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For the last TWENTY years this Trade Mark has been known throughout Canada as the *safest guide* to reliable Tobaccos.

W. C. McDONALD MANUFACTURER OF FINE TOBACCOS MONTREAL

TRADE MARK.

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BRITISH CONSOLS Short 8s, in Caddies of 30 lbs.

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No. 1, 12s, in Caddies of 30 lbs

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TIN STAMPS similar to those opposite the Standard Brands above named are affixed to every plug, and will serve as a guide to desirable goods and as a protection against inferior quality.

All the above named brands of Tobacco in full supply by all the FIRST CLASS *Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.*

W. C. McDONALD. MONTREAL.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Dominion Telegraph Company intend to apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at its next session for an Act to amend its Acts of Incorporation, whereby the Directors may be empowered to lease its lines or any portion thereof and generally for such other amendments in relation to the mode of conducting the Company's business as may be deemed expedient.
By order of the Board,
F. ROPER, Secretary.
Toronto, 13th Dec., 1878. 352-tf.

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The Spring term of the Summer Session of this Institution

OPENS ON THE 16TH OF APRIL,

when there will be accommodation for forty additional resident pupils. Send for circular and forms of application to
WM. JOHNSTON, President.
362-6
Agricultural College, Guelph, March 1st, 1879.

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Royal Mail Steamers

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City of Chester, Saturday, April 5th, 3 p.m.
City of Brussels, Thursday, April 10th, 8 a.m.
City of Berlin, Saturday, April 19th, 3 p.m.
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$500 PRIZE BUTTER Makers that took the ten FIRST prizes ($500 in all,) at the great Dairy Fair, USE OUR PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR. It was awarded International Diploma for "Superior Purity, Strength, Perfect Color and Permanence." *Send for copy of their Testimonials.* Always gives gilt-edge color. Ask your druggist or merchant for it; or to know what it is, what it costs, where to get it, write at once to the proprietors, WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office, corner of King and Bay streets, in the City of Toronto.

404 Gov Gen Secretary

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VIII. NO. 367. TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ZULU CAMPAIGN.

Another Terrible Disaster.

A British Convoy Surprised and Cut to Pieces.

COL. PEARSON'S POSITION AT EKOWE.

Reported Defeat of a Sortie Party from the Beleaguered Garrison—A Relief Column Ready to Start—Surrender of Cetewayo's Brother.

LONDON, April 4.—A despatch from Lord Chelmsford encloses a report dated March 1st, from Aumvoti. Messengers from King Cetewayo arrived there asked a missionary to explain that he did not desire war, and was sending the persons whose surrender had been demanded by the British to be delivered to the General at Rorke's Drift, when his messengers and pickets were fired upon, and a battle unpremeditatedly occurred. Soulet, the General who permitted the battle to occur, is now in disgrace. Cetewayo now asks for the resumption of negotiations with a view to a permanent settlement of all contested questions. The messengers, in reply to questions, stated that Soulet's army had dispersed.

The above confirms the reports at Cape Town on March 11th that Cetewayo had made overtures for peace, which reports were discredited at the time. The overtures do not seem to have caused a more peaceful feeling.

LONDON, April 5.—It is stated that King Cetewayo's wish for peace is a mere pretence to gain time until the harvest is gathered. Only a conditional surrender will be accepted.

The *Times* says Cetewayo's overtures are a little too transparently deceptive, though not without a touch of ingenuousness.

CAPETOWN, March 18.—Oham, Cetewayo's brother, with his eldest son and three hundred warriors, surrendered unconditionally on the 2nd March, and are now in Col. Wood's camp. Oham is supposed to be an aspirant to Cetewayo's throne. There has been no important military movement against the Zulus. Ekowe is still surrounded, the road leading there being defended by a large force of Zulus. The relieving force under Col. Law is still on the lower Tugela river. It consists of three companies each of the 3rd and 88th regiments and a portion of the naval brigade of the ironclad Shah. The 57th Regiment has landed at Durbar from Ceylon, and is now marching to join Law. The latest intelligence from Ekowe is that the garrison are well but provisions are running short. More British troops arrived on the 15th, 16th and 17th of March. Two forts on the border of Chief Secoceni's country have been evacuated by the British.

Col. Pearson has established communication with the Tugela river by means of signals.

Oham surrendered in Swaziland on March 4th. It was at first falsely reported that his overture for a surrender was a ruse to cover his retreat to Swazieland. Oham expresses a conviction that Cetewayo will await the further action of the British before moving in any way.

The Boadicea has landed two hundred sailors at Port Natal.

LONDON, April 8.—A severe shock was given to the public this evening by the receipt of intelligence of another disaster which has befallen the English troops in Africa. As was stated some days ago, the supplies in the possession of Col. Pearson in his beleaguered post of Ekowe were supposed to be almost exhausted, and it was feared that he would have to choose between death by starvation or a desperate attempt to cut his way through the African forces which surrounded him. This proves to have been the case.

The mail steamer which arrived at St. Vincent to-day brings the sad intelligence that Col. Pearson, no doubt in desperation at the critical situation in which he found himself, made an attempt to cut his way out. He organized a sortie and made the attempt. The Zulus attacked the sortie party in great force, and the fighting was desperate. To add to the misfortune of the English, a heavy and dense fog came on, and their advance became bewildered. The result was that the sortie was repulsed, nearly all the English troops in the party being killed. Few particulars of the affair have as yet arrived, but it appears certain that Col. Pearson's situation is now very alarming, and that his destruction with all his command is inevitable unless the relieving force has reached him before this. It is even thought probable that ere reinforcements can reach him he will have been destroyed, and that King Cetewayo will then attack and probably defeat the advancing regiments in detail.

CAPETOWN, March 25.—A convoy of supplies proceeding from Derby in the Londina district to Luneburg on the Pougol river, escorted by 104 men of the 80th Regiment, was attacked at daybreak on March 12th, on the banks of the Intombe river by 4,000 Zulus under Unibelini. Owing to a previous alarm the British were under arms, but were overwhelmed by the enormous force of the enemy. Captain Moriarty and forty men were killed, and twenty are missing. The fate of the waggon drivers is unknown. Lieutenant Harwood, with forty men, succeeded in reaching Luneburgh. A hundred and fifty men of the 80th Regiment subsequently proceeded to the scene of the fight, recovered a quantity of rockets and ammunition, and buried the dead. Twenty waggons containing supplies were lost.

The relief column for Ekowe starts on March 26th.

A party of volunteers visited the battle-field of Isandula, and found that the Zulus left 100 waggons there, but removed the guns and ammunition.

A great meeting of Boers has commenced. The proceedings so far have been quietly conducted.

Transports with additional troops have arrived at Cape Town.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Cape Town on the 24th March. The meeting expressed confidence in Governor Frere, and thanked the Government for sending reinforcements.

LONDON, April 8.—A despatch from Cape Town says the convoy from Derby was obliged to encamp on the banks of the Intombe, as the river was too full to cross. Lieutenant Harward and the survivors were encamped on the Luneburg side of the river. Although there had been some previous alarms the surprise was complete. The sentry only saw the Zulus when they were within fifteen paces. Lieutenant Harward poured a steady fire across the river, and the Zulus lost heavily, but were undaunted. Only fifteen of Captain Moriarty's men escaped across the river. They were sleeping in the waggons when attacked. The sentry was the only one who had time to fire. The scene of the surprise is a hollow, surrounded by long grass and weeds. One gun, which the Zulus had not removed, has since been recovered.

The relief column for Ekowe numbers 5,000.

A Cape Town despatch says much sickness is reported in Col. Pearson's command at Ekowe and provisions are getting very scarce. There is reason to believe that 20,000 Zulus are posted near Ekowe.

COLONEL PEARSON'S FORCES.

The twelve hundred men shut up with Col. Pearson at Ekowe comprise six companies of the second battalion of the Third Regiment ("Buffs") under Lieut.-Col. H. Parnell, three companies of the Ninety-ninth Regiment under Lieut.-Col. Welman, 128 men of the Naval Brigade, commanded by Captain Campbell, R.N., twenty-three of the Royal Artillery under Lieut. W. N. Lloyd, and one company of the Natal Pioneers. In guns, the stronghold has two 7-pounders, two 7-pound muzzle loaders, one Gatling, and one rocket tube. Col. Pearson has placed Major Barrow in command at the Lower Tugela, where he is established in two forts, Pearson and Tenedos, one on either bank of the river, with three companies of the Ninety-ninth Regiment and two of the Third, forty-three men of the Naval Brigade, two 12-pounder guns, a squadron of mounted infantry, half a troop of Natal Hussars, and four troops of mounted rifles. These forces have regularly patrolled the country and with a torpedo company make the river sure. The Zulu forces immediately in front of Colonel Pearson are about 9,000 strong, but the whole country fairly swarms with Zulus within easy reach, should it be necessary for them to attempt to storm the place or to attack a reinforcing column. The two Zulu corps conducting the siege are the Umsinyati (married) and Nkobamakosi (unmarried) regiments. Ekowe is considered quite impregnable. The camp is small but compact and well protected by earthworks 7 feet high, so constructed that those inside can see the enemy while the enemy cannot see the heads of the defenders, and a ditch 7 feet deep and 10 feet wide. Ammunition for all arms there is in abundance, and the only chance the Zulus have is to delay the arrival of relieving forces until they can starve out the garrison.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Defeat of Five Thousand Natives.

Negotiations with Yakoob Khan—Peace Considered Desirable—Outbreak of the Cattle Plague.

LAHORE, April 3.—A British force under Capt. Gough has defeated 5,000 Afghans, killing 400. The British loss was three officers and three men killed, and thirty-one wounded.

LONDON, April 3.—A Lahore despatch states that the hitch in the negotiations is caused by Yakoob Khan demanding to be guaranteed possession of the throne, which is impossible.

LONDON, April 4.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Stafford Northcote stated that negotiations with Yakoob Khan were actively proceeding. According to information received to-day further communications of a very definite character were under discussion, and the Government was momentarily expecting additional communications.

A despatch from Lahore reports that the arrival of a British agent at Cabul a few days ago had a favourable influence on the negotiations.

LONDON, April 6.—A despatch from Peshawur says many officers intimate with Afghan politics consider that peace is desirable, even if the British do not obtain the cession of Kuram. It is believed all the frontier tribes are only waiting for a signal from Yakoob Khan to make an attack the moment the negotiations are broken off.

LONDON, April 7.—A despatch from Rawul Pindee reports that an outbreak of cattle plague threatens to seriously embarrass the British commissariat. The cattle are dying by scores.

A despatch from Jellalabad says Yakoob Khan now seems desirous for a peaceful solution.

THE BRITISH CATTLE EMBARGO.

Provisions For the Transhipment of United States Cattle at the Port of London For Foreign Ports.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Gazette* contains an order of the Privy Council, taking effect to-day and continuing in force two months, according to which cattle brought from the United States to London may be transhipped in the Victoria docks to another vessel for conveyance to the foreign cattle market at Deptford; and cattle so transferred shall continue to be deemed foreign cattle. The slaughter of cattle on the quay will, therefore, not be necessary.

MONTREAL, April 8.—Information has been received from England, that a further disability has been placed on the cattle trade, this time by a regulation disqualifying any steamship which may have carried cattle from a scheduled port, from all unscheduled privileges for three months, dating from the termination of her last voyage. The effect of this new regulation will be that Canadian cattle, shipped from Canada on any vessel which may have carried cattle from the United States within the prescribed time, will have to be slaughtered on arrival, just as if the ship had sailed from a United States port and the cattle had been of United States origin. This regulation, so long as it remains in force, will be as severe on the steamship owner as on the cattle dealer.

Further Evidence in Regard to the Merits of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

CREEK CENTRE, Warren Co., N.Y.,
March 25, 1879.

DEAR SIRS,—I am happy to be able to write to you. I was troubled with Asthma for four years before using your Eclectric Oil; and for many nights after retiring, I had to sit up in bed, my sufferings being intense, while the Cough was so severe that the bed-clothing would be wet and saturated with perspiration. My wife hearing of your Eclectric Oil, sent to Madison Co., N.Y., for a bottle of it, but I had taken so much medicine without benefit, that I had no confidence in drugs, and so for some time it lay without being tried. At last my wife insisted on my using it, and I was persuaded to do so. The first dose relieved me considerably, and I continued taking it in small doses for a few days. I took two bottles in all, which effected a complete and perfect cure, as I have not had any attack now for nearly a year. I have recommended the Eclectric Oil since to many friends who have been benefitted by it in a remarkable degree, and all speak highly of it as a medicine. I can recommend it myself truthfully, as I know of no other medicine that will cure the Asthma but your Eclectric Oil.

Yours, truly,
E. H. PERKINS.

—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion. 367-eow

There were eight deaths from small-pox last week at Montreal.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EUROPE.

King Humbert visited Garibaldi on Tuesday.

Gen. Garibaldi has issued a manifesto against Signor Depretis.

Sir Anthony Panizzi, late librarian of the British Museum, is dead.

An international maritime exhibition will be held in Antwerp in 1880.

The City of Glasgow Bank liquidators have declared a call for £2,250 on each £100 share.

It is stated that the German Government has estimated the revenue from the new protective duties at 100,000 marks.

Dr. Isaac Butt, leader of the Home Rule party, has had a relapse and his physicians have ordered him to a warmer climate.

The number of strikers in Durham has increased to 30,000. There has been serious rioting in several villages in the districts where the strike exists.

A deputation visited the Colonial Secretary on Tuesday, and denounced the new Canadian tariff. The Secretary, in reply, promised to make representations to Canada through the Imperial Government, but said that otherwise he was powerless.

A correspondent at Paris says the Porte's new offer to Greece is almost satisfactory as regards Thessaly, but Turkey will not yield Janina except on advice from England. England is being strongly urged to join the other powers in view of this arrangement.

About 30,000 Durham miners are now on strike. Many who voted against the strike will probably withdraw and the strike become general. The poverty and distress are already so great that it is believed the men cannot hold out more than a week or two. The iron masters have in many instances provided extra stocks of fuel. It is believed that in the Cleveland district they can run a fortnight longer without a fresh supply.

A letter of the Pope to the Cardinal-Vicar is published at Rome, in which the Pope announces that as the success of the movement for increasing and improving the Catholic schools will greatly depend upon the pecuniary means, he proposes to contribute annually as large an amount of money as his private means will permit; and as the conservation of the faith in Rome is connected with the interests of the Catholic world, he will also devote to the Roman schools as much of the "Peter's pence" as the needs of the universal Church permit. The Pope has already contributed £4,000 to the Catholic school funds.

UNITED STATES.

The third annual bench show of dogs at New York opened Tuesday morning with about 7,000 dogs, including several valued at from five thousand to ten thousand dollars each.

The New York *Telegram's* Washington special says Widow Oliver will start on a lecture tour. Her first lecture will be at Alexandria and the subject will be "What I know about Simon Cameron."

The Rev. John Miller, D. D., of Princeton, late Professor of the Theological Seminary there, was formally deposed from the ministry for heresy at a session of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday.

The President of the Bulgarian National Assembly has written to Mr. Eugene Schuyler, thanking him in the name of the Bulgarian nation for his famous report about the Turkish atrocities in Roumelia, which brought the truth to light and helped to remedy the evil.

A letter was received on Tuesday by Archbishop Purcell from Cardinal Simeoni, Secretary to the Pope, declining to accept the Archbishop's resignation on account of his long service to the Church. The Archbishop was instructed to select a coadjutor with the right of succession to the see of Cincinnati.

A special from Wichila, Kansas, states that news thought to be reliable reached there Tuesday that the Cheyenne Indians are on the warpath. They broke away from camp, and started in the direction of western Kansas. Agent Mills and an army officer, who went to remonstrate with them, were ordered to leave.

James F. Peacock, a prominent young man of Paterson, N. J., who recently married a young Irish servant girl, was arraigned on Monday on a charge of not supporting his wife. He confessed his indigence, and as he was leaving the court received a telegram announcing that he had won $15,000 in a lottery.

Mme. Paterson-Bonaparte's will is dated September, 1871, and a codicil dated November 8th, 1877. She devises all her real and personal estate equally to her grandsons, Jerome Napoleon and Charles Joseph Bonaparte, who are also her executors. Her real estate is devised for life to her grandsons and afterward to their children.

The New York *Tribune* says Wm. H. Vanderbilt settled with Cornelius J. by providing for the payment of the latter's debts, amounting to $300,000, and half a million beside, which with a legacy of $200,000 left by the Commodore made a million. Wm. H. desired to avoid a cross-examination concerning his financial condition, and therefore compromised, insisting, as a preliminary condition however, that Cornelius J. should pay his debts. Yesterday Wm. H. positively denied that he had made any compromise in the will case.

General Fremont, Governor of Arizona, has submitted to the Government, a plan for bringing the waters of the Gulf of California back to their old basin in Southern California, which he says would create an inland sea suitable for navigation about 200 miles long, 50 miles broad and 300 feet deep, converting a desert region into a highway of commerce. He thinks the climate of southern Arizona and south-eastern California would be tempered and improved by this change.

Judge Dundy, of Omaha, has granted a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Gen. Crook, commanding him to show cause why he held the Ponca Indians prisoners at Fort Omaha. These Indians were arrested under an order from Washington to be returned to Indian Territory, whence they fled to save their lives on account of sickness. They were at work on the Omaha agency at farming, and say they don't want to live on the Government, but desire to support themselves. The legal fraternity regard it as a most important case, and think the result, if successful, will force a change in the Government's Indian policy. Gen. Crook has telegraphed to Washington for instructions.

THE SEIZURE OF MATACOONG.

A British Man-of-War Ordered to the Scene.

LONDON, April 6.—It is announced that in consequence of the Matacong affair the British steam corvette Encounter, fourteen guns, proceeded to Sierra Leone from Madeira. The Encounter is the largest man-of-war on the West African coast, except the United States steamer Ticonderoga.

Senator Northup continues very ill and his recovery is considered doubtful.

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OTTAWA, April 9.—This afternoon Mr. DeCosmos created a temporary sensation. He moved for leave to introduce a bill to effect the "peaceful separation" of British Columbia from the Dominion of Canada. He said he would expect his motion to be seconded by any gentleman of the Opposition benches. But, alas! there was no gentleman opposite who seemed disposed to second the motion. In vain they were reminded of the position they occupied with regard to British Columbia; how they had all of them abused the terms of union in language that certainly led to the conclusion that they would be very glad to get rid of those terms, and of the [illegible] as well. But it appears that they were not so violent as they appeared against British Columbia, and so none of them cared to second Mr. DeCosmos' motion. British Columbia is with the "gentlemen opposite," a much-abused member of the family, whom it is nevertheless not thought proper or prudent to disinherit. Several occasions have arisen on which the gentlemen opposite might have got rid of British Columbia and her exorbitant terms and demands, but some considerations not apparent to the naked eye have always weighed with them to withhold their fatal hands from the bonds of the Union. Mr. DeCosmos thought he would try them, perhaps, and he found them out. If Mr. Blake had only been here now? It is to be hoped, however, that there is nothing serious in this matter of British Columbia's secession. The Government's policy will probably satisfy the reasonable expectations of British Columbia, and put an end to a state of protest which must seriously interfere with the prosperity of British Columbia. No Province situated as is British Columbia can hope to prosper with rapidity and certainty when its political future is uncertain.

VICE-CHANCELLOR BLAKE.

Mr. Costigan this afternoon called attention to the language reported as having been used by Vice-Chancellor Blake at a meeting of the English Church Synod at Toronto last month. He read the language which was used, asking for a general Protestant convention against popery and infidelity, and asked the Minister of Justice if his attention had been called to it. He supported his remarks by quoting the case of Mr. Johnson, in England, who was "cautioned" lately for language that was improper in an official. The Minister of Justice pointed out that the case of Vice-Chancellor Blake was different from that of Mr. Johnson, and said that there was only one way of impeaching a judge in this country, and that was by vote of both Houses of Parliament. More than that, it would not be proper for him to say. No further comment was made on the subject.

SIR JOHN'S EXPLANATION.

At 8.30 Sir John rose to explain personally, concerning a disgraceful paragraph in the *Globe*, which appears in our Parliamentary reports. He said that the paragraph had been sent to a friend of his by wire, in advance of the arrival of the [illegible], and had been communicated to his Excellency by Sir John at once. His Excellency had authorized him to contradict the story told by the *Globe*, adding, with contemptuous emphasis in his note, "That is if you think it worth while to contradict such reports." Sir John did not waste time in commenting on the disgraceful falsehood. He simply smote it and left it there for the scorn and indignation of the country. The worst of this vile stuff fabricated for the readers of the *Globe* is that it is generally understood that the Opposition leaders have much to do with its preparation. The *Globe* was once before compelled to shake itself free from the connection of its falsehoods by a rather violent effort. Another such effort seems needed now. Even the *Globe* has still some reputation to lose.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ELECTIONS.

Despatches have just been received here which show the total defeat of the local Grit party of Prince Edward Island. The telegrams so far indicate that the result is nineteen Liberal-Conservatives to three Oppositionists, and the calculation is that twenty-four to six will be the result of the elections. It must be remembered that although this is a local election the tariff has been made the widest possible use of throughout the canvas. The Minister of Marine made the announcement, and Mr. Mackenzie tried to convince the House that Mr. Pope was wrong in making such an announcement. But Mr. Pope contended with justice he was in order, inasmuch as previous speakers had referred to the effect of the tariff in Prince Edward Island. Mr. Pope said that the people of the Island had endorsed the policy of the present Government. A sharp discussion followed. Mr. Brecken delivered a very indignant protest against Mr. Mackenzie's contention, telling him that it was a new thing for a Liberal leader to consider the announcement of the decision of the people at the polls as an insult to the house and the country. Mr. Brecken dashed his speech with a touch of humor which was cruel on Mr. Mackenzie, who does not understand it and suffers accordingly. Mr. Anglin thought he would mend matters by telling the House that it was not a tariff victory but a victory of Liberal-Conservative Catholics over their opponents, and in that result he concurred heartily. The discussion then dropped.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT IN WESTMINSTER.

A Man Sawn in Pieces—A Lingering and Agonizing Death.

LONDON, April 8.—A terrible accident, attended with fatal consequences, occurred at Arthur's saw mill, near the village of Lambeth (or the Junction), in the township of Westminster, between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon. For a month past an elderly farmer named Robert Duncan, who owned fifty acres of land near the place named, has been engaged with Mr. Arthur, assisting him in the mill. He was attending to his work as usual yesterday, and shortly after returning from dinner wore a large overcoat, the tails of which, while he was fixing a log on the carriage, became entangled in the machinery. In a moment afterwards he was brought into contact with a large circular saw, and had his left leg completely sawn in twain from the ankle to the hip joint. In his efforts to free himself his hip became dislocated, and in an instant afterwards his back was caught in the death-dealing machine, and lacerated in a terrible manner. The machinery was stopped as soon as possible, but by that time poor Duncan was all but sawn in pieces. The remains were conveyed to a house near by, and medical aid summoned. Subsequently Dr. Stevenson, of this city, was communicated with, and attended the sufferer. His injuries, however, were of such a serious character as to afford but slight hopes of his recovery, and between nine and ten o'clock last night death put an end to his sufferings. He was aged fifty-eight, and leaves a widow and five children. Mr. Duncan came from the township of Zorra about three years ago.

Convenient and Simple.

"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a simple and convenient form for administering in combination several medicinal substances used by physicians in the treatment of Bronchial Affections and Coughs. The Troches seldom fail to give relief.

MURDER IN MARKHAM.

An Old Woman Found Beaten to Death.

A Defenceless Old Woman Murdered to Secure $7.50—A Worthless Character Suspected of the Crime—No Steps yet Taken to Solve the Mystery.

STOUFFVILLE, April 8.—An inquest was held to-day by Corner Eckardt on the body of Catherine Thompson, aged 65, and who has been living alone for four or five years in the seventh concession of Markham. She was found dead in the house yesterday by Mr. McDowell, of Unionville. She has for some time been receiving help from the council. Dr. Eckardt says she must have been dead for two or three days. Her head was fearfully cut with a sharp instrument and beaten with a chair which was covered with blood. A box had been broken open which had contained two purses of money, one of which was emptied and the other, containing $35, was left untouched. It is supposed she was murdered for her money. As yet there is no clue to the guilty party.

UNIONVILLE, April 9.—Intense excitement prevails in this and other sections of the township of Markham, over the murder of Mrs. Catharine Thompson, a brief account of which appeared in *The Mail* of yesterday. The circumstances connected with the tragedy have had the effect of increasing the feelings of the people to a high pitch. Knowing, as many did, that the murdered woman was comparatively poor, in fact a pauper on the township, and that the deed therefore was committed by some monster whose greed for human blood was the ruling passion, all are agreed that his removal from this earth would be a consummation devoutly to be wished for. Many express themselves strongly on the apparent apathy of the authorities in the matter, and in this village to-day groups of excited men talked of organizing and scouring the country for the person on whom suspicion rests. Had such action been taken, and the supposed murderer seized, it is more than doubtful if the formality of a trial by judge and jury would have been granted him. At the coroner's inquest, held on the remains, no evidence was adduced to show that the suspected person was really guilty of the crime attributed to him. His general character for thieving, taken together with the facts that he was aware the old woman had a small sum of money, and that he was known to be prowling around the vicinity, and his departure from the place since the murder, appear, to the residents at all events, to be sufficient grounds to warrant his arrest and detention until future developments would either convict or acquit him. The following particulars of the brutal affair were learned by a visit to the district:—

THE MURDERED WOMAN,

it is conjectured, was aged about sixty-five. For the past twelve years she resided in the shanty where she met her sad fate, the last half of that period, owing to the death of her husband, being passed alone. Since her widowhood she managed, with assistance from the township and kind neighbours, to earn a scanty living by knitting and spinning. She was generally well liked, and those residing near her, affirm that no one bore her ill-will. It was generally known that she was the possessor of a small sum of money, sufficient, as she used to say, to see her buried decently. She was last seen alive on Thursday evening, April 3rd, about five o'clock, when she partook of tea at the house of a farmer named Norris, who lives about 300 yards from her shanty. On that occasion she remarked to Mrs. Norris that her half-year's rent, amounting to $7.50, was due to Mr. Malcolm, and that she was prepared to pay it. Leaving for home at the above-stated time, it is conjectured that upon her arrival there, or shortly afterwards, she was murdered. The reason assigned for this theory is that when her body was found the door was unlocked, and as she was particular in regard to locking the door before nightfall, the supposition appears well founded.

THE SHANTY

where the deceased lived is situated on lot 4, 7th concession, about three-quarters of a mile from the dividing line between Markham and Scarboro', and seventeen miles from Toronto. Within a radius of 600 yards, there are four houses, the nearest being distant about 200 yards. The dwelling is similar in design to many to be seen occupied by the poorer class of people in the country districts. It contains but one room, scantily furnished, and ill-kept. The floor and bed were heavily marked with blood, but there were no apparent signs of a struggle, as the stains were mostly confined to one section of the room. Standing near the bed was a wooden chair, one corner of the seat, and part of the side, being covered with blood. This is supposed to be the weapon used by the murderer to crash in the skull of the old and inoffensive woman. This blow, in all probability, felled the victim where she stood, and rendered her incapable of alarming the neighbours. Other marks, however, on examination were discovered, but it is supposed that the murderer delivered these to make sure that his victim was gone beyond recovery.

THE SPOILS SECURED.

A wooden chest in the room was found to be pried oped, and its contents scattered on the floor. A search made by the coroner brought to light a purse containing $35, which no doubt had been overlooked by the murderer in his eagerness to flee the sight of his horrible work. Another purse, empty, was found on the floor, and as it was the one always carried by the deceased, it must have contained the $7.50 of which previous mention was made as having been reserved to meet the payment of her rent. This being, as far as known, all the money in her possession, a human being, still unhung, is found capable of committing one of the most atrocious and bloodthirsty crimes on record for the sum of $7.50.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.

The deceased was in the habit of purchasing bread, sometimes twice a week, from a baker named Robert McDowell, of Unionville. As was customary, he made his rounds on Mondays and Fridays and the day after the murder is supposed to have been committed, he presented himself at the shanty. Sitting in his waggon, he announced his presence by shouts, but no answer being returned, he fancied that a fresh supply of bread was not required, so drove on. On Monday, he again appeared, and repeating his calls from the waggon was still unanswered. Imagining the old lady had turned deaf, he alighted and went to the door, on opening which he was horrified to find the lifeless body lying in a pool of blood on the floor. The neighbours were notified, and the same day Dr. Eckart, of Unionville, held

AN INQUEST ON THE BODY,

when the following witnesses were examined:—John Ash deposed to seeing deceased last alive on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., when she was in apparent good health. Wm. Macklem gave similar testimony, and stated that it was generally known that deceased had a small sum of money. W. P. Norris, Patrick Carroll, and Robert McDowell gave evidence much the same as that produced in the above facts. Dr. Wesley Robinson, of Markham village, made the *post mortem* examination, the substance of which was that he had found a wound on the right temple, extending three inches down the skull. Another wound was observed above the right eye, two inches in length, extending obliquely upwards and inward, both of which were evidently made by some heavy instrument. On the posterior part of the head there were two contused wounds, and on lifting the scalp the membranes of the left side of the brain were found to be much congested. A lacerated wound was also observable on the right ear. In his opinion, the wound on the back part of the head was caused by a blow from the corner of the chair, and that death resulted from compression of the brain.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict in accordance with the doctor's opinion, they stating that the blow was delivered by some person or persons at present unknown.

CITY RECORD.

Last month 332 immigrants arrived in this city, against 182 in March last year.

Colonel Gilmore's celebrated New York band gives two performances in the Grand Opera House to-day (Good Friday) and to-morrow.

The Rev. J. H. Johnston, M. A., of this city, last week raised over one thousand dollars at Exeter, Ont., for the endowment fund of Victoria College.

A PROLIFIC DOG.—On Saturday last a mastiff bitch, the property of Master H. Norris, of 88 Wellesley street, produced no less than seventeen pups at a birth.

A THREATENING LETTER.—The Hon. W. P. Howland, ex-Lieut.-Governor, was recently the recipient of a postal card containing a threat against his life. It warned him that he had only ten days to live, and was signed by a resident of Centre street.

A general meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday (Thursday) to consider the advisability of establishing a sugar refinery in the city. After discussion a resolution favouring the project was passed, and a committee appointed to report on the subject.

A healthy female infant, apparently about eight months old, was left on the door step of the house of Mr. Geo. Hawthorne, steward of the Toronto Rowing Club, on Monday evening. The little thing was comfortably dressed and had evidently had a heavy dose of laudanum administered to it before its desertion. It was taken in and cared for.

At a meeting of seamen held at the Trades' Assembly Hall, Adelaide street, on Tuesday evening, a union was formed—to be known as the Toronto branch of the Chicago Seamen's Union. The following officers were elected *pro tem.*:—A. J. Tymon, President; John Emmonds, Vice-President; J. D. Murphy, Secretary-Treasurer. The rate of wages agreed upon was $25 per month; casual rates to be fixed at a future meeting.

EXAMINATION OF LUNATICS.—Henry D. Jessop and R. Flannigan were lately brought before Judge McKenzie, charged with being insane. The first named, who is labouring under the impression that he has received the appointment of Bishop of Toronto, was committed to gaol as a lunatic, there to await the action of the Government. Flannigan, during his liberty, daily haunted the rooms of the Court, looking for a certain person from whom he expected a fabulous sum of money. Investigation of his case was postponed.

LUMBER TRADE WITH MANITOBA.—Heretofore the great bulk of the lumber used in the Prairie Province was supplied from the pineries of Minnesota. In the future Canadian lumbermen will come in for a fair share of the trade. The Guelph Lumber Company, of Parry Harbour, has received an order for 6,000,000 feet, dressed and undressed, which will be shipped *via* Duluth for Manitoba as soon as navigation is declared open. A planer has been erected at the company's mills and extra help procured to fill the bill on time. Larger orders are expected.

KNOX COLLEGE.—A reunion of the graduates and students of Knox College was held in the College building on Wednesday evening, Rev. Prof. McLaren in the chair. About one hundred and forty persons occupied seats at the table. After supper the meeting adjourned to Convocation hall, when Rev. Mr. Wallace was called to the chair and Rev. Mr. Burns acted as Secretary. After prayer an alumni society for Knox College was organized, an interim constitution adopted, and officers appointed for the year as follows:—President, Rev. R. Ure, D.D.; Vice-President, Rev. Prof. McLaren; Secretary, Rev. J. Breckenridge, Executive Committee—Rev. Messrs. Laing, Gilray, Cameron (Chatsworth), and Messrs. McCall and Hunter.

WEST TORONTO.

Mr. Robt. Bell Unanimously Nominated.

At a convention of the Liberal-Conservative delegates of West Toronto on Friday evening, at the rooms of the Association, King street west, Mr. Robert Bell was unanimously nominated by a standing vote as the standard bearer of the party in the division at the ensuing local election. He was proposed by Capt. A. T. McLean and seconded by Mr. Frank Somers; and being subsequently escorted to the hall by an influential deputation, he was received amid cheering and general enthusiasm. Addresses were then delivered by the candidate, and by Messrs. Meek, Lauder, Evans, and Morris, after which a resolution was adopted pledging the meeting to use its best endeavours to secure Mr. Bell's return by a triumphant majority. Cheers were then given for the candidate and the Queen, and the meeting adjourned.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

A force of workmen began operations on the new Post Office, Brantford, on Tuesday.

Some sixty or eighty persons left the neighbourhood of Belleville, by special train, for Manitoba, on Tuesday.

The Kingston medical examination opened in Ontario Hall on Tuesday. About 100 students are in attendance.

The Brantford spring cattle fair opened Tuesday. A large number of choice cattle were offered and sold at good prices.

Mr. Carthew, Collector of Customs at Guelph, received another shock of paralysis on Tuesday morning, and his recovery is now doubtful.

The election for Reeve of Elzevir took place on Monday, and resulted in the return of Mr. Tuttle, by a majority of 18. The vote stood, Tuttle 109, Thompson 91.

An application is about to be made to H. R. H. the Princess Louise by the officers of the 65th Battalion, Montreal, to be permitted to call it "The Princess Louise's Own."

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. have opened negotiations with the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co. to buy off that line from running in competition this season.

The only remaining child of Lieutenant Walker, R. A., of Halifax, died of diphtheria on Tuesday, being the fourth since Friday. The mother and father are both very low.

It is reported that Captain D'Arcy Irvin, of the flagship Bellerophon, has been appointed Commissioner at Jamaica and will reside there. His family have been living at Halifax of late.

HANLAN IN ENGLAND.

His Health Thoroughly Recovered.

Daily Exercise on the Tyne—Arrival of a New Shell from America—The Champion's Colours—New Boats being Constructed in England.

Special by Cable to The Mail.]

LONDON, April 3.—The two scullers engaged in the great International race on the Tyne, May 5th, continue to exercise very comfortably as far as external circumstances are concerned. Hanlan put off at half-past ten this morning, and had a steady pull of nearly two miles up the river from Scottswood. He was afloat again, with Bright in attendance, towards four o'clock in the afternoon, and rowed at a moderate pace to the foot of the Meadows, where he turned and commenced the home journey, pulling nearly the whole time a twenty-eight stroke and varying very little. His general health has somewhat improved, but he cannot do very much in the way of hard practice at present, as his hands are badly flushed and terribly blistered, and using the sculls causes im extreme pain.

LONDON, April 4.—Hanlan and Hawdon were both out to-day. The former is regaining his health, and will doubtless be in perfect trim a month hence. The Canadian's colours have been issued. The design he has selected is highly appropriate. The handkerchief is of silk, and large in size. It has a white ground with a double border of blue and red. In the middle is a circle containing the monogram E. H. Surmounting the circle is a representation of the British coat of arms, and on each side the Canadian and United States coats of arms respectively. In each of the four corners is the figure of a beaver encircled by maple leaves, the Canadian national emblem. The design is, although little ornate, very handsome and attractive.

LONDON, April 7.—The weather for the last week or so at Tyneside has been just the thing for rowing. Although the sun has not shone very brilliantly, yet it has been mild, and, except for a little mistiness now and then, very pleasant. This morning Hanlan put off in his boat from Scotswood about half-past ten and paddled down to Redheugh bridge, where he wheeled about. On the return journey he put in some excellent work, pulling a long powerful stroke of about thirty to the minute, and scarcely deviating therefrom until he arrived at his landing place at Scotswood again. This spell of rowing was very satisfactory, in fact it was the best the Canadian has had for some time. His hands are beginning to grow firm and he uses his sculls now with barely any inconvenience. He is quite rid of the boils which troubled him so much a week or ten days ago. Were it not for a slight cold, which still clings to him, he would now have nothing whatever to complain of. He is getting used to the river and is cheerful and confident, and says he will be perfectly satisfied to put in a three months' residence on the banks of the coaly Tyne. Hawdon, who also keeps steadily at practice, was out later. He too appears confident and is receiving every assistance from the local scullers, including Elliott, who seems to take the greatest interest in his success. Hanlan took another three or four mile row in the afternoon.

LONDON, April 8.—The weather was not altogether favourable to rowing to-day, the wind blowing and rain occasionally falling, but still both Hanlan and his rival were out for their usual exercise. In the morning the Canadian, who got afloat a little before eleven o'clock, did some very quick rowing, to the great admiration of the throngs who all day long hang about the river banks and in the neighbourhood of the boat houses. The greater part of the public interest seems centred in the stranger, Hawdon coming in comparatively for very little attention. He, however, sticks to his work, and if he gains but few friends, certainly loses none. To-day the pair met on the river, but they were both rowing easily and made no effort to brush. In the afternoon the new shell built by Judge Elliott, of Greenpoint, N.Y., on purpose for this race, arrived at Scotswood. It was in a stout packing-case which Heasley declared would not be opened till shortly before the match. Should this resolution be adhered to, it will be a couple or three weeks yet before the public will be able to judge of the merits of the craft, about which some interest is felt, as it will be the first time a race was ever rowed in England in a foreign-built boat, that is if Hanlan should row in her on the 5th prox., and, of course, if she shouldn't suit, she'll not be used. The bringing of a boat at all to England is a great innovation, and our makers look and criticize very jealously the Elliott boat in which Hanlan practises and which he brought with him. Reports from the other side of the Atlantic describe the new shell as a beauty, and great things are expected of her. She is thirty-one feet in length, sixteen and three-quarter inches in width, five and a half inches deep, three and three-quarter inches in height in the stem, two and a half inches at the stern, and thirty pounds in weight. Mr. David Ward has arrived at Liverpool, and will be in Newcastle to-morrow.

SUICIDE.

A Man Crazed with the Ear-ache Shoots Himself in the Side.

A few minutes after five o'clock on Tuesday evening, a young man, pale and breathless, dashed into the drug store of Dr. Spears, King street east, and demanded the presence of the proprietor. That gentleman soon made his appearance, and was immediately requested to hasten to a house about a mile east of the Don, on the Danforth Road, where a man named Bernard Somers had attempted to commit suicide. The messenger was a son of the person who thus desired to kill himself; and after making known his errand, he instantly set off on horseback for a clergyman, while Dr. Spears made his way to the residence of his prospective patient. It was then learned that Somers had been suffering severely, for some days past, from an earache, the pain of which had evidently at last surpassed human endurance. Crazed with the prolonged torture inflicted upon him by so simple an ailment, he at length determined to seek in the oblivion of death, relief from his suffering. Between half-past four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon, he loaded a revolver and shot himself in the side, the report notifying the family of the shocking occurrence. As the wound inflicted was not immediately fatal, the son set off on horseback for a doctor, but medical aid was of no avail, as Somers died about half-an-hour after the shot had been fired. Deceased was sixty-five years of age, and had been in bad health for some time past.

Our town Druggists say the Pain Killer sells the best of any medicine they keep; during the hard times of the past year or two, there were none too poor to pay their "quarter" for a bottle of this indispensable family medicine.

Col. Chas. R. Ray was on Tuesday elected Mayor of St. John, N.B., defeating Dr. Earle, the present incumbent, by 321 majority.

Tobaccos.

TOBACCOS.

For the last TWENTY years this Trade Mark has been known throughout Canada as the *safest guide* to reliable Tobaccos.

W. C. McDONALD MANUFACTURER OF FINE TOBACCOS MONTREAL

TRADE MARK.

The undersigned offers to the Trade these various descriptions of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, IN BOND, in quantities of not less than 25 boxes or 50 caddies.

UNRIVALLED
BRIGHT SMOKING TOBACCOS.

BRITISH CONSOLS Short 8s, in Caddies of 30 lbs.

TWIN GOLD BAR, 8s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

QUEEN, 8s, in Caddies of 30 lbs.

PILOT, Rich Mahogany, 8s, in boxes of 60 lbs.

NAPOLEON, Rich Mahogany, Thick Sweet Chewing, 7s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

SOLACES.

No. 1, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs

ROYAL ARMS, 12s in Caddies of 20 lbs

VICTORIA, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

BRUNETTE, 12s in Caddies of 20 lbs

CELEBRATED BRANDS
OF
BLACK SWEET
CHEWING TOBACCOS

NELSON NAVY, 2s, 3s, and 6s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

LITTLE FAVORITE, 6s and 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

PRINCE OF WALES. 12s, in boxes of 110 lbs.

TIN STAMPS similar to those opposite the Standard Brands above named are affixed to every plug, and will serve as a guide to desirable goods and as a protection against inferior quality.

All the above named brands of Tobacco in full supply by all the FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.

W. C. McDONALD.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Dominion Telegraph Company intend to apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at its next session for an Act to amend its Acts of Incorporation, whereby the Directors may be empowered to lease its lines or any portion thereof and generally for such other amendments in relation to the mode of conducting the Company's business as may be deemed expedient.

By order of the Board,
F. ROPER,
Secretary.

Toronto, 19th Dec., 1878. 352-tf.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Spring term of the Summer Session of this Institution

OPENS ON THE 16TH OF APRIL,

when there will be accommodation for forty additional resident pupils. Send for circular and forms of application to

WM. JOHNSTON,
President.

362-6 Agricultural College, Guelph, March 1st, 1879.

INMAN LINE,
Royal Mail Steamers
FROM NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

City of Chester, Saturday, April 5th, 3 p.m.
City of Brussels, Thursday, April 10th, 8 a.m.
City of Berlin, Saturday, April 19th, 3 p.m.
City of Montreal, Thursday, April 24th, 7 a.m.

STERLING DRAFTS, payable at all points in Great Britain and Ireland issued, and berths secured. Apply to

THOMPSON, FAHEY & CO.,
10 KING STREET EAST.

$500 PRIZE BUTTER Makers that took the ten FIRST prizes ($500 in all) at the great Dairy Fair, USE OUR PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR It was awarded International Diploma for "Superior Purity, Strength, Perfect Color and Permanence." Send for copy of their Testimonials. Always gives gilt-edge color. Ask your druggist or merchant for it; or to know what it is, what it costs, where to get it, write at once to the proprietors, WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

THE WEEKLY MAIL is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

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The Weekly Mail.

Gov Gen Secretary 404

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THE ZULU CAMPAIGN.

Another Terrible Disaster.

A British Convoy Surprised and Cut to Pieces.

COL. PEARSON'S POSITION AT EKOWE.

Reported Defeat of a Sortie Party from the Beleaguered Garrison—A Relief Column Ready to Start—Surrender of Cetewayo's Brother.

LONDON, April 4.—A despatch from Lord Chelmsford encloses a report dated March 1st, from Aumvoti. Messengers from King Cetewayo arrived there asked a missionary to explain that he did not desire war, and was sending the persons whose surrender had been demanded by the British to be delivered to the General at Rorke's Drift, when his messengers and pickets were fired upon, and a battle unpremeditatedly occurred. Soulet, the General who permitted the battle to occur, is now in disgrace. Cetewayo now asks for the resumption of negotiations with a view to a permanent settlement of all contested questions. The messengers, in reply to questions, stated that Soulet's army had dispersed.

The above confirms the reports at Cape Town on March 11th that Cetewayo had made overtures for peace, which reports were discredited at the time. The overtures do not seem to have caused a more peaceful feeling.

LONDON, April 5.—It is stated that King Cetewayo's wish for peace is a mere pretence to gain time until the harvest is gathered. Only a conditional surrender will be accepted.

The *Times* says Cetewayo's overtures are a little too transparently deceptive, though not without a touch of ingenuousness.

CAPETOWN, March 18.—Oham, Cetewayo's brother, with his eldest son and three hundred warriors, surrendered unconditionally on the 2nd March, and are now in Col. Wood's camp. Oham is supposed to be an aspirant to Cetewayo's throne. There has been no important military movement against the Zulus. Ekowe is still surrounded, the road leading there being defended by a large force of Zulus. The relieving force under Col. Law is still on the lower Tugela river. It consists of three companies each of the 3rd and 88th regiments and a portion of the naval brigade of the ironclad Shah. The 57th Regiment has landed at Durbar from Ceylon, and is now marching to join Law. The latest intelligence from Ekowe is that the garrison are well but provisions are running short. More British troops arrived on the 15th, 16th and 17th of March. Two forts on the border of Chief Secocoeni's country have been evacuated by the British.

Col. Pearson has established communication with the Tugela river by means of signals.

Oham surrendered in Swaziland on March 4th. It was at first falsely reported that his overture for a surrender was a ruse to cover his retreat to Swazieland. Oham expresses a conviction that Cetewayo will await the further action of the British before moving in any way.

The Beadicea has landed two hundred sailors at Port Natal.

LONDON, April 8.—A severe shock was given to the public this evening by the receipt of intelligence of another disaster which has befallen the English troops in Africa. As was stated some days ago, the supplies in the possession of Col. Pearson in his beleaguered post of Ekowe were supposed to be almost exhausted, and it was feared that he would have to choose between death by starvation or a desperate attempt to cut his way through the African forces which surrounded him. This proves to have been the case.

The mail steamer which arrived at St. Vincent to-day brings the sad intelligence that Col. Pearson, no doubt in desperation at the critical situation in which he found himself, made an attempt to cut his way out. He organized a sortie and made the attempt. The Zulus attacked the sortie party in great force, and the fighting was desperate. To add to the misfortune of the English, a heavy and dense fog came on, and their advance became bewildered. The result was that the sortie was repulsed, nearly all the English troops in the party being killed. Few particulars of the affair have as yet arrived, but it appears certain that Col. Pearson's situation is now very alarming, and that his destruction with all his command is inevitable unless the relieving force has reached him before this. It is even thought probable that ere reinforcements can reach him he will have been destroyed, and that King Cetewayo will then attack and probably defeat the advancing regiments in detail.

CAPETOWN, March 25.—A convoy of supplies proceeding from Derby in the Londina district to Luneburg on the Pougol river, escorted by 104 men of the 80th Regiment, was attacked at daybreak on March 12th, on the banks of the Intombe river by 4,000 Zulus under Unibelini. Owing to a previous alarm the British were under arms, but were overwhelmed by the enormous force of the enemy. Captain Moriarty and forty men were killed, and twenty are missing. The fate of the waggon drivers is unknown. Lieutenant Harwood, with forty men, succeeded in reaching Luneburgh. A hundred and fifty men of the 80th Regiment subsequently proceeded to the scene of the fight, recovered a quantity of rockets and ammunition, and buried the dead. Twenty waggons containing supplies were lost.

The relief column for Ekowe starts on March 26th.

A party of volunteers visited the battlefield of Isandula, and found that the Zulus left 100 waggons there, but removed the guns and ammunition.

A great meeting of Boers has commenced. The proceedings so far have been quietly conducted.

Transports with additional troops have arrived at Cape Town.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Cape Town on the 24th March. The meeting expressed confidence in Governor Frere, and thanked the Government for sending reinforcements.

LONDON, April 8.—A despatch from Cape Town says the convoy from Derby was obliged to encamp on the banks of the Intombe, as the river was too full to cross. Lieutenant Harward and the survivors were encamped on the Luneburg side of the river. Although there had been some previous alarms the surprise was complete. The sentry only saw the Zulus when they were within fifteen paces. Lieutenant Harward poured a steady fire across the river, and the Zulus lost heavily, but were undaunted. Only fifteen of Captain Moriarty's men escaped across the river. They were sleeping in the waggons when attacked. The sentry was the only one who had time to fire. The scene of the surprise is a hollow, surrounded by long grass and weeds. One gun, which the Zulus had not removed, has since been recovered.

The relief column for Ekowe numbers 5,000.

A Cape Town despatch says much sickness is reported in Col. Pearson's command at Ekowe and provisions are getting very scarce. There is reason to believe that 20,000 Zulus are posted near Ekowe.

COLONEL PEARSON'S FORCES.

The twelve hundred men shut up with Col. Pearson at Ekowe comprise six companies of the second battalion of the Third Regiment ("Buffs") under Lieut.-Col. H. Parnell, three companies of the Ninety-ninth Regiment under Lieut.-Col. Welman, 128 men of the Naval Brigade, commanded by Captain Campbell, R.N., twenty-three of the Royal Artillery under Lieut. W. N. Lloyd, and one company of the Natal Pioneers. In guns, the stronghold has two 7-pounders, two 7-pound muzzle loaders, one Gatling, and one rocket tube. Col. Pearson has placed Major Barrow in command at the Lower Tugela, where he is established in two forts, Pearson and Tenedos, one on either bank of the river, with three companies of the Ninety-ninth Regiment and two of the Third, forty-three men of the Naval Brigade, two 12-pounder guns, a squadron of mounted infantry, half a troop of Natal Hussars, and four troops of mounted rifles. These forces have regularly patrolled the country and with a torpedo company make the river sure. The Zulu forces immediately in front of Colonel Pearson are about 9,000 strong, but the whole country fairly swarms with Zulus within easy reach, should it be necessary for them to attempt to storm the place or to attack a reinforcing column. The two Zulu corps conducting the siege are the Umsinyati (married) and Nkobamakosi (unmarried) regiments. Ekowe is considered quite impregnable. The camp is small but compact and well protected by earthworks 7 feet high, so constructed that those inside can see the enemy while the enemy cannot see the heads of the defenders, and a ditch 7 feet deep and 10 feet wide. Ammunition for all arms there is in abundance, and the only chance the Zulus have is to delay the arrival of relieving forces until they can starve out the garrison.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Defeat of Five Thousand Natives.

Negotiations with Yakoob Khan—Peace Considered Desirable—Outbreak of the Cattle Plague.

LAHORE, April 3.—A British force under Capt. Gough has defeated 5,000 Afghans, killing 400. The British loss was three officers and three men killed, and thirty-one wounded.

LONDON, April 3.—A Lahore despatch states that the hitch in the negotiations is caused by Yakoob Khan demanding to be guaranteed possession of the throne, which is impossible.

LONDON, April 4.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Stafford Northcote stated that negotiations with Yakoob Khan were actively proceeding. According to information received to-day further communications of a very definite character were under discussion, and the Government was momentarily expecting additional communications.

A despatch from Lahore reports that the arrival of a British agent at Cabul a few days ago had a favourable influence on the negotiations.

LONDON, April 6.—A despatch from Peshawur says many officers intimate with Afghan politics consider that peace is desirable, even if the British do not obtain the cession of Kuram. It is believed all the frontier tribes are only waiting for a signal from Yakoob Khan to make an attack the moment the negotiations are broken off.

LONDON, April 7.—A despatch from Rawul Pindee reports that an outbreak of cattle plague threatens to seriously embarrass the British commissariat. The cattle are dying by scores.

A despatch from Jellalabad says Yakoob Khan now seems desirous for a peaceful solution.

THE BRITISH CATTLE EMBARGO.

Provisions For the Transhipment of United States Cattle at the Port of London For Foreign Ports.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Gazette* contains an order of the Privy Council, taking effect to-day and continuing in force two months, according to which cattle brought from the United States to London may be transhipped in the Victoria docks to another vessel for conveyance to the foreign cattle market at Deptford; and cattle so transferred shall continue to be deemed foreign cattle. The slaughter of cattle on the quay will, therefore, not be necessary.

MONTREAL, April 8.—Information has been received from England, that a further disability has been placed on the cattle trade, this time by a regulation disqualifying any steamship which may have carried cattle from a scheduled port, from all unscheduled privileges for three months, dating from the termination of her last voyage. The effect of this new regulation will be that Canadian cattle, shipped from Canada on any vessel which may have carried cattle from the United States within the prescribed time, will have to be slaughtered on arrival, just as if the ship had sailed from a United States port and the cattle had been of United States origin. This regulation, so long as it remains in force, will be as severe on the steamship owner as on the cattle dealer.

Further Evidence in Regard to the Merits of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

CREEK CENTRE, Warren Co., N.Y.,
March 25, 1879.

DEAR SIRS,—I am happy to be able to write to you. I was troubled with Asthma for four years before using your Eclectric Oil; and for many nights after retiring, I had to sit up in bed, my sufferings being intense, while the Cough was so severe that the bed-clothing would be wet and saturated with perspiration. My wife hearing of your Eclectric Oil, sent to Madison Co., N.Y., for a bottle of it, but I had taken so much medicine without benefit, that I had no confidence in drugs, and so for some time it lay without being tried. At last my wife insisted on my using it, and I was persuaded to do so. The first dose relieved me considerably, and I continued taking it in small doses for a few days. I took two bottles in all, which effected a complete and perfect cure, as I have not had any attack now for nearly a year. I have recommended the Eclectric Oil since to many friends who have been benefitted by it in a remarkable degree, and all speak highly of it as a medicine. I can recommend it myself truthfully, as I know of no other medicine that will cure the Asthma but your Eclectric Oil.

Yours, truly,
E. H. PERKINS.

—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion. 367-eow

There were eight deaths from small-pox last week at Montreal.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EUROPE.

King Humbert visited Garibaldi on Tuesday.

Gen. Garibaldi has issued a manifesto against Signor Depretis.

Sir Anthony Panizzi, late librarian of the British Museum, is dead.

An international maritime exhibition will be held in Antwerp in 1880.

The City of Glasgow Bank liquidators have declared a call for £2,250 on each £100 share.

It is stated that the German Government has estimated the revenue from the new protective duties at 100,000 marks.

Dr. Isaac Butt, leader of the Home Rule party, has had a relapse and his physicians have ordered him to a warmer climate.

The number of strikers in Durham has increased to 30,000. There has been serious rioting in several villages in the districts where the strike exists.

A deputation visited the Colonial Secretary on Tuesday, and denounced the new Canadian tariff. The Secretary, in reply, promised to make representations to Canada through the Imperial Government, but said that otherwise he was powerless.

A correspondent at Paris says the Porte's new offer to Greece is almost satisfactory as regards Thessaly, but Turkey will not yield Janina except on advice from England. England is being strongly urged to join the other powers in view of this arrangement.

About 30,000 Durham miners are now on strike. Many who voted against the strike will probably withdraw and the strike become general. The poverty and distress are already so great that it is believed the men cannot hold out more than a week or two. The iron masters have in many instances provided extra stocks of fuel. It is believed that in the Cleveland district they can run a fortnight longer without a fresh supply.

A letter of the Pope to the Cardinal-Vicar is published at Rome, in which the Pope announces that as the success of the movement for increasing and improving the Catholic schools will greatly depend upon the pecuniary means, he proposes to contribute annually as large an amount of money as his private means will permit; and as the conservation of the faith in Rome is connected with the interests of the Catholic world, he will also devote to the Roman schools as much of the "Peter's pence" as the needs of the universal Church permit. The Pope has already contributed £4,000 to the Catholic school funds.

UNITED STATES.

The third annual bench show of dogs at New York opened Tuesday morning with about 7,000 dogs, including several valued at from five thousand to ten thousand dollars each.

The New York *Telegram's* Washington special says Widow Oliver will start on a lecture tour. Her first lecture will be at Alexandria and the subject will be "What I know about Simon Cameron."

The Rev. John Miller, D. D., of Princeton, late Professor of the Theological Seminary there, was formally deposed from the ministry for heresy at a session of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday.

The President of the Bulgarian National Assembly has written to Mr. Eugene Schuyler, thanking him in the name of the Bulgarian nation for his famous report about the Turkish atrocities in Roumelia, which brought the truth to light and helped to remedy the evil.

A letter was received on Tuesday by Archbishop Purcell from Cardinal Simeoni, Secretary to the Pope, declining to accept the Archbishop's resignation on account of his long service to the Church. The Archbishop was instructed to select a coadjutor with the right of succession to the see of Cincinnati.

A special from Wichila, Kansas, states that news thought to be reliable reached there Tuesday that the Cheyenne Indians are on the warpath. They broke away from camp, and started in the direction of western Kansas. Agent Mills and an army officer, who went to remonstrate with them, were ordered to leave.

James F. Peacock, a prominent young man of Paterson, N. J., who recently married a young Irish servant girl, was arraigned on Monday on a charge of not supporting his wife. He confessed his indigence, and as he was leaving the court received a telegram announcing that he had won $15,000 in a lottery.

Mme. Paterson-Bonaparte's will is dated September, 1871, and a codicil dated November 8th, 1877. She devises all her real and personal estate equally to her grandsons, Jerome Napoleon and Charles Joseph Bonaparte, who are also her executors. Her real estate is devised for life to her grandsons and afterward to their children.

The New York *Tribune* says Wm. H. Vanderbilt settled with Cornelius J. by providing for the payment of the latter's debts, amounting to $300,000, and half a million beside, which with a legacy of $200,000 left by the Commodore made a million. Wm. H. desired to avoid a cross-examination concerning his financial condition, and therefore compromised, insisting, as a preliminary condition however, that Cornelius J. should pay his debts. Yesterday Wm. H. positively denied that he had made any compromise in the will case.

General Fremont, Governor of Arizona, has submitted to the Government, a plan for bringing the waters of the Gulf of California back to their old basin in Southern California, which he says would create an inland sea suitable for navigation about 200 miles long, 50 miles broad and 300 feet deep, converting a desert region into a highway of commerce. He thinks the climate of southern Arizona and southeastern California would be tempered and improved by this change.

Judge Dundy, of Omaha, has granted a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Gen. Crook, commanding him to show cause why he held the Ponca Indians prisoners at Fort Omaha. These Indians were arrested under an order from Washington to be returned to Indian Territory, whence they fled to save their lives on account of sickness. They were at work on the Omaha agency at farming, and say they don't want to live on the Government, but desire to support themselves. The legal fraternity regard it as a most important case, and think the result, if successful, will force a change in the Government's Indian policy. Gen. Crook has telegraphed to Washington for instructions.

THE SEIZURE OF MATACONG.

A British Man-of-War Ordered to the Scene.

LONDON, April 6.—It is announced that in consequence of the Matacong affair the British steam corvette Encounter, fourteen guns, proceeded to Sierra Leone from Madeira. The Encounter is the largest man-of-war on the West African coast, except the United States steamer Ticonderoga.

Senator Northup continues very ill and his recovery is considered doubtful.

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OTTAWA, April 9.—This afternoon Mr. DeCosmos created a temporary sensation. He moved for leave to introduce a bill to effect the "peaceful separation" of British Columbia from the Dominion of Canada. He said he would expect his motion to be seconded by any gentleman of the Opposition benches. But, alas! there was no gentleman opposite who seemed disposed to second the motion. In vain they were reminded of the position they occupied with regard to British Columbia; how they had all of them abused the terms of union in language that certainly led to the conclusion that they would be very glad to get rid of those terms, and of the Province as well. But it appears that they were not so violent as they appeared against British Columbia, and so none of them cared to second Mr. DeCosmos' motion. British Columbia is with the "gentlemen opposite," a much-abused member of the family, whom it is nevertheless not thought proper or prudent to disinherit. Several occasions have arisen on which the gentlemen opposite might have got rid of British Columbia and her exorbitant terms and demands, but some considerations not apparent to the naked eye have always weighed with them to withhold their fatal hands from the bonds of the Union. Mr. DeCosmos thought he would try them, perhaps, and he found them out. If Mr. Blake had only been here now? It is to be hoped, however, that there is nothing serious in this matter of British Columbia's secession. The Government's policy will probably satisfy the reasonable expectations of British Columbia, and put an end to a state of protest which must seriously interfere with the prosperity of British Columbia. No Province situated as is British Columbia can hope to prosper with rapidity and certainty when its political future is uncertain.

VICE-CHANCELLOR BLAKE.

Mr. Costigan this afternoon called attention to the language reported as having been used by Vice-Chancellor Blake at a meeting of the English Church Synod at Toronto last month. He read the language which was used, asking for a general Protestant convention against popery and infidelity, and asked the Minister of Justice if his attention had been called to it. He supported his remarks by quoting the case of Mr. Johnson, in England, who was "cautioned" lately for language that was improper in an official. The Minister of Justice pointed out that the case of Vice-Chancellor Blake was different from that of Mr. Johnson, and said that there was only one way of impeaching a judge in this country, and that was by vote of both Houses of Parliament. More than that, it would not be proper for him to say. No further comment was made on the subject.

SIR JOHN'S EXPLANATION.

At 3.30 Sir John rose to explain personally, concerning a disgraceful paragraph in the *Globe*, which appears in our Parliamentary reports. He said that the paragraph had been sent to a friend of his by wire, in advance of the arrival of the Globe, and had been communicated to his Excellency by Sir John at once. His Excellency had authorized him to contradict the story told by the *Globe*, adding, with contemptuous emphasis in his note, "That is if you think it worth while to contradict such reports." Sir John did not waste time in commenting on the disgraceful falsehood. He simply smote it and left it there for the scorn and indignation of the country. The worst of this vile stuff fabricated for the readers of the *Globe* is that it is generally understood that the Opposition leaders have much to do with its preparation. The *Globe* was once before compelled to shake itself free from the connection of its falsehoods by a rather violent effort. Another such effort seems needed now. Even the *Globe* has still some reputation to lose.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ELECTIONS.

Despatches have just been received here which show the total defeat of the local Grit party of Prince Edward Island. The telegrams so far indicate that the result is nineteen Liberal-Conservatives to three Oppositionists, and the calculation is that twenty-four to six will be the result of the elections. It must be remembered that although this is a local election the tariff has been made the widest possible use of throughout the canvas. The Minister of Marine made the announcement, and Mr. Mackenzie tried to convince the House that Mr. Pope was wrong in making such an announcement. But Mr. Pope contended with justice he was in order, inasmuch as previous speakers had referred to the effect of the tariff in Prince Edward Island. Mr. Pope said that the people of the Island had endorsed the policy of the present Government. A sharp discussion followed. Mr. Brecken delivered a very indignant protest against Mr. Mackenzie's contention, telling him that it was a new thing for a Liberal leader to consider the announcement of the decision of the people at the polls as an insult to the house and the country. Mr. Brecken dashed his speech with a touch of humor which was cruel on Mr. Mackenzie, who does not understand it and suffers accordingly. Mr. Anglin thought he would mend matters by telling the House that it was not a tariff victory but a victory of Liberal-Conservative Catholics over their opponents, and in that result he concurred heartily. The discussion then dropped.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT IN WESTMINSTER.

A Man Sawn in Pieces—A Lingering and Agonizing Death.

LONDON, April 8.—A terrible accident, attended with fatal consequences, occurred at Arthur's saw mill, near the village of Lambeth (or the Junction), in the township of Westminster, between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon. For a month past an elderly farmer named Robert Duncan, who owned fifty acres of land near the place named, has been engaged with Mr. Arthur, assisting him in the mill. He was attending to his work as usual yesterday, and shortly after returning from dinner wore a large overcoat, the tails of which, while he was fixing a log on the carriage, became entangled in the machinery. In a moment afterwards he was brought into contact with a large circular saw, and had his left leg completely sawn in twain from the ankle to the hip joint. In his efforts to free himself his hip became dislocated, and in an instant afterwards his back was caught in the death-dealing machine, and lacerated in a terrible manner. The machinery was stopped as soon as possible, but by that time poor Duncan was all but sawn in pieces. The remains were conveyed to a house near by, and medical aid summoned. Subsequently Dr. Stevenson, of this city, was communicated with, and attended the sufferer. His injuries, however, were of such a serious character as to afford but slight hopes of his recovery, and between nine and ten o'clock last night death put an end to his sufferings. He was aged fifty-eight, and leaves a widow and five children. Mr. Duncan came from the township of Zorra about three years ago.

Convenient and Simple.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple and convenient form for administering in combination several medicinal substances used by physicians in the treatment of Bronchial Affections and Coughs. The Troches seldom fail to give relief.

MURDER IN MARKHAM.

An Old Woman Found Beaten to Death.

A Defenceless Old Woman Murdered to Secure $7.50—A Worthless Character Suspected of the Crime—No Steps yet Taken to Solve the Mystery.

STOUFFVILLE, April 8.—An inquest was held to-day by Corner Eckardt on the body of Catherine Thompson, aged 65, and who has been living alone for four or five years in the seventh concession of Markham. She was found dead in the house yesterday by Mr. McDowell, of Unionville. She has for some time been receiving help from the council. Dr. Eckardt says she must have been dead for two or three days. Her head was fearfully cut with a sharp instrument and beaten with a chair which was covered with blood. A box had been broken open which had contained two purses of money, one of which was emptied and the other, containing $35, was left untouched. It is supposed she was murdered for her money. As yet there is no clue to the guilty party.

UNIONVILLE, April 9.—Intense excitement prevails in this and other sections of the township of Markham, over the murder of Mrs. Catharine Thompson, a brief account of which appeared in *The Mail* of yesterday. The circumstances connected with the tragedy have had the effect of increasing the feelings of the people to a high pitch. Knowing, as many did, that the murdered woman was comparatively poor, in fact a pauper on the township, and that the deed therefore was committed by some monster whose greed for human blood was the ruling passion, all are agreed that his removal from this earth would be a consummation devoutly to be wished for. Many express themselves strongly on the apparent apathy of the authorities in the matter, and in this village to-day groups of excited men talked of organizing and scouring the country for the person on whom suspicion rests. Had such action been taken, and the supposed murderer seized, it is more than doubtful if the formality of a trial by judge and jury would have been granted him. At the coroner's inquest, held on the remains, no evidence was adduced to show that the suspected person was really guilty of the crime attributed to him. His general character for thieving, taken together with the facts that he was aware the old woman had a small sum of money, and that he was known to be prowling around the vicinity, and his departure from the place since the murder, appear, to the residents at all events, to be sufficient grounds to warrant his arrest and detention until future developments would either convict or acquit him. The following particulars of the brutal affair were learned by a visit to the district:—

THE MURDERED WOMAN,

it is conjectured, was aged about sixty-five. For the past twelve years she resided in the shanty where she met her sad fate, the last half of that period, owing to the death of her husband, being passed alone. Since her widowhood she managed, with assistance from the township and kind neighbours, to earn a scanty living by knitting and spinning. She was generally well liked, and those residing near her, affirm that no one bore her ill-will. It was generally known that she was the possessor of a small sum of money, sufficient, as she used to say, to see her buried decently. She was last seen alive on Thursday evening, April 3rd, about five o'clock, when she partook of tea at the house of a farmer named Norris, who lives about 300 yards from her shanty. On that occasion she remarked to Mrs. Norris that her half-year's rent, amounting to $7.50, was due to Mr. Malcolm, and that she was prepared to pay it. Leaving for home at the above-stated time, it is conjectured that upon her arrival there, or shortly afterwards, she was murdered. The reason assigned for this theory is that when her body was found the door was unlocked, and as she was particular in regard to locking the door before nightfall, the supposition appears well founded.

THE SHANTY

where the deceased lived is situated on lot 4, 7th concession, about three-quarters of a mile from the dividing line between Markham and Scarboro', and seventeen miles from Toronto. Within a radius of 600 yards, there are four houses, the nearest being distant about 200 yards. The dwelling is similar in design to many to be seen occupied by the poorer class of people in the country districts. It contains but one room, scantily furnished, and ill-kept. The floor and bed were heavily marked with blood, but there were no apparent signs of a struggle, as the stains were mostly confined to one section of the room. Standing near the bed was a wooden chair, one corner of the seat, and part of the side, being covered with blood. This is supposed to be the weapon used by the murderer to crash in the skull of the old and inoffensive woman. This blow, in all probability, felled the victim where she stood, and rendered her incapable of alarming the neighbours. Other marks, however, on examination were discovered, but it is supposed that the murderer delivered these to make sure that his victim was gone beyond recovery.

THE SPOILS SECURED.

A wooden chest in the room was found to be pried oped, and its contents scattered on the floor. A search made by the coroner brought to light a purse containing $35, which no doubt had been overlooked by the murderer in his eagerness to flee the sight of his horrible work. Another purse, empty, was found on the floor, and as it was the one always carried by the deceased, it must have contained the $7.50 of which previous mention was made as having been reserved to meet the payment of her rent. This being, as far as known, all the money in her possession, a human being, still unhung, is found capable of committing one of the most atrocious and bloodthirsty crimes on record for the sum of $7.50.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.

The deceased was in the habit of purchasing bread, sometimes twice a week, from a baker named Robert McDowell, of Unionville. As was customary, he made his rounds on Mondays and Fridays and the day after the murder is supposed to have been committed, he presented himself at the shanty. Sitting in his waggon, he announced his presence by shouts, but no answer being returned, he fancied that a fresh supply of bread was not required, so drove on. On Monday, he again appeared, and repeating his calls from the waggon was still unanswered. Imagining the old lady had turned deaf, he alighted and went to the door, on opening which he was horrified to find the lifeless body lying in a pool of blood on the floor. The neighbours were notified, and the same day Dr. Eckart, of Unionville, held

AN INQUEST ON THE BODY,

when the following witnesses were examined:—John Ash deposed to seeing deceased last alive on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., when she was in apparent good health. Wm. Macklem gave similar testimony, and stated that it was generally known that deceased had a small sum of money. W. P. Norris, Patrick Carroll, and Robert McDowell gave evidence much the same as that produced in the above facts. Dr. Wesley Robinson, of Markham village, made the *post mortem* examination, the substance of which was that he had found a wound on the right temple, extending three inches down the skull. Another wound was observed above the right eye, two inches in length, extending obliquely upwards and inward, both of which were evidently made by some heavy instrument. On the posterior part of the head there were two contused wounds, and on lifting the scalp the membranes of the left side of the brain were found to be much congested. A lacerated wound was also observable on the right ear. In his opinion, the wound on the back part of the head was caused by a blow from the corner of the chair, and that death resulted from compression of the brain.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict in accordance with the doctor's opinion, they stating that the blow was delivered by some person or persons at present unknown.

CITY RECORD.

Last month 332 immigrants arrived in this city, against 182 in March last year.

Colonel Gilmore's celebrated New York band gives two performances in the Grand Opera House to-day (Good Friday) and to-morrow.

The Rev. J. H. Johnston, M. A., of this city, last week raised over one thousand dollars at Exeter, Ont., for the endowment fund of Victoria College.

A PROLIFIC DOG.—On Saturday last a mastiff bitch, the property of Master H. Norris, of 88 Wellesley street, produced no less than seventeen pups at a birth.

A THREATENING LETTER.—The Hon. W. P. Howland, ex-Lieut.-Governor, was recently the recipient of a postal card containing a threat against his life. It warned him that he had only ten days to live, and was signed by a resident of Centre street.

A general meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday (Thursday) to consider the advisability of establishing a sugar refinery in the city. After discussion a resolution favouring the project was passed, and a committee appointed to report on the subject.

A healthy female infant, apparently about eight months old, was left on the door step of the house of Mr. Geo. Hawthorne, steward of the Toronto Rowing Club, on Monday evening. The little thing was comfortably dressed and had evidently had a heavy dose of laudanum administered to it before its desertion. It was taken in and cared for.

At a meeting of seamen held at the Trades' Assembly Hall, Adelaide street, on Tuesday evening, a union was formed—to be known as the Toronto branch of the Chicago Seamen's Union. The following officers were elected *pro tem.*:—A. J. Tymon, President; John Emmonds, Vice-President; J. D. Murphy, Secretary-Treasurer. The rate of wages agreed upon was $25 per month; casual rates to be fixed at a future meeting.

EXAMINATION OF LUNATICS.—Henry D. Jessop and R. Flannigan were lately brought before Judge McKenzie, charged with being insane. The first named, who is labouring under the impression that he has received the appointment of Bishop of Toronto, was committed to gaol as a lunatic, there to await the action of the Government. Flannigan, during his liberty, daily haunted the rooms of the Court, looking for a certain person from whom he expected a fabulous sum of money. Investigation of his case was postponed.

LUMBER TRADE WITH MANITOBA.—Heretofore the great bulk of the lumber used in the Prairie Province was supplied from the pineries of Minnesota. In the future Canadian lumbermen will come in for a fair share of the trade. The Guelph Lumber Company, of Parry Harbour, has received an order for 6,000,000 feet, dressed and undressed, which will be shipped *via* Duluth for Manitoba as soon as navigation is declared open. A planer has been erected at the company's mills and extra help procured to fill the bill on time. Larger orders are expected.

KNOX COLLEGE.—A reunion of the graduates and students of Knox College was held in the College building on Wednesday evening, Rev. Prof. McLaren in the chair. About one hundred and forty persons occupied seats at the table. After supper the meeting adjourned to Convocation hall, when Rev. Mr. Wallace was called to the chair and Rev. Mr. Burns acted as Secretary. After prayer an alumni society for Knox College was organized, an interim constitution adopted, and officers appointed for the year as follows:—President, Rev. R. Ure, D.D.; Vice-President, Rev. Prof. McLaren; Secretary, Rev. J. Breckenridge, Executive Committee—Rev. Messrs. Laing, Gilray, Cameron (Chatsworth), and Messrs. McCall and Hunter.

WEST TORONTO.

Mr. Robt. Bell Unanimously Nominated.

At a convention of the Liberal-Conservative delegates of West Toronto on Friday evening, at the rooms of the Association, King street west, Mr. Robert Bell was unanimously nominated by a standing vote as the standard bearer of the party in the division at the ensuing local election. He was proposed by Capt. A. T. McLean and seconded by Mr. Frank Somers; and being subsequently escorted to the hall by an influential deputation, he was received amid cheering and general enthusiasm. Addresses were then delivered by the candidate, and by Messrs. Meek, Lauder, Evans, and Morris, after which a resolution was adopted pledging the meeting to use its best endeavours to secure Mr. Bell's return by a triumphant majority. Cheers were then given for the candidate and the Queen, and the meeting adjourned.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

A force of workmen began operations on the new Post Office, Brantford, on Tuesday.

Some sixty or eighty persons left the neighbourhood of Belleville, by special train, for Manitoba, on Tuesday.

The Kingston medical examination opened in Ontario Hall on Tuesday. About 100 students are in attendance.

The Brantford spring cattle fair opened Tuesday. A large number of choice cattle were offered and sold at good prices.

Mr. Carthew, Collector of Customs at Guelph, received another shock of paralysis on Tuesday morning, and his recovery is now doubtful.

The election for Reeve of Elzevir took place on Monday, and resulted in the return of Mr. Tuttle, by a majority of 18. The vote stood, Tuttle 109, Thompson 91.

An application is about to be made to H. R. H. the Princess Louise by the officers of the 65th Battalion, Montreal, to be permitted to call it "The Princess Louise's Own."

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. have opened negotiations with the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co. to buy off that line from running in competition this season.

The only remaining child of Lieutenant Walker, R. A., of Halifax, died of diphtheria on Tuesday, being the fourth since Friday. The mother and father are both very low.

It is reported that Captain D'Arcy Irvin, of the flagship Bellerophon, has been appointed Commissioner at Jamaica and will reside there. His family have been living at Halifax of late.

HANLAN IN ENGLAND.

His Health Thoroughly Recovered.

Daily Exercise on the Tyne—Arrival of a New Shell from America—The Champion's Colours—New Boats being Constructed in England.

Special by Cable to The Mail.]

LONDON, April 3.—The two scullers engaged in the great International race on the Tyne, May 5th, continue to exercise very comfortably as far as external circumstances are concerned. Hanlan put off at half-past ten this morning, and had a steady pull of nearly two miles up the river from Scottswood. He was afloat again, with Bright in attendance, towards four o'clock in the afternoon, and rowed at a moderate pace to the foot of the Meadows, where he turned and commenced the home journey, pulling nearly the whole time a twenty-eight stroke and varying very little. His general health has somewhat improved, but he cannot do very much in the way of hard practice at present, as his hands are badly flushed and terribly blistered, and using the sculls causes im extreme pain.

LONDON, April 4.—Hanlan and Hawdon were both out to-day. The former is regaining his health, and will doubtless be in perfect trim a month hence. The Canadian's colours have been issued. The design he has selected is highly appropriate. The handkerchief is of silk, and large in size. It has a white ground with a double border of blue and red. In the middle is a circle containing the monogram E. H. Surmounting the circle is a representation of the British coat of arms, and on each side the Canadian and United States coats of arms respectively. In each of the four corners is the figure of a beaver encircled by maple leaves, the Canadian national emblem. The design is, although little ornate, very handsome and attractive.

LONDON, April 7.—The weather for the last week or so at Tyneside has been just the thing for rowing. Although the sun has not shone very brilliantly, yet it has been mild, and, except for a little mistiness now and then, very pleasant. This morning Hanlan put off in his boat from Scotswood about half-past ten and paddled down to Redheugh bridge, where he wheeled about. On the return journey he put in some excellent work, pulling a long powerful stroke of about thirty to the minute, and scarcely deviating therefrom until he arrived at his landing place at Scotswood again. This spell of rowing was very satisfactory, in fact it was the best the Canadian has had for some time. His hands are beginning to grow firm and he uses his sculls now with barely any inconvenience. He is quite rid of the boils which troubled him so much a week or ten days ago. Were it not for a slight cold, which still clings to him, he would now have nothing whatever to complain of. He is getting used to the river and is cheerful and confident, and says he will be perfectly satisfied to put in a three months' residence on the banks of the coaly Tyne. Hawdon, who also keeps steadily at practice, was out later. He too appears confident and is receiving every assistance from the local scullers, including Elliott, who seems to take the greatest interest in his success. Hanlan took another three or four mile row in the afternoon.

LONDON, April 8.—The weather was not altogether favourable to rowing to-day, the wind blowing and rain occasionally falling, but still both Hanlan and his rival were out for their usual exercise. In the morning the Canadian, who got afloat a little before eleven o'clock, did some very quick rowing, to the great admiration of the throngs who all day long hang about the river banks and in the neighbourhood of the boat houses. The greater part of the public interest seems centred in the stranger, Hawdon coming in comparatively for very little attention. He, however, sticks to his work, and if he gains but few friends, certainly loses none. To-day the pair met on the river, but they were both rowing easily and made no effort to brush. In the afternoon the new shell built by Judge Elliott, of Greenpoint, N.Y., on purpose for this race, arrived at Scotswood. It was in a stout packing-case which Heasley declared would not be opened till shortly before the match. Should this resolution be adhered to, it will be a couple or three weeks yet before the public will be able to judge of the merits of the craft, about which some interest is felt, as it will be the first time a race was ever rowed in England in a foreign-built boat, that is if Hanlan should row in her on the 5th prox., and, of course, if she shouldn't suit, she'll not be used. The bringing of a boat at all to England is a great innovation, and our makers look and criticize very jealously the Elliott boat in which Hanlan practises and which he brought with him. Reports from the other side of the Atlantic describe the new shell as a beauty, and great things are expected of her. She is thirty-one feet in length, sixteen and three-quarter inches in width, five and a half inches deep, three and three-quarter inches in height in the stem, two and a half inches at the stern, and thirty pounds in weight. Mr. David Ward has arrived at Liverpool, and will be in Newcastle to-morrow.

SUICIDE.

A Man Crazed with the Ear-ache Shoots Himself in the Side.

A few minutes after five o'clock on Tuesday evening, a young man, pale and breathless, dashed into the drug store of Dr. Spears, King street east, and demanded the presence of the proprietor. That gentleman soon made his appearance, and was immediately requested to hasten to a house about a mile east of the Don, on the Danforth Road, where a man named Bernard Somers had attempted to commit suicide. The messenger was a son of the person who thus desired to kill himself; and after making known his errand, he instantly set off on horseback for a clergyman, while Dr. Spears made his way to the residence of his prospective patient. It was then learned that Somers had been suffering severely, for some days past, from an earache, the pain of which had evidently at last surpassed human endurance. Crazed with the prolonged torture inflicted upon him by so simple an ailment, he at length determined to seek in the oblivion of death, relief from his suffering. Between half-past four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon, he loaded a revolver and shot himself in the side, the report notifying the family of the shocking occurrence. As the wound inflicted was not immediately fatal, the son set off on horseback for a doctor, but medical aid was of no avail, as Somers died about half-an-hour after the shot had been fired. Deceased was sixty-five years of age, and had been in bad health for some time past.

Our town Druggists say the Pain Killer sells the best of any medicine they keep; during the hard times of the past year or two, there were none too poor to pay their "quarter" for a bottle of this indispensable family medicine.

Col. Chas. R. Ray was on Tuesday elected Mayor of St. John, N.B., defeating Dr. Earle, the present incumbent, by 321 majority.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT---FIRST SESSION.

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, Monday, March 31.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. MACPHERSON rose to call attention to the increasing annual expenditure in the departments of the public service, and enquire if the Government has under consideration a scheme of substantial retrenchment. He referred to the contingencies, which averaged nearly $400,000 a year for the past five years. One of the most objectionable uses to which a portion of this money was applied was to pay extra clerks. This expenditure had increased from $4,443 in 1871 to an average of $35,000 a year for the past three or four years. The Civil Service Act forbids the employment or payment of extra clerks in the public departments for a period longer than one month, except by order-in-Council, and if employed for a longer period than six months it must be as a permanent clerk. This rule had been systematically violated by the late Government. Contingencies were only intended to cover expenses that could not be foreseen at the time the estimates were noted, and he believed if the Act were strictly complied with it would be one step towards retrenchment, as it was a great temptation for a Government to draw on this fund to reward political friends and dependents. The next item of increased expenditure to which he wished to direct attention was in Customs, which expenditure, he regretted to see, was again increased. He contended that in the face of a falling revenue there ought to have been a reduction in this service. In 1875 the revenue from Customs was $15,351,011, while the cost of collection was $682,673, or a percentage of 4.45. In 1876 the revenue from Customs declined to $12,823,837, while the cost of collection had increased to $721,008, or a percentage of 5.62. In 1877 the revenue from Customs declined again $12,546,987, while the cost of collection increased to $721,604, or a percentage of 5.75. Last year the revenue from the same source was $12,782,824, while the cost of collection was $751,157, or a percentage of 5.58. At the port of Montreal, in 1873, the cost of collecting the revenue was 1¾ per cent., while in 1878, although the revenue had declined, the cost of collecting it had increased to 3 per cent. It would seem as though the Custom House in Montreal had been given over to ward politicians who filled it up with officials as they pleased. It was exceedingly difficult, after extravagance had prevailed for years, to inaugurate a policy of retrenchment. In Toronto also there had been a large increase in the cost of collecting the Customs, and unless the pressure that had been brought to bear on this department in the past for appointments was resisted, the revenue of the country would be eaten up by officials. In New Brunswick, previous to Confederation, the cost of collecting the Customs had been small compared with what it had been for the last five years. Nova Scotia showed the same unnecessary increase. Quebec Province showed an advance, between 1873 and 1878, in the percentage of the cost of collection from 3 to 4.57 per cent. The cost of collecting Customs revenue in Great Britain was only 3.38 per cent. He hoped the leader of the Government would do all in his power to enforce retrenchments in all the departments during the coming year. He knew it was a difficult and disagreeable task, but some means should be devised to get rid of supernumeraries. He next referred to the post office management. It was not a service that could be expected to be self-sustaining in a country so sparsely settled; but the strictest economy should be observed in that service. In 1874 the deficit in the Post Office service was $247,297; in 1875 it was $365,529; in 1876 it was $520,287; in 1877 it was $590,365; in 1878 it was $517,148. The total increased expenditure in 1878 over 1874 was $406,361. The percentage of deficit to revenue was in 1874, 17 per cent.; in 1875, 24 per cent.; in 1876, 36 per cent.; in 1877, 40 per cent.; in 1878, 32 per cent. The cost of collecting a dollar through the post office in 1874 was $1.16, and in 1878 $1.33. There was an increase in the gross revenue every year except in 1876, and for the five years the gross increase was $137,570. In looking at the Post Office Act, under which the free delivery of letters was authorized, he found that the Postmaster-General of that time expected a large increase of revenue from the free delivery of letters in the large cities. On investigating the matter, he was very much disappointed at the result. In Montreal the decrease in revenue from the post office in 1878 as compared with 1877 was over $10,000, while the expenditure had increased over $29,000; or while the percentage of expenditure to revenue in 1874 was 25 per cent., in 1878 it had increased to 48 per cent. He read a statement showing that the percentage of the cost of collection had increased in the same period in Ottawa from 39 per cent. to 84 per cent; Quebec, 37 to 68; Toronto, from 26 to 36. Hamilton and other cities also showed an alarming increase of expenditure and decrease of revenue. The total decrease of gross revenue from the post offices of the eight large cities of the Dominion where free delivery was in force, was $15,044 in 1878 from 1874. The increase of expenditure for the same time was $93,160. The decrease of net revenue in 1878 compared with 1874 was $108,204. It was utterly impossible that the service had required all this additional expenditure, and he thought it called for a complete change of system. He did not see why the city offices could not be managed on a contract system which would prevent them from being crowded with officials through political pressure. It required a violent change, some revolutionary policy to put a stop to the growing extravagance in the public service that had been inaugurated by the late Government.

Mr. DICKIE was glad to see that the expenditure in the Immigration Department had been greatly reduced. He took credit to himself for having called attention to this subject a few years ago, to the enormous expenditures of the London office under the managership of Mr. Jenkins. He had had an opportunity of witnessing the practical working of that department in England, and from what he had seen he was satisfied that there was no corresponding equivalent for so large an expenditure. The change that had been made by the late Government from the west end of London, some three miles from the centre of business, to the centre of business was a good one. But at the same time the establishment was too large and expensive, and contained too many officers.

Mr. SCOTT charged Mr. Macpherson with bringing this matter before the House rather from political motives than to benefit the country. He considered, however, that it could only be discussed fairly before the Public Accounts Committee, where they would have the details and expenditure before them. It was impossible, otherwise, to follow the figures of the hon. gentleman, and to decide whether the charges he had made were correct or not. He then proceeded to take up the question of the increase of expenditure, which he charged had been inaugurated by the Macdonald Administration in 1873.

At six o'clock,

Mr. PELLETIER moved the adjournment of the debate and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 1.

TRADE WITH FRANCE.

Mr. BUREAU moved for a return containing a copy of or an extract from every clause or article relating to Canada contained in any treaty of commerce, convention, or international regulation now in force between her Majesty's Government and any foreign power; and a copy of every treaty of commerce which her Majesty's Government may have concluded with any foreign power without granting or extending the benefit of such treaty to her Majesty's Dominion of Canada. He referred to the vast extent of the Dominion, and contended that it must for centuries to come receive the surplus population of civilized Europe. He proceeded to review those treaties, and contrasted the duties levied under them with the general tariff of France, pointing out the great advantages which England had under the treatment of "the most favoured nation" over other countries. He referred specially to the duties upon square timber, boots and shoes, shipping and furniture, which, if exported from this country, were met by duties which were virtually prohibitory or by actual prohibition, while they were subject to light taxes when exported from England. From a personal knowledge of the boot and shoe industry in Montreal, he knew that it was suffering from such causes as this. Now, was it just that we, a portion of the Empire, should be deprived of the privileges which England enjoyed? Up to a comparatively recent date we had the privilege of entering our ships in French ports on the same terms as English shipbuilders could; but the late Government, in making one of those frequent changes of the tariff required in a country like this, put a tax upon French wines. They gave no notice to the French Government, there was no international courtesy shown, no diplomatic correspondence took place, and the result was that through their culpable ignorance of commercial conventions the privilege which we had enjoyed was withdrawn. He contended that the Government of this country should endeavour to procure larger powers from the Imperial Government to deal with foreign countries in such matters.

Mr. AIKINS said there was a difficulty in the way of granting the motion. The documents from which the hon. gentlemen desired to get extracts were not in the archives of the Government. They were not, therefore, in a position to accept the motion.

After a brief discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, April 1.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. HOUDE resumed the adjourned debate on the tariff. He said that the elections having been carried in favour of protection, the Government was bound to carry it into effect, and this they were doing by the tariff. The Fort Frances lock, which was undertaken by the late Premier as a monument to his greatness, would remain as a tower of Babel and a witness of the extravagance of the late Government. The captain of the ship of state had allowed himself to be attracted by the songs of the sirens and had become shipwrecked, only sixty of the crew having reached the shore. Discussing the question of free trade and protection he maintained that the advocates of the latter contained as many leading names as the former, among the number being Colbert, Napoleon III., Franklin, Jefferson, Clay and others. Free traders were now-a-days *doctrinaires*. Even Adam Smith laid down that in certain cases protection was legitimate and necessary. The doctrine laid down by him applied to our position towards the United States. Mr. Stuart Mill also advocated protection in the circumstances of new countries. The leader of the Opposition had stated in the course of the debate that the United States were ruined by protection. But what had he said on a previous occasion? At Sarnia he (Mr. Mackenzie) said:—"It was quite evident that the United States manufacturers had to a great extent regained their lost position. In 1874 they were able to export great quantities of cotton goods to this country, upon which they paid the duty." The hon. gentleman now said the Canadian consumer paid the duty. A short time ago it was the producer. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Mackenzie) continued:—"They were able to export cotton goods to the highest cotton market which was supposed to rule the world. During the last few months they were able to export fine sugar to Great Britain, and between them and the French they had almost succeeded in driving the British refiner out of the market. It was almost impossible that Canada should escape a considerable amount of suffering from this cause. The complaint of Canadian manufacturers was that Canada had been made a sacrifice market for these goods, and, no doubt, that had been productive of great injury to our trade." And the hon. gentleman now stated that the United States were not successful. He (Mr. Houde), then alluded to the reduction which the United States Government had made in its debt, the increase in its exports and imports, the withdrawal of a large part of its debt from the European market, and the taking up of the loans by the people themselves. Hon. gentlemen opposite had also said that this tariff was going to encourage manufactures and to induce competition. Competition was just what the people wanted, and it was competition that would keep down the price and prevent the formation of rings, which some members of the Opposition had said would be sure to spring up. (Hear, hear).

Dr. ORTON pointed out that the efforts of the Opposition had been to set class against class and section against section. But notwithstanding that they had been fairly beaten — a fact which the Great Mogul of the Reform party had had to admit in his paper. The people had expressed thieir view on the subject, and, as the London *Times* had said, the sovereign will of the people must be obeyed. (Hear, hear.) He was surprised to find the Opposition still opposing the desire of the people. He could not make himself believe that the patriotism of the Reform party had been lost in their loss of the Treasury benches, but he did believe that with the loss of power their good judgment had been impaired. The tariff was one which called for the good opinion of the people and it bore on it the impress of a master hand. He had received letters from his and other constituencies and from Reformers, stating that the tariff had worked so beneficially that if its success continued they would not only support it, but vote for the Conservative party. A leading Reformer in his own constituency had written him that if its operation continued to produce the good effects now flowing from it, he would vote for the Conservative party all his life. (Hear, hear.) He was proud that one of the distinctive features of the tariff was agricultural protection, which the Conservatives had promised, and under it our farmers would no longer be compelled to compete with the agriculturalists of the United States. The national policy would be completed by the adoption of a national currency, under which the country would no longer be compelled to go to the British money market to raise loans.

Mr. MILLS said he could not congratulate the Government on a fulfilment of their promises. They had promised only a re-adjustment of the tariff, whereas they had made it largely protective. They had promised a reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, sugar and silks, and promised that the revenue would be made up by an increased consumption of whiskey. That promise had not been carried out. Neither had the promised free breakfast been given to the poor man. His stove, his fuel, his table linen, his chairs, his bread had been taxed in the interests of the manufacturers. The only thing he could return thanks to his Maker for was that his hen-coop and his pump were not taxed. He denied the right of Parliament to control the private affairs of individuals, which it was endeavouring to do by enacting a policy calculated to change the current of trade and to direct the proper management of private business.

Mr. ROSS (Dundas) thanked the Minister of Finance for the care bestowed in perfecting the fiscal policy, which would meet with the approval not only of the House but of the country. If the gloomy predictions of the hon. member for Bothwell were fulfilled, the present Administration would soon be driven from power. The policy proposed would have been adopted sooner except for a certain amount of prosperity and facility for making money which we possessed, in consequence of circumstances which occurred in the United States. At all events this policy was in the direction of helping ourselves, and was one step in the direction of bringing about the advantages expected from the great scheme of Confederation, one of the most important of which was an interprovincial trade, for the country was one of vast resources and institutions, and with a proper effort such as that which was now proposed, those resources could be utilized and the country made prosperous. At last the agricultural community had received some consideration. When in Parliament in 1872 he had pointed out that while the manufacturing interests were sufficiently protected, the farming classes were neglected. He read a motion submitted by himself in Parliament at that time, and expressed pleasure that his desires had been fully realized.

Mr. HESSON took the floor, remarking that there was evidently no disposition on the part of the House to rise just then. He congratulated the Finance Minister on the satisfactory character of the policy he had introduced, and the general prosperity to the country which might be looked for as its result. He alluded to the foolishness of the disloyalty cry of the Opposition, and showed by quotations from the Trade and Navigation returns that at the rate at which our imports from the United States had increased and our imports from England decreased during the past few years we would in a few years cease to import from England at all. The statement that the policy of the Government was intended to injure trade with Great Britain was nonsense. He advocated the issue of a national paper currency as one of the first remedies to be applied in connection with the national policy. Such issue should be at least to the extent of the money voted for the expenditure on the public works of the Dominion and should be paid to contractors and made a legal tender. A specie currency was a dead currency and yielded no annual interest.

The House adjourned at 12.35 a.m.

THE SENATE.

WEDNESDAY April 2.

DOMINION DAY.

Dr. CARRALL moved the second reading of the Dominion Day Statutory Holiday bill. He contended that he was the first person to move eight years ago that the first of July should be a national holiday. On that occasion the Nova Scotia representatives objected to the measure and it was withdrawn at the request of the leader of the Government. As every country had its national holiday he believed that Canada should have hers. At present Dominion Day was only a holiday for the youth of the country by the sufferance or caprice of employers, and he wished to have this day set apart in each year, consecrated as it were to the flag of the Dominion.

Mr. CAMPBELL said the hon. gentleman had every right to introduce a bill of this nature. The Government had on a previous occasion, some years ago, objected to a measure of this kind because of the feeling of irritation that existed at that time in Nova Scotia. He trusted, however, that that feeling had passed away, and if it was the pleasure of the House, he had no objection to Dominion Day being now made a statutory holiday.

The six months' hoist was lost on a vote of 25 yeas and 36 nays.

The bill was then read the second time.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Mr. PELLETIER resumed the debate on Mr. Macpherson's motion respecting the public expenditure of the Dominion. He said that it was unnecessary to occupy the time of the House in meeting the charges of Mr. Macpherson since that had been so ably met by Mr. Scott.

Mr. READ said he had been led to look into this question and had failed to find this increasing expenditure. On the contrary there was a decrease of ordinary expenditure under various heads. While the interest account had run up greatly it was for money which the Government had borrowed and not chargeable to ordinary expenditure. It was something which could not be avoided so long as we continued to construct public works. But the decrease in ordinary expenditure was steady since 1874, except in 1876. In 1874 it was $13,060,000; in 1878 $11,843,000. In Administration of Justice there was an increase in consequence of the Supreme Court, but in Police, Immigration and Quarantine, Ocean and River Service, Miscellaneous and other items there was a very considerable reduction. When dissected the Public Accounts showed that the principal cause of the increased expediture was in Administration of Justice, Interest and Indian Grants. In the Post-office Service there was a large increase, but he thought there could be no desire on the part of hon. gentlemen to starve the country service.

Mr. ALLAN considered that this question should not be discussed in a partisan spirit, as it was a matter of very deep concern. The disproportionate increase of expenditure in the public service, as compared with revenue, was greatly due to the political pressure that was brought to bear on Ministers of the Crown. He thought Mr. Macpherson's enquiry was a judicious one, and one that was not at all calculated to embarrass the hands of the Government.

Dr. BROUSE charged Mr. Macpherson with having been actuated by partisan motives in this matter. He considered Canadians ought to be proud of their postal system. Although the expenditure for this service was large, and had greatly increased, the people were deriving great advantages from it, and they had value for their money.

At 6 p.m. Mr Macpherson moved the adjournment of the debate.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

Mr. McCUAIG introduced a bill to remove doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain provisions of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878.

The bill was read a first time.

TRENT RIVER WORKS.

Mr. KEELER moved the appointment of a select committee to take into consideration the return to an address of this House of the 24th February last, relating to the river Trent and Newcastle district navigation and canal works. He said the return which had been brought down showed that something very uncommon had occurred in this matter. On October 8th last, two days before the late Government went out of power, the Trent river works were transferred by order-in-Council to the Ontario Government without notice, and in what appeared to be a secret manner. The whole proceeding seemed to him to be in direct violation of the law of the land, as the works were placed under the Dominion Government by the British North America Act, and they were not of that character to be handed over to the Provincial Government. He understood that the transfer was made with a view to influencing the next general election in Ontario. It was in view of this that he moved that an enquiry should be made, so that if the works were improperly transferred the order-in-Council of the 8th of October might be revoked.

Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) said the matter was one of great public importance, from a constitutional and parliamentary point of view. The first cost of these works was $670,000, and adding to that sum the repairs, the total expenditure on them would exceed a million of dollars. In the last days of its existence, the late Government thought proper to hand them over to the Ontario Government when there was no parliamentary authority for so doing, and when there was no immediate urgency for such action. He questioned whether a practically defunct Government had a right to give away Dominion property in this manner. The works included 116 miles of lake navigation and 92 miles of river navigation, and so much were they used that there were fully forty-one steamers—many of them of large size—navigating the waters daily. There were also large numbers of mills on the works. Land to the extent of 20,000 or 30,000 acres, and of great value, had also been handed over to the Province. Looking at these facts one naturally enquired why this transfer was made. It was said that the works were handed over to the Ontario Government to be used in influencing the Ontario elections, and he (Mr. Cameron) had information showing that Reform candidates in that vicinity now were boasting that the Provincial Government had secured the lands and that soon the dams and other works would be torn down; large quantities of land would be reclaimed and sold to persons owning adjoining lands. He did not believe the late Government had power to hand valuable works and lands over to a provincial Government, and the only motive for it seemed to be to give the provincial Government political influence in the coming elections.

Mr. BURNHAM said the first intimation that was given of the transfer of the works was when the Ontario Government proposed in their supplementary estimates a vote of $1,000, not for the maintenance, but for the removal of the works. He testified to the value of the works and protested against their transfer, simply for the purpose of enabling the Ontario Government to say that it would be in a position to sell lands, and by being able to say that, to endeavour to influence many of the electors.

Mr. COCKBURN (Northumberland) said that an idea had prevailed that the Trent valley and works might ultimately be used as a short route from the great West to the ocean. A company was incorporated in 1874 having that object, it being alleged that a saving of distance would be effected of 200 miles from Chicago to Montreal. In consequence of the financial stringency of the times the scheme was not proceeded with. If this work could not be proceeded with as Government work, it would have been carried out by a private company, which was strongly supported in the United States. By order-in-Council the whole scheme was swept away, although no grant of public money could be made without vote of Parliament. He was at a loss to know on what pretence the works could be transferred to the Ontario Government by the late Administration in its last hours of existence. Serious litigation might ensue in regard to the transfer of obligations and rights under order-in-Council. If the works at Hastings were not maintained, the whole of the property of a company having a capital of one million dollars would be utterly destroyed, and there were undoubted obligations on the part of the Dominion Government to maintain the works. The transfer was made without hon. members belonging to the district being made acquainted with it until some time after the meeting of Parliament.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the making of a canal on the route to the Georgian Bay had been pronounced impracticable long ago. The works were a source of expense to the Dominion, and yielded no advantage whatever, and it was the interest of the Government to get rid of works which were not now, and never would be, of any possible profit.

Mr. BROWN (Hastings) contended that the Ontario Government should assume the responsibility of maintaining the works, which had not been done. He urged that navigation should be maintained in the interests of the mills and other industries in the Trent valley and in the public interest generally.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) said in letters he had received he was informed that the transfer was made, not in the interests of the country, but in the interests of the Reform party. The Government could, had it wanted to transfer the works, have done so at an earlier date than a day before their resignation. In the neighbourhood of the works there was great fear lest the works should not be maintained, and that was one reason why the transfer was so objectionable.

Mr. BOWELL said that it was strange that the late Government should have waited a day before its resignation to transfer the works to the Ontario Government. The late Government should have stipulated with the Ontario Government for the maintenance of the works. For years speculators had been endeavouring to get possession of the land on these works belonging to the Government, and then pursue the policy the Ontario Government evidently intended to follow—and that was to sell the lands and put the money in their pockets. There was scarcely an acre in 20,000 or 30,000 acres of farming land along the whole line which would not sell for $40 per acre. It was strange that the doctrine respecting local works being placed under provincial governments should now be advocated when the late Premier had effected local improvements to the advantage of his own political friends. The whole transaction connected with the Trent works appeared to be a second edition of the transfer of property belonging to the Intercolonial railway at Metapedia to a friend of the late Government for a few hundred dollars, although it was worth thousands.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said there were two points in the case which called for consideration. One was whether the action of the Government was a legal one, and the other was whether if it was legal it was judicious. From listening to the arguments of the hon. member from Victoria (Mr. Cameron), it occurred to him that the late Government had no right to transfer the property, and if so, the order-in-Council would be voided, even if it had been advertised, which it was not. Another point was this. The provisions of the Public Works Act relating to the transfer of property to a provincial Government read as follows:—"One condition of every such lease or transfer of any bridge, road, or public work, shall be that such work shall be kept in thorough repair." That provision was not made in the transfer as it should have been to make it legal. He thought it would be found beyond a doubt that the conveyance was illegal, and if so the Minister of Public Works would be guilty of dereliction of duty if he did not take immediate possession of the property, interfere with those who were destroying it, and proceed against them as trespassers. But suppose it was within the province of the Dominion Government to make the transfer, was it just and right to do so? They were just about to resign; they were no longer responsible to the country; their existence was counted, not by days, but by hours; and yet they could coolly hand over works which had cost so much money to the local Government in order to prevent responsible men from having the power to deal with the property. The transfer was wrong, unjust, unconstitutional, and one of the most inexcusable acts of which a government could be guilty. He hoped the Committee would inquire into the disastrous consequence to the people affected by the transfer. The Committee, he hoped, would address itself to it with all speed, for a more unjustifiable, improper, and he was about to say wicked, act was never committed by a Government.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT said that negotiations had been going on for a long time between the Ontario and Dominion Governments. How far they were verbal he was not aware. There was nothing unconstitutional in completing negotiations already far advanced. If Government had desired to retain office, they might have remained in office three months longer and met Parliament.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the late Ministry might have remained in office until Parliament had passed a vote of want of confidence. A little bird had said that such was the intention of the Government. (Hear, hear.) A little bird also said that owing to the fact that the hon. gentleman had brought the credit of the country so low, and could not go to England as a discredited Finance Minister and float a new loan, the Government were obliged to reverse their original decision. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MACKENZIE denied the assertions. Their decision was to close all business and then resign. He defied the hon. gentleman to produce any proof to the contrary, or to bring forward the bird. The Premier had given a legal opinion without studying the question or knowing the terms of the leases. There would be claims on leases against the Dominion Government.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said, what he stated was that any claim that they might have would come against the Dominion Government, and not against the Ontario Government. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MACKENZIE said that that was a very nice way of getting out of it. But he took it that the Dominion Government would not be responsible. The Ontario Government only decided to accept the works on the 4th October, and in transferring the works he believed he did what was quite right.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK supported the position of the First Minister, and said that the transfer had been made to persons who had expressly stated that they would not take the property subject to the liabilities.

The motion was carried.

LIGHTHOUSE AT PRESQU' ISLE BAY.

Mr. KEELER moved for letters relating to the building and selecting of the site of the lighthouse erected last summer in Presqu' Isle Bay, Northumberland, Ontario. He said that in this case public money was spent for party purposes, as the lighthouse, which cost $3,000, was quite useless.

Sir ALBERT SMITH (Westmoreland) said that the correspondence showed that numerous applications were made for the lighthouse.

The motion was agreed to.

THE ELECTION ACT.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) resumed the debate on the motion of Mr. Casey for the second reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting the election of members of the House of Commons and the motion of Mr. Arkell in amendment "That the bill be read the second time this day six months." He objected to the clause providing for the disqualification of a successful candidate who may at any time before his nomination have treated a person who was an elector. The bill was like a trap set by knaves to catch fools.

Mr. CASEY—Order, order.

Mr. MACKENZIE said if the hon. gentleman attached one term to the introducer of the bill he must accept the other himself. (Laughter.)

Mr. ROBERTSON said he did not mean to apply the term "knave" to that gentleman. Neither did he think the cap would fit. He used it in the parliamentary sense. The difficulty in the bill was that it would bring within the operations of the Act people who had no intention of violating the law. For his part he thought canvassing could be stopped altogether, except so far as addressing public meetings was concerned.

Dr. STRANGE thought the Election Act was at present too stringent. No candidate could go before the electors, and if he was accustomed to treat his friends, immediately stop his habit, however good his intentions and desires. It was almost impossible for a candidate to conduct an election without there being a possibility of some one being called against him. He opposed the present bill.

Mr. WHITE (East Hastings) said that at the September election in his constituency, the Reformers told the electors that the ballots would be numbered and it would be known how they voted. Yet under the proposed bill such an act done by a deputy-returning officer would not invalidate an election. He favoured open voting, and hoped the ballot system might be abolished. He opposed the present bill as well as that of the hon. member for North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy).

Dr. ORTON suggested that instead of rendering the law more intricate, as this bill would, it would be well if the House legislated in the direction of simplifying the law. He was in favour of recounting—when a recount was demanded—the ballots rejected by the scrutineers. This would prevent tampering with the ballot-boxes after the elections, which some unscrupulous partizans were ready to do.

Mr. PLUMB reminded the House that a former Conservative Government had placed the trial of election cases under the judges. An amended election law was introduced by the late Government, and under it great frauds were committed; but no amendment was then moved by the hon. member for West Elgin (Mr. Casey.) When the election law had been tampered with by hon. gentlemen opposite, loop holes of escape were found to favour corrupt practices at elections. A clause was added under which no prosecution could be commenced against a candidate during the session, and a candidate who had fought his way into the House could hold his seat during the last session of any Parliament. The member for West Elgin was not satisfied with the legislation his leaders had given to the country and he came down with a bill every clause of which could be disposed of by anyone who knew anything about the English law. The special object of the bill was to punish an elector called Day, whose acts were declared by a judge not to be corrupt. The offence of treating was described in the Act. Having shown the absurdity of inserting a clause providing that any candidate or agent who practised general treating should be fined $200, he said the bill of the hon. member for North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy) was worthy of consideration, but such was not the case with the present bill.

Mr. ROSS (Middlesex) said the present bill was intended to close up some of the avenues to corrupt practices, the principal feature of which was treating. He knew of no agency so demoralizing to the electorate as treating.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) asked where was the hon. member for West Middlesex when a motion in favour of prohibition was made in the last Parliament. He then came forward and submitted a motion to declare that the time was inopportune for action. The hon. gentleman's temperance principles were merely political claptraps. People in Canada held that the law was stringent enough now, as it had already been decided that if a person, though not appointed agent, had been seen in a committee-room treating, the candidate was responsible for that treating. But in this bill a more stringent provision was made, for, according to it, if a gentleman who had been defeated at the last election was spoken of to-day as a possible candidate for the next general election five years hence, one single act of treating by him during the next five years would result, not merely in the voiding of his election, but in the disqualification of the unfortunate candidate. And although this strict rule was applied to the candidate, in this bill provision was inserted allowing a deputy returning officer to commit any number of mistakes, and perhaps fraud, such as that which was committed in the Jacques Cartier election case, without punishment or invalidation of the election. He was opposed to the making of the ballot more lax. He had been opposed to the ballot, but now that he had seen how well it had worked, how it had removed the system of local party terrorism which the Reform party had exercised over its supporters, and how it had resulted in people giving a free expression of opinion on public matters—one good result of which had been the return to power of the Conservative party—he wished to see that Act sustained, and he wished to prevent any attempt to weaken it from being successful. For these reasons he supported the six months' hoist.

Mr. CASEY complained that the Ministry had not expressed an opinion upon his little bill. (Laughter.) He denied that the member for West Middlesex had not, while the Reformers were in power, done anything in the interest of temperance, and pointed in proof of his denial to the Scott Temperance Act, which temperance people, he said, looked upon as the Act suited to their wants. He intimated that it would be better for the personal interests of the hon. member for East Hastings (Mr. Arkell) if he withdrew his motion for the six months' hoist.

Mr. CASEY asked hon. gentlemen opposite to allow the bill to go to the committee to which the bill of the hon. member for North Simcoe had been referred. The leader of the Government had intimated his willingness to allow that.

Dr. TUPPER said that the hon. member for West Elgin having rejected the proposal of the leader of the Government to refer it to the same committee as the bill of the hon. member for North Simcoe, a discussion had ensued, and the six months' hoist had been moved. He hoped the House would adopt the amendment.

The amendment giving the bill the six months' hoist was then carried.

The House adjourned at 12.30 a.m.

THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, April 3.

CAMPBELL DIVORCE CASE.

In the Campbell divorce case, James Keith Gordon was called to the bar of the House and examined under oath as to the service of notice upon respondent. The witness having withdrawn,

Mr. REESOR moved that Mrs. Campbell's petition be read.

The motion was agreed to, and the petition was referred to the Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills.

PROHIBITION IN MANITOBA.

Mr. GIRARD introduced a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, so far as the same may become applicable to Manitoba.

CIVIL SERVICE EXPENDITURE.

Mr. KAULBACH resumed the adjourned debate on the subject introduced by Mr. Macpherson in the following words:—To call attention to the increasing annual expenditure in the departments of the public service, and enquire if the Government has under consideration a scheme of substantial retrenchment. He thought Mr. Macpherson deserved thanks for having brought this important subject before the House. He saw no reason why the cost of collecting a diminished revenue from Customs should have increased so largely. He thought that the increased cost of post offices in cities had not been satisfactorily explained. Since the present Government had come into power they had shown a desire to decrease the expenditure.

Mr. DEVER said that Mr. Macpherson had done good service in bringing financial questions before the notice of the public. He did not agree with him, however, that the salaries of Ministers should be reduced. In fact, they were not large enough now. There were, however, other ways in which a saving could be effected. In superannuations alone, the increase of expenditure under the late Government was steady and rapid, having run up some $300,000 in four years. He condemned them for having prematurely put the Weights and Measures Act into operation, and entailed an unnecessary expense, amounting to $377,000, during their term of office upon the country. He ment to the Act, and reduced expenditure.

Mr. KAULBACH—They have reduced it $37,000 this year.

Mr. DEVER was aware of that, but hoped they would even do better.

Mr. FLINT defended the post office expenditure, and contended that the salaries of country postmasters should be increased. He pointed to the fact that since 1874 the expenditure on repairing and furnishing Rideau Hall had been $215,150, and he thought that before cutting down the indemnity of members and the salaries of postmasters, retrenchment should commence in high places.

Mr. McLELAN moved the adjournment of the debate until to-morrow.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR LETELLIER.

Mr. CAMPBELL, before the adjournment of the House, announced that the Government had advised his Excellency to dismiss Lieut.-Governor Letellier, but that the case had been referred to England in order to settle for the future the relations between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments so far as the office of Lieutenant-Governor is concerned.

The House adjourned at 5.35 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, April 3.

THE TRENT WORKS.

Dr. TUPPER laid on the table further papers connected with the Trent navigation works.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR LETELLIER.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD rose and said:—Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day are called, I have to state that I waited on his Excellency the Governor-General and informed him that after the resolution of the Senate of the last session of Parliament and the resolution of the House of Commons during the present session it was the opinion of his Excellency's advisers that the usefulness of M. Letellier, Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, was gone, and advised that in the public interest it was expedient he should be removed from his office. His Excellency thereupon was pleased to state that as the federal system introduced by the British North America Act, 1867, was until then unknown in Great Britain or her colonies, there were no precedents to guide him to a decision in the present case, and as it would settle the future relations between the Dominion and provincial Governments so far as the office of Lieut.-Governor was concerned, he deemed it expedient to submit the advice offered him and the whole case and attendant circumstances to her Majesty's Government for their consideration and instructions.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. SNOWBALL resumed the debate on the tariff resolutions, prophesying that the tariff was going to ruin New Brunswick inasmuch as that it would increase the price of flour, and destroy the carrying trade between that Province, England and the United States. He denied that England under free trade was suffering to the extent reported, and claimed that goods sent there for sale were only sent as an advertisement, and that they, not being sold, were afterwards returned to the United States. If protection was wanted here at all, he wanted to have it in small doses, and on articles for the production of which we had all the materials and labour in the country. He advocated protection to the fishing interest, so that our fish should not be destroyed with impunity. He hoped the Minister of Marine and Fisheries would see to this.

Mr. GIROUARD (Jacques Cartier), said the question of protection or free trade had been before the country for some time past. Upon it the people had given their verdict, and he was one of those who accepted that verdict as right, and who could not agree that the people were wrong and the minority were right. Time, however, would tell. He had faith in protection, and notwithstanding the statement of the previous speakers that it had ruined the United States, he believed that the fact that that country had redeemed its national currency was a proof that prosperity existed in it. Protection had also made France the most prosperous of all nations. The present policy of Germany was protection, and even in Great Britain it was rapidly gaining ground. Protection could save Canada from starvation. It was said that the proposed tariff was anti-British. But it was a Canadian one. Customs' regulations were not a matter of sentiment in England. An examination of the English tariff would show discriminations against the Colonies, and particularly against Canada. Under the tariff of 1862 there was a duty of 10s. levied on beer imported from the Isle of Man and £1 from Canada. Under that of 1874 all spirits imported from Canada into the Isle of Man, except rum, were charged a duty of 8s. 6d., whereas the duty on British and Irish spirits was 6s. 6d. At the present time spirits imported into Great Britain from British Colonies were charged with a duty of 10s. 2d., whereas the excise duty on the same article produced in Great Britain was 10s., or a difference of 2d. per gallon against Canada. An examination of the treaties with foreign countries, especially with France, showed that discriminations had been made against British colonies. He had a list of one hundred articles the duties upon which were altogether in favour of Great Britain and against the British colonies, and more particularly Canada. The duty on tea imported from England into France was 3f. under the treaty, which had been renewed a few days ago, whereas the duty charged on the same article imported from Canada was 11f. 20c. The duty on wooden ships entering France from Canada was 40f. per ton, while English-built ships were charged only 2f. The duty on iron ships brought from Canada was 50f., as against 2f. on English-built vessels of that class. If we did not take care of our interests not even Great Britain would guard them. Above all he was Canadian and in favour of Canada. (Cheers.)

Mr. WADE alluded to the questionable tactics which brought the late Government into power, and contrasted them with the great principle upon the adoption of which by the country the present Government succeeded to office. While in office the Reformers had declined to give protection, thus injuring the people, and the people had given their verdict on the question. The same gentlemen were engaged in adding insult to injury by questioning the wisdom of the people's decision. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WHITE (Renfrew) said that the denunciations of the Opposition members respecting the imposition of the present tariff were a strong condemnation of hon. gentlemen on the front Opposition benches. The ex-Finance Minister, who had a better knowledge of the state of the finances than other members not in the secrets of the Government, admitted that if we had been accustomed to an income-tax, he would have proposed such an impost last session. We were in a better position now than then, and it appeared that, in addition to other deficits there would be a deficiency during the present year of $2,000,000. It was under those circumstances the duty of an administration to impose such duties as would produce an equilibrium between expenditure and revenue. Hon. gentlemen opposite seemed to have suddenly developed a love for those engaged in that trade—but very late in the day. They did not consider the lumber trade in 1874 when the then Finance Minister proposed to make a general advance of 2½ per cent. on the 15 per cent. list. They did not consider the interest of the lumber trade when they proposed to take the article of tea off the free list and put a duty of 6 cents per lb. on the article used by the lumberers. But during this session they had endeavoured to create an impression against the present Administration because, as the Opposition alleged, the lumber industry had not been protected. He (Mr. White) was quite willing to admit that that trade was of the greatest importance to the country, and he would be sorry to decry the trade in which he had been brought up and which he had followed all his life. But the House could not get over this fact that the exports of the products of the forest from this country were annually decreasing, for while in 1873 we exported lumber to the value of $28,000,000 we exported last year only $20,000,000 worth. Viewing the tariff, as a whole, he believed it would meet the wishes of the people and be generally accepted.

Mr. MUTTART said he was amused at the demand made by the Opposition for the opinion of the people to be taken at the polls on the tariff. The whole policy had, however, been fully discussed before the elections, and if an appeal were now made the present party in power would be sustained by even a larger majority. When the fiscal system which had been inaugurated had been fully carried out, trade would be encouraged and the people made self-reliant and prosperous.

Mr. McDONALD (Victoria, N. S.) referred to the hard times which had prevailed in the country, and contended that both parties should unite for the purpose of mending matters. He condemned the late Government for its want of policy, and expressed himself as in favour of giving the policy of the present Government a fair trial. If the Opposition had a better policy they could announce it and he would consider it favourably, but pending the introduction of a policy by them in the interest of the country he would support that which had just been introduced.

Mr. TASSE said:—Mr. Speaker. At the outset I must congratulate the Government, I must congratulate the Finance Minister upon having submitted a tariff which will commend itself to the approval of a great majority of the members of this House, of a great majority of the people of this country. This tariff is a complete vindication of the principles professed by the Conservative party. It is not a half measure, "neither fish nor flesh." It is a thorough protective, a thorough Canadian, a thorough national tariff. Whilst on the Opposition benches, our party committed themselves to a measure which—according to the motion of the then honourable leader of the Left, since happily transferred to your right, Mr. Speaker,—would protect the agricultural, the mineral, and the manufacturing interests of this country. And notwithstanding the volcanic eruptions of the honourable member for South Brant, notwithstanding all his thunder—and a thunder that had no lightning—the most inveterate opponent of the Government cannot dispute the fact that our pledges, our promises have been fully redeemed. Our reform friends are fond of extelling the prosperity of England, but we are fully aware that if the Mother Country possesses an immense capital, that if her funds are invested in almost every land, that if she rules the seas—an object of pride to every son of Britannia—few countries have to-day so many unemployed hands, few countries suffer as much from the depression as England herself. Whilst those honourable gentlemen exalt the prosperity of the Mother Country, they forget systematically to mention what protection has done for some of the most important and richest peoples under the sun. They do not state, for instance, that France under a healthy system of protection enjoys probably the largest sum of prosperity, and that nowhere is wealth so generally distributed. Not many years ago, sir, she seemed to be prostrate, after one of the most disastrous wars that ever afflicted a nation. But a great man was then at the helm of State—M. Thiers. He set himself nobly at work, fully determined to stir up the despondent spirits of the nation, to repair the ravages of the war, and to restore France, if possible, to her former proud position. Did he adopt free trade principles, Mr. Speaker, to save France, to restore her affairs? Not at all. Although the honourable leader of the Left contends that no "man in his senses can favour protection"—a very graceful compliment to the intelligence of this House—to the intelligence of the great majority of the electors. M. Thiers resorted to one of the most protective systems that ever were inaugurated—a system which, although called an "unmixed evil," has given to France an immense revenue, has enabled her to pay her enormous war ransom, has revived her agriculture, her commerce, to such an extent that she has fully recovered her former prosperity. The system has produced such marvellous results in France that Germany has been compelled reluctantly to adopt the policy of her old rival. Prince Bismarck may not have been "in his senses"—according to the honourable leader of the Left—but we all know that after having given free trade a fair trial, he has been forced to admit that it had not benefitted his country, and that protection alone could ameliorate the condition of trade and manufactures. The gentlemen opposite have given us the assurance that ere long free trade will be established in the United States, but no greater delusion could be indulged in. Since 1865 we have been longing after the renewal of commercial relations with our neighbours, but what have we obtained? We have sent delegates to Washington for that purpose, Mr. Brown being the last, and what has been the result of their mission? Whilst we opened our market freely to most of their commodities they built a Chinese wall around them, imposing duties on our products as high as 80 per cent. It is not the first time that protection has been applied here to remedy the evils now so universally complained of. At a time of a great commercial depression a Conservative Government established in 1859 a protective tariff of 20 per cent. and even 25 per cent. in certain branches of industry. The Conservative rulers of that time—of whom one of them is our present Prime Minister—did not proclaim that they could do nothing to alleviate the commercial suffering, that the causes of the distress were beyond their control, and that nature must supply the remedy. They held, on the contrary, that they could do much to improve the condition of the country, that it was their duty to help the people over whom they were ruling by such legislative means as were at their disposal, and they made the first and successful step in the way of a Canadian National Policy. Mr. Speaker, every true citizen of this country must have suffered for the last four years beyond measure in witnessing the policy of inaction of the late Cabinet. From a party point of view Conservatives might have rejoiced at their admitted incapacity to afford relief, but from a patriotic standpoint—and I believe there is yet such a thing as patriotism; I believe there is yet such a thing as a national spirit, our duty towards our country being paramount in my estimation to our duty towards our party—every Canadian must regret that effectual measures have not been adopted sooner, if not to create prosperity, at least to relieve the unexampled commercial suffering pervading the whole land. With this tariff, Mr. Speaker, will be infused a new life and a new vitality into our agriculture, into our commerce and into our industry. These three great interests of the State are inseparable, and what affects one beneficially cannot fail to benefit the others. The hon. late Finance Minister and his colleagues have assumed to speak on behalf of the country in raising their voice—and in the case of the hon. member for South Brant it has been a thundering voice—against the tariff—against that "thing," as it has been called by that gentleman. The hon. gentlemen opposite may sneer at that "thing," but that little "thing"—that "bitter thing" devised by the enemy—has been almost the death-knell of their party, and will keep them in the cold shades of opposition longer than they dream of. With this tariff we shall cease to be mere exporters of raw material to be purchased by foreigners and brought back to Canada in some manufactured shape. Our country, sir, imports foreign fabrics every year to the extent of $60,000,000, and if these articles—or a great part of them—could be fabricated here, thousands and thousands of operatives would get employment, whilst, as it is, a proportionate number of artisans subsist by us in foreign lands. We would save also an immense capital which we export every year to enrich foreigners, and which drains the best resources of the nation. With this tariff, Mr. Speaker, we shall see our most valuable mines of coal and iron fully worked out, thus enlarging the field of labour and giving a new impulse to our development. There are items which I might have preferred a little higher. There are others which I might have liked lower. But as it is positively impossible to fabricate a tariff, capable of meeting every one's taste, every one's fancies, or every one's interest, I take it to be a duty, a paramount duty of the occasion, to waive any personal opinion I may entertain on separate points, and to accept the result of the exertions, the patriotic exertions, of the Government as a whole, on the broad principle of protection to our native industries, in order to secure what the country needs, what the country demands, and what, I am sure, the country will obtain by the adoption of the present measure—by the adoption of our National Policy.

Mr. LONGLEY said the people of Canada properly looked to the National Policy for relief from the difficulties under which the country was suffering. Under it equal rights between Canada and the United States would be restored and placed on a fair basis. He felt quite confident that Canada was able to compete successfully with all-comers. He criticised the action of the late Government, and attributed to them in a large degree the depressed state of trade. He prophesied that before five years had passed the advantages of the new tariff would be generally acknowledged. The prosperity of other days would have ere that returned, and our manufacturing and all other interests would be in a flourishing condition.

THE LETELLIER MATTER.

Mr. OUIMET rose and said:—Mr. Speaker, before I move the adjournment of the debate I ask the indulgence of the House in offering a few observations. Every hon. member remembers the rather startling statement that has been made to this House this afternoon by the right hon. the Premier in regard to what had passed between him and his Excellency the Governor-General as regards the dismissal of the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec. According to the statement made by the right hon. the Premier, this House was informed that, according to the resolution that was passed by this House on the 4th March last censuring the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, the Government here thought proper to recommend to his Excellency the advice that the usefulness of Mr. Letellier, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, was gone, and therefore they recommended his dismissal, to his Excellency; that his Excellency had been pleased to inform the right hon. the Premier that the question was a new one, that the federal system was not much known in England, that there was no precedent in the matter, and that he would refer the matter to the Government of her Majesty the Queen. In making the few remarks I intend to make now, I wish to place myself in the right position before the House. I rise here, not on account of my being, and having been in the past—as I hope to be in the future—a follower of the present Government. I do not rise to blame the Government for what they have done. But I rise as a representative of the people whose rights have been trampled upon by a higher authority, by the Governor-General, who, I believe, has acted unconstitutionally. (Hear, hear.) The Letellier question, as a Quebec question, has now entered a new phase. This is no more a party battle. This is no more a question on which we might differ in opinion. The question of Letellier has disappeared from the face of this Dominion. Now the question that rises is this. The distinguished nobleman who is now the Governor-General believes, or has acted so as to lead us to think that he believes, he has the authority to refer the advice of his Ministers in a question, pure and simple, of administration, wherein the Imperial interests are not concerned in the least, and which, according to our knowledge, or at least in my humble opinion, ought to be settled by this Government or his Excellency under the advice of his Ministers. And Mr. Speaker, what is the use of all this discussion on the tariff with which we have been engaged for the last four or five days if his Excellency the Governor-General has the right to step in and interfere and say to his Ministers that in a matter of local administration he will not exactly refuse their advice, but refer it to be reviewed by the Downing street clerks and the officers of the Imperial Government? Well, Mr. Speaker, if this tariff which has been debated for so many days is to be sent over to England to be reviewed by the Downing street clerks, this House can well say that a great deal of time will be spared by at

1874 all spirits imported from Canada into the Isle of Man, except rum, were charged a duty of 8s. 6d., whereas the duty on British and Irish spirits was 6s. 6d. At the present time spirits imported into Great Britain from British Colonies were charged with a duty of 10s. 2d., whereas the excise duty on the same article produced in Great Britain was 10s., or a difference of 2d. per gallon against Canada. An examination of the treaties with foreign countries, especially with France, showed that discriminations had been made against British colonies. He had a list of one hundred articles the duties upon which were altogether in favour of Great Britain and against the British colonies, and more particularly Canada. The duty on tea imported from England into France was 3f. under the treaty, which had been renewed a few days ago, whereas the duty charged on the same article imported from Canada was 11f. 20c. The duty on wooden ships entering France from Canada was 40f. per ton, while English-built ships were charged only 2f. The duty on iron ships brought from Canada was 50f., as against 2f. on English-built vessels of that class. If we did not take care of our interests not even Great Britain would guard them. Above all he was Canadian and in favour of Canada. (Cheers.)

Mr. WADE alluded to the questionable tactics which brought the late Government into power, and contrasted them with the great principle upon the adoption of which by the country the present Government succeeded to office. Whils in office the Reformers had declined to give protection, thus injuring the people, and the people had given their verdict on the question. The same gentlemen were engaged in adding insult to injury by questioning the wisdom of the people's decision. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WHITE (Renfrew) said that the denunciations of the Opposition members respecting the imposition of the present tariff were a strong condemnation of hon. gentlemen on the front Opposition benches. The ex-Finance Minister, who had a better knowledge of the state of the finances than other members not in the secrets of the Government, admitted that if we had been accustomed to an income-tax, he would have proposed such an impost last session. We were in a better position now than then, and it appeared that, in addition to other deficits there would be a deficiency during the present year of $2,000,000. It was under those circumstances the duty of an administration to impose such duties as would produce an equilibrium between expenditure and revenue. Hon. gentlemen opposite seemed to have suddenly developed a love for those engaged in that trade—but very late in the day. They did not consider the lumber trade in 1874 when the then Finance Minister proposed to make a general advance of 2½ per cent. on the 15 per cent. list. They did not consider the interest of the lumber trade when they proposed to take the article of tea off the free list and put a duty of 6 cents per lb. on the article used by the lumberers. But during this session they had endeavoured to create an impression against the present Administration because, as the Opposition alleged, the lumber industry had not been protected. He (Mr. White) was quite willing to admit that that trade was of the greatest importance to the country, and he would be sorry to decry the trade in which he had been brought up and which he had followed all his life. But the House could not get over this fact that the exports of the products of the forest from this country were annually decreasing, for while in 1873 we exported lumber to the value of $28,000,000 we exported last year only $20,000,000 worth. Viewing the tariff, as a whole, he believed it would meet the wishes of the people and be generally accepted.

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Mr. McDONALD (Victoria, N. S.) referred to the hard times which had prevailed in the country, and contended that both parties should unite for the purpose of mending matters. He condemned the late Government for its want of policy, and expressed himself as in favour of giving the policy of the present Government a fair trial. If the Opposition had a better policy they could announce it and he would consider it favourably, but pending the introduction of a policy by them in the interest of the country he would support that which had just been introduced.

Mr. TASSE said:—Mr. Speaker. At the outset I must congratulate the Government, I must congratulate the Finance Minister upon having submitted a tariff which will commend itself to the approval of a great majority of the members of this House, of a great majority of the people of this country. This tariff is a complete vindication of the principles professed by the Conservative party. It is not a half measure, "neither fish nor flesh." It is a thorough protective, a thorough Canadian, a thorough national tariff. Whilst on the Opposition benches, our party committed themselves to a measure which—according to the motion of the then honourable leader of the Left, since happily transferred to your right, Mr. Speaker, —would protect the agricultural, the mineral, and the manufacturing interests of this country. And notwithstanding the volcanic eruptions of the honourable member for South Brant, notwithstanding all his thunder—and a thunder that had no lightning—the most inveterate opponent of the Government cannot dispute the fact that our pledges, our promises have been fully redeemed. Our reform friends are fond of extolling the prosperity of England, but we are fully aware that if the Mother Country possesses an immense capital, that if her funds are invested in almost every land, that if she rules the seas—an object of pride to every son of Britannia—few countries have to-day so many unemployed hands, few countries suffer as much from the depression as England herself. Whilst those honourable gentlemen exalt the prosperity of the Mother Country, they forget systematically to mention what protection has done for some of the most important and richest peoples under the sun. They do not state, for instance, that France under a healthy system of protection enjoys probably the largest sum of prosperity, and that nowhere is wealth so generally distributed. Not many years ago, sir, she seemed to be prostrate, after one of the most disastrous wars that ever afflicted a nation. But a great man was then at the helm of State—M. Thiers. He set himself nobly at work, fully determined to stir up the despondent spirits of the nation, to repair the ravages of the war, and to restore France, if possible, to her former proud position. Did he adopt free trade principles, Mr. Speaker, to save France, to restore her affairs? Not at all. Although the honourable leader of the Left contends that no "man in his senses can favour protection"—a very graceful compliment to the intelligence of this House—to the intelligence of the great majority of the electors. M. Thiers resorted to one of the most protective systems that ever were inaugurated—a system which, although called an "unmixed evil," has given to France an immense revenue, has enabled her to pay her enormous war ransom, has revived her agriculture, her commerce, to such an extent that she has fully recovered her former prosperity. The system has produced such marvellous results in France that Germany has been compelled reluctantly to adopt the policy of her old rival. Prince Bismarck may not have been "in his senses"—according to the honourable leader of the Left—but we all know that after having given free trade a fair trial, he has been forced to admit that it had not benefitted his country, and that protection alone could ameliorate the condition of trade and manufactures. The gentlemen opposite have given us the assur

ance that are long free trade will be established in the United States, but no greater delusion could be indulged in. Since 1865 we have been longing after the renewal of commercial relations with our neighbours, but what have we obtained? We have sent delegates to Washington for that purpose, Mr. Brown being the last, and what has been the result of their mission? Whilst we opened our market freely to most of their commodities they built a Chinese wall around them, imposing duties on our products as high as 80 per cent. It is not the first time that protection has been applied here to remedy the evils now so universally complained of. At a time of a great commercial depression a Conservative Government established in 1859 a protective tariff of 20 per cent. and even 25 per cent. in certain branches of industry. The Conservative rulers of that time—of whom one of them is our present Prime Minister—did not proclaim that they could do nothing to alleviate the commercial suffering, that the causes of the distress were beyond their control, and that nature must supply the remedy. They held, on the contrary, that they could do much to improve the condition of the country, that it was their duty to help the people over whom they were ruling by such legislative means as were at their disposal, and they made the first and successful step in the way of a Canadian National Policy. Mr. Speaker, every true citizen of this country must have suffered for the last four years beyond measure in witnessing the policy of inaction of the late Cabinet. From a party point of view Conservatives might have rejoiced at their admitted incapacity to afford relief, but from a patriotic standpoint —and I believe there is yet such a thing as patriotism; I believe there is yet such a thing as a national spirit, our duty towards our country being paramount in my estimation to our duty towards our party—every Canadian must regret that effectual measures have not been adopted sooner, if not to create prosperity, at least to relieve the unexampled commercial suffering pervading the whole land. With this tariff, Mr. Speaker, will be infused a new life and a new vitality into our agriculture, into our commerce and into our industry. These three great interests of the State are inseparable, and what affects one beneficially cannot fail to benefit the others. The hon. late Finance Minister and his colleagues have assumed to speak on behalf of the country in raising their voice—and in the case of the hon. member for South Brant it has been a thundering voice—against the tariff—against that "thing," as it has been called by that gentleman. The hon. gentlemen opposite may sneer at that "thing," but that little "thing"—that "bitter thing," devised by the enemy—has been almost the death-knell of their party, and will keep them in the cold shades of opposition longer than they dream of. With this tariff we shall cease to be mere exporters of raw material to be purchased by foreigners and brought back to Canada in some manufactured shape. Our country, sir, imports foreign fabrics every year to the extent of $60,000,000, and if these articles—or a great part of them—could be fabricated here, thousands and thousands of operatives would get employment, whilst, as it is, a proportionate number of artisans subsist by us in foreign lands. We would save also an immense capital which we export every year to enrich foreigners, and which drains the best resources of the nation. With this tariff, Mr. Speaker, we shall see our most valuable mines of coal and iron fully worked out, thus enlarging the field of labour and giving a new impulse to our development. There are items which I might have preferred a little higher. There are others which I might have liked lower. But as it is positively impossible to fabricate a tariff, capable of meeting every one's taste, every one's fancies, or every one's interest, I take it to be a duty, a paramount duty of the occasion, to waive any personal opinion I may entertain on separate points, and to accept the result of the exertions, the patriotic exertions, of the Government as a whole, on the broad principle of protection to our native industries, in order to secure what the country needs, what the country demands, and what, I am sure, the country will obtain by the adoption of the present measure—by the adoption of our National Policy.

Mr. LONGLEY said the people of Canada properly looked to the National Policy for relief from the difficulties under which the country was suffering. Under it equal rights between Canada and the United States would be restored and placed on a fair basis. He felt quite confident that Canada was able to compete successfully with all-comers. He criticised the action of the late Government, and attributed to them in a large degree the depressed state of trade. He prophesied that before five years had passed the advantages of the new tariff would be generally acknowledged. The prosperity of other days would have ere that returned, and our manufacturing and all other interests would be in a flourishing condition.

THE LETELLIER MATTER.

Mr. OUIMET rose and said:—Mr. Speaker, before I move the adjournment of the debate I ask the indulgence of the House in offering a few observations. Every hon. member remembers the rather startling statement that has been made to this House this afternoon by the right hon. the Premier in regard to what had passed between him and his Excellency the Governor-General as regards the dismissal of the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec. According to the statement made by the right hon. the Premier, this House was informed that, according to the resolution that was passed by this House on the 4th March last censuring the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, the Government here thought proper to recommend to his Excellency the advice that the usefulness of Mr. Letellier, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, was gone, and therefore they recommended his dismissal, to his Excellency; that his Excellency had been pleased to inform the right hon. the Premier that the question was a new one, that the federal system was not much known in England, that there was no precedent in the matter, and that he would refer the matter to the Government of her Majesty the Queen. In making the few remarks I intend to make now, I wish to place myself in the right position before the House. I rise here, not on account of my being, and having been in the past—as I hope to be in the future—a follower of the present Government. I do not rise to blame the Government for what they have done. But I rise as a representative of the people whose rights have been trampled upon by a higher authority, by the Governor-General, who, I believe, has acted unconstitutionally. (Hear, hear.) The Letellier question, as a Quebec question, has now entered a new phase. This is no more a party battle. This is no more a question on which we might differ in opinion. The question of Letellier has disappeared from the face of this Dominion. Now the question that rises is this. The distinguished nobleman who is now the Governor-General believes, or has acted so as to lead us to think that he believes, he has the authority to refer the advice of his Ministers in a question, pure and simple, of administration, wherein the Imperial interests are not concerned in the least, and which, according to our knowledge, or at least in my humble opinion, ought to be settled by this Government or his Excellency under the advice of his Ministers. And Mr. Speaker, what is the use of all this discussion on the tariff with which we have been engaged for the last four or five days if his Excellency the Governor-General has the right to step in and interfere and say to his Ministers that in a matter of local administration he will not exactly refuse their advice, but refer it to be reviewed by the Downing street clerks and the officers of the Imperial Government? Well, Mr. Speaker, if this tariff which has been debated for so many days is to be sent over to England to be reviewed by the Downing street clerks, this House can well say that a great deal of time will be spared by at once sending the tariff to England, and having the views of the Colonial Office upon it, by referring it to the Imperial Parliament again if we amend it. If this were done no one knows where it will end. Mr. Speaker, as a representative of the people I have felt humiliated this afternoon, I have felt that we were nothing here for the last twenty-eight or thirty years. I have believed that we had responsible Government, but I have been taught this afternoon that I was wrong, since the advice of a Ministry, backed by a majority of 85 in a House of 180 members should be sent over to England to be reviewed. I was sorry, Mr. Speaker, to hear that a very distinguished member of this House, that gentleman who I believe has always fought the people's battles for responsible government, and who has given so many years of disinterested and very important and profitable services to his country, had to stand up here and make that statement—a statement the nature of which I believe implies a renunciation of responsible government. And I suppose, Mr. Speaker, I would underrate the patriotism of the Opposition, of hon. gentlemen opposite, if I thought they did not feel as much humiliated by that announcement from the Prime Minister. After all, we are not here to fight the battle to preserve some men, or to maintain in power some happy men who have the patronage, honour and salary of Ministers of the Crown. We are not here to fight in order to take their places. We are here as the representatives of the people, as the defenders of the constitution, and we must see, when the rights of the people are tampered with—to whatever party we belong—that those rights be upheld. And from whatever source the encroachment may come we must see that the party who attempts to put down the rights of the people shall learn that this cannot be done with impunity. As I have said I do not see the use of the debate going on any further, and I intend to move the adjournment of the debate. This debate might go on for many days more, and after all, as was said by an hon. member on the other side, orders might come from across the Atlantic which might necessitate a change in the tariff again. Well, let us know before we indulge in idle discussion what our rights are. Let us know if we still have responsible government, if we still have free control of our affairs, and more especially of our administrative affairs, because I beg this House to make this distinction. In the dismissal of Hon. Mr. Letellier there is nothing but the dismissal of an officer of this Government. There is nothing more in the appointment of another public officer by this Government. So I maintain that the Governor-General has no more right to refuse advice to dismiss an employé than he has to control the appointment of any employé. In the question of the tariff the case might be a little more favourable to the construction that seemed to have been put by his Excellency on our constitution, because in the tariff question there might be some question affecting Imperial interests, and of course when this Government comes into contact with the interests of the Mother Country, his Excellency the Governor-General, as an officer of the Imperial Government, might step in and say, "I must refer this matter to the Imperial Government." I say in the matter of the tariff it might be more favourable to that construction, and that is one reason that leads me to move that the debate be adjourned until we have information from the proper quarters telling us that we may go on to the length we intend to go, and telling us that the tariff is satisfactory to the Mother Country. But in a matter of administration you cannot go that length. In a matter of administration we are the masters, and, I say, the question which now comes up is, not as to the conduct of Mr. Letellier, which is now a gone question, but the question is, "Shall this House allow a Governor-General to refuse the advice of his Ministers, sustained by a large majority, in a matter of local administration, or shall we protest and say that we believe and maintain that we have responsible government, and that we cannot allow this proceeding to pass without entering our protest?" And, Mr. Speaker, although it is late in the evening—rather too late in fact to bring up a question of such importance—I thought that this day, the third day of April, ought not to pass without having expressed our protest against the proceedings that have taken place to-day, and in moving the adjournment of the debate I want this to be understood, that I do so in in order to allow myself and other members to express our opinions on this very important question—a question I may say of more importance than the tariff, since all other questions are to be regulated by it, and since upon it is to be decided whether we are free to govern ourselves, to pass resolutions, and to make such laws as we think proper for our own benefit. With these remarks I beg to move the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. VALLEE seconded the motion.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Mr. Speaker, I suppose that it being now twelve o'clock the motion would have very likely prevailed even if the hon. member for Laval (Mr. Ouimet) had not made these remarks and given these reasons for moving the adjournment of the debate. And before I say anything with respect to his remarks, I would state that this subject of the tariff resolutions has now been debated for six days, and it is to be hoped that ere long it will be finished. A great many hon. members have addressed the House—and of course on an important subject like the tariff it is well, it is a matter of course that a full discussion should take place on the resolutions proposed by the hon. Finance Minister in Ways and Means. Still there must be an end, and I hope ere long the debate on the general principles involved in the resolutions will close, and the House will address itself as soon as possible to the details. With respect to the remarks of hon. member for Laval (Mr. Ouimet) that the constitution of this country has been infringed by the illustrious individual at the head of the Government in taking the course he has done, I must say that I cannot agree with the hon. gentleman. I cannot agree with him that there has been any infringement of the constitution. We are a portion of the British Empire. The Queen of England is the Queen of Canada. The Queen of England reigns here as she reigns in London. It is true she cannot be here present, and therefore she sends her representative with powers more or less limited, according to the instructions given to him to represent her in this country. But she is the Sovereign. We are governed by Queen, Senate and House of Commons. The illustrious representative here acting as an Imperial officer in an important matter—in a matter which he thinks is important, and as he says is without precedent—desires to obtain special instructions from his Sovereign and our Sovereign. There is nothing unconstitutional in that. I would have been pleased, I would have been gratified, and I think it would have been well that our advice had been at once accepted. I think so. We thought, we unanimously thought, it would be for the interests of the country that M. Letellier should be removed. That advice has not been refused. That advice has not been rejected by the representative of the Queen, the representative of the first estate in this land. He said he would like to submit the matter to his Sovereign, to our Sovereign, and ascertain what the action of the Sovereign would be. We are just as safe in the hands of the Queen as in the hands of the Queen's representative; just as safe in the hands of the Sovereign as in those of the representative of the Sovereign. And we have been well assured that all the principles of responsible government—not the principles of responsible government, for that does not come into question here, but that the principles and practice of self-government, which has been granted by her Majesty years and years ago, will not be infringed upon by her Majesty's representative. I have no doubt that her Majesty's advisers in England, who are fully conversant with all our rights and privileges, will see that any advice they give to her Majesty, upon which she will act beyond a doubt, will be in consonance with our privileges and constitutional rights, with our charter, the Confederation Act, with our position as a self-governing people under her paramount authority.

Mr. COCKBURN (Northumberland) said —I cannot accept the explanation of the head of the Government. I regret it extremely, because I do not believe that such reasoning will convince this House and the country that the course that is being taken to-day is in accordance with the constitution granted to this Dominion and this Parliament. I cannot repeat the language used by the hon. member who has moved the adjournment for this reason. We are not in this House for one moment to breathe a word that can reflect upon her Majesty or her Majesty's representative, and there were words used to that extent. The only complaint we can prefer against the Crown is against the advisers of the Crown. I do not wish to enter into a discussion of the question to-night, but I express my extreme regret at the course that has been announced to Parliament to-day as having been followed, and which has been made known by the statement of the hon. the Premier.

Mr. VALLEE, in French, said, as seconder of the motion, he felt obliged to express his opinion on this important question. The case of the New Brunswick School Act had been cited, and he found that the decision of her Majesty's Executive on that question was, that her Majesty had, by the British North America Act, divested herself of all control over such a question. He felt the case was apt to the present occasion, and that the Colonial Office had no control whatever over the case of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec which had been discussed in the House and decided by a very large majority. At that late hour he would not detain the House any longer, but simply express his regret at the course taken by her Majesty's representative.

Mr. DESJARDINS said he understood the position clearly. The Ministry had offered their advice to his Excellency, and his Excellency had said he felt that prudence was the beginning of wisdom, and that, inexperienced as he felt he was, it would be better for him to go to the Colonial Office and enquire there what his course should be. If that was so, he expected that, if the answer was such as that the advice of the Government was accepted, the House would have obtained its end. But if not the Ministry would be in the position they would have been in if his Excellency had at once refused their advice, in which case they would have had to resign. He regretted that his Excellency had not himself come to a decision as to his course, and as to the answer he should make, because the question had been long agitated. He felt if such a course was to be repeated, we would have no other alternative in this Dominion than to provide additional supplies so as to make additional machinery to our constitution, and provide, in case of need, for the appointment of a regency in Canada.

Mr. MOUSSEAU said he heartily concurred with what had been said by the hon. members for Laval, Northumberland and Portneuf, and he attached special importance to what fell from the lips of the hon. member for Northumberland. In this case our history entered a new phase. A new Governor-General was here, and he thought he must be taught a lesson. This new development of the case was indeed sad, and he heard with pain our illustrious statesman say it must be referred to the home authorities. The case was very clear as put before the House by the member for Laval. It was the mere removal of a Federal officer. If his Excellency might disregard the advice of his councillors, the advice of his Ministers, and refer to the Colonial Office for advice to remove a Federal officer, then the same thing would be done in all appointments, the appointment of judges or of mere Custom House officers. This would be, he was afraid, a repetition of the events connected with our acquirement of responsible government, and though it pained him to say it, he could not hide it.

The motion for the adjournment of the debate was carried.

The House adjourned at 12.35.

THE SENATE.

FRIDAY, April 4.

CAMPBELL DIVORCE CASE.

Mr. REESOR introduced a bill for the relief of Mrs. Campbell.

Mr. ALLAN said the time for receiving private bills had lapsed, and the bill could not be read.

Mr. CAMPBELL said the hon. gentleman could only bring in his bill with the leave of the House after giving notice for the suspension of the rules.

After some discussion special leave was granted to introduce the bill, and it was read a first time. The second reading was ordered for this day fortnight.

CIVIL SERVICE EXPENDITURE.

Mr. McLELLAN resumed the adjourned debate on this subject introduced by hon. Mr. Macpherson. He said it was doubtful whether the public had the same high opinion of the Supreme Court that Mr. Haythorne had expressed. The Temperance Act had been forced on the late Government by public opinion, and they deserved no credit for it. As to the committees of this House the report of the Committee on the Fort Frances lock showed that a large amount had been spent on a mad scheme, while the other Committee reported that the late Government were favouring a ring of favourites in the purchase of a terminus at Fort William. That information went to the country and had its effect on the change which took place in September last. In reply to Mr. Scott, who had based his comparisons on the expenditures of 1874 and 1878, he said that the accounts for the former year had been made up by the Mackenzie Government and large amounts improperly included in them. Deducting such items, he claimed that there was an increase in the expenditure of 1878 over that of 1874 of nearly one and three-quarter millions of dollars. The boasted reductions were in the appropriation for training militia, the completion of public buildings and other items which did not require to be repeated, and which should not, therefore, enter into the comparison. They were not evidence of economy. With reference to the immigration expenditure, he said that one and a quarter millions had been spent in bringing people here at a time when we had no employment to give them. Last year we spent $180,000 for bringing 8,000 immigrants from Europe, while 20,000 voluntarily entered the country from the United States at no expense to the Dominion. The thanks of the country were due to the efforts of Mr. Dickey to reduce the expenditure in this direction. With reference to the post office expenditure, he said the discussion had wandered away from the point at issue, viz., the increased and unnecessary expense of maintaining city post offices. Though there had been an increase of mileage, there was a decrease in the Maritime Provinces, the increase being in Ontario and Quebec alone, due to carrying mails on new railroads, and, therefore, the increased expenditure was not due to that cause.

Mr. MACPHERSON summed up the debate. He contended that none of his statements had been touched by those who had attacked him. His statement respecting the post office expenditure must have been misunderstood. He had not attacked the salaries of the country postmasters, with whom he had as much sympathy as any member of the House could feel, but he had attacked expenditures in city post offices which had gone on increasing, though the revenue had declined. In reply to Mr. Pelletier's statement that the decline in the revenue of city post offices was due to the stoppage of the sale of stamps at such offices, he said that he had enquired and been informed that the stamps though sold by news agents were procured from those offices, as was obvious. If they were not credited with the sale of stamps, where would their revenue come from? In reply to Dr. Brouse he said that though more letters were carried through the mails last year than in 1874 there was less mail matter by 2,600,000 pieces. Consequently the increased expense was not due to that cause. In conclusion he thanked his friends who had stood by him through the debate.

Mr. CAMPBELL said as it was nearly six o'clock, and as he could hardly answer the question in ten minutes, he would move that the debate be adjourned till Monday.

The debate was accordingly adjourned.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, April 4.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. OUIMET resumed the debate on the tariff. He expressed the opinion that the arguments advanced against the tariff had been completely refuted, and said he was prepared to vote for the principles of protection as therein set forth, notwithstanding that there were some details with which he might not be quite in accord. The tariff, as brought down, was a fulfilment of the promises made to the people by the Conservative party prior to the late elections. The people had felt the evil results of free trade, and saw the absolute necessity of protection, and it was on that question they had pronounced in the affirmative at the polls. It was the only policy to relieve the crisis through which the country had been passing. It was a policy specially welcome to the agriculturists, who found strangers in possession of the home market. The tariff would not only revive our industries but would be the means of introducing new industries which must bring prosperity in his opinion, which remained the same to-day on the question of protection as it was last session.

Mr. BURPEE (St. John) denied that the question of protection had been decided at the late elections, because the other questions generally affected the result. The people of New Brunswick went to the polls in the belief that while there might be a readjustment of the tariff, there would be no general increase. The tariff, he contended, was opposed to the interests of the country, and New Brunswick would not have entered Confederation if it had believed such taxation as was proposed would have been imposed. They would have endeavoured, above all things, to make this a cheap country and extend our farming population. He argued that extensive manufactures could not be advantageously established in the Dominion on account of the limited market and the liability to over-production. He gave statistics with a view to show that the tariff would discriminate against Great Britain to such an extent as to shut out British goods, and urged that this was the most serious blow ever struck at British connection with Canada. The tariff would prove burdensome to the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, because they paid the largest proportionate amount of Customs duties.

Mr. VALIN supported the tariff as a whole. If protection were afforded so as to enable the labouring classes to obtain employment at manufacturing industries, the country would become prosperous. The working people were so closely protected in France that a foreign shipwright could not find employment in any yard. No serious strikes occurred there, because the working classes were kept constantly employed. He pointed out the disastrous results accruing to the furniture trade of the Dominion from the importation of American manufactured goods, and said the protection afforded was not excessive and they might have advantageously imposed duties of from 50 to 60 per cent.

Mr. COURSOL complimented the hon. Minister of Finance on the talent and eloquence he had shown in bringing down the policy of the Government in the resolutions then under discussion, and explained that he would rather have waited till the tariff was taken up item by item to speak, but the duty he owed to his constituents, the largest electoral division in the country, made it imperative he should express his views on the principle of the measure. He briefly reviewed late events, showing that after the voice of the people had been heard, the two parties who had been divided on the questions of free trade and protection were once more face to face, but with the difference that the balance of power had passed from the former to the latter, and it became necessary to form a new Ministry, to inaugurate a National Policy in harmony with the wishes of the people. The eyes of all were fixed on the right hon. the member for Victoria, who had so often led his party on to victory and helped the country through so many trying difficulties. The Conservatives brought to mind the ardent and so often prolonged struggles in which Sir George Cartier and himself had taken part, and in which they had so often defended their party's interests, and they had hope and confidence in him. He then bestowed an eloquent eulogy on the memory of Sir George Cartier, and continued, pointing out how scrupulously the promises made by the Conservative party prior to the 17th of September last had been kept. They had promised a tariff which should restore the public confidence, renew dying industries, benefit the agriculturist, extend our commercial relations, develop our mines, and utilize our water powers and manufactures, and those promises they had loyally kept. The English and foreign press had criticised the tariff, but it was attacked because it favoured Canadian interests, because through it Canada will no longer be at the mercy of foreign manufacturers, and therefore Canada will be for the Canadians instead of remaining as it has been for the last five years, a mine open to foreigners and closed to ourselves. The very introduction of the tariff resolutions had at once restored confidence to our native industries; no sooner are they made known than Montreal, Hamilton and a score of other towns are preparing to open manufactories and open more extensive commercial operations, and the Americans are among the first to invest their capital in this new field of operations, an example which will no doubt be shortly followed by the English capitalist, and thus prosperity will once more return to our hearths. But those benefits are not the only ones effected by this policy. They have worked a very revolution in our relations with the Mother Country. From them will date our commercial emancipation, as shown by the English press, Liberal and Conservative, and if on one side they blame our new financial policy, it is because they are unable to judge of it from a Canadian standpoint, while on the other none deny but that it is in response to the express wish of the people, and that England has but one duty to fulfil, to leave in our hands the right of attending to our commercial affairs as we see fit. The framing of the policy was not the only work performed by the Ministry since their accession to power; in order to restore to Canada its flourishing market and commercial success, they, with consent of Great Britain, have opened up negotiations with France and Spain with a view of opening up to us their ports and those of their colonies, in which they have fully succeeded, and thus given the crowing point to that commercial revolution, the beneficial effects of which will suffice to immortalize a ministry and a party, had they no other claim to such distinction. He then twitted the Opposition with their cry of disloyalty to Great Britain, and asked since when had they feared to displease England, or ceased to speak in favour of independence, or turned their longing eyes from Washington, or ceased to wish for annexation? Their extreme loyalty of to-day does not agree with their expressions of yesterday. Another argument used by their press and even by themselves in the House is, to quote the American press, to show that the new tariff will ruin the country. Surely the Americans had lived off Canada long enough, and now when we wish Canada for the Canadians they grumble and our opponents reproach us. But, he continued, their opposition to the tariff is not serious. They attack the National Policy in view of the approaching elections in Ontario and Quebec, with a hope that by raising the prejudices of the people they might regain the power that has escaped them. He then read a letter of Mr. Joly's and quoted from the speech made at Quebec by Mr. Laurier, both of whom favoured protection; and, continuing, asked how in the face of such evidence the Liberals could be really free traders? He concluded by offering his support as the representative of a constituency unanimously in favour of protection, as even his opponent had declared himself in favour of that policy.

Mr. GUTHRIE denied that the people had demanded the policy submitted, and declared that the electors of the Maritime Provinces had voted simply in favour of a re-adjustment of the tariff, while those of Ontario and Quebec voted for a retaliatory tariff against the United States. The Government could not shield themselves when the tariff had failed—as the Opposition believed it would—behind the plea that in revolutionizing our fiscal system they were acting according to the expressed will of the people. The avowed object of the present policy was for the purpose of destroying foreign competition, and so England would view it. The Opposition had never opposed the imposition of increased duties for the purpose of paying off deficits. If the Government believed in a retaliatory policy towards the United States he charged them with possessing sufficient courage only to propose a half-measure. The tariff was based on the false assertion that in two years under the late fiscal system every manufactory in the country would be destroyed and the capital invested lost. The price of agricultural products could not be increased by protection, for the value of surplus products was regulated by the foreign markets. Heavy duties were imposed by the tariff on the lumber and fishing interests without giving any equivalent whatever. This was avowedly a tariff of equivalents, and yet, excepting some manufactures, no pretence was made that equivalents were given for the heavy taxation imposed. The closing of the mills in New England and the iron furnaces of Pennsylvania indicated the distress prevailing in the United States under a protective policy. Trade combinations had existed under the old tariff and would be fostered under that now proposed. The manufacturers had combined to humbug the people, and could very readily do so to keep up prices. The manufacturers of Western Ontario did not require this hot-house system of protection, for its effect would be to establish large factories in centres of population and to crush out small manufacturers.

Mr. McCALLUM believed the policy would prove beneficial to the people and it had met their approval. The hon. member for Wellington (Mr. Guthrie) had said that his constituents did not want any protection, but he desired the hon. gentleman to state whether he pretended that such was the opinion generally entertained in his county. The Government were well able to take care of their character in dealing with the fiscal policy, but hon. gentlemen opposite had no character to lose. It, moreover, did not properly belong to their party to accuse the Conservatives of disloyalty to the Mother Country, because such opinions were only entertained in the ranks of hon. gentlemen opposite. It was contended that Great Britain, the United States and our own people were all displeased with the tariff, but this could not be true. The American people were dissatisfied because they would have to contribute to our revenue if they sent in goods. The same remark applied to the British people, and it should be remembered that foreign as well as Canadian goods were allowed to enter their markets duty free. It was objected to the tariff that it would prevent farmers from buying cattle in the United States. But the late Government purchased wild steers in Dakota for the poor Indians for agricultural purposes, but they all ran away excepting fifteen, and were now roaming over the North-Western prairies. He denied that the fiscal policy adopted, under which Canadians were taxed in order to meet the requirements of the country, would cause an estrangement between the Dominion and Great Britain. Deficits had arisen on account of the mismanagement of the late Government. Hon. gentlemen opposite pointed to the position of the United States, and to the fact of the blast furnaces being closed. He wished Canada occupied as favourable a position as the Republic. But doubtless within a few years the iron industry will prosper here. While much was said about the consumer, the producer was seldom mentioned. He was glad to see a policy brought down to discriminate against foreigners. (Hear, hear.) The late Minister of Finance had declared he did not want to borrow money before it was required. Nevertheless, on one occasion he borrowed money twelve months before it was wanted. That hon. gentleman favoured direct taxation, and, judging from his speeches, it was evident that it was his intention to put that in force if he had remained in power. As an agriculturalist he was satisfied the agricultural class would receive the greatest advantage from the tariff because they would secure the home market, which was especially necessary in case of perishable articles. The late Finance Minister, instead of giving the farmers a home market, told them they might take their cereals to England. A good deal had been said about injury to farmers, but he, being a farmer, could speak feelingly on that point. His opinion was that the tariff would be of great benefit to farmers, because it would give them a good home market in which they could sell, not only their grain, but perishable produce that they could not well send to an outside market. The tariff would not reduce our carrying trade. It would not only keep the carrying trade from the west as large as it is now, but it would induce our farmers to increase their productions, and thereby tend to encourage the carrying trade. As to the duty on coal, he pointed out that he would rather give half a dollar more for his coal and have the money kept in the country, than give four dollars to go out of the country. It was said by hon. gentlemen opposite that the price of labour would not be affected. But their leading organ, from which they as a rule took their arguments, said that the farmer was going to pay higher for labour. Well, if the farmers paid higher for labour, the labouring people who received the money ought to be benefitted. The Opposition in fighting against the tariff were fighting against the judgment of the people and putting nails in their own political coffin.

Mr. MILLS said the wild cattle referred to by last speaker as having been obtained for the Indians, belonged to a contractor, and those that went astray were not paid for when the late Government left office.

Mr. GILLMOR criticised the financial policy of the Government, and accused it of having made a great mistake in taking in British Columbia into the Union, which Province, he said, was an incubus. He said the tariff would be injurious to New Brunswick, and the Government might depend upon it the handwriting was on the wall: "Mene, Mene, Tekel Upharsin," and their days were numbered. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman then proceeded to make a personal attack on the member for Kings.

Mr. BUNSTER defended British Columbia from the insults of the last speaker, and pointed out that it was the policy of the Reformers to belittle and insult the province. Had the late Government the brains and ability of the present Government, the contract with British Columbia would have been carried out long ago.

Mr. FLEMING expressed his disapproval of the tariff and said he believed the country would prosper in spite of it.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 12.30 a.m.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

Archbishop Purcell's health is fast failing. The best posted see little hope for the payment of his creditors for years to come.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Correspondence Respecting Abrogation of the Fishery Clauses.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The *Herald* says: On February 27, in executive session, the Senate passed a resolution favouring an early termination of the fisheries and customs arrangements between the United States and Great Britain. Secretary Evarts thereupon immediately began a correspondence with the British Government looking to the prompt abrogation of the treaty. Minister Welsh was instructed accordingly and was notified that this Government holds that free fish and fish oil would be more than equivalent for the provincial fisheries, and that it would be better to surrender the enjoyment of the fishing privilege of Article 18 for the remaining six years of the twelve upon a resumption by this Government of the control of our own market for this unexpired period. In reply, Lord Salisbury, on November 7, reiterated his opinion that free fish and fish oil were a totally inadequate return for the Canadian concession to our fishermen.

VICE-REGAL VISIT TO TORONTO.

Interview of the City Deputation With His Excellency.

OTTAWA, April 3.—The deputation from the Toronto City Council, consisting of Mr. Beaty, Q.C., Mayor, and Alderman Boswell, waited upon his Excellency the Governor General to-day at 2.30 p.m. at Rideau Hall. They were accompanied, by request of the Mayor, by Hon. J. B. Robinson, M.P., and Messrs. Platt, M.P., R. Hay, M.P., members for the city, and by Alderman Farley, who was in Ottawa on business. The audience was granted promptly by his Excellency on the intimation of Mr. Robinson that the deputation was in the city to wait upon him. His Excellency received the deputation very courteously and cordially and expressed his strong desire to meet the wishes of the citizens as far as practicable as to the time of his visit.

The MAYOR said the deputation waited upon his Excellency to inform him of the desire of the citizens of Toronto to receive a visit from his Excellency and her Royal Highness, and to ascertain what period in the summer months would be best suited to his Excellency's convenience and pleasure. He was also authorized to tender to her Royal Highness and his Excellency the hospitalities of the city during his stay in Toronto, or for such time as his Excellency would be pleased to be entertained by the city.

The deputation, after a free conversation as to the best time—May, June, September and October being considered—finally concluded that September would, under all circumstances, be the best for the reception.

To this his Excellency consented.

The deputation thought that the local elections which, it is now understood, will take place in June, and the expected lateness of the present session of Parliament and other considerations, make it undesirable to name an earlier period.

THE OSHAWA CASE.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—Reluctant as I am, in a matter of this kind, to bring my name before the public, more prominently than it has been for the last three months, as the subject, I may add, of very unfair criticism on the part of persons ignorant of the circumstances of the case; I yet feel that it is due to myself and to friends, who have known me for long years past, to set myself right with the public on this question, by repudiating the groundless statements that I am "a high churchman," "the highest of the high," "a full blown ritualist," with others to the same effect. All who have known me are aware that this is not the case. While I most strongly deprecate revolutionary movements in the church, and have ever condemned disloyal or factious opposition to the Bishop, the head of the diocesan organization, irrespectively of the party to which he may be supposed to incline, I have ever claimed to belong to the moderate school of thought, commonly known as "Prayer-book Evangelical churchmen," heartily willing to carry out the church's rules and regulations, as laid down in her rubrics and formularies. I protest, on the one hand, against disfiguring our church by unauthorized novelties, or servile imitations of Romish usages, and, on the other hand, against unchurching her, by denying, as some unhappily do, anything Divine or Apostolic in the constitution of that Church, of which nevertheless they consent to be ministers or members. If I have been supposed to hold any other ground than this, it is due simply to the misrepresentations of persons, who refuse all charity or toleration to those who decline to proceed to the same extremes with themselves and to pronounce their Shibboleth. It is little to be wondered at that such cliques and associations in the Church should force independent men into a position of antagonism which they would not otherwise have assumed.

Allow me also to state that "the Oshawa case," has really nothing whatever to do with the question of High and Low Church, however anxious some persons may have been to invest it with that character. For, while the opponents of the Bishop's last appointment were instrumental in introducing my immediate predecessor, who was a pronounced high churchman, they have resisted one, who came at the call of no particular party, who was not chosen in consequence of any desire arbitrarily to assert the Episcopal prerogative, but who was selected from among the diocesan clergy, as the Archdeacon in his evidence in Court testified, for the express purpose of meeting the views of the Oshawa congregation, which were considered to be, for the most part, evangelical. It may not be out of place, nor as yet too late, to represent the real condition of things, so far as at present ascertained, as to the feeling of the members of the church in Oshawa regarding my appointment. It has been boldly proclaimed that I came hither to fight single-handed, *against the people*, "the battle of the church;" that I have had no following; that I have stood alone, with no one to back me but the dauntless Provost of Trinity College, and no one to minister to but the two unfortunate gentlemen who proposed my name at the vestry meeting. The fact is that I have a strong and most highly respectable following of earnest church people, with a constantly increasing congregation. It is not, therefore, as has been industriously circulated, a mere one-sided affair—the lay members of the church arrayed against the clergyman, as was persistently and ostentatiously set forth in some of the Toronto dailies under the sensational heading, "Pastor against Flock." This has *never* been the case, and from day to day there has been less and less colour for this injurious statement. I appeal, then, to a public, usually discriminating and equitable, and protest against the grievous wrong which is done, not only to myself but to the church, when those who are utterly unacquainted with the real merits of the case, give currency to insinuations and reports, which have no foundation in fact.

Yours, &c.,
C. C. JOHNSON,
Licensed by the late Bishop to the charge of the church in Oshawa.

Oshawa, March 31st.

The draft of the proposed German Customs tariff has been published in order to give the country an opportunity to discuss it during the recess. Its principal features have been anticipated. The duties on tobacco are, however, considerably higher than previously reported, namely, 120 marks per 100 kilogrammes on leaf, and an Excise duty of 80 marks on native tobacco.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Several cases of scarlet fever are reported in London East.

It is proposed to erect another theatre in Montreal, near the Windsor Hotel.

The Rev. G. C. McKenzie, of Kincardine, has accepted the rectorship of Grace church, Brantford.

Mr. Rymal, M.P. for South Wentworth, is ill at his hotel from an attack of erysipelas in the face.

A large emigration from Colchester and Pictou counties, N. B., is anticipated to the North-West this spring.

A majority of the newly arrived immigrants from Ottawa have started for the Little Saskatchewan and Pembina Mountain.

A Winnipeg despatch says forty-two tenders have been received for the Indian supplies. The contracts will be awarded at Ottawa.

The Feigel mine, Madoc, is now being worked to its utmost capacity both day and night. Between forty and fifty men are employed.

The grand jury at the Hastings' Assizes in their presentment recommended that the verdict of the majority should by law be made sufficient.

It was found necessary on Wednesday afternoon to perform an operation on Hon. Senator Howlan, by which he will lose the sight of one of his eyes.

Three hundred men are employed at the two bridges, one for the Grand Trunk railway and one for the Government, crossing the Lachine canal at Wellington street, Montreal.

The man Bovil, who is lying in gaol at Ottawa, charged with killing his wife, is recovering, and the doctors are quite satisfied that he will be able to appear before the Assize Court.

The number of applications for tavern and shop licenses in West Hastings is as follows:—Belleville, tavern, 28; shop, 8; wholesale, 3. Trenton, tavern, 8; shop, 2. Sidney, tavern, 4.

A Mrs. Kirk, from Wisconsin, has been in Montreal for five weeks, searching for her husband, who left Wisconsin two months ago to come to Terrebonne, and has not since been heard of.

It has been officially intimated that the Governor-General and the Princess Louise will visit Montreal on the Queen's birthday. The new art gallery will be opened during their Excellencies' visit.

On Tuesday eight men left St. John, N.B., for the Tobique, to take advantage of the Free Grants Act. In a number of cases communities are being formed in that city to locate on neighbouring lots.

The Nova Scotia House of Assembly spent yesterday discussing the liquor license law, and made several amendments to the present Act, the tendency of which are to make the law more stringent than as lately enforced.

The Montreal City Passenger Railway Company, owing to the unusual mortality among their horses, on account of the bad condition of the streets, have sent their medical inspector, Dr. Swinburn, to St. Thomas, Ont., to purchase.

At a joint meeting of the Western Fair Committee and the Exhibition Committee of the London City Council on Wednesday night to discuss the prospective visit of his Excellency the Governor-General to that city, it was resolved to hold a mass meeting of citizens to consider ways and means.

Mr. Seath, headmaster of the St. Catharines Collegiate Institute, has written the Adjutant-General asking for eighty stand of arms, enclosing a recommendation from Col. Currie. There are 120 young men in the Institute who, for over a year, have been receiving company and squad drill. Col. Currie was invited to inspect them and expressed himself well pleased with their efficiency.

Mr. H. McLean, Warden of the county of Ottawa, received a telegram on Tuesday from Hon. P. Laflamme, notifying him that in the case between the county of Ottawa and the old company of the Montreal Colonization railway, in which the company brought an action to recover $150,000 damages against the county in default of payment of the $200,000 bonus, has been decided by Judge Torrance in favour of the county.

The Dominion Rifle Association matches will begin on the 12th of September next. The United States National Rifle Association has extended through Adjutant-General Powell an invitation to the Canadian Militia forces and the members of the Provincial associations to participate in their annual prize meeting at Creedmoor. His Excellency, who is a crack small-bore shot, has also received an invitation to compete in the matches.

The closing exercises of the Montreal Presbyterian College were held on Wednesday night. The college has now 51 alumni and 65 students. No less than 43 of the students go out at once to labour in the mission fields during the summer vacation. At the first annual meeting of the Alma Mater a $50 scholarship was founded by them, and the Rev. W. J. Day, of Spencerville, contributed another scholarship of fifty dollars.

As a result of the National Policy the Cornwall Manufacturing Company has resumed the manufacture of blankets. The Hamilton Clock Company proposes to build a factory in Montreal or vicinity, which will employ between 200 and 300 men, provided sufficient inducement is held out to the promoters of the scheme. On Tuesday evening a conference was held with a special committee of the councillors of Ste Cunegonde municipality, and it is understood that the majority of those present were in favour of granting a bonus and exempting the Company from taxation for twenty-five years, provided a suitable factory was erected there and a certain number of hands constantly employed.

Mr. Joseph Hickson has addressed a letter on the subject of the Coteau railway bridge to Mr. McLennan, M.P., in the course of which he says that the Grand Trunk railway have in no way offered opposition to the Coteau railway scheme, with which they were ready to make most favourable arrangements. But they are opposed to the bridge, "which means not only the diversion from Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, &c., of the present traffic coming from the Ottawa region, but also of the traffic anticipated from the lines now under construction, as well as those projected by the Government to the North-West, and the sending it through to the American seaboard by American lines." They are ready to afford to the road the fullest facilities for the exchange of traffic at the Coteau, or are willing to work the railway when constructed. He says "every point east of the Coteau to which traffic is conveyed can be as easily and satisfactorily reached by the Grand Trunk as they could by the line proposed to be constructed from the St. Lawrence near Valleyfield." He considers that "existing Canadian lines of railway, built at a great cost, have a perfect right to expect to control existing Canadian business so long as they are able to do it efficiently and on terms which, as compared to those offered by other companies elsewhere, are reasonable." Moreover, he avers that the true interests of the Grand Trunk and the railways of the Province of Quebec lie in carrying this Canadian traffic to the seaboard towns of the Dominion, as for instance Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, &c. Their operations are certainly operations in the interest of the country, Canadian in every sense of the term. He claims protection for the Grand Trunk, "the largest corporation within the Dominion, the largest employer of labour, and the largest taxpayer directly and indirectly." He concludes, "I respectfully submit to you that this scheme for diverting the traffic to the ports of the United States is unpatriotic and directly opposed, in the very broadest sense, to that policy of protection to Canadian industries which it is the declared intention of the majority of the present Parliament of the Dominion to enforce."

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1879.

THE LETELLIER MATTER IN THE COMMONS.

It would be easy to describe the conduct of the gentlemen who raised the question as to the reference of the LETELLIER case to England, as rash and untimely, but we believe that ready epithet, like all easy solutions of difficulties, would not correctly interpret the conduct and position of the gentlemen in question. We feel disposed rather to go with these gentlemen in sympathy as far as we can possibly go, than to condemn them for a proceeding which, nevertheless, we cannot help regretting. The people of Quebec, and through them the whole people of Canada, had been outraged in their rights, and these outrages were sustained in argument by appeals to the very constitution which had been broken, and in fact by acts of open corruption, of ill-concealed conspiracy, and of every species of illegal influence known to our political life. A more phlegmatic people than the people of Quebec, and more cautious politicians than the French Conservative leaders, would have been driven to say and do things quite as strong, and demand punishment quite as peremptorily on the man who had so deeply offended. The agitation against Lieutenant-Governor LETELLIER had been very widespread, very vehement, and very decided. Gentlemen in public life had pledged their reputations and had risked their political fortunes on the course that they intended to pursue. The vote of the Senate last year had strengthened their hands. The fact that Mr. MACKENZIE had had to make the question in the Commons one of confidence in his Government in order to defeat Sir JOHN MACDONALD's motion, gave them additional confidence in their position. The elections, which followed in Quebec, the vote against M. JOLY, the purchase of the Speaker, and the prolonged disgrace of a session's improper legislation, rendered them still more angry that their Province should be thus insulted, and still more eager for the punishment of the man at whose door all that public guilt must lie. At length the opportunity arose after the formation of the new Government and the meeting of the new Parliament. Once more the House of Commons took the LETELLIER matter in hand, and this time a majority of 85 declared that the Governor had committed an outrage on Constitutional Government in this country. That is the true meaning of the resolution. That resoluton had been purely the work of the Commons; the Government had taken no part in it, had brought no influence to bear; but had left the subject in the hands of the great public Chamber to deal with as it pleased. After a vote so decisive as that which carried M. MOUSSEAU's motion, the Government of Sir JOHN MACDONALD did not hesitate. They unanimously resolved that their advice should be given for dismissal, and that advice was consequently given. All that a Cabinet could do was done. The

est of worshippers; they will not admit the possibility of there being the slightest defect in their deity; to them, even in a mutilated form, it represents the beauty of commercial holiness, and any one who questions it is at once ostracised as (politically) unclean. Mr. SULLIVAN refers to the way in which Messrs. BRIGHT and COBDEN in their free trade crusade used to coddle the workman, and charges them with having deceived him. They tempted him with the big loaf; they told him that the big loaf meant cheap food; but they did not tell him what price he would have to pay for it; they did not tell him that the big loaf meant increased competition with protectionist countries into which his goods are not allowed to enter, but which may swamp his market with their productions. The free trade theorists are not alarmed at the value of British exports falling off £65,000,000 in five years; or at the balance of trade against Great Britain having doubled in the same time; or at British goods being prohibited foreign markets, and British markets being deluged by foreign goods; or at productive industries perishing under free trade and springing into vigorous life under protective tariffs; but MR. SULLIVAN says the workman is not only alarmed but nearly desperate, and he predicts an early agitation in favour of tariff reciprocity. There is every indication, indeed, that the "heresy," whose recent success in Canada Mr. BRIGHT deplores, will before long become orthodox doctrine in Manchester itself.

THE REFORM FARMER.

UNDER one-sided Free Trade the Reform farmer rose in the morning and diligently read his *Weekly Globe* which had arrived the night before. The editorial page told him that under the beneficent sway of Mr. MACKENZIE, the country was thriving as it had never thriven before, while in the commercial columns he read of numerous failures, and of a general shrinkage. He sallied down stairs arrayed in his jean clothes manufactured in the United States where, he was told, Protection was killing manufactures. For breakfast he had tea imported from New York, with sugar from the same city; and though he wondered what had become of our West India trade, of REDPATH's refinery, and of our direct trade with China, still he was satisfied with the *Globe's* explanation that the destruction of those branches of industry was fully according to BASTIAT. Having loaded his waggon with oats, he started for his market town, and was offered 25 cents a bushel. Protesting, he was told that a cargo of American oats had just come in; and though it struck him that it was hardly the square thing that American oats should be admitted free into Canada, while Canadian oats entering the States were taxed 10 cents a bushel, he remembered BASTIAT and Mr. BROWN and pocketed the quarters cheerfully. With the proceeds of his load, he went shopping. He wanted ten gallons of cheap vinegar, and paid 12 cents a gallon for it wholesale. He was an honest man and said to the storekeeper, "Friend, thou makest a "mistake. The Canadian duty on im-

"hadn't the money." The sound Reformer was dreadfully puzzled, and his good-wife said she guessed BASTIAT was crazy; and he said he was willing to admit there was something wrong. On their way home, the honest farmer talked over the incidents of the day and bewailed the loss of his boy. As they sat by the stove that night, the honest farmer said he felt quite agujeh, but when his good-wife said she guessed he had been struck by the Conservative reaction, he denied it and went to bed. Next morning, however, he was too sick to go to the polls—it was the 17th September—and in the evening when he heard that one-sided Free Trade had been knocked on the head by the popular vote, he sighed and said he guessed he could stand a little Protection as well as the Yankees. The next *Weekly Globe* denouncing him as a "dupe" and a "fool," the honest farmer got mad and said fiercely that it was quite possible the majority of the Canadian people were right and BASTIAT wrong. His good wife said she guessed so too. So he swore off believing the *Globe*, and made up his mind to give Protection a fair trial. And that is just where he stands to-day.

PUBLIC BRIBERY.

PREVIOUS to the late elections the MACKENZIE Government certainly did a number of very questionable things. Among other singular transactions was the transfer to the Ontario Government on the 4th October last of the Trent river and Newcastle district navigation and canal works. The debate in Parliament the other night brought out the facts and full importance of the proceeding, and the indignation expressed by the Premier, who was very emphatic in his condemnation, will, we feel sure, be pretty generally echoed by the people of the country. Already we notice that M. JOLY is utilizing the public works of Quebec to sustain his disgraced and decaying Governments in power. It is known that during several years in the Lower Provinces the Public works were utilized by Mr. MACKENZIE and his friends for the purpose of supporting corrupt and extravagant Local Governments. It is to be hoped that the people of Ontario will not have less firmness and spirit than the people of the other Provinces, and that they will resent the attempt to localize a great public work for the purpose of sustaining an extravagant Provincial Administration.

From the reports of the debate, the facts appear most damaging to the late Government, if anything further was needed to damage them in public estimation. The works in question included 116 miles of lake and 92 miles of river navigation, and a great number of steamers and mills and other similar enterprises were interested in the proper sustainment of the navigation and of the water privileges. The cost of these works, as Mr. HECTOR CAMERON shows, was altogether something in the neighbourhood of a million dollars. The MACKENZIE Government had had charge of these works for several years, and it was only at the last moment of power and after their defeat at the polls, that they had yielded to the solicitation of the Ontario Government and handed over

have been harping on for years, should be commenced at once. As before stated, a cotton factory and woollen factory should be located here, plaster mills are needed, and we believe a first-class steam grist mill would pay. Iron shipbuilding, the great industry of the future, should not be lost sight of either. Foreign capital will, no doubt, be brought into Canada, and Hants county should show to the world her rare advantages for the location of these and other industries within her borders. Now that the Government have fulfilled their promises to the letter, let capitalists do their duty and fulfil theirs, and all will go well—but don't let us forget that Protection without industry means simply ruin."

PROTECTION KILLING TRADE.

IT is a pity our free trade friends do not subscribe to the *American Exporter*, a journal devoted to the export trade of the United States. A careful and constant perusal of it would convince them that there is something radically wrong in their favourite theory that protection kills foreign trade. The issue of this journal for April reports the sale of $40,000 worth of American clocks in Glasgow; of American agricultural implements in Roumania; of American cotton in Italy; and of American machinery in China. The trade returns for 1878 are given, showing a large increase in the export of agricultural implements, beer, blacking, books, brass goods, carriages and parts of carriages, drugs, fancy goods, gas fixtures, glassware, glue, gold jewellery, locomotives, stationary engines, boilers, iron machinery generally, small ironware and tools, cutlery, lead, sole leather, saddlery and manufactures of leather exclusive of boots, paints and varnishes, paper and stationery, watches, plated wire, preserved meats, sewing machines, starch, bacon and hams, cigars, and furniture; while in 1878, for the first time in their commercial history, our cousins exported manufactured steel. The total gold value of the exports last year was $723,350,000, as compared with $607,550,000 in 1877, and $575,735,000 in 1876. The increase of exports to Sidney, N.S.W., last year was $1,000,000, or an increase of 75 per cent. over the previous year's exports. A Glasgow correspondent chronicles large sales of American-made doors, windows and mouldings there. Yankee cotton goods are now sent to Malaga, Bilbao, and other places in Spain; and Yankee clocks, machinery, edged tools and toys to Sweden. One hundred tons of American pig iron were sent to China last month; and $45,000 of cottons and hardware to Constantinople. In 1873 American exports to Guatemala amounted to $2,000,000, and last year to $2,750,000. The American Consul at Leipsic reports as follows: "The increasing interest in "and demand for the productions of "American industry, wherever the "same are properly presented, are "awakening great anxiety among the "manufacturers with whom they come "into competition. Whenever and "wherever merchants meet together, "conversation invariably turns upon "the steady increase of our export "trade, and they are compelled to "acknowledge the superiority of our "goods. America is looked upon as a "rival much to be dreaded in the future." American sheetings, bleached goods and cottons are sent to Madagascar; and American joinery is reaching Eng-

MR. BRIGHT AND THE NATIONAL POLICY.

THERE has always been a lingering hope in the Reform breast that his Excellency might receive instructions to reserve the tariff bill. In spite of all the talk in which they now indulge in connection with the LETELLIER case, they were quite willing, nay, they vehemently desired the Imperial veto upon the National Policy. Although they now clamour for the resignation of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, with a majority of 85 at his back in a House fresh from the people, because the Governor-General rejected his advice, whereas it has not been rejected, they would rejoice over an arbitrary Imperial interference with the primary principle of self-government, the right of dealing with matters of finance and taxation. Admitting, for the moment, that the Canadian consumer will pay old prices *plus* the amount of duty—and it is distinctly and unqualifiedly untrue—how can the Opposition defend its hope of Imperial interposition in a case when the unhappy consumer chooses to tax himself? He may be called a "dupe," a "fool," or a "donkey," and the organs have applied all these elegant epithets to him; still if responsible government has any meaning at all, it means that he, through his representatives, is acting strictly within such rights as are guaranteed to him under our free constitution. And yet both before and since the elections, although they dared not put their aspirations into plain words, the Opposition have not been slow to insinuate that the Home Government was sure to disallow any tariff under which the duties were raised. The hint was the offspring of a wish, and the wish was father to a hope which has been blasted by a few plain words from the Colonial Secretary. They felt some ominous discouragement on finding that the ordinary clause in the Governor-General's instructions to reserve any bill imposing differential duties was not there this time. It had been inserted to please the English manufacturer, who is, of course, not so selfish as his crippled brother in Canada; and now this precious safeguard against Canadian self-government and the National Policy had been left out. Of course, said the Opposition organs, the omission was an "inadvertence," and will be remedied by special and peremptory instructions so soon as the provisions of this "abominable tariff" are understood in England. Nevertheless the heroes of the forlorn hope felt uneasy, and the event proves that there was abundant ground for their uneasiness.

On the 20th ult. Mr. BENOIT submitted a question which clearly showed that he was so far a sympathizer with his free trade brethren in Canada. The right hon. gentleman desired the Colonial Secretary to inform him whether he could produce the new tariff; whether he had represented through Lord LORNE the impolicy of increased duties; and also whether it were true that the veto clause on differential duties had been, for the first time, omitted from the Royal instructions. The purpose of the question is sufficiently indicated by the last clause of it, and although it may seem, at first sight, strange that an avowed champion of popular self-government should invoke the royal prerogative

"contradict his former utterances" that an aide-de-camp had been sent to England bearing despatches; and that the Governor-General's confidence in Sir JOHN MACDONALD had been "destroyed"—such are the statements of the *Globe*, statements, it is said, prepared and authorized by leading gentlemen in Opposition, whose character and experience should have prevented them from being concerned in mischievous falsehoods such as have seldom, if ever, disgraced the journalism of Canada before. Each separate statement is false. The Governor-General and his Ministers are on such cordial terms as should exist between such persons. The Governor-General has not been "shocked" by any conduct of Sir JOHN MACDONALD. No letter reprimanding the Premier has been written. The aide-de-camp has gone to England on private affairs; and, as our correspondence and reports show, the Governor-General has, by letter read in the Commons by Sir JOHN MACDONALD, authorized the Premier to deny the whole statement of the *Globe*, and his Excellency adds, with a scorn which the circumstances warrant, "that is, if you think such reports worth "contradicting." That such reports should be contradicted is just and proper, for they are widely scattered. It was necessary at once, in order to warn and to protect the public from this poisoning of the streams of public opinion, that steps might be taken to purify them. It was necessary that the honour of public men should be vindicated from the assaults of an unscrupulous and vindictive journal; that the dignity of the head of our Constitution should be relieved from the slander cast at it by men who appear to have no respect for dignity of office or sacredness of function.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Parkhill *Gazette*, a sturdy Reform journal, protests in the name of decency against the nomination of Mr. J. G. Currie for Welland.

Let our friends in the country put their candidates in the field without delay, and perfect their organization. Much remains to be done in many constituencies, and it should be done forthwith, for there is no time to lose. The elections will be held in the second week in June. The so-called Reformers are in their last ditch, and they will die hard.

Mr. Fraser did not case to risk his fortunes again in South Grenville, and so he goes to Brockville. His colleague, the Treasurer, is also looking about for another constituency; South Victoria is dead against him. In South Brant, Mr. Hardy will have a hard road to travel; and the excellent but nonconient Pardee is by no means safe in Lambton.

It is the talk on the streets that Mr. Pattullo has returned from his expedition in search of the "reaction against the N.P.;" that his report is very far from satisfactory to Messrs. Brown and Mowat; and that a convention of the party candidates is to be summoned, no doubt to say to the Dictator, like the good martyrs of old, "We who are about to die, salute thee."

When the Tories say that M. Letellier's treatment of the De Boucherville Ministry was highhanded and tyrannical, the Re-

duties given in this week's supplement, it should be borne in mind that our neighbours have a heavy drawback system, the articles principally affected being sugar, firearms, gunpowder, and manufactures of iron and steel. Full particulars can be seen in *Maclean's Tariff Handbook*. It should further be mentioned that the duty in the United States on all unenumerated articles is 20 per cent., the same as our own.

The London *Spectator* calls us a "half-educated" people and deplores our adoption of the Protection "heresy," yet frankly says: "It is not reasonable to expect that our colonies should express their gratitude for our protection by what they think commercial sacrifices. That is a thoroughly mercantile view of the relation, and a very false one too. For loyal defence, loyal assistance is the natural return. For loyal sentiments in the Mother Country, loyal sentiments in the colonies is the natural return. But to expect Canada or any other country to buy our protection by adopting a commercial policy which to her seems ruinous, is at least as unnatural and unreasonable as to expect that private devotion should be requited by money, and love by wealth."

It cannot be that North Oxford, the faithful constituency that folded the rejected of East Toronto to its bosom after he had been storm-tossed for so many days, is going to turn its back on him now, and yet the Oxford *Tribune* tells us that it is probable the riding will be represented in the next Legislature by a local man. It declares that the Reform party are determined that the position shall no longer be usurped by Mr. Crooks. With the view of supplanting him, the leaders have been caucusing, and have had under consideration the names of several eligible residents of the riding, one of whom will probably be chosen. Is it possible that the Minister of Education has resolved to be foolhardy enough to try his fortunes again in East Toronto?

The *Farmer's Advocate*: "Since the morning of the 15th the new tariff has been the one great topic of conversation. Conservative journals seem to be pretty unanimous in the opinion that the National Policy is going to give universal satisfaction, while the Reform papers, great and small, are denouncing the same in the hardest terms. The country decided in favour of this policy very decidedly last September, and the Government have done nothing more than their duty, and why should not these said journals accept the situation, put their shoulders to the wheel as good citizens, and give it a fair, honest trial for a term of years. We think such conduct would be much more becoming, and command for them the respect of the public at large."

Mr. John Gordon, of the large wholesale dry goods firm of Gordon, McKay & Co., writes to the Berlin *Daily News*, complimenting that paper on the tone of its articles, and concluding as follows:—"The Reform organs are last killing themselves and their influence through their wicked and mad crusade against the first real attempt at framing a tariff loyal to Canada. The attempt will fail; the tariff will succeed; and a new era dawns upon Canada—confidence in ourselves and our resources, a greater and more permanent prosperity than ever. Canada as a cow pasture *only* won't do." As one of our leading business men and a large importer as well as manufacturer, no man is better qualified than Mr. Gordon, to give an opinion in the premises.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Third Page.)

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, Monday, April 7.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. RYAN enquired whether it is under the consideration or it is the intention of the Government to encourage, by way of subsidy or otherwise, the establishment of a line of steamers between Canada and any port or ports in the West Indies or in Brazil or elsewhere in South America. If so, what port or ports will be used, and what number and class of vessels will be employed; what will be the subsidy or nature of the encouragement on the part of the Government of Canada, and what aid will any other country or countries participating in the advantages of the service be disposed to contribute?

Mr. CAMPBELL said negotiations were in progress with the Government of Brazil on the subject. Canada offered to give a subsidy of $50,000 towards a monthly service, if Brazil would give a similar amount. No decisive reply had been received, but the Government were led to believe that the negotiations would be successful, and, if so, it was probable Canadian vessels would be employed. The steamers would run between Halifax and Rio Janiero, calling at the island of St. Thomas on the way.

CAMPBELL DIVORCE CASE.

Mr. REESOR moved that the Clerk of the House be authorized to pay the necessary travelling expenses of James Keith Gordon for his attendance at the bar of the House in the Campbell divorce case.

After debate, at the suggestion of Mr. Dickey the motion was allowed to stand for a few days, to allow members to look up the authorities for precedents on this question.

THE LETELLIER MATTER.

Mr. GHAPAIS enquired if it was a fact that a member of the Government was leaving for England in connection with the Letellier matter.

Mr. CAMPBELL said—In reply to my hon. friend's question, I beg to say that the rumour is so far correct that Mr. Langevin has been sent on a mission to England with a view to further there the views taken by this House and the House of Commons and by the Government of this country with reference to the Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

DOMINION DAY.

The bill to make Dominion Day a statutory holiday was read the third time and passed.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

The debate on Mr. Macpherson's enquiry respecting the public expenditure of the Dominion was resumed.

Mr. MACPHERSON desired to correct an error in his statement respecting post offices. He had overlooked, in stating the quantity of mail matter in 1878, to mention that newspapers were carried by the pound, and not by the piece, that year.

Mr. CAMPBELL deprecated the practice of debates being extended over four or five days on enquires of this kind. In the absence of Messrs. Scott and Pelletier, he would not go as fully into the question as he had intended, and he would content himself with a few remarks. Since the present Government had come into power, they had endeavoured to correct the irregularity in respect to the employment and payment of extra clerks out of contingencies. With respect to reductions in the Customs Department, the Government had found it difficult under the new system to reduce the expenditure. The expense of the Post Office Department had grown to a large extent owing to the increased con-

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1879.

THE LETELLIER MATTER IN THE COMMONS.

It would be easy to describe the conduct of the gentlemen who raised the question as to the reference of the Letellier case to England, as rash and untimely, but we believe that ready epithet, like all easy solutions of difficulties, would not correctly interpret the conduct and position of the gentlemen in question. We feel disposed rather to go with these gentlemen in sympathy as far as we can possibly go, than to condemn them for a proceeding which, nevertheless, we cannot help regretting. The people of Quebec, and through them the whole people of Canada, had been outraged in their rights, and these outrages were sustained in argument by appeals to the very constitution which had been broken, and in fact by acts of open corruption, of ill-concealed conspiracy, and of every species of illegal influence known to our political life. A more phlegmatic people than the people of Quebec, and more cautious politicians than the French Conservative leaders, would have been driven to say and do things quite as strong, and demand punishment quite as peremptorily on the man who had so deeply offended. The agitation against Lieutenant-Governor Letellier had been very widespread, very vehement, and very decided. Gentlemen in public life had pledged their reputations and had risked their political fortunes on the course that they intended to pursue. The vote of the Senate last year had strengthened their hands. The fact that Mr. Mackenzie had had to make the question in the Commons one of confidence in his Government in order to defeat Sir John Macdonald's motion, gave them additional confidence in their position. The elections, which followed in Quebec, the vote against M. Joly, the purchase of the Speaker, and the prolonged disgrace of a session's improper legislation, rendered them still more angry that their Province should be thus insulted, and still more eager for the punishment of the man at whose door all that public guilt must lie. At length the opportunity arose after the formation of the new Government and the meeting of the new Parliament. Once more the House of Commons took the Letellier matter in hand, and this time a majority of 85 declared that the Governor had committed an outrage on Constitutional Government in this country. That is the true meaning of the resolution. That resoluton had been purely the work of the Commons; the Government had taken no part in it, had brought no influence to bear; but had left the subject in the hands of the great public Chamber to deal with as it pleased. After a vote so decisive as that which carried M. Mousseau's motion, the Government of Sir John Macdonald did not hesitate. They unanimously resolved that their advice should be given for dismissal, and that advice was consequently given. All that a Cabinet could do was done. The Government fulfilled the expectation of the gentlemen from Quebec. They took on themselves the heavy responsibility of advising a step which was new in Colonial history, and which was sure to produce widespread discussion of the bitterest character, and to stir into more active life the bitterest element of the Reform-Rouge party in the country. If the fact that the Government had advised the dismissal of the Governor, had been a week ago stated in the House, it would have been received with the most enthusiastic rejoicing, and the Premier would have been able to command the following of his French supporters in any scheme of public policy which the imagination can picture. But when the announcement was made it had to be coupled with the statement that the Governor-General had reserved the case for the consideration of the Crown. This announcement was received with marked disfavour, and it is useless to conceal the fact that the murmurs were against the Executive, and not against the Ministry. The subsequent speeches revealed that plainly enough. It was at this point, at midnight of Thursday, that conduct was pursued which, as we said in the beginning, could easily be described as rash and untimely. Nevertheless we can see clearly the excuse for such conduct. The action of the Governor-General was an unexpected exercise of Executive power. So was the act of Governor Letellier, but the Governor-General was acting within reasonable limits and with no sinister designs, while Governor Letellier went outside the due bounds of the prerogative, and harboured motives the most sinister that can well be imagined. But in moments of passion men are not quick to draw fine distinctions between similar cases. The gentlemen from Quebec had familiarized themselves with an idea of Executive power as exercised by Governor Letellier, which was abhorrent to them. They found their most cherished political desires dashed apparently in a moment by another act of Executive power, and without that cool consideration which the case required, they protested against the action of the Governor-General as vehemently as they had protested against Governor Letellier's, and confusedly classed them together.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

A recent cable despatch contained the summary of a letter on the trade question addressed to the *Times* by Mr. David McIvor, one of the proprietors of the Cunard line. He refers to the falling off in British exports to the United States, and the increase in food importations; and says the balance of trade is so overwhelmingly against Great Britain, that he sees nothing but ruin for British industries if the present state of things is allowed to continue. Mr. McIvor adds that the export trade of Liverpool to the United States is now so small that whenever the restrictions on the importation of United States cattle are removed, gentlemen who are prepared to put additional steamers into the trade deliberately intend to make the outward voyages with water ballast only. In a letter to the Manchester *Guardian*, Mr. Edward Sullivan, a prominent Lancashire manufacturer, reviews the history of free trade in England, and concludes that the dogma has been a failure. He very happily says that the worship of free trade in England is what the worship of Brahma is to the priestly caste of India—a matter for devout contemplation but far too sacred for enquiry or discussion. Its votaries are the blindest of worshippers; they will not admit the possibility of there being the slightest defect in their deity; to them, even in a mutilated form, it represents the beauty of commercial holiness, and any one who questions it is at once ostracised as (politically) unclean. Mr. Sullivan refers to the way in which Messrs. Bright and Cobden in their free trade crusade used to coddle the workman, and charges them with having deceived him. They tempted him with the big loaf; they told him that the big loaf meant cheap food; but they did not tell him what price he would have to pay for it; they did not tell him that the big loaf meant increased competition with protectionist countries into which his goods are not allowed to enter, but which may swamp his market with their productions. The free trade theorists are not alarmed at the value of British exports falling off £65,000,000 in five years; or at the balance of trade against Great Britain having doubled in the same time; or at British goods being prohibited foreign markets, and British markets being deluged by foreign goods; or at productive industries perishing under free trade and springing into vigorous life under protective tariffs; but Mr. Sullivan says the workman is not only alarmed but nearly desperate, and he predicts an early agitation in favour of tariff reciprocity. There is every indication, indeed, that the "heresy," whose recent success in Canada Mr. Bright deplores, will before long become orthodox doctrine in Manchester itself.

THE REFORM FARMER.

Under one-sided Free Trade the Reform farmer rose in the morning and diligently read his *Weekly Globe* which had arrived the night before. The editorial page told him that under the beneficent sway of Mr. Mackenzie, the country was thriving as it had never thriven before, while in the commercial columns he read of numerous failures, and of a general shrinkage. He sallied down stairs arrayed in his jean clothes manufactured in the United States where, he was told, Protection was killing manufactures. For breakfast he had tea imported from New York, with sugar from the same city; and though he wondered what had become of our West India trade, of Redpath's refinery, and of our direct trade with China, still he was satisfied with the *Globe's* explanation that the destruction of those branches of industry was fully according to Bastiat. Having loaded his waggon with oats, he started for his market town, and was offered 25 cents a bushel. Protesting, he was told that a cargo of American oats had just come in; and though it struck him that it was hardly the square thing that American oats should be admitted free into Canada, while Canadian oats entering the States were taxed 10 cents a bushel, he remembered Bastiat and Mr. Brown and pocketed the quarters cheerfully. With the proceeds of his load, he went shopping. He wanted ten gallons of cheap vinegar, and paid 12 cents a gallon for it wholesale. He was an honest man and said to the storekeeper, "Friend, thou makest a "mistake. The Canadian duty on imported vinegar is 12 cents a gallon; "and by the shades of the late Adam "Smith, it is one of the beauties of the "high duty system that it raises the "price of all the articles produced in "the country up to at least the price of "the imported article *plus* the amount of "the duty." But the man in the store laughed as he handed him back 80 cents out of the two dollar bill, and said, "I "guess thou readest the *Globe*, friend, "and believest it." He was puzzled at this. His good wife wanting some cotton, they called on the dry goods man, who showed them a first-class American line. "Is this Canadian or English "make?" she asked. "Neither, marm," said the clerk, "our factories can't "compete with the Lowell factories, "and Lancashire goods are also being "driven out of our market." "You "lie—under a misapprehension," interjected the farmer wrathfully; and pulling his *Weekly Globe* out of his pocket, he read Bastiat's principle to the effect that Protectionist countries cannot compete with Free Trade countries in manufactures. But the dry goods clerk laughed and said, "Bastiat says they "can't; but here is American cotton, "there American calico, yonder American woollens, and thither American "ginghams that say they can; and, "friend, the Yankee jeans thou "wearest say ditto." The honest Reformer was puzzled again, and his wife suggested that Bastiat didn't seem to know a great deal about Canadian trade. On entering the hotel for dinner, they saw a number of foreign-looking men, and the farmer said, "I'll bet "my boots, those are Yankee chaps, "who, driven from their native land by "the horrors of Protection, have come "to Canada because it is a cheap country to live in." But the tavern man smiled and said he guessed not; and pointed to a pile of sample trunks, the labels on which testified that the foreign-looking men were Yankee drummers. "But that can't be," cried the sound Reformer, as he drew his *Weekly Globe* out of his pocket, "Bastiat says protection kills foreign "trade and George Brown says so "too!" The tavern man and the drummers winked their right eyes and laughed, and said they guessed not. The dinner gong sounding, all hands sat down at table, and one of the drummers irreverently said that the grace was the only article of home manufacture in the room, except the pine table and the victuals. The honest farmer disputed this, and waved the *Weekly Globe* aloft, but they showed him the Connecticut brand on the knives and forks, on the plates, and on the cups and saucers; the Massachusetts stamp on the table cloth and on the clock; the Rochester, N.Y., mark on the furniture, and the Pittsburg mark on the iron of the stove; and they cast his Yankee-made jeans up to him and said jeeringly in chorus, "O, we guess "not!" The honest Reformer was very much puzzled, and his wife intimated that she thought Bastiat was a fraud. After dinner they went to see their son, a mechanic in the axe factory. The place was closed, and no one but the lone echo answered their repeated knocks. "I'll bet my straw "hat," cried the sound Reformer, "they've all gone out for a holiday. "Bastiat says four days' work under "Free Trade is as good as six under Protection; and the boys are out enjoying themselves, while the poor Yankee "mechanic is dying of hung—"—but he remembered the cotton and drummer incidents and stopped short. A man happening along, the honest farmer enquired when the factory would be open. "You'd better go and ask Cartwright," said the loafer, "one-sided Free Trade "has closed it; and the boys have gone "to the Buffalo and Pittsburg shops. "I'd have gone myself, but I "hadn't the money." The sound Reformer was dreadfully puzzled, and his good-wife said she guessed Bastiat was crazy; and he said he was willing to admit there was something wrong. On their way home, the honest farmer talked over the incidents of the day and bewailed the loss of his boy. As they sat by the stove that night, the honest farmer said he felt quite aguish, but when his good-wife said she guessed he had been struck by the Conservative reaction, he denied it and went to bed. Next morning, however, he was too sick to go to the polls—it was the 17th September—and in the evening when he heard that one-sided Free Trade had been knocked on the head by the popular vote, he sighed and said he guessed he could stand a little Protection as well as the Yankees. The next *Weekly Globe* denouncing him as a "dupe" and a "fool," the honest farmer got mad and said fiercely that it was quite possible the majority of the Canadian people were right and Bastiat wrong. His good wife said she guessed so too. So he swore off believing the *Globe*, and made up his mind to give Protection a fair trial. And that is just where he stands to-day.

PUBLIC BRIBERY.

Previous to the late elections the Mackenzie Government certainly did a number of very questionable things. Among other singular transactions was the transfer to the Ontario Government on the 4th October last of the Trent river and Newcastle district navigation and canal works. The debate in Parliament the other night brought out the facts and full importance of the proceeding, and the indignation expressed by the Premier, who was very emphatic in his condemnation, will, we feel sure, be pretty generally echoed by the people of the country. Already we notice that M. Joly is utilizing the public works of Quebec to sustain his disgraced and decaying Government in power. It is known that during several years in the Lower Provinces the Public works were utilized by Mr. Mackenzie and his friends for the purpose of supporting corrupt and extravagant Local Governments. It is to be hoped that the people of Ontario will not have less firmness and spirit than the people of the other Provinces, and that they will resent the attempt to localize a great public work for the purpose of sustaining an extravagant Provincial Administration.

From the reports of the debate, the facts appear most damaging to the late Government, if anything further was needed to damage them in public estimation. The works in question included 116 miles of lake and 92 miles of river navigation, and a great number of steamers and mills and other similar enterprises were interested in the proper sustainment of the navigation and of the water privileges. The cost of these works, as Mr. Hector Cameron shows, was altogether something in the neighbourhood of a million dollars. The Mackenzie Government had had charge of these works for several years, and it was only at the last moment of power and after their defeat at the polls, that they had yielded to the solicitation of the Ontario Government and handed over the whole public works to that indifferent corporation. It is stated that in 1870 the Government of Sir John Macdonald had proposed to do the very same thing, and that orders-in-Council were passed concerning it; but the fact that the Government remained in power till 1873, and went out at last without transferring it at all, shows that something of consequence must have prevented the accomplishment of that intention if ever it had been seriously entertained. In 1876 Mr. Bertram called attention to the subject of the condition of those works including the Trent canal, but advised that the Government should not abandon them without seeing that the Local Government was ready to assume the control of them. Mr. Mackenzie pointed out that the Local Government of Ontario was apparently willing to assume control of them, and said he would submit a resolution asking authority to dispose of those and other works in Ontario and Quebec, and place them in the hands of the Local Governments which could manage them efficiently in connection with other parts of their business. At the same time Dr. Tupper questioned the power of the House by simple resolution to transfer such works to the Local Governments. Nothing more was done till the Mackenzie Government had been defeated, and till it was seen that the Mowat Government must meet the people. Then on the 4th October last, these public works were transferred to the Ontario Government. The circumstances of the transfer are suspicious. The transfer was made in haste. It was made after apparent "correspondence," but Mr. Mackenzie, whose memory is getting very bad, can remember no correspondence; he only remembers interviews with some members or other of the Local Government. He does not deem them of consequence enough even to remember their names. There is no stipulation as to keeping the river works in repair, and, as Mr. Cameron pointed out (and the Premier confirmed his contention), the transfer is not even legal, and steps will at once be taken by order-in-Council to re-occupy the works by the Dominion Government. The exact use to which this transfer would have been put will probably appear more clearly in the course of the discussion which will undoubtedly arise. Mr. Mowat's candidates are attempting even now, as Mr. Cameron points out, to make use of it. If it was intended to benefit the Province, it is a wonder that the beneficent Premier did not think of it earlier. Mr. Mackenzie now says, the works will only be a heavy burden on the shoulders of the people of Ontario; but the Mowat Government probably would not care how heavy a burthen was placed on the shoulders of the people as a whole, provided that one or two constituencies could be retained by themselves or redeemed from their opponents. There is still sufficient public prudence and spirit in the people of Ontario to prevent such a consummation. In any case the Minister of Public Works will probably at once proceed to take possession of the public property thus illegally and improperly handed over to the Province of Ontario, and for a purpose discreditable alike to Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mowat.

The Windsor, N.S., *Mail* manifests the right spirit in addressing the following manly words to its readers, and they are worthy attention in every city, town, township, village, and hamlet in the Dominion: "Now that we have got Protection, and Protection in the purest sense of the term, let capitalists in our own country, of whom we have many, go to work without delay to help build up our manufactures. Right here in Hants county, more capital should be thrown into the industries already in operation, and new enterprises, that we have been harping on for years, should be commenced at once. As before stated, a cotton factory and woollen factory should be located here, plaster mills are needed, and we believe a first-class steam grist mill would pay. Iron shipbuilding, the great industry of the future, should not be lost sight of either. Foreign capital will, no doubt, be brought into Canada, and Hants county should show to the world her rare advantages for the location of these and other industries within her borders. Now that the Government have fulfilled their promises to the letter, let capitalists do their duty and fulfil theirs, and all will go well—but don't let us forget that Protection without industry means simply ruin."

PROTECTION KILLING TRADE.

It is a pity our free trade friends do not subscribe to the *American Exporter*, a journal devoted to the export trade of the United States. A careful and constant perusal of it would convince them that there is something radically wrong in their favourite theory that protection kills foreign trade. The issue of this journal for April reports the sale of $40,000 worth of American clocks in Glasgow; of American agricultural implements in Roumania; of American cotton in Italy; and of American machinery in China. The trade returns for 1878 are given, showing a large increase in the export of agricultural implements, beer, blacking, books, brass goods, carriages and parts of carriages, drugs, fancy goods, gas fixtures, glassware, glue, gold jewellery, locomotives, stationary engines, boilers, iron machinery generally, small ironware and tools, cutlery, lead, sole leather, saddlery and manufactures of leather exclusive of boots, paints and varnishes, paper and stationery, watches, plated wire, preserved meats, sewing machines, starch, bacon and hams, cigars, and furniture; while in 1878, for the first time in their commercial history, our cousins exported manufactured steel. The total gold value of the exports last year was $723,350,000, as compared with $607,550,000 in 1877, and $575,735,000 in 1876. The increase of exports to Sidney, N.S.W., last year was $1,000,000, or an increase of 75 per cent. over the previous year's exports. A Glasgow correspondent chronicles large sales of American-made doors, windows and mouldings there. Yankee cotton goods are now sent to Malaga, Bilbao, and other places in Spain; and Yankee clocks, machinery, edged tools and toys to Sweden. One hundred tons of American pig iron were sent to China last month; and $45,000 of cottons and hardware to Constantinople. In 1873 American exports to Guatemala amounted to $2,000,000, and last year to $2,750,000. The American Consul at Leipsic reports as follows: "The increasing interest in "and demand for the productions of "American industry, wherever the "same are properly presented, are "awakening great anxiety among the "manufacturers with whom they come "into competition. Whenever and "wherever merchants meet together, "conversation invariably turns upon "the steady increase of our export "trade, and they are compelled to "acknowledge the superiority of our "goods. America is looked upon as a "rival much to be dreaded in the future." American sheetings, bleached goods and cottons are sent to Madagascar; and American joinery is reaching England in such large quantities that the *London Building World* cries out: "In every branch the English work-"man will, before long, find himself "eclipsed by the foreigner, and there "will be nothing left for him to do, if "he wishes even partly to regain his "lost position, but to work hard six "days a week instead of three, and to "make the best use of his talents, "which are by no means less than "those of an American." American cottons go to Central Africa; American machinery to the British West Indies; and American bridge girders and iron trestlework to Bombay. An English correspondent writes to the *London Standard*:

"How is it, I want to know, that my wife's maid, when she went at Aix les Bains, at Homburg, and at Florence, to buy calico, found in shops where two years ago nothing but English goods were kept that the calico or cotton in stock was of American manufacture? I am not a judge of this article myself, and I really do not pretend to know whether the American goods are better or worse than those formerly supplied from the English markets. What I do know is that in this, one of our own staple manufactures, we appear to have been fairly beaten out of the field upon the Continent, and that in each case the shopkeeper, when applied to for an explanation, declared that he preferred American to English materials because he got a larger profit upon the former than upon the latter. How is it, again, that in England if I want tools for my garden or my workshop, I am constantly invited by my ironmonger to try new American 'notions' in the shape of spades, and hammers, and saws, and chisels, and axes? Some months ago I read a letter of Mr. Gladstone's upon a subject on which his authority can hardly be contested. In it he gave his opinion upon the common American woodman's axe, and described—as I happen to know quite accurately—the difference between it and the English article manufactured at Sheffield. The comparison, I need hardly say, was all in favour of the Yankee production. Sheffield is too conservative—in its manufactures, I mean, not in its politics—to make an axe of the best shape. So the sharp American comes in and wins. And he does this not merely in axes and the other tools I have mentioned, but in locks, bolts, stoves, lamps and a thousand and one other household requisites which a dozen years ago were the peculiar production of this country. You have only, indeed, to cast your eye over your own household, sir, in order to see to how large an extent the English manufacturer has been beaten, even in articles of domestic use. Nor is it in the hardware trade only that we seem now to be getting flooded with American goods. American leather comes here to be made up into shoes, and our famous English carriages are, to a large extent, built of materials which have crossed the Atlantic and for which the American has been duly paid. 'Glue, hair and sandpaper' are mentioned as being now among articles largely exported to this country; and even slates—shades of the Welsh magnates!—are now quarried in the United States in order to roof in our English homes."

The *Exporter* greets this correspondence with a chuckle, and adds that before long its British friends will have greater reason to grumble, as a regular freight line plying between New York and Newcastle-on-Tyne is being established principally for the carriage of American heavy goods. On the whole, one can only say that if Protection be killing American trade, killing is not only an easy but a desirable death.

The Belleville *Ontario* says:—"Last Saturday was *The Mail's* seventh birthday. Politically we are the very antipodes of our Toronto contemporary, but this does not prevent our bearing testimony to its excellence as a newspaper. It is ably conducted, and a recognized credit to Canadian journalism, as it undoubtedly is the sustaining power of the Tory party. May it continue to prosper in every respect but one—politically."

MR. BRIGHT AND THE NATIONAL POLICY.

There has always been a lingering hope in the Reform breast that his Excellency might receive instructions to reserve the tariff bill. In spite of all the talk in which they now indulge in connection with the Letellier case, they were quite willing, nay, they vehemently desired the Imperial veto upon the National Policy. Although they now clamour for the resignation of Sir John Macdonald, with a majority of 85 at his back in a House fresh from the people, because the Governor-General rejected his advice, whereas it has not been rejected, they would rejoice over an arbitrary Imperial interference with the primary principle of self-government, the right of dealing with matters of finance and taxation. Admitting, for the moment, that the Canadian consumer will pay old prices *plus* the amount of duty—and it is distinctly and unqualifiedly untrue—how can the Opposition defend its hope of Imperial interposition in a case when the unhappy consumer chooses to tax himself? He may be called a "dupe," a "fool," or a "donkey," and the organs have applied all these elegant epithets to him; still if responsible government has any meaning at all, it means that he, through his representatives, is acting strictly within such rights as are guaranteed to him under our free constitution. And yet both before and since the elections, although they dared not put their aspirations into plain words, the Opposition have not been slow to insinuate that the Home Government was sure to disallow any tariff under which the duties were raised. The hint was the offspring of a wish, and the wish was father to a hope which has been blasted by a few plain words from the Colonial Secretary. They felt some ominous discouragement on finding that the ordinary clause in the Governor-General's instructions to reserve any bill imposing differential duties was not there this time. It had been inserted to please the English manufacturer, who is, of course, not so selfish as his crippled brother in Canada; and now this precious safeguard against Canadian self-government and the National Policy had been left out. Of course, said the Opposition organs, the omission was an "inadvertence," and will be remedied by special and peremptory instructions so soon as the provisions of this "abominable tariff" are understood in England. Nevertheless the heroes of the forlorn hope felt uneasy, and the event proves that there was abundant ground for their uneasiness.

On the 20th ult. Mr. Bright submitted a question which clearly showed that he was so far a sympathizer with his free trade brethren in Canada. The right hon. gentleman desired the Colonial Secretary to inform him whether he could produce the new tariff; whether he had represented through Lord Lorne the impolicy of increased duties; and also whether it were true that the veto clause on differential duties had been, for the first time, omitted from the Royal instructions. The purpose of the question is sufficiently indicated by the last clause of it, and although it may seem, at first sight, strange that an avowed champion of popular self-government should invoke the royal prerogative against the wishes of the Canadian people, it was simply what might have been expected from the unadulterated selfishness of the Manchester School. We venture to think that no member of the Imperial House of Commons, outside that straitest sect of the Communists, would have ventured to suggest interference by the Home Government with the chartered freedom of the Dominion. These Radicals are the only enemies of Canada in England, and although they boast themselves to be cosmopolitans it is only with the express stipulation that Manchester shall be the hub of the universe and have the run of the globe in commercial monopoly. From that school arose the anti-colonial theory of which happily we have heard little during the past few years, and are not likely to hear of speedily again unless Mr. Bright and his friends attempt to galvanize it into new life. Not only did the Radicals agree with all English statesmen that the colonies should be free to sever the Imperial tie at pleasure, but insisted upon it that they should be summarily cut adrift whether they liked it or not. There has never yet been a British possession, endowed with representative institutions, against which they have not railed. In their view, responsible government means freedom to manage a colony's own affairs as it pleases, provided that what it pleases suits Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield. There was peculiar fitness, therefore, in Mr. Bright being put forward as the advocate of a policy to restrain Canada from arranging its fiscal system as its own wants and wishes required. Not contented with that the member for Birmingham raised a to-do over the assurance our Government displayed in daring to send Sir A. T. Galt to negotiate for reciprocity with France and Spain.

In reply Sir M. Hicks-Beach quietly observed that "the fiscal policy of "Canada rested, subject to treaty "obligations, with the Canadian "Legislature;" and further informed the House that the clause in the Governor's instructions referred to had been purposely struck out before the Marquis of Lorne's appointment. In other words, the last hindrance to unshackled and perfect self-government was removed by a Conservative Government. The manufacturers' deputation which waited upon the Colonial Secretary the day before yesterday to endeavour to force Mr. Bright's peculiar views upon him, was repulsed by the reply that the Home Government was powerless to interfere in our fiscal concerns. Thus, in spite of the cry of Imperialism and "fossilism," the Tory is our best friend in England, and the Manchester free trade Radical remains, what he always was, our constant and persistently implacable foe.

THE "GLOBE" AND SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

Our Ottawa correspondence and reports contain the materials for sad and sober reflection on the part of the few who still retain for the *Globe* the feeling of regard which has the character of a party tradition. That paper has been exposed in the grossest falsehood ever perpetrated in public life in this country. It was a circumstantial falsehood, and each circumstance was separately false. That Sir John Macdonald had sought to divert the alleged "venom" of his angry Quebec supporters against the Governor-General; that the Governor-General had been so "shocked" at the attempt that his Excellency wrote a letter "sharply reprimanding" Sir John Macdonald; that Sir John Macdonald was "compelled" to have an interview with the Governor-General; that the Premier was compelled to "contradict his former utterances" that an aide-de-camp had been sent to England bearing despatches; and that the Governor-General's confidence in Sir John Macdonald had been "destroyed"—such are the statements of the *Globe*, statements, it is said, prepared and authorized by leading gentlemen in Opposition, whose character and experience should have prevented them from being concerned in mischievous falsehoods such as have seldom, if ever, disgraced the journalism of Canada before. Each separate statement is false. The Governor-General and his Ministers are on such cordial terms as should exist between such persons. The Governor-General has not been "shocked" by any conduct of Sir John Macdonald. No letter reprimanding the Premier has been written. The aide-de-camp has gone to England on private affairs; and, as our correspondence and reports show, the Governor-General has, by letter read in the Commons by Sir John Macdonald, authorized the Premier to deny the whole statement of the *Globe*, and his Excellency adds, with a scorn which the circumstances warrant, "that is, if you think such reports worth "contradicting." That such reports should be contradicted is just and proper, for they are widely scattered. It was necessary at once, in order to warn and to protect the public from this poisoning of the streams of public opinion, that steps might be taken to purify them. It was necessary that the honour of public men should be vindicated from the assaults of an unscrupulous and vindictive journal; that the dignity of the head of our Constitution should be relieved from the slander cast at it by men who appear to have no respect for dignity of office or sacredness of function.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Parkhill *Gazette*, a sturdy Reform journal, protests in the name of decency against the nomination of Mr. J. G. Currie for Welland.

Let our friends in the country put their candidates in the field without delay, and perfect their organization. Much remains to be done in many constituencies, and it should be done forthwith, for there is no time to lose. The elections will be held in the second week in June. The so-called Reformers are in their last ditch, and they will die hard.

Mr. Fraser did not care to risk his fortunes again in South Grenville, and so he goes to Brockville. His colleague, the Treasurer, is also looking about for another constituency; South Victoria is dead against him. In South Brant, Mr. Hardy will have a hard road to travel; and the excellent but somnolent Pardee is by no means safe in Lambton.

It is the talk on the streets that Mr. Pattullo has returned from his expedition in search of the "reaction against the N.P.;" that his report is very far from satisfactory to Messrs. Brown and Mowat; and that a convention of the party candidates is to be summoned, no doubt to say to the Dictator, like the good martyrs of old, "We who are about to die, salute thee."

When the Tories say that M. Letellier's treatment of the De Boucherville Ministry was highhanded and tyrannical, the Reformers reply "But it was endorsed by the people of Quebec on the 1st May last, and to impugn Letellier is to impugn the infallible judgment of the people." But when the Tories quote the judgment of the people on the 17th September as evidence of the wisdom of the National Policy, our Reform friends pooh-pooh popular verdicts. They are consistent in nothing but their inconsistency.

Our Reform contemporary, so fond of quoting the opinions of the American press on the subject of our new tariff, has probably overlooked the following from the Milwaukee *Sentinel*:—"The western manufacturers condemn the Canadian tariff, because it will keep them out of the Canadian market and give the Canadian manufacturer a show. In fact they are perfectly disgusted with the conduct of the Finance Minister of the Dominion in framing his measure without any regard for the interests of the American manufacturer."

During the past three years the exports of dead meat to Great Britain from America were as follows:—

	Pounds.	*Value.*
1876	4,370,000	$ 349,100
1877	49,210,000	4,552,523
1878	54,046,771	5,009,856

It is estimated that England can consume 4,000 head of American cattle every week, and a very large share of the supply should go from Canada. It is a thriving and paying trade, and our farmers and breeders should put forward their best efforts to meet the demand.

The English free trade journals, in their articles denouncing the Canadian tariff, pleasantly describe us as "a half-educated people." Our education on this fiscal question has been obtained in the school of experience; and most people prefer its teachings to those of the more pretentious college of theory. The experience of the past few years has taught the British manufacturer that Adam Smith and Bastiat are not infallible masters. He has learned, what ten years ago he would have derided, that protective countries can compete successfully with free trade countries; and it will not be long before he discovers, with us, that free trade all on one side is an unsatisfactory business arrangement.

Having failed to convince the people of Ontario that the country will go to the dogs headlong under the new tariff, our Reform friends are looking for sympathy to the Maritime Provinces. The Belleville *Ontario*, for instance, declares that the dissatisfaction is so great that the people of Prince Edward Island even go so far as to talk of seceding from the Union. The wish is evidently father to the thought in this case, for, far from being dissatisfied, the people of the sea-washed provinces are quite as pronounced in favour of the policy that has been inaugurated as the people of Ontario and Quebec. Further, they are preparing on all sides to avail themselves of the encouragement the new tariff affords to native industries.

The *Scottish American Journal* says:—"The Canadian Government are wisely anxious to open up trade with foreign countries, and with this end in view negotiations are being begun with the representatives of foreign powers. It is now announced that the Brazilian Consul now at Ottawa has entered into arrangements with the Government to subsidize a line of steamers to ply between Halifax and Brazil, by which it is hoped to develop direct trade in sugar and coffee with that country. The Brazilian Government, it is also said, has signified its intention of granting a subsidy to the line similar to that given by the Canadian Government. This is undoubtedly an important commercial move, from which may flow great results."

In comparing the United States with the Dominion tariff by the aid of the table of duties given in this week's supplement, it should be borne in mind that our neighbours have a heavy drawback system, the articles principally affected being sugar, firearms, gunpowder, and manufactures of iron and steel. Full particulars can be seen in *Maclean's Tariff Handbook*. It should further be mentioned that the duty in the United States on all unenumerated articles is 20 per cent., the same as our own.

The London *Spectator* calls us a "half-educated" people and deplores our adoption of the Protection "heresy," yet frankly says: "It is not reasonable to expect that our colonies should express their gratitude for our protection by what they think commercial sacrifices. That is a thoroughly mercantile view of the relation, and a very false one too. For loyal defence, loyal assistance is the natural return. For loyal sentiments in the Mother Country, loyal sentiments in the colonies is the natural return. But to expect Canada or any other country to buy our protection by adopting a commercial policy which to her seems ruinous, is at least as unnatural and unreasonable as to expect that private devotion should be requited by money, and love by wealth."

It cannot be that North Oxford, the faithful constituency that folded the rejected of East Toronto to its bosom after he had been storm-tossed for so many days, is going to turn its back on him now, and yet the Oxford *Tribune* tells us that it is probable the riding will be represented in the next Legislature by a local man. It declares that the Reform party are determined that the position shall no longer be usurped by Mr. Crooks. With the view of supplanting him, the leaders have been caucusing, and have had under consideration the names of several eligible residents of the riding, one of whom will probably be chosen. Is it possible that the Minister of Education has resolved to be foolhardy enough to try his fortunes again in East Toronto?

The *Farmer's Advocate*: "Since the morning of the 15th the new tariff has been the one great topic of conversation. Conservative journals seem to be pretty unanimous in the opinion that the National Policy is going to give universal satisfaction, while the Reform papers, great and small, are denouncing the same in the hardest terms. The country decided in favour of this policy very decidedly last September, and the Government have done nothing more than their duty, and why should not these said journals accept the situation, put their shoulders to the wheel as good citizens, and give it a fair, honest trial for a term of years. We think such conduct would be much more becoming, and command for them the respect of the public at large."

Mr. John Gordon, of the large wholesale dry goods firm of Gorden, McKay & Co., writes to the Berlin *Daily News*, complimenting that paper on the tone of its articles, and concluding as follows:—"The Reform organs are fast killing themselves and their influence through their wicked and mad crusade against the first real attempt at framing a tariff loyal to Canada. The attempt will fail; the tariff will succeed; and a new era dawns upon Canada—confidence in ourselves and our resources, a greater and more permanent prosperity than ever. Canada as a cow pasture *only* won't do." As one of our leading business men and a large importer as well as manufacturer, no man is better qualified than Mr. Gordon, to give an opinion in the premises.

POLITICAL NOTES.

WEST LAMBTON.

Sarnia, April 3.—A convention of the Liberal-Conservatives of West Lambton was held in the town hall, at 2 p.m. to-day, to nominate a candidate for this riding to contest the coming election to the Local Legislature. Mr. Wm. H. McGarvey, of Petrolia, the Warden of the county, received the enthusiastic support of every member of the convention, and amid great applause was unanimously chosen to oppose Mr. Pardee. Mr. McGarvey accepted the nomination and the responsibility connected therewith, and assured the delegates of his determination to carry the day, stating that the electors were now well aware that Liberal-Conservative promises could be relied upon. The meeting was then addressed by several prominent gentlemen of Sarnia, Petrolia, Wyoming and other parts of the riding, all expressing themselves confident of victory.

BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, Ont., April 5.—At the Reform convention which was held here this afternoon, Hon. C. F. Fraser was chosen as the party candidate at the coming election.

NORTH WATERLOO.

Linwood, April 5.—The annual meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association of the township of Wellesley was held here yesterday. A large number of prominent gentlemen from different parts of the township were present. The following persons were elected as officers of the Association for the ensuing year:—President, Dr. T. W. Vardon; Vice do., John R. Williams Esq.; Cor. Secretary, J. L. Kroetsch, Esq.; Rec. Secretary, J. T. Wilford, Esq.; Treasurer, G. Stark, Esq. Committees were also appointed for each ward of the township. The meeting was of the most harmonious kind, and expressions of confidence were made in the ability of our candidate, Mr. F. Walters, Reeve of the township, to carry this riding at the next election for this Province, and also a determination on their part to use every honest endeavour to secure his election. The National Policy met with the general approbation of the meeting. The farmers and others present expressed entire confidence therein, believing that it will eventually benefit all classes of the Dominion.

EAST LAMBTON.

Watford, Ont., April 8.—A Convention of Liberal-Conservatives of East Lambton was held in the Town Hall here to-day at two p.m., to nominate a candidate to oppose Mr. Graham at the coming election to the Local Legislature. At half-past one the hall was crowded to the doors, a number of those present being visitors from Sarnia, Wyoming and Petrolia. At two p.m., when the doors were closed, the hall was uncomfortably full, the platform and aisles being crowded with delegates and visitors who could not find sitting room. Mr. Geo. Shirly, of the township of Brooke, received the unanimous nomination of the convention, amid vociferous and continued applause. Mr. Shirly then addressed the meeting expressing his hearty thanks for the unanimous nomination and accepted the honour conferred on him. His address was a very happy one. He referred to the election of September last, stating that the vote polled showed that with all the influence of the Government a change of thirty votes would have secured a Conservative success, and it has since been discovered that a large number of Conservative votes were not polled at that election.

The meeting then closed with cheers for the Queen, Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Shirly, the candidate, and Mr. John A. Mackenzie.

Hearing Restored. Great invention by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars. Jno. Garmore, Lock Box 905, Covington, Ky. 367-2

Dr. Harris, of Middlebury, Vt., says: "I had been troubled with Bronchitis for two years, so affecting the organs of speech that I could not speak aloud for six weeks. I had with it a severe cough and cold night sweats. I took two bottles of Allen's Lung Balsam and am entirely cured."

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Third Page.)

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, Monday, April 7.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. RYAN enquired whether it is under the consideration or it is the intention of the Government to encourage, by way of subsidy or otherwise, the establishment of a line of steamers between Canada and any port or ports in the West Indies or in Brazil or elsewhere in South America. If so, what port or ports will be used, and what number and class of vessels will be employed; what will be the subsidy or nature of the encouragement on the part of the Government of Canada, and what aid will any other country or countries participating in the advantages of the service be disposed to contribute?

Mr. CAMPBELL said negotiations were in progress with the Government of Brazil on the subject. Canada offered to give a subsidy of $50,000 towards a monthly service, if Brazil would give a similar amount. No decisive reply had been received, but the Government were led to believe that the negotiations would be successful, and, if so, it was probable Canadian vessels would be employed. The steamers would run between Halifax and Rio Janiero, calling at the island of St. Thomas on the way.

CAMPBELL DIVORCE CASE.

Mr. REESOR moved that the Clerk of the House be authorized to pay the necessary travelling expenses of James Keith Gordon for his attendance at the bar of the House in the Campbell divorce case.

After debate, at the suggestion of Mr. Dickey the motion was allowed to stand for a few days, to allow members to look up the authorities for precedents on this question.

THE LETELLIER MATTER.

Mr. CHAPAIS enquired if it was a fact that a member of the Government was leaving for England in connection with the Letellier matter.

Mr. CAMPBELL said—In reply to my hon. friend's question, I beg to say that the rumour is so far correct that Mr. Langevin has been sent on a mission to England with a view to further there the views taken by this House and the House of Commons and by the Government of this country with reference to the Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

DOMINION DAY.

The bill to make Dominion Day a statutory holiday was read the third time and passed.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

The debate on Mr. Macpherson's enquiry respecting the public expenditure of the Dominion was resumed.

Mr. MACPHERSON desired to correct an error in his statement respecting post offices. He had overlooked, in stating the quantity of mail matter in 1878, to mention that newspapers were carried by the pound, and not by the piece, that year.

Mr. CAMPBELL deprecated the practice of debates being extended over four or five days on enquires of this kind. In the absence of Messrs. Scott and Pelletier, he would not go as fully into the question as he had intended, and he would content himself with a few remarks. Since the present Government had come into power, they had endeavoured to correct the irregularity in respect to the employment and payment of extra clerks out of contingencies. With respect to reductions in the Customs Department, the Government had found it difficult under the new system to reduce the expenditure. The expense of the Post Office Department had grown to a large extent owing to the increased conveniencies to the public that had been granted in the large cities. With respect to the reduction of indemnities or of salaries, the Government had not yet had time to consider the matter, but they intended during the recess, to consider some general plan by which the public expenditure of the Dominion would be reduced. The Government were under the impression that the new fiscal policy would have the effect of making up the deficiency that existed in the revenue.

The Senate adjourned at 5.05 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, April 7.

THE MARITIME COURT.

Mr. McCUAIG introduced a bill to amend the Act establishing a Court of Maritime Jurisdiction in Ontario.

The bill was read a first time.

RETURNS.

Mr. MASSON presented a return giving the names of all officers of the militia who offered their services when it was thought that there would be war between England and Russia.

THE LETELLIER CASE.

Mr. MACKENZIE desired to ask the leader of the Government for some papers. The hon. gentleman had announced a few evenings ago that the Government had given certain advice to his Excellency the Governor-General concerning Lieutenant-Governor Letellier's position; that his Excellency, without refusing that advice, had determined to refer the matter to the home Government for advice. Then in case the hon. gentleman was authorized—as of course he was—to inform the House that the advice was given, the House should be placed in possession of the order-in-Council containing that advice, and also of the date on which the order-in-Council was made, and the date upon which the advice was tendered to his Excellency. He hoped there would be no objection to producing those papers. A motion had been placed on the notice paper which would raise a discussion on the question, and before the House was called upon to consider it hon. members should be in possession of the documents.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD, in reply to the hon. gentleman, said:—I beg leave to state that the advice tendered by a Cabinet to a Governor-General is not a matter for the Privy Council at all, but for the Cabinet Council and for the Governor-General's advisers, and such advice is never constitutionally reduced to an order-in-Council.

THE EASTER ADJOURNMENT.

Dr. McINNES asked the leader of the Government what he intended to do about the Easter adjournment.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I propose, with the consent of the House, that the House should adjourn from Thursday until three o'clock on the following Tuesday. (Hear, hear.)

THE TARIFF.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) resumed the adjourned debate on the tariff resolutions. He pointed out that the people had decided this important question at the polls. True, the conclusions of the people were the result of agitations by public men, but that did not weaken them or make them less important, as the member for Bothwell would have the House believe. All great reforms which had been carried out successfully had been carried out by agitation. (Hear, hear.) And as the agitation in favour of protection had resulted successfully, it was none the less desired by the people. As that policy had been demanded, the Government had carried out its pledges, and that to the surprise evidently of the hon. member from Lambton, whose speech on the tariff seemed to indicate that he thought it impossible for a leader to carry out in office the pledges made while in opposition. (Hear, hear.) The policy of the Government had been, just as indicated by the Premier in his telegram to Mr. Boyd, not the increase of the tariff to 35 per cent., as had been said by a western Grit paper, but the readjustment of the tariff so as to encourage our manufactures. The duties on woollen manufactures were so arranged as to defend our coarser and cheaper woollens. So far as books were concerned the duties were levied on the material and not on the intellect; and on the books of the scholar the duties were arranged according to weight and not on the *ad valorem* principle, which principle was only adopted in the United States. This was the best system and the result of its working was that on books which could not be produced in this country the duties were low, while on books which could be produced here the duties were high enough to protect our own publishers, to encourage production here, and to give work to our Canadian printers and paper makers. One hon. gentleman had complained that the tariff worked against the importation of Sunday-school books. Well we produced Sunday-school books already here, and why could not more be produced here? And why could not, in our reading for young people, a Canadian instead of an American sentiment be inculcated. He pointed out an amusing charge made by the hon. member for Lambton through the *Globe* correspondent, whose coach that gentleman was, to the effect that while newspaper publishers only paid one cent a pound the bookseller had to pay four cents a pound for postage. This had reference, not to the tariff, but to the postage law, which was introduced by the late Government and which, if it worked unfavourably to booksellers, should have been amended by that Government. ("Hear, hear" and laughter.) One result of this tariff would be the bringing of the great distributing business in tea, coffee, &c., back to this country. Proof of this was to be found in a letter he had received from a merchant in New York who had been obliged to leave Montreal and take up his abode in New York by the action of the late Government. That merchant said he had been driven to New York to carry on his trade of distributing tea and coffee in Canada by the late Government, but now he said in the letter referred to, that the action of the present Government was such that his New York trade would be closed up, as Canadians would be able to import tea direct. (Hear, hear.) He then alluded to the sugar business, pointing out that the Americans had received drawbacks for sugars imported into Canada, notwithstanding statements to the contrary by the hon. member for Bothwell, who had actually advised the refiners of this country to colour imported fine sugar as sugar of a lower grade and thus defraud the revenue. The tariff as at present arranged would encourage our refiners and it would not make our people pay more for it. The ex-Finance Minister had said that under it we should pay a million dollars a year for the privilege of washing our sugar. But what were the facts? When we could refine our own sugar in 1876 we consumed 114 and a half million pounds of sugar, which cost the people $5,673,965. But in 1878 when we bought it from the United States there was a consumption of 109 and a half million pounds, which cost us $6,786,226. Thus we paid $1,112,261 more for 109,500,000 lbs. of sugar in 1878 than we paid in 1876 for 114,500,000 lbs. In other words our people paid two million dollars in 1878 for the privilege of allowing the Americans to refine our sugar. (Hear, hear.) The importance of the sugar refining business had been much underrated by the Opposition, in following which course they had overlooked the views of Mr. David A. Wells, whose opinion was that the business was one of the greatest value to a country, as it would give employment to capital and labour which otherwise would not be employed. In view of the opinion of Mr. Wells, whom the Reform party so much revered, the Government was to be congratulated on its policy. But in addition to encouraging our own home business, the protection of our sugar refining industries would give us important direct trade relations with the West Indies and Brazil—relations which it was most desirable to foster. As to the position of England towards the proposed tariff, he admitted that if the question would bring about such a disagreement as might sever our ties with the Mother Country, there would be reason for pausing in our action. When Sir Alexander Galt brought in a protective tariff, in 1859, some people in England, including the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, took umbrage at the proposal to build up manufactures in Canada. The Duke of Newcastle at that time announced that when such acts were passed by the Canadian Parliament, the Imperial Government could take no other course than to signify the Queen's assent thereto, notwithstanding that objections might be raised in England. When the documents came before Sir Alexander Galt, he laid down the doctrine which had settled for all time the fiscal relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country, by distinctly affirming the right of the Canadian Legislature to adopt the taxation of the people in the way they deemed best, even if unfortunately it should happen to meet with the disapproval of Her Majesty's Ministers. But the adoption of that protective policy did not affect the loyalty of Canada, for in the following year, when the Prince of Wales visited this country, there was a spontaneous exhibition of loyalty. He concluded by describing the resources of the provinces of the Dominion and declaring that in future we would look back with pleasure to the fact that at a time of great political crisis our rulers had nerve enough to submit the present policy, and the people sufficient sense to support them in carrying out the tariff resolutions submitted to the House. (Cheers.)

Mr. BAIN denied that the tariff was simply a readjustment of duties as was promised to the people. He contended that the deputations which waited on the Government showed that the tariff was not satisfactory to the manufacturers themselves.

Mr. THOMPSON (Cariboo) said he rose to refer to a charge which had been made with regard to British Columbia and to set himself right with reference to that province. He wished in the first place to refer to the vile, boisterous, malignant attacks made by the political Jeremiah who represented Charlotte (Mr. Gillmor). His vile, his blasphemous ribaldry, was entirely uncalled for, but in indulging in it he was only following up the course of attack which he had commenced two years ago. The hon. gentleman had attacked members for making recriminations, but had himself indulged in recriminations and in blasphemous ribaldry. The attack made two years ago on British Columbia had been repeated by the hon. member, who had appeared in the character of a buffoon. British Columbia was the star of the first magnitude in the constellation of the Dominion, and the charges made by hon. members of the calibre of the hon. member for Charlotte would only recoil on their own heads. The Pacific Provinces contributed one-third as much to the Dominion as New Brunswick, but in the former Provinces they had no people who subsisted on cornmeal, as did the constituents of that hon. gentleman.

Mr. BURPEE (Sunbury) condemned the proposed tariff as one antagonistic to the interests of New Brunswick. He declared that New Brunswick would be compelled to pay $250,000 per annum, for which it would receive no benefit.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he had listened with interest to the debate, and had observed that the Ministerial supporters had boasted of victory. He would a thousand times rather be defeated in defence of just principles than remain in office under different circumstances. While in favour of the removal of every obstruction to commerce he believed that, circumstanced as we are in this country, and probably in all countries, it was exceedingly difficult, almost impossible in practice, to carry out that free trade system. (Hear, hear.) While he was in favour of imposing duties on imports he was not prepared to consider, even if the circumstances of the country should demand it, any sudden reduction of duties, because when the duties had, after due consideration, been placed at 15 or 17 per cent. he did not think the Government were justified in interfering with them. These were his views at that time. They were his views now. He could honour men who honestly believed that a protective policy would benefit the country. But there were no terms he could use within Parliamentary limits that expressed duly and properly his abhorrence of the class who were advocating a protectionist policy for the sake of accomplishing personal and sordid interests, for the sake of obtaining and retaining political power, because he believed such was only to be sought for when it was the means in the hands of those who possessed it for carrying into effect views of sound, economic, humane and benevolent legislation. As to finding employment for the working classes, the Government would find labour, as the United States found employment, for their working classes. Hon. gentlemen opposite knew well that the protectionist system of the United States, while it gave employment for a time, actually deprived the working classes of it afterwards, and increased the prices of all their necessaries of life. No protection was afforded to the labouring men under the tariff. There were strikes constantly occuring on the Welland canal, but they were due to the excess of labour as compared with employment. Men were constantly arriving from the United States. He did not ask for protection to labour, because it was impossible to protect labour. But hon. gentlemen opposite had no right to delude the working classes with the impression that they could create an abundance of labour, unless they were able to shut out those who might come in to obtain that labour. There was another thing that entered largely into the economy of this part of our system, and that was that the great conveniences offered to all men for travelling had equalized the price of labour, and brought the populations of the world close to each other. This should be considered by the Government which ventured upon what the Finance Minister called a revolution. So should the increased ability to produce, in consequence of the perfection of machinery in almost every branch of labour, be considered. This, he took it, was the cause of the closing of manufactories. He held that our tariff should not be made so high as to put on a serious protective duty. We should not take more from the people than was necessary for the government of the people, only for the purpose of increasing the power of those who had already by a possession of wealth an ascendancy over their fellows. He was amazed at the Government carrying out this principle, and he believed that though the Government might have represented, not an immense majority, but a small majority of the people when the House met, they represented now a very small majority of the people. (Laughter.) He believed that in Canada the depression was less than in any other country in the world, and that it was but an indication of the general stagnation of the trade of the world caused by over-production and increased facilities for production. This question was one for the statesman of the future to solve, with a view to finding a market for our productions. Our foreign trade would be surely broken up within a couple of years. Under this tariff, manufactures would spring up for a time, but competition would result in their ruin. His firm conviction was that a departure from the policy of the Empire was one which must prejudicially affect our connection with the mother country. He did not believe Britain denied the right of Canada to adopt any fiscal arrangement we thought to be in our own interests, and so strongly did he feel in favour of the national rights of Canada that if he believed the Imperial Parliament desired to impose upon us any system contrary to our desires and judgment he would be the first and the last to resist it. At the same time he believed no true Canadian patriot would depart from the Imperial fiscal policy unless it was demanded by the interests of the country and for the preservation of our national life. He believed the dawn of light in the dark places of the world depended largely on the unity of the great British family which exercised at present so potent an influence in the world. It was exceedingly important that this great colony should adhere to Britain's commercial policy, and he viewed with regret the adoption of the reactionary policy which had proved disastrous in the United States and the Mother Country. He would place on the journals of the House an amendment as a formal protest on the part of the Liberal party of Canada against the policy which the present Administration had inaugurated. He therefore moved:—

That the resolution be not now concurred in, but it be resolved that, while the House is prepared to make ample provision for the requirements of the public service and maintenance of the public credit, it regards the scheme now under consideration as calculated to distribute unequally, and therefore unjustly, the burdens of taxation, to divert capital from its natural and most profitable employment, to benefit special classes at the expense of the whole community, to tend towards rendering futile the costly and persistent efforts of this country to secure a share of the immense and growing carrying trade of this continent, and to create an antagonism between the commercial policy of the Empire and that of Canada which might lead to consequences deeply to be deplored.

Mr. CARON moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 12.15 a. m.

THE SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 8.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. GIRARD asked for an announcement of the Government policy with respect to the location of the Pacific railway west of Selkirk.

Mr. CAMPBELL said the line would run south of Lake Manitoba.

Mr. SUTHERLAND asked if the line would run to Winnipeg.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that he could give no definite information upon that point.

PROHIBITION IN MANITOBA.

Mr. Girard's bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act as applied to Manitoba was read the second time.

ONTARIO BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Mr. Allan's bill respecting building societies in Ontario was moved for its third reading.

Mr. HOPE moved in amendment to refer the bill back to the Committee on Banking and Commerce for the purpose of amending it so as to define more fully the clause relating to the liabilities of building societies.

After debate the amendment was rejected and the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 4.45 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, April 8.

SEPARATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. DeCOSMOS asked leave to introduce a bill to provide for the peaceful separation of British Columbia from the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. SPEAKER—Who seconds it?

Mr. DeCOSMOS—Mr. Burpee, of Sunbury.

Mr. BURPEE—No.

Mr. SPEAKER—Who seconds it?

Mr. DeCOSMOS—I am glad to discover that hon. gentlemen opposite who are condemning British Columbia from hour to hour as an incubus and excrescence and who are throwing insolent epithets at that province are not ready to second this motion.

Mr. MACKENZIE—There is nothing before the House.

Mr. DeCOSMOS craved the indulgence of the House while he expressed his views.

Mr. THOMPSON (Cariboo) moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. DeCOSMOS then said that British Columbia had been spoken of in a most shameful way by gentlemen opposite from the leader of the Opposition down to the hon. member for Charlotte (Mr. Gillmor), yet none of them would second the motion for the introduction of the bill.

Mr. HOLTON rose to a question of order and protested against debating on a question of adjournment a bill which was not before the House because there was no seconder for it.

Mr. DeCOSMOS said he merely wished to call the attention of the House to the position in which hon. gentlemen opposite had placed themselves.

The motion for the adjournment was withdrawn.

The bill was also withdrawn.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) introduced a bill to further amend the Supreme and Exchequer Court acts.

The bill was read a first time.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) introduced a bill to amend the Act for the more speedy trial in certain cases of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanours in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The bill was read a first time.

ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY.

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) introduced a bill intituled "An Act respecting the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females."

Mr. CARTWRIGHT—State the object of the bill.

Mr. McDONALD—It is a bill introduced at the request of the Attorney-General of Ontario. There was a bill passed in that Province establishing a reformatory for females, and there were certain powers in connection with the criminal laws which rendered it desirable, if not necessary, in the estimation of that hon. gentleman, that this bill should be introduced.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Hear, hear.

The bill was read a first time.

PACIFIC RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

Dr. TUPPER desired to offer a few remarks in reference to the application made by the leader of the Opposition for the reports of engineers on the tenders that were submitted for the construction of two sections of the Canadian Pacific railway recently placed under contract. He (Dr. Tupper) had stated to the House that it would establish a bad precedent if documents of that kind were laid on the table. It was desirable that the Government should have the fullest and most thorough information that was possible, and an expression of the opinion of the engineers in relation to the contractors. He was afraid the effect of making public such documents would be to prevent the Government receiving as full information as otherwise they might do. He therefore proposed to submit the documents to the hon. the leader of the Opposition for his personal perusal.

Mr. HOLTON objected to the course proposed, as the documents were required for use on the floor of Parliament.

Dr. TUPPER said he was only reciprocating the courtesy he had received at the hands of the hon. member for Lambton when he was at the head of the late Government.

Mr. MACDOUGALL contended that it was the right of the House to have all the information possible on the contracts to which the House was asked to assent. He did not know why engineers' reports on quantities, etc., of public works should be confidential, although the reports of the standing of contractors should be confidential. All would remember that it had been the practice of the hon. gentleman from Lambton, when Minister of Public Works, to shelter himself when his conduct in regard to contracts was questioned, behind his engineers. For doing this he (Mr. Macdougall) and the present Minister of Public Works and his colleagues had arraigned the hon. gentleman before the country. He (Mr. Macdougall) trusted, without expressing any distrust in the ability of the hon. the Minister of Public Works and his colleagues, that the hon. gentleman would see that it was to the advantage of the Government and to the comfort of his supporters, since the matter had been challenged and statements were made which had the appearance of irregularity and divergence from the ordinary course, if all the facts in regard to this transaction were laid on the table of the House and before the country.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the hon. member for Halton (Mr. Macdougall) was mistaken if he undertook to say that he (Mr. Mackenzie) had proposed any new practice. He had inaugurated no new practice, but he remembered that some portions of a report with respect to the moral standing of parties tendering had been eliminated.

Dr. TUPPER said he would be glad if any hon. gentleman who entertained any such suspicion as had been referred to by the hon. member for Halton (Mr. Macdougall) would produce the grounds on which such suspicion was entertained. He (Dr. Tupper) would not place himself in such a position that it might be said by an hon. member he would like to see the part of engineers' reports withheld from the House. The hon. member for Halton, having filled the position of Minister of Public Works, ought to have treated the reasons which he (Dr. Tupper) had given to the House for treating such communications as confidential as sufficient. He had stated to the House that the object of treating such communications as confidential was that the Government of the day, whoever they might be, should have the full benefit and advantage of the judgment, knowledge, and opinion of the chief and other engineers in respect to those parties who tendered. If it was a simple question of amount the Government wanted no report from the engineers. They had the figures before them. But if they required the reports of the engineers they would deal with the business-character and capacity of the various parties tendering. After what had fallen from the hon. member for Halton in this case, he would lay the papers on the table of the House, and allow that hon. member, or any other hon. member, to see if he could find any ground for that suspicion, of which he (Dr. Tupper) had now for the first time heard. The hon. gentleman then submitted all the reports of the engineers in relation to the tenders recently submitted in connection with the two sections of the Pacific railway referred to.

VICE-CHANCELLOR BLAKE.

Mr. COSTIGAN—Before the orders of the day are called, I would like to ask the hon. the Minister of Justice if his attention has been called to certain serious complaints that have been made through the public journals against a very high official in this country. I allude to complaints made of the expressions made use of by Vice-Chancellor Blake on a certain occasion, which expressions seem to have given considerable dissatisfaction in the country. I am not going to make any charges against that hon. gentleman, and do not think this is the proper time to discuss the merits of the case. I merely call the attention of the Minister of Justice to the fact that this hon. gentleman is charged with having made use of language which was certainly objectionable, and which was unwise on the part of a gentleman holding the position he holds in this country. Of course, I am not to assume that he did make use of this language. I am not to put him on his trial. I only call the attention of the House to the fact that it is important that some steps should be taken to discover if this charge is well founded or not. Some gentlemen in the House may think that I should not rise in my place and deal with the subject in the manner in which I am dealing with it. But I can justify myself by quoting a precedent from the Imperial House of Commons. Some time ago an official in the service of the Imperial Government—but holding a position of much less importance than that held by the hon. gentleman to whom I allude—a Mr. Johnson, who was connected with the Orange body, having attended as a Government official on some public occasion, made use of expressions which were calculated to give serious offence to a portion of the people of the country. Mr. Sullivan, a member of the House of Commons, called the attention of the House to the fact that this official in the pay of the Government had abused his position (I think that is the proper term), and asked the Government if any notice had been taken of it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, "as the House was aware, Mr. Johnson was a salaried officer of the Crown as Commissioner of Irish Fisheries, and, as they all knew, he had sat for many years in the House. He had only recently become a member of the permanent Civil Service, and perhaps he was hardly aware how decidedly objectionable it was to place himself in a position which was embarrassing, and in fact inconsistent with his official position. His right hon. friend the Chief Secretary had given Mr. Johnson a warning which would probably be sufficient." I think hon. gentlemen will, having heard this, be satisfied that I am not out of place in rising on this occasion.

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou)—Mr. Speaker, in answer to the hon. gentleman—

Mr. COSTIGAN—Excuse me. I forgot to quote the exact words used by the Vice-Chancellor, and it would be better that I should do so, that the House might know what they were. There are several charges made in the newspapers against this hon. gentleman. I will refer to none of them, but I will read the words he is stated to have made use of publicly at a meeting in Toronto. At a meeting of the Episcopal Synod of that diocese he expressed himself as follows:—"He sincerely trusted that, former differences ceasing to exist, they would become the pattern diocese, and shoulder to shoulder fight the battles of the Church, and with other Protestant denominations, go strongly against Popery and infidelity."

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou)—I have just one observation to make. I presume the remarks made by my hon. friend from Victoria relate to a very high official in this country, Vice-Chancellor Blake, because I received a letter from a gentleman calling my attention to some such observations said to have been made by that high dignitary, which letter I will bring down to the House if any member calls for it. It was addressed to me by, I think, a gentleman by the name of Boyle. I have this observation to make about it. I think my hon. friend will see that the high dignitary of whom he has spoken here to-day stands in a different position to that of the official to whom he refers, Mr. Johnson. He is a judge of one of the Superior Courts of this country. He holds his position for life. He holds his position during good behaviour, and the constitution provides that the only mode of impeaching the character and the conduct of a judge of the Superior Court is by an address of the two Houses of Parliament. It would be unbecoming and improper for me to say more.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. CARON resumed the debate on the tariff. He congratulated the Conservative party on having been true to its pledges given in the cold shades of opposition, and on having attained power they had shown that the doctrines they were preaching were true. Nothing would popularize the Conservative party more than this fact. It was not without a knowledge of the question that the people pronounced in favour of the protective policy, and the Government had wisely guarded provincial interests in carrying it into effect. Although the policy had only been in effect a few days, several industries had been revived.

Mr. KILVERT said that protection for several years had been a living issue at Hamilton. Some Reform politicians had acted as skirmishers in the contest, but at the first sound of the bugle they retired to the ranks of the party and fought the battle of free trade. The Opposition has been surprised at the announcement of the Government policy, for they were prepared to denounce them for not carrying out their pledges. But they were obliged to change their tactics, and had raised objections to the tariff. They had raised the "disloyalty" cry, and declared that the proposals were diametrically opposed to the interests of Great Britain. When the Liberal leaders in the press were clamouring for the introduction of the promised protective policy, this opinion was not expressed. The hon. gentleman quoted statistics of the trade between Canada and the United States, and Canada and the United Kingdom to show that if the late tariff had been continued all our business connections in many lines of goods would have been with the United States. Neither political party could put forward special claims for its loyalty, as the people as a whole had often shown their devotion to the Mother Country and had offered assistance to the Empire. Objection had been raised to the tariff on the ground that heavy duties would be imposed and that these would have to be paid by the consumers. The object of the tariff was, however, that the greater portion of those high dutiable goods should be manufactured in the country. The tariff was, he would repeat, highly satisfactory, and he was certain that it would lead this country on a course of prosperity much to be desired.

Mr. BECHARD followed expressing his disapproval of protectionist principles which he said became the more odious the more he examined into them.

THE LETELLIER MATTER.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD rose and said:—Mr. Speaker—By the kind consent of the hon. member for Portneuf, who has the floor, I rise to speak for a moment on a matter personal to myself. There is an article on the front page of the *Globe* today which arrived by wire in anticipation of the post and which was communicated to me. I will read the paragraph. It is in the Ottawa correspondence and is as follows:—

Further developments affecting the present political crisis are being hourly made. Those which have become public property to-day in no wise reflect credit on the Premier. Indeed, in so discreditable a light does he appear, that the stigma of cowardice must be in future borne by him as a fitting complement of a long list of political crime and ingratitude. There can be no doubt that he has sought to betray the confidence of the Governor-General, and make that illustrious personage a sacrifice to appease the wrath of the Government's Quebec followers. He was coward enough in doing this to take advantage of the Governor General's position, which prevents him from replying to his slanderer. Such was the Premier's action when he informed the House he regretted the Governor-General had declined to follow his advice and dismiss Mr. Letellier, but had referred the matter to England for consideration. It has been learned from a reliable source that the Governor-General did not personally propose that the matter should be referred to England, but such was done at the personal solicitation of the Premier, who afterwards, in the House of Commons, sought to direct the venom of his angry Quebec supporters towards the Governor-General. The Marquis of Lorne was so shocked on reading the falsehood told by the Premier in the House of Commons on Thursday last, as reported in the newspapers, that he wrote a letter to Sir John, sharply reprimanding him for his cowardly conduct. On Saturday morning the Premier was compelled to have an interview with his Excellency, and as a result of that interview, this afternoon, on the floor of the House of Commons, he contradicted his former statement, and stated that the reference of the matter to England by the Governor-General was not made without the advice of the Government. A more disgraceful procedure than this on the part of a constitutional adviser to a viceroy or even a sovereign has scarcely ever been recorded. The Governor-General, having his confidence in the personal integrity of the leader of the Government destroyed, has sent Captain Harvey, his A.D.C., to England as a special messenger, bearing despatches, and to make such other verbal explanations as may be necessary.

This is *verbatim et literatim*, as sent over the wires by a friend of mine, and communicated to me in advance of the mail. I showed it to his Excellency and asked his permission to contradict it. I have his Excellency's permission to contradict this statement. When I asked him for this permission he said, "Certainly, if you think it worth while to contradict such reports. There is no foundation whatever for the statements made." (Loud cheers.)

THE TARIFF.

Mr. VALLEE, discussing the tariff, approved of the policy of the Government, as it would cause the revival of industries now crushed by outside competition. In his county there were two paper mills closed, as well as several other industries injured by the free trade policy of the late Government. And as it was in his county, so it was throughout the Dominion.

Mr. ROCHESTER denied that the lumber trade was going to be injured by the tariff, as stated by some hon. gentlemen opposite. He failed to see how the tariff would add to the burdens of the lumber trade. Some had said that the tariff would increase the cost of producing lumber by sixty cents on the thousand. How was that sixty cents made up? It was not on pork. He wished there was a greater increase in the duty on pork, because it would give our farmers a better chance. It could not be on wearing apparel, as a letter which he had received from a lumberman showed. The letter stated that the clothing worn by the lumbermen employed in the lumber trade was almost entirely of Canadian manufacture, made from Canadian wools. They wore woollen socks made in our own knitting factories, flannel goods made from home-made flannel. Their smocks and coats were made from Canadian wools. Since the Cornwall and other mills ceased working, coloured shoddy blankets, in imitation of Canadian blankets, had been imported from England. The specific duty of 7½ cents per pound would exclude the shoddy imported from England and give back to our own manufacturers the supply of our own markets with a better and more serviceable article and at a lower price, considering the value of the article, because the Canadian blanket was a thoroughly good one while the English blankets which were coloured so as to imitate Canadian blankets were shoddy. That letter from an importer would satisfy anyone that the lumberers would lose nothing, however high the tariff on the goods used. When the Cornwall blanket factory was closed it was felt by the whole lumber trade, but he understood it would shortly be reopened. As good saws were made in Canada as in the United States. He denied that under the tariff the cost of lumber would be increased 60 cents per thousand when pork was only increased 10 cents per 100 lbs. and there was no increase on flannels and saws. Axes were manufactured in the Dominion and there was a file factory here. If his wishes were carried out he would have a duty of two cents per lb. on pork instead of about one cent. There were a few Grit lumbermen in the country and in their view no good thing could be done by a Conservative Government. It was absurd to state that ten cents on 200 lbs. of pork was going to raise the price of producing lumber by 60 cents a thousand. As to the suggestion that the Americans might raise their tariff against our lumber, he need hardly say that Brother Jonathan knew what were his own interests and he would attend to them. The vipers who were preying on the vitals of the community and were the bane and curse of the country to-day were the commercial agents of New York and Boston and other parts of the United States. He would submit a petition to the House in a few days signed by leading merchants asking the protection of the Government against them. Two-thirds of the bankruptcies of the country had been brought about by those blackmailers from New York and other American cities. Those agencies rated men according to what they were paid. When a man wished to commence business all he had to do was to go to a reporter of one of the agencies and according to the amount paid, $50 or $80, so would be his rating. He (Mr. Rochester) would be prepared to lay documents before a parliamentary committee, which he hoped the Government would grant, to show that one concern thus had paid over $800 and obtained a rating of $500,000, and yet during the next few weeks was bankrupt. During February, March, and April last year failures occurred amounting to one million dollars of firms rated at from $200,000 to $750,000. Government action was required on this question, and he would ask that a law should be passed under which commercial agencies would be compelled to make a Government deposit to procure a licence, and to place a sign over their door setting forth the nature of their business, and moreover that on payment of a fee mercantile men would be allowed to examine the books of those agencies. He would now say a few words about his election. There were three candidates, himself, (Mr. Rochester,) the Reform candidate, as honest a man as ever breathed, and a third candidate, named Mr. May, who was a Tory of the deepest water. This Tory of the deepest water was in want of money to pay his debts, and the Secretary of State (Mr. Scott) paid them for the Government, and stood the expense of the election in order to get him to run as a Tory and to vote, if he got into the House, as a Reformer. He (Mr. Rochester) could substantiate this and he hoped the Government would give him a Committee to enquire into the matter. He could also show how Government officials, immigrant agents and Mr. Jones, keeper of the Senate reading room, had worked against him. But who supplied all the money that was used by the Government candidate against him? He would be the last to accuse Mr. Scott with having paid it out of his own pocket. No one would think of saying that he did that, but it would be interesting to the House to know where that money really came from.

Mr. METHOT said he would vote in favour of the tariff, but he did not wish his vote to be taken as a mark of his confidence in the hon. gentlemen who governed the country. He would vote for it as a measure which, on the whole, he believed would promote the prosperity of the Dominion, reserving his opinion of the details until a subsequent stage.

Mr. COUGHLIN expressed his gratification that all the pledges made by the Conservatives had been carried out. The tariff was more in favour of agriculturalists than manufacturers and he quoted statistics to show the large importations of American produce and the heavy duties paid by Canadian produce entering the United States. He supported the tariff but would have liked to have seen duties on pork and wool.

Mr. GUNN, whose speech was almost inaudible in the gallery, was understood to say that no policy of a Government could avert depression, and that the disturbing of the tariff was a great disadvantage to commerce.

The House adjourned at 12.15.

FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN we firmly believe "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" will more surely quicken the blood, and heal—whether taken internally or applied externally, and thereby more certainly relieve pain, whether chronic or acute—than any other pain alleviator. It is warranted double the strength of any other medicine for similar uses. Sold by all dealers in medicine. 25 cents a bottle.

Maple sugar making is now going on in the country districts about Quebec.

Situations Vacant.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. 357-52

PACKING-HOUSEMEN WANTED to go west. Good wages and steady work. Write for particulars to JOHN MORRELL & CO., Packers, Ottumwa, Iowa.

$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new. Outfit free. Address, RIDEOUT & CO. Box 1120, Montreal, Que.

AGENTS, READ THIS.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. *We mean what we say.* Sample free. Address, SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich. 363-13

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Spring term of the Summer Session of this Institution

OPENS ON THE 16TH OF APRIL,

when there will be accommodation for forty additional resident pupils. Send for circular and forms of application to

WM. JOHNSTON, President.

363-6 Agricultural College, Guelph, March 1st, 1879.

SEALED TENDERS

will be received until the 22nd inst., for the manufacture of about 300 cows' milk into cheese in McAllister's Factory, Township of Grey, County of Huron, Ont.

The lowest or any tender will not be accepted unless satisfactory.

367-1 A. McDONALD, Secretary, Jamestown P.O., County Huron.

Medical.

VEGETINE

ACTS AS AN ALTERATIVE; that is, it increases all the natural secretions of the body,—such, for instance, as the mucous secretion, the gastric juice, the lymphatic juice, etc.,—favours their exhalation from the skin, softens those portions of the human tissue which have become hard and calloused by disease, causes the absorption of all morbid growths, reduces abnormal thickening in membranes or tissues, and, above all, *cleanses the blood*, drives out all impurities and poisonous taint, and slowly but surely produces an even balance and proportion of all its elements. It works always in conjunction with Nature; and, when the processes of Nature are opposed and retarded, it espouses her cause with more vigour, and seeks to do what she is unable to accomplish. If corruption has found entrance in the blood, as in Scrofula, Cancer, Erysipelas, or other skin and constitutional diseases, VEGETINE acts as a counter force, delays its development, and finally drives it out through the proper channels of elimination. If, as in rheumatic and neuralgic troubles, there is an excess of fibrin in the life-current, it quickly reduces this, and puts all the elements in proportionate harmony. For this reason has VEGETINE gained the reputation of being the *most successful Blood Purifier* of the age.

VEGETINE ALTERATIVE.

Safe and Sure.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and, under its persistent use, I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health, and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use; and, as long as I live, I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey St., Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

URBANA, OHIO, Feb. 19, 1877.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir,—I feel greatly indebted to your excellent medicine, Vegetine, for what it has done for me. I have been subjected to RHEUMATISM all my life. Was attacked with it three years ago; and suffered terrible pains in my chest, back, and limbs for six or eight months, at which time I commenced using Vegetine on the advice of a friend, who had been entirely cured by it. I had scarcely used a half bottle until the pain had left me, and my general health began to improve rapidly under the influence of this great blood purifier. I had also suffered dreadfully from a NASAL CATARRH for seven or eight years. After taking the first bottle of Vegetine, I noticed a change for the better. The constant pain and heaviness that I had over my eyes for years disappeared, and the discharge of mucus from the head ceased. My appetite got better, and strength seemed to come with every dose of medicine. Too much cannot be said in its favour, and I always take pleasure in recommending it to my friends who may be suffering from any disease of the blood; for I feel satisfied, if they try it, they are sure of a cure.

I am very respectfully yours,
J. H. RHODES,
Manager Western Union Telegraph Office, Urbana, O.

VEGETINE

I regard as a Valuable FAMILY MEDICINE.

JAN. 1, 1878.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in saying that I have used the Vegetine in my family with good results, and I have known of several cases of remarkable cures effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine.

Truly yours,
REV. WM. McDONALD.

The Rev. Wm. McDonald is well known through the United States as a minister in the M. E. Church.

VEGETINE, PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

PURE COD LIVER OIL

With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA.

Is combined in a *perfectly palatable* form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. It restores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

Vital Weakness and Prostration, from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28.

Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of powder for $5, sent post free on receipt of price.

Humphreys' Homœopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

Wholesale Depot for Canada:—H. HASWELL & CO., 150 McGill street, Montreal

M. BROWN-SEQUARD experimented upon the stiffened arm of an executed criminal, by injecting warm blood into it; the muscles regained their contractility and their nerves their irritability. As the cutting off the blood is paralysis of nerve element, so a deficiency of blood is a cause of degeneration of nerve element. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites will cause the formation of healthy blood, and consequently increase nervous power, induce vital activity in debilitated constitutions, and tone all the organs dependent for health on muscular or nervous strength.

Whitcomb's Remedy FOR ASTHMA,

Rose Cold and Hay Fever.

The late Jonas Whitcomb of Boston, visited Europe a few years since for the benefit of his health, which was impaired by frequent attacks of *Spasmodic Asthma*. While under the treatment of an eminent German physician his asthma disappeared; he procured the recipe which had done so much for him. This remedy has been used in thousands of the worst cases with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no injurious properties whatever.

TESTIMONIALS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10, 1877.

Messrs. J. BURNETT & CO.: The relief the Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy afforded me was perfect; I have not had a bad night since taking it, and I have in no case found any relief until your Remedy came to hand. I most cheerfully recommend it to any one troubled with Hay Fever or Asthma, for it is the only remedy ever used by me with any good effects.

Yours truly,
WM. T. MASON,
Of Messrs. MASON & GORDON, Lawyers, 397½ Chestnut Street.

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, Mass.:

Gentlemen,—In the fall of 1877 I used Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy and received immediate relief, and would most cheerfully recommend it to any person troubled with Hay Fever or Asthma.

MRS. R. SHERMAN.
180 Ellis Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

For sale by all Grocers. PERRY DAVIS' SONS & LAWRENCE, Wholesale Agents, Montreal

Financial.

$10 to $1,000 Invested in Wall street Stocks make fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything.

Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall st., N.Y.

341-52

THE NEW TARIFF

Revised and Complete List of Customs Duties.

The Old, New, and United States Tariffs Compared.

The following table gives the new tariff with last revisions, the old tariff, and the American tariff. Owing to the difference in the method of the classification of articles, it has been found impossible in some cases to give the American duties with absolute correctness; otherwise the table is as accurate as it can be made :—

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that the value of all bottles, flasks, jars, demijohns, carboys, casks, hogsheads, pipes, barrels, and all other vessels or packages manufactured of tin, iron, lead, zinc, glass or any other material, and capable of holding liquids; crates, barrels and other packages containing glass, china, crockery, or earthenware, and all packages in which goods are commonly placed for home consumption, including cases in which bottled spirits, wines or malt liquors are contained, and every package being the first receptacle or covering enclosing goods for purpose of sale, shall in all cases not otherwise provided for in which they contain goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty be taken and held to be a part of the fair market value of such goods for duty. And when they contain goods subject to a specific duty only, such packages shall be charged with a duty of Customs of twenty per centum *ad valorem*, to be computed upon their original cost or value. And all or any of the above packages described as capable of holding liquids, when containing goods exempt from duty under this Act, shall be charged with duty of twenty per centum *ad valorem*. But all packages not hereinbefore specified, and not specially charged with duty by any unrepealed enactment, and being the usual and ordinary packages in which goods are packed for exportation only, according to the general usage and custom of trade, shall be free of duty.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that on all goods imported into Canada subject under this Act or any other Act to an *ad valorem* duty upon which a drawback of duties has been allowed by the Government of the country where the same were purchased, the amount of such drawback shall in all cases be taken and considered to be a part of the fair market value of such goods, and duty shall be collected thereon. And in cases when the amount of such drawback shall have been deducted from the value of such goods upon the face of the invoice under which entry is to be made, the collector of Customs, or proper officer, shall add the amount of such deduction, and collect and cause to be paid the lawful duty thereupon. And the fair market value of all goods, wares and merchandise imported into Canada shall be understood to be the ordinary wholesale price at which the same are sold for home consumption in the country where they are purchased, without deduction of any kind because of any drawback paid, or to be paid thereon, or because of any special arrangement between the seller and purchaser having reference to the exportation of such goods or the exclusive right to territorial limits for the sale thereof, or because of any royalty payable upon patent rights, but not payable when goods are purchased for exportation or on account of any other consideration by which a special reduction in price might or could be obtained. Provided that nothing herein shall be understood to apply to the general fluctuations of market values.

Resolved, That is expedient to provide that any or all of the following articles, that is to say, animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables, including potatoes and other roots, plants, trees and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal and flour, or meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish, salted or smoked, lard, tallow, meat, fresh, salted or smoked, may be imported into Canada free of duty or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this Act upon proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similiar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that if at any time any greater duty of customs should be payable in the United States of America on tea or coffee imported from Canada than on tea or coffee imported from any other country, then the Governor-in-Council may impose on tea or coffee imported into Canada from the said United States an additional duty of customs equal to the duty payable in the United States on tea or coffee imported from Canada. Provided that the tea or coffee imported into Canada from any country other than the said United States, but passing in bond through the United States, shall be taken and rated as a direct importation from the country, wherever the tea or coffee was purchased.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that an allowance may be made for deterioration by natural decay or breakage upon all perishable and brittle goods imported into Canada, such as green fruits and vegetables, crockery, china, glass and glassware. Provided such damage is found to exceed 25 per centum of the value thereof upon an examination to be made by an appraiser or proper officer of Customs at the first landing, or within three days of such landing. But such allowance shall be only for the amount of loss in excess of 25 per centum of the whole quantity of such goods contained or included in any one invoice; and provided the duty has been paid on the full value thereof, a refund of such duty may be allowed and paid in the proportion and fulfilment of the conditions above specified, but not otherwise, on application to the Minister of Customs.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that in determining the suitable value of merchandise there shall be added to the cost or the actual wholesale price, or fair market value at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country from whence the same has been imported into Canada, the cost of inland transportation, shipment and transhipment, with all the expenses included from the place of growth, production or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made, either *in transitu* or direct to Canada.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the Governor-in-Council shall, from time to time, establish such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be required to secure a just, faithful and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares and merchandise imported into Canada, and just and proper entries of the actual or fair market value thereof, and of the weight, measures, or other quantities thereof, as each case may require; and such regulations, whether general or special, so made by the Governor-in-Council, shall have the full force and authority of law. And it shall be the duty of the appraisers of Canada and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, or of the collector of customs, as the case may be, by all reasonable ways and means in his or their power to ascertain, estimate and appraise the true and fair market value and wholesale price, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the merchandise at the time of exportation, and in the principal markets of the country whence the same has been imported into Canada, and the proper weight, measures or other quantities, and the fair market value or wholesale price of every of them, as the case may require.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that no refund of duty paid shall be allowed because of any alleged inferiority or deficiency in the quantity of goods imported and entered and which have passed into the custody of the importer under permit of the Collector of Customs, nor because of the omission in the invoice of any trade discount or other matter or thing which might have the effect of reducing the value of such goods for duty, unless the same shall be reported to the Collector of Customs within ten days of the date of entry and the said goods shall have been examined by the said Collector, or by any appraiser, or other proper officer of Customs, and the proper rate or amount of reduction certified by him after such examination. And if such collector or proper officer reports that the goods in question cannot be identified as those named in the invoice and entry in question, then and in such case no refund of the duty, or any part thereof, shall in any case be allowed. And all applications for refund of duty in such cases shall be submitted with the evidence and all particulars for the decision of the Minister of Customs, who may then order payment on finding the evidence to be sufficient and satisfactory.

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal all Acts and parts or schedules of Acts, and all orders in Council, imposing any duties of customs upon goods, wares and merchandize, or providing for the exemption of goods, wares and merchandise from customs duty when imported into Canada, and to make the following provisions in lieu thereof:

Resolved, That it is expedient that the following articles shall be subject to the several rates of duty or shall be exempt from duty as set opposite to each respectively.

THE TARIFF.

Article	Old Canadian Tariff.	New Canadian Tariff.	United States Tariff.
Acids, Sulphuric, per lb	½ cent	½ cent	1 cent
Acetic, per Imperial gallon	12 cents	12 cents	5c per lb
Muriatic and Nitric	Free	ad val, 20 p c	10 p c
Oxalic	Free	Free	Free
(But carboys containing acids shall be subject to the same duty as if empty).			
Agaric	Free	Free	10 p c
Agates unmanufactured	Free	Free	Free
Agricultural Implements not otherwise specified	17½ p c	ad val, 25 p c	35 p c
Ale, Beer and Porter, when imported in bottles, 6 quart or 12 pint bottles, to be held to contain one Imperial gallon, per Imperial gallon	18 cents	18 cents	35 cents
Ditto, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottles, per Imperial gallon	12 cents	10 cents	25 cents
Alkanet Root	Free	Free	Free
Aloes	Free	Free	Free
Alum	Free	Free	60c per 100 lbs
Aluminum	17½ p c	Free	Free
Ambergris	17½ p c	Free	Free
Ammonia, crude	17½ p c	Free	10 p c
Anchors	Free	Free	2½c per lb
Aniline dyes	17½ p c	Free	50c per lb and 35 p c
Aniline salts	Free	Free	20 p c
Aniline oils, crude	17½ p c	Free	20 p c
Animals for the improvement of stock under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor-in-Council	Free	Free	20 p c
Animals brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period of not exceeding three months for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association—but a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable, shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond		Free	
Animals, living, of all kinds, not elsewhere specified	ad val 10 p c	ad val 20 p c	20 p c ad val
Annatto, liquid or solid, and Annatto seed	Free	Free	Free
Antimony	Free	Free	10 p c
Apparel, wearing, and other personal and household effects, not merchandise of British subjects dying abroad, but previously domiciled in Canada	Free	Free	
Argol Dust	Free	Free	6c per lb
Argols, crude	Free	Free	Free
Army and Navy, articles for the use of, viz., arms, clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores, and munitions of war	Free	Free	
Artificial Flowers	17½ p c	ad val 30 p c	50 p c ad val
Arsenic	17½ p c	Free	Free
Arseniate of Aniline	Free	Free	Free
Articles for the use of the Governor-General	Free	Free	
Articles for the use of Foreign Consuls-General	Free	Free	
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	Free	Free	Free
Ash, Soda	Free	Free	¼c per lb
Babbit metal	Free	10 p c	20 p c
Bamboo Reeds, not further manufactured than being cut into suitable length for walking-sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades	17½ p c	Free	Free
Bamboos, unmanufactured	17½ p c	Free	Free
Barrels of Canadian manufacture, exported filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs		Free	
Barilla	17½ p c	Free	Free
Bells for churches	17½ p c	Free	35 p c
Berries for dyeing, or used for dyeing	Free	Free	Free
Bichromate of Potash	Free	Free	30 p c
Barytes	Free	Free	Free
Billiard Tables, without pockets, 4½ feet by 9 feet, specific duty, $22.50; without pockets, 5 feet by 10 feet, specific duty	17½ p c	$25	35 p c
With pockets, 5½ feet by 11 feet, specific duty	17½ p c	$35	35 p c
With pockets, 6 feet by 12 feet, specific duty, $40, and in addition thereto an ad. val. duty of 10 per cent; each table to include 12 cues, 1 set of 4 balls, with markers, cloths and cases but no pool balls	17½ p c		35 p c
Bismuth	17½ p c	5 p c	Free
Bolting Cloths	Free	Free	Free
Bones, crude and not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground, or steamed	Free	Free	Free
Bone dust and bone ash, for the manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers	Free	Free	Free
Books, printed; periodicals and pamphlets, bound, or in sheets, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed in Canada, nor Bibles, prayer books, psalm and hymn books	5 p c ad val	6c per lb	25 p c
British copyright work	12½ p c ad val	12½ p c ad val and 6c per lb	25 p c
Bibles, prayer books, psalm and hymn books	5 p c ad val	ad val 5 p c	25 p c
Books, periodicals, and pamphlets imported through the Post Office, for every two ounces in weight, or fraction thereof		1 cent	25 p c
Blank books, bound, or in sheets, *ad valorem*	17½ p c	25 p c	25 p c
Newspapers coming by mail	Free	Free	Free
Printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate bill heads, cheques, receipts, drafts, posters, cards, commercial blank forms, labels of every description, advertising pictures, or pictorial show cards or bills	ad val, 17½ p c	ad val, 30 p c	25 p c
Maps and charts	ad val, 17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	25 p c
Advertising pamphlets, per hundred	5 p c	$1.00	25 p c
Music printed, bound, or in sheets	17½ p c	6c per lb	20 p c, ad val
Playing Cards	ad val, 25 p c	ad val, 30 p c	35c per pack
Bookbinders' tools and implements, including ruling machines	Free	ad val, 15 p c	35 p c
Borax, crude	Free	Free	Free
Botany, specimens of	Free	Free	Free
Brass, in bars, bolts and sheets	Free	ad val, 10 p c	15 p c, ad val
Old and scrap	Free	ad val, 10 p c	15 p c, ad val
Wire, round or flat	Free	ad val, 10 p c	35 p c
Seamless tubing, drawn	Free	ad val, 10 p c	35 p c
Tubing, plain and fancy	Free	ad val, 10 p c	35 p c
Manufactures of Brass, not elsewhere specified	17½ p c	ad val, 30 p c	35 p c
Breadstuffs.—Barley, per bushel	Free	15 c	15c
Buckwheat, per bushel	Free	10c	20 p c
Indian Corn, per bushel	Free	7½c	10 c
Oats, per bushel	Free	10c	10c
Rice, per pound	1c	1c	2½c per lb
Rye, per bushel	Free	10c	15c
Wheat, per bushel	Free	15c	20c
Peas, per bushel	Free	10c	10 p c
Beans, per bushel	Free	15c	10 p c
Buckwheat meal or flour, per pound	Free	½c	20 p c
Oatmeal, per pound	Free	½c	½c
Cornmeal, per barrel	Free	40c	10 p c
Rye flour, per barrel	Free	50c	10 p c
Wheat flour, per barrel	Free	50c	20 p c
Rice and sago flour	17½ p c	2c per lb	20 p c
Brick, building	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	20 p c
Brimstone, in roll or flour	Free	Free	Crude free, refined, $10 per ton
Brim moulds, for gold-beaters	Free	Free	20 p c
Bristles	Free	Free	15c per lb
Bromine	Free	Free	Free
Broom Corn	Free	Free	20 p c
Brooms and Brushes	17½ p c	ad val, 25 p c	35 and 40 p c
Buchu Leaves	17½ p c	Free	Free
Bullion, gold and silver	Free	Free	Free
Burgundy Pitch	Free	Free	Free.
Burr Stones, in blocks, rough or manufactured, and not bound up into mill-stones	Free	Free	Free
Butter, per pound	4 cents	4 cents	4c per lb
Buttons, of all kinds	17½ p c	25 per cent	30 p c
Carriages, cars, railway carriages, waggons, sleighs and wheelbarrows, and other like articles	17½ p c	ad val, 25 p c	35 p c
Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include Circus troupes or hawkers, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs	Free	Free	Free
Cabinets of Coins, Medals, and all other collections of antiquities	Free	Free	Free
Candles, tallow, per lb	17½ p c	2 cents	2½c per lb
Parafine, wax, per lb	17½ p c	5 cents	8c per lb
All other	17½ p c	ad val, 25 p c	2½ to 8c per lb
Canvas for the manufacture of floor oilcloth not less than 45 inches wide, and not pressed or calendered	Free	Free	40 p c
Caoutchouc, or India Rubber, manufactured	Free	Free	Free
Cornelian, unmanufactured	17½ p c	Free	Free
Casts as models for the use of schools of design	Free	Free	Free
Cat Gut or Whip Gut, unmanufactured	17½ p c	Free	Free
Cat Gut Strings or Gut Cord for Musical Instruments	17½ p c	Free	Free
Cement, raw or in stone from the quarry, per ton of 13 cubic feet	17½ p c	$1 per ton	20 p c
Burnt and unground, per 100 lbs	Free	7½ cents	20 p c
Hydraulic or Water Lime, ground, including barrels, per barrel	17½ p c	40 cents	20 p c
Hydraulic, in bulk or in bags, per bushel	17½ p c	9 cents	10 p c
Portland or Roman	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	20 p c
Camomile Flowers	17½ p c	Free	Free
Chalk or Cliff Stone, unmanufactured	17½ p c	Free	Free
Cheese, per lb	3 cents	3 cents	4 cents
Chicory, raw or green, per lb	3 cents	3 cents	1c per lb
Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground, per lb	4 cents	4 cents	5c per lb
China and Porcelain Ware, ad. val	17½ p c	ad val 20 p c	45 and 50 p c
Citrons, and rinds of, in brine for candying	Free	Free	20 p c
Clays	Free	Free	$5 per ton
Clocks, or parts thereof	17½ p c	ad val 35 p c	35 p c
Clothing, donations of, for charitable purposes	Free	Free	
Coal, anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs	Free	50 cents	Free
Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs	Free	50 cents	75c per ton
Coal Tar and Coal Pitch	Free	ad val 10 p c	20 p c
Cobalt, ore of	17½ p c	Free	20 p c
Cochineal	17½ p c	Free	Free
Cocoa nuts	10 p c	$1 per 100	2c per lb
Cocoa, bean, shell and nibs	Free	Free	Free
Cocoa paste and chocolate, not sweetened	Free	ad val 20 p c	2c per lb
Cocoa, paste or other preparations of cocoa, containing sugar	17½ p c	1c per lb and 25 p c ad val	2c per lb
Coffee, green, per lb	2 cents	2 cents	Free
Roasted or ground and all imitations of and substitutes for	3 cents	3 cents	Free
In addition thereto, when imported from the United States		ad val 10 p c	
Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coin	Free	Free	Free
Coir and coir yarn	17½ p c	Free	Free
Coke, per ton of 2,000 lbs	Free	50 cents	25 p c ad val
Coleothar, or dry oxide of iron	Free	Free	Free
Colours, viz., Bichromate of potash, blue, black, Chinese blue, Castile, lakes, scarlet, and maroon in pulp, Paris green, satin and fine washed white ultramarine, and umber, raw, Prussian blue	Free	Free	30 p c ad val
Communion plate	Free	Free	40 p c
Conium, cicuta or hemlock, seed and leaf	17½ p c	Free	Free
Copper.—In pigs	Free	ad val, 10 p c	5c per lb
Old and scrap	Free	ad val, 10 p c	4c per lb
Bars, rods, bolts, ingots, sheets, and sheathing, not planished or coated	Free	ad val, 10 p c	5c per lb
Tubing—Seamless drawn	17½ p c	ad val, 10 p c	45 p c
Wire, round or flat	17½ p c	ad val, 10 p c	45 p c
Rivets and bars, and on all manufactures of copper not otherwise specified	17½ p c	ad val, 30 p c	45 p c
Corkwood or cork bark, unmanufactured	Free	Free	Free
Corks and other manufactures of corkwood or cork bark	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	30 p c
Cordage, for ships' purposes	5 p c	ad val, 10 p c	3c per lb
All other	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	3½c per lb
Cotton wool and cotton waste	Free	Free	Free
On manufactures of, viz., Grey or unbleached and bleached cottons, sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton, or Canton flannels not stained, painted or printed	17½ p c	1c per square yard, and 15 p c ad val	5½c per square yard
Cotton jeans, denims, drillings, bed tickings, ginghams, plaids, cotton, or canton flannels, ducks, and drills, dyed or coloured, cottonades, pantaloon stuffs, and goods of like description	17½ p c	2c per square yard, and 15 p c ad val	5½c per square yard and 20 p c
Cotton wadding, batting, batts, and warps, carpet warps, knitting yarn, hosiery, yarn or other cotton yarns under number 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured	17½ p c	2c per lb, and 15 p c ad val	30c per lb and 20 p c
Ditto, if bleached, dyed, or coloured	17½ p c	3c per lb and 15 p c ad val	40c per lb and 20 p c
Checked and striped shirtings	17½ p c	2c per yard and 15 p c	35 p c
On cotton warps or beams	10 p c ad val	1c per yard and 15 p c ad val	10 to 40c per lb and 20 p c ad val
On cotton seamless bags	17½ p c	2c per lb and 15 p c ad val	5c per yard and 10 p c
On cotton shirts and drawers, woven or made on frames, and on all cotton hosiery	17½ p c	ad val, 30 p c	35 p c
Cotton duck or canvas and sail twine	17½ p c	5 p c	40 p c
Clothing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component part of chief value, including corsets	17½ p c	ad val 30 p c	35 to 60 p c
Cotton sewing thread in hanks	10 p c ad val	ad val 12½ p c	10 to 40c per lb and 20 p c
On spools	10 p c ad val	ad val 20 p c	6c per dozen and 35 p c ad val
All manufactures of cotton, not elsewhere specified	ad val 10 p c	ad val 20 p c	35 p c
Cutlery, see steel and manufactures of			
Diamonds, uncut, including black diamonds for borers' use	Free	Free	10 p c
Diamond dust or bort	Free	Free	Free
Dragons' blood	Free	Free	Free
Drain pipes and sewer pipes, glazed or unglazed	17½ p c	ad val 20 p c	35 p c
Drain tile	Free	ad val 20 p c	35 p c
Duck, for belting and hose	Free	Free	35 p c
Dyeing or tanning articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning not elsewhere specified	Free	Free	Free
Earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured, and Rockingham ware	17½ p c	ad val 25 p c	25 p c
Earthenware, White, Granite, or Iron Stoneware and "C C," or Cream-coloured Ware	17½ p c	ad val 30 p c	40 p c
Earths	Free	Free	20 p c
Eggs	Free	Free	Free
Electro-plated and Gilt Ware of all kinds	17½ p c	ad val 30 p c	40 p c
Emery	Free	Free	1c per lb
Esparto, or Spanish Grass, and other Grasses and Pulp of, for the manufacture of paper	Free	Free	Free
Essences, viz., of Apple, Pear, Pineapple, Raspberry, Strawberry, Vanilla, and other Fruits	17½ p c	$1.90 per Imp gallon and 20 p c ad val	$2.50 per pound
Essential Oils, for Manufacturing Purposes	17½ p c	ad val 20 p c	50 p c
Excelsior, for Upholsterers' use	17½ p c	ad val 20 p c	20 p c
Feathers, Ostrich, Vulture, Undressed	17½ p c	ad val 15 p c	25 p c
—Dressed	17½ p c	ad val 25 p c	50 p c
Felt, Adhesive, for Sheathing Vessels	Free	Free	Free
Felt for boots, shoes and glove linings	10 p c	10 p c	20 p c
Fibre, Mexican	Free	Free	Free
Fibre, Vegetable, for Manufacturing Purposes	Free	Free	Free
Fibrilla	Free	Free	Free
Firearms, viz., Muskets, Rifles, Pistols, Shot Guns, etc	17½ p c	ad val 20 p c	35 p c
Fire Brick, or Tiles for lining Stoves or Furnaces	Free	ad val 20 p c	20 p c
Fire Clay	Free	Free	$5 per ton
Fish Bait	Free	Free	Free
Fish, Fresh, Salted or Smoked, except Fish free of duty, as provided by the Treaty of Washington, per lb	1c	1c	50c per 100 lbs
Fish Oil, and Fish of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries of the United States, except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and Fish preserved in oil	Free	Free	30 p c
Fish Hooks, Nets and Seines, and Fishing Lines and Twines not to include Sporting Fishing Lines or Tackle, or Hooks with Flies, or Trolling Spoons	Free	Free	20 p c
Flax, Fibre, Scutched	Free	1c per lb	$40 per ton
Hackled	Free	2c per lb	$40 per ton
Tow of Scutched or Green	Free	½c per lb	$10 per ton
Flax seed	Free	10c per bush	20c per bush
Flint, Flints and Flint Stones ground	17½ p c	Free	Free
Folie, digitatis	Free	Free	Free
Fossils	Free	Free	Free
Fruit, dried, viz., currants, dates, figs, plums, prunes, raisins, and all other not elsewhere specified	17½ p c	25 p c	1 to 3c per lb
Dried apples	17½ p c	2c per lb	10 p c
Fruit, green, apples	10 p c ad val	40c per bbl	10 p c ad val
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries	10 p c ad val	2c per quart	10 p c ad val
Cherries and currants	10 p c ad val	1c per quart	10 p c ad val
Cranberries, plums and quinces	10 p c ad val	30c per bush	10 p c ad val
Grapes	10 p c ad val	1c per lb	10 p c ad val
Peaches	10 p c ad val	40c per bush	10 p c ad val
Oranges and lemons	10 p c ad val	ad val 20 p c	20 p c
Fruits in air-tight cans not sweetened, including cans	10 p c ad val	2c per lb	25 p c ad val
In air-tight cans sweetened, including cans	10 p c ad val	3c per lb	25 p c ad val
Fruits, preserved in brandy or other spirits, per Imperial gall	$1.90	$1.90	35 p c
Furs, skins, of all kinds, not dressed in any manner	Free	Free	Free
Furs, skins, dressed	17½ p c	ad val 25 p c	35 p c
Furs, viz., caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur	17½ p c	ad val 25 p c	35 p c
Furniture, household, cabinet, or office, ad valorem, and coffins and caskets and show cases of metal, glass and wood	17½ p c	35 p c	35 p c
Gentian root	Free	Free	Free
Ginseng root	Free	Free	Free
Glass and manufactures of, viz.:—			
On carboys and demijohns, on pressed bottles, flasks, and phials of every description, on telegraph and lightning-rod insulators, and on fruit jars and glass balls	17½ p c	ad val 30 p c	40 p c
Gas, coal oil or kerosene fixtures and parts thereof	17½ p c	ad val 30 p c	40 p c
On lamp and gaslight shades, lamps and lamp chimneys, globes for lanterns, lamps and gaslights	17½ p c	ad val 30 p c	40 p c
Ornamental figured and enamelled stained glass, stained, tinted, painted and vitrified glass, and stained glass windows, figured, enamelled, and obscured white glass	17½ p c	ad val 30 p c	40 p c
Common and colourless window glass, and on coloured glass not figured, painted, enamelled, or engraved	17½ p c	ad val 20 p c	40 p c
All other glass and manufactures of glass not herein otherwise provided for	17½ p c	ad val 20 p c	40 p c
Goldbeaters' moulds and goldbeaters' skins	Free	Free	Free
Gravel	Free	Free	20 p c
Grease and grease scrap for manufacture of soap only	Free	Free	Free
Gunpowder and other explosives—on gun, rifle and sporting powder in kegs, half-kegs, or quarter-kegs, and other similar packages	17½ p c	5c per lb	6c to 10c per lb and 20 p c ad val
Cannon and musket powder in kegs and barrels	17½ p c	4c per lb	6c per lb and 20 p c
Canister powder in pound and half pound tins, per pound	17½ p c	15c per lb	10c per lb and 20 p c
Blasting and mining powder, per pound	17½ p c	3c per lb	6c per lb and 20 p c
Giant powder, dualin, dynamite, and other explosives, of which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part	17½ p c	5c per lb and ad val 20 p c	6c per lb and 20 p c
On nitro-glycerine	17½ p c	10c per lb and ad val 20 p c	10c per lb and 20 p c
Gunny cloth and gunny bags	17½ p c	Free	4c per lb
Guano and other animal and vegetable manures	Free	Free	Free
Gums, viz.:—Amber, Arabic, Australian, British, Copal, Damar, Mastic, Sandarac, Shellac, and Tragacanth	Free	Free	partly free
Gut and worm gut, manufactured or not, for whip and other cord	17½ p c	Free	30 p c
Gutta percha, crude	Free	Free	Free
Manufactures of gutta percha	17½ p c	ad val 25 p c	40 p c ad val
Gypsum, sulphate of lime	Free	Free	Free
Hair, curled	Free	ad val 20 p c	30 p c
Hair, Alpaca, Angola, buffalo, and bison, camels', goat, hog, horse and human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured	Free	Free	Free & 10 to 20 p c
Hats, caps and bonnets	17½ p c	25 p c	35 and 40 p c
Hatters' plush of silk or cotton	17½ p c	10 p c	25 p c
Hemlock bark	Free	Free	Free
Hides, raw or not cured, whether dry, salted, or pickled	Free	Free	Free
Hyoscyamers or henbane leaf	Free	Free	Free
Honey, bees in the comb or otherwise	17½ p c	3 cents p lb	20c per gal
Hops, per pound	5 cents	6 c	20 p c
Hoofs, horns, and horn tips	Free	Free	Free
Ice	17½ p c	Free	Free
India Rubber, unmanufactured	Free	Free	Free
Boots and shoes and other manufactures of	17½ p c	ad val, 25 p c	30 to 35 p c
Indian Hemp, crude drug	Free	Free	Free
Indigo	Free	Free	Free
Iris, orris root	Free	Free	Free
Iron and manufactures of, viz., old and scrap, per ton	Free	$2 per ton	$8 per ton
Pig, per ton	Free	$2 per ton	$7 per ton
In slabs, blooms, loops, or billets	ad val, 5 p c	ad val, 12½ p c	35 p c
In bars, rolled or hammered, including flats, rounds, and squares, band and hoop sheet, smoothed or polished, coated or galvanized, and common or black, boiler and other plate, Canada plates or squares, nail and and spike rods, and all other iron not otherwise provided for	ad val, 5 p c	ad val, 17½ p c	35 to 57 p c
Rolled round wire rods in coils under ½ inch in diameter	ad val, 5 p c	ad val, 10 p c	$2 p 100lbs & 15 p c
Iron rails or railway bars for railways and tramways	Free	ad val, 15 p c	$14 per ton
Railway fish plates, frogs, frog points, chairs and finger bars	ad val, 10 p c	ad val, 17½ p c	2c per pound
Iron and steel wire, not over No. 18 wire gauge	ad val, 5 p c	ad val, 15 p c	$2 to $4 p 100 lbs
Tin plates	ad val, 5 p c	ad val, 10 p c	35 p c, 15 p c ad val
Castings in the rough	17½ p c	ad val, 25 p c	30 p c
Stoves and other finished castings	17½ p c	ad val, 25 p c	30 p c
Car wheels	17½ p c	ad val, 25 p c	30 p c
Canada plates and sheet iron	5 p c	12½ p c	20 p c
Forgings, wrought for mills, locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing 25 pounds or more	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	35 p c
Mill irons and mill cranks	10 p c	ad val, 20 p c	2c p lb
Locomotive or stationary fire engines	17½ p c	ad val, 25 p c	35 p c
Locomotives' tires of steel or Bessemer, rough	ad val, 10 p c	ad val, 10 p c	3c p lb
Steam engines and boilers and other machinery of iron, or of which iron is the component part of chief value	17½ p c	ad val, 25 p c	35 p c
Machinery for cotton and worsted mills, when not manufactured in Canada	ad val, 10 p c	Free	
Iron masts for ships, or parts of, and anchors	Free	Free	2½c per lb
Gas, water and sewer pipes of cast iron	17½ p c	25 p c	1½c per lb
Rolled beams and channels, angle and iron, iron bridge and structural iron work	5 p c	15 p c	35 p c
Safes and doors for safes and vaults	17½ p c	25 p c	35 p c
Chain cables over ½ inch in diameter, shackled or swiveled, or not	Free	ad val, 5 p c	2½ to 3c per lb
Iron Wire Nails called "points de Paris"	17½ p c	ad val, 30 p c	35 p c
Nails and Spikes, cut	5 p c	½c per lb, and 10 p c ad val	1½c per lb
Nails, wrought and pressed, whether galvanized or not	5 p c	½c per lb, and 10 p c ad val	35 p c
Nails and spikes, composition and for sheathing	Free	ad val, 20 p c	1½c per lb
Wire work, skates, and locks of all kinds	17½ p c	30 p c	35 p c
Iron and Steel screws commonly called wood screws	17½ p c	ad val, 35 p c	56 to 60 p c
Bolts, Nuts, Washers and Rivets	17½ p c	ad val, 30 p c	2c per lb
Bedsteads and other iron furniture and ornamental iron work	17½ p c	ad val, 25 p c	35 p c
Hollow ware, tinned, glazed or enamelled, Cast Iron Wrought or Sheet Iron	17½ p c	ad val, 25 p c	3½c per lb
Hardware—viz: builders, cabinet makers, carriage makers, saddlers, upholsterers and undertakers, including coffin trimmings of metal	17½ p c	ad val, 30 p c	35 p c
Seamless boiler tubing drawn	17½ p c	ad val, 10 p c	$25 per ton
Horse Shoes and Horse-shoe Nails	17½ p c	ad val, 30 p c	5c per lb
Tacks, Brads and Sprigs	17½ p c	ad val, 30 p c	3c per lb
Isinglass or Fish Glue	Free	Free	Free
Istle or Tampico Fibre	Free	Free	Free
Ivory and Ivory Nuts unmanufactured	Free	Free	Free
Ivory Veneer Sawn, only not planed or polished	Free	Free	20 p c
Jalap Root	Free	Free	Free
Jewellery and other manufactures of Gold and Silver, also Watches	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	25 p c
Junk, old and oakum	Free	Free	Free
Jute, unmanufactured	Free	Free	$15 per ton
Jute Butts	Free	Free	$6 per ton
Jute, manufactures of	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	40 p c
Kelp	Free	Free	Free
Kryolite	Free	Free	Free
Lac, Crude seed, button stick, shell or dye	Free	Free	Free
Lard, untried	1c per lb	1½c per lb	2c per lb
Lard, tried or rendered	1c per lb	2c per lb	2c per lb
Lava, unmanufactured	Free	Free	Free
Lead, in pigs, blocks and bars	Free	ad val 10 p c	2c per lb
Old and scrap	Free	ad val 10 p c	1½c per lb
In sheets	Free	ad val 10 p c	2½c per lb
Pipe	17½ p c	ad val 25 p c	
Shot	17½ p c	ad val 25 p c	
Manufactures of, not otherwise specified	17½ p c	ad val 25 p c	35 p c
Leather, sole tanned but rough or undressed	ad val 10 p c	ad val 10 p c	15 p c
Leather board	10 p c	3c per lb	20 p c
Morocco skins, tanned but rough or undressed	17½ p c	ad val 10 p c	10 p c
Sole and Belting, tanned and not waxed and all upper leather	ad val 10 p c	15 p c	15 p c
Ditto, dressed and waxed	17½ p c	20 p c	20 p c
Japanned patent or enamelled	17½ p c	20 p c	35 p c
All other leather and skins, tanned, not elsewhere specified	17½ p c	ad val 20 p c	20 p c
Boots and Shoes and other manufactures of leather and leather belting	17½ p c	ad val 25 p c	35 p c
Gloves and Mitts of Leather	17½ p c	ad val 25 p c	50 p c
Boot and Shoe Counters, manufactured from leather board	17½ p c	1½c per pair	35 p c
Leeches	Free	Free	Free
Lemons and Lemon Peel in brine for candying	Free	Free	10 p c
Litharge	Free	Free	3c per lb
Licorice-root	Free	Free	10c per lb
Lithographic Stones, not engraved	Free	ad val 20 p c	Free
Litmus and all Lichens, prepared or not	Free	Free	Free
Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the property of railway companies in the United States, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs	Free	Free	
Logs and round manufactured timber not otherwise specified	Free	Free	Free
Logwood, extract of	Free	Free	10 p c
Lumber, viz.: Boards and Planks sawed of boxwood, Cherry, Chestnut, Hickory, Mahogany, Oak, Pitch Pine, Rosewood, Sandalwood, spanish Cedar, Walnut and White Wood, not shaped, planed, or otherwise manufactured	Free	Free	$2 p M ft.
Machine Card Clothing	17½ p c	ad val 25 p c	35 p c
Madder and Munjiet, or Indian Madder, Ground or Prepared, and all Extracts of	Free	Free	Free
Malt, per pound	2½c	2c	20 p c ad val
Manilla Grass	Free	Free	$25 per ton
Maps (See Books)			
Marble in Blocks from the quarry, in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shaped, containing 15 cubic feet or over	Free	ad val 10 p c	50c p cub ft & 20 p c
Slabs sawn on not more than two sides	Free	ad val 15 p c	10 to 25c per sup. sq. ft. and 30 p c
Blocks and Slabs sawn on more than two sides	17½ p c	ad val 20 p c	
Finished, and on all manufactures of marble not elsewhere specified	17½ p c	ad val 25 p c	50 p c ad val
Meats, Fresh or Salted, on actual weight received in Canada, except bacon and hams, per lb	1c	1c	1c per lb
Bacon and Hams, Dried or Smoked, per lb	1c	2c	2c per lb
Other Meats, not specified, per lb	1c	2c	2c per lb
Medals of Gold, Silver or Copper	Free	Free	Free
Meerschaum, Crude or Raw	17½ p c	Free	Free
Melado (See Sugar)			
Mica and Mica Waste	Free	Free	Free
Mineralogy, specimens of	Free	Free	20 p c
Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts. (But no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use)	Free	Free	Free
Molasses. (See sugar)			
Moss, Iceland and other crude	Free	Free	Free
Moss, Sea Weed and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses in their natural or cleaned state only	Free	Free	Free
Mustard Seed, unground	10 p c	ad val 15 p c	20 p c
Mustard Seed, ground	17½ p c	25 p c	10 to 14 c per lb
Newspapers coming by mail	Free	Free	Free
Nickel	Free	Free	30c per lb
Nitre (See saltpetre)			
Nitric of Soda or Cubic Nitre	Free	Free	Free
Nut Galls	Free	Free	Free
Nutmegs and Mace, ad val	25 p c	25 p c	20c and 25c per lb
Nuts of all kinds, except cocoanuts	17½ p c	ad val 20 p c	2c per lb
Oak Bark	Free	Free	
Oakum	Free	Free	Free
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined	Free	ad val, 10 p c	10 to 25 p c
Oil Cake	Free	Free	Free
Oils, Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified, and refined, Naphtha, Benzoline and Petroleum, Products of Petroleum, Coal, Shale, and Lignite not elsewhere specified	6c per wine gal	6c per wine gal	15 to 40c per gal
Carbolic, or Heavy Oil, used in making wooden block pavement, for treating wood for building and for railway ties	Free	ad val, 10 p c	15c per gal
Cocoa Nut and Palm in their Crude or Natural State	Free	Free	Free
Cod Liver, Medicated	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	50 p c ad val
Lard	1c per lb	ad val, 20 p c	20 p c ad val
Linseed, on flaxseed, raw or boiled	17½ p c	ad val, 25 p c	30c per gal
Neat's foot	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	20 p c ad val
Olive or Salad	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	$1 per gal
Sesame Seed	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	20 p c ad val
Sperm	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	20 p c ad val
Whale, in condition as on landing	Free	Free	20 p c ad val
Oilcloth for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, not otherwise specified	17½ p c	ad val, 30 p c	35 to 45 p c
Opium, crude drug	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	$1 per lb
Opium, prepared for smoking and all preparations thereof, per lb	17½ p c	$5 per lb	$6 per lb
Oranges, and rinds of, in brine, for candying	Free	Free	Free
Ores of Metals of all kinds	Free	Free	Free
Organs, Cabinet or Reed Organs, having not over 2 sets of reeds	17½ p c	$10	30 p c
Organs, having over 2 and not over 4 sets	17½ p c	$15	30 p c
Organs, over 4 and not over 6	17½ p c	$20	30 p c
Organs, over six sets	17½ p c	$30	30 p c
And in addition thereto, an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per centum on the fair market value thereof.			
Pipe Organs and sets, or parts of sets of reeds to Cabinet Organs	17½ p c	25 p c	30 p c
Osiers	Free	Free	30 p c ad val
Paints and colours, ground in oil or any other liquid	17½ p c	25 p c	35 p c
Paints and colours, not elsewhere specified	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	35 p c ad val
Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, Prints, &c	Free	ad val, 20 p c	10 to 25 p c
Palm Leaf, unmanufactured	Free	Free	Free
Palm Oil (see oils)			
Pamphlets (see books, pamphlets, &c.)			
Paper Pulp, for paper makers	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	20 p c
Envelopes, and all manufactures of paper, not otherwise specified, *ad valorem*	17½ p c	25 p c	35 p c
Millboard and Strawboard	17½ p c	ad val, 10 p c	35 p c
Paper of all kinds, not elsewhere specified	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	35 p c
Paperhangings or wall paper	17½ p c	ad val, 30 p c	35 p c
Union collar cloth, paper, in sheets, not shapen	Free	ad val, 10 p c	35 p c
Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts	17½ p c	ad val, 25 p c	35 p c
Pearl, Mother of, unmanufactured	17½ p c	Free	Free
Pelts	Free	Free	Free
Pencils, lead	17½ p c	25 p c	50c per gross and 30 p c
Pepper (see spices.)			
Perfumery, including toilet preparations, viz., hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes, and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth or skin	25 p c ad val	ad val, 30 p c	50 p c
Persis, or extracts of Archill and cudbear	Free	Free	Free
Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, when imported by and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies	Free	Free	15 to 40 p c
Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets, and wire	17½ p c	ad val, 10 p c	20 p c
Phosphorus	Free	Free	Free
Piano-fortes, on all square piano-fortes, whether round, cornered, or not over 7 octaves	17½ p c	$25	30 p c
On all other square piano-fortes	17½ p c	$30	30 p c
On concert, semi-concert, or parlour grand piano-fortes	17½ p c	$50	30 p c
On upright piano-fortes	17½ p c	$30	30 p c
And in addition thereto an *ad valorem* duty of ten per centum upon the fair market value thereof.			
Pimento, (see spices).			
Pipe-clay	Free	Free	$5 per ton
Pitch, coal and coal tar, *ad valorem*	Free	10 p c	20 p c
Pitch Pine	Free	Free	20 p c
Plaits, tuscan and grass	Free	Free	30 p c
Plants, fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants	ad val, 10 p c	ad val, 20 p c	20 p c
Plaster of paris, ground, calcined or manufactured	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	20 p c
Ditto, not ground or calcined	Free	Free	Free
Plated and gilt ware of all kinds	17½ p c	ad val, 30 p c	35 p c
Plates engraved on wood and on steel or other metal	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	25 p c
Playing Cards	25 p c, ad val	ad val, 30 p c	35 p c
Plumbago	17½ p c	ad val, 10 p c	Free
Plumbago, manufactures of	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	30 p c
Pomades, French or flower odours, preserved in fat or oil, for the purpose of conserving the odours of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, imported in tins of not less than 10 lbs. each	17½ p c	ad val, 15 p c	50 p c
Pork, "see Meats."			
Precipitate of copper, crude	Free	Free	20 p c
Printed matter, see Books, &c.			
Printing presses of all kinds	Mostly Free	ad val, 15 p c	35 p c
Printing type, (see type).			
Proprietary Medicines, commonly called Patent Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill, or label, for the relief of any disorder or ailment, in liquid form	25 p c, ad val	ad val, 50 p c	50 p c
All other	17½ p c	ad val, 25 p c	50 p c
Prunella and cotton netting for boots, shoes, and gloves	10 p c	10 p c	35 p c
Pumice Stone in lump	Free	Free	Free
Ground or powdered	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	20 p c
Putty	17½ p c	ad val, 25 p c	$1.50 per 100 lbs
Quills	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	20 p c
Quinine, sulphate of	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	20 p c
Rags of cotton linen, jute, and hemp papers, waste or clippings, and waste of every kind fit only for the manufacture of paper	Free	Free	10 p c
Rattans and reeds unmanufactured	Free	Free	25 p c
Rennet, raw or prepared	Free	Free	Free
Resins	Free	Free	20 p c
Rhubarb root	Free	Free	
Rice	1c per lb	1c per lb	2½c per lb
Rice flour	17½ p c	2c per lb	20 p c
Roofing slate, (See Slate).			
Rubies (See Precious Stones).			
Rum (See Spirits).			
Rye, Rye flour (See Breadstuffs).			
Salt, for the fisheries	Free	Free	
Salt, except salt imported from the United Kingdom, or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty, in bulk	Free	8c per 100 lbs	8c per 100 lbs
Salt, in bags, barrels, or other packages	Free	12c per 100 lbs	12c per 100 lbs
Saffron and Safflower and extract of	Free	Free	Free
Saffron cake	Free	Free	Free
Sal ammoniac	Free	Free	10 p c
Sal soda	Free	Free	¼c per lb
Saltpetre	Free	ad val, 20 p c	2c per lb
Sand	Free	Free	20 p c
Sand glass and emery paper	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	30 p c
Seaweed, not elsewhere specified	Free	Free	Free
Sea grass	Free	Free	Free
Senna in leaves	Free	Free	Free
Seeds.—Flower, garden, field, and other seeds for agricultural purposes, in bulk or large parcels	10 p c, ad val	15 p c	20 p c
Ditto, put up in small papers, or parcels	10 p c, ad val	ad val, 25 p c	20 p c
Settlers' effects, viz., wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, not to include machinery or live stock, or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale, provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects, shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after two years' actual use in the Dominion.	Free	Free	
Shell, tortoise, and other unmanufactured	17½ p c	Free	Free
Shingles	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	35c per thousand
Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian register on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, and all appliances	Free	ad val, 10 p c	20 p c
Scales, balances and weighing beams	17½ p c	ad val 30 p c	35 p c
Silk in the gum, not more advanced than single tram	Free	ad val 15 p c	40 p c
Sewing silk and silk twist	10 p c	ad val 25 p c	40 p c
Silk velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part of chief value not elsewhere specified	17½ p c	ad val 30 p c	60 p c
Silk, raw or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture anyway, silk cocoons and silk waste	Free	Free	Free
Silex or crystallized quartz	Free	Free	Free
Silver, German, in sheets	Free	ad val 10 p c	35 p c
Skins, undressed, dried, salted or pickled	Free	Free	Free
Silver, rolled	Free	10 p c	20 p c
Slate for roofing	Free	ad val 20 p c	35 p c
Slate slabs, square or in special shapes	Free	ad val 20 p c	40 p c
Slate mantels	17½ p c	ad val 30 p c	40 p c
School and writing slates	17½ p c	ad val 25 p c	40 p c
Soap, common brown and yellow, not perfumed	1c per lb	1c per lb	1c per lb and 30 p c
Soap, castile and white	17½ p c	2c per lb	1c per lb and 30 p c
Soap, perfumed or toilet		ad val 30 p c	10 per lb and 25 p c
Soda ash	Free	Free	¼c per lb

	Old Canadian Tariff.	New Canadian Tariff.	United States Tariff.
Soda caustic	Free	Free	1½c per lb
Soda, silicate of	Free	Free	¼ per lb
Spelter in blocks or pigs	Free	ad val 10 p c	1½ to 2½c per lb
SPICES, viz :—			
Ginger and spices of all kinds, except nutmegs and mace unground, not colored	17½ p c	20 p c	30 to 50 p c
Ginger and spices of all kinds, except nutmegs and mace ground	25 p c	25 p c	35 p c
Starch, including farina, corn starch and flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch	2c per lb	2c per lb	½ to 3c per lb and 20 p c ad val
Spirits and strong waters, not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, for every Imperial gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, viz., Geneva rum, gin, whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds	$1.20	$1.32½	$2
Brandy, per Imperial gallon	$1.20	$1.45	$2
Old Tom Gin, per Imperial gallon	$1.20	$1.32½	$2
Other spirits, being sweetened or mixed, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz., cordials, rum shrub, Schiedam, Schnapp's, tafia, bitters, and unenumerated articles of like kinds, per Imperial gallon	$1.80	$1.90	$2
On spirits and strong waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of proprietory medicines, tinctures, essences, extract, or any other denomination not elsewhere specified, shall be, nevertheless, deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to duty as such, per Imperial gallon	$1.80	$1.90	$2
Spirits and strong waters not elsewhere specified, per Imperial gallon	$1.80	$1.90	$2
Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles or flasks, not weighing more than 4 oz. each	25 p c ad val	40 p c	$2 per gal and 50 p c
Stationery, of all kinds not elsewhere specified	$1.90 per Imp gal	$1.90 per Imp gal and 30 p c ad val	$3 per gal and 50 p c
	17½ p c	ad val 20 p c	
Steel, and manufactures of, viz., steel in ingots, bars, coils and sheets	Free	ad val 10 p c on and after Jan 1, 1881	40 to 50 p
Shovels, spades, hoes, hay, manure and potatoe forks, rakes and rake teeth	17½ p c	ad val 30 p c	35 p c
Carpenters, coopers, cabinetmakers, and all other mechanics' tools	17½ p c	ad val 20 p c	35 p c
Skates	17½ p c	ad val 30 p c	35 p c
Cutlery and on other manufactures of steel and of iron and steel not otherwise specified	17½ p c	ad val 20 p c	35 p c
Knife blades or knife blanks in the rough unhandled for use by electro-platers	17½ p c	ad val 10 p c	35 p c
Stereotypes and Electrotypes of Standard books	Free	ad val 10 p c	25 p c
Ditto, for commercial blanks and advertisements	Free	ad val 20 p c	25 p c
Stone, rough, free stone, sand stone, and all other building stone except marble per ton of 18 cubic feet	Free	$1	$1.50 per ton
Grindstones, in the rough, per ditto	17½ p c	$1.50	$1.50 per ton
Water limestone or cement stone, ditto	Free	$1	$1.50 per ton
On dressed free stone and all other building stone, except marble, and on all manufactures of stone and granite	17½ p c	ad val 20 p c	35 p c
Stone, see earthenware			
Sulphur in roll or flour	Free	Free	$20 per ton
Sugar, above 14, Dutch standard in colour	1c per lb and 25 p c ad val	1c per lb and 15 p c	2½c plus 25 p c per lb
Sugar, equal to No. 9 and not above No. 14	½c per lb and 25 p c ad val	½c per lb and 30 p c ad val	50 to 65 p c
Below No. 9	½c per lb and 25 p c ad val	½c per lb and 30 p c ad val	50 to 60 p c
When imported direct, no addition to value for hogshead or other packages, or for charges and expenses			
Glucose or grape sugar, to be classed and rated for duty as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard and colour			
Glucose Syrup	17½ p c	½c per lb and 35 p c ad val	.....
Syrups, cane juice, refined syrups, sugar-house syrup, syrup of sugar, syrup of molasses or sorghum	½c per lb and 25 p c ad val	½c per lb and 30 p c ad val	1½c per lb and 25 p c ad val
Melado, concentrated Melado, concentrated cane juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated beet root juice and concrete	½c per lb and 25 p c ad val	½c per lb and 30 p c ad val	1½c per lb and 25 p c ad val
Molasses, for refining purposes, imported direct	73c per 100 lbs	80 p c ad val	5c per gal and 25 p c
Molasses, not imported direct	73c per 100 lbs	25 p c ad val	.....
Net for refining purposes, imported direct	25 p c ad val	15 p c ad val	.....
Ditto, not imported direct	25 p c ad val	20 p c ad val	.....
Sugar candy and confectionery	1c per lb and 25 p c ad val	1c per lb and 30 p c ad val	50 p c
Tallow	1c per lb	1c per lb	1c per lb
Tails, undressed	Free	Free	20 p c
Tampico, white and black	Free	Free	20 p c
Tamico bark (see hemlock bark)	Free	Free	Free
Tar (pine)	Free	Free	30 p c
Teas, black	5 cents	2c per lb and 10 p c ad val	Free
Green and Japan	6c per lb	3c per lb and 10 p c ad val	Free
In addition thereto when imported from the United States	.....	10 p c	Free
Teasels	Free	Free	Free
Terra alba aluminus	17½ p c	Free	Free
Terra Japonica	17½ p c	Free	Free
Tin, in blocks, pigs and bars	Free	10 p c ad val	Free
In plates and sheets	Free	10 p c ad val	$1.50 p c
Manufactures of tin	17½ p c	25 p c ad val	35 p c
Tinware, stamped and Japanned ware	17½ p c	ad val, 25 p c	35 p c
Tobacco, leaf or unmanufactured for excise purposes	Free	Free	50c per lb
Tobacco manufactured	25c per lb and 12½ p c ad val	25c per lb and 12½ p c ad val	50c per lb
Cigars and Cigarettes	50c per lb and 20 p c	50c per lb and 20 p c ad val	$2.50 per lb and 25 p c
Snuff	25c per lb and 12½ p c ad val	25c per lb and 12½ p c ad val	50c per lb
Tools, edge tools of all kinds, including axes and scythes, saws of all kinds	17½ p c	ad val, 30 p c	35 p c
Tortoise and other shells, manufactured	17½ p c	Free	Free
Travellers' baggage, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Custom	17½ p c	Free	Free
Turmeric	Free	Free	Free
Turpentine, Raw or Crude	Free	Free	Free
Spirits of Turpentine	Free	Free	20 p c
Tree nails	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	30 p c
Trunks, Satchels, Valises, and Carpet Bags	Free	Free	20 p c
Turtles	17½ p c	ad val, 25 p c	35 p c
Type, Printing, *ad valorem*	Free	Free	20 p c
Type Metal, *ad valorem*	5 p c	20 p c	25 p c
Varnish, all others not elsewhere specified	Free	10 p c	25 p c
VEGETABLES.—Potatoes	17½ p c	20c per imp. gal. and 20 p c ad val	50c per imp. gal 25 p c
Tomatoes	10 p c ad val	10c per bush	15c per bush
All other vegetables	10 p c ad val	30c per bush	10 p c
Vegetable fibres, natural, not produced by any mechanical process	10 p c ad val	ad val, 20 p c	10 p c
Veneering of Wood and Ivory, sawn only	Free	Free	Free
Verdigris or subacetate of copper dry	Free	Free	20 p c
Vinegar, per Imperial gallon	Free	Free	Free
Vitriol blue	12c	12c	10c
Watches, watch movements, and watch cases	17½ p c	ad val, 20 p c	25 p c
Whalebone, unmanufactured	17½ p c	Free	Free
Whips	17½ p c	ad val, 25 p c	35 p c
Whiting or Whitening	Free	Free	1 and 2c per lb
Willow, for basket makers	Free	Free	30 p c
WINES.—On Champagne and other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than a quart and more than one pint	$3 per doz	$3 per doz btls	$6 per doz
Containing not more than one pint and more than one half pint each		$1.50 per doz btls	$3 per doz
Containing one half pint each or less		75c per doz btls	$1.50 per doz
Bottles containing more than 1 quart each shall pay in addition to $3 per doz. bottles at the rate of $1.50 per Imperial gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle			
And in addition thereto 30 per centum ad val			
But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as non-enumerated spirits.			$2 per gal
Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including ginger, orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder, and currant wines, containing 26 per cent. or less of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, imported in wood or in bottles (6 quart and 12 pint bottles to be held to contain an Imperial gallon), 25c per Imperial gallon; containing over 26 and not over 31 per cent., 40c per Imperial gallon; containing over 31 and not more than 36 per cent., 55c per Imperial gallon; and containing over 36 and not over 40 per cent., 70c per Imperial gallon; and in addition thereto 30 per cent. ad val.	36c per Imp gal	ad val 10 p c	40c per gal
Wire of brass and copper	Free	ad val 20 p c	35 p c
Wire cloth of brass and copper	Free	ad val 20 p c	35 p c
WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF, VIZ. :—			
Wooden pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes and other manufactures of wood, not elsewhere specified	17½ p c	ad val 25 p c	35 p c
Hubs, spokes, felloes, and wheels	17½ p c	ad val 20 p c	20 p c
Lumber and timber not elsewhere specified	Free	ad val 20 p c	20 p c
WOOL AND WOOLLENS, VIZ. :—			
Wool	Free	Free	25 to 50 p c
Wool, unmanufactured hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals or manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, viz., shawls, blankets, and flannels of every description, cloths, doeskins, cassimers, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, cloakings, felt, cloth of every description, horse collars, cloth yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn under No. 30, knitted goods, viz., shirts, drawers, and hosiery of every description	Free	7½c per lb and 20 p c ad val	30 to 70 p c
Clothing, ready-made and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, except knit goods, 10c per lb., and in addition thereto	17½ p c	10c per lb and 25 p c ad val	50c per lb and 40 p c
All manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals not herein otherwise provided for	17½ p c	ad val 20 p c	50c per lb and 35 p c
Treble, ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets, composed wholly of wool	17½ p c	10c per sq yd and ad val 20 p c	50 p c
Two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton or other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal	17½ p c	5c per sq yd and ad val 20 p c	60 to 70 p c
Yellow Metal in bolts and bars, and for sheathing	Free	Free	3c per lb
Zinc in pigs, blocks, and sheets	Free	ad val 10 p c	35 p c
Zinc, seamless drawn tubing	Free	ad val 10 p c	30 p c
Zinc, manufactures of Zinc not elsewhere specified	17½ p c	ad val 25 p c	35 p c
On all goods not enumerated in this Act or any other Act as charged with any duty of Customs, and not declared free of duty by this Act or some unrepealed Act or provision, shall be charged with a duty of 20 per cent. ad val., when imported into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein			
The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of $200, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found—			
Books, printed papers, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs, or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious or indecent character			
Coin, base or counterfeit			

Advices from Rome state that there is general anticipation in clerical circles that the differences between Germany and the Vatican will soon be practically settled in a manner satisfactory to both parties. For many months no punishment under the Falk laws have been inflicted, although non-compliance with them has been frequent. The fact that Prince Bismarck yesterday had a long private interview with Herr Windthorst, leader of the Catholic party in the Reichstag, is cited as an indication of the good understanding which is reported to prevail. A recent private letter from Berlin sums up Prince Bismarck's new policy as having for its cardinal principles conciliation of the agricultural and manufacturing interests by the imposition of a protective duty on imported grain, meat, provisions, hides, and manufactured articles, the winning over of the Catholics by such modifications of the Falk laws as may be found possible and expedient, and the acceleration of business and the general improvement of the condition of the people, by the remonetization of silver.

H. F. Teeter, of Teeterville, has completed arrangements with H. P. Peer, the perpendicular jumper into deep waters; for a grand leap from the new Suspension Bridge over the Niagara river into the depths below, a distance of 192 feet. This event will take place about the 20th of May.

Literature

A STRING OF EPITAPHS.

From Islington, 1808.

She had no fault, save that travellers give the moon—
Her light was lovely, but she died too soon.

Attributed to Dryden.

Here lies my wife: here let her lie,
She's at rest now—so am I.

From the Ashmolean Collection.

Who lies in this tomb?
Hough! quo the devil, 'tis my son, John Combe.

On Mrs. Rose Speke, 1615.

Sixty-eight years a fragrant Rose she lasted,
Nor vile reproach her virtues ever blasted.
Her autumn past, expects a better springe
A second better life, more flourishing.

On Mrs. Greenwood.

Oh death! O death! thou hast cut down
The best Greenwood in all this town.
Her virtues and good qualities were such,
She was worthy to marry a lord or a judge.
Yet such her condescension and humilitee,
She chose to marry me, a Doctor of Divinity.

On Dr. Hill.

And now this Hill tho' under stones
Has the Lord's Hill to lie on.
For Lincoln's Hill has got his bones,
His soul the Hill of Zion. 1616.

On Humphrey Cole, 1626.

Here lies the body of good Humphrey Cole,
Though black his name yet white his soul;
But yet tho' black, tho' Carbon is his name,
The chalk itself is less white than his fame.

From Winchester Cathedral, 1561.

Beneath this stone lies shut up in the dark
A fellow and a priest yclept John Clark,
With earthly rose water did he once delight ye,
But now he deals in heavenly aqua vite.

On John Potter, from a MS in the British Museum.

Alack and well-a-day!
Potter himself has turned to clay.

On a Beer-Drinker, 1629.

Here old John Randal lies,
Who, counting from his tale,
Lived threescore years and ten,
Such virtue was in ale.
Ale was his meat;
Ale was his drink;
Ale did his heart revive;
And if he could have drunk his ale
He still had been alive
January 5.

On an Architect.

Here lies Bob Trollope,
Who made these stones roll up
When death took his soul up,
His body filled this hole up.

On a China-Dealer.

Beneath this stone lies Catharine Grey,
Chained to a lump of lifeless clay;
By earth and clay she got her wealth,
And now she's changed to earth herself.
But what availe a flood of tears?
Who knows but in a course of years,
In some tall pitcher or brown pan,
She in her shop may be again!

On a Carrier.

John Adams lies here, of the parish of Southwell,
A carrier who carried his can to his mouth well;
He carried so much and he carried so fast
He could carry no more, and was carried at last,
For the liquor he drank, being too much for one,
He could not carry off and is now carri-on.

On Children.

In childhood's morning land, serene,
She walked between us two like love,
And in a robe of light, unseen,
Her better angel walked above.
But life's highway broke dim and wild,
Then, lest those starry garments trail,
Heart break, hope die, or courage fail.
The angels' arms caught up the child.

Into this world, as stranger to an inn,
This child came guestwise, where, when it had
Been
A while, and found naught worthy of his stay,
He only broke his fast, and went away.

The cup of life she w th her lips but pressed—
Found the taste bitter, and declined the rest,
Averse, then turning from the face of day,
She gently sighed her little soul away.

On the Child of James Melville.

'Twas our first handsel and prophne to heaven,
And, as we laid our darling 'neath the sod,
Sweet was our comfiorte, once an infant given,
And offered with the turtle-dowve to God.

From Westminster Abbey.

Henry Purcell, Esq., a famous musician, who left this life and is gone to that blessed place where only his harmony can ever be excelled.

From Kingsbridge, 1779.

Here I lie at the chancel door,
Here I lie because I'm poor;
The farther in the more you pay,
But I lie just as warm as they.

A Bull.

John Prosser is my name and England is my nation;
New I am dead and in my grave and all my bones are rotten;
As you pass by *remember me* when I am *quite forgotten!*

Written by Himself.

Judge George Hardinge, three hours before his death, addressed this rhymed letter to his creditors, and it was put upon his tomb:—

Dear Messrs. Tippens—what is feared by you,
Alas! tis a melancholy circumstance, is true
That I am dead—and, more affecting still,
My legal assets cannot pay your bill.
To think of this, I'm almost broken-hearted.
Insolvent, I this earthly life departed.
Dear Messrs. T., I'm yours, without a farthing
For executors and self. GEORGE HARDINGE.

From Gloucestershire.

Two sweeter babes you nare did see
Than God Amity give to wee;
But they wer overtaken wee agur fitts;
And hear they lys has dead has nits.

FRAULEIN.

(Continued.)

But by the next morning the disease had proved to be measles. The children were both ill, and Fraulein had generously given up all thought of going home at present. I was in the sick-room on Saturday morning when the servant tapped at the door to say that Doctor Carew was below. Elsa was dropping medicine into a spoon with unfailing dexterity, but this announcement sent it running over into the glass. Her eyes dilated with expectation, then with a surprise which was not yet disappointment as Mrs. Jerningham hastened out of the room alone. She waited, making her step more noiseless than ever, her whisper breathless, lest that faint tap at the door should come again and escape her ear. But it did not come. An hour went by; I could not see her suffer the agony of hope stretched on the rack—not though I almost distrusted the surgeon.

"Suppose you run down for a moment," I said at last. "Leave the children with me. Doctor Carew cannot have much longer to stay, and the servant has certainly made a mistake or forgotten to call you."

"Go down!" she repeated, turning her burning eyes upon me. "No, no, Mees ——, that I will nefer do. He—he did not ask for me."

Just then the heavy outer door closed with a clap. In a moment Mrs. Jerningham appeared. Her manner was flurried and excited.

"I have sent him away at last; but he was really persistent beyond reason. He declared that it was my duty to let you go, Elsa. What! tears, child? And do you, too, think me selfish and unreasonable?"

"Oh no, dear friend;" and Fraulein's arms were thrown around Mrs. Jerningham's neck.

"It will only be for a month. He thinks his friend may wait, as she dislikes the idea of crossing alone. You can spare me one more month, Elsa?"

"I will *never* leave you while the dear children are so ill."

"I should have sent for you, dear (he asked for you), but that I did not think it well to subject you to his persuations."

"Now Fraulein's face glowed.

"He really argued the question," Mrs. Jerningham said when we had left the sick-room together. "I had some difficulty in sending him away. It was such an excellent opportunity, he said. And when one considered the peculiar dangers to which Fraulein's inexperience and beauty must expose her."

"Indeed!" I said. "But what do we know of Doctor Carew himself?"

Mrs. Jerningham stared.

"Why, he is a perfect gentleman."

"I wish I were as sure that he is a man of honour."

"What do you mean?"

"N—othing. Though really what do we know of him beyond the fact that he has agreeable manners."

Mrs. Jerningham's countenance expressed the blankest dismay.

"But I could enquire," she said after a breathless pause. "There are the Brentfords down at R——, where his brother-in-law's place is."

"Then the brother-in-law's place is at R——? How did you ever find it out?"

"I asked where it was."

"And you said perhaps that you also had friends there?"

"No, it did not occur to me at the time."

But here our conversation was interrupted by the entrance of the doctor, and it was not resumed,—not at least till some weeks later when the children had passed the climax of their disease and were slowly recovering. Mrs. Jerningham's anxiety having been out of all proportion to their danger, she had become quite worn out with care and watching, and her husband had taken her away for a week of rest and recreation.

I found her the first morning after her return busy in her own room, unpacking her wardrobe with Fraulein's assistance. When the children had been discussed and set aside, we turned to her late journey.

"And did you go to R——?" I had forgotten Fraulein's presence.

"Yes; we were there two or three days."

"Then it is to be hoped that you saw the brother-in-law's place!" And I laughed.

But Mrs. Jerningham answered, quite seriously:

"We did, indeed; and it is everything that Doctor Carew made it out to be. I never knew landscape gardening carried so far."

"And the doctor?"

"Is expected now on the B——. Let me see,—two, three,—Fraulein, do you find another cuff? There should be four of these with sleeves. Ah, yes, here it is. —And we met his wife."

"'*Met his wife!*' Whose wife?"

"Why, Doctor Carew's, and a very pretty little English girl she is. Thin, as they are apt to be; but with pretty blue eyes and a complexion like milk. Take care, Fraulein! You are upsetting that jar. Here, you may take these into the children's room."

I rose straight up from the corner of the bed, where I had been sitting. Elsa, pale as death, had escaped from the room.

"Do you mean to tell me that Doctor Carew is married—the Doctor Carew we know?"

"To be sure he is; I dined with his wife. They have been married four years, I understood her to say. He brought her over this last trip of the B——, and she is to stay some months. And, do you know, it struck me as peculiar that he should never once have mentioned her to us."

"*Peculiar!*"

"Yes, I felt so; I shall say a sharp word to him when he comes again."

But I did not heed her. *Poor Fraulein!* Elsa did not appear again that morning, nor did I see her for several days,—not until I met her coming down the stairs at Mrs. Jerningham's one morning. Her changed appearance surprised me into an exclamation.

"You are not well," I said.

"I thank you; I am fery well," she answered gently, but going on with the baby's porringer of milk in her hand, its contents scarcely whiter than her face.

I opened the subject of Fraulein's health to Mrs. Jerningham, who suspected nothing of the truth, I soon found. Nor would I betray her secret pain.

"Yes, she is beginning to feel the care of the children," Mrs. Jerningham said. "Dear Elsa! It has been more than either of us expected, for the baby was well when we left Gottingen. But the sea voyage will do everything for her, and the B—— must come in before many days now."

The B——! And did they still plan for Fraulein to return under Doctor Carew's care? This should never be. I could warn the girl, if she did not herself refuse to go with him. But how? She seldom appeared now, confining herself closely to the nursery and the children, and the days were slipping away fast. The B—— was expected momentarily.

I had been detained down town until nearly dark one day, and was hurrying home across the small park in the square below my friend's house. The lamps were lighted, and the nurses were hastening away with their young charges. The white paths, the gleaming lights among the trees, the great pots of foreign plants, and the white-capped *bonnes*, gave to the spot a thoroughly foreign air. It was early yet for the evening strollers. The seats were empty; the paths deserted, save for an occasional hurrying, belated figure. I slackened my steps involuntarily, enjoying the faint reminiscences called up by the scene, glad of a moment of quiet security after the plunge and din and bewilderment of the streets outside, when I was startled by a voice—Fraulein's voice, I could not mistake it—coming from behind a clump of flowering shrubs at the end of the path upon which I had just entered. The tone was that of excited remonstrance. I flew down the walk until an opening in the shrubbery revealed the girl and her companion to me. She was standing in the light of one of the great lamps, which gleamed more and more brightly as the darkness set in, her hands clasped together, her head thrown back, her face deathly pale.

"Is it to go with you?" she was saying. "To go with you on the B——? No, Doctor Carew, I will nefer go with you. And now that I haf told you, you will not come to the house and ask me to go, before them all."

He seemed to reason with her,—to plead in a low voice.

"Oh, I know about you, Doctor Carew; I know fery well indeed about you. *And I know about your wife,*" Fraulein cried out in a voice sharp with anguish.

The man started back.

"Who has been telling you foolish stories?"

"It iss no foolish story that I haf heard. I know fery well about her eyes that are blue, and her face that is like the milk. *It iss Mrs. Jerningham that has seen your wife!*"

His face grew white under the yellow light of the lamp.

"What do I care?" he said desperately. "Will you turn away from me because I didn't meet you earlier? It was no fault of mine, and I'll not give you up now—not for all the milk-faced girls in the world!"

"What iss it you say? *Gott im Himmel!* Now I know you for one fery bad man! Oh, if my father could hear you! If Fritz could know!"

She was regarding him with dilating eyes, as she retreated backward. To see her slowly going away from him like this, with horror in her eyes, must have maddened him. He sprang and caught her. She gave a faint scream as she wrenched herself out of his hand, then she flew along the path to the curb-stone, darted among the carriages in the street, and vanished from sight.

He started after her. Then, flinging his hands back with an oath, he turned and disappeared in another direction.

In two days the B—— sailed for Liverpool. Doctor Carew neither called nor wrote. But Fraulein had been stricken down with a fever, and no one remembered the surgeon or thought of the girl's going home. There were long, dreadful days and nights, when we had little hope that she would ever see her own people again. But God was good to her, and pitiful of the poor old father in a distant land, who never knew that she lay sick almost to death until, after anxious, weary weeks, she began slowly to recover. As for the B——, it passed out of our thoughts. It may have come and gone; we never knew or enquired.

When the summer was nearly spent, we all went down to the sea together, to a quiet resort where the Jerninghams had taken a cottage. We were sitting on the rocks together one day, Fraulein and I, the idle waves drifting in to our feet, and her wistful eyes on the dim line where sea and sky met. She sighed.

"It iss a fery great way ofer the sea, Mees ——."

"Yes, Fraulein."

"Oh, it iss I that wish I wass at home;" and she fell to weeping bitterly. And then it came out that she had missed her weekly letter from over the sea.

"There is only some mistake in forwarding it here," I said, cheerfully. "It will surely come later. And when we go back to the house you shall write. Your eyes are stronger now and you might easily write a few lines." It was Mrs. Jerningham or her husband who had kept Fraulein's father informed of her progress towards recovery. "But you have never talked to me about your home, Elsa. Tell me something of your people."

"I haf nothing to tell," she answered simply. But my request had roused her to reminiscence, for presently she began.

"There iss my father—oh, you should see my father, Mees ——," and the colour flowed into her pale cheeks. "His hair it iss white, and when he comes down the street in the efening in his professor's gown there is not any of the scholars behind him who haf eyes so sharp and bright as his. And he is so wise, Mees ——. There iss not anything written in books that he does not know. He knows it all fery well, indeed."

I showed my surprise silently, lest I should break the spell.

"And there iss Frau Eisenbach, my father's wife. She has been married to him only one year. And it is a very good heart Frau Eisenbach has. There wass always a place in my father's house for me, though she did come to be his wife."

She paused, then she went on slowly.

"And there iss Fritz."

"Who is Fritz?" I asked, though I knew very well. "Your brother?"

"No, he iss not any brother to me. Fritz is not. He is Frau Eisenbach's son."

"And has he also a good heart?" I asked slyly.

But there was no blush on her cheek and her great dark eyes met mine without embarrassment.

"Oh yes, it iss Fritz who has a fery good heart. And what he will say to-day, Mees ——, he will say to-morrow, and the next day, and other days. There iss not any change in Fritz," she added thoughtfully. "He iss—what you call it? He has scholars. And some day—who can tell?—he may wear a gown like my father. It iss Fritz who does write—who does tell me of them all. Ah!" and she drew in a deep sigh, "I do not understand, that I haf no letter!"

I comforted her as well as I could, and leaving our seat among the rocks strolled back toward the house. Fraulein still lingered. The cottage which the Jerninghams had taken for a few weeks stood entirely by itself with only a stretch of sand between it and the open sea. In the rear a rough cart-track led over the coarse tufted grass to the road. We had no neighbours within a quarter of a mile, where a small summer-hotel had brought the locality into mild repute, and as our vicinity offered nothing to strolling curiosity we were seldom annoyed by visitors from the former place. What was my surprise, then, as I approached the cottage from one side, to find a stranger, dusty and travel-stained, resting upon the broad steps before the open door. He had removed his hat and was wiping the perspiration from his forehead like one prepared to take his ease. One glance at his dust-covered garments, his formidable stick, his general air—as I fancied—of purposeless peregrination convinced me that he was that pest of remote dwellings and terror of defenseless women—a tramp.

He rose as my dress rustled over the sand. He bowed respectfully, yet not with abjectness. Certainly there was nothing alarming in the appearance of this dusty, fair-haired young man with a brown, intelligent face and anxious, prepossessing eyes. But they often had handsome eyes, and I had known several of intellectual countenance.

"Madame, I come from Chairmany."

"Chairmany!" Oh yes, Germany. They were always coming from somewhere and desiring to go further. Content was not an attribute of the tramp. All this did not reassure me. It was, as I have said, a lonely situation, and during the day we were a family of women. I searched my pocket in nervous haste, and brought out a lead pencil and a few pennies, which I offered deprecatingly. But he scorned the gift with a hasty mot of his hand and an indignant protest in the German tongue.

As the heavy, three-cornered adjectives and verbs began to fall about my ears, I staggered back in terror.

He advanced a step.

I had no strength to fly. I was too weak to call out, and there was Fraulein, feeble and alone, advancing toward the house! Her foot greeted the sand behind him. I made a motion to her to fly just as he wheeled about. Had the girl gone mad? She gave a faint shriek and ran toward him with extended arms, her face whitening to her lips. Then she fell in a little heap at his feet.

He took her in his arms with an exclamation of endearment. There are words the tender meaning of which no foreign tongue can hide! He laid her head against his breast and bore her to the house, I followed meekly in the rear. There was no need of explanation, though that came later. It was Frau Eisenbach's son. It was Fritz, the good Fritz who had come all the way from Gottingen, and many a mile on foot at the news of Fraulein's illness, to find her and bring her home.

I remembered what she had said, that there was not any change in Fritz, and I was convinced, although she seemed strangely blind to the fact, that he had loved her tenderly and long.

They sailed in a week. We all went down to the steamer to see them off. There was the usual crowd, the flowers,—appropriate to nothing,—the hurry, the excitement of compressed and scarcely concealed agony at parting, among friends; for all of which we had no eyes to-day. We said "good-bye" with tears, and yet as they say farewell who hope to meet again. We crossed the gang-plank,—already the hands of the sailors had seized its ropes,—then we turned for one last look. There was a sound as of a mighty sob from the great steamer, as it parted from the shore. We strained our eyes to find our friends upon its deck. They stood apart from the others. Fritz had bared his head; Fraulein had thrust back the hood of her cloak. Her great, sad eyes were searching the crowd on the wharf. She saw us; she threw out her arms to us in a gesture of unutterable love. Then she buried her face upon Fritz's shoulder.

Was it the sun in his eyes which seemed to transfigure his countenance? Was it not rather the assurance of faith which comes to those who wait and serve? He waved his hand to us. Slowly the ship turned upon its keel. It moved away, and we saw them no more.

It is six years since Fraulein left us. At first we often heard from her; less frequently as the tone of her letters became more cheerful. Happiness is content to glow and be silent.

For a year we had received no letter. Then there came one to us full of spontaneous joy, and at the end the announcement that she was going to be married to Fritz. "And when you come to Germany again," she wrote, "you will not pass by Gottingen. There are the University and the theatre and the Garden of Plants; and are they not worth that you should come and visit them? And there, too, will be your happy Elsa, who has no longer any desire to go away and see the world, unless it should be that Fritz will come to America. For Fritz does say that in your country——. But there would not be in the whole world paper or ink enough to tell all the beautiful things that Fritz does say of your country. And if it was not that he does love this land and is to have a place in the university another year, I believe that he would go and live always in America. He looks over my shoulder while I write, and he says 'There will always be a welcome in our home for them all.' And that is true, as you know very well, if Fritz does say it."

AGRICULTURAL.

GARDEN INSECTS.

BY ASA FITCH, M. D.

It is necessary to apprise those who are not already somewhat conversant with the Natural History of insects, that this class of animals with but few exceptions, all pass through four distinct states or stages of life, in each of which the same species is quite different in its external form, and also in its habits, from what it is in its other states. These stages are, first the *egg*, which is succeeded by the *larva* or growing state, when it is commonly a worm, grub or caterpillar, followed by the *pupa* or dormant state, and finally the *perfect* or winged state, when it is a fly, beetle, miller or the like.

To render the subject more distinct and familiar, it will be well to first present a somewhat full and particular account of some insect, describing its appearance and habits in each stage of its life, whereby the reader, without a similar recital in every instance, will be aware that something analagous occurs in the case of each of the other insects which we mention. For this purpose we will select one of the most important of our garden insects, the ONION-FLY.

This insect, which received its original scientific name, *Anthomyia Ceparum*, from Linnæus, is one of the most pernicious pests in our gardens, it being the parent of the white "grub" as it is frequently termed, though as it has no distinct head, it is more properly a "maggot," which bores into and destroys the root of the onion. It has infested the onion in Europe from time immemorial, and has been in this country forty years or more, invading one section after another, greatly injuring or totally destroying the onion crop, and probably never entirely disappearing from any district where it has once obtained a lodgment.

Fig. 1.—Young Onion, with Eggs, a Maggot Feeding, and the Root cut asunder by it.

In many parts of New England and New York, it was extremely numerous and destructive about the year 1854, and again in 1863.

In June, as soon as the young seeding onions are some two inches high, the maggot begins to infest them, and continues through the whole season, one generation after another getting its growth and coming out in its perfect state, whereby some of the flies are liable to be always present in the garden, in readiness to deposit their eggs, and maggots of widely different sizes are usually found together in the same onion.

The eggs or "fly-blows," are loosely placed upon the onion slightly above the surface of the ground, as shown in fig. 1, some of them being dropped along the thin edge of the sheath or collar, which is formed by the base of the lower leaf sheathing around the main stock, and others are crowded into the crevices between the leaves slightly above where they issue from this sheath. From two to six or more eggs are placed upon particular plants, scattered here and there through the bed. They are perceptible to the eye, being white, smooth and oval.

The minute worm or larva which hatches from this egg, eats its way downward in side of the sheath, its course being marked by a discoloured track till it reaches the roots, on which it feeds till it is wholly consumed, only the thin outer skin remaining. A small young onion furnishes but a portion of the nourishment which one worm requires for its growth, and usually there are several worms feeding together upon the same onion. Therefore, when it is considered, if there is another onion growing in contact with the first, or nearly so, they readily discover and invade it. But if no onion is growing near the first, they are obliged to scatter themselves, each crawling about in the ground until he chances to come to another onion, or to one of its slender rootlets, which will serve to guide him to the thick root from which it issues.

Fig. 2. Worms of the Onion Fly.

The first indication we have that our onion bed is invaded by this enemy, we discover a vacancy in one of the rows, where two, three or more of the young plants are withered and lying flat upon the surface of the ground and faded to a yellow colour. And the plant next to these prostrate ones, probably has its outer leaf similarly wilted and drooping, as indicated in fig. 1, though retaining its green colour, while its other leaves are erect, and to the eye appear perfectly healthy; but on feeling them we find they are soft and flaccid, not stiff and firm like the leaves of the unaffected plants. Thus by feeling the leaves we can readily detect those plants which have worms present in their roots.

On examining the roots we find the operations of the worm vary more or less in different instances. Sometimes a round hole is bored either in the side or the bottom of the onion, and only one worm is present. More commonly several worms of different sizes are found, and if the root is small and cylindrical, it is cut completely asunder, as represented in fig. 1; if it is larger, and beginnig to swell out into a round bulb as in fig. 3, we commonly find an orifice opening into an irregular cavity in the centre, and, and the earth around this orifice is wet and slimy, forming a mass of filthy mud, in which the worms are lying when not engaged in feeding. All of the root from being thus perforated and gnawed, soon perishes and becomes soft and putrid, except its bottom part, which, continuing to be nourished by the thread-like rootlets, remaining sound, and the worms thereupon crowd themselves into this part to feed, whereby it sometimes presents the appearance represented in fig. 4, being thronged with worms wedged together side by side in a compact mass, all with their heads downwards, eagerly consuming the last remains of food they are able to obtain there, and only the rounded hind ends of the bodies exposed to view, and forming and forming an even surface analagous to the cobble stones of a street pavement.

Fig. 3.—Vertical Section of a Diseased Onion and the mass of muddy slime beside it.

Multipliers, escallions, and old onions, set out for raising seed, are about as liable to be attacked as are the small seedling plants. And in some cases there would seem to be something peculiar in particular onions, which attracts these insects to them in prodigious numbers. Thus an escallion a few weeks after it was planted out, having wilted and turned

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, April 9.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE LAST WEEK.

A Liverpool cable despatch of Friday to the New York press, quotes a leading grain circular of that day, as follows:—"The country grain markets have been generally quiet this week. Foreign wheats and good qualities of English were unchanged. Inferior was rather easier. Cargoes off coast were in good demand, and improved 6 pence per quarter. There was little or no inquiry for parcels to arrive. There was the average attendance at this market to-day, and a moderate business was done at full prices. Fine winters were nearly 1 penny dearer. Flour was slow and unchanged. Corn was in good inquiry; new was scarce and one half-penny dearer. Old was unchanged."

GRAIN IN TRANSIT.

Beerbohm's London *Corn Trade List* makes the amount of grain on passage for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from America, and the sail and steamer shipments from the ports of the Baltic, and those of North-Western Europe, as follows:—

Date.	Wheat. qrs.	Flour. eq'l qrs.	Maize. qrs.	B'ley. qrs.	Beans. qrs.
March 20,'79	1,382,200	75,600	531,000	62,000	8,000
March 21,'78	1,174,000	74,000	357,000	183,580	14,000
March 13,'79	1,372,000	90,000	508,800	57,000	4,300
March 6,'79	1,361,000	77,000	535,000	58,000	5,600

Dornbusch makes the amount of grain on passage for the United Kingdom, as follows:—

Date.	Wheat. qrs.	Flour. eq'l qrs.	Maize. qrs.	B'ley. qrs.	Beans. qrs.
March 20,'79	1,471,624	96,877	571,771	44,725	4,998
March 21,'78	1,157,178	99,463	464,360	155,817	11,489
March 13,'79	1,403,959	81,577	537,348	43,468	3,718
March 6,'79	1,315,970	85,631	607,672	35,762	5,130

The quantity of wheat due in the four weeks from March 20 to April 16 is stated at 336,000 quarters; of corn, 69,000 quarters and of barley 14,000 quarters.

The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange, April 9, 1879.

Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal	146	138½	.....
Toronto	116	.....	.....
Ontario	.....	.....	.....
Merchants'	86	.....	.....
Commerce	105	104½	.....
Consolidated	.....	.....	.....
Dominion	112	.....	.....
Hamilton	87	.....	.....
Standard	72	.....	.....
Federal	99½	98½	.....
Imperial	.....	96½	.....
Molson's	.....	.....	.....
Loan and Savings Cos.			
Canada Permanent	.....	178	.....
Freehold	.....	144½	.....
Western Canada	145½	144½	.....
Union	138	.....	.....
Canada Landed Credit	130	129	.....
Building and Loan	104	101½	.....
Imperial	108	105½	20 at 106½
Farmers'	112	.....	.....
London & C. L. & A. Co.	.....	125	.....
Huron and Erie	.....	133	.....
Dominion Savings and Investment Society	121½	.....	.....
Ont. Sav. and Inv. Society	.....	.....	.....
Canada Savings and L.	113½	.....	.....
London Loan Company	110½	.....	.....
Hamilton Prov and L.	113	111	.....
National Inv. Co. of Canada	101½	101	.....
Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co.	105½	.....	.....
Insurance, &c.			
British America	113	111	.....
Western	152	149	.....
Isolated Risk	.....	.....	.....
Canada Life	.....	201	.....
Confederated Life	.....	.....	.....
Consumers' Gas	128	130	.....
Dominion Telegraph	60½	.....	.....
Globe Printing Co.	140	137½	.....
Railways.			
Toronto, G. & B. Stock	.....	.....	.....
"6 p.d. 5 yrs. stg. Bonds	.....	.....	.....
"6 N. 8 p.c. 5 yrs. Bonds	.....	.....	.....
Debentures, &c.			
Dom. Gov. Stock, 6 p.c.	.....	101½	.....
Dom. Gov. stock, p.c.	.....	98	.....
County (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p.c.	101½	100½	.....
Tn'p (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p.c.	98½	97½	.....
City Toronto 20 yr. 6 p.c.	.....	99½	.....

English Markets.

WEDNESDAY, April 9.

London—Floating cargoes—Wheat, at opening, quiet; corn, steady; cargoes on passage and for shipment—Wheat, slow; corn, do. Mark Lane—Wheat, very dull; corn, dull. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week—Wheat, 200,000 to 205,000 quarters; corn, 245,000 to 250,000 quarters; flour, 160,000 to 165,000 bbls. Liverpool—Wheat, on the spot, at opening, rather easier; corn, do; fair to choice shipping club, per cental, 8s 3d to 8s 5d; fair to choice shipping California, per cental, 9s to 9s 2d; American western mixed corn, per 160 lbs, 4s 6d; Canadian peas, per 100 lbs, 6s 4d.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, April 9.

PRODUCE.

The market has maintained the slight improvement noticed in our last, and prices have generally been steady; but the total amount of business done has been small. The demand has been principally for the higher grades of flour and for wheat, while offerings of everything save barley have been rather slack, holders not being anxious to sell, and standing out for firm prices. Stocks have generally been on the increase, and stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 28,900 bbls; fall wheat, 86,660 bushels; spring wheat, 279,832 bushels; oats, 21,986 bushels; barley, 76,366 bushels; peas, 37,893 bushels; rye, *nil*; corn, 2,229 bushels, against corresponding date last year:—Flour, 30,191 barrels; fall wheat, 124,807 bushels; spring wheat, 384,773 bushels; oats, 13,092 bushels; barley, 148,006 bushels; peas, 21,795 bushels; rye, *nil*; corn, *nil*. Outside advices show little change in English quotations, the only alteration of any consequence being an advance of 2d on red winter wheat; all others unchanged. Cable advices to the 1st inst. describe the market as having been quiet during the preceding week with home-grown wheat offered slowly at Mark Lane; but foreign wheat coming to hand more freely from this side, Germany and Southern Russia. Sales were confined to the supply of moderate wants, but in the provincial markets the feeling seemed steadier. Later advices up to Friday last report foreign and good English wheat unchanged, but inferior rather easier at Liverpool with little enquiry for lots to arrive; and since then dullness and inactivity seem to have been the rule, Mark Lane closing very dull to-day. Receipts in the week ending on the 29th ult. showed a decrease; the total supply of wheat and flour is stated to have been equal to 363,750 to 391,875 quarters v. 411,000 to 420,624 quarters weekly consumption, indicating a deficiency under consumption of 28,749 to 48,250 quarters. The supply of maize for the week was 899,000 to 920,000 bush, v. an average weekly consumption in 1877 of 1,261,124 bush, v. 1,390,774 bush in 1876, and 772,853 bush in 1875. The amount of wheat and flour on passage for the United Kingdom, April 3rd, shows a decrease of 100,000 quarters during the week, and amounted to 1,450,000 quarters against 1,437,000 quarters on the 20th ult., and 1,248,000 on the corresponding date last year. The approximate quantity of grain on passage for the United Kingdom for orders, expected to arrive during the four weeks from March 26th, to April 16th, is: wheat, 336,000 quarters, comprising 185,000 quarters from the Danube and Black Sea; 29,000 quarters from Atlantic ports; and 172,600 quarters from California; maize 69,000 quarters, comprising 5,000 from the Danube and 64,000 qrs. from the Atlantic ports; also, 14,000 quarters of barley, all from the Black and Azov Seas. The total deliveries of wheat in the United Kingdom from the opening of the harvest year to the 15th ult. are computed to have been 6,273,500 quarters, against 5,008,800 quarters in the corresponding period of last season, and the average price of home-grown wheat for the season was 40s 4d against 53s 2d in the corresponding period of the preceding harvest year. Continental advices to the 15th ult. state that in France during the preceding week wheat was offered very sparingly, so much so, indeed, that millers had some difficulty in replenishing their diminished stocks, and an active demand had consequently been experienced. Prices had improved in 52 out of 95 markets from whence reports had been received, and in only three instances was a decline quoted. Flour shared in the advance, as bakers showed some desire to buy forward, and values had been thereby enhanced. At Marseilles the arrivals of wheat for the week ending March 8th amounted to 86,500 qrs., and the stock in the docks decreased to 252,000 qrs. German reports state that at Berlin stocks of wheat had increased and prices receded slightly. At Hamburg navigation was reopened; and with light stocks and limited offers from the interior wheat met a good demand, while growers were very tenacious of their corn in hopes of a further advance in values. A Danzig supplies were irregular and trade less animated, but where sales were made previous prices were maintained. The weather was mild with only a slight frost at night, and telegrams from Copenhagen having reported the passage through the Sound open for steamers, shipments were expected to commence very shortly. Navigation of the Azov Sea was open, and navigation at Nicolaieff was also open. At the latter port and at Odessa a large number of steamers had been chartered to load with wheat for the United Kingdom. There were on the 14th March 25 steamers loading and on passage with wheat for the United Kingdom from Black Sea and Azov Sea ports. At Alexandria trade remained as dull as ever. Indian advices state the wheat crop to have suffered from want of rain. On this continent something of a similar calamity is being felt. Advices from the South-western States received at Chicago on Saturday say that the wheat crop in Kansas, Missouri and Texas will be very light anyway, and entirely ruined in many places unless rain comes within a few days. On these reports—which are endorsed elsewhere—we find the Chicago *Tribune* saying:—"That the situation in wheat in the South-west is really critical there is little or no room to doubt, though the crop is far from being ruined yet." In the North-West seeding is later than last year, and some sections report that a diminished acreage may be expected. Markets have generally been weak since our last, and in the Western States they are said to have been "intensely weather markets." The quantity of wheat in sight has been decreased in three weeks about two million bushels. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and the rail shipments from Western lake ports:—

	1879. March 27.	1879. March 22.	1878. March 30.	1877. March 31.
Wheat, bu	19,314,257	20,090,441	7,752,209	9,351,582
Corn	13,008,969	13,150,646	7,033,318	9,912,334
Oats	2,439,280	2,271,434	2,531,025	2,771,564
Barley	2,885,656	3,139,438	2,366,551	2,543,829
Rye	1,180,439	1,238,395	595,377	752,888
Total bu.	38,819,601	39,890,554	20,278,480	25,332,197

The following table shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets for each market day during the past week:—

	April 3, 5 p.m. s.	d.	April 4, 5 p.m. s.	d.	April 5, 5 p.m. s.	d.	April 7, 5 p.m. s.	d.	April 8, 5 p.m. s.	d.	April 9, 5 p.m. s.	d.
Flour	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
S. Wheat	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2
R. Winter	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	4	9	4
White	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4
Club	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8
Corn, new	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6
Oats	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Barley	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3
Peas	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4
Pork	52	6	52	6	52	6	52	6	52	0	52	0
Lard	33	3	33	6	33	6	33	6	33	9	33	9
Beef	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0
Bacon	27	6	27	9	27	6	27	6	27	6	27	6
Tallow	35	6	35	6	35	6	35	6	35	6	35	6
Cheese	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	44	0

FLOUR—There has been a steady demand for fall wheat grades at firm prices all week, but spring wheat grades have been neglected and weak. Superior extra sold on Monday at equal to $4.45, and on Tuesday at equal to $4.40 here. Extra changed hands at equal to $4.15 on Friday, and equal to $4.20 on Monday. Strong bakers' has been very firm, with sales at $4.20 to $4.25 f.o.c., in the latter part of last week. Spring extra has been inactive, but sold on Friday at equal to $3.95 here. The market to-day was firm and rather more active than previously; superior extra sold at $4.50; one lot of extra brought $4.15 and another $4.20; and one lot of spring extra sold at $4.00, but there were large offerings of the latter grade made at the same figure with no buyers, one lot of 1,000 barrels being offered at that price.

BRAN—Has been rather easier, and sold on Saturday at $11.50 on track.

OATMEAL—There has been no change in the situation; lots have been offered at $3.80 and $3.75 with no bids, but fine brands have been held at $3.90. Small lots have been selling at $4.00 to $4.25.

WHEAT—An improved enquiry has been heard for fall and a good deal sold at firm prices; two cars of No. 2 fall sold on Thursday at $1.00 f.o.c., but on Monday round lots outside sold at equal to $1.02½ here, and for $1.02 at Port Hope, and on Tuesday a lot of very choice quality lying outside changed hands at $1.03. No. 3 fall sold at equal to 94c. here on Saturday, and at equal to 95c. on Monday. Spring has been generally quiet but steady; some No. 2 has been sold on p.t., but its price may be safely taken at 93c., and single cars have sold at $1.00 for No. 1 on Monday, and 89c. for No. 3 on Tuesday. The market to-day was quiet and seemed to be the turn easier; no sales were reported, but No. 2 spring was offered at 94c. f.o.c. with no bids, but we should say that 92c. would have been paid. On the street fall sold to-day at 90c. to $1.00, and spring at 86c. to 93c.

OATS—Have been inactive at rather unsettled prices; cars of western sold at 36c on Thursday and 38c on Saturday. An active enquiry prevailed today; western were asked for at 37c but held at 40c, and we should say that 38c would have been paid; eastern were purely nominal. Street prices, 38 to 40c.

BARLEY—The market has been very dull, inactive and weak, with scarcely anything doing, or at least reported. No. 2 has been wanted, but hardly any could be got until to-day, when one lot was offered at 72c f.o.c. and another to arrive at 70c on track, with no bids, but we should say that 68 to 70c would have been paid. Extra No. 3 sold on Tuesday to the extent of 200 bushels at 57c f.o.c. and two cars changed hands to-day at 57c delivered. No. 3 has been offered freely at 45c, with no buyers. Street receipts small and prices unsettled; but values range from 40 to 75c.

PEAS—Round lots of No. 2 inspected have been held at 70c with 68c bid; cars have sold at 67c, and No. 3 would probably have brought 65c f.o.c. The feeling to-day seemed rather easier, with cargo-lots offered at 69c and 68c and 67c bid for any guaranteed as No. 2. On the street prices have ranged from 63 to 70c, according to quality; few going over 67c.

RYE—Is nominally unchanged at 48 to 50c.

SEEDS—Have been unchanged; clover has remained quiet, but lots worth about at $3.75; dealers are retailing at $3.80 to $4. Alsike has been steady at $7 to $7.50. Timothy is steady with dealers retailing at $1.70 to $1.75.

HAY—Pressed has been quiet but firm, and sold once last week at $12 on track. Receipts on the market have been large, but all taken at fairly steady prices; the range has been from $7.50 to $13, and the general run from $10 to $11.

STRAW—The supply has been fully sufficient, and prices have been rather easy at $6 to $7.50 for oat-straw in sheaves and $4 to $5 for loads of loose and inferior sheaf.

POTATOES—Cars have been scarce, firm, and wanted, and have sold readily at $1, with more wanted. Street receipts small and prices firm at $1.05 to $1.15 per bag.

APPLES—Have shown little change; all offering have been wanted; prices have been firm, the general run has been $1.75 to $2, but choice have brought $2.25 occasionally.

MUTTON—Has continued very scarce and wanted at from $7 to $8 per cental, the latter figure being for choice yearling lamb only.

POULTRY—There has been little offered beyond a few fowl which have sold at 55 to 65c per pair; turkeys are worth $1 to $1.50.

FLOUR, f.o.c.

Superior Extra, per 196 lbs	$4 40 to	$4 50
Extra	4 15	4 20
Fancy and Strong Bakers	4 10	4 20
Spring Wheat, extra	3 90	4 00
Superfine		none.
Oatmeal, per 196 lbs	3 70	3 90
Cornmeal, small lots	3 00	0 00
BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c.		
Extra	$3 90	$4 10
Spring Wheat, extra	3 80	4 00
GRAIN, f.o.b.		
Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs	$1 03	$1 05
" No. 2	1 01	1 02½
" No. 3	0 94	0 95
Red Winter		none.
Spring Wheat, No. 1	0 98	1 00
" No. 2	0 92	0 94
" No. 3	0 89	0 90
Oats (Canadian) per 34 lbs	0 37	0 40
Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs	0 80	0 83
" No. 2	0 68	0 70
" Extra No. 3	0 55	0 57
" No. 3	0 40	0 43
Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs		none.
" No. 2, and No. 3	0 65	0 70
Rye	0 48	0 50

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.

Wheat, fall, new, per bush	$0 90	$0 98
Wheat spring, do.	0 85	0 92
Barley, do.	0 45	0 75
Oats, do.	0 37	0 40
Peas, do.	0 62	0 67
Rye, do.	0 50	0 60
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	5 50	6 00
Beef, hind qrs. per 100 lbs	6 00	6 50
Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs	7 00	8 00
Chickens, by pair	0 55	0 65
Ducks, per brace	0 65	0 75
Geese, each	0 60	0 90
Turkeys	0 90	1 50
Butter, lb. rolls	0 23	0 26
" large rolls	0 15	0 16
" tub dairy	0 15	0 18
Eggs, fresh, doz	0 14	0 15
Potatoes, per bag	1 05	1 15
Apples, per brl	1 75	2 25
Onions, per bag	1 50	0 00
Tomatoes, per bush	0 60	0 65
Turnips, per bag	0 30	0 40
Carrots, per bag	0 50	0 60
Beets, per bag	0 55	0 60
Parsnips, per bag	0 60	0 70
Hay, per ton	7 00	13 00
Straw, per ton	5 00	7 00
Wool per lb	0 20	0 00

PROVISIONS.

TRADE—The volume of business seems to have been increasing and prices advancing.

BUTTER—The market has been dull and inactive as is usual at this season. There has been no demand whatever for shipping lots nor are they much offered. Choice dairy for local consumption is wanted at 15 to 18c, but a small supply would prove sufficient; one lot of medium sold at 8c for consumption at some point east, but this may be regarded as an exceptional chance not likely to be again met by holders. Box lots have continued scarce and really good qualities wanted at 15 to 17c. Street receipts have continued small and prices steady at 22 to 25c for pound-rolls, and 16 to 18c for tubs and crocks. English advices report butter almost unsaleable and one lot of Canadian went off at 50s.

CHEESE—Choice has been in fair demand and firm, small lots selling at 8½ to 9c; but inferior can be had and has sold as low as 5c. There is no movement with the factories reported this week.

EGGS—Receipts fell off and prices advanced in the latter part of last week, but since then the tendency has been reversed and for the last two days offerings have been fully sufficient and prices weak at 11½ to 12c for lots. Street receipts increasing and prices easier at 14 to 15c.

PORK—Has remained unchanged, with small lots selling fairly well at former prices, or from $13 to $13.50.

BACON—The market has been active at advancing prices. Cumberland has been wanted, and is up 25 to 50c per cental; a car sold at 6¼c on Friday, and the same price has since been bid and refused; tons and under have been going off freely at 6¼ to 7c; long-clear has been fairly active in small lots at 7½ to 7¾c; rolls and bellies have been almost finished, but a few have sold at 8½ to 9c; shoulders have been quiet, with small sales at 4½c.

HAMS—The only movement reported in round lots is in pickled, which have sold freely on p.t.; small lots are up to 9½c. Smoked range from 10 to 11c, the former for lots not under 100; canvassed have begun to offer, and are held at 11½c in small lots.

LARD—An active enquiry has been heard for round lots, but no sales are reported, though 9c has been bid for pails and 8¾c for tinnets. Small lots have been selling freely at 9c for tinnets, at 9½c for pails, and 8¾c for tierces. Stocks of all sorts seem to be small.

HOGS—Receipts on the street market have been small but sufficient, and prices steady but unchanged, at $5.50 to $6.

DRIED APPLES—Seem firmer; round lots have sold at 4c, and small lots have been going off steadily at 4½ to 5c. The former price would probably be repeated.

SALT—Has been quiet, but steady and unchanged. Liverpool is now held at $1.10 to $1.15, and dairy at $1.75 to $1.80 in small lots, with stocks small. Goderich also has been firm, with sales of car-lots at 90c.

CATTLE

TRADE—Seems to have been rather quiet for the season.

BEEVES—The market was fairly well supplied in the latter part of last week; but receipts have since fallen off, and those of Tuesday were inadequate. The export enquiry has been somewhat slack, but as supplies have been small and an active demand prevalent for choice fat cattle for Easter, all first-class have found a ready sale at $4.75 to $5 for good steers averaging about 1,300 lbs, and $4.50 for those of lighter weight; but, of course, Easter cattle have brought the usual fancy prices. Second-class have been in good demand, with the supply of them insufficient, and all offering readily taken at $3.75 to $4. Third-class have continued rather scarce, and prices firm, at $3 to $3.50. The market has been firm all over.

SHEEP—Receipts have continued to be small and insufficient, and prices tending upwards for really choice, but for these only. First-class have been firmer, and bringing from $6 to $7, or perhaps $7.50 for very choice. Second-class have not been much wanted, but have been firm at $4.50 to $5.

LAMBS—Good spring lambs have been in active demand, and all first-class offering have found ready buyers at from $4 to $5 for any weighing not under 30 lbs. Second-class have been more abundant than first-class, and probably enough of them in the market, but they have usually sold at $3 to $3.75.

CALVES—Really choice have been much wanted, and all offering readily taken, as would more had they been offered. First-class, dressing from 110 lbs upwards, have been firmer at $9 to $10, with still more paid for Easter calves. Second-class, dressing from 75 to 100 lbs, have been fairly steady at $4.50 to $7. Third-class have been offered freely, but there were few buyers at any price, and none at over $2.50 to $3.50.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has shown but little change.

HIDES—Prices of green have advanced 25c since our last; but as the rise has been due solely to local causes we should say that it is not very safe to rely on it being long maintained. Cured have sold to a small extent at $6.50 for a car, and $6.75 for small lots.

CALFSKINS—Have continued to offer freely and to sell as before; cured have changed hands at 12 to 12½c.

SHEEPSKINS—Offerings have been of fair amount, and prices unchanged at $1.25 to $1.50 for choice green country lots, but the bulk of this year's skins bringing $1 to $1.20.

WOOL—Seems to have been fairly active and firm in consequence of a good demand from the factories. Super has sold freely at 20 to 21c, but holders generally seem to be wanting still more. Pulled combing has improved less than super, but some small lots have changed hands at 19 to 19½. Fleece has been quiet, and is held largely in the country; some small lots have brought 20c.

TALLOW—Remains quiet but unchanged, and selling at 5½ to 5¾c for rendered, and 3½ for rough.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, $6.25; No. 2 inspected, $5.25; No. 3 inspected, $4.25; Calfskins, green, 10 to 11c; Calfskins, cured, 12 to 12½c; calfskins, dry, none; Sheepskins, $1 to $1.50; Wool, fleece, 20c; Wool, pulled, super, 20 to 21c; extra super, none; Wool, pickings, 6 to 7c; Tallow, rough, 3½c; rendered, 5½ to 5¾c.

BIRTHS.

LITHGOW—At Yorkville, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. John Lithgow, of a daughter.

GRAHAM—On the 2nd inst., in this city, the wife of Mr. Chas. Graham, of a son.

MOSS—At 475 Jarvis street, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Charles Moss, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

CLENDENAN—At 48 Spadina avenue, on the 5th inst., the wife of D. W. Clendenan, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

MARSH—At St. Catharines, on the 5th inst., the wife of T. Herbert Marsh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DINGWALL—NELLES—At the residence of the bride's father, Cobourg, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Dr. Wood, grandfather of the bride, Kenneth Dingwall, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Hamilton, to Elleda Wood, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Nelles, President Victoria University.

EAKIN—SCHOLFIELD—On April 1st, 1879, at the residence of the bride's father, Port Colborne, the Rev. J. S. Eakin, B.A., of Mount Albert, to Miss Mary M. Scholfield, by Rev. R. Chambers, B.A., assisted by Rev. D. Munroe.

JONES—GIBBS—At the residence of the bride's father, Prospect Place, Oshawa, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. J. S. Clarke, J. D. Jones, Esq., M.D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Edith Beatrice, third daughter of W. H. Gibbs, Esq.

TAYLOR—SOCHIAL—At Ogdensburgh, N.Y., on the 1st inst., by the Rev. L. M. Miller, Mr. J. H. Taylor, of Ottawa, to Miss Mary Sochial, of Potsdam, N.Y.

DOBLE—PURVIS—In Toronto, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. G. J. Taylor, M. A., Incumbent, St. Bartholomew's Church, Robert Doble, of the Township of Reach, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Richard Purvis, Esq., of the Township of Brock.

DEATHS.

DUTTON—In Montreal, on the 29th ult., William Comer Dutton, aged 43 years.

TEEPLE—At his residence, in Aylmer, on the 28th March, of consumption, Lyman D. Teeple, Esq., barrister, aged 40 years, 10 months, and 23 days.

WESTMACOTT—At his residence, 96 Gerrard street east, on Tuesday, April 2nd, William Montagu Westmacott.

MOBERLY—At Collingwood, on April 2nd, Mary Moberly, relict of the late Captain John Moberly, R. N., aged 72 years.

MOSSOP—On the morning of the 2nd inst., of congestion of the brain, Jonathan Mossop, in his 46th year.

MOORE—On Tuesday afternoon, 1st April, 1879, at the residence of her brother, John T. Moore, 228 Yonge street, Yorkville, Minerva Isabella, eldest daughter of Wm. K. Moore, Esq., aged 22 years.

ASKIN—On the 22nd ult., at the residence of her brother, A. H. Askin, Esq., C.E., Windsor, Ont., Archange Mary Askin, eldest daughter of the late Charles Askin, Esq., of Strabane, formerly Clerk of the Peace for the Western District.

FLEMING—On Wednesday, 26th March, 1879, Andrew Greig Fleming, of Craigleith, Collingwood, aged 86 years.

CONRON—Suddenly, at Oshawa, on Wednesday, April 2nd, Thomas, the only surviving brother of James Conron, Weston.

CHAMBERLAIN—At his late residence, Kingston road, Scarboro', on April 3rd, William Chamberlain, sr., aged 79 years and 4 months.

SCHULKINS—Emma Jane, beloved wife of J. A. Schulkins, in the 42nd year of her age.

MCCAFFERY—On April 4th, the youngest son of John McCaffery, age one year and 19 days.

MCRAE—At Lancaster, on the 29th ult., Margaret Murchison, beloved wife of Donald McRae, formerly of Dundee, Province of Quebec. Deceased was a native of Loch Carron, Scotland, and was aged 71 years.

STREET—At No. 596 Jackson street, Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, 1st April, 1879, William Warren Street, Esq., aged 66 years.

CLEVERDON—At Oaklands, California, U.S., on the 28th of March, of inflammation of the lungs, W. T. Cleverdon (late of this city), aged 57 years. Halifax papers please copy.

CURRIE—On the 6th inst., at his father's residence, cor. Brookfield and Maple streets, James, only child of Peter and Annie Currie, aged 11 months and 9 days.

ST. JOHN—On April 6th, 1879, at 67 Edward street, the beloved wife of Thos. H. St. John, and eldest daughter of R. W. Girvin, in the 24th year of her age.

FORSTER—On Sunday, 6th inst., at Toronto, Charles Douglas Forster, second son of Rev. W. R. Forster, of Claverleigh, Creemore, aged 18. Requiescat in pace.

RIDDELL—On the 7th inst., at the corner of Richmond and Tecumseth streets, in the 40th year of her age, Mary, beloved wife of ex-Alderman Francis Riddell.

WOOD—At 109 York street, Albert Arthur, second son of Mr. Edmond Wood, baker, aged 7 years.

LALOR—At his father's residence, 13 Charlotte street, Batty, eldest son of Thomas Lalor, aged 31 years.

BOYD—At 64 Hayter street, on April 8th, Robert Hall Boyd, age 63.

THE QUESTION OF SPOONS.

When the Government introduced the protective tariff they did so on the principle that "THEY WOULD EITHER MAKE A SPOON OR SPOIL A HORN." The great authorities in Parliament and in the press have not yet decided which result will happen, and some consider it doubtful if it shall ever be unanimously decided. Of more importance, however, to the families of our people—when gathered at their breakfast table quaffing their tea and coffee—of uncertain price—to know that the CELEBRATED NICKELITE SILVER SPOONS are still within their reach. The Government laid their hands fearlessly upon the clothing we wear, the food we eat, and the fuel we consume; they taxed by the dollar and by the pound, ad valorem and specific, but "woodman spare that tree," they spared the Nickelite Spoons, by just leaving them among the revenue tariff lists.

These celebrated Sheffield spoons and forks are the result of years of labour, experience and capital. They require to produce them heavy and expensive machinery, and they require the world for a market. They are adapted to all climates, from the extreme North to the Sunny South, they stand HARD usage or SOFT, and anyone with a rag and a bit of chalk can make them shine like silver. The prices, too, are cheaper than ever. Teaspoons, 90c., $1.50 and $2 per dozen; Dessert Spoons or Forks, $3, $3.75 and $4.50 per dozen; Table Spoons or Forks, $3.75, $4.50 and $5 per dozen. Each article is stamped "Nickelite, R. W. & Co." Ask your storekeeper for them and take none other. Every article guaranteed for five years.

Don't waste your savings on cheap trash, but buy a set of these useful goods, and you will never regret it. To be had of all dealers in the Dominion. Manufacturers, R. WILKES & CO., Beaver Works, Sheffield. Wholesale Agents for Canada, R. WILKES, Toronto and Montreal. 367-1

Farms for Sale.

Advertisements of Farms For Sale or to Rent are inserted in this Column, 20 words for 50c; each additional word 2c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in THE MAIL.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS farm of 100 acres within four miles of Brampton. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM BRODDY, Brampton. tf

COME TO DELAWARE—100 Delaware fruit and grain farms, cheap; mild, healthy climate; catalogue free. A. P. GRIFFITH, Smyrna, Delaware. 365-13

GOOD FARM FOR SALE—LOT 1, con. 16, Howick, 100 acres, 80 cleared; good buildings and orchard. ROBERT BRADEN, Wingham. 365-3

FOR SALE—IMPROVED farms in the Townships of Nottawasaga, Mulmur, Sunnidale, and Floss; easy terms. E. LAKE, Stayner, Ont. 364-4

FOR SALE, FIVE ACRES GOOD land, good brick house, stabling, good water; near Station, Aylmer, Ont. Apply to L. D. TEEPEL, Aylmer. O. ROBERTSON, near Milton. 364-4

FOR SALE—GLENGROVE Farm—finest farm around Toronto; on Yonge street; 185 acres. Large brick house. ROBERT BEATY & CO., Bankers, Toronto. 366-2

FOR SALE — THREE A 1 farms in Nottawasaga, and two in Sunnidale. For terms apply to LAIDLAW, NICOL, & CO., Stayner. 367-1

120 ACRES—95 IMPROVED—lot 5. 3rd concession, Walpole; good frame house and barn and orchard. Apply JAMES HOWEY, Nanticoke P.O. 367-1

FARMS AND WILD LANDS for sale—Our Catalogues sent free to any address, on application to FENTON, CARNIE & CO., Hamilton, Ont. 363-52

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—possession at once; very desirable, Aurora; fall ploughing and twelve acres seeded. R. J. KENNEDY, Yonge street, Toronto. 367-1

GOOD FARM FOR SALE—West part of lot 17, con. 1, of Vespra, County of Simcoe, 80 acres; first-class buildings and large orchard. Apply to W. F. CAVE, Crown Hill P.O. 367-2

GOOD FARM — TOWNSHIP Flos—100 acres—45 acres cleared; clay loam. Two miles from Northern Railway. Also 50 acres—all bush—five miles from Phelpston station. DUNCAN MORRISON, Crossland P.O. 366-3

HALIBURTON — TERMINUS of the Victoria Railway—farm and village lots for sale. C. J. BLOMFIELD, Manager, Canadian Land and Emigration Company. York Chambers, Toronto street. 344-26

FARM FOR SALE—9TH CONCESSION, Goderich, 80 acres, near Clinton and Goderich markets; brick dwelling; frame outbuildings; good orchard; splendid wheat farm. ABEL REED, Holmesville. 367-eow-tf

SIXTY ACRE FARM IN THE Village of Vienna; twenty acres of wheat; twenty acres orchard; seventeen acres seeded and three acres of wood; terms easy. PETER HAWKESWORTH, Vienna, or L. W. HAWKESWORTH, 55 Yonge street, Toronto. 367-tf

FOR SALE—100 ACRES—splendid hardwood bush land (corner lot) being east half of lot 20, in the 13th concession, Vespra, one mile from Utopia Station, Northern railway. Apply GEORGE MUNRO, Milloy's Wharf, Toronto. 367-1

FARM FOR SALE—LOT 16, in 6th concession of Tiny, County Simcoe, containing 225 acres; 112 acres cleared; soil, clay loam; well fenced; two good spring wells affording water the year round; there are 25 acres fall wheat, and 45 fall ploughed; 4 acres of orchard bearing fruit; frame barn, frame stable and grainery; the buildings are newly built; 4 miles west of Wyebridge, 1 mile from Wyevale station. JOHN PHILLIPS. 365-3

FARM FOR SALE—200 ACRES—Lot 24, Con. 14, Townsend, Norfolk County, 180 improved; good brick house, driving house, and stable, frame house, two barns, sheds, and other buildings, orchards, wells, and everything required on a first-class farm. Distant from Jarvis—where is Junction of "Air Line" and H. and N. W. Railway—1½ miles. For further particulars enquire on premises or by letter to JOHN MURPHY, Jarvis P. O. 333-u

FIRST CLASS FARM FOR sale, 100 acres, 3rd con., lot 14, township of Howard, 6 miles from Ridgetown; school house and churches close to the property; 90 acres cleared, the balance well timbered; a good frame house; frame barn, frame driving house, frame granary, brick root house, good bearing orchard, two wells of water, 13 acres of fall wheat, 25 acres of meadow, 20 acres fall ploughed, the balance good pasture; price $5,000. Apply to THOMAS W. CONNER, Belton Post Office. 357 13

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.

HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state. 6,000,000 acres for sale. For free copy of "Kansas Pacific Homestead," address Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.

BALQUHIDDER FARM FOR sale, situated in the county of Wentworth and township of West Flamboro', six miles from Hamilton, four from Dundas, and three from Waterdown; churches, school, and blacksmiths' shops within half mile; well watered by living stream. Parcel 1.—Lot 22, 3rd concession, containing about 200 acres; 20 acres of hardwood and four acres of apple orchard; balance under cultivation. A handsome stone residence, 2½ stories, 46 x 37, wing 28 x 24, hot and cold water pipes, hot air furnace, &c. A complete stone farm house, with 12 rooms. Also a frame house, large barns, stables, and sheds, mostly built of stone. Parcel 2.—Part of lot 23, 3rd concession, containing about 187 acres; three acres orchard, balance under cultivation; two frame dwelling houses and two large frame barns. The property will be sold in one or two parcels on moderate terms, and stock and implements, &c., may be had at valuation. Possession to suit purchaser. Apply to HENRY McLAREN, Hamilton, P.O. 364-4

Auction Sales.

CHANCERY SALE OF FARM in the Township of Grey.—Pursuant to order of the Court of Chancery made *in re* Watling, there will be sold by public auction with the approbation of Daniel Home Lizars, Esquire, Master of the said Court at Stratford, by D. D. Campbell, duly appointed for that purpose Auctioneer, on SATURDAY, 26th of APRIL, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Grand Central Hotel, in the TOWN OF LISTOWEL, in the County of Perth, the following valuable Farm, being composed of the north halves of Lots numbers Twenty-two and Twenty-three, in the first concession of the Township of Grey, in the County of Huron, containing by admeasurement 100 acres, more or less. There are 55 acres cleared and under cultivation. There is a frame dwelling and a good barn and other out-houses on the premises. The soil is good, and there is a very large amount of excellent timber on the lots. The farm is well watered and well fenced. Listowel and Brussels are convenient market towns. Terms—Ten per cent. at the time of sale, and as much as will therewith make up three-fourths of the purchase money within thirty days thereafter, and the balance in five years, interest at eight per cent. yearly, secured by a mortgage on the premises. The other conditions are the standing conditions of of the Court. For further particulars apply to the vendor's solicitors, to ROBERT McDONALD, Esq., Grey, or the auctioneer at Listowel. Dated 3rd day of April, 1879. (Signed), D. H. LIZARS, Master at Stratford. FENNELL & DINGMAN, Vendor's Solicitors. 367-1

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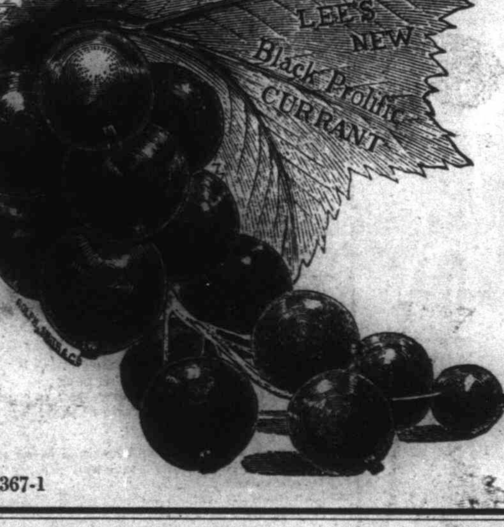

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D. W. CUMMING, Stratford; T. WILSON, Dundas; J. H. WOOD, Woodstock; J. S. CRAWFORD, St. George; or to JOHN SMITH, Secretary, Hamilton, Ont.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Dominion Telegraph Company intend to apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at its next session for an Act to amend its Acts of Incorporation, whereby the Directors may be empowered to lease its lines or any portion thereof and generally for such other amendments in relation to the mode of conducting the Company's business as may be deemed expedient.

By order of the Board,
F. ROPER, Secretary.

Toronto, 19th Dec., 1878. 352-tf.

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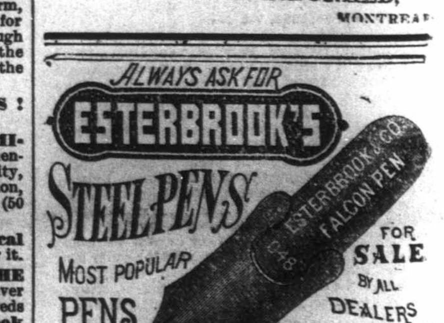

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THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office, corner of King and Bay streets, in the City of Toronto.

VOL. VIII. NO.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE C

Four Shots Fired With Effect.

ARREST OF THE ASSAS

The Assailant Supposed to Be An Int tionalist Agent—One Person Sli Wounded—Enthusiastic Receptio the Emperor—Congratulations European Sovereigns.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—Whi Czar was taking his usual morning early to-day, near the palace, four from a revolver were fired at him, bu tunately none of them took effect. man who fired was arrested by a which the firing attracted. The c now being decorated in token of tha ness for the Czar's escape.

The would-be assassin of the Czar i undergoing examination. The full account of the affair says:—Towards o'clock this morning, as the Empero taking his customary walk, a respe dressed man, wearing a military cap a cockade, advanced toward him, the Emperor approached nearer revolver from the pocket of his ov and fired four shots at him. The ass before submitting to his captors, another shot, slightly wounding cheek a person in the crowd. A throng of people which had assemble thusiastically cheered and congratu the Emperor, who thanked them for proofs of fidelity on such a painful sion. He said he knew he had the port of all respectable people. He God would grant that he might com his task, which consisted in pr ing the welfare of Russia. Emperor, after the foregoing drove to the palace withou escort. He has not suffered the le effect from the attempt upon his life afterwards drove, still without an to the Kason cathedral to return than the preservation of his life. When ing the congratulations of the officials empire at noon, the Czar was so much come by his enthusiastic reception unable to speak for some mi On recovering from his emoti said:—"This is the third time G saved me." It is supposed the Em assailant took poison before his at as he vomited after his arrest. Pois also found under his finger nails. dotes were administered. It is t the man was an employé of the Mini Finance and an agent of the Interna The Sultan and all of the Eu sovereigns have telegraphed cong tions.

LONDON, April 14.—A St. Pete despatch says:—The Emperor's as gives his name as Skoloff. He is a functionary of the Ministry of Fi and is about thirty years of age. H at the Emperor within two paces. the first shot the Emperor appr Skoloff who fired again and then ran various accounts given as to the exac ber of shots fired are conflicting. officer of the Gendarmerie with his sword pursued Skoloff and three mo then joined in the pursuit. Skoloff them, shattering the jaw of a det ... gentleman knocked Skoloff and held him until he was secured officers.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—The of the assailant of the Czar is now tained to be Zolowjeff. The city i illuminated to-night and flags are where displayed.

ROME, April 15.—The Pope has congratulations to the Czar on his from the assassin.

LONDON, April 15.—A St. Pete despatch says on Tuesday morning jeff was insensible but was expe rally. No papers were found upo Throughout Monday night all su houses were searched. Last week t volutionary Committee issued a pro tion threatening the life of the E and a second St. Bartholomew. Tele were received on Friday and Saturd from the Berlin secret police giving that during Easter an attempt wo made to assassinate the Empero Czarewitch or some member of the I family. In consequence of these tele the usual entrance to the Winter was closed and the Czarewitch midnight to the Easter eve reception Czar escorted by four Cossacks.

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.

Horrible Cruelty to Political Pris

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—A Ki respondent gives the following accou the outbreak among the political pri last month:—The persons under ar Kieff prison resolved some time ago nel under the walls and escape. scheme was betrayed when the tunn completed, and the prisoners enter tending to come up through the beyond the prison precincts. posted at the opening shot the es prisoners as they came up. When th of the prisoners, terrified by the the firing, remained in the tunnel, were sent in from behind, and the u nate wretches, caught between two were all shot down. The proc seemed to give the officials much ment, and the Director of Kieff pri been praised and decorated. Quite in ing with this, is a statement publis the Russian chaplain in the Central at Charkoff. He declares that of 5 sons detained in that prison, two h died within four months. One heaviest charges made by the N against the Russian official adminis was the brutal treatment of prisone consequence being that many are and some are being driven mad.

GARIBALDI ON UNIVERSAL FRAGE.

ROME, April 15.—Garibaldi has p ed an energetic letter in favour of un suffrage and called a meeting of R cans for the 21st inst., to take measu the agitation of the question.

LONDON, April 15.—Garibaldi's le favour of universal suffrage says siders it the duty of the Republican to rally in the field for legal action to progressively that liberty which undoubted right, but which now d on the whim of a Minister or the prog of a Ministry. Universal suffrage basis of reform. The people to wh denied were considered capable of fo Italy with their arms. Even the of Clericals in Parliament would b able if it would dispel the languor wh renders it impotent.

A Berlin despatch says:—An app semi-official communication, refer the despatch of an American iron Samoa, points out that the Germa Ariadne and Albatross are still the fully suffice for the protection of fore A despatch from Berlin states tha many, though entertaining no annexing the Samoan Islands, inte protect German interests and prev Americans from establishing the there to the detriment of other nati