THE STAR.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Fourth Parliament—Second Session.

COMMONS.

Ottawa March 9.—The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m.

Hon. Mr. Robinson moved that the time for receiving petitions for private bills be extended four days. Carried.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Dr. Schultz—To amend the Act incorporating the Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Company.

Mr. M. H. Gault—To amend the Act respecting the Montreal Telegraph Company.

Mr. M. H. Gault—To provide for winding up the Consolidated Bank of Canada.

Mr. Cameron (Victoria)—To incorporate the Quebec & Ontario Railway Company.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Sir Leonard Tilley moved the House into committee of supply, remarking that he thought it advisable, with the consent of the Hon. gentlemen opposite, to make his financial statement on the proposition to go into committee of ways and means.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie—I do not propose to object to the hon. gentleman's proposal, but it is not the regular procedure.

Sir Leonard Tilley—I quite admit that, but the circumstances are very peculiar; it would certainly be my desire to have followed the usual course, if it could have been accomplished, but on account of the severe illness of the deputy, and other circumstances, I rather throw myself on the hon. gentlemen opposite to aid me, so that I may make the financial statement on the motion to go into committee of ways and means instead of supply.

The motion was adopted. In committee, the vote for the Governor-General's office was passed and the committee reported.

THE BUDGET.

Sir Leonard Tilley, who was received with loud applause, said:—Mr. Speaker,—In moving the House into committee of ways and means, I desire to make my financial statement. When I had the honor of addressing this House on the motion to go into the committee of ways and means last session, I briefly referred to the fact that in 1873 the country was prosperous, the treasury overflowing; last year when I made my statement, I had to admit that the treasury was not overflowing, that the country was not so prosperous as we could desire. The Government realized at that time the difficulties they experienced in meeting the House under such circumstances. Those difficulties were increased from the fact that the Right Hon. gentleman who now leads the Government had, when leader of the Opposition, submitted resolutions to the House of Commons affirming a certain policy which was at that time rejected by Parliament, but subsequently affirmed by an overwhelming majority of the people of the Dominion of Canada. In dealing, therefore, with the most important subject which could receive consideration, and difficult as it was, we felt we had behind us and before us in the country a sentiment in favor of the policy that we were about to submit; but the difficulty was to prepare that policy and arrange its details in such a manner as to make it not only acceptable to our supporters in Parliament but to make it uniform and universal, and, if possible, acceptable to the Dominion. Well, sir, the Government applied themselves to this task, and we had the satisfaction of feeling at the close of the session that there was a general concurrence of feeling, in the House and out of it, that the members in the House had redeemed their pledges, that the Conservative party had carried out its pledges, that the Government had fulfilled its pledges, and there was every reason to expect and hope that the policy was not only acceptable to our policy, but beneficial to the country. It will be our duty presently to consider how far our hopes and expectations in that respect have been realized.

ENGAGEMENTS OF PREVIOUS GOVERNMENT.

But, sir, our difficulties were not confined to the question of the tariff, they extended to the question of finance. It was shown by the statements which were submitted to the House in the public accounts, that for three or four years there had been a steady decline in the revenue as compared with the expenditure, and that the deficiency had reached, for the three years preceding and as we estimated for the fourth year, an average of $1,750,000. The Government found that heavy engagements had been made by their predecessors for public works, embracing a great extension of our canal and railway systems; involving an expenditure of millions of dollars which the present Government was bound to carry out and to provide the means for. Such was the case. Contracts had been entered into involving a large expenditure for the extension of the railway towards Nipissing, for works let west of Red River and east of Winnipeg, and for the completion of the Pembina branch, and tenders had, moreover, been asked for 120 miles of railway in British Columbia. Therefore we had not only to provide for a deficiency of $2,000,000 a year, as was then estimated, but we had to look forward to an increased expenditure in the shape of interest on the public debt amounting to from $400,000 to $500,000 a year. It was under these circumstances that we were called upon to give the subject mature and careful consideration. Difficult as was our position at that time, the difficulty was increased from the fact that the late Administration had so arranged the expenditure for the Pacific Railway that, to make it effective, it became necessary that a certain link should be completed in order that we might have the advantage, with the least possible delay, of the money which had already been invested. It became necessary for the Government at once to undertake the work of building 180 miles of railway to connect the head of Lake Superior with Winnipeg, a most expensive public work, and it was not only their duty to put it under contract at once, but to stipulate that it should be completed with the least possible delay, in order that the expenditure on works already carried out should be made effective and beneficial, and that the country might be opened for settlement and development. Well, sir, what did the Government find in addition to that? In addition to the building and the providing for the construction of that road, it was deemed necessary to add to our expenditure, and with the least possible delay, by providing for the building of 200 or 220 miles west of Winnipeg, in order that when the road was opened from the head of Lake Superior to Winnipeg, we should have the fertile country through which the road west of Winnipeg runs open for settlement, so that we might feel the advantage and benefit of the expenditure so far made. And I may say we feel that in making it, we have acted in accordance with the wishes and opinions of our friends in and out of the House, whose desire, in common with that of the whole people of the country, is that the North-West may be opened up, and that the older portions of the Dominion may derive the benefits of its being so opened up. (Hear, hear.) Sir, if the Government could have had their own way in the matter, apart from other considerations, they would have desired that the expenditure on public works and chargeable to capital should not have exceeded $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, but under the circumstances which I have related, engagements had to be met which involve perhaps the expenditure of $12,000,000 during the current year, and $12,000,000 or $13,000,000 during next year. The House will understand under these circumstances that our difficulties are great, and that they are not relieved by the fact that we have to provide not only for this expenditure, but for the deficiency of $2,000,000 a year.

EVILS OF UNDER-ESTIMATES.

But, sir, our difficulties do not terminate here. I desire, in order that we may understand this matter fully, with reference to the expenditure of the current year and of next year may be fully understood, to state her that the deficiency of last year, instead of being $2,000,000, was, when we take into account the fact that under the expected change of tariff we received in that year $700,000 through the customs more than we would have received had it not been proposed to change the tariff, and that we received $600,000 from excise under the same reasons, the deficiency was, I say, $3,400,000 instead of $2,000,000.

I may explain upon what basis I make that statement to the House. In the first place, let me call the attention of the House to the estimate submitted by the late Finance Minister as to the receipts and expenditures for 1878-79. The hon. gentleman estimated the receipts from customs to be $13,750,000, and the receipts were $12,900,659. The excise receipts were estimated by the hon. gentleman to be $5,250,000; they were $5,390,763. It is now clearly established, that had there been no proposed change in the excise duties, $600,000 less would have been received during that period. The hon. gentleman estimated the receipts from bill stamps at $250,000; they were $188,000. He estimated the receipts from the Post Office Department at $1,200,000; they were $1,172,000. He estimated the revenue from Public Works and Canals at $4,900,000; it was $1,863,149. The interest on investments he estimated at $4,800,000 the receipts were $5,992,80. The receipts from all other sources he estimated at $700,000, they were $412,701. The estimates as a whole amounted to $23,850,000; the receipts were $22,517,380. Deduct from that the $1,300,000 on imports which would not have been imported had there not been a change in the tariff, and the receipts were $21,217,330. Now, in reference to expenditure, the estimate was $23,669,073; the expenditure reached $24,455,381. Of this expenditure I may say that there was an under-estimate for interest of $285,891. This is, of course, a charge provided for by law, but there was an under-estimate of it of $285,891. There were also the following underestimates:—Charges of management to the extent of $92,180, on sinking fund $146,992, on election expenses $62,757, on pensions $5,233, on superannuations $3,521, on subsidies $14,991, and on the supplementary estimates $627,000 But I may say here that while the expenditure reached, as I stated, $22,445,381, the lapsed balances, as will be seen by a statement laid on the table of the House at the request of the hon. gentleman opposite, amount to about $700,000. Had the $742,338 of lapsed balances been expended by the present Administration, the deficiency would have been $4,161,866 (Opposition cheers). But I do not propose, sir, to charge hon. gentlemen opposite with the whole deficiency, because we know that lapsed balances necessarily take place.

Hon. Mr. Anglin—Hear, hear.

Sir Leonard Tilley—But, sir, it will be quite readily understood, I think, that under these circumstances, while we were basing our calculations for the future upon a deficiency of $200,000 000 we practically had to deal with a deficiency of over $3,000,000 (hear, hear), and under these circumstances, sir, it will not be surprising if in some respects our expectations with reference to the balance of the current year, based upon a new estimate which I propose submitting, will be found not to be entirely realized. Sir, it means not only an increased expenditure for the current year of over $1,000,000 upon this basis but it means an increased expenditure of $1,000,000 a year for future years, because in basing our estimates upon a deficiency of at least $2,000,000, we must necessarily see, in making our calculations for the future, that we cannot possibly, without the greatest economy, make the two ends meet. I know the hon. gentlemen opposite may say:—"You asked in that vote an additional sum for railways. We do know, sir, that the expenditure for the Intercolonial Railway for that year exceeded very largely the estimates made by our hon. friends opposite, but, sir, that additional expenditure cannot be charged upon the present Administration.

THE PRESENT YEAR.

I now come, sir, to the consideration of the income and expenditure for the present year. I estimated, sir, in my speech last year that we should probably receive during the present year from customs, $14,000,000, exclusive of, as I stated then, the estimate of $500,000 which was collected in February and March. I now am firm, sir, in the declaration that apart from that money collected last year that belongs to this year, receipts from customs will be as estimated—$14,000,000 per year. (hear, hear). I may state from returns made up every ten days that we received during January and February and the first five days of this month $450,000 more than we received during same period in 1879. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) This, sir, goes to show very clearly that we have exhausted and consumed the goods that we brought in last year, and that we shall, during the balance of this fiscal year, have increased revenues to an amount sufficient to meet the sum estimated by the Government (cheers). The estimate we now make for excise, is $4,300,000 to which is to be added $400,000 that was calculated in last year, but properly belongs to this, and we have $4,700,000. It was estimated that the Post Office would yield $1,200,000, and we entertain that opinion still. In public works it will be found that we estimated an increase of $50,000 over and above the estimate of a year ago; that arises from the fact of our taking possession of the Pembina branch of the Pacific Railway. With reference to bill stamps, our estimate is $200,000. On interest on investments it will be found that there is an increase. Of all other revenues, it was estimated that there would be $700,000, and from looking at the returns of last year and the returns so far in the present year, I think it is very probable that this amount will not exceed $400,000, making the estimated receipts for the current year $24,450,000, against I think it was $24,100,000 or $24,200,000. We now come to the estimated expenditure. It was stated last year that it would reach $23,869,262. The supplementary estimates now upon the table of the House show that after deducting the vote for items belonging to last year, after deducting items chargeable to capital, the supplementary estimates for the current year chargeable to income amount to $858,922. They are made up in part by $100,000 for relief of sufferers in Ireland; $201,000 for relief of Indians who are in a starving condition; $97,500 expenditure on public buildings in St. John, more than was asked for in the vote of the House! $50,000 for running expenses of the Pacific Railway; $42,000 for repairs to canals and other items—making in all $858.922. Then, sir, we come to the underestimate in interest, and here it is but right that I should call attention to the fact that the probabilities are that the interest account of this year will exceed the estimate by $660,000. This increase is caused in this way. I may say that these particulars are obtained from the Auditor-General: In 1878, we made a probable estimate, I think, of £2,500,000, but the loan that was placed on the market was £3,000,000, which would make a difference of $48,666. The six per cent. stocks that matured last year, and were payable by Government on six months' notice, were probably by my predecessor estimated at 5 per cent., and notice was not given, and the result was that those securities paying 6 per cent. were only redeemed in December or January last, and this made a difference of $40,452. Five per cent stocks were estimated perhaps below what was received during the year, and then there was paid to our financial agents in London $2,129,307; to Morton, Rose & Co., interest on temporary loans made by my predecessor amounting to £500,000, the sum of $47,893, and to the Bank of Montreal for temporary loans on general account which contained a loan of £500,000), $64,472; interest on seigniorial indemnity, $25,193; a difference in the amount estimated to come into the savings bank during the year, $753,347,—making altogether $238,891 of an under estimate. As our estimate of this year on interest account was based on that estimate, we were left of course with a deficiency on that item alone amounting to $280,000 and odd dollars. Then, sir, during last year there was considered the necessity of negotiating a new loan. There were 6 per cent. debentures falling due in England on the 1st of January, amounting to £600,000; in addition to these, falling due on the 1st of July next, there was $4,000,000 of 6 per cent. securities, of which Government gave notice in May last that we would at the expiration of six months either redeem them, or, if parties preferred, would give 5 per cent. securities. The expenditure on capital account of the present year, according to the evidence before the House, must amount to something like $19,000,000. It was deemed but right and proper that a loan should be negotiated, not only for the purpose of payment of the 6 per cent liabilities falling due in England, but that we should also be in a position, in the event of parties holding securities in Canada asking the money instead of the 5 per cents, to meet their demand. A loan of $3,000,000 was therefore placed on the market, though the money was not immediately required, and as the opportunity was considered a favorable one. It left the Government with a large amount of money for the time being, a considerable portion of which is now deposited in the banks of the Dominion, bearing from 3½ to 5 per cent interest, but we have an offset of $250,000 on the credit side to meet. This swells up the interest account over and above the estimates, for the reason given, something like $600,000. The whole expenditure estimated for the current year from the estimates now on the table of the House would reach $25,478,000. The estimated expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway will be $300,000 over the actual expenditure, and the C. P. R. and Prince Edward Island Railway will be $300,000 less than the estimate, the result being that during the first six months of last year there was a deficiency of $380,000, and the returns show that for the first six months of the current year there is but a deficiency of $140,000. Under these circumstances we are prepared to state that the expenditure may be reduced for the maintenance of that public work $300,000 less than the estimates; that the lapsed balances, which were generally large, may be fairly, at a very low figure, based at $200,000, making a deduction of $500,000, leaving the estimated expenditure of the current year $24,978,000, against the estimate of the incoming year of $24,450,000, over $500,000 of an estimated deficiency. Now, when it is considered that the deficiency of last year, had it not been for the exceptional circumstances I have named, would have been something like $3,000,000, and that we are enabled to show in the present year a deficiency of $500,000 or thereabout, I think, under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that if our predecessors had estimated correctly the interests for the previous years, the result would have been that our estimate would have been very nearly realized, we can justly claim that in the first year of our administration income and expenditure are about balanced.

ESTIMATED IN COME AND EXPENDITURE.

The estimated expenditure for next year is placed at $25,007,203, distributed as follows:—Customs estimates this year, with the amended estimate, $14,700,000; estimates for next, $15,300,000. On looking into this matter very carefully, it was considered by the Government that the application of the present tariff will produce from customs, without any changes made in the tariff, an increased revenue of $153,000. We estimate to receive from excise $5,213,000, as a proposition will be made to the House whereby probably $200,000 will be added to the revenue. It is proposed to authorize or to grant licenses to certain individuals to manufacture Canadian leaf tobacco, and that an excise duty of 14 instead of 20 cents per pound may be imposed upon the manufacture. Under that proposition it is expected to realize $200,000. With reference to public works, including railways and canals, it is estimated that we will receive $2,236,000 during the next year. The estimates contain an additional appropriation for railways, $2,000,000. The other estimates are, bill stamps, $208,000; interest on investments, $600,000; post-office, $1,210,000. I will observe here that the interest on investment—$600,000—is $250,000 less than estimated for the present year, for the reasons stated after, that the sums of money that have been loaned and are now at interest will be used in paying off certain liabilities, and the result will be that our income from investments will be $250,000 less next year than during the present year. Post-office, $1,210,000; other revenues, $700,000; making an estimated revenue or income for the next year of $25,517,000, against an estimated expenditure of $25,007,000.

EXTENSION OF DOMINION PAPER MONEY.

The Government propose to increase the issue of Dominion notes from $10,000,000 beyond the cash reserve to $20,000,000 beyond. Also, instead of the issue standing as now 20 per cent. on the first $9,000,000, it is proposed to make it 50 per cent on all between the nine and twenty millions. This will probably enable us to dispense with the necessity of going to England for money.

THE TARIFF.

I desire to trespass on the attention of the House for a short time in dealing with the objections that were made last session and may be made again, with reference to our tariff policy. (Opposition Hear, hear.) It was asserted that the tariff discriminated against Great Britain. I believe the evidence that lies upon the table of this House will show, that instead of its operating to the disadvantage of the British manufacturers as compared with those of the United States, that the tariff has borne less heavily upon and affected them less than the manufacturers of the neighboring Republic. (Cheers from the Ministerial supporters.) I have made an abstract of a few figures in this connection. They represent the imports of the last six months of the present fiscal year as compared with the first six months of the preceding one. These returns show that the importations of iron and steel manufactures from Great Britain in 1878, under the head of "free goods," last year amounted to $961,672; under the head of "free goods" this year they amounted to $1,599,182; that under the heading of "dutiable" last year the imports for the year amounted to $1,491,867, and this year they amounted to $1,688,614. In the dutiable goods bearing an average of 17½ per cent there was absolutely a large increase, an increase of one million of dollars in the imports from Great Britain under that head in the first six months, and, as I have stated there was also a large increase in the imports under the free list. In 1878 the imports from the United States under the free list were $148,874, and in 1879 they were $169,913; under the heading of dutiable goods last year they were $1,725,000, against $1,283,000 in the present year, showing an increase in the case of Britain of $1,200,000 and a falling off in the case of the United States of $500,000. By referring to the collected tables of respective imports it will be found that the increased rate of duty upon free and dutiable goods imported from Great Britain during the six months of the present year was 19.43 per cent., against 19.9 under the old tariff of 1878, and that the imports from the United States, omitting, as is proper, from the consideration of this question, the goods that were imported, foreign goods and produce which were sent out of the country, but were entered last year for consumption because there were no duties imposed on them, the percentage of increase had been, on goods paying 12.2 per cent. in 1878, 15.3 per cent this year. In the one case there is but an increase of ½ per cent., while in the other there is an increase of 3 per cent. on the average duty collected on those goods. These facts go to show that while the object, design and intention of the Government were not to legislate directly against any particular country, the effect of the tariff had been to diminish less the importations from Great Britain than those from foreign countries or the United States. The next objection to the tariff was, sir, that it would increase the cost of goods, and give no revenue. On the contrary, the returns show that the increase of the whole tariff upon imports has been one quarter per cent more than it was before. We have a revenue of twelve millions from imports, and if you apply one quarter per cent additional to that you do not get six, seven or eight millions. (Hear, hear.) But the statement was made that the tariff would enrich the manufacturers and impoverish the country; that it would enrich the manufacturers and tax the wages of the people. On the other hand, it was asserted that the manufacturers were themselves dissatisfied. Well, I have seen a great many of them, and on the whole the manufacturers express themselves satisfied with the tariff. I am satisfied, from my own observations and from what I know in the matter, that the result of the tariff is such that there will be no declaration by this House, or on the part of the country, in favor of a change in the general policy of the Government. (Applause.) Sir, still another thing has been said. It has been said that our policy is producing alienation from us in England. Sir, I think if there is any period at which Canada stood well on the other side of the water, that period is to-day. (Cheers.) But, sir, the statement was made that the course we have taken would affect our credit in England. When, sir, it became my duty to visit England and to ask the capitalists of that country to take another three millions of 4 per cent. unguaranteed securities of this country, there were paragraphs in the papers, which must have originated with speculators, decrying this loan. And yet, sir, in the face of this diminished credit, we obtained for the loan $700,000 more than my hon. friend opposite obtained for his loan of the same kind in 1874. (Hear, hear.) When we consider the relative position of the securities of Canada to-day compared with those of New South Wales, which stands ahead of every other British colony, we find that there has been a change of 4½ or 5 per cent., which proves that the policy of the Government of the Dominion of Canada has not affected our credit abroad. (Cheers.)

EARLY RESULTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Sir, there was another statement made, and I hold that it was one of the gravest and most serious statements made during the last session with reference to this tariff; it was that this tariff was framed in such a way that it would bear more heavily upon certain provinces in the Dominion than upon other provinces (hear, hear from the Opposition); that it would touch certain provinces unfavorably and would lead to the separation and breaking up of this great Confederation. New Brunswick was singled out. When, for the purpose of aiming a blow at the Minister of Finance, the Opposition have sought to damage the credit and reputation and standing of the people of that Province, I feel that I am justified, sir, in making some reference to the bearing of this tariff and its effect upon that Province. Sir, that province has passed through great trials and great difficulties, the commercial centre of that province two years ago was (two-thirds of it) destroyed by fire. The lumbering interest of that province for two or three years has indeed been very much depressed, and the shipping interest has not been as remunerative as it has been in days past. These two important industries, sir, in which a large portion of the people of that province are engaged, were thrown by the great disaster to which I have referred, into a very unfortunate condition. It has been attempted to be shown that the bankruptcies by that province have exceeded those of any other province, and I was surprised to find an attempt made to attribute those bankruptcies to the operation of this tariff. I will say here, and I think without fear of contradiction, that there are not more than two provinces in the Dominion, taking into consideration the population and amount of business done, that have had fewer failures and fewer bankruptcies than the Province of New Brunswick. The hon member for Gloucester, endeavored to impress on the House, and on the country, that the effect of the National Policy had been to bring wages down to their present rate. Let me say a word with reference to the city of St. John and the Province of New Brunswick. The leader of the Opposition the other day, and I can quite understand his object, delivered a speech upon the probability of manufacturing industries springing up in that Province, and of St. John becoming a manufacturing centre, and he said that he always expected that in Nova Scotia, where they had coal and iron, they would be able to have large manufacturing industries, but what could New Brunswick expect? Why, sir, let me say that there is no portion of the Dominion of Canada which, in proportion to its population, has as large a number of its population engaged in manufactures as has the city of St. John. Let me give another evidence of the enterprise and ability of the people of that Province to enter upon and engage in manufacturing industry. The tariff of this House that nearly every contract let since the new tariff came into operation for the construction of locomotives, snow-plows, cars and rolling stock, for the Intercolonial and Pacific Railways, has gone, with the exception of two locomotives and two cars, to the Province of New Brunswick. (Cheers.) Boot and shoe manufactories are being started; machinists are freely employed; the cotton manufactory there has doubled its capacity within the last six months, and is preparing to double it again; since this policy was adopted by the House of Commons a lock and brass factory has been started at Moncton, with a subscribed capital of $200,000 of, which $66,000 has been paid up; arrangements are being made for a large distillery at Fredericton, a woollen factory in the same place, the necessary capital having been subscribed, and recently the inhabitants of the town of St. Stephens were called together to consider the propriety of establishing a cotton factory there, and have sent to the United States for experts to select a site. The site has been selected, the stock is being subscribed, American capitalists are willing to build it and put it in operation if their taxes are exempt for 20 years. The expenditure involved will be between $300,000 and $400,000. Various industries have grown up in the Province within the past six months, involving a capital of $1,000,000. When I mention all these things I ask the House and country whether, under these circumstances, Ontario or Quebec has exhibited a greater spirit of enterprise than has the Province of New Brunswick, bearing in mind at the same time that, in proportion to population, our $1,000,000 of capital is equivalent to $6,000,000 in the Province of Ontario, or $4,500,000 in the Province of Quebec.

CORN AND FLOUR DUTIES.

It has been said that the imposition of a duty on corn and cornmeal is unpopular, and I know that duty is unpopular in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. We are bound to admit it.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie—And in Ontario too.

Sir Leonard Tilley—And if we are legislating here solely for these Provinces, we would not submit to it. I think that would be the result, but it was part and parcel of the policy. And what is the fact? It will be seen by a return on the table of the House that the duty collected on corn and cornmeal in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick has been quite met by the duty on mollasses consumed during the same period. The reduction of duty on tea and molasses will more than balance what is paid by the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on corn and cornmeal. Still, not a word is said throughout the country on this point by the honorable gentleman opposite, their object being to alarm people as to the effect the tariff is having on particular industries in these Provinces. Then we come to the duty on flour. I have heard it stated that this is an Ontario tariff. It will be found by the returns on the table that during the last six months New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have not paid one dollar more than has Ontario. We may expect some discrepancies in reference to this tariff, but on looking at it throughout, it is a marvel to me how we could have framed a tariff that bore so equally on all portions of the Dominion. (Applause.)

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.

I am quite prepared in the discussion of this subject to have hon. gentlemen opposite differ with me on this point, but let us go to the returns, and form a judgment from the facts submitted to the House. The results of another year's experience will be such that our friends opposite will be then veering their course for a moderate protective policy, in order that they may meet the desires of the country. It is said that this policy has damaged the country generally. Dun, Wiman & Co. came out with a statement showing that the bankruptcies in Canada had been greater last year than ever before. In one of the leading papers, which hazarded the statement that the policy was enriching the manufacturer at the expense of the masses (Opposition Hear, hear), appeared a quotation of the price of rubber overshoes—(I had just been visiting a manufactory in Montreal)—to show how the prices had been increased and the manufacturer enriched; and yet the same paper, in the same issue, called attention to the fact that 2,000 pieces of woollens had been bought the day before at 30 per cent. less than any price ever before known in the history of Canada. (Laughter.) That is to some extent the line of argument heard with reference to this matter. It was stated in the House the other night that these increased bankruptcies were the result to a great extent of the general impression on the part of the people that the tax would be repealed. The result of that impression was that the man who had been struggling along with his head under water, took advantage of the law. He ventured to say that hundreds who were struggling along, on seeing the prospect of improved times, came to the determination to come to a settlement with their creditors, and start anew in the placid time of prosperity. In the United States, in 1874, the same fact was noticed. Will it be said, can it be said, is it said outside this country, as the hon. leader of the Opposition stated, the other night, that if it had not been for the good crop of last season, the country would be in a worse position than it was before? Is it not now in a better position than it was a year ago? Can you look anywhere throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion and say it is not so? Take the importers, and you will find universally, wholesale and retail, that in the last six months the general trade of the country has been largely improved and increased. (Cheers.) If you go to the farmer, you will find that he recognizes the improvement in prices for the articles he has for export or for home consumption for the home market. You may go to our shipping interests, and you will find that during the last five or six months every one has a more hopeful and more prosperous feeling than they had before. Take the lumber interests of the Ottawa Valley and other parts of the Dominion, and mark the change; you will find every man who is engaged in that business in the city of Ottawa, in the West, or down East, doing double work, making sales ahead, and showing a different, a more buoyant spirit than he did twelve months before. I care not in what part of the Dominion you go, you will find a more hopeful feeling and more confidence, I believe, from personal observation and indisputable evidence, that ten thousand men are now occupied in the country who could get no employment before; and what is more, the returns of the last six months, added to the $3,500,000 of imports of the previous year that clearly belong to this, will show that the difference between the imports and exports of the Dominion for the last six months is in favor of the exports of the first six months of this year by $3,500,000. At the close of the year we will find that by the reduction of imports and increase of exports, the balance of trade will be changed in our favor. (Cheers.) I believe that with the policy of developing the great Northwest, the expenditure that was asked for this year and is asked for by the Government for next year will enable us by 1882 to pass through from Ontario to Manitoba by rail on our own territory and 2,000 miles beyond it; that we will be able to plant the hundreds of thousands of men who will be seeking homes in that magnificent territory, and bringing out the products of that country we will have for export something in the shape of a return for the expenditures we are now making. I we can fairly succeed in making our financial arrangements for the next two or three years our difficulties will be tided over, and we will then be on a sound basis in the future.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF.

I said, in introducing the resolutions last session, that the change in the fiscal policy was so great that it was quite impossible for any Government or any body of men to frame it so that, after the experience of a year, there would be no amendments to propose. The amendments that I desire now to submit to the consideration of the House will show that there are no radical changes whatever to submit for the approval of Parliament. There are many of them framed rather with the view of removing the difficulties in the working of the tariff than in changes of policy. In the first place, it is proposed, as it was found that the duty on demijohns, when they were brought into the country. Those imported with vinegar or wine or acids were subject to a different duty from demijohns imported empty. They will be charged 10 per cent. *ad valorem* instead of 20 per cent. Asphaltum used in making varnish, 10 per cent. *ad valorem* instead of 20 per cent. Bagatelle tables or boards, with case and balls, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. Billiard tables, raised from 10 to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. Bird cages of all kinds will come under a uniform duty no matter of what material they are composed. Shoemakers' ink is placed at 25 per cent. Books are changed from 6 cents per pound to 15 per cent., in consideration of our hon. friends opposite, who advocated that course last session, including British copyright works; account books, 25 per cent. instead of 30 per cent., valentine scraps, chromos and cards generally, a specific duty of 30 per cent.; they were classed under different heads before, some paid 20, some 25 and some 30 per cent., and it led to confusion in collecting the duty. Braces and suspenders were placed on the 25 per cent. list, they having previously been charged different rates according the materials of which they were made. Cans containing fish under the Washington treaty would be charged 1½ cents per quart can, and the same price for each additional quart; this duty was imposed in order to counteract the effect of American action in imposing a duty of that amount. China and procelain was increased from 20 to 25 per cent. Combs were placed at 25 per cent. instead of the duty being charged on the materials. Crapes were placed at 20 per cent.; fishing rods at 30 per cent; fire-proof paints, ½ cent per pound; flagstones, dressed, $1.50 per ton. Artificial flowers were reduced from 30 to 25 per cent; glasses increased from 1c to 2c per pound; mattresses of all kinds 35 per cent. Silver plated glass, imitation porcelain shades, decanters, 25 per cent; gloves and mitts, 25 per cent; wrought iron tubing, plain, not threaded, coupled or otherwise manufactured, 15 per cent. Slabs, blooms, hoops or billets, were reduced from 12½ to 10. Liquorice was placed at 20 per cent, when an extract or confection, 1c per pound and 20 per cent. Malt extract if for medicinal purposes, 25 per cent. Potted poultry and game, 20 per cent. Milk food, 30 per cent. The duty on cabinet organs was increased from 10 to 15 per cent. Bismuth was placed on the free list. Ruled paper was charged 25 per cent. All collars would be charged 30 per cent. On pismofortes the duty was increased from 10 to 15 per cent. Quicksilver was placed at 10 per cent. In regard to the duties on champagne, it would be provided that the quarts and pints in each case should be old wine measure. Steel and manufactures thereof were placed on the free list for another year. In regard to sugars, syrups and molasses, it was provided that the duty should be charged on the fair market value, including export duty or other Government tax. Trunks were increased from 25 to 30 per cent. The duty on cigars and cigarettes was increased from 50 to 60 per cent. Tomatoes in cans were placed at 2 cents per pound. Watch actions, movements and cases were made 20 per cent. Hubs and spokes were reduced from 20 to 15 per cent.

THE COAL DUTIES.

Now I come to a question of some importance, and that is the question of coal. When this was under the consideration of Parliament, before the Government, after giving the matter very careful consideration, came to the conclusion that 50 cents a ton on bituminous coal would carry coal from Nova Scotia to Toronto, a considerable quantity of coal was sent to Toronto during last year and efforts were made, if arrangements could have been entered into with the Grand Trunk Railway, to take bituminous coal to Toronto from certain portions of Nova Scotia. After giving the matter most careful consideration, and desiring to enable that industry to send its products as far as Hamilton, it is proposed to the 50 cents additional per short ton shall be charged on bituminous coal—that will make the duty 60 cents per short ton. Then slates of all kinds, and manufactures of slate not otherwise specified, are made 25 per cent *ad valorem*. Wool, viz., Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, combing wool, such as are found in Canada, are to be placed on the tariff at 3 cents per pound.

THE FREE LIST.

The following is the free list:—Sulphuste of ammonia, horses, cattle, sheep and swine for improvement of stock. We take bismuth, shinabar, machinery for worsted and cotton mills until October 1st, 1880; muriate of potash, crude; settlers' effects, under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs; live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the Northwest Territory by intending settlers, until otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council; steel, till 1882; paintings or water colors; quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly magazines, unbound; wool and animals not elsewhere specified.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the proposals in reference to Inland Revenue:—

That it is expedient to provide,

1. That any party in whose favor a license is granted to have and use a chemical still shall, upon receiving the said license, pay to the Collector of Inland Revenue the sum of ten dollars.

2. That any party in whose favor a license for manufacturing tobacco wholly or in part from foreign leaf is granted, shall pay therefor to the Collector of Inland Revenues the sum of seventy-five dollars.

3. That any party in whose favor a license for manufacturing tobacco exclusively from Canadian leaf is granted, shall pay therefor to the Collector of Inland Revenue the sum of fifty dollars.

4. That any party in whose favor a license for manufacturing in bond for exportation is granted, shall pay therefor to the Collector of Inland Revenue the sum of three hundred dollars.

5. That any party in whose favor a license has been or one such warehouse the sum of forty dollars, and for each additional warehouse the sum of twenty dollars.

6. That as respects the duties of excise on spirits,

A. When the material used in the manufacture thereof consists of not less than ninety per cent. by weight of raw or unmalted grain, on every gallon of the strength of proof by Skyes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than a gallon, one dollar;

B. When manufactured exclusively from malted barley taken to the distillery in bond, and on which no duty of customs or excise has been paid on every gallon of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength, and containing not less than ten per cent by weight of moisture and so in proportion for any greater or less degree of moisture, on every pound or less quantity than a pound, twenty cents. On cigars made in whole or in part from foreign or imported leaf tobacco, and containing not less than ten per cent by weight of moisture, and so in proportion for any greater or less degree of moisture, on every pound or less quantity than a pound, forty cents. On manufactured tobacco of all kinds, except cigars and common Canadian twist, when made solely from tobacco grown in Canada and in a manufactory where no imported or foreign tobacco is used or kept, and containing not less than ten per cent. of moisture, and so in proportion for every greater or less degree of moisture, on every pound or less quantity than a pound, fourteen cents. On cigars made solely from tobacco grown in Canada, and made in a manufactory where no foreign or imported tobacco is used or kept, and containing not less than 10 per cent. of moisture, and so in proportion for every grea ter or less degree of moisture, on every pound or less quantity than a pound, thirty cents.

9. That as respects the duty of excise on vinegar, vinegar containing six per cent. of acetic acid, the strength to be determined by such tests as may be established by Order-in-Council and so in proportion for any greater or less strength, on every gallon or less than a gallon, four cents.

10. That as respects the duty of excise on methylated spirits, being composed of alcohol mixed with wood naphtha in such proportions and subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Treasury Board, there shall be paid a duty of fifteen cents for every gallon of the strength of proof, and so in proportion for every greater or less strength and for every less quantity than a gallon.

11 That any provisions imposing any new duty or making any alterations in any duty of excise imposed by the laws now in force, any alteration in the mode of calculating any such duty by which the amount thereof may be increased or diminished, shall come into force immediately on the day of passing of the Act making such alterations, and shall apply to and the duties hereby imposed shall be payable on all spirits and tobacco, winegar, fermented beverages, methylated spirits distilled, manufactured or made or taken out of bond for consumption on and after the said day, and such alterations as aforesaid shall apply and the duties hereby imposed shall be payable on all malt held by any brewer, maltster, distiller or other person on the said day or manufactured or made thereafter; and the duties hereby made payable on licenses shall be payable only on licenses issued after the said day, existing licenses remaining in force during the time for which they were granted. Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I may say that these propositions the Government lay with confidence on the table of the House, believing that they are in accordance with the policy declared last session, and that they will be sustained not only by the House but by the country. (Loud applause.)

It being 6 o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

AFTER RECESS.

Sir R. Cartwright stated that the evil effects of the new tariff had driven a large number of people out of the Dominion, and increased bankruptcies. He held the Finance Minister responsible for the present deficit of $1,960,000, which was three quarters of a million dollars more than the late government would have expended. The accounts for 1874 showed that Mr. Mackenzie's administration expended $500,000 less than the estimates of the previous government. In civil government their expenditure amounted to $823,000 as compared with $361,000 under the late Government, and in the Militia Department their expenditure exceeded by $130,000 that which had been expended under his direction. He feared the predictions of the Finance Minister for the succeeding four months, would fall short of his expectations and not exceed the average for the past eight months. Had Mr. Tilly contented himself with a revenue tariff, and followed the course of the late government, he would have been able to show a surplus over expenditure, owing to the improved condition of home and foreign markets. He drew a deplorable picture of the expenditure which the government was about to undertake; the increase in Civil Government asked for was $94,000; in the Indian service, $223,000; and in the Post Office Department $120,000 over the expenditure of 1878-9. The saving effected on railways was not one from which benefit would be derived. He admitted that the terms obtained for the loan in 1879 were favorable ones, but under the circumstances were no better than those he secured. The Finance Minister had congratulated the country on the fact that the imports were decreasing, but he (Mr. Cartwright) considered thas this was far from being a subject of congratulation. A higher authority had declared that when a nation imported more than it exported, it was indebted to other nations, and this statement, though true, was hardly one which gave cause for congratulation. "If ferring to the tours made by the Finance Minister through the various manufactories of the Dominion, he said the number of workmen was doubled on the occasion of the hon. gentleman's visit, and reduced on his departure. In others again, the wages of the employees were suddenly raised only to be reduced again when the visitors left; in other places the whole staff followed their benefactor from floor to floor, in order to feast their eyes upon him. Sugar refineries and cotton factories apart, he defied the hon. gentleman to produce a list of twelve establishments employing over a hundred men each which had sprung into existence since the introduction of the new tariff. The Government promised to obtain ample wages for the workingman. How had the promise been kept? The poor man was now obliged to pay additional taxes without obtaining any compensation in return. One-fourth or one-fifth of an annual income of $300 or less was followed up for taxes now. The only two important trades which had prospered—the lumber and shipping industries—

THE STAR.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE STAR for the week ending March 6th, and the corresponding period of 1879:—

MARCH, 1879.		MARCH, 1880.	
Monday...	3 14,950	Monday ..	1 15,117
Tuesday,..	4 14,790	Tuesday..	2 15,092
Wed'sday .	5 14,815	Wed'sday.	3 15,010
Thursday..	6 14,913	Thursday .	4 15,016
Friday....	7 14,938	Friday....	5 14 933
Sat'dy, Mar	8 15,081	Saturday..	6 15,300
Total....	89,467	Total.....	90,548

Average daily circulation for week ending March 6th, 1880 —
15,002.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1880.

OWING to the strain upon our space by the publication of the Budget Speech, we are compelled to condense or leave out editorial matter, local items, correspondence and even telegraphic news, in the belief that our readers would prefer a thorough review of the affairs of the Dominion by our able Finance Minister.

It is worse than the 15 puzzle—that is, the task of harmonizing the Budget Speech of Sir Leonard Tilley, and Sir Richard Cartwright's criticism of it. Sir Leonard said that, under certain circumstances, the deficit the last year of Mr. Mackenzie's administration would have been about three millions, that the deficit the present year, under his (Mr. Tilley's) financial management, will be about five hundred thousand dollars; and that next year this will be made up, so that in two years the finances will be about evened up. Sir Richard Cartwright said this was not correct; that in Mr. Mackenzie's last year the expenses were half a million less than the estimates, and that the present deficit was nearly two millions. It all depends on the way you manipulate the language and the figures. "Now you see it, and now you don't." "You pay your money and take your choice."

THE European outlook is not improving. The Czar's friendly note to Kaiser William has no international importance. Although the Czar rules as a despot his eighty-five millions of cringing subjects, he is not the dictator of events. Circumstances, national sentiment, ignorance, fanaticism, plot and conspiracy are hurling the despot forward to his fate at a pace and in a manner wholly beyond his control. Notwithstanding his iron rule, Nihilism on the one hand, and the superstition that makes him almost a God on the other, will compel the Czar and his councillors to throw off the mantle of deceit and precipitate the struggle which all Europe, armed to the teeth, is expecting. Legions in France, Germany, Austria and every great nation in Europe are training in the use of terrible implements of destruction. Standing on the edge of this threatening volcano Beaconsfield admits the danger of the hour, dissolves Parliament and appeals to the people of England to sustain his policy. He claims that England alone can maintain the peace of Europe, but let the dogs of war once be let loose and all the power of earth will be exercised in vain to stop the conflict, except by such terrible slaughter as the world has hitherto never known.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Believing Grant to be the safer and better man, I would not place myself in his way, deeply as I value the preference of friends who deem me worthy of so great a trust.—*Senator Conkling.*

It is to be regretted that the decision to have no legislation on the Tariff this session, may come in the way of a repeal of the iniquitous legislation on Quinine, which was passed last session. The law, as it stands, seems designed to prevent the continuance of the manufacture of Quinine in this country. Every article needed as the raw material or for the processes of the manufacture is under import duty, while the article itself comes in free of duty.—*Philadelphia Weekly Notes.*

The *Daily News* says Earl Beaconsfield's manifesto is disappointing, containing no outline of policy. Vague phrases which have sound without meaning will not win an election in 1880. As an election manifesto, this it adds will disappoint Earl Beaconsfield's own friends. Its reticence may be interpreted by the barrenness of Beaconsfield's administration in all useful legislation. The manifesto gives evidence of the incapacity of the present Ministry to understand, or its unwillingness to face problems which the country needs to have finally sealed and makes it evident that if arrested the course of beneficent legislation is to be resumed, it must be under another policy and with other chiefs.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN THE EXPRESS HOTEL.

Narrow Escape of the Inmates—The Cook Jumps From a Rear Window and Breaks Her Leg.

A constable while passing along Cathedral street this morning discovered a fire in the rear of the Express Hotel and hastily gave the alarm. It took but a few minutes for the men from the Chaboillez Fire Station to reach the spot; but it was with difficulty that they gained an entrance, having to break through a window in the billiard room. The flames were rushing frantically, and fast eating up the wooden partitions when the cry went up

"SAVE THE INMATES."

It was indeed a scene of consternation in the wing of the building where most of the rooms were. The boarders ran hither and thither utterly dumbfounded and nearly smothered with the intense smoke. Clothes were hurriedly put on or not at all; those who had trunks endeavored to get them out but gave up the attempt when they saw that their lives depended on their hasty exit, and hastened for the stairs. By this time the fire was raging in the second and third stories of the rear wing, and it was feared that some of the

SERVANTS MIGHT PERISH

in the consternation. One man, unable to get down stairs, jumped through a pane of glass in the second story and cut himself severely. A young man was seen at the third story window making frantic signs for some one to rescue him. No ladders could be found long enough, and a heroic fireman, at the risk of his life, ascended the stairs and brought down the young man quite unconscious. The cry then went up that Mrs. Cuddy, the cook, had been burnt up. An investigation revealed the fact that she had jumped from a third story window, and broken her leg. She is fifty-one years of age, and was taken to the General Hospital. The excitement was intense, and at one time there were fears that the whole block would be destroyed.

THE DAWN OF DAY

found the heroic firemen masters of the situation. The building presented a ruined appearance; the floors flooded with water; the rooms blackened with smoke, and in many cases the woodwork burned. Every bedroom gave evidence of somebody having slept in them, as the clothes seemed to have been hurriedly cast aside. Mr. McClenaghan, the proprietor, and his family had barely time to get out with a few clothes on. He said to a reporter of THE STAR that he did not know anything about the fire until it was raging in his room. A porter escaped by putting a coat over his head. The following are the

INSURANCES:

British American, $9,000 on building; on furniture, British American, $3,000; Royal, $3,500; Western, $3,500. The loss cannot be estimated at present. The cause of the fire is unknown. Chief Patton said this morning that it must have originated near a sleigh which was placed in a small court.

PARNELL.

An Oration in the Theatre Royal.

WHAT THE AGITATOR SAYS TO THE PEOPLE OF MONTREAL.

The enthusiasm aroused by the arrival of Parnell in Montreal culminated last night at the Theatre Royal, which was crowded by the admirers of the agitator. The orchestra chairs, which had all of them been reserved, were slow in filling, and many of them remained empty, but the galleries were packed long before the hour named for the entrance of the hero of the hour. Shortly before eight o'clock the boys of St. Ann's school, to the number of about seventy, filed on to the stage under the direction of the famous Brother Arnold, bearing with them a silk banner embroidered with the motto, "Weep—Mother Erin Suffers." Behind the boys, at a long table prepared for them, gathered the representatives of the press. At eight o'clock the "Wilson" band struck up national airs, and after considerable delay

THE REPRESENTATIVES

of the Irish societies, and the delegates in the city came on to the stage. Mr. F. B. McNamee led the way, followed immediately by Mr. Parnell himself. After them came the representatives, delegates, and a number of prominent Irishmen, who took seats upon the stage. When the applause which signalized the entrance had ceased, Mr. M. Nance came forward, and after a preliminary word or two concerning the half empty orchestra chairs, which he said were doubly paid for whether they were occupied or not, introduced Mr. Parnell, who was welcomed with a storm of cheers.

HON. J. J. BEAUDRY

then read the following address:—

GENTLEMEN,—In your triumphal career through the free land of the United States, a welcome has been tendered you, the enthusiasm and unanimity of which reflect honor on the heart and mind of the American people, and must exercise, eventually, no mean influence in favor of the cause, which you so patriotically, and still more, so humanely advocate.

This welcome, which you have experienced at the hands of our brave and generous neighbors, we, as loyal subjects of the British Empire, wish to extend to you in the name of the citizens of Montreal and Canada. And we welcome you the more cordially, as we are fully alive to the humanity and justice of the cause to which you have so unselfishly consecrated your time and labor. Your social standing places you above suspicion, and beyond unfair misrepresentations of your object and motives, which to all will finally appear sacred and pure.

We are proud to recognize, in the rising leader of the Irish Nation, all those elements of patriotic moderation and constitutional activity which characterized the Great Agitator.

And for a twofold reason do we congratulate ourselves upon your visit to our city. We are happy, in the first place, to have this occasion upon which to give a warm expression to our sympathy with the firm but constitutional struggle of the Irish people for a more prosperous and more enviable social existence; for, though in a minor sense, we, in this Province, have had our own land struggle, which the patriotism and wisdom of our statesmen brought to a successful issue for the benefit of our people.

But alas! the world is not alone called upon to witness and to judge the inequality and degradation of the social condition of Ireland; the piercing cry of its oppressed and suffering people has reached the ear of the nations, and in heartfelt sorrow do they behold famine bear down upon an impoverished land. They lament that its land system should, notwithstanding the acknowledged fertility of the Irish soil, reduce to, and keep the people in, the dreadful situation of wretched poverty, and even of sheer starvation. To the cry of distress they have, in the meantime, nobly and generously responded, and we are happy to mention that Montreal, with Canada, has at least done its duty.

The other reason of congratulation afforded by your visit is that those who place no faith in your constitutional struggle and agitation for a just reformation of the land laws of Ireland, or look upon your conduct or your scheme as uncalled for, of no avail, or unjust, will have a rare opportunity to convince themselves that it is a man who combines the most thorough knowledge of, and the most loyal respect for, the British Constitution, that seeks to eradicate the great evil of Irish discontent, not in the sanguinary interests of disloyalty or revolution, but in the sacred interests of humanity and justice—in fact, of those of the English Crown itself.

Welcome, then, to Canada! Welcome to Montreal, and may your brief stay in our midst prove pleasant to yourselves and beneficial to your cause.

The secretary of the committee then read telegrams and letters from various invited guests expressing regret for unavoidable absence. Among those writing were: Hon J A Chapleau, Hon. Jno. Hearn, Hon Thos McGreevy, Hon E J Flynn, Messrs C J Coursol, M P, M. P. Ryan, M P, and Stephen J Meany.

THE HERO OF THE HOUR

then rose. An even more striking greeting was accorded him than before. "Mr. President," said Mr. Parnell, "and citizens of Montreal, ever since it was proposed that I should visit America, carefully prepared little paragraphs appeared in the New York *Herald*—(groans and hisses; a voice, "three groans for THE STAR"; cries of order! order!)—prophesying the great disappointment which I would have in Canada, and the beggarly array of empty benches which I would find myself addressing. I think that these crowded galleries, and last night's magnificent demonstration, give the lie to these statements, and show well that Montreal as well as the length and breadth of this continent are in sympathy with Ireland. Now we have opposition to encounter. If we had not we would not be worth much. I look on it as a favorable sign that this opposition has been incurred. We are opposing an old established system; one whose destruction, Lord Beaconsfield says, would dismember the British Empire. (Cheers). This phrase is an old one. It has been used often." The speaker gave instances of its use time out of mind. "And yet the British Empire still survives. But I, as an Irishman (cheers) speaking within the Dominion of her majesty Queen Victoria (hisses), and in her most loyal colony, say that if dismemberment is a necessary outcome of the reforms which we propose, the sooner dismemberment comes the better (tremendous cheering). But I do not believe that dismemberment is necessary. It is necessary only to remove these causes of discontent which have driven the Irish people mad. I have said elsewhere that if

THE IRISH LAND SYSTEM

were abolished, one of the strongest props of English misgovernment would be abolished. And if the

IRISH LANDLORDS

were driven into emigration English misgovernment would follow. Now what is this land system? It is one which has been tried and found wanting in every nation, and in every nation has it been given up except in England. In France it went. In the United States it went one hundred and two years ago. In Lower Canada it has vanished. In Britain alone it has been found wanting and is maintained.

HOW DO WE PROPOSE

to give it up in Ireland? We can only do so by transferring the land from the landlords to the tenants; by a *voluntary* transfer if the landlords will agree—by a *forced* transfer if they will not—(cheering). But the moment we speak of a forced transfer we are met by the cry of Communism, and the violation of the rights of property. Such are the terms used by the ed tors of papers like the New York *Herald* (hisses), who have not received a legal education. The first principle in British law was that no man could have absolute property in real estate, and that principle was rightly maintained by a great English historian, Mr. J. A. Froude, in a late magazine article. This article of Froude's in the North American review puts the true principle of the holding of real estate in a few words. We say that the Irish landlords received their land upon certain conditions. Every one of these conditions has been violated and the state would to-morrow be justified in taking the land from these landlords. But, we do not go so far as this. In Prussia the land had been transferred in certain districts from the landlords to the tenants, the former being compensated by an issue of government bonds bearing 4 per cent interest, the tenants paying to the government five per cent per annum for forty-five years. And the legislation of England had itself established a similar precedent by the Bright Land Act of 1870. The system upon which the speaker wished the tenants to be enabled to expropriate their buildings from the landlords was somewhat similar to Mr. Bright's Act, which had only to be amended in certain directions. "I think" continued Mr. Parnell "that if the present agitation be kept up much longer, the landlords of Ireland will be very glad to quit. But I think that the starving peasants should not be forced to do that which Parliament should do. But there is no hurry. American competition and Irish agitation have reduced in two years the value of real estate in Ireland from £250,000,000 to £150,000,000 sterling. We are coming down. When we have touched bottom, which we have not done yet, the landlords will very much regret not having settled long ago. And

THE DISTRESS

now existent in Ireland has been directly caused by the exertions of the Irish tenantry to pay the extortionate rents demanded for it by them. There was plenty of food in Ireland; it went to pay the rents of the lands, and with rents and crops went out of Ireland. Yet we say there is a famine! There is

NO FAMINE.

But the country has been deprived of its food — and six hundred thousand tenant farmers have determined that this shall not continue (cheers). Their attitude, I am glad to say, has been so far successful. The Irish Land League has effected its enormous results without spending a cent of the national money. We have brought hundreds of thousands of people together. We have procured a reduction of rents in six months to the amount of $2,000,000 and I claim that never in the history of Ireland have been effected such results with such means.

"NOW," SAID MR. PARNELL,

"I wish to touch upon one or two delicate points. The correspondent of the New York *Herald* 'interviewed' me on board the steamer in which I came here. He made out from that "interview" that I had asserted that the Queen gave nothing to the Irish relief fund of 1847. It was shewn by Lord Randolph Churchill that after the famine was nearly over the Queen gave a contribution (hisses), and it was thus made out that I had libelled the Queen. I might have said what was attributed to me. I will not now deny it; it was, at all events, a misimpression, given me, through the late D'Arcy McGee." Mr. Parnell went on to speak of the action of the British Ambassador in Turkey in stopping the Sultan's contribution of £10,000. Continuing, he said, "The sources of charity were dried up in England as they have always been dried up, and as they are dried up to-day, by the prejudice which the English press has trained them in. The English are a generous people (cheers), but they have not been generous to Ireland.

ANOTHER STATEMENT

was made against me by Lord Randolph Churchill, that of falsehood. In such a case I considered myself entitled to show that Lord Churchill's ancestry was not of the most stainless character (tremendous cheering). I made this statement in the words of Macaulay, and I was told by a Boston newspaper wiseacre that my words were not fit for publication." Mr. Parnell went on to defend himself at length.

"THERE IS ANOTHER MATTER,"

he continued, "and I am sorry to refer so much to these matters in this my last speech on this continent. I and my friends have been blamed for attacking the committees at home entrusted with the distribution of the relief funds. We have been vilified for our alleged attacks upon the efforts to save a perishing people. Gentlemen, we showed merely that the tenantry, if compelled to apply for their bread to the landlords, could not continue their struggle against these landlords. The advice we have given from the first is this: Don't send your gifts to the landlords, but send them to the Irish clergy. Since I landed in the United States over a million and a half of dollars have gone in the channel to which I have referred, while scarcely a dollar has gone in any other way. And in justification of this course which I have advocated, I will read a letter which I hold in my hand from the Rev. Mr. Joyce, parish priest of Mayo, a letter which speaks of suffering peasants being refused help by the Mansion House committee because they refused to sever their connection with the land league, and which remonstrates against the furthering of contributions through these aristocratic channels. Now,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

in conclusion, I wish to thank you for the magnificent demonstration with which you have favored me. This is probably the last address which we shall deliver on this continent for a time. It is the sixty-second city which we have visited. In a fortnight we go back to Ireland to engage in a contest the most momentous which this generation has witnessed, and I am confident that the victory shall be ours. Lord Beaconsfield appeals to the English landowners against the Irish people. He well understands the issues involved: if his system fails in Ireland, so will his misgovernment. He himself is one of the last relics of a bygone age. He is an able man, but he is not a match for the Irish people. And to you in Canada here I say that the people of Ireland in this terrible struggle will well appreciate your sympathy and help. For my part, I, as an humble Irishman, thank you for your welcome. Ireland is powerful in every country in the world, and therefore is she powerful at home (prolonged cheering). In the approaching contest England will feel the whip which she has prepared for her own back (cheering), and one of the first results of an Irish vengeance will be the overthrow of Beaconsfield and his government. But whether we overthrow it or not, we shall not cease in our struggle; we shall never cease until we succeed, and the famine which now prevails shall be the last which shall be caused in time by the Irish rack-rent." Amid tremendous and prolonged cheering, Mr. Parnell resumed his seat. When the lengthened applause had died away,

THE BOYS

took up the stage singing "Hurrah for Parnell" to the tune of "O'Donnell" in splendid time and tune.

WROUGHT IRON RANGES

FOR PRIVATE DWELLINGS, RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

Superseding Cast Iron Ranges. More durable, Extra Heavy Bricks. More Economical—See Testimonials. More Easily Managed and with EXTRA QUICK OVENS, combining Enough Durability with the Modern American Improvements. Every one Guaranteed satisfactory, and Free of Expense for Repairs for One Year. Can refer to upwards of 900 Families using Wrought Iron Ranges. Liberal Allowance made for Cast Ranges in Exchange.

George R. Prowse,
224 ST. JAMES STREET.

306

New Advertisements To-Day.

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash—Two Counters with cupboards Book Racks, &c.; also, Desks and Office Fixtures; can be seen about the 16th April. Apply to Box 2456, Post Office, Montreal. 58 12

ROOMS—Two large well Furnished rooms front and back parlors. No. 20 Brunswick street; also, table board. 59 7

BOARD—Dorval—A Lady residing at Dorval, would like to hear of two gentlemen requiring board and pleasant rooms from the 1st May. The house is within easy access of the water and station References required and given. "Summer," STAR Office. 59 2

BOARD—Excellent Board to a first-class house, with every attendance. 34 Victoria street. 5 6

FOUND—On Saturday, a strayed Fox Terrier Dog. Owner can have him at Drug Store, corner Dorchester and Bleury streets. 57 3

FOUND—A Saint Bernard Dog. If not claimed within three days will be sold to defray expenses. Apply at 7 Place Leo XIII, St. Denis street. 54 6

LOST—On March 1st, from No. 178 Bonaventure street, a White Skye Terrier Bitch, ears not tail un st. Any person returning the same will be rewarded; and any person found with the same in his or her possession after the insertion of this notice, will be prosecuted. 59 4

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER. Wanted, a situation as Commercial Traveller, by a man who has good connections in New Brunswick and east of Toronto. Good reference given. Address, "Traveller," Star Office. 5 4

WANTED—FARM—The Advertiser wishes to purchase a Farm between thirty and fifty Acres, a short distance from Montreal. Address, with particulars, Box 84, P. O., Point St. Charles. 59 3

WANTED—An Agent for Montreal, for a Patent Window Screen. Apply Room 94, Albion Hotel. 59 1

WANTED—A General Servant. Apply at 401 Dorchester street. 59 2

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A Small for a Large Safe. Box 240 P.O. 55 9

WANTED — Pupils for Piano. $1 per month. 35 McGill College Avenue. 56 4

WANTED—A young man who is a shorthand Writer, desires employment in the evening. As the principal object is to increase speed in writing a small remuneration will be accepted. Address, "Shorthand," STAR Office. 58 2

WANTED—Housemaid, assist with children. Apply to B 306, STAR Office, 3 Bleury street. 59

New Advertisements to-day.

SILVER

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF FINE JEWELLERY.

THOMAS ALLAN & CO.

361 Notre Dame Street.

JEWELLERY!

58 2

THE BELL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE,

USING THE BELL TELEPHONE AND THE

NEW MICROPHONE TRANSMITTER,

is now in satisfactory operation and supplies a want long felt among business men in general, viz., a thoroughly reliable and instant means of

VOCAL COMMUNICATION

between the various parts of the city.

The Exchange has met with unprecedented success since its organization, and the universal patronage received has exceeded by far

Extensive List of Subscribers

just issued, embracing the Leading Business Houses of Montreal.

We are prepared to furnish instruments to the public on reasonable terms and guarantee perfect satisfaction in every respect.

As the Central Office is open day and night, subscribers can always rely upon receiving immediate attention when calling a Messenger, Cab, Physician, &c., or for the communication with any other place needs existing.

Intending subscribers are cordially invited, and full information cheerfully given at Central Office, 537 NOTRE DAME STREET.

ISAAC J. H. BROWN, MANAGER.

Dominion Telegraph Co. Agents for Bell Telephone. 57 4 26

THE MONTREAL CITY ATLAS.

The originals of ST. ANTOINE and ST. ANN'S WARDS, are now ready for publication. They have been submitted to and revised by all proprietors interested, as far as is known.

Any owners of property who have not been called on, will confer a favor by visiting my office, to verify any parts in which they may be interested.

CHAS. E. GOAD,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
58 6 162 ST. JAMES STREET.

CALL and SEE

J. G. KENNEDY & CO'S.

GRAND DISPLAY

— OF —

New Spring Suitings!

81 & 33

St. Lawrence St.

57 6

BILLIARDS!

— THE —

NEW BILLIARD ROOM!

OF THE

St. Lawrence Hall!

— IS —

NOW OPEN!

The Tables are Collender's best, and of the latest pattern, with new and Balanced Cushions.

Lovers of this fine Game are requested to try our Tables. We believe that more satisfactory ones cannot be found in the city. 59 2

GROCER'S FIXTURES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Grocer's Fixtures, suitable for a first-class shop; must be in good order.

Apply to 57 3 Box 334 Post-office.

HANDSOME SHELVING,

Counters and Gasaliers.

Cost $300, will be sold for $60!

APPLY

No. 3 Hamilton Chambers,
57 3 ST. JOHN STREET.

FOR SALE,

To Agricultural Implement Makers, Machinists and Others.

The proprietor who is relinquishing business offers for sale all his Machinery, Plant, &c. A lease of the premises can be had on very favorable terms and full information obtained by applying in person to E. B. P. EAGAR, 98 St. Francois Xavier street. 54 6

$10.00 REWARD—LOST, Gold Watch (double case), Lever. Lost by my boy going with beer cart. Any one returning the same will receive reward and oblige. MRS. HARRIGAN, Cork Carting Ale, Cellar under No. 1d st. Sacrament street. 57

DINNERS!—Parties wishing the services of their resident cook of the most experienced Cooks in Canada, will please apply to W. WHITEHEAD, City Gas. Open to engagement in Club or Restaurant Hotel. 57 4

$10,000

Or less, to lend at Six per cent, on choice first Mortgage on Central City Property. Address LOAN," P. O. Drawer, 2096, Montreal. 57 2

$908, EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a young Lady as Nursery Governess, Companion or as Housekeeper; can furnish good references. Apply to E 908, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 59 4

$357, EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a young man as Book keeper; speaks both languages; holds first-class certificates as to character and ability. Salary according to the time. Apply to B 357, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 59 4

Houses To Let.

TO LET.

Those excellent Tenement Houses on St. Dominique street, between Sherbrooke and Cathcart streets, with bath-room, coal cellar, and every modern convenience, being Nos. 391½, 393, 395, 395½, St. Dominique street.

— AND —

self-contained House in rear of 393 St. Dominique street, all to be rented very cheap.

Richard J. Wynne,
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
44 214 St. James street.

Clarendon Hotel AND COTTAGES, St. Ann's.

This favorite and fashionable Summer Resort is offered to rent for one or more years.

The Hotel is delightfully situated on the Ottawa, within a quarter mile of the Grand Trunk Station; contains thirty-two well-appointed Sleeping Chambers, Parlors, Dining-room, Office, Billiard Room, and all the necessary accommodation for the travels of a large city business. Stabling, ice-house (filled), &c.

Also, two cottages (one to face fronting on the river) one and two flats each; will be let separately or with the Hotel.

The fishing and boating at this point have always been an attraction.

The Grand Trunk gives special accommodation and cheap rates to and from the city.

Apply to

W. A. MERRY,
Montreal, March 8, 1880. 229 St. James street. 56 12

TO LET—A small unfurnished House in the West End for a small family. Rent $16 and taxes. For 1st May, self-contained. Apply at 368 Aqueduct street. 59 2

TO LET—Semi-detached Cottage, in perfect order. 67½ Argyle Avenue.

G. H. Matthews,
42 tf 17 St. John street.

TO LET—Semi-detached Brick House, 87 City Councillors street, next below Sherbrooke.

G. H. Matthews,
42 tf 17 St. John street.

TO LET, Nos. 18 and 20, first-class Tenements in Bisson street off St. Antoine street, containing all modern improvements. Apply to

Joseph Sauden,
34 26 No. 12 Bisson street

TO RENT—A comfortable medium-sized House, No. 74 Victoria street. Apply to

Mr. Gerald Hart,
30 179 St. James street.

Stores To Let.

SHOP and DWELLING to Let. That old and well established Grocery, No. 88 Bleury street.

Shop No. 82, and two Tenements over-head, 84 and 86 Bleury street. Apply to

H. Foran,
Office of Montreal Loan and Mortgage Co., 151 St. James street, or at 47 McGill College Avenue. 51 12

TO LET—On The Lachine Canal, below Côte St. Paul, a large two-story Warehouse, with Counting-house in front. Immediate possession if required. Also, a Large Foundry and Machine Shop in perfect order; good Office, &c. Apply to

G. M. Stanton,
Real Estate Agent,
45 20 No. 191 St. James street.

TO LET.

First-class Stone Warehouse, with front and side entrance. 287 Commissioners street.

G. H. Matthews,
42 tf 17 St. John street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE. Cheap (terms easy), Bakery in East End with necessary machinery for Biscuit Baking.

G. H. Matthews,
42 tf 17 St. John street.

TO LET — From 1st May, those well-known premises, corner of St. Joseph and Cathcart streets, now known as a successful Grocery, and at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Lamb. Apply to

Wm. Row & Co.
29tf

TO LET.

The magnificent Cut-stone Hotel, opposite the Market, corner of St. Dominique street, St. Jean Baptiste Village, with all the Hotel Furniture, comprising two Pianos, Mirrors, Bar Fixtures, Decanters, Glasses, &c. Apply at

No. 8 St. Lambert street.
32tf

HOTEL TO LET.

Nos 78 and 80 St. Lawrence Main street, with large yard, stabling, &c. Apply to COUTLEE, PEPIN & LEVEILLE, N.P., 61 St. Gabriel street, or to

J. F. Coutlee, Agent,
59 5 2349 Craig street.

TO LET.

THE CANADA HOTEL, with all modern improvements, Nos 15 and 19 St. Gabriel street, Montreal. Possession 1st May next.

All the Household Furniture of the same Hotel is for sale. Apply at

No. 8 St. Lambert street.
Office of La Compagnie de Pret et Credit Foncier. 47tf

HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The Cut-stone Building, No. 31 Notre Dame street, next sliding through to Champ de Mars street, known as the "Donegana Hotel, and containing a great number of rooms for accommodation which is much needed in the East end of the city for passengers arriving by the Q. M. O. & O. Railway and river boats, as I also for by boarders. This property will be sold or rented on a low figure. For further particulars apply to

E. W. Stanton,
Real Estate Agent,
45 20 No. 191 St. James st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE, 394 St. Antoine street. That fine Cut-stone Front House, 25 x 40, lot 1-5 feet deep; all modern improvements; heated by furnace; thoroughly vent lated; tile drain; built for and occupied by the proprietor. Terms most advantageous and reasonable. Apply to

Robert Kane,
10 Exchange Court.

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a first-class Grocery Store, in a good locality, with the good will of the Store. Good reasons given for selling. Terms cash, or only part first-class security. For further information apply by letter, to

M. N. R., Star Office.
57 6

HOUSE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE—No. 472 Guy street, corner St. Luke street, containing 17 rooms, substantially built, with modern improvements, in good condition. Ground over 18,000 feet. Apply to

E. T. Routh,
32 26 92 St. John street.

FOR SALE, that Valuable Property, consisting of a Brick House and 28 acres, formerly occupied by Charles Allard, Esq., at village Richelli n. Apply.

Chas. Allard, Esq., Chambly Basin.

Also, that beautiful Residence of Lt.-Colonel Charles deSalaberry, at Chambly Basin, with good buildings. Apply

Madame deGrosbois, Chambly Basin.
53 2w

FOR SALE—A Splendid Farm, 3½ acres wide, and 23 acres long, with House, Barn, Ice House and nicely-planted row of trees on the road dividing the second farm below the Village of Longueuil, on the edge of the St. Lawrence river, belonging to Pierre Vincent, Longueuil. Address,

Pierre Vincent,
57 6 Longueuil.

ESTATE

Late Mrs. J. Wiseman.

For Sale, a Farm of 78 Acres, in Building Lots, from 1 to 10 Acre Lots. Suitable for Gardeners, with St. ne Quarry, Gravel and Sand Pits for Building. Also one property. With avenue, 40 feet wide through centre, macadamized.

Ten minutes' walk from Upper Bleury.

Terms most reasonable. Plan at

Thos. Wiseman's Mile End,
Or, William Lavell,
Rouse's Point, U. S.
45

Offices To Let.

OFFICES!

Single and in Suites,

AND GOOD

FROST-PROOF CELLAR,

(LARGE,)

With Entrance on Fortification Lane,

TO RENT AT MODERATE FIGURES,

— IN —

Citizens' Ins. Co's. Building,

No. 179 ST. JAMES ST.

30 Apply at Company's Office.

Royal Insurance Chambers.

Well heated and lighted Offices to Let, singly or in suite.

Rent from $100 for single rooms, to $250 for the suite, free of taxes.

Apply to

Royal Insurance Company,
Cor. Place d'Armes and Notre Dame street,
Montreal. 40 26

OFFICES TO LET—The St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co's. Office and several other Offices in Sullan's Block, Commissioner street. Apply to W. E. BOYD, Ship Broker, on the premises. 59

TO LET—Offices in St. John street, heated by hot Water; also, several Warehouses and Flats on St. Paul and Notre Dame streets. Apply to

Romeo H. Stephens,
33 24 56 St. Francois Xavier street.

Houses To Let.

Advertisements under this head, one-half cent per word each day. When the advertiser wishes to withdraw the advertisement before expiration of time paid for, the balance unearned will be refunded.

NEW HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS, TO LET.

Three out of the Block of two self-cent stone Houses built, corner of Mountain and St. Catherine streets, in addition to exceptional, commanding exterior views, possess the Water Apparatus, with cut-in every room. Additions and arrangements in most approved system. Attics finished affording two extra rooms, and other conveniences over plans now generally accepted. Terms low. Apply to

A. PREVOST & CO.,
57 26 266 and 268 St. Paul street.

TO LET,

THE UNDERMENTIONED PREMISES.

St. Catherine street, No. 1754—Three-story cut-stone house.

McGill College avenue, No. 35—Three-story cut-stone house. This house will be placed in thorough repair.

Peel street, No. 208—Three story brick house.

St. Antoine street, No. 392—Three-story cut-stone house.

Cadieux street, No. 115—Villa residence and grounds, lately owned by Capt. L. A. Vohigny.

Dorchester street—"Kinkora" residence and grounds, formerly occupied by Mr. M. C. Mullarky.

"Elmwood," villa and grounds, at Longue Pointe, the property of La Marquise de Lasano.

St. James street, No. 226—Cut-stone store, for merly occupied by Mr. R. G. Wilson, tailor. Rent low to a desirable tenant.

"Home-stead" and Cottage on Lower Lachine Road, foot of Lachine Rapids. Very suitable for summer residences.

Apply to

Court & MacIntosh,
51 eod 22 St. John street.

TO LET.

St. Lawrence street, Nos. 478 and 340, 2 story Brick Houses.

St. Charles Borromeo street, No. 251, 2 story Brick Houses. At present occupied by Mr. Hamilton and convenient unoccupied for business men five minutes' walk from Post-office. Rent moderate.

248 Dorchester street, near St. Andrew street, 2 story Brick House, in one of the best localities of the City. Rent moderate.

Apply to

Joseph Bushnell, Advocate,
57 2 Office, No. 43 St. Gabriel street.

TO RENT.

Nos. 21 and 23 St. Etienne street, 90, 92 and 94 Mcnal street, 80 102 and 108 Fortar street, and a well-contained House, No. 91 Menal street. The new houses are all near the Grand Trunk Works and new Offices.

Nos. No. 261 St. Antoine street, and Nos. 1-7, 159 and off Chatham street.

For sale, a lot on Seward street, 24x100, and two on Forfar street, each 25x94.

D. McCormick,
58 20 No. 112 St. Francois Xavier street.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 1 St. Winning street, eight apartments, bath and W. C. Apply at

3 St. Winning street.
583

HOUSE TO LET — Furnished, with immediate possession if required. Address,

H 191, Star Office.
58 3

TO LET.

Handsomely Furnished House. $35.

60 Victoria street.
583

HOUSE TO LET—7 rooms, at Longue Pointe, on the river bank with a small piece of land attached. Apply to

A. Pauline Lachapelle,
Longue Pointe.
583

TO LET, that first-class three-story Dwelling, No. 2 Gladstone Terrace, 226 Upper Bleury street; in perfect order; extension Dining Room, Kitchen and Bath-room, and thoroughly heated by combination heaters. Apply,

475 St. Paul street.
57tf

TO LET — Two Stone Houses, 143 and 147 Sanguinet street. Rent cheap. Apply to

Joseph Brahon,
57 4 61 St. Joseph street.

TO LET—Hawthorn Cottage, Mount Royal Vale.

J. Walkley,
57 6 Museum Bank.

TO LET—A well-furnished house at the W st End, with all modern conveniences, viz: Carpets, Hot Water Boiler, Hot and cold water in bedrooms, combination furnace, newly painted and tinted, last 12 months, rent may be had 1st April. Rent $75 per month. Address

Box 850, P. O.
57 6

TO LET—Neat Cottage, containing six rooms, no taxes. Rent, $5 per month. Apply

91 Dufferin street.
57 3 St. Jean Baptiste Village.

TO LET—Cottage and garden, No. 207 Chatham street, off St. Antoine street Rent low. Apply at

No. 135 Wellington street.
56 6

HOUSES, Nos. 2 and 4, Beckenham Terrace, To Let, delightfully situated on St. Lawrence, containing all modern improvements and heated with furnace. Apply at my residence, No. 1, or at my office, Royal Insurance Chambers.

John James Browne,
56 6 Architect.

HOUSES TO LET.

Two, eight apartments each.

18 & 20 Hermine street.
56 6

HOUSE TO LET. Furnished, from 1st May. 55 Metcalfe street. Address,

"Metcalfe,"
56 7 Star Office.

TO LET.

A Cottage at Lachine. Apply at

156 Mountain street.
56 14

TO LET — House, conveniently situated in the West End, containing 12 rooms, with bath, water closet, and furnace. Rent £40 and taxes. Address L. A. H., Box 709.

55 6

TO LET — Tenements Nos. 240, 242 and 244, St. Charles Borromee street, and a House in rear. House and Workshop, 567 Lagauchetiere street. Two Stone Houses, St. Urbain street, St. Jean Baptiste Village. Apply to

Thos. Phillips,
54 6 No. 3 Evans street.

TO LET,

WITHOUT TAXES.

First-class House, No. 26 Berri street, £100.

Upper Tenement—No. 520 St. Denis street, £36.

Lower Tenement—No. 490 St. Denis street, £40.

Upper Tenement—No. 18 Morean street, Hochelaga, £18.

Lower Tenement—No. 17 Morean street, Hochelaga, £19.

Upper Tenement—corner St. Charles and Borromee and Ontario streets, £12, £18, £24 and Store—Corner St. Charles Borrommee and Ontario streets, £30.

J. E. Rolland & Fils.
54 12 13 St. Vincent street.

TO LET.

Several first-class Houses, fitted up with every comfort and convenience, heated by hot water, &c., &c. Rents from $300 to $500, according to locality, &c.

— ALSO, —

First-class Tenements from $150, and very desirable self-contained dwellings at low rents to good tenants. Apply

Tiffin Bros.,
St. Paul street.
49 12

HOUSES TO LET.

Apply to J. B. Richer Grocery,

468 Lagauchetiere street.
468tf

TO LET—At Pointe-aux-Trembles, a Stone House, with garden, on the bank of the river, furnished or unfurnished, two minutes walk from the steamboat. Apply at

45 St. Hubert street.
51 8

TENEMENTS TO LET—21, 23, 25, 25½, 27, 27½, 29½ and 29 St. George's street; 189 and 191 St. Charles Borrommee street.

Shop and Dwelling, 256 St. Lawrence street. Apply to

G. J. Devlin,
51 12 134 St. James street.

HOUSES TO LET.

24 Shuter street, 15

CIRCULATION of the DAILY STAR for the week ending March 6, 1880:—

Monday	15,127
Tuesday	15,092
Wednesday	15,040
Thursday	15,016
Friday	14,983
Saturday	15,390
Total	90,548

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—In this city, on Sunday, the 7th March, 1880, the wife of James I. Campbell (H. M. Customs), of a daughter. 58 2

ALCOTT—On the 7th March, at No. 192 O'Leary avenue, the wife of Samuel Alcott, of a son. 58 2

O'NEILL—At 242 St. Martin street, on the 8th March, the wife of W. N. O'Neill, of a daughter. 58 2

MARRIAGES.

STATE, GOODALL—At Toronto, on Thursday, the 4th March, at the Bond street Congregational Church, by the Rev. T. W. Handford, Charles J. A. State, of Montreal, to Lilian Goodall, of Toronto.

DEATHS.

MASSE—On the 9th March, Joseph Abraham Masse, N.P.

O'NEILL—In this city, on the 8th March, Rose Warnock, beloved wife of Thos. O'Neill, aged 51 years, 11 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from her husband's residence, 151 Duke street, on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 7:45 a.m., to St. Ann's Church, and thence to the Roman Catholic Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

New York papers please copy.

COX—In this city, on the 8th March, of congestion of the lungs, Thomas Henry Cox, wholesale grocer, aged 43 years, 4 months and 8 days.

KEOWN—In this city, on the 7th March, Mary Ann Brown, widow of the late Richard Keown, aged 92 years and 7 months.

YOUNG—At Toronto, March 6, John Young, 75 yrs.

Two O'clock P.M.

Telegrams.

AMERICAN.

LESSEPS AND HIS CANAL.—NEW YORK, March 10.—The *Sun's* Washington special says M. DeLesseps aide-de-camp reports that Lesseps will re-organize his canal enterprise in Paris, and make it an American concern. Should he ask for a charter from Congress his request would probably be complied with. Secretary Ewarts' report establishes two important points. First, that the United States has, uniformly in its negotiations with foreign powers and central American states, assumed that the Interoceanic Canal must be a national highway in which commercial powers would have equal voice with this Government. This view is sustained by the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain. Second, that the United States has no rights in Nicaragua which by treaty and official correspondence we have not admitted England to an equal participation in. The conclusion of Evarts' report is significant. Whatever rights we have grow out of the treaty of 1846 with New Grenada. We are bound by that treaty to protect the sovereignty of that State and guarantee the security and neutrality if the canal is built. The treaty expired in 1866, save that by its terms, if neither Government signified a desire to abrogate, it was to run with the option to either to terminate it upon twelve months' notice.

NO RIOT APPREHENDED. — SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Mayor Kalloch has issued a proclamation, in which he says there is not and never has been the slightest reason to apprehend disturbance, riot or any lawless mess whatever from the working classes of San Francisco. Most inexcusable and outrageous means are being used by designing men to goad them into riotous demonstrations, but they will fail. They will wait their constitutional day of judgment to peaceably but effectively consign their authors to the political infamy and oblivion which they most richly deserve.

THE VIGILANTES. — NEW YORK, March 10.—The *Herald's* San Francisco special says the citizen's manifesto has had a reassuring effect; 10,000 citizens were enrolled yesterday. The number will probably reach 30,000 this week.

REV. MR. HEPWORTH'S REPORT ON IRELAND.—NEW YORK, March 10.—Rev. George Hepworth, of the *Herald* Relief Committee, in a despatch to the *Herald*, reports the result of his first visit to the suffering counties of Ireland. He presents a harrowing picture of poverty and distress, and reports urgent need of assistance.

THE GENEROUS STREAM STILL FLOWS.—NEW YORK, March 10.—The *Herald* fund contributions yesterday were $3,895. An anonymous citizen of New York writes to the *Herald*, offering to supply one-fourth of the cargo for the vessel which the Government proposes to send to Ireland. The *Herald* offers to supply another fourth.

ATTACKED BY RATS.—PEDEE, N. C., March 10.—Yesterday Gen. Bostick and Anderson Wayles went into a corn house which had been closed for a year and were suddenly attacked by an army of rats. Both cried for help and were rescued. Bostick's left ear was eaten off and his face horribly bitten, Wayles nose and lips were badly bitten and his left eye torn from its socket.

CANADIAN.

PROBABILITIES. — METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, March 10, 10 a. m.—Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Lower Lake region, fresh north-westerly to north-easterly winds, partly cloudy to clear, cold weather. St. Lawrence, fresh to brisk westerly to northerly winds, partly cloudy to clear colder weather in the upper portion and clearing colder weather in the lower portion. Maritime Provinces, cloudy weather with snow areas, followed to-night by westerly to north-westerly winds and clearing and colder weather.

City News.

THE BOARDING HOUSE EPISODE.—Under this heading yesterday, it should have been stated that Miss Margaret Donil of 295 St. Antoine street, was a dressmaker, and not a servant at the house in question. It is furthermore stated that 295 is not a boarding house, but a dressmaking establishment, where Greig merely rented rooms.

TAYLOR CHURCH REVIVAL.—The revival services at Taylor's Church last evening were a decided success. The feeling appears to be deepening and widening in the neighborhood. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. Jones, assisted by the Revs. Baylis, Grant and others. This evening the Rev. Messrs. Grant, Wilson, Jones and others will be present, when all are cordially invited to attend.

THE MOUNTAIN BOYS' STEEPLECHASE.—We have received a communication, which must be a final one, upon this subject, from the secretary of Le Canadien Snowshoe Club, as follows: "I beg to advise you that the gentleman who informed your reporter that the time of the "Mountain Boys" was not correct is not a member of our club." Le Canadien Club very properly considers that it is not its business to interfere with other associations.

COMMERCIAL.

Wholesale Provision Market.

The market preserves the same dull tone, only small lots of all classes of goods being sold, and that to the retail trade. The easier prices of butter have induced larger offerings in the country, but shippers are not eager to operate. A hundred package lot of Township, which would not grade as fine, sold at 18c. Winter-made butter is expected to be much more plentiful about the first of April. Creamery, nominal at 24c to 26c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 21c; Morrisburg 17c to 20c; Brockville, 16c to 20c; Western 15c to 18c; Kamouraska, 16c to 17c; roll, 17c to 19c. Cheese quiet at 15c to 16c for retail lots. Dressed hogs, in car lots, $5 to $5.50. Pork, Canada thick mess, new, $17.00 per barrel; thin mess, $16.50. Canada Lard, in pails and tubs 10c to 11c. Bacon, 9c to 10c. Hams, 11c to 12c. Eggs, in cases, per doz, 14c to 17c for good to fresh; limed, 11c to 12c.

Thirty-three of the principal railroads in the United States, with a mileage of 20,453, report an increase in earning of $2,577,644 for February, or 34 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. The increase from January to March 1st was about 30 per cent.

TEMPERATURE.

Temperature in the shade, by standard Thermometer, observed by Hearn, Harrison & Co., Opticians and Mathematical Instrument makers, 249 and 244 Notre Dame street.

1880.			1879.	
6 p.m.	9 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	Min.
14°	12°	25°	48°	34°
Mean.	Mean.	Mean.		
25°	9°	17°		

Barometer—6 p.m. 9 a.m. 1 p.m.
30.13 30.15 30.25

Max. Min. Ave.
41° 34° 37½

New Advertisements this P.M.

NEW BROCADES!

NEW BLACK BROCADED SILKS.
NEW BLACK BROCADED ALPACAS.
NEW BLACK BROCADED CASHMERES

NEW DRESS GOODS.

New Stripe Spring Beiges, to be sold at 12½c per yard.
New Brocaded Spring Cloth, for Dresses, to be sold at 14c per yard.
New Plain Scotch Debeiges, for Spring wear, to be sold at 17c per yard.
New All-wool French Says, for Costumes, to be sold at 21c per yard.
New All-wool French Debeiges, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 24c per yard.
New Printed Delaine, satin finish, to be sold at 22c per yard.

SPECIALTY.

Special line of new Brocaded Sicilia Cloth, for Dresses, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 25c per yard.
Special line of new German Poplin, for Costumes, to be sold at 12½c per yard.
Special line of new All-wool French Poplin, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 45c and 39c per yard.
Special line of new Silk Broche, for Costumes; also useful for trimming, to be sold at 75c and 80c per yard.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES.

Ladies' 4-ply Linen Cuffs, 15c and upwards.
Ladies' 4-ply all-linen Collars, in novelties not to be found elsewhere. Our own make.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES.

Ladies' long Scarfs, richly embroidered, in white and colors, 12½c, 17c, 20c, 25c, 30c.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES.

Frills, 10c per doz. Frills, 15c per doz. Frills, 50c to 55c per doz.
200 patterns of choice Frillings to choose from, in Lisse, Tarlatan, Muslin, Net and Tulle.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES.

30 makes of Lace always in stock, in black, white and ecru, ranging in price from 2c to $1.50 per yard.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES.

Ladies' Fancy Chenille Hat Scarfs, 25c each.
Ladies' Fancy Chenille Neck Scarfs, 25c each.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES.

Ladies' Leather Morocco, Patent and Velvet Belts, 18c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES.

Brettenne Trimmings for Underwear for 6c to 11c per yard.
Arnold's Patent Cambric Frillings and Ruffings from 5c to 50c per yard.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES.

Embroidery, 4½c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12c 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c, 18c, 19c, 20c, 21c, 22c, 23c, 24c.

S. CARSLEY,

393, 395, 397 & 399 Notre Dame street. 59 4

WALTHAM WATCHES!

WALTHAM WATCHES!

$20 will buy a strong Silver Waltham open or double case, of the above make, warranted to go within one minute per month or money refunded.

The most complete assortment in the city, including Stem and Key Winders, in Gilt or Nickle Movements, in Silver Cases, from $17.50 to $65.00.

GOLD CASES AS PER WEIGHT.

Full present value allowed for old Watches in exchange.

R. HEMSLEY,

WATCHMAKER AND GOLDSMITH,

173 St. Joseph Street,

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE WALTHAM WATCH CO.

Watches sent to all parts.

ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS. 59 1

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF BOOTS & SHOES.

Wishing to dispose of my entire Stock, previous to removal on the 1st May, I have made such reductions in the prices as will enable any customers to secure bargains in

Fine Sewed Boots and Shoes.

The following List of Prices will show the great reductions I have made.

	Former price	Present price
Misses' Goat Butt, School Boots	$2 25	$1 00
Children's Laced Goat Boots	1 00	0 25
Children's Ankle Tie Slippers	0 75	0 25
Children's Felt Butt, Buff and Cloth Boots	2 00	1 00
Children's Velveteen High Cut and Buttoned Gaiters	2 50	1 00

During this Sale my terms will be strictly cash.

Call Early and Secure Bargains!

A. ANGUS,
Ladies' Parlor Shoe Store,
275 NOTRE DAME ST. 59 1

ANDREW McDOUGALL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Late Cutter for F. Leonard, begs to notify the public that he has opened a store at

No. 104 Bleury Street,

And solicits a share of your patronage.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEW SPRING GOODS JUST IN. 59 2

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned having entered into Co-partnership, will continue the Music business of C. C. DeZouche, under the name of DEZOUCHE & CO.

C. C. DeZOUCHE,
J. L. LAMPLOUGH.

DEZOUCHE & CO., will move about the 1st of April, to that large Store,

233 ST. JAMES STREET.

There they will keep on hand a Stock of NEW and SECOND-HAND

PIANOS ORGANS

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

Also a complete and newly assorted stock of

SHEET MUSIC

AND

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DeZOUCHE & CO.,

ST. JAMES STREET. 57 2

PERSONS SUFFERING

FROM THE USE OF COMMON ILL-FITTING

TRUSSES,

Can receive immediate relief on application to the undersigned.

Trusses for every form of Hernia,

Scientifically made and carefully applied.

SPINAL STAYS, SHOULDER BRACES

—AND—

APPLIANCES,

FOR PHYSICAL DEFORMITIES.

ELASTIC BELTS,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, &c.

☞ A fitting department for Ladies under experienced female attendance.

GROSS, CLARE & CO.,
684 to 690 CRAIG STREET.
58 9

USE JOHNSTON'S PATENT

DRY SIZED KALSOMINE

AND

FRESCO PAINTS!

READY FOR USE.

LYMAN, SONS & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Wholesale Agents.

Sample Card on application. 55 ÷

RETAIL DRY GOODS BUSINESS FOR SALE.

The subscriber purposes retiring from business, and offers his stock, consisting of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.

AMOUNTING TO ABOUT $6,000,

FOR SALE (*en bloc.*)

Together with the good will of the Business.

The stock is in first-class order, and the stand being a very well-known one, it is a rare chance for any one wishing to start business.

The store and dwelling can be had at a moderate rent.

Terms liberal. Apply to

THOMAS HARRISON,
99 BLEURY STREET.

DEMOREST'S Reliable PATTERNS

for Spring and Summer will be ready March 10th.

341 NOTRE DAME STREET.

GEO. D. & R. S. GARVIE.

58 2f

Four O'clock P.M.

Telegrams.

FROM TORONTO.

HARD CASES.—TORONTO, March, 9.—Two hard cases known as Squid Mitchell and John McNulty were charged with keeping a disorderly house on Centre street and selling liquor therein. They were fined $40 and costs each or forty days. The house has long been known as a resort of thieves and bad characters.

SENT TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.—A boy named Ryan only nine years of age was before the Police Magistrate yesterday morning charged with larceny as he had three junior convictions. He was sent to the reformatory for four years.

THE INSOLVENCY LAW. — The *Telegram* publishes three columns of interviews with city merchants and bankers respecting the insolvency law. Generally they are against a repeal of the laws, but dissatisfied with the old act in favor of simpler machinery to get hold of debtors' estates.

JOTTINGS FROM OTTAWA.

The Budget Speech—The Tariff Changes—Increase of Circulation—Impression produced by the Speech.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA March 10.—This year the Budget has been expected with more than usual anxiety, and consequently nearly every member was in his place, and the galleries were crowded. When the Speaker called for

PETITIONS,

the Hon. Mr. Burpee and Mr. Weldon presented several from the City and County of St. John, N.B., praying for a reduction of the tariff, signed by over 4,000 voters of this constituency. These petitions were applauded by the Opposition, because they came in at the nick of time, as it were, from the very constituency represented by the Minister of Finance. At length Sir Samuel Tilley rose, amid a thunder of applause from the Government supporters, to deliver his

BUDGET SPEECH.

As usual his manner was impressive, his utterance slow and carefully measured, as if he weighed every syllable before he gave it voice. I will not venture into the region of his calculations, but altogether it may be admitted that he has made a tolerably fair statement, and one that will not be calculated to lessen confidence in the National Policy.

THE TARIFF CHANGES

are not numerous, but seem to be made with a fair desire to bring all the parts of the new policy into harmonious working order. A very important point was that in which he stated the intention of the Government to increase the circulation by

$10,000,000.

This is a concession to the National Currency party, and will of course be open to some objection, but here it is regarded as a strong point in the policy to which the country is committed.

Sir Samuel Tilley has the knack of casting a halo of hope about all he says or does in the financial way, which needs the stronger light of cold observation to bring it into strict harmony with cruel fact. One can hardly judge dispassionately, however, of a speech of such momentous importance at first thought. On the whole, I may say the speech was reassuring, and will have a good effect both at home and abroad.

CRITICISM.

Sir R. Cartwright rose amid opposition cheers, and proceeded at once to demolish as far as he was able the carefully prepared statement of the Finance Minister. He had evidently prepared his case with great care and labor. He referred to the progress of America as carried on by fits and starts. He then proceeded to describe the effects of the N. P. in New Brunswick, and got off some had hits at the Finance Minister's expense. Proceeding with that vehemence of style which characterizes him he went through the budget point by point, indicating what he considered his fallacies, and asserting that the course pursued by the Government would end in a reconstruction of our relations with England. Altogether his speech was one of the best he ever delivered. Sir Chas. Tupper then took the floor with that vigor for which he is famous. He made many and splendid hits, and for the first time showed himself possessed of a sarcastic wit before unsuspected. Referring to Cartwright's remarks about fits and starts, he said you have the fits and we have the starts—a sally which fairly convulsed the House. Not so happy was the taunt to Mackenzie that that gentleman had taken a renegade Tory for his Finance Minister, for when Mackenzie followed shortly after he retorted by pointing out that Sir John had taken a renegade Liberal for his Finance Minister. Mackenzie's speech was, as usual, very able, and when he concluded the House adjourned, it being long after one o'clock.

City News.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Rev. Mr. Renaud, of Seaforth, has been offered the post of assistant minister of Christ Church Cathedral of this city. Mr. Renaudl may be expected in Montreal shortly after Easter.

CARNIVAL.—The skating carnival at the Crystal Palace rink last evening was well attended. The costumes worn by the skaters were above the average, many of them being worthy of special mention. A band of music which was present, did much to render the affair an enjoyable one.

LECTURE ON SCULPTURE.—At the St. Andrew's Church Young Men's Association meeting last evening, Miss Lusher sang; Mr. Fisher gave a piano solo, and a lecture was then delivered by Mr. Robert Reid on "Sculpture." There were several statues and pictures of statues used to illustrate the theme. The subject was ably handled by Mr. Reid.

FIGHTING SPARROWS.—The cold of the last twenty-four hours seems not to have affected the pugnacity of the sparrows. Passing through a by-street this morning a reporter came across two sparrows fighting on the ground like little fiends, and surrounded by a dozen or more feathered patrons of the ring. After a lengthy conflict one of the birds got the other one down, so to speak, and began to peck its head mercilessly. So intent was it on punishing the prostrate adversary that it allowed the spectator to approach within a couple of feet before releasing its victim, which fluttered off with difficulty.

SYSTEMATIC THIEVING.—The manager of the Hochelaga cotton factory suspecting that some of his employees were robbing the company, employed Detective Richie, to watch the houses of a number of suspected employees. In two of them a large quantity of cotton was found. A young man named Norbert Charest had ten stolen bags, three pieces of cotton and a number of bobbins and spools of the unmanufactured material. He was subsequently arrested and locked up. In court this morning he pleaded guilty and was sent down for one month. Virginie Archambault was also apprehended. Being of a tasty disposition, she knitted fancy chair covers and stockings of the stolen cotton. She also acknowledged her guilt, and was convicted, but owing to the manager of the factory pleading for leniency in her behalf, as well as to its being her first offence, she was discharged with a caution.

The Revival.

TUESDAY, CHILDREN'S MEETING.

The services in the afternoon were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Allen, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Bland, Munro and Mr. O. S. Leonard, of Massachusetts—a gentleman well-known in Sunday-school work. An unusually large number of children were early in attendance and throughout the services manifested the deepest interest. Fifty of the children rose for prayers and a number of adults. The singing was very good. The new hymns are well adapted to children's voices. After the choir had sung several hymns and several ministers had engaged in prayer, Rev. E. P. Hammond read the text from Luke xxii and verse 42nd: "Saying, Father, if thou be willing, remove this cup from me; nevertheless, not my will, but thine be done."

Mr. Hammond recited many beautiful and touching incidents, illustrative of the text, in a manner at once pleasing and impressive.

The revival in St. James Street Methodist Church completely filled that vast edifice. Many ministers sat upon the platform, while the choir was large and well selected. The Rev. Mr. Hammond gave one of his characteristic addresses which could not fail to impress the immense congregation. When the rev. gentleman asked those who were Christians to stand up, more than seven-eighths responded to the call. The meeting will be held to-night in the Theatre Royal.

PARNELL.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

(*Continued from Second page.*)

At the conclusion of Parnell's address, Mr. McNamee called upon

MR. HEALY,

Mr. Parnell's journalistic companion, for a few words. Mr. Healy responded in a patriotic and well-fitting speech, decidedly Irish both in wit and accent. He went much farther than Mr. Parnell in his attacks upon the English Government towards the close of his address. He was followed by Mr. Curran, Q.C., and Mr. H. J. Cloran, with a resolution of approval of Mr. Parnell's course.

A LAND LEAGUE IN CANADA.

Mr. J. F. Quinn, after a few words, placed the following before the meeting:

Resolved,—That this meeting hereby takes steps to organize a branch of the Irish Land League Relief Association, and that the following gentlemen be requested to act as officers of the Association for the Province of Quebec:—President, Mr J F Quinn; Central Executive Committee—Messrs James O'Brien, P Carroll, T H Fogarty, J J Curran, E Murphy, E P Ronayne, Joseph Cloran, Ald Donovan, Dr Ward, J McGrath, T Hanley, T J White, Dennis Brady, of Montreal, and all the Presidents of the Irish Societies in Montreal, and Messrs Sutton, McGreevy, Shea and Giblin, of Quebec.

The resolution was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. McNamee.

A COLLECTION TAKEN UP.

Mr. Parnell then rose and said that it had been his custom to ask for subscriptions at the close of meetings such as this

Hon. J. L. Beandry was the first to open with a subscription of $20, and speedily from all parts of the hall sums from $1 up to $50 were subscribed. Mr. Healy went up to the galleries with his hat, and collected $100. After $750 had been subscribed, Mr. F. B. McNamee offered $50, provided $1,000 could be raised. After some little time he increased this subscription to $100, and in a few minutes the amount footed up $1,100. The receipts from the sale of tickets amounted to $1,075.

The proceedings then terminated with the singing of "God Save Ireland" by the pupils of Bro. Arnold's school.

DEPARTURE.

This morning at 7.15 Mr. Parnell, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Thomas Healy, took the express train for New York. Messrs. J. J. Curran, Q.C., and Mr. John B. Murphy saw them off. Mr. Parnell will take steamer for Ireland on his arrival in New York. Montreal was honored with the last address of the agitator in America.

COMMERCIAL.

Breadstuffs Easy — Chicago Wheat and Corn Lower — Pork and Lard Firm—Wheat in England Declined —Corn Steady.

The "break" in No 2 Chicago wheat still continues to attract great interest. No 2 Spring Wheat only sold at 91½c on March 10th, 1879, whereas now it is quoted up to $1 20. English breadstuffs are quiet and generally easier. The Montreal market is dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.—Peas, 200 bush; oats, 2,450 do; flour, 100 bbls; ashes, 17 do; butter, 182 packages; cheese, 45 boxes; leather, 138 rolls; spirits, 52 casks; dressed hogs, 103; tobacco, 13 cases.

In Chicago corn was weaker at 39½c to 40c May. Receipts, 244,000 bushels. Pork firm at $11 30 to $11 37½ March; $11 40 April; $11 55 May. Lard firm at $7 10 to $7 12½ April; $7 30 May.

BEERBOHM'S ENGLISH ADVICES quote: Floating cargoes, wheat, rather easier; corn, steady. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat downward tendency; corn, steady. Mark Lane, wheat quiet; corn, firm. Medium Chicago or Milwaukee wheat off coast, 53s. Red winter 56s to 56s 6d. California, 53s to 53s 6d. Liverpool, wheat, spot, inactive; corn, steady. Imports into United Kingdom during week ended March 9, 150,000 to 155,000 qrs; corn, 160,000 to 165,000 qrs; flour, 90,000 to 95,000 bbls. For week ended March 2nd, wheat, 175,000 to 180,000 qrs; corn, 95,000 to 100,000 do; flour, 80,000 to 85,000 bbls. Beef, prime mess, 77s; do, India mess, 83s; do, extra India mess, 90s; choice cheese, 70s.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS.—Hogs: Light grades, $4 15 to $4 30; mixed packers, $4 20 to 4 25; heavy shipping, $4 50 to 4 70.

New Advertisements this P.M.

20th ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

EQUITABLE Life Assurance Soc'y

OF THE U. S.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

For Year Ending December 31, 1879.

AMOUNT OF LEDGER ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1879 ..... $34,196,368 53
Less Depreciation in Government Bonds, and appropriation to meet any depreciation in other assets .. 296,545 79
INCOME $33,899,822 74 8,347,069 85
$42,245,903 59

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Policy-Holders for Claims by Death, Dividends, Surrender Values, Discharged and Matured Endowments and Annuities 4,938,871 09
Other Disbursements as per extended statement 1,276,034 88
NET CASH ASSETS DEC. 31, 1879 ..... $35,980,997 62

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages $10,475,682 90
Real Estate 4,294,794 02
United States Stocks 5,488,978 89
State, City, and other Stocks authorized by the Laws of the State 5,696,039 53
Loans secured by United States and other stocks 3,673,700 00
Cash and other Ledger Assets as per extended statement 1,442,430 28
$35,980,997 62
Market value of Stocks over Cost 348,006 17
Accrued Interest, Rents and Premiums, as per extended statement 1,037,897 96
Total Assets, Dec. 31, '79-$37,366,941 75

TOTAL LIABILITIES, including legal reserve for reinsurance of all existing policies $29,851,151 00
Total Undivided Surplus-$7,515,467 75

RISKS ASSUMED IN 1879,

$26,502,541.

N.B.—For the details of the above statement, see the Society's "Circular to Policy-Holders," and other publications for 1880.

JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BORROWE, Secretary.
E. W. SCOTT, Superintendent of Agencies.
R. W. GALE, General Manager, 157 St. James St., Montreal.

84 2aw

CALEDONIA SPRINGS,

Between Montreal and Ottawa.

THE GRAND HOTEL.

This celebrated Summer and Health Resort open from 1st JUNE to OCTOBER, with entire change of management. Transient rates, $1.50 to $2.50 per day; weekly, $8 to $17.50. Children under 12, half rates; under 5, in charge of nurses, free. Reduced rates for nurses and servants. The Caledonia White Sulphur, Saline and Gas Waters and Baths have a universal reputation and are a certain specific in all Rheumatic, Blood, Skin, Liver, Kidney and kindred affections, and are recommended by the highest medical authorities.

Send postal card to the Grand Hotel Company Ottawa, for Complete Guide, giving Routes, Fares, &c., or MR. THOS. JUBB, No. 224 St Urbain street, Montreal, who will have charge of the Grand Hotel, will be glad to call on, or correspond with, parties desiring to make arrangements. 56

DEMOREST'S

SPRING AND SUMMER PATTERNS.

Opening March 10th, at 343 Notre Dame St.

GEO. D. & R. S. GARVIE.

58 2f

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 804.—CIRCUIT COURT, Montreal.—John Stewart, Grocer, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Marvin et al, Defendants.—On the 19th day of March, instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at my Office, No. 112 St. Francois Xavier street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendants, seized in this cause, consisting of Floor Oil Cloths, Carpets, Furniture, Office Stock, etc. Terms cash. JOSEPH SIPLON, B.S.C. Montreal, 10th March, 1880. 59 1

New Advertisements this P.M.

MID WEEK!

H. & H. MERRILL'S

GREAT BAZAAR SALE.

SPECIAL

MID-WEEK INDUCEMENTS!!

800 more Real Antique Lace Squares at 5c, worth 20c.

38 lengths Real Antique Lace and Insertions at half value.

DRESS GOODS.

New Dress Goods just opened. New Pompadour and Oriental Prints. New Oriental Silk Ties, &c.

BLACK SILKS.

A few pieces left at 75c, 80c, $1, $1 15, $1 25 etc. etc, worth $1, $1 25, $1 40, $1 50, $1 75, &c.

FRILLINGS.

NEW FRILLINGS AT HALF-PRICE.

LAST CHANCE.

But a few dozen left of our Real Jouvin's Kid Gloves at 25c per pair, worth $1 25.

COTTONS.

Cheap Cottons and Linens just opened.

CRETONNES.

New Bordered Cretonnes just in—a great novelty.

REMNANTS.

Our Remnants are so cheap and advantageous that it is impossible to keep them in stock.

YOU SHOULD SEE THEM

AT

H. & H. MERRILL'S,

288 and 290 Notre Dame street.

59

INTERESTING to Physicians

—AND—

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS!

A large and varied stock on hand or made to order.

Improved Hypodermic Syringes,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE

METAL STETHESCOPES,

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS,

ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPARATUS.

GROSS, CLARE & CO.,

684 to 690 Craig Street.

58 6

PERSONAL—Letter for William Ward, at STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 59

YACHT FOR SALE—That fast-sailing 5-Ton Yacht, "Mystery." R. CUNNINGHAM, Boat Builder, Kingston, Ont. 59 26

FOR SALE—Express Sleighs, Second-hand. Cheap, 766 Craig street. 59 3

FOR SALE—Canaries—Hen for Breeding; also, two good Singing Skylarks. 251 St. James street, up-stairs. 59 1

FOR SALE—A Small Printing Press. Apply at 1863 St. Catherine street. 59 2

FOR SALE—Newfoundland Dog (Pitch), 14 months old. For sale at 539 Dorchester street. 59 2

TO LET—Nos. 5 and 7 Hillside Terrace, on Seigneurs street, above St. Antoine, containing modern improvements; hot and cold water, large yard and stable. Being a block of large and one of the most healthy localities in the city; very easily heated. No. 2 and 6 Centennial Terrace, St. Martin street, above St. Antoine; No. 175 Fulford street, No 11 Courcol St., Nos. 1 and 3 Richmond Place, St. Antoine street (west), No 7 Pinsonn street, Shop and Dwelling, No. 18 St. Antoine street, near Craig; four Shops and Dwellings, corner St. Antoine and Seigneurs street, will be finished on 1st April; Shop and Dwelling, corner Grand Trunk street; Shop and Dwelling, corner Wellington and Condé streets. All in best order. Rents very low. Apply to OWEN McGARVEY: 7 St. Joseph street. 57 4mo

TO LET—The commodious three-story Brick House, No. 1 Molson Terrace; modern improvements, healthy locality, commanding fine view of the river, harbor, Victoria Bridge, &c., with Brick stabling in rear.

Also, Two-story House, No. 8, same Terrace.

57 26 Enquire at No. 10.

ROOMS WANTED—Furnished Room as Parlor-Kitchen, the other as Bedroom in a respectable family where no other boarders are kept, for man and wife (no children). If suitable will be a permanency. Address, stating terms, "H. G. B.," STAR Office. 59 1

BOARD WANTED by a young lady in a quiet family, within five minutes' walk of English Cathedral. Address, stating terms, G 92, STAR Office. 59 3

BOARD WANTED, by a married couple, in a private family where no other boarders are kept; must be central. Address stating terms, H. A. STAR Office. 59 3

FOUND—At Corner of St. James street and Place D'Armes Hill, a sum of money. Owner can have it by sending address and proofs of property to M. G., STAR Office. 59 1

$796. EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a first-class Cook; no washing; can furnish first-class references. Apply to $796, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 59 4

$329. EMPLOYMENT WANTED (either outside or in) by a man both painstaking and energetic. Can satisfy any one needing him, as to ability and past work. Personal interview required. Apply to $329, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 59 3

WANTED—First-class Engine Lathe, with bed to take in 17 feet, to swing 36 (screw-cutting). Apply to Jas. K. Ward, Esq., Montreal. 5 94

WANTED—Servant. No. 174 Bleury street. 59 1

WANTED—Two respectable Housemaids, three Plain Cooks, four General Servants, one Nurse. Immediate employment. City Registry, 35 University street, corner Cathcart. 59 2

WANTED—A Second-hand Boiler, of 10 to 12 horse power; must be tested. Address, Rosenheim Bros, 21 and 23 de Brésolles street. 59 2

WANTED—A General Servant, four in family, wages $7. Registration fee paid. Apply to STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 59

WANTED—Young Girl for a Confectioner's Store, and Lunch Room; must speak French and English. Apply to B 406, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 59

WANTED—Good General Servant; four in family. Wages $6. Must be well recommended. Apply to B 805, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 59

WANTED—Two first-class Dressmakers. Apply, immediately, to B 382 and 397, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury st. 59

WANTED—First-class Tablemaid; must understand her business, and well recommended. Apply to B 402, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 59

WANTED—A good Cook; must wash and iron well. Apply to B 394 STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 59

WANTED—General Servant; 5 in family, another girl kept. Good wages to right party. Apply to B 390, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 59

WANTED—Good Cook; must wash and iron for two in family. Wages, $10. Apply to B 384, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 59

WANTED—Good General Servant for Ottawa. Apply to B 388, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 59

WANTED—Good General Servant (Protestant); four in family; two children; another girl kept. Apply to B 396, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 59

WANTED—Good General Servant; four in family. Apply to B 386, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 59

WANTED—Good Kitchen Girl (young). French; must understand a little about cooking. Apply to B 323, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 59

WANTED—Housemaid; must be a fair Seamstress. Apply to B 370, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 58

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Nursery Governess. Apply to B 286, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 53

WANTED—Nurse Girl; wages, $7. Apply to B 364½, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 59

WANTED, a General Servant. Wages, $7; no washing. Apply to B 261, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 55

WANTED—Housemaid to assist with children; must be able to sew well. Apply to B 250, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 53

WANTED—A General Servant, for three in family; wages $7. Apply to B 242, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Bleury street. 52

Six O'clock P.M.

Evening Telegrams.

FROM OTTAWA.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

SUPREME COURT.—OTTAWA, March 10.—The Supreme Court will sit again on Saturday.

CANADA AT BRAZIL.—W. H. Bentley, Brazilian Consul is here on business with the Government in relation to the subsidy to a steamer to ply between Canada and Brazil.

SCOTTISH FARMER EMIGRANTS.—Mr. Gerrie, a prominent merchant of Manitoba, has arrived here, having just returned from a visit to Glasgow. He reports that the number of tenant farmers who are likely to come to Canada in the spring will be very large. The reports of the delegate sent out last year have given every satisfaction and made a deep impression in all parts of Scotland.

JUDGE BOURGEOI

Poetry.

"HUSH, MY DARLING, DO NOT WEEP."

(Song of the Famishing Irish Mother.)

Hush, my darling, do not weep:
Better days are coming near,
Hails a ship across the deep,
And I know 'twill soon be here.
Oh, it brings to Erin's land
Help and food for us galore!
Gift to us from Freedom's land,
May Heav'n bless it evermore!
Raise your little hands in prayer;
Bless the kind hearts o'er the sea.
May our Lord from famine spare
Those who succor mine and me!

Oh, how bitter was our woe
When we heard our children cry,
And we saw them hungry grow,
Sing for food, and, pleading, die!
Then our mother hearts they bled,
And our anguish who can speak?
Till from Freedom's land there sped
Stores of bounty for the weak!
Raise your little hands in prayer;
Bless the kind hearts o'er the sea.
May our Lord from famine spare
Those who succor mine and me!

Bless the willing hands of gold
That have given bread to mine!
Grant them happiness untold—
May the sun for them e'er shine.
Could they see our children dear
Clasp their little hands in glee.
Oh, 'twould ever glad and cheer
Freedom's daughters o'er the sea!
Raise your little hands in prayer;
Bless the kind hearts o'er the sea.
May our Lord from famine spare
Those who succor mine and me!

THROUGH MANY TRIALS OR, Struggling against Heavy Odds.

CHAPTER LVI.

I am one, my liege,
Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world
Have so incensed that I am reckless what I do to spite the world.
And I another,
So weary with disasters, tugged with fortune
That I would set my life on any chance
To mend it, or be rid on't. SHAKSPEARE.

I wish the good had half the energy possessed by the wicked. If they had, I am sure that the victory of the right over the wrong would more frequently be won.

As soon as Mrs. Llewellyn had seen Gladys safely locked in her room, she went to her own chamber, changed her travelling habit for a home dress, and then, without allowing herself one hour's repose after her harassing journey, she passed at once down stairs to push forward the criminal pursuit she had in view.

First she went into the small parlor, that was the common family sitting-room.

On opening the door she involuntarily started, and shrank back in surprise and alarm at a piece of her own work that sat staring her in the face!

It was Mr. James Stukely, who was seated straight upright upon the sofa, with his hands hanging down by his sides; his mouth open, his chin fallen, his eyes gazing into vacancy, his face as pale as death, and his expression idiotic.

It was perfectly clear that he had been put through a course of Mrs. Llewellyn's sedatives, and that the treatment had gone unusually hard with him.

Mrs. Llewellyn looked at him for a minute, during which she never noticed her presence, or moved a muscle of his face, or form.

"How do you do, James!" said his mother, at length, approaching him very cautiously.

"Extra——" began Mr. Stukely, but he didn't finish the word, or change his position.

"James," said his mother, very emphatically, in order to arrest his attention; "James, I have had a very dangerous journey; but I have got home safe at last, and I have brought Gladys with me."

"Ah, in——" began Mr. Stukely; but he thought better of it, and stopped in the middle of his phrase.

"Oh, this fellow, Slimsby, has gone beyond my orders! He has really poisoned the boy! He should have known that *his* poor brain could not bear so much!" said Mrs. Llewellyn, indignantly, as she swept out of the parlor, and passed into the library, where she threw the hall she threw her.

A servant soon answered the summons.

"Is Mr. Slimsby in his room?"

"Yes, madam, he got in from Standwell a few minutes ago."

"Let him know that I have returned home, and would like to see him here."

The servant bowed, and went to obey the order.

Before introducing this gentleman into the library, it must tell who and what he was, and whence and wherefore Mrs. Llewellyn had made his acquaintance, and invited him to her house.

About the time that Gladys fled from London, there was a tremendous parochial and newspaper excitement over the case of a certain unworthy preacher, who, for gross impropriety of conduct, had been dismissed by his congregation, and was awaiting the meeting of the proper authorities to investigate his case, and with every probability of being ungowned and dismounted from the pulpit. The public were divided in opinion as to his guilt or innocence, but not equally; by far the greater portion believed him guilty. I dislike very much to write of this man, because he was a sorrow and a reproach to the holy profession, for which we all must feel the deepest veneration. But I cannot help it. There was, you know, a Judas among the chosen Twelve Apostles of our Saviour. There was a Georgey among the heroic soldiers of Hungary. And there has been, within late years, a Slimsby among the devoted preachers of a pure gospel.

Mrs. Llewellyn had read all the paragraphs *pro* and *con*, and she believed the accused preacher to be guilty of the charges preferred against him. Perhaps, being of a kindred spirit, she understood him better than others did. She saw in him the very tool she needed to work out her designs against Gladys.

She wrote to him a letter, in which she declared her full belief that he was an innocent and injured man, and she invited and pressed him to call and see her, that she might express to him personally her sympathy and respect.

Refreshingly as rain upon the parched heath fell the words of this letter upon the desolate heart of the preacher, who, whether guilty or not guilty, most deeply felt the blasting ban breathed over him by society at large.

He lost no time in calling on Mrs. Llewellyn, who received him with all the tenderness of a loving mother, and all the veneration of a believing disciple. She reiterated in his presence her earnest belief in his innocence, and promised all her social influence, in his favour.

But he needed that the social influence of Mrs. Llewellyn in London amounted to nothing, since she had sedulously avoided society, and had made no acquaintances whatever in the city; and she invited him to dine with her next day. Delighted with his reception, he readily accepted the invitation, and the next day duly presented himself at the dinner hour. Nor was that the last time he dined with his lady patroness. Mrs. Llewellyn, not doubting but that she should be able to re-capture Gladys in due time, delayed her departure from London, in order to cultivate Mr. Slimsby. He dined with her a second and a third time.

And then, still treating him with an affectation of sympathy and respect, she informed him of her intention to leave London.

He expressed the deepest regret at her intended departure.

She then remarked that London could not, at the present time, be a very agreeable residence for himself.

He assured her that it was not, and that it would be much less so when she, his respected friend and beloved sister, should have departed. And he spoke with an air as though he suspected the middle-aged widow had fallen in love with him, and was trying to draw him on to make a proposal, even if she did not intend to go further, and make one herself. But Mr. Slimsby resolved to proceed cautiously. He was a needy preacher, out of employment, and in disgrace; but, for all that, he would not sacrifice himself to a middle-aged widow, unless he should be well assured that she was rich. Vanity was not among the least of Mr. Slimsby's natural endowments. But no such thoughts were in the mind of the proud lady—far too proud, even if she had been younger, to have taken any man's yoke upon her, and especially this man's, upon whom she looked down with a private scorn and contempt, which, could he have felt and known, must have humbled his self-conceit to the dust.

She smothered her feelings of disgust, and, speaking to him as an honorable woman to an honorable man, she invited him to accompany her to Wales, as her escort on her journey, and as her guest for the winter.

With a secret smile of gratified vanity, and with many outward expressions of gratitude, he accepted this invitation.

And the next day the whole party set out for Wales, and on the following day they arrived at Cader Idris.

In a day or two after their arrival, the guest began to employ himself by trying to find out the financial circumstances of his hostess, and especially whether she was really the owner of the vast estate of Cader Idris. If so, he resolved not to lose an hour in proposing to the widow, and securing a life-interest in the property, when, of course, he could snap his fingers at the "convention." Some little remnant of delicacy prevented him from making inquiries of her son. But on his first visit to the post-office at Standwell, he did not scruple to ask the post-master. And then and there he received the information that Mrs. Llewellyn resided at Cader Idris only as the guardian of the heiress, and that in her own right she did not possess a shilling.

Slimsby ground his teeth with disappointment and rage—rage at his hostess especially, whom in his heart he accused of trying to entrap him, by a show of wealth, into a marriage with herself. And he resolved "to pay her off," as he expressed it, by continuing to accept her hospitality and patronage, and enjoying all the comforts and luxuries of Cader Idris, just as long and as fully as he possibly could, and then, when the crisis should come, by going off and breaking her heart.

Reminding over these worthy projects, he rode slowly on until he reached Cader Idris.

But that very day he was destined to be undeceived as to his false suspicions, and posted up as to the true state of the case.

To be Continued.

Sun Spots.

The sun for several years has been in a quiescent condition, his surface being almost free from spots. The great luminary has been passing through his minimum period, for the spot-producing activity of the sun is governed by laws which the close observation of the last century is beginning to formulate, while observers are still groping in the dark in the effort to comprehend the cause. It takes about eleven years to complete the circuit, though the intervals are somewhat irregular. As the last maximum occurred in 1870, it is time to anticipate a recurrence of solar activity, and recent observation substantiates the theory. A commotion is being stirred up in the sun, and large spots are diversifying his disc. A recent observer describes a double triangle of spots visible on the sun, the larger one marked out by the spots including, perhaps, one-seventh of the solar disc, and assuming the form of a right-angled triangle, with an oblong purplish spot at each angle. A more recent observer records the appearance of a spot large enough to be visible to the naked eye. This is a fine specimen of its class, with a vast hole in the centre, and with broken and jagged edges. The penumbra too, is broad and well marked, and surrounds the darker portion with a framework of greyish hue.

We are just entering upon the maximum period of sun-spots, and for two years to come we may expect all manner of commotion on the solar surface. Spots will be numerous, some of them will cover millions of square miles, and some of them will remain for months. Auroras will flash their flames in our skies, and magnetic disturbances will reach their extreme point. Then, the period having passed, the spot will gradually disappear, and apparent quiescence will reign on the surface of the great solar orb until the approach of another maximum period like the one which we are now entering.

Astronomers have puzzled their brains in vain thus far in determining the causes of these wonderful phenomena. The action of the great planets, especially Jupiter when in perihelion upon the photosphere, may in some way be connected with the solar commotion. But Jupiter's period is from six months to a year longer than the sun-spot period, and this seems to disprove the connection between them. On the other hand, it is not improbable that the mighty mass of Jupiter should cause some disturbance on the sun when approaching nearly fifty millions of miles nearer his surface. Jupiter reaches his perihelion point next September, and the maximum of sun spots is not expected until 1881-1882. One thing is certain, that sun and planet will be watched as they have never been watched before, and all the aid to be obtained from better instruments and the scientific progress of the past eleven years will be called into requisition. Every method of available inquiry, the most patient and untiring observation and the most delicate and profound forms of mathematical calculation, will be brought to bear upon the problem of sun spots and the cause of the eleven-years periodicity. There is little doubt that the greatest oscillations of the magnetic needle, the most brilliant display of aurora and the most powerful currents of electricity occur when there are the most sun spots, and plainly point to some yet undiscovered relation between them. Some astronomer of the present age may have the good fortune to touch upon the solution of the important question. If the sun's heat and light are lessened when his disc is partially covered with spots, then his period exerts a direct influence on the produce of the earth and affects the market price of the cereals. Herschel advanced the theory that the greater the number of spots, the less favorable were the solar rays to the growth of corn. Observation has, however, failed to confirm the assertion, or to prove the direct connection of the sun-spot period with the amount of rainfall.

The question of sun-spots is one, therefore, of universal interest. Intelligent observers can study the signs of the times as well as trained astronomers. For two years to come there will be spots on the sun visible to the naked eye, the great planets will approach to their least distance from the sun, magnetism will reach its greatest point of oscillation, and electricity take on its most brilliant manifestations, while the crops may fail and the abundance of rainfall give evidence of a participation; in the solar disturbance. Fortunate is it for mortals that the succeeding calm is as sure as the approaching commotion. For ages to come, sun and earth will hold their present relations diversified by these changes, which, while they give variety to human experience, afford a stimulus to human intellect to fathom the incomprehensible, and to rejoice in even a slight glimpse into the secret and symmetrical laws that control the seemingly erratic movements of the solar brotherhood, and of the grand central orb which is the source of light and heat.—*Providence Journal.*

Odd People.

Even in these prosaic days we occasionally meet with extremely odd people. In a Massachusetts town there is an eccentric tramp, who lives in a cave during the winter and spends the summer making excursions to neighboring towns. He never says a word, and his dress is composed entirely of old bootlegs fastened together with leather strings. A small wagon drawn by two goats and containing a helpless, shrivelled man, attracted attention in Maryland. He was accompanied by wife and children, and earned a living by singing and selling temperance songs. In this novel manner he had travelled for many years. A Kentucky man asserts that he is gifted with peculiar powers, of which he lately gave a street exhibition. He held a forked dogwood switch, like those used by wizards, in his mouth, and told the crowd to ask any questions they pleased. A pair of tramps—husband and wife—turned up in Iowa, who were on their way to Lead ville from the Pennsylvania coal regions. They had pushed a hand-cart all the way, containing their baby girl and a few household utensils. A California man will on no account walk a step, but always runs, no matter if the distance be only a few feet; while a woman in Chicago will neither work nor run, although physically able to do so, because she thinks her legs will drop off if she stirs them. All these instances demonstrate the fact that "it takes all sorts of people to make the world."

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TRAVEL, ADVENTURE AND NATIONAL CUSTOMS

ALLIGATOR WHIPPED BY A COW.—On last Saturday a man here was looking for some of his hogs that he had missed for several days, and had neared the river, when he heard a cow bellowing. Upon going to th bank of the river and looking on the opposite side he saw, on a sand-bar, an alligator, a cow and a young calf. The alligator had the cow and calf between itself and the river. He made a dart for the calf, when the cow rushed between them, and a fearful fight ensued. While this was raging the calf got into the woods and faced about, he did not scruple to ask the post-master. And then and there he received the information that Mrs. Llewellyn resided at Cader Idris only as the guardian of the heiress, and that in her own right she did not possess a shilling.

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TAKING HOME OYSTERS.

The Uses of the Paper Bag: Also of a Man's Various Pockets.

A First ward man was told by his wife to bring home a quart of oysters to fry for supper. He drank a few prescriptions of eggnogg, and then took a paper bag full of selects and started for home. He stepped at two or three saloons and the bag began to melt, and when he left the last saloon the bottom fell out of the bag and the oysters were on the sidewalk. We will leave the man there, gazing upon the wreck, and take the reader to the residence where he is expected. A red-faced woman is putting the finishing touches to the supper table and wondering why her husband does not come with the oysters. Presently a noise as of a lead pencil in the key-hole salutes her ear, and she goes to the door and opens it and finds him taking the pencil out of the key-hole. Not seeing the oysters she asks him if he has forgotten the oysters "Forgotten noth—(bic)—ing," says he. He walks up to the table and asks for a plate, which is given by the unsuspicious wife. "Damsecident you ever (hic) see," said the truly old man, as he brought his hand out of his overcoat pocket with four oysters, a little smoking tobacco and a piece of cigar stub. "Slipperysosyatency (hic)er was," said he, as he run his hand down in the other pocket bringing up five oysters, a piece of envelope and a piece of wire that was used as a bail to the pail. "Got all my p(hic)ockets full," said he, as he took a large oyster out of his vest pocket. Then he began to go down in his pants pocket, and finding a hole in it he said: "Six big (hic)sters gone down my trousers leg. Spose I'll find them in my boot," and he sat down to pull off his boot, when the lady took the plate of oysters and other stuff into the kitchen and threw them into the swill and then she put him to bed, and all the time he was trying to tell her how the bag busted just as he was in front of "All Saints Ca(hic)thedral."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Wronging the Red Men.

While White Eagle was repeating before a Congressional investigating committee the story of the expulsion of the Ponca Indians from the homes guaranteed to them by treaty, news came of a lively excitement in Missouri consequent upon the President's proclamation of warning against the invasion of the Indian Territory. In Kansas City meetings of indignant citizens are held, companies are organized, and preparations to enter the territory in strong force are made. Unless the teaching of our Indian history is at fault something more positive than a proclamation will be needed to keep the energetic whites away from the forbidden ground. While there is much that is vague and doubtful in our Indian policy, one thing is settled about our Indian practice. When "civilization" once sets covetous eyes upon the lands of the red men it soon seizes and occupies them, treaties and other considerations to the contrary notwithstanding.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

SHARPENING THE LITTLE ONES.

Object-Teaching as Followed in the Schools of the Mining Regions.

A man never gets an idea of how fast the world moves until he gets out of his own sphere into some other. In order to see how great progress has been made in teaching he must get into a modern school room where the teacher has kept progress with the aid of improvements in the methods of imparting instruction. In the Gold Hill schools every faculty of the pupil is awakened and sharpened. Even tables of weights and measures in the primary classes are taught as object lessons. They have the scales and the weights and measures right there, and the scholars see that it takes sixteen ounces to make one pound, and two gills to make a pint, etc., up to the gallon. The result is that little children from seven to nine years old will foot up pounds and ounces, and even fractions of ounces, and give the correct total facility which is surprising. The same is true of measures, including quarts, pints, gills, etc. But this is not all. They are taught to form correct estimates of the weights of objects. They are handed a book or something of the kind and then estimates of its weight are taken. One of the scholars then weighs the object and pronounces the result. The importance of this kind of practice in estimating the properties of things will become apparent one of these days when success in life may depend on accuracies of judgment. The above is cited only as one of many ways of sharpening the perceptive faculties of the children. It teaches them to think, and that is, after all, as good a definition as can be given of real education. And then, to teach the little ones geography, they are seen in world-building, on a small scale. They are furnished with a suitable measure of loam in a fitting receptacle, furnished with implements and construct ranges of mountains and hills and valleys and plains and canyons and ravines, and to form all the phases presented by the solid part of the earth. Then they go to work and run mines. Their shafts never get very deep nor their tunnels long before a long cave occurs; but the theory is exemplified and thoroughly understood.—*Gold Hill (Nev.) News.*

A Praying Juror.

When the jury in the case of "Babe" Bedford, Edward Queenan and Sandy Pann, indicted for the murder of George Philip Hirth, on the 7th of January last, returned to their room, a verdict was soon reached as to Bedford and Queenan and the disagreement was on Pinn. The vote as to Pinn's guilt, after they had been out some time, stood eleven to one, and the "not guilty" was certain that he had taken the right position, and his colleagues could not argue him out of it. He is a church member and a firm believer in the efficacy of prayer. On Sunday during which no vote was taken, this juror several times made the case the subject of prayer. He meditated earnestly and long on the case, and, as Sunday night was passing by, when many of his fellow jurors were asleep, he remained on his knees praying earnestly for light. About 2 o'clock in the morning he arose from his knees and announced his readiness to vote. The sleeping jurors were at once awakened, and a fearful fight ensued. While this was raging the calf got into the woods and faced about, bleating plaintively. The alligator was not more than seven feet long, and struck at the cow furiously with its tail. The cow avoided as many of these blows as possible, but yet received quite a number, one of which knocked her rolling over for about ten feet. The alligator rushed upon her with open mouth, and tried to seize her by the nose, but she was up in time to catch it upon the horn under the throat, and threw it over backward, and before it could get another lick at her, or defend itself, she was on it again. Tossing it high into the air, it fell into the water with a splash, and did not venture to the land again. The cow, after rushing around looking for the enemy, ran to her calf and made tracks through the woods for home, looking back occasionally to see if she was pursued.—*Americus (Ga.) Republican.*

MEN KILLING THEIR RELATIONS.—In Borneo the orang-outang inhabits that wide belt of low, forest-covered swamp which lies between the sea coast and the mountain ranges of the interior, extending entirely around the western half of the island. Last year, while on a collecting expedition for Prof. H. A. Ward, I had ample opportunity to study the habits of the orang-outang in its native forests. I visited Borneo in August, 1878, for the sole purpose of obtaining specimens of the Borneo simia and to study the different species. I visited the territory of Sarawak and for two and a half months devoted my entire time to hunting the orang along the river Sadong and its tributary, the Simujan. This whole region is one vast swamp covered everywhere with a dense growth of lofty virgin forests. During the fruit season, from the middle of January to May 1, the food of the orang is the durion, mongasten and rambootan. During the hot months of May, June, and July they retire far into the depths of the forests and are exceedingly difficult to find. But during the season of the heaviest rains, from August to November, when the forests are flooded the orangs are found in the vicinity of the rivers. I soon found that the only way to reach them would be to paddle up and down the rivers and watch for them in the tree tops. Near the source of the Simujan river and far beyond the last Dyak village we found great numbers of old orang nests and some which were quite new. The nest consists of a quantity of leafy branches broken off and piled loosely into the fork of a tree. The orang usually selects a sapling and builds his nest in its top, even though his weight causes it to sway alarmingly. He often builds his nest within twenty-five feet of the ground, and seldom higher than forty feet. Sometimes it is fully three feet in diameter, but usually not more than two, and quite flat on the top. There is no weaving together of branches. In short, the orang builds a nest precisely as a man would build one for himself were he obliged to pass the night in a tree top, and had nothing to cut branches with. I have seen one or two such nests of men in the forest, where the builder had only his bare hands to work with, and they were just as rudely constructed, of just such materials, and in about the same position as the average orang nest. Upon this large platform the orang lies prone upon his back with his long arms and short thick legs thrust outward and upward, firmly grasping, while he sleeps, the nearest large branches within his reach. On several occasions I surprised these animals upon their nests, and once I had an opportunity to watch an orang while it constructed its resting place. He never uses a nest after the leaves become withered and dry, no doubt because the bare branches are not comfortable to lie upon. I never saw or heard of any house building by orang-outangs. We found the animals most numerous along the Simujan and its tributaries. Our manner of hunting was to make trips up and down the river in our boat, paddling slowly and silently along, keeping a careful lookout. Sometimes in rounding a bend in the river we would come full upon a huge, black-faced, red-haired animal, reposing quietly or feeding. I aimed to shoot them through the chest, and thus either kill them at once or disable them so that they would be unable to get away. On several occasions I succeeded in killing a large specimen with a single bullet. It would at all times have been an easy matter to have shot them through the head, but this would have ruined the skulls. As soon as an orang was fired at, if not killed at once he would begin climbing away with all haste. I think we may fairly consider orangs the most helpless of all quadrumana. Owing to the great weight of their bodies and the peculiar structure of their hands they cannot run nimbly along even the largest branches, and never dare to spring from one tree to the next. The weight of the adult male ranges from 120 to 160 pounds. Owing to the disproportionate shortness of his legs, his progress depends mainly upon his long, sinewy arms, and very often he goes swinging through a tree top by their aid alone. Upon the ground orangs are the picture of the most abject helplessness, and in their native forest they are very seldom known to descend to the earth. They are utterly incapable of standing fully erect without touching the ground with their hands, and for them to be represented in drawings and museums as standing erect is contrary to nature.—*From Prof. Howaday's address to the Saratoga Science Convention.*

TAKING HOME OYSTERS.

The Uses of the Paper Bag: Also of a Man's Various Pockets.

A First ward man was told by his wife to bring home a quart of oysters to fry for supper. He drank a few prescriptions of eggnogg, and then took a paper bag full of selects and started for home. He stepped at two or three saloons and the bag began to melt, and when he left the last saloon the bottom fell out of the bag and the oysters were on the sidewalk. We will leave the man there, gazing upon the wreck, and take the reader to the residence where he is expected. A red-faced woman is putting the finishing touches to the supper table and wondering why her husband does not come with the oysters. Presently a noise as of a lead pencil in the key-hole salutes her ear, and she goes to the door and opens it and finds him taking the pencil out of the key-hole. Not seeing the oysters she asks him if he has forgotten the oysters "Forgotten noth—(bic)—ing," says he. He walks up to the table and asks for a plate, which is given by the unsuspicious wife. "Damsecident you ever (hic) see," said the truly old man, as he brought his hand out of his overcoat pocket with four oysters, a little smoking tobacco and a piece of cigar stub. "Slipperysosyatency (hic)er was," said he, as he run his hand down in the other pocket bringing up five oysters, a piece of envelope and a piece of wire that was used as a bail to the pail. "Got all my p(hic)ockets full," said he, as he took a large oyster out of his vest pocket. Then he began to go down in his pants pocket, and finding a hole in it he said: "Six big (hic)sters gone down my trousers leg. Spose I'll find them in my boot," and he sat down to pull off his boot, when the lady took the plate of oysters and other stuff into the kitchen and threw them into the swill and then she put him to bed, and all the time he was trying to tell her how the bag busted just as he was in front of "All Saints Ca(hic)thedral."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Wronging the Red Men.

While White Eagle was repeating before a Congressional investigating committee the story of the expulsion of the Ponca Indians from the homes guaranteed to them by treaty, news came of a lively excitement in Missouri consequent upon the President's proclamation of warning against the invasion of the Indian Territory. In Kansas City meetings of indignant citizens are held, companies are organized, and preparations to enter the territory in strong force are made. Unless the teaching of our Indian history is at fault something more positive than a proclamation will be needed to keep the energetic whites away from the forbidden ground. While there is much that is vague and doubtful in our Indian policy, one thing is settled about our Indian practice. When "civilization" once sets covetous eyes upon the lands of the red men it soon seizes and occupies them, treaties and other considerations to the contrary notwithstanding.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Mesmerizing Beasts and Reptiles.

Strange stories come from India of the feats performed by a native mesmerizer named Buni, whose magnetic power would appear to be found quite irresistible by the lower animals, upon which he exclusively exerts it. He gives seances, to which the public are invited to bring all manner of ferocious and untamable wild beasts, and holds them with his glittering eye. In a few seconds they subside into a condition of cataleptic stiffness, from which they can only be revived by certain passes which he solemnly executes with his right hand. A snake is a state of violent irritation was brought to Buni by a menagerie proprietor, enclosed in a wooden cage. When deposited on the platform it was writhing and hissing fiercely. Buni bent over the cage and fixed his eye upon its occupant, gently waving his hand over the serpent's head. In less than a minute the snake stretched itself out, stiffened, and lay apparently dead. Buni took it up and thrust several needles into its body, but it gave no signs of life. A few passes then restored it to its former angry activity. Subsequently a savage dog, held in a leash by its owner, was brought in, and at Buni's command, let loose upon him. As it was rushing toward him, bristling with fury, he raised his hand, and in a second the fierce brute dropped upon its belly as though stricken by lightning. It seemed absolutely paralyzed by some unknown agency, and was unable to move a muscle until released from the magnetizer's spell by a majestic wave of his hand.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Tidy Housewife.

The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasms, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

A Stitch in Time Saves Nine

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