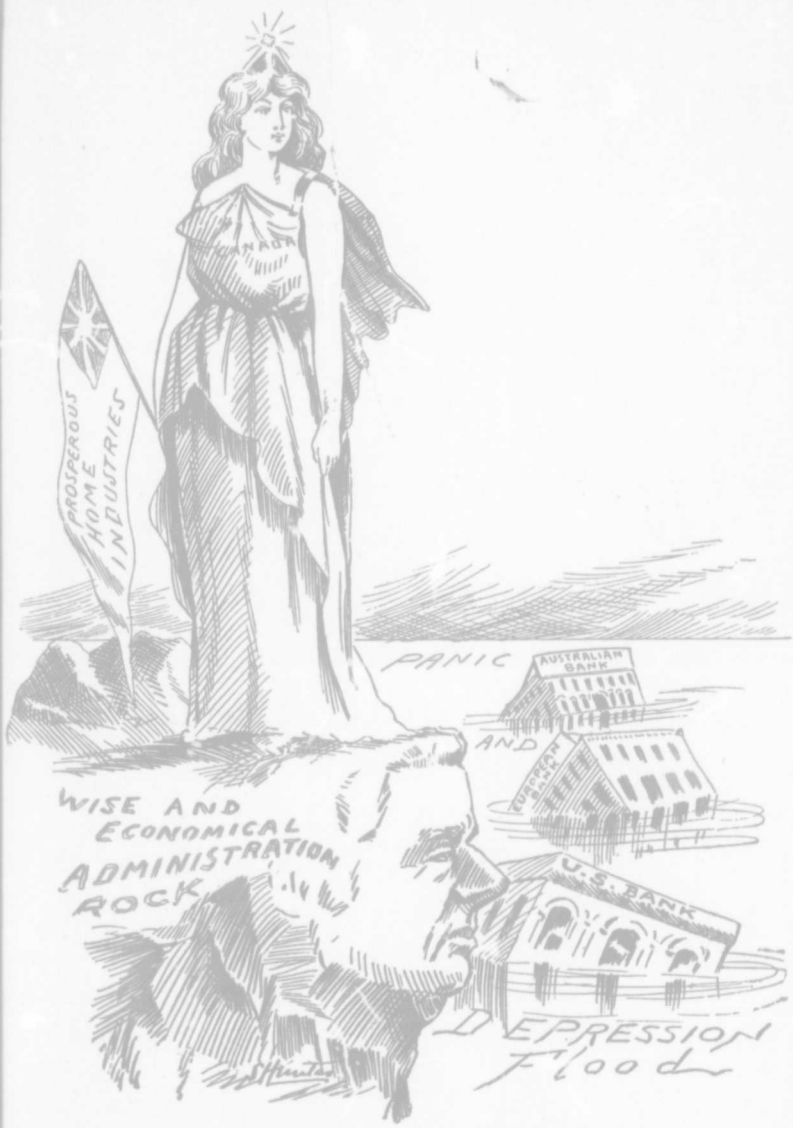
## THE GURNEY MASSEY CO., Limited

385 and 387 St. Paul St., Montreal.

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Canada in 1933—Stands safe while commercial floods overwhelm her neighbors.

C96359

P. 29



# Northern Assurance Co.

INCOME AND FUNDS (1892.)

<i>Capital and Accumulated Funds,</i>	\$35,730,000
<i>Annual Revenue from Fire Premiums,</i>	-
<i>Annual Revenue from Life Premiums,</i>	5,495,000
<i>Annual Revenue from Interest upon Invested Funds,</i>	-
<i>Deposited with Dominion Government,</i>	200,000

Head Office: LONDON AND ABERDEEN,

Branch Office for Canada, - 1724 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Manager for Canada, - - ROBERT W. TYRE.

## F. ROBERTSON,

DEALER AND SHIPPER IN

### Anthracite and Bituminous



Best Cumberland Coal for Smithing purposes constantly on hand.

Foundry and Furnace Coke delivered on lines of GRAND TRUNK and CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, and their connections.

Office: 65 McGill St., - MONTREAL.

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GROCERIES UNDER PROTECTION.

The Conservative Government, under the National Policy tariff, took the Liberal duties off tea, coffee and sugar, and reduced the Liberal duties on coal oil. The N. P. tariff reduced the family grocery bills.

"The collection for the heathen last Sunday," said the minister, "was very gratifying. We got three dozen shirt-buttons. If the congregation will kindly put a few shirts in the plate this morning, to go with them, no more can be expected of them."

"John," whispered Mrs. John, in the dead of the night, "there are burglars in the house. I heard them."

"Very well, my dear," murmured John, sleepily. "I'll attend to it the first thing in the morning."

The funny man's wife was reading an English almanac and he was smoking and resting his gigantic intellect on the back of his chair.

"I notice here," she said, "that in the matter of shoes, temperance people should wear pumps. Now, what sort of shoes would you say drinking people should wear?" The gigantic intellect began to roll over and exert itself.

"Well," he said, thoughtfully, "I think they should wear tight ones."

"The value of such a poem as this cannot be expressed in mere dollars," exclaimed Mr. Rondo.

"No, it cannot," agreed the editor; "we will pay you seventy-five cents for it."

6th Month. JUNE, 1894. 30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			MOON'S PHASES.	75th MERIDIAN.	90th MERIDIAN.	105th MERIDIAN.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.				
1	FRI.		4 15	7 41	5 24	4 21	7 35	5 19				
2	SATUR.		4 14	7 42	6 47	4 21	7 36	6 40				
3	SUN.		4 13	7 43	8 11	4 20	7 37	8 02				
4	MON.		4 13	7 44	9 29	4 20	7 37	9 19				
5	TUES.		4 12	7 45	10 21	4 19	7 38	10 22				
6	WED.		4 12	7 45	11 15	4 19	7 39	11 07				
7	THUR.		4 12	7 46	11 48	4 18	7 40	11 42				
8	FRI.		4 11	7 47	morn.*	4 18	7 40	morn.*				
9	SATUR.		4 11	7 47	0 13	4 18	7 41	0 09				
10	SUN.		4 11	7 48	0 33	4 17	7 41	0 31				
11	MON.		4 10	7 48	0 50	4 17	7 42	0 49				
12	TUES.		4 10	7 49	1 07	4 17	7 42	1 08				
13	WED.		4 10	7 49	1 24	4 17	7 43	1 27				
14	THUR.		4 10	7 50	1 43	4 17	7 43	1 47				
15	FRI.		4 10	7 50	2 07	4 17	7 44	2 13				
16	SATUR.		4 10	7 51	2 39	4 17	7 44	2 46				
17	SUN.		4 10	7 51	rises.†	4 17	7 44	rises.†				
18	MON.		4 10	7 52	8 44	4 17	7 44	8 35				
19	TUES.		4 10	7 52	9 27	4 17	7 45	9 19				
20	WED.		4 10	7 52	10 03	4 17	7 45	9 56				
21	THUR.		4 11	7 53	10 31	4 18	7 46	10 26				
22	FRI.		4 11	7 53	10 52	4 18	7 46	10 48				
23	SATUR.		4 11	7 53	11 10	4 18	7 46	11 08				
24	SUN.		4 11	7 53	11 27	4 18	7 46	11 26				
25	MON.		4 12	7 53	11 43	4 19	7 46	11 43				
26	TUES.		4 12	7 53	morn.*	4 19	7 46	morn.*				
27	WED.		4 13	7 53	0 00	4 20	7 46	0 02				
28	THUR.		4 13	7 53	0 18	4 20	7 46	0 22				
29	FRI.		4 14	7 53	0 39	4 21	7 46	0 44				
30	SATUR.		4 14	7 53	1 08	4 21	7 46	1 15				

\*a.m.

†p.m.

9, 1893.—Steamship Miowera, first vessel of line between Australia and Canada, arrives at Vancouver, and inaugurates a growing trade, Australia taking large quantities of Canadian canned fish, lumber, farm implements and household furniture.

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INSURANCE UNDER PROTECTION.

In 1878, when Canadians had had a prolonged experience of Free Trade prosperity, they carried fire insurance on their property to the value of \$409,000,000. In 1892, after a prolonged experience under Protection, they had property under insurance to the amount of \$759,000,000.

In 1878 Canadians were only able to put \$12,169,755 insurance on their lives. In 1892 they put three times as much, or \$37,866,287.

Observers hold that an increase in life insurance indicates an increase in thrift and personal wealth.

Jasper—"No man is ever too old to learn."

Jimpuppe—"No, but it is wonderful how soon they all get too old to want to learn."

Million—"I cannot understand, sir, why you permit your daughter to sue me for breach of promise. You remember that you were bitterly opposed to our engagement because I wasn't good enough for her, and would disgrace the family."

"Young man, that was sentiment; this is business."

"Women must consider it a dreadful fate to be an old maid," mused Mr. Chugg.

"They do, Josiah," said Mrs. Chugg. "What terrible sticks they sometimes marry to escape it!"

Tomdik—"Hojack says he killed a four-foot snake the other day."

Mrs. Tomdik—"How ridiculous! No one ever saw a snake with four feet."

7th Month.

JULY, 1894.

31 Days.

Day Month	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers,			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	SUN.		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.*	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.*
2	MON.		4 15	7 52	7 03	4 22	7 45	6 53
3	TUES.		4 15	7 52	8 11	4 22	7 45	8 01
4	WED.		4 16	7 51	9 06	4 23	7 44	8 57
5	THUR.		4 16	7 51	9 44	4 24	7 44	9 37
6	FRI.		4 17	7 51	10 13	4 24	7 44	10 08
7	SATUR.		4 18	7 50	10 36	4 25	7 43	10 33
8	SUN.		4 19	7 50	10 55	4 25	7 43	10 54
9	MON.		4 19	7 50	11 13	4 27	7 43	11 13
10	TUES.	23, 1893.--Honoré Mercier, ex-Lib- eral Premier of Quebec, and local Opposition leader, at Fall River, Mass., announces his in- tention to take the lead in throwing off Canadian connec- tion with England, and asks French-Canadians in New Eng- land to take up subscriptions to help him in the work.	4 20	7 49	11 30	4 27	7 42	11 32
11	WED.		4 21	7 49	11 49	4 28	7 42	11 53
12	THUR.		4 22	7 48	morn.†	4 29	7 42	morn.†
13	FRI.		4 23	7 48	0 11	4 29	7 41	0 16
14	SATUR.		4 24	7 47	0 38	4 30	7 41	0 45
15	SUN.		4 25	7 47	1 12	4 31	7 40	1 20
16	MON.		4 25	7 46	1 55	4 32	7 40	2 04
17	TUES.		4 25	7 45	rises.*	4 33	7 39	rises.*
18	WED.		4 27	7 44	8 05	4 33	7 38	7 57
19	THUR.		4 28	7 43	8 34	4 34	7 37	8 28
20	FRI.		4 29	7 42	8 57	4 35	7 36	8 53
21	SATUR.		4 30	7 41	9 17	4 35	7 36	9 14
22	SUN.		4 32	7 40	9 34	4 37	7 35	9 32
23	MON.		4 35	7 39	9 49	4 38	7 34	9 49
24	TUES.		4 34	7 38	10 05	4 39	7 33	10 07
25	WED.		4 35	7 37	10 22	4 40	7 32	10 26
26	THUR.		4 36	7 36	10 42	4 41	7 31	10 47
27	FRI.		4 37	7 35	11 07	4 42	7 30	11 13
28	SATUR.		4 38	7 34	11 41	4 43	7 29	11 49
29	SUN.		4 39	7 33	morn.	4 44	7 28	morn.
30	MON.		4 40	7 32	0 28.	4 45	7 27	0 37
31	TUES.		4 41	7 30	1 31	4 46	7 25	1 41
			4 42	7 29	2 50	4 48	7 24	2 59

\*a.m.

†p.m.

Moon's Phases.	7th Meridian.	9th Meridian.	11th Meridian.
New Moon	01 0h 15m m.	01 11h 45m m.	01 10h 45m m.
First Quarter	01 01 15m m.	01 04 15m m.	01 04 15m m.
Full Moon	01 01 15m m.	01 01 15m m.	01 01 15m m.
Last Quarter	01 01 15m m.	01 01 15m m.	01 01 15m m.

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We will guarantee the above to be perfect in every particular. If you put one of these Heaters in your building we will assume all risks. It has to work to your satisfaction, otherwise we will take it out and recompense you for loss of time and any damage that may have occurred.

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RAILWAYS UNDER PROTECTION.

In 1878, when the Liberal Government went out, there were 6,143 miles of railroad in Canada.

In 1888, after the Conservatives had been in power ten years, the mileage was doubled and Canada had 12,163 miles.

Now, in 1894, there is 15,000 miles of railroad in Canada.

No other country in the world shows such a ratio of increase.

Man-About-Town—"Now, tell me in confidence if you could not replace our old family jewels with counterfeit ones so that no one could tell the difference?" Jeweller—"Oh, that's quite easy. Your father did it several years ago."

"And is the air healthy here?" asked a visitor at a mountain resort.

"Excellent, sir, excellent. One can become a centenarian here in a little while."

"She's as pretty as a picture."

"But not as her photograph?"

"They never are."

He—"I have called to-night to ask for—to ask for your hand."

She—"Well, (silence while the clock ticks,) why don't you!"

8th Month.

AUGUST, 1894.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			MOON'S PHASES.	75th MERIDIAN.	90th MERIDIAN.	100th MERIDIAN.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.				
1	WED.		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.†	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.†				
2	THUR.		4 43	7 28	8 10	4 49	7 23	8 05	New Moon.....	1d	7h 24m m.	
3	FRI.		4 44	7 27	8 36	4 50	7 22	8 32	First Quarter.....	8d	6h 5m m.	
4	SATUR.		4 46	7 26	8 57	4 51	7 21	8 55	Full Moon.....	16d	8h 17m m.	
5	SUN.		4 47	7 25	9 16	4 52	7 20	9 16	Last Quarter.....	24d	6h 49m m.	
6	MON.		4 48	7 24	9 34	4 53	7 18	9 35	New Moon.....	30d	5h 4m ev.	
7	TUES.	15, 1893.—Behring Sea Arbitration	4 49	7 22	9 53	4 54	7 17	9 56				
8	WED.	Tribunal, of which Sir John	4 50	7 22	10 14	4 55	7 16	10 19				
9	THUR.	Thompson, Canadian Premier,	4 51	7 19	10 39	4 57	7 14	10 45				
10	FRI.	was a member, makes its award	4 53	7 17	11 11	4 58	7 13	11 19				
11	SATUR.	and declares the United States	4 54	7 16	11 52	4 59	7 12	12 00				
12	SUN.	contention, that Canadians had	4 55	7 14	morn.*	5 00	7 10	morn.*				
13	MON.	no right to take seals in Beh-	4 56	7 12	0 41	5 01	7 08	0 50				
14	TUES.	ring Sea, to be indefensible,	4 58	7 11	1 37	5 02	7 06	1 45				
15	WED.	and suggesting a commission to	4 59	7 09	2 41	5 03	7 05	2 48				
16	THUR.	decide on damages suffered by	5 00	7 08	3 49	5 04	7 04	3 55				
17	FRI.	Canadian schooners illegally	5 01	7 06	rises.†	5 06	7 02	rises.†				
18	SATUR.	seized by United States offi-	5 02	7 04	7 40	5 07	7 01	7 38				
19	SUN.	cials.	5 04	7 02	7 56	5 08	7 00	7 56				
20	MON.		5 05	7 01	8 12	5 09	6 58	8 13				
21	TUES.		5 06	6 59	8 29	5 10	6 56	8 32				
22	WED.		5 07	6 57	8 47	5 11	6 54	8 51				
23	THUR.		5 08	6 55	9 09	5 12	6 52	9 14				
24	FRI.		5 10	6 54	9 39	5 14	6 51	9 46				
25	SATUR.		5 11	6 52	10 19	5 15	6 50	10 28				
26	SUN.		5 12	6 50	11 12	5 16	6 48	11 23				
27	MON.		5 14	6 48	morn.*	5 17	6 46	morn.*				
28	TUES.		5 15	6 46	0 21	5 18	6 44	0 30				
29	WED.		5 16	6 45	1 45	5 20	6 42	1 53				
30	THUR.		5 17	6 43	3 12	5 21	6 40	3 19				
31	FRI.		5 18	6 41	4 39	5 22	6 39	4 43				
			5 20	6 39	6 03	5 23	6 37	6 06				

\*a.m.

†p.m.

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**TYPE-FOUNDING COMPANY**  
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EXCLUSIVE AGENT FOR THE  
**AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS'  
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ALL LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES CARRY OUR FULL RANGE.

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SHIPPING UNDER PROTECTION.

In 1878 the burthen of sea-going ships entered and cleared at Canadian ports was 6,684,384 tons. This was under a Free Trade policy, calculated to encourage foreign trade.

In 1892, under a Protective policy, calculated also to encourage home trade, the burthen of sea-going ships entered and cleared at Canadian ports was 10,762,074 tons.

"RAM'S HORN" TOOTS.

Whenever a man takes a drink of whiskey he bids God good-by.

The poorest man is not the one who has the least, but the one who wants the most.

Unbelief is the worst kind of self-conceit.

It is doubtful whether a long sermon ever does the Lord much good.

When the peacock has his plumage spread, it forgets that it has black feet.

The right kind of a principle is something that the right kind of a man will live and die for.

Chollic—"What would you do if a brutal fellow were to kick you weal hard?"

Chappie—"Call a policeman of course."

Chollie—"But this fellow was a policeman."

One of the differences between a bicycle and a unicycle is that the wheelbarrow is much the harder of the two to push.

9th Month.

SEPTEMBER, 1894.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			Moon's Phases.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	
1	SATUR.	10, 1892.—Governor Flower, of New York, at Syracuse fair, says of farming in New York: "In recent years the conditions of agricultural competition have radically changed, and this enormous body of citizens enraged in tilling the soil are suffering the evils of serious depression in markets and prices. Our farmers are poor and discontented. Their boys and girls are leaving the farms for the towns and cities. Distress is everywhere too prevalent. Even the lowest taxes of a generation, such as our state has enjoyed during the last two years, bear heavily on the farmer, and, with the interest charges on his mortgaged lands, eat up the small profit there may be in his crops." This agrees with report of Leeds County (Ont.) farmer delegates who visited New York to report on condition of agriculture in that state.	5 21	6 38	7 36	5 23	6 35	7 37	First Quarter.....
2	SUN.		5 22	6 36	7 55	5 24	6 33	7 58	1st Moon.....
3	MON.		5 23	6 34	8 16	5 25	6 32	8 20	1st Moon.....
4	TUES.		5 24	6 32	8 40	5 27	6 30	8 46	1st Moon.....
5	WED.		5 25	6 30	9 10	5 28	6 28	9 17	1st Moon.....
6	THUR.		5 26	6 28	9 47	5 29	6 26	9 55	1st Moon.....
7	FRI.		5 28	6 26	10 34	5 30	6 25	10 43	1st Moon.....
8	SATUR.		5 29	6 24	11 29	5 31	6 23	11 37	1st Moon.....
9	SUN.		5 31	6 22	morn.*	5 32	6 21	morn.*	1st Moon.....
10	MON.		5 32	6 20	0 30	5 34	6 19	0 37	1st Moon.....
11	TUES.		5 33	6 18	1 35	5 35	6 17	1 42	1st Moon.....
12	WED.		5 35	6 16	2 42	5 36	6 15	2 48	1st Moon.....
13	THUR.		5 36	6 14	3 49	5 37	6 14	3 54	1st Moon.....
14	FRI.		5 37	6 13	rises.†	5 38	6 12	rises.†	1st Moon.....
15	SATUR.		5 38	6 11	6 19	5 39	6 10	6 20	1st Moon.....
16	SUN.		5 39	6 09	6 35	5 40	6 09	6 38	1st Moon.....
17	MON.		5 41	6 07	6 53	5 41	6 07	6 57	1st Moon.....
18	TUES.		5 42	6 05	7 14	5 42	6 05	7 20	1st Moon.....
19	WED.		5 43	6 03	7 41	5 43	6 03	7 48	1st Moon.....
20	THUR.		5 45	6 01	8 17	5 45	6 01	8 25	1st Moon.....
21	FRI.		5 46	5 59	9 05	5 46	5 59	9 15	1st Moon.....
22	SATUR.		5 47	5 57	10 08	5 47	5 57	10 18	1st Moon.....
23	SUN.		5 48	5 55	11 24	5 48	5 55	11 33	1st Moon.....
24	MON.		5 50	5 54	morn.*	5 49	5 54	morn.*	1st Moon.....
25	TUES.		5 51	5 52	0 57	5 50	5 52	0 56	1st Moon.....
26	WED.		5 52	5 50	2 12	5 52	5 50	2 17	1st Moon.....
27	THUR.		5 54	5 48	3 35	5 53	5 48	3 38	1st Moon.....
28	FRI.		5 55	5 46	4 55	5 54	5 47	4 56	1st Moon.....
29	SATUR.		5 56	5 44	6 13	5 56	5 45	6 12	1st Moon.....
30	SUN.		5 57	5 42	7 30	5 57	5 43	7 27	1st Moon.....

\*a.m.

†p.m.

Moon's Phases.	15th Meridian.	30th Meridian.	100th Meridian.
First Quarter.....	64 8h 3m ev.	144 7h 3m ev.	64 8h 3m ev.
1st Moon.....	141 10h 21m ev.	141 10h 21m ev.	144 9h 21m ev.
2nd Moon.....	224 7h 52m m.	224 7h 52m m.	224 5h 52m m.
3rd Moon.....	294 0h 44m m.	294 1h 44m m.	294 10h 44m ev.

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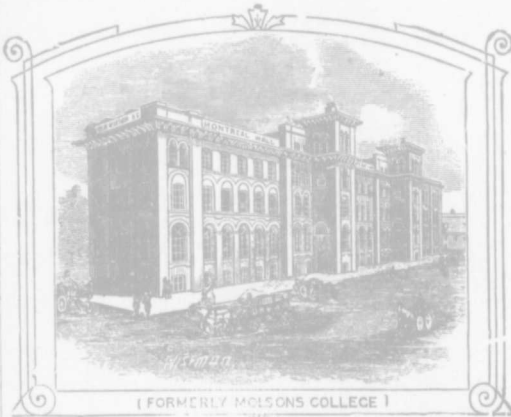
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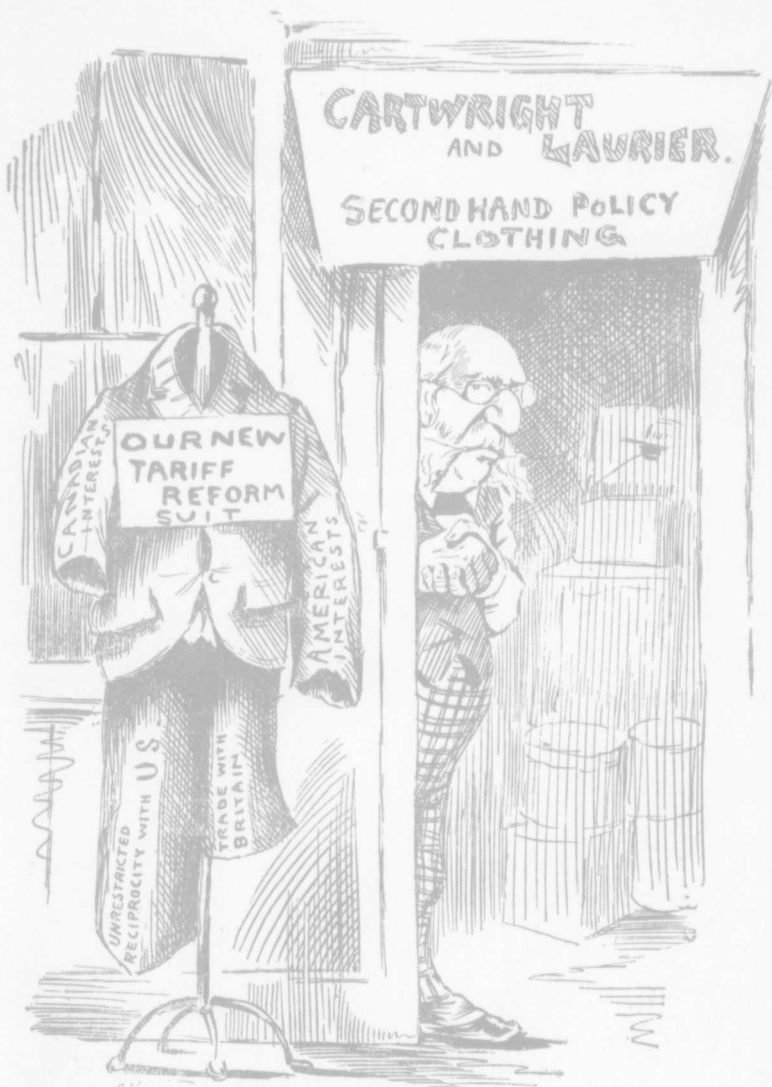
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*NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA*

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PLOW BEAMS, SOFT CENTRE AND SOLID STEEL PLOW PLATES, HARROW DISCS,  
PLAIN AND CUTAWAY, BOTH BLANK AND FINISHED.  
AGRICULTURAL STEEL CUT TO PATTERN. SPRING, SLEIGH SHOE, TIRE, TOE  
CALK AND CROW BAR STEEL. STEEL NAIL PLATE.



### Binder Bars. Z Bars and Special Sections

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Hay Rake, Cultivator and Harrow Teeth, and Agricultural Springs

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COASTING TRADE UNDER PROTECTION.

In 1878, under Free Trade, the tonnage of vessels sailing between ports in one province and ports of another or of the same province was 11,047,661.

In 1892 the tonnage of the same class of vessels had grown to 25,109,929. Interprovincial trade boomed under protection.

Host (to visitor)—“ Ah ! what a pity you did not come a minute sooner ; my wife has only just cleared away the coffee ! ”  
 Little Moritz—“ Yes, and she nearly broke a cup in her hurry ! ”

Theodore Thespis—“ But, my dear fellow, I'll pay you in time.”  
 Peter S. Flint—“ I prefer it in money.”

Judge—“ You are charged with assaulting this man.”  
 Prisoner—“ Plead guilty, your Honor, but I have a good excuse. I addressed this man civilly three times, and he never answered me.”  
 Judge—“ Why, the man is deaf and dumb ! ”  
 Prisoner—“ Well, why didn't he say so ! ”

Pride is better than envy—but a man may get along without either.

There is nobody that is easier sooted than the chimney-sweep.

10th Month. OCTOBER, 1894. 31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and Provinces of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Provinces of Ontario, King and Lake and bet. the Great Lakes			MOON'S PHASES.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	
1	MON.		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	
2	TUES.		5 58	5 40	6 40	5 57	5 41	6 45	
3	WED.		5 59	5 38	7 07	5 58	5 39	7 14	
4	THUR.		6 01	5 36	7 42	6 00	5 37	7 51	
5	FRI.		6 02	5 34	8 26	6 01	5 35	8 35	
6	SATUR.		6 04	5 32	9 18	6 02	5 33	9 27	
7	SUN.		6 05	5 30	10 17	6 04	5 31	10 25	
8	MON.		6 07	5 28	11 21	6 05	5 29	11 28	
9	TUES.	6, 1890.—McKinley tariff goes into force in the United States.	6 08	5 27	morn.*	6 06	5 28	morn.*	
10	WED.	Liberals predict that it will ruin Canada's foreign trade.	6 09	5 25	0 28	6 07	5 26	0 34	
11	THUR.		6 10	5 23	1 35	6 08	5 25	1 39	
12	FRI.	Canada's foreign trade (exports and imports) increased from \$218,607,890 in 1889-90 to \$236,651,282 in 1892-3. The exports increased from \$96,749,149 to \$115,187,665.	6 12	5 22	2 43	6 09	5 24	2 45	
13	SATUR.		6 13	5 20	3 50	6 10	5 22	3 50	
14	SUN.	The Liberals as commercial pro- phets are failures.	6 14	5 18	4 58	6 11	5 20	4 57	
15	MON.		6 15	5 16	6 08	6 12	5 18	6 06	
16	TUES.		6 17	5 14	rises.†	6 13	5 16	rises.†	
17	WED.		6 18	5 13	6 44	6 15	5 15	6 51	
18	THUR.		6 19	5 11	6 17	6 16	5 13	6 25	
19	FRI.		6 20	5 09	7 01	6 18	5 11	7 11	
20	SATUR.		6 22	5 08	8 00	6 19	5 10	8 10	
21	SUN.		6 23	5 06	9 13	6 20	5 09	9 22	
22	MON.		6 24	5 04	10 34	6 21	5 07	10 41	
23	TUES.		6 25	5 02	11 56	6 23	5 06	morn.*	
24	WED.		6 28	5 01	morn.*	6 24	5 04	0 01	
25	THUR.		6 29	4 59	1 17	6 25	5 03	1 21	
26	FRI.		6 30	4 58	2 35	6 27	5 01	2 37	
27	SATUR.		6 32	4 56	3 52	6 28	5 00	3 52	
28	SUN.		6 33	4 54	5 08	6 29	4 58	5 06	
29	MON.		6 34	4 53	6 24	6 31	4 57	6 20	
30	TUES.		6 36	4 51	7 39	6 32	4 55	7 33	
31	WED.		6 37	4 50	8 52	6 33	4 54	8 45	
			6 39	4 48	10 02	6 35	4 52	9 54	

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Flour . . .

**AND INSIST ON GETTING IT.**

It makes the HIGHEST and WHITEST LOAF of BREAD and the  
LIGHTEST and FLAKYEST PASTRY of any flour in the market. . . . .

This flour is now milled under a new and unparelled method, giving a  
granular and creamy flour, which produces **FOUR SIX POUND LOAVES**  
**MORE PER BARREL** than any other flour in the market.

**STRENGTH IS PURITY AND ECONOMY IS WEALTH.**

The largest individual milling business in the World. Daily capacity of  
Mills 8,200 barrels, Every bag guaranteed, sewn with our special Red,  
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giving a  
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Laurier and McCarthy—Different Bait but only one Fish Basket.

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RICHARD WHITE, Man.-Dir.

GAZETTE PRINTING CO.,

MONTREAL.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS UNDER PROTECTION.

In 1878, under a Free Trade tariff, there was exported of the produce of the farms of Canada a value of \$32,028,611. This was made up of \$14,019,857 animals and their products, and \$18,008,754 field and like products.

In 1893, under a Protective tariff, there was exported of the produce of the farms of Canada a value of \$59,918,169. This was made up of \$32,802,160 animals and their products, and \$27,116,009 field and like products.

The Canadian farmers in 1893 also raised food for a million more Canadians in their own country than did those of 1878.

The National Policy was meant to protect and encourage the agricultural as well as other industries. The upholders of it point to the above record.

IT IS HARD TO FIND.

A boy who is following the advice of a father who is talking one way and living another.

A church not in debt where the members have not gone to sleep spiritually.

A politician who will take a stand that he won't give up the moment he thinks he will lose votes by maintaining it.

A family in which there is no religious worship where the children have any reverence for the Bible.

A preacher who never talks about religion outside of the pulpit who is leading souls to Christ.

11th Month. NOVEMBER, 1894. 30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			MOON'S PHASES.	75th MERIDIAN.	80th MERIDIAN.	105th MERIDIAN.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.				
1	THUR.		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.†	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.†				
2	FRI.		6 40	4 47	7 08	6 36	4 51	7 17	First Quarter.....			
3	FRI.		6 42	4 45	8 05	6 38	4 49	8 13	Full Moon.....			
4	SATUR.		6 43	4 44	9 07	6 39	4 48	9 14	Last Quarter.....			
5	SUN.		6 44	4 42	10 12	6 40	4 46	10 18	New Moon.....			
6	MON.		6 45	4 40	11 19	6 41	4 45	11 24				
7	TUES.		6 46	4 39	morn.*	6 42	4 43	morn.*				
8	WED.		6 48	4 38	0 25	6 44	4 42	0 29				
9	THUR.		6 50	4 37	1 32	6 46	4 41	1 34				
10	FRI.	1891.—Courts break the record by unseating seven Liberal members of Parliament in one month for bribery and corruption in their elections—	6 51	4 36	2 39	6 47	4 40	2 40				
11	SATUR.	Messrs. Gibson, Lincoln; Tarte, Montmorency; Borden, King's, N.S.; S. John, East Simcoe;	6 52	4 35	3 45	6 48	4 39	3 47				
12	MON.	Truax, East Bruce; Forbes, Queen's, N.S.	6 53	4 34	5 00	6 49	4 38	4 57				
13	TUES.		6 55	4 33	6 16	6 51	4 37	6 11				
14	WED.		6 56	4 32	rises.†	6 52	4 36	rises.†				
15	THUR.		6 58	4 31	4 56	6 53	4 35	5 06				
16	FRI.		6 59	4 30	5 51	6 55	4 34	6 01				
17	SATUR.		7 01	4 29	7 01	6 56	4 33	7 11				
18	SUN.		7 02	4 28	8 21	6 57	4 33	8 29				
19	MON.		7 03	4 27	9 45	6 59	4 32	9 51				
20	TUES.		7 05	4 26	11 07	7 01	4 32	11 12				
21	WED.		7 06	4 25	morn.*	7 01	4 31	morn.*				
22	THUR.		7 07	4 24	0 24	7 02	4 30	0 27				
23	FRI.		7 09	4 23	1 39	7 03	4 29	1 40				
24	SATUR.		7 10	4 22	2 53	7 04	4 28	2 52				
25	SUN.		7 11	4 22	4 07	7 05	4 28	4 04				
26	MON.		7 12	4 21	5 21	7 07	4 27	5 16				
27	TUES.		7 13	4 21	6 34	7 08	4 27	6 28				
28	WED.		7 14	4 20	7 46	7 09	4 26	7 38				
29	THUR.		7 16	4 19	8 51	7 10	4 26	8 43				
30	FRI.		7 17	4 19	9 46	7 11	4 25	9 37				
			7 18	4 19	10 31	7 13	4 25	10 22				

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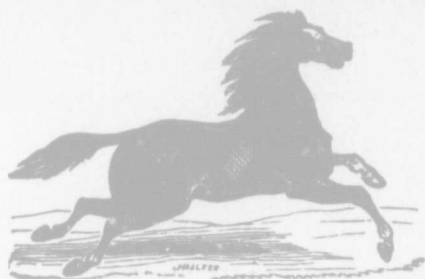
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## LA COMPAGNIE DU HARAS NATIONAL

62 Prizes and Diplomas for 1891, 1892 and 1893 in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. 4th Prize in the Percheron class at the World's Fair Exposition, Chicago, 1893. 9th Prize in the Clydesdale class.

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His Excellency THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL of Canada.  
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30 St. James Street.

Office : 30 St. James Street, Montreal,      Stables : Outremont, near Montreal.

THE BANK CIRCULATION UNDER PROTECTION.

The growth of the bank circulation and business is a good indication of the growth of business in a country.

In 1878 the bank circulation in Canada was \$19,351,109. In 1888 it had grown to \$30,444,643. In 1893 it was \$33,573,468. It took nearly twice as much current money to do the country's business after fifteen years of Conservative rule as it did under a Liberal fly-on-the-wheel government.

During the Mackenzie-Cartwright financial and fiscal administration the bank circulation fell from \$29,516,046 to the figure given above in 1878.

Waiter—Haven't you forgotten something, Sir.

Customer (anxiously)—Why, did I give you a quarter?

Waiter—No.

Customer (relieved)—That's all right, then. I haven't forgotten anything.

"Did you hear about Blaggins's shooting excursion?" said one member of the National Guard to another.

"You don't mean to say an amateur marksman like Braggins had the nerve to go hunting!"

"Yes."

"Hit anything?"

"Yes; he got seven birds."

"Well, there's only one way to explain it."

"How is that?"

"He didn't know the gun was loaded."

12th Month.

DECEMBER, 1894.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, Lynn on and bet. the Great Lakes			New Moon.....	First Quarter.....	Full Moon.....	Last Moon.....
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.				
1	SATUR.		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.†	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.				
2	SUN.		7 20	4 18	7 59	7 14	4 24	8 06				
3	MON.		7 21	4 18	9 06	7 15	4 22	9 11				
4	TUES.		7 22	4 18	10 12	7 16	4 24	10 16				
5	WED.		7 23	4 17	11 17	7 17	4 23	11 20				
6	THUR.		7 24	4 17	morn.*	7 18	4 23	morn.*				
7	FRI.		7 25	4 17	0 22	7 19	4 23	0 23	5d	7d	15d	23d
8	SATUR.		7 26	4 17	1 28	7 20	4 23	1 28	6d	8d	16d	24d
9	SUN.	30, 1890.—Liberal Government of	7 27	4 16	2 37	7 21	4 23	2 35	7d	9d	17d	25d
10	MON.	Quebec, after spending pro-	7 28	4 16	3 50	7 21	4 23	3 46	8d	10d	18d	26d
11	TUES.	ceeds of \$3,500,000 loan, and	7 29	4 16	5 09	7 22	4 23	5 03	9d	11d	19d	27d
12	WED.	\$2,000,000 of trust funds, carry	7 30	4 16	6 31	7 23	4 23	6 23	10d	12d	20d	28d
13	THUR.	by their majority in the Legis-	7 31	4 16	rises.†	7 24	4 23	rises.†	11d	13d	21d	29d
14	FRI.	lature a bill to borrow \$10,-	7 32	4 16	4 41	7 25	4 23	4 52	12d	14d	22d	30d
15	SATUR.	000,000 more, thus laying cap-	7 33	4 16	5 59	7 26	4 24	6 06	13d	15d	23d	31d
16	SUN.	stones of Quebec's present finan-	7 34	4 17	7 27	7 27	4 24	7 33	14d	16d	24d	
17	MON.	cial troubles, and necessitating	7 35	4 17	8 52	7 28	4 24	8 37	15d	17d	25d	
18	TUES.	imposition of heavy taxes on	7 36	4 18	10 13	7 29	4 24	10 16	16d	18d	26d	
19	WED.	trade and commerce.	7 37	4 18	morn.*	7 30	4 25	morn.*	17d	19d	27d	
20	THUR.		7 37	4 19	0 45	7 30	4 26	0 44	18d	20d	28d	
21	FRI.		7 38	4 19	1 58	7 31	4 26	1 55	19d	21d	29d	
22	SATUR.		7 38	4 20	3 10	7 31	4 27	3 06	20d	22d	30d	
23	SUN.		7 38	4 20	4 23	7 31	4 27	4 18	21d	23d	31d	
24	MON.		7 39	4 21	5 34	7 32	4 28	5 27	22d	24d		
25	TUES.		7 39	4 22	6 41	7 32	4 29	6 33	23d	25d		
26	WED.		7 40	4 22	7 39	7 33	4 29	7 30	24d	26d		
27	THUR.		7 40	4 23	8 28	7 33	4 30	8 19	25d	27d		
28	FRI.		7 40	4 24	9 08	7 33	4 31	9 00	26d	28d		
29	SATUR.		7 40	4 25	9 38	7 33	4 32	9 32	27d	29d		
30	SUN.		7 40	4 26	10 02	7 34	4 33	9 57	28d	30d		
31	MON.		7 40	4 26	10 22	7 34	4 33	10 18	29d	31d		

\*a.m.

†p.m.

MOON'S PHASES.	75th MERIDIAN.	90th MERIDIAN.	105th MERIDIAN.
First Quarter.....	5d	7d	15d
Full Moon.....	13d	15d	23d
Last Moon.....	21d	23d	31d
New Moon.....	29d	31d	0v

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# LA \* BANQUE \* JACQUES-CARTIER.

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, - \$500,000. RESERVE FUND - \$215,000.

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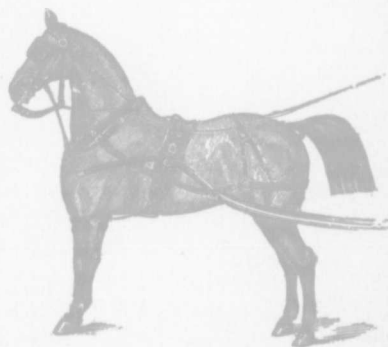
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### THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

The casting aside by the Liberals during the last session of Parliament, and in the party convention at Ottawa, of the unrestricted reciprocity or commercial union plank of the platform on which they ran the last general election, and the taking up by Mr. Dalton McCarthy of the cry of Tariff Reform, has introduced some new features into the political situation. The followers of Mr. Laurier have outwardly abandoned their scheme (which Hon. Edward Blake severely denounced) of making the United States and Canada one country so far as commerce is concerned. They are now seeking votes on a platform of a tariff for revenue, and are receiving assistance from Mr. McCarthy, an old-time Conservative, whose personal reasons for leaving his old colleagues, as stated by himself, are elsewhere given. This is the fourth change of policy the Liberals have made since 1878, when, in Parliament the two parties, represented by Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir John Macdonald, agreed that the elections of that year should be fought out on the issue of Free Trade or Protection.

In 1878 and 1882 the Liberal policy was a tariff for revenue. The Conservatives appealed for support on the ground that Canada's situation made it advisable for her to give, in framing her tariff, a moderate protection to home industries, so that the surplus population would have the opportunity of obtaining in our own towns and cities the industrial employment so large a number prefer to engage in. The Conservatives won.

In 1886, Mr. Blake, then leader of the Liberal party, in his speech at Malvern, modified the attitude of his party towards manufacturing industries, by a pledge that the necessities of the revenue would ensure a certain amount of protection to home industries, and that, if the Liberals won, they would not wilfully destroy established businesses. The Conservatives stood by their old platform of moderate protection, and they won again.

In 1891, led thereunto by Mr. Erastus Wiman, the Liberals made the issue on which they appealed for public support that of Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States. One of the strongest condemnations of this idea was made by Mr. Blake, in his address to the electors of West Durham, when he showed that the one result to be brought about by unrestricted reciprocity was the political as well as commercial obliteration of Canada, the cutting of the connection with Great Britain and the absorption of Canada by the United States. The Conservatives stood by their old policy of moderate protection, and won again.

Now the Liberals have gone back to the platform on which they were defeated in 1878 and 1882, and are appealing for votes on a policy of free trade.

The Conservative policy is well set forth in the speech of Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, on the budget, on the 14th February last. Mr. Foster then said: "The National Policy is wider than the tariff; we have always contended that it was. The tariff, giving a reasonable protection, was simply one part of the National Policy, which was adopted by this Government firmly and strongly and unitedly in 1878, but which was had in view, in part or in whole, long before 1878 by the chiefs and leaders of the party who put it in full operation in 1879. What was that National Policy to do for Canada? It was to amalgamate and weld together the different scattered territories of this country. That was one branch. It was to open these to settlement, and to transport on easy and quick terms. That was another branch of it. It was to build up the young industries of this country in order that the development of its resources might take place, in order that this country might become, to a certain extent, a manufacturing country, self-reliant, giving employment, in large part, to its own people. This was also a component part of the National Policy. And this National Policy, drawn on these lines, was what the Government of this country placed itself upon in 1878, and it is that which it stands on today, although in part what was to be done at that time has been very largely done, especially as to the amalgamation of our territories and the opening up of our means and facilities for transport. We believed, in 1878, that a reasonable protection upon industries which could fairly have a chance to plant and develop themselves in this country, was the only means by which to lift the country out of the condition it was in in 1878—and we ought never to forget that condition; and, on account of that policy, great strides have been made along the lines I have referred to.

"So that the Government proposes—and it takes the people into full confidence—not to abandon the principle of fair and reasonable protection to the industries of this country. Now, as I said before, the Government takes its stand on the ground that all

classes should bear proportionately equal burdens : and if, in the course of the investigation which is now taking place, and which will be continued for some further time, it is found that burdens press unduly on any class or section of the country, it will be the bounden duty of this Government to remedy that, and, if possible, equalize those burdens. If in the course of that investigation which is now going on, and which will be continued for some short time yet before a conclusion is reached, it be found that protection has been given to some industries which have no prospect at all of ever becoming fairly rooted in this country, it will become a question with this Government, whether or not it is not best to drop hot-house protection and give simply the reasonable and sufficient protection which is necessary in order to establish industries which, when established, will give some assurance of permanency and continued prosperity. These, then, are the present lines. To lighten the scale of taxation, in so far as possible, and in doing that, we must make up our minds to pare down, as far as we possibly can, all expenditures that are not absolutely necessary for the service of this country ; to refuse expenditure on works which it would not be proper for a wise and economical Government to set on foot and continue in the country ; to, as far as possible, adapt the scale of protection to legitimate industries and to what is reasonably necessary in order to establish and protect them ; to use the raw material of the country, in so far as it can be used, and to extend the free list as far as possible, consistent with the revenue requirements of the country, in order to bring about this lessened taxation and this lessened scale of protection, which, lessened and equalized in that way, may be just as effective, and more effective, after the change has been made, than it was before.

"What I want to state is this, that information has been gathered by the Government, particularly by myself, during the past year, and that information will be gathered during the coming season ; that the Minister of Trade and Commerce and myself, with the two level-headed business men who control the Customs and the Inland Revenue, propose during the coming year not only to listen to the complaints and the pleas of people who come to Ottawa to see us, but we propose to supplement that by a personal inspection and investigation of the various industries of the country. We propose to go further. We propose that it shall not be said that only one class has the ear of the Government, but that every class, the agricultural, the artisan, the manufacturing, the producing, or any class, shall have abundant opportunity to make out its case before the Government or some member of the Government and to have its plea and its grievances taken into consideration, and that the action of the Government shall be based upon the conclusions thus arrived at.

"During the next session of Parliament we propose to be ready, when Parliament opens or shortly thereafter, to bring down a tariff for this country revised on those lines, which shall not—and I want to make that plain, so that no feeling of panic may take place in the country—which shall not destroy and injure industries which are in this country to-day and which need reasonable protection in order to keep them up, but it will not assuredly, on the other side, give a measure of protection to any industry which will give it the opportunity of taking unduly from the pockets of the people by creating combines and monopolies, and thus making itself a burden instead of a benefit to the country. So much with reference to the future policy of the Government. We intend to be plainly and frankly understood. In that view, we ask our friends in the House to assist us in our investigation, by spreading the information broadcast, that every person can have access to the Government and can lay his plea before them, and that, having the benefit of their collective wisdom, we may arrive at a conclusion which shall embody the best for the country under its present circumstances and the best for the country in its immediate future."

### McKINLEY AND LIVE STOCK.

Putting into force the McKinley tariff by the United States, October 6th, 1890, was expected to seriously injure Canada's live stock export, because it imposed heavy duties on cattle, sheep and horses. Here are the figures giving the number and value of animals exported by Canada:—

		1890.	1891.	1892.
HORSES:—	Number.....	16,550	11,658	11,063
	Value.....	\$1,939,073	\$1,417,244	\$1,354,027
CATTLE:—	Number.....	\$1,454	117,761	167,179
	Value.....	\$6,949,417	\$3,772,499	\$7,748,949
SHEEP:—	Number.....	315,931	299,347	320,427
	Value.....	\$1,274,347	\$1,146,465	\$1,385,146

## THE CONDITION OF THE FARMER.

In July, 1893, at the suggestion of Mr. George Taylor, M. P. for South Leeds, a delegation of farmers from the district which he represents went on a mission of enquiry into the condition of agriculture and agriculturists in the neighboring counties of the State of New York. The members of the delegation were Andrew Gray, farmer, and warden of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville; John A. Webster, farmer, reeve of the Front of Leeds and Lansdowne; John O'Connor, farmer and cheese manufacturer; Alexander Atcheson, farmer, president of the South Leeds Agricultural Association; John Roddick, miller and farmer, ex-reeve of Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne; Thomas Berney, agricultural implement dealer, ex-reeve of Rear of Yonge and Escott; John Franklin, farmer, and president of the Farmers' Institute for Brockville Riding; E. G. Adams, farmer and implement dealer, ex-reeve of North Crosby; John R. Dargavel, general merchant, and township clerk for South Crosby.

In a long report upon what they saw and learned during their visit, the delegates said, among other things:

"From all we could learn we found that farmers in Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, where we visited, pay as much or more for what they have to purchase, and get no more for the produce they have to sell, than do the farmers in the county of Leeds. We have also found that they are not any more prosperous, and from all we could gather are more heavily mortgaged than farmers in the county of Leeds. We also found that well improved farms of the very best of soil, free from broken lands, and lying within from two to ten miles of the city of Ogdensburg, as well as in other localities where we made enquiries, can be purchased much cheaper than lands of the same quality with same improvements similarly situated in the county of Leeds; that lands have depreciated in value more in the last ten years in St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties than similarly situated lands in the county of Leeds.

"In regard to prices, we found cotton goods of all kinds average about the same in the United States as in Canada; woollen goods of all kinds and clothing are very much higher in the States than in Canada; sugar and teas are higher in the States than in Canada; provisions about the same; agricultural machinery and binder twine are higher in the States than in Canada; waggons and buggies, considering quality, the Canadian goods are as cheap, if not cheaper, than the American; cheese furnishings are higher in the States than in Canada, while cheese is not so high; taxes, irrespective of school and poll taxes, are higher in the States than in Canada; western corn is very little, if any, used by the farmers for feeding purposes in the section of country visited by us, farmers using chiefly their own coarse grains.

"Ladies' woollen dress goods of every description we found at least 50 per cent. higher than in Canada. Linen goods also are very much cheaper in Canada than in the United States, while rubber clothing is somewhat cheaper in the United States than in Canada.

"Mr. Samuel McLennan lives three miles south of Hewvelton, N. Y., and says horses have depreciated at least 30 per cent. in the last six years; sold a fine 4-year-old colt for \$100 this spring, while six years ago sold one of about same quality for \$150.

"Val Hotis, a German farmer, within half a mile of Redwood, N. Y., owns a farm, which he purchased four years ago, containing 150 acres of good land, well improved, a good frame house, a barn 105 x 46 feet, containing two drive floors, a sheep barn, horse barn and stabling for 35 cows, and other out-buildings. This, with 20 cows, 3 horses and all the implements required to farm it, he got for \$6,000, and said he could not sell it now for over \$5,000. Said good milch cows were \$30, and his team of 5-year-old horses, weight 1,150 pounds each, sound, well matched, no better team in the county, could not sell for over \$200, while three years ago the same team would bring from \$300 to \$350.

"Mr. Watson, a conveyancer, and the chief magistrate of Redwood, stated that land in that section, with all modern improvements, could be bought in that section at from \$30 to \$50 per acre, and that to his certain knowledge over 30 per cent. of the farms in that locality were mortgaged, and that chattel mortgages are in excess of this. He also stated that to his knowledge farming implements were cheaper in Canada than in the States, and also other articles, such as sewing machines, and accounted for this that combinations kept the prices up for the home market, and sold them less to go out of the country. Also that he bought coal in Brockville, and, after paying freight, had it cheaper than he could buy it at home."

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Mr. Everett, M. P. for Suffolk, speaking in the British House of Commons on the 26th July, drew this picture of the condition of the farmers in England:

"He came from a county that was full of dis'reas. Many worthy individuals were asking themselves, with tears in their eyes, what they should do, saying, 'I cannot dig, and to beg I am ashamed.' Twenty years had made a great difference in the condition and prospects of landowners, farmers and laborers; twenty years ago laborers were in constant employment, and their wages were rising. Landowners now saw rent vanishing; farmers were face to face with bankruptcy; investors found their interest and securities diminishing; land was neglected and cottages deserted. It was as if a demon had waved his hand over the country and blasted it with a curse."

Writing for the *New England Press* in July, 1893, Mr. Frank P. Bennet says of many sections of rural New England:

"Most of these abandoned farms are seeking purchasers at constantly diminishing prices. They can not only be bought for less than their cost to the absentees who now hold the title-deeds, and who obtained them in many instances at reductions from the prices paid by still earlier owners, but they can even be purchased in most cases for figures far below the cost of the buildings. I have bought during the past month a farm of 70 acres, under a very good state of cultivation, in the town of Freedom, Me., with a fair house and two barns, all for the sum of \$800. Adjoining this I have also just purchased a tract of 40 or 50 acres, with a thoroughly built two-storey house and a barn capable of holding 60 tons of hay. Under the house was the best cellar I had seen in this section of country. The cellar alone could not have cost less than \$400, and yet I bought the whole place, house, barn and 40 or 50 acres of land, for the sum of \$700; and these two farms, recently purchased, adjoin seven others which I bought last year, and nearly all of the other farms which join me are for sale, and many of them deserted."

### THE GROWTH OF SAVINGS.

When Sir Richard Cartwright was Minister of Finance he used to point to the growth of deposits in the savings bank as "especially valuable as showing the growth of thrift among our population." The Post Office savings bank deposits grew as follows during and since Sir Richard Cartwright was a member of a Canadian anti-protection-to-industry ministry:

1873 .....	\$ 3,207,051
1878 .....	2,754,484
1880 .....	3,945,660
1885 .....	15,080,540
1890 .....	21,990,653
1893 .....	24,153,194

Since Sir Richard Cartwright stepped out of the government with his friends there has been a great growth of thrift among our population, as well as a great growth of opportunity for exercising it.

This fact is also seen in the deposits in the other banks, the record of which shows as follows, the date in each year being the 30th June:

	DEPOSITS.
1873 .....	\$ 68,677,137
1878 .....	71,900,195
1880 .....	84,818,804
1885 .....	104,656,566
1890 .....	136,187,515
1893 .....	170,817,400

In the chartered banks of the country in 1893 the people have two and a half times as many evidences of thrift as they had in Sir Richard Cartwright's time.

The number of registered letters sent through the Post Office is another measure of business growth. In 1878, the last year of Free Trade Rule in Canada, it was 1,980,000. In 1892, the last year of Protection for which there are figures, it was 3,286,700.

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADE.

The growth of Canada's import and export trade as shown in the figures of merchandise exported and entered for consumption at the custom house very effectively answers the charge that the N. P. tariff kills foreign trade. Taking the figures for a series of years, it will be seen there has been a steady growth in the foreign trade, till last year it exceeded all the records, the export figures being almost twice those of 1868 :

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1868.....	\$71,885,306	\$57,667,888
1869.....	97,402,170	60,474,781
1870.....	71,237,603	73,573,490
1871.....	86,947,482	74,173,618
1872.....	107,709,116	82,630,663
1873.....	127,514,594	80,780,922
1874.....	127,404,169	89,351,925
1875.....	119,618,657	77,886,979
1876.....	94,733,218	80,966,435
1877.....	96,300,483	75,875,393
1878.....	91,199,577	79,323,667
1879.....	80,178,989	71,491,255
1880.....	71,782,349	87,911,458
1881.....	91,611,604	98,290,823
1882.....	112,648,927	102,137,203
1883.....	123,137,019	98,085,804
1884.....	108,180,644	91,406,496
1885.....	102,710,019	89,238,361
1886.....	99,602,694	85,251,314
1887.....	105,639,428	89,515,811
1888.....	102,847,100	90,203,000
1889.....	109,673,447	89,189,167
1890.....	112,765,584	96,749,149
1891.....	113,345,124	98,417,296
1892.....	116,978,943	113,963,375
1893.....	121,651,617	115,187,665

The growth of the foreign trade of the country, however, is not the only method of measuring its commerce. There is an immense trade which the custom house does not take notice of, but which is as good an evidence of commercial activity, as great a source of profit and as active an agent in creating employment as that which citizens transact with foreigners. The railroad and coasting statistics give proof of the extent to which this domestic trade has grown.

In this connection it is worth noticing how rapidly the railroad mileage has increased in Canada. It has trebled in eighteen years. Here are the figures of the mileage at different periods :

Year.	Miles.
1875.....	4,826
1880.....	6,801
1885.....	10,150
1890.....	13,256
1892.....	14,588

The freight and passengers carried have increased in like proportion. For instance :

In 1875 the number of passengers carried was 5,190,416; in 1885 it had grown to 9,072,599; in 1892 it was 13,533,414.

In 1875 the number of tons of freight transported was 5,670,836; in 1885 it was 14,659,271; in 1892 it was 22,189,923.

In 1875 the Canadian railroads earned \$19,470,539; in 1885 they earned \$32,227,469; in 1892 they earned \$51,685,768. This was in spite of a general reduction in freight rates.

In 1875 the Canadian railroads paid out in working expenses, which represents chiefly wages to employes, \$15,775,532; in 1892 they paid out \$36,443,228.

Conservatives hold that these figures are as strong a proof of expanding and profitable trade as any the custom house can afford. They show that internal commerce increased fourfold in eighteen years, a record no other country excels.

The same satisfactory conditions are shown in the progress of the coasting trade, which represents the carriage by water between one Canadian port and another of goods and merchandise produced in Canada.

Thus, in 1876 the tonnage of vessels arriving at and departing from Canadian ports was 10,300,930. In 1878, the last year of Liberal rule, it was 11,047,661. In 1880 it had risen to 14,053,013. In 1885 it was 15,944,421. In 1890 it had grown to 22,797,115. In 1892 it reached 25,109,920.

That is a growth of maritime commerce that has never been excelled in the country's history. It is a proof of Canadian progress in trade that justifies the Conservative claim that the National Policy they have advocated and enforced has done and is doing what was hoped for it.

### THE LIBERALS IN THE PROVINCES.

The Conservative administration in Ontario, under John Sandfield Macdonald, was saving money at the rate of \$950,000 a year. The Conservative administration was laying by a fund the income from which, properly invested as it was by John Sandfield Macdonald, would have freed the province from any anxiety as to how its revenue will be kept up to the required figure when the rapidly diminishing crown lands area is disposed of and the receipts from timber dues fall off. It would have enabled the province to leave to the municipalities the whole of the license fees, thus reducing the sums taken from farmers and others to maintain roads and pay the salaries and expenses of jails and jail officials, court-houses and criminal justice. In four years John Sandfield Macdonald's government received \$9,892,163 and spent only \$6,061,197. The balance \$3,810,966 was the greatest part of the Ontario surplus, which was then but now is not.

Mr. Edward Blake came into power as premier of Ontario in December, 1871, and was succeeded a few months later by Sir Oliver Mowat. The next year the surplus was less than \$20,000. The year after that the expenditure exceeded the revenue. In every year since, with four exceptions, the Ontario expenditure has exceeded the revenue.

From 1871 to 1893 the Liberal Ontario government spent \$67,005,481. Its receipts were only \$63,866,915. Its deficits amount to \$3,138,566.

It has increased the burdens upon the people represented by the amount of revenue it has collected. It has borrowed money by its system of annuities which are a public obligation and a public debt. It has spent the provincial surplus a Conservative premier saved. Here is the statement of its revenue and expenditure from the records:—

	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.
1872	\$ 3,060,748	\$ 2,220,743
1873	2,961,315	2,040,803
1874	3,446,348	3,871,493
1875	3,150,006	3,604,524
1876	2,589,223	3,140,026
1877	2,502,566	3,119,118
1878	2,285,178	2,902,388
1879	2,287,951	2,941,714
1880	2,584,170	2,518,187
1881	2,788,747	2,585,053
1882	2,880,450	2,920,161
1883	2,430,941	2,887,638
1884	2,620,555	3,207,890
1885	3,005,921	3,046,113
1886	3,148,060	3,181,709
1887	3,546,924	3,454,372
1888	3,583,916	3,545,235
1889	3,538,405	3,653,356
1890	3,423,155	3,896,324
1891	3,153,015	3,209,683
1892	4,662,921	4,068,951
	\$63,866,915	\$67,005,481

In the province of Quebec the Liberal record has been the same as in Ontario, only a little more so. In the year in which Mr. Joly was head of the provincial government, 1878-79, his expenditure was \$500,000 greater than his income. He created the first

deficit in Quebec. Mr. Mercier came into power in 1887. Here is the record of his government:—

	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
1887 .....	\$ 2,965,567	\$ 3,288,798
1888 .....	3,738,708	3,365,032
1889 .....	3,628,544	3,543,619
1890 .....	3,536,496	3,881,673
1891 .....	3,750,813	4,085,520

These figures are for the ordinary services of the province. They take no notice of the \$2,000,000 of trust funds deposited in the treasury and spent by the administration; of the proceeds of the \$3,500,000 loan, or of the \$10,000,000 which Liberal extravagance in the management of public affairs, to say nothing of Liberal corruption, made necessary.

Nova Scotia has a Liberal government also. The premier, Mr. Fielding, came into power in 1884. Here is how the taxation and the expenditure have been added to under his care:—

	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
1884 .....	\$ 586,561	\$ 572,678
1885 .....	613,026	620,700
1886 .....	633,145	656,348
1887 .....	666,639	664,103
1888 .....	712,951	668,400
1889 .....	668,774	713,941
1890 .....	664,938	710,497
1891 .....	661,541	692,539

New Brunswick also has what is practically a Liberal administration. Mr. Blair came into power in 1883. Here is his financial record:—

	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
1884 .....	\$ 650,466	\$ 633,658
1885 .....	617,570	584,473
1886 .....	634,574	623,593
1887 .....	665,819	667,647
1888 .....	644,890	640,806
1889 .....	651,031	637,051
1890 .....	646,079	651,735
1891 .....	612,702	690,813

Mr. Blair has the advantage of having some Conservative colleagues in his administration. While his expenditure shows a steady inclination to rise, and does rise to exceed his income, it is not so marked as in the provinces where the Liberals have the control of affairs completely in their hands.

In Manitoba Mr. Greenway has been in power at the head of a Liberal administration since 1888. Here is his financial record, the figures for 1888 being for 18 months.

	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
1887 .....	\$ 506,890	\$ 520,190
1888 .....	841,804	761,496
1889 .....	641,695	1,088,889
1890 .....	585,709	708,302
1891 .....	590,484	664,432

Mr. Greenway, like Mr. Mercier, has made a Liberal record for spending more than he collects and for collecting more than his predecessors, and for running his province into debt.

All these premiers were either present or represented by members of their ministries or by political associates in the Liberal convention that at Ottawa made one of its platform planks a condemnation of the Conservative government for spending too much.

Their action in the realms wherein they have power to do as they will is a better index of what their party would do in power at Ottawa than their words can be.

The Conservative Government at Ottawa is both reducing taxation and curtailing expenditure. The Liberal governments in the provinces, from Mowat to Blair, increase taxation and add to the expenditure.

### WHY Mr. McCARTHY LEFT HIS PARTY.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M. P. for North Simcoe, has become one of the strong allies of the Liberal party in opposing the Government. He has voted with Mr. Laurier and Mr. Tarte, not only on the tariff issue, but on the Manitoba school question, Mr. Tarte being one of the strongest favorers of government interference in behalf of the Roman Catholics in Manitoba and Mr. McCarthy the very strongest opponent in Parliament of any action to change the system of national schools established by the Manitoba Legislature.

Mr. McCarthy gave his reasons for leaving the Conservative party in a speech to his constituents at Stayner, Ont., on the 25th of January, 1893. In the course of his speech, as reported in the *Mail* of Toronto, he said:

"It is not so much a question of policy that has driven me out of the Conservative ranks. It is the first time since I have been in public life that I have been ignored in the formation of a new Government. If I cannot be taken into the confidence of the councils of my party it is time to assert my independence."

Writing again, to Mr. Thomas Long, chairman of the North Simcoe Liberal Conservative Association, Mr. McCarthy said:

"I notice that in the reports of my speech to the association at the meeting in Stayner, over which you presided the other day, an error of perhaps comparatively minor importance seems to have been made, which may be due to inaccuracy in reporting or may possibly be owing to my failure to have sufficiently explained what I desired to say on that point.

"I think I made it plain, at least I tried to do so, that my reason for severing my connection with the Ministerial party was due to the fact that I had been attacked in the Government organ, which attack I thought must have been inspired by the administration, or, if not inspired, had not been disavowed or repudiated, and therefore that I had no alternative but that of holding the Government responsible for it.

"That and that alone was the reason why, after due reflection, I deliberately determined on the action which I took."

Mr. McCarthy, therefore, by his own words, left the Conservative party, because in the formation of a new Conservative Government other gentlemen had been preferred to him. His personal vanity being hurt by his being overlooked and by a newspaper attacking him, he takes his revenge by joining his party's opponents and trying to overthrow the Cabinet. If he had been offered a portfolio, the presumption from his own words is, he would to-day be a Conservative.

### GROWTH OF POSTAL BUSINESS.

The growth of postal business is an evidence of increasing intelligence, business interests, and commercial facilities of a people. The following from the Canadian post office returns shows how the Dominion is progressing:—

	NO. OF OFFICES.	LETTERS SENT.	LETTERS PER HEAD.
1868.....	3,638.....	18,100,000.....	5.37
1878.....	5,378.....	44,000,000.....	10.78
1880.....	5,773.....	45,800,000.....	10.86
1890.....	7,913.....	94,100,000.....	19.65
1892.....	8,288.....	102,850,000.....	20.99



**THE FINANCIAL RECORD.**

"We cannot but view with alarm the large increase in the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion, and the consequent undue taxation of the people, under the Government that has been continuously in power since 1878; and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the Government of the country."

The above resolution was adopted by the Liberal Convention which met in Ottawa in June 1893. It naturally suggests enquiry into the movement of the public debt and annual expenditure of the Dominion under the administration of the two political parties. First as to the debt. The Liberal party assumed office in the autumn of 1873, and were turned out of power five years later. In their period of rule the net debt and interest charge mounted up at this rate :—

	DEBT.	INTEREST.
1873	\$99,848,461	\$5,209,205
1878	140,362,069	7,048,883
Increase.....	\$40,513,608	\$1,839,678

In the Liberal period the public debt was increased at the rate of \$8,100,000 annually, and the interest charge,—which is the measure of the burden imposed by the debt—at the rate of \$367,935 annually. In 1873 the net rate of interest paid on the debt was 3.70 per cent, and in 1878, it was 3.68 per cent. In 1873, the rate of interest paid on the gross debt was 4.01 per cent, and in 1878 it was 4.02 per cent.

Turn now to the last five years of Conservative administration. The figures relating to the debt are :—

	DEBT.	INTEREST.
1888	\$234,531,358	\$9,823,313
1893	241,679,972	9,768,978
Increase.....	\$7,148,614	Decrease \$59,335

The interest charge relates only to a four year period (1888-92), the figures for the last fiscal year not being available yet. If the whole five-year period the Conservative government has increased the public debt less than the increase of a single year under Liberal rule! Since 1888, the rate of interest on the gross debt has fallen from 3.45 per cent to 3.30 per cent, while the net rate of interest has been cut down from 3.12 per cent to 2.93 per cent. To sum up the two five-year periods :—

LIBERAL RULE.		CONSERVATIVE RULE.	
Debt increased..	\$40,513,000	Debt increased....	\$7,148,614
Interest " ..	1,839,678	Interest decreased.	59,335

Coming now to the annual public expenditure we find the respective records to stand as follows :—

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE.**

	LIBERAL PERIOD.	CONSERVATIVE PERIOD.	
1873	\$19,174,647	1888	\$36,718,494
1878	23,503,158	1893	36,745,122
Increase..	\$4,328,511	\$26,628	

These figures, taken from the Public Accounts, supply a complete answer to the hypothetical resolution of the Liberal convention.

A comparison of the results of the management of the public works and postal service of Canada is also interesting, the figures being :—

	REVENUE.			
	1874	1879	1887	1892
Post Office .....	\$1,139,973	\$1,172,418	\$2,020,623	\$2,652,745
Public Works....	1,509,915	1,863,149	3,270,782	3,575,167
Totals.....	\$2,649,888	\$3,035,567	\$5,291,405	\$6,227,912

During the term the Liberals held office, the revenue from the post office and public works increased less than \$400,000. During the five years of Conservative rule down to 1892, the income from these sources has augmented nearly \$1,000,000, and in the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1893, the revenue from the post office reached \$2,773,508, and that from public works \$3,770,636, or a total of \$6,544,144. The expenditure upon these services thus compares :—

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	EXPENDITURE.			
	1874	1879	1887	1892
Post Office .....	\$1,387,270	\$1,784,423	\$2,889,728	\$3,316,120
Public Works ....	2,389,679	2,680,979	4,314,519	4,528,263
Totals .....	\$3,776,949	\$4,465,402	\$7,204,247	\$7,844,383

It will be observed that under Liberal rule the expenditure upon these services increased \$688,500, while in the same period of Conservative rule the increase in expenditure was \$640,000.

### TARIFF DISCRIMINATION.

The statement is sometimes made by opponents of the National Policy, that it discriminates against Great Britain and in favor of the United States, inasmuch as the average duty on imports from Great Britain is higher than the average duty on imports from the United States. Thus, in the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1892, Canada bought from the Mother land goods to the value of \$41,348,435, upon which duties to the amount of \$9,074,200 were collected, or an average of nearly 22 per cent.; whereas, upon an importation of \$53,137,572 from the United States, the duties levied were only \$7,814,666, or about 15 per cent., the apparent difference in favor of trade with the neighboring Republic being 7 per cent. But this difference has always existed, equally under a revenue as under a protective tariff, and it arises from two causes: (1) the preponderance of free raw material supplied from the United States, and (2) the production in that country of goods not obtainable in Great Britain, and which, in the interest of Canadian consumers, are made subject to a comparatively low revenue customs tax. Under the old fiscal system, which prevailed from 1874-9, the difference in the average rate of duty upon imports from Great Britain and from the United States was greater than now. In 1878, Canada bought goods to the value of \$37,431,180 from Britain, upon which were levied duties to the amount of \$6,445,985, or close upon 18 per cent.; whereas upon an importation of \$48,631,739 from the United States in the same year the duties were only \$4,794,590, or less than 10 per cent. The Liberal policy is to restore the tariff which operates most to the advantage of the United States.

### A STRIKING CONTRAST.

A comparison of the figures of the foreign commerce of Canada and the United States during the last two fiscal years is both interesting and instructive. The United States returns are:—

	1892	1893
Imports	\$ 827,402,400	\$941,076,100
Exports	1,030,278,100	847,423,100
Totals	\$1,857,680,500	\$1,788,499,200

The value of United States exports last year fell off nearly two hundred million dollars, while the imports into that country were increased by one hundred and fourteen million dollars, the aggregate foreign commerce declining sixty-nine millions, or nearly 4 per cent.

The Canadian returns are:—

	1892	1893
Imports	\$116,978,900	\$128,000,000
Exports	113,963,300	118,687,600
Totals	\$230,942,200	\$246,687,600

The value of Canadian exports last year increased nearly five million dollars, and in imports there was an increase of more than eleven million dollars, the aggregate foreign trade expanding about sixteen millions, or 7 per cent.

The population of the United States may be taken as sixty-five millions: the *per capita* foreign trade of that country last year was, therefore, \$27.50. The population of Canada is five millions, and her *per capita* foreign trade last year was \$49.46. That is to say, the value of Canadian imports and exports per head of population is \$21.90, or 80 per cent greater than that of the United States.

## THE MATTER OF MORTGAGES.

In 1880 the amount of current loans on real estate made by the loan companies of Canada was \$56,612,200, and the amount of principal and interest overdue and in default on mortgages was \$4,130,557. That is to say the amount overdue was about 7½ per cent of the total loans.

In 1892, the amount of current loans on real estate was \$109,807,355, and the amount of principal and interest overdue and in default on mortgages was \$2,519,452, or only 2½ per cent of the total loans.

With regard to mortgages on farms, Mr. Joseph Jeffrey, President of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, of London, Ontario, wrote the *Toronto Globe* in August, 1893, as follows:—"Your correspondent jumps at the conclusion, without apparently giving the matter a thought, that it is the farmers who are doing all the borrowing, when the fact is that a large proportion of the borrowing is on city property. The total amount loaned by the companies on real estate is \$109,807,355, which is a small sum compared with the value of real estate in the Dominion. I presume the real estate in the City of Toronto alone is worth double that amount. Statements are often made in the papers which give the impression that the people of the whole country, particularly the farmers, are groaning under heavy mortgage indebtedness. This is not true. Take, for example, this county. I am positive that in this city (London) and surrounding country not one property in ten is mortgaged, and no doubt, the same can be truthfully said of most of the old settled portions of the country. The experience of this company is that farmers are paying off their loans, and that very few are borrowing. We, in common with all the loan companies in this part of Ontario find it difficult to obtain farm loans. They have largely decreased, and other investments have in part taken their place."

## CANADA'S ENVIABLE POSITION.

The *New York Commercial Bulletin*, the leading mercantile newspaper of the United States, says:—"The Canadian people have some good reasons for believing that their independent position has many advantages. To them Great Britain affords a protection against interference from without which no other nation would offer. The United States would hardly afford to Canadians the same sense of security which they now feel. On the other hand, the rivalry with this country in transportation, in manufactures, in mining and timber cutting, and in fisheries, appears to suit the Canadian people, and they certainly are thriving on it. Looking at the matter dispassionately, remembering that Canadian railroads have so great an advantage in freedom from the unwise regulations of the United States that they can compete with American railways most successfully, remembering that the national debt of this country involves a taxation which Canadians do not have to bear, and that they have a Continental area of territory to invite immigration, while available lands in the United States, if not yet fully occupied, soon may be, there appear considerable reasons on the side of those who insist that a separate government will be the best for Canada in the long run."

## THE FAILURE RECORD.

The number of failures in the United States and Canada during the first nine months of the last two years was as follows:—

	UNITED STATES.		CANADA.	
	1892	1893	1892	1893
Number	7,378	11,174	1,284	1,313
Liabilities	\$76,971,771	\$225,753,881	\$9,253,659	\$12,251,213

The number of insolvencies in the United States increased 3,800 in nine months of 1893, while in Canada only 29 more failures occurred in 1893 than in the preceding year. Canadian liabilities increased \$3,000,000; United States liabilities increased \$149,000,000.

## THE PRICE OF SUGAR.

The *Toronto Globe* in its issue of April 11th, 1893, said in a report of the sugar market:—"Within the past few weeks there has been an advance in the Canadian markets of ½ cent a pound, and the price has gone up simultaneously all over the world. Prices in Toronto and Montreal were below quotations of the wholesale trade in New York."

### THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Taking six large counties in the state of New York contiguous to the boundary line, namely, St. Lawrence, Oswego, Cayuga, Wagner, Munro and Orleans, a net decrease of 9,249 in rural population is found to have occurred between 1880 and 1890. In no fewer than twenty-three of the sixty counties comprising the state of New York did the population decline in numbers during the last census decennium. Canada has no reason to shrink from a comparison with the Empire state of the Union either as respects the number of her rural population, the ratio of progression in the agricultural portions, or the average of wealth among the inhabitants. It is, of course, perfectly true that urban population increases more rapidly than rural, but the movement city-ward is governed by no conditions of soil, climate or tariff. That movement has been going on at a steadily accelerating pace for many a long year past, and is quite as marked in older settled countries, like England, as in the newly occupied portions of this continent. In commenting upon this marked immigration from country to city, as evidenced with striking force by the returns of the last British census, the *London Times* remarked that "the decrease of population in rural districts, which marks the census of 1891, has been more or less continuous during the whole of the present century," and in referring to this subject, the Right Hon. Mr. Chaplin, speaking as a member of the British Government, said:—

"Among all the consequences which were due, or partly due, to the agricultural depression, there was not one among them, in his opinion, of graver or more serious import to the agricultural interests of this country than the constant migration of the rural population from the country to the towns, which they witnessed so frequently at the present time. Although this was partly due to the depression, there were many other causes which had been or were conducing to these results. There was the great development of the manufacturing industries which in recent years had taken place in this country. The increased demand for labor that they created, and the higher wages that labor necessarily commanded, and the increased attraction presented by living in towns conducing to this migration. But the migration was not limited to this country alone. It might also be observed in certain countries on the continent, and notably it went on in the United States of America."

In the North Atlantic group of states, comprising the oldest settled and wealthiest portions of the neighboring country, namely, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, there was an absolute loss of rural population in the last census decennium, although a substantial gain was made in the population of the cities and towns. Of the total number of inhabitants in this group in 1880, 43.11 per cent. were classed as urban, while in 1890 the proportion of urban residents had risen to 51.58 per cent. Taking the United States as a whole it appears by the official record that the percentage of urban population has grown from 3.97 per cent. in 1800, to 6.72 per cent. in 1830, 16.13 per cent. in 1860, 22.57 per cent. in 1880, and 29.12 per cent. in 1890. It affords no occasion for surprise to learn that a similar process of migration from country to city, from rural to urban residence, has gone on concurrently in Canada, and that in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec the proportion of urban to the total population has mounted up from 9.30 per cent. in 1851 to 31.20 per cent. in 1891.

### ENCOURAGING FREE IMPORTS.

Under the National Policy the percentage of goods imported free of duty into Canada has been increased as the following figures from the official returns show:—

	TOTAL IMPORTS.	DUTABLE.	FREE.	PER CENT FREE.
1877	\$96,300,483	\$60,916,770	\$35,383,713	36 per cent.
1878	91,195,987	59,773,039	31,422,948	34 "
1892	\$116,978,943	\$69,160,737	\$47,818,206	41 "

Under the existing tariff, 41 per cent of the total imports of Canada are admitted free of duty; while under the Liberal tariff only 35 per cent of the imports were free.

### QUEBEC PROVINCE FINANCES.

The work of the Conservative Party in Quebec is best illustrated by an examination of the Public Accounts before and after the Mercier administration was dismissed. The cost of every department of the public service has been cut down. The item of "Special expenditure" which used to be made the cover for wasting a million dollars a year, has been eliminated from the account altogether. The deficits have all but ceased to exist, and the close of the next fiscal year, if all goes as is expected, should happily see the end of them. The Liberals went out in December, 1891, when half of the fiscal year 1891-92 had expired. Here is the record of revenue, expenditure and deficit since 1890:—

	Payments.	Receipts.	Deficit.
1890-90.....	\$4,900,489	\$3,588,920	\$1,380,569
1890-91.....	5,195,049	3,750,813	1,444,236
1891-92.....	5,236,768	3,494,117	1,742,651
1892-93.....	4,482,106	4,467,278	24,828

The coming year, it is calculated, will make a still better comparison, the estimates, as set against the expenditure of the last twelve months of Liberalism providing as follows:—

	1891-92.	1894-95.
Public debt.....	\$1,438,443	\$1,527,296
Legislation.....	282,264	199,788
Civil government.....	266,324	253,877
Justice.....	691,786	565,940
Education.....	415,482	381,760
Agriculture, etc.....	305,102	236,900
Charities.....	422,681	322,643
Miscellaneous.....	471,649	315,700
Railway deposits.....	239,087	260,222
Public works, ordinary.....	152,908	106,176
"    capital.....	551,041	16,300
Railway subsidies.....	750,968	755,000

The reduction under Conservative rule amounts to over a million dollars. The two items which show an increase are interest on the public debt and railway subsidies. In regard to the latter it is to be remembered that not a dollar has been voted to railways since the Conservative government came into power, while two million dollars promised to roads which had failed to begin construction in time have been declared to be forfeited, thus reducing the liabilities of the province by that amount. More subsidies may be cut off for the same reason, and the treasury be proportionately relieved. Interest on the public debt will call for a larger expenditure next year by one hundred thousand dollars than was necessitated in 1892. No government, no set of politicians, can control this item, which falls as a steady drain upon the provincial revenue year by year, as the legacy of the large borrowings which the Legislature was wont to indulge in when Quebec's credit stood high in the money markets. The Liberal government of Quebec flourished on borrowed capital. It made a loan of \$3,500,000 in the first instance; then one of \$4,000,000; and meanwhile accepted close upon \$2,500,000 from railway companies in purchase of the public guarantee of interest of the bonds of these companies, which sum it also squandered. The total amounted to nearly ten millions, the interest upon which the province will have to provide for years to come. This interest charge, and the amount the province is pledged by its past legislation to pay in aid of railway enterprise, constitutes the reason why, in spite of a general reduction in the administrative expenses, new taxes have had to be imposed on the merchants and business men of the province. These, however, will be removed as the trust funds are replaced, and the railway subsidies are paid off or become forfeited. That is the Conservative programme and what has been done in the past two years in the way of reducing expenses is the best warrant for holding that it can be carried out.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

Governor-General.—His Excellency The Right Honourable SIR JOHN C. HAMILTON-GORDON, EARL OF ABERDEEN.

### CABINET.

Sir J. S. D. Thompson, first minister, minister of justice and attorney-general of Canada.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, minister of trade and commerce.

Sir Adolphe P. Caron, postmaster-general.

Hon. John Costigan, secretary of state.

Hon. G. E. Foster, minister of finance.

Sir C. H. Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries.

Hon. John G. Haggart, minister of railways.

Hon. J. A. Ouimet, minister of public works.

Hon. J. C. Patterson, minister of militia and defence.

Hon. Thomas M. Daly, minister of the interior.

Hon. A. R. Angers, minister of agriculture.

Hon. W. B. Ives, president of the council.

Hon. Frank Smith, minister without portfolio.

Hon. John Carling, minister without portfolio.

### *Members of the Government not in the Cabinet.*

Hon. J. J. Curran, solicitor-general.

Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, comptroller of customs.

Hon. J. F. Wood, comptroller of inland revenue.

## THE PROVINCIAL CABINETS.

### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General—Sir Oliver Mowat.

Commissioner of Crown Lands—Hon. A. S. Hardy.

Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. C. F. Fraser.

Secretary—Hon. J. M. Gibson.

Treasurer—Hon. Richard Harcourt.

Minister of Education—Hon. G. W. Ross.

Minister of Agriculture and Registrar—Hon. John Dryden.

Without Portfolio—Hon. E. H. Bronson.

### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Lieutenant-Governor—His Honor Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. L. O. Taillon, Premier and President of Council.

“ Louis Beaubien, Commissioner of Agriculture and Colonization.

“ E. J. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

“ T. Chase-Casgrain, Attorney-General.

“ G. A. Nantel, Commissioner of Public Works.

“ J. S. Hall, Treasurer.

“ L. P. Pelletier, Secretary and Registrar.

“ Thomas C. Chapais, without Portfolio.

“ John McIntosh, without Portfolio.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lieutenant-Governor.—

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Attorney-General—Hon. A. Blair.  
 Provincial Secretary—Hon. J. Mitchell.  
 Surveyor-General—Hon. L. J. Tweedie.  
 Chief Commis. Public Works—Hon. Hy. R. Emmerson.  
 Solicitor-General—Hon. A. S. White.  
 Member of Council.—Hon. Hy. A. Connell.  
 Member of Council—Hon. C. H. Labillois.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honor Malachy Bowes Daly.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President of Council and Provincial Secretary—Hon. W. S. Fielding.  
 Attorney-General—Hon. J. W. Longley.  
 Com. of Works and Mines—Hon. Chas. E. Church.  
 Member without Office—Hon. Thomas Johnson.  
 " " " " Geo. H. Murray.  
 " " " " Colin F. McIsaac.

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. Edgar Dewdney.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President—Hon. C. E. Pooley.  
 Premier, Att'y-Gen. & Clerk of Executive Council—Hon. Theo. Davie.  
 Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works—Hon. F. G. Vernon.  
 Min. of Fin. & Agriculture—Hon. J. H. Turner.  
 M. of Ed. & Immigration, Prov. Sec. & Min. of Mines—Hon. Jas. Baker.

## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Lieutenant-Governor.—J. S. Carvell, Esq.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General—Hon. Fred'k Peters.  
 Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. Jas. R. McLean.  
 Provincial Secretary & Treasurer—Hon. A. Macmillan.  
 Member of Council—Hon. D. Farquharson.  
 " " " Alex. Laird.  
 " " " Peter Sinclair.  
 " " " Jas. W. Richards.  
 " " " Thomas Kickham.  
 " " " George Forbes.

## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. John C. Schultz.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Agriculture, and Immigration and Railway Commissioner—Hon. Thomas Greenway.  
 Attorney-General—Hon. Clifford Sefton.  
 Minister of Public Works—Hon. Robert Watson.  
 Provincial Secretary—John D. Cameron.  
 Provincial Treasurer—Hon. D. H. McMillan.

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. Charles H. McIntosh

Executive Committee—Frederick William Gordon Haultain, John Ryerson Neff, Thomas Tweed, Hilliard Mitchell.  
 Indian Commissioner—Hayter Reed.  
 Assistant Indian Commissioner—A. E. Forget.

## LEADING EVENTS IN 1893.

- Jan. 2—London, Ont., defeats a by-law to close the saloons at 7 p.m.
- Jan. 5—L'Islet election—J. I. Tarte (Lib.) elected over J. A. Dionne (Con.) to House of Commons.
- Jan. 7—Mr. Clarence Primrose, of Pictou, N. S., called to Senate.
- Jan. 10—Mr. Leclaire (Con.) elected to Commons by acclamation for Terrebonne. Ribot Ministry in France resigns. Princess Marie of Edinburgh married to Prince Ferdinand of Roumania.
- John D. Cameron, South Winnipeg, appointed Prov. Secretary of Manitoba.
- Jan. 11—Rev. W. J. Burns, of Coniscliffe, Eng., appointed Bishop of Qu'Appelle.
- Jan. 12—Quebec Legislature meets.
- Jan. 14—Revolution in Hawaii; the Queen forced to abdicate.
- Jan. 19—Intense cold in Europe—Rivers Rhine, Maine, Moselle and Neckar frozen.
- Nova Scotia Legislature meets to pass Dominion Coal Company's charter.
- Jan. 21—Appeal in Manitoba school case heard before Privy Council.
- Jan. 24—Birmingham merchants adopt resolution in favor of preferential trade within the British Empire.
- Jan. 25—Hon. T. C. Chapais, M.L.C., appointed member Quebec Ministry without portfolio.
- Jan. 26—House of Bishops meet to elect Metropolitan of Canada; Bishop Lewis receives majority of votes.
- Jan. 29—Capt. Dalziell, 2 officers and 9 people on steamship Pomeranian killed in a storm.
- Feb. 1—Hon. A. Desjardins elected Mayor of Montreal.
- Henry Smith burned at the stake at Paris, Texas, by lynchers.
- Quebec Legislative Assembly division on bill to abolish Legislative Council—six months' hoist carried by Speaker's vote.
- Feb. 4—Mr. A. S. White appointed Solicitor-General of New Brunswick.
- United States Department of Agriculture establishes quarantine against Canadian cattle.
- Feb. 6—France-Canada commercial convention signed.
- Quebec Legislative Assembly rejects a proposal to reduce members' indemnity to \$600.
- Feb. 6—F. A. De Lesseps and Charles De Lesseps sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and M.M. Fontaine, Cottu and Eiffel to two years, for financial wrong-doing in connection with the Panama Canal.
- Feb. 10—Dover, N. H., asylum burned; 44 inmates perish.
- Feb. 13—Mr. Gladstone introduces Irish home rule bill.
- Feb. 20—H. M. Henry, Halifax, appointed Judge N. S. Supreme Court.
- Feb. 22—President Harrison withdraws proclamation imposing discriminatory tolls on merchandise for Canada passing Sault Ste. Marie Canal.
- Feb. 23—Behring Sea court of arbitration meets in Paris.
- Feb. 24—Opening of new Engineering and Physics buildings of McGill University.
- Feb. 27—Quebec Legislature prorogues.
- Feb. 28—Sir R. Cartwright's amendment to the budget resolutions defeated by 126 to 72.
- Ryerson (Con.) elected to Ontario Legislature, over Ogden (Lib.) and Thompson (Labor) for Toronto.
- March 2—Great meeting of Unionists at Belfast protests against home rule bill. Manitoba Legislature resolves to memorialize Parliament for power to pass a prohibitory law.
- March 3—Manitoba Legislature rejects female suffrage resolution by 23 to 11.
- March 4—Grover Cleveland's inaugural as President of the United States.
- March 9—New Brunswick Legislature meets as a single chamber; J. P. Burchall elected Speaker.
- House of Commons votes on Tarte-McCarthy resolution condemning Government for course on separate schools; 120 to 71.
- March 16—House of Commons votes on McCarthy resolution condemning N. P. tariff as no longer serving a useful purpose; 116 to 64.
- March 21—House of Commons rejects Mr. Dawson's motion condemning Mr. Clarke Wallace's speech at Kingston pledging Orange aid to Ulster in its fight against home rule; 105 to 74.
- English Associated Chambers of Commerce reject resolution favoring preferential trade within the Empire.
- March 22—Princess of Wales received by the Pope.
- March 30—Parliament of Canada prorogued.
- April 3—Daughter born to Duchess of Fife.



- April 4—M. Dupuy forms Ministry in France on retirement of M. Meline. Great Mormon temple at Salt Lake dedicated.
- April 5—Montreal Presbyterian College confers degree of D.D. on "Father" Chiniquy.
- April 11—Sir Julian Paunceforte presents his credentials as first British Ambassador to the United States.
- April 12—Vaudreuil election—Harcourt (Lib.) elected over McMillan (Con.)
- April 14—Lord Cranbourne censured by British House of Commons for referring to Michael Davitt as a murderer. King Alexis of Servia dismisses his Ministry and takes control of the Government.
- April 17—Judge Pelletier upholds legality of Quebec tax of 1½ per cent. on real estate transfers.
- April 18—Belgian Chamber of Deputies, after serious rioting in the country, agrees to principle of universal suffrage in parliamentary elections.
- April 21—Motion for second reading of Irish home rule bill carried by 43 majority in House of Commons.
- P. E. I. Legislature adopts measure to abolish Legislative Council.
- April 24—British budget shows a deficit of £1,574,000.
- April 27—Mr. John Sharples, of Quebec, called to Legislative Council.
- President Cleveland reviews international naval parade at New York.
- May 1—World's Fair at Chicago opened.
- May 2—Ontario Legislature votes on Marter motion to stop issue of liquor licenses; Government resolution in favor of plebiscite and reference of legal question to Supreme Court carried; vote 54 to 33.
- May 9—Vancouver, B. C., election; (Con.) elected.
- Empire State express on New York Central Railroad beats record and runs a mile in 35 seconds, at rate of 112 miles an hour.
- May 10—Imperial Institute, London, opened by the Queen.
- May 15—U. S. Supreme Court upholds constitutionality of Geary act to exclude Chinese.
- May 19—Infanta Eulalie of Spain arrives at New York to visit World's Fair.
- May 22—Newfoundland Legislature extends *modus vivendi* on French shore for two years.
- May 23—New Italian Ministry formed; Signor Giolitti, premier.
- May 31—Jefferson Davis' body reinterred at Richmond with great ceremony.
- June 1—U. S. Presbyterian Assembly suspends Dr. Briggs for heresy. Centenary of Quebec Diocese.
- June 2—Omri Edy, Mrs. Edy and Miss Edy murdered at Beach Ridge, Que.
- June 3—Chief Justice Strong of Supreme Court knighted; Hon. John Carling made K.C.M.G.; Mr. Collingwood Schreiber and Judge Gowan made C.M.G.
- June 6—McCarthy party at Toronto adopts platform.
- June 8—Mother house Villa Maria Convent, Montreal, burned; loss \$750,000.
- June 9—Walls of Washington pension building collapse; 22 killed. Steamship Miowern, first of Australia-Canada line, arrives at Vancouver.
- June 14—Rev. Dr. Sedgwick elected Moderator Presbyterian Assembly.
- June 15—German Reichstag elections.
- June 16—Voting on repeal of Scott Act in Brome; act sustained by 134 majority.
- June 20—Fire at Gibson, N.B., burns 80 houses.
- Liberal convention at Ottawa adopts a platform.
- H. M. S. Camperdown runs down H. M. S. Victoria off Tripoli; Admiral Tryon and over 400 men drowned.
- June 26—Indian Government decides to cease coinage of silver on private account.
- July 1—Commercial Bank of Manitoba suspends.
- July 3—Pleuro-pneumonia reported to be found in lungs of a Canadian ox killed at Liverpool.
- July 5—Christian Endeavor Convention of North America opens at Montreal.
- July 6—Duke of York and Princess May of Teck married.
- July 7—Students provoke serious rioting in Paris.
- July 11—Sixteen people burned to death in fire in cold storage building at Chicago.
- July 13—German Reichstag adopts army increase bill by 11 majority.
- French gunboats enter Meinam River and fire on Siamese forts. Affair results in strained relations with England and loss of some Siamese territory.
- July 14—Lieut. Peary sails from St. John's, Nfld., on Arctic exploring expedition.
- July 23—Mr. Mercier, of Quebec, at Fall River, declares for the independence of Canada.
- July 26—Varenes, Que., celebrates 200th anniversary of its foundation.

- July 27—Riotous demonstration in British House of Commons on division on the home rule bill; several persons hurt and Major Saunderson's eye blackened.
- July 30—Steamship *Etna*, first Italian naval vessel, visits Montreal.
- Aug. 2—Mr. Clarke Wallace, M.P., elected Grand Master Orange Lodge of B. N. America.
- Aug. 6—Rev. J. A. Newnham consecrated second Bishop of Moosonee, at Winnipeg.
- Aug. 7—U. S. Congress opens in special session to consider the silver coinage issue.
- Aug. 8—Cholera reported at New York quarantine among passengers on the steamship *Karamania*, from Italy.
- Aug. 16—Behring Sea arbitration award published, rejecting U. S. claims to ownership of seal herds and theory that Behring Sea was a *mare clausum*.
- Aug. 20—French parliamentary elections result in overwhelming success of the Republicans.
- Lieut. Peary's second Arctic expedition landed at Bowdoin Bay, North Greenland.
- Aug. 21—Canadian Hussars moved from Quebec to Toronto; C Battery of Artillery brought from Victoria to Quebec.
- Aug. 23—Duke of Edinburgh becomes Duke of Saxe Cobourg-Gotha on death of his uncle Ernst.
- Aug. 26—Sunday street car by-law in Toronto defeated by vote of 14,101 to 13,128.
- Aug. 27—Storm on coast of Carolinas and Georgia kills between 800 and 1,000 people.
- Aug. 28—U. S. House of Representatives by majority of 102 votes to repeal clause of Sherman act ordering purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month by the Treasury.
- Aug. 31—Hon. Donald Ferguson of P. E. Island called to Senate.
- Sept. 1—Home rule bill passes Imperial House of Commons by 301 to 267.  
H. M. S. Mohawk arrives in Montreal.
- Sept. 7—Hon. C. H. Tupper made K. C. M. G. for services on Behring Sea arbitration.
- Sept. 8—House of Lords, by 419 to 41 rejects Gladstone Home Rule Bill.
- Sept. 10—S.S. *Olbia*, first of French line, arrives at Montreal.
- Sept. 13—Rebel Fleet, under Admiral Mello, begins bombardment of Rio de Janeiro.
- Sept. 13—Prof. John Campbell, of Montreal Presbyterian College, found by Presbytery to hold heretical views in regard to the inerrancy of Old Testament Scriptures.
- Sept. 14—Anglican Convention at Toronto forms Synod of all Canada, and later elects Bishop Machray of Rupert's Land primate.
- Sept. 18—Lord Aberdeen sworn in as Governor General at Quebec.
- Sept. 18—Sault Railway Extension from Minneapolis to Pasqua, N. W. T., completed.
- Sept. 19—Long Island, N. Y., farmers before congressional tariff committee, object to removal of duties on Canadian products.
- Sept. 22—Senator John Boyd, sworn in as Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.
- Sept. 25—Mr. W. C. McDonald gives \$25,000 to endow chair of physics at McGill College.
- Sept. 26—Rev. Paul Laroque, of St. Hyacinthe, appointed Bishop of Sherbrooke.
- Oct. 2—Six hundred delegates attend Ontario Prohibition Plebiscite Convention at Toronto.
- Oct. 2—Judge King, of New Brunswick, sworn in as member of Supreme Court of Canada.
- Oct. 3—Steamer *Jeanie*, at San Francisco, reports that Capt. Porter, of Steam Whaler, Newport, in June, reached lat. 84 N., most northerly point touched by man.
- Oct. 3—Morocco tribes attack Spanish fortress of Melilla.
- Oct. 4—Great storm and wave on Coast of Gulf of Mexico, kills 2,400 people.
- Oct. 6—Cunard S.S. *Lucania* reduces record from Queenstown to Sandy Hook to 5 days, 13 hours, 25 minutes.
- Oct. 7—George, William Henry and Alex. Freeman found guilty at London of manslaughter of Constable Rankin, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.
- Oct. 10—Chicago day at World's Fair; 751,026 persons present.
- Oct. 11—Earl of Elgin appointed Governor General of India.
- Oct. 13—U.S. yacht *Vigilant* beats British yacht *Valkyrie* in last of three races for the America cup.

- Oct. 14—John V. Ellis, ed. *St. John Globe*, sentenced to 30 days in jail and to pay a fine of \$200 and costs for contempt of court in connection with Queen's Co. election case in 1887.
- Russian fleet received by French authorities at Toulon.
- Oct. 19—Canadian cheese exhibits at Chicago World's Fair take 490 awards, beating all competitors.
- Oct. 20—SS. *Lucania* makes run from Queenstown to New York in 5d. 13h. 23m.
- Oct. 31—Redpath Library building at McGill University opened.
- President Cleveland signs bill to repeal Sherman silver purchase law.
- Nov. 6—Newfoundland election; White-way Government sustained by good majority.
- Nov. 8—Mr. Dalton McCarthy at Owen Sound says he refused to enter Abbott Cabinet because it would not adopt his policy on Manitoba schools and dual language issue in N.W. Territories.
- Nov. 9—Quebec Legislature meets.
- Nov. 14—Quebec Legislative assembly by 33 to 27 rejects Mr. Cooke's resolution to abolish Legislative Council.
- Nov. 16—British House of Commons by 13 majority, votes in favor of women having votes in parish council election, against wish of government.
- Nov. 17—Lord Rosebery presides at conference which settles English Coal Miners' strike, which involved over a million men and cost £33,000,000.
- Immense damage done to shipping and on land by a great gale in England.
- Nov. 20—Three young men, Pelland, Mercier and de Martigny arrested for plotting to blow up Nelson's monument at Montreal.
- Nov. 22—Winnipeg Parliamentary Election; Jos. Martin, (Lib.), elected by 438 over Campbell, (Con.)
- Nov. 24—Italian Ministry, Premier Giolitti, resigns.
- Nov. 25—Sir John Thompson made member Imperial Privy Council.
- French Ministry, Goblet, premier, resigns. Casimir-Perrier forms new cabinet.
- Nov. 28—Sharp earthquake shock at Montreal and other parts of Canada.
- Nov. 30—Mgr. Larocque consecrated as Bishop of Sherbrooke.
- Dec. 1—Mr. Chas. McIntosh sworn in as Lt.-governor N.-W. Territories.
- Statue of Sir John Macdonald unveiled at Hamilton.
- German Reichstag, by 173 to 136 votes to re-admit expelled Jesuits.
- Dec. 2—North Bruce, Ontario election: McNaughton (Patron of Industry), returned by about 500 plurality over George (Con.) and Pierson (Lib.)
- East Lambton election: McCallum (P. P. A. and P. of I.), elected over McKinnon (Lib.), by 513.
- Lord Aberdeen opens Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.
- SS. *Campania* makes run from New York to Queenstown in 5d. 9h. 30m., beating all records.
- Partial judgment rendered in Dominion Quebec-Ontario accounts arbitration, against provinces' claim for compound interest.
- Dec. 3—Charles Lucky found guilty at Brockville of murder of his sister, (also father and mother) at Newbliss; sentenced to be hanged Dec. 14.
- Dec. 4—300 tons of dynamite on steamer *Cabo Machicaco*, exploded in harbor of Santander, Spain, killing about 1,000 people.
- Dec. 6—Quebec Legislature, by 61 to 7, votes down Mr. Morris' proposal to place a provincial tax of 1 mill on the dollar on land valuation.
- Zanardelli, Italian ministry, resigns.
- Dec. 7—Ottawa parliamentary election: Sir James Grant (Con.), elected by acclamation.

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## NECROLOGY.

Ben. Butler, at Boston, Jan. 11.  
 Rt. Rev. John Horden, first Bishop of  
 Moosonee, at Moose Fort, Jan. 12.  
 M. P. Ryan, Collector of Customs, Mont-  
 real, Jan. 14.  
 Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the  
 United States, Jan. 17.  
 Rev. Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massa-  
 chusetts, Jan. 23.  
 L. Q. C. Lamar, U. S. Supreme Court judge,  
 Jan. 14.  
 James Armstrong, M. P. South Middle-  
 sex, Jan. 26.  
 James G. Blaine, U. S. statesman, Jan. 27.  
 Dr. Norvin Green, President Western  
 Union Telegraph Company, Feb. 11.  
 John J. Macdonald, railway contractor,  
 Feb. 12.  
 George E. Desbarats, Montreal publisher,  
 Feb. 18.  
 D. W. Gordon, M.P., Nanaimo, Feb. 19.  
 Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Confederate leader,  
 Feb. 20.  
 Rev. Dr. Watson, Huntingdon, Feb. 20.  
 Rufus Hatch, great New York stock specu-  
 lator, Feb. 23.  
 Hon. Hugh Nelson, ex-Lieut.-Governor of  
 British Columbia, March 3.  
 W. C. Munderloh, German Consul at  
 Montreal, March 12.  
 Lady Mowat, March 13.  
 Jules Ferry, French statesman, March 17.

Hon. John Roche, M.L.C., Que., April 18.  
 Earl of Derby, April 21.  
 J. Fred. Walker, Auditor G. T. R., May 15.  
 F. X. Archambault, prominent Quebec  
 politician, June 4.  
 Edwin Booth, actor, June 6.  
 John Lovell, Montreal publisher, July 1.  
 Charles E. Levin, commodore Lake St.  
 Louis Yacht Club, July 8 (drowned).  
 Dr. John Rae, Arctic explorer, July 22.  
 C. S. Patterson, Judge Supreme Court,  
 July 24.  
 Senator Montgomery, P. E. I., July 31.  
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. P. Hamley, Aug. 12.  
 Mrs. James McNair, of Clyde's Corners,  
 Huntingdon, aged 110 years, Sept. 2.  
 Sir Alexander T. Galt, Sept. 20.  
 Lt.-Col. Wm. Hutton, Montreal, Oct. 9.  
 Marshal Macmahon, ex-president of  
 France, October 17.  
 Charles Gounod, composer, Oct. 17.  
 Charles Bell Birch, English sculptor, Oc-  
 tober 18.  
 Sir J. J. C. Abbott, ex-premier, October 30.  
 M. Tirard, ex-premier of France, November  
 4.  
 Sir Andrew Clark, London physician, No-  
 vember 6.  
 Francis Parkman, historian, November 9.  
 Hon. John Boyd, Lt-Governor of New  
 Brunswick, December 4.  
 Hon. Rodolph Laflamme, ex-Minister of  
 Justice, December 7.

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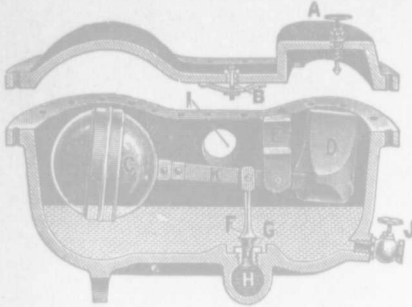
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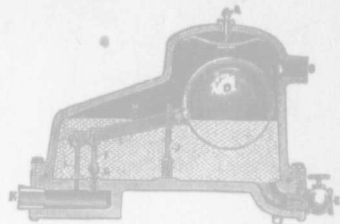
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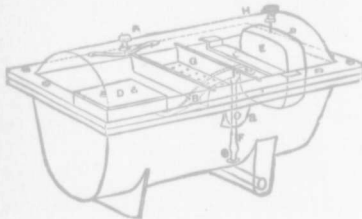
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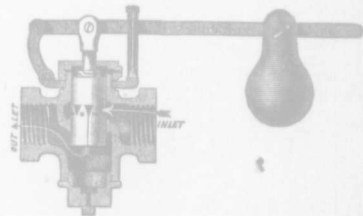
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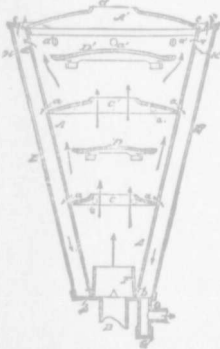
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