

PROTECTION.

The question of protection bids fair to occupy no small share of the attention of our legislators during the present session of Parliament, if we may judge from the efforts put forth in all directions by both producer and manufacturer in favor of protective duties upon the several articles in which each is more particularly interested.

At no time has there been so much activity amongst the advocates of protection in Canada as at the present, and if all their demands be granted, we shall soon be as much a nation of protectionists as the Republic south of us.

It is a subject upon which much can be said on both sides, and on which the ablest and most patriotic men differ most radically. In giving therefore our ideas on the vexed question, we do not profess to put forth our views as a guide or standard, but simply to give a reason for "the faith that is in us," and, though the subject is a vast one to do this in a few words as possible, communities naturally divide themselves into three great classes, producers, manufacturers, including of course master mechanics of all kinds, and laborers, including all who toil either with hands or brain. The mercantile portion of the community who serve simply as middle-men between the other classes, so far as the effects of protection are concerned, will come under the third class.

In order to understand the full effect of protection we must consider it in its bearings upon all, not simply one of these classes.

We presume that no one will dispute that there are just as sound arguments in favor of protecting the producer as the manufacturer. Clearly the one has just as much justice in his claim for the "fatherly care" of the Government, as the other.

Now what would be the result to these very classes, supposing both are protected? The cost of living would be greatly enhanced as one result. It is true that as far as this is concerned, it would be neither injury nor benefit to the manufacturer or producer, for while each would have to pay a higher price for what he had to buy, he would receive a correspondingly higher price for what he had to sell.

But to the laboring class the cost of living would be much higher, with no corresponding advance in wages. This class in reality would bear the burden, and the others really reap no benefit from their protection, except what they gained at the expense of the laboring man. The price of everything except labor would be enhanced but the price of this would be kept down by immigration. The laborer would then clearly have a right to demand of Government that his "interests" should be protected also and that immigration should be discouraged and not fostered and paid for as is now done by the Government.

Probably the protective duties levied upon produce and manufactures entering the United States have had more than a little to do with the "strikes" amongst mechanics and laborers generally in that country, and to the fact that we are less protected may be assigned the cause of "strikes" being less common and less successful here in Canada. The trouble arising in the United States from the importation of Chinese labor, probably proceeded in good part from the same source.

We may be told that England, where free trade is the settled policy of the Government, has been noted for "strikes," but the overstocked labor-market there is to be looked to as the cause, and protection so far from improving matters would only make them worse.

Really we can see no reason that can be advanced in favor of protection of manufactures and produce, that is not just as valid for protection to labor, and as governments do not protect the laboring classes, these frequently try by banding themselves together, to accomplish the same result for themselves.

If manufactures only be protected, and we think there is little chance of any other protection in Canada at the present, as anything akin to the "odious Corn Laws" formerly prevailing in England, are not likely to take root in this country, then the farmer, all producers in fact, and the laborer, bear the burden in order that the other class may prosper. It is really class legislation and like class legislation generally, it results to our country if general protection were the settled policy of government, would be to isolate from other nations, to shut ourselves out like the Chinese. Our commerce with other nations would be very limited. We would be taking the most actual means of dwarfing ourselves as a nation, for it is a fact, that those nations whose commercial relations have been most extensive, have grown most powerful and have wielded the greatest influence on the world.

all very well to talk about fostering our manufactures, &c., but if we cannot stand alone, we may as well buy from our neighbors, giving exchange what we can well afford to do. Let it be understood that protection means putting one class of the community, at the expense of the price of living to the other community. We would have higher prices for the article, and content ourselves with a inferior quality.

What would be thought of the farmer who would spend his energies time and means in shoeing his own horse, making his own wagon, and building his own house, rather than attending to his own proper business, and thus procuring the means of getting these things done by those who, by making a special business of one trade, can make what he wants better than he can, and at a far less cost?

Division of labor is conducive to increase in wealth and comfort, and this fact is no less true of nations than of individuals. Climate, soil, and vegetable and mineral productions, differ in different countries, and as a consequence the exports differ. The freer the intercourse by which this surplus of productions and manufactures can be interchanged, the better for all. These things are governed by natural laws, and should be interfered with as little as possible. Of course governments find it necessary to raise revenue by imposing duties upon certain imports, but even these to be of any benefit in that direction must be so small that importation of the articles taxed in this way, is not materially lessened, or the expected revenue vanishes. Besides this, a Government should not do generally confine these duties to commodities not produced in its own country and to manufactures which can not be carried on there. In this way the burden only falls upon the consumer. Anything further than this is class legislation.

Making application of these principles, Canada being a producing country rather than a manufacturing, it is our interest not to burden the producer by protecting manufactures in order to foster them, but to turn our attention towards developing our resources so that our yearly exports may be greater. Not having coal in such abundance and so convenient to our mineral deposits as our neighbors, we cannot expect to compete with them in many manufactures.

It is evidently our interest to encourage immigration. We need more men to till the soil, to make our timber, to work our mines, to man our ships and to build them too, for in this business we can compete with others, and to engage in those other manufactures from which we are not deterred, by reason of natural disabilities. This we conceive to be the true policy of our country, instead of striving by protection to build up, and give an unnatural impetus to manufactures, which cannot be carried on here without protection, and which can be supplied us by importation at a much cheaper rate.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

The Court of Revision for the Township of Williamsburg, held an adjourned meeting at Bouck's Hill last Friday, at which the remainder of the appeals against the assessments were disposed of. Some thirty-six names were struck off and eight added, and thus this little game of the Tories—we beg pardon—the Liberal Conservatives, has fizzled out. The plan they had laid, was a shrewd one, and fully carried out, and they felt in high spirits over their plot, but alas! the Voter's List Act was passed, and all their rejoicing was turned to rage. Some, knowing that they would be sworn and would have to answer whether their leases were not drawn to make a vote, wisely said away, allowing judgment to go by default. Others, with ingenious answers prepared for imaginary questions, presented themselves with great confidence, but skillful cross-questioning was too much for them, and ignominious defeat followed. A few—a very few, appeared entitled to vote, and their names were retained.

Of course, threats were loud and numerous, of what would be done by the rejected before the Judge. But it would be just as well for them to recollect that as regards bogus leases, the presumption so far is in their favor, inasmuch as most of the leases were drawn before the passing of the Act, but effort on their part now to enforce them or to secure votes under their authority, will be sufficient to convict them under the 14th and 15 Sections of the Act, which read as follows:—

14. No person shall make, execute or accept or become a party to any lease, deed, or other instrument, or become a party to any verbal arrangement, whereby a colourable interest in any land, house or tenement is conferred, in order to qualify any person to vote at an election; and any persons violating the provisions of this section, besides being liable to any other penalty prescribed in that behalf, shall pay and forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars with costs of suit, to any person suing thereby in any court of competent jurisdiction; and any person who induces, or attempts to induce another to commit an offence under this section, shall incur a like penalty.

15. This Act shall apply to the assessments and voters' lists of the present year as afterwards.

From this it will be seen that it is not necessary to actually be made a voter, but to be a party to any verbal or written arrangement for making a vote, or to attempt to induce any one to violate the Act, in order to incur the penalty.

The regulations are as strict as it is possible to make them, and it behoves every one to keep himself clear of meddling in such attempts.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.—Washington, April 22nd, 1874.—The President has just sent a message to Congress vetoing Smith's Currency Bill.

A Contemporary says:—"Past the middle of April and nothing green yet." We answer in the words of the old Quaker—"Friend there forgettest thyself."

Rev. Mr. Johnson has collected \$2,825 at Brantford, for Victoria College Endowment Fund.

THE EXPULSION OF RIEL.

Parliament on Wednesday last decided as far as it can at present in the case of Riel, by voting nearly two to one for his expulsion from the House as a fugitive from justice.

We trust the full machinery of the law will be put in force to bring him to trial. It is necessary for the peace and content of the people of Manitoba, it is necessary in the interests of harmony and good feeling amongst our own people, and it is necessary in the interests of justice, that this matter be left no longer in the uncertainty which has so long characterized it.

The speeches in Parliament were characterized on the whole by much moderation. Although the French Members voted to a man against expulsion, we are glad to see that it was not made a question of religion. Numbers of Catholics voted for his expulsion and numbers of Protestants voted against it. The Ministry very wisely left it an open question, the greater part of them headed by the Premier voting expulsion and the minority against.

Mr. Blake who had lately formed the subject of abuse by the *Mail* and its satellites, because he did not "rant and roar" on the matter, came out in a decided but very dispassionate manner, making in our opinion the ablest speech during the debate, but the *Mail* had not the fairness to give anything more than a short synopsis. John A. Macdonald sat mute—his lips were sealed. What about this Mr. *Mail*?

The opposition press as usual make a great howl about the Government dividing on the question, forgetting John A.'s course on the New Brunswick School Law; and on the resolution in favor of the Ballot, last year only two members from Ontario voted against expulsion, Hon. Malcolm Cameron (South Ontario), and Mr. O'Donahue (East Toronto). This fact if nothing else, abundantly proves that Mr. Blake, when he was at the head of the Government of Ontario, but echoed the sentiments of the people of Ontario in offering the reward of \$5,000 for the apprehension of Riel.

And thus the great question which the Opposition was so jubilant over, as embarrassing to the government, has been settled more to the embarrassment of the Opposition, as they will subsequently find then to that of their Opponents.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from last page.)

surplus of four millions of dollars into a deficit of nearly one million of dollars. And this, I shall show, is actually more favorable than the real state of the case would warrant. Besides, this occurred in the face of a steadily increasing revenue. (Hear, hear.) I do not know that in the whole course of my reading—not very extensive perhaps—I say I do not know of an instance in which a Government, having had such a windfall of prosperity, succeeded, in four years, in turning a surplus of four millions into a deficit of one million in the face of a progressive revenue—(hear, hear)—and that increase meant a great deal more than the Committee might readily suppose from the bare figures. Now, if the Committee will look at the expenditure for the year 1869-70, they will see that deducting what is known as the fixed charges—that is to say, the interest on the debt with the contingent charges, the subsidies and the charges pertaining to the collection of revenue—it was rather under four millions of dollars. Consequently, an increase took place between 1870-1 representing more than double the revenue. By the marvellous expansion of trade they had the benefit of a bonus of five millions. I desire to add, Sir, in addition to this, that they contracted engagements which, if pushed to the legitimate legal limit, would involve in a debt of two hundred millions of dollars all told. That is to say, that provision was made for trebling the national debt of Canada. (Hear, hear.) I must say that what our honorable predecessors did, they did quickly. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I will add this, that their only rivals were themselves, for never in the history of Canada, except when they were out of power, never except during the twenty years when the hon. gentlemen were concerned in a similar process, were anything like as large results obtained in so short a time. (Cheers.) Now, Sir, there is one consolation, and so far as I know, the only one—it is that excessive folly is sometimes its best cure. It is safer to deal with these enormous errors than those of a more moderate character, because I think every reasonable man must see that there are some of the engagements which it is morally and physically impossible for us to fulfil, at all events under the conditions stated. (Hear, hear.) I do not wish it to be understood that I condemn all expenditure for all the projects to which they committed the country. Far from it. I say that the expenditure was in many respects excessive and needlessly exaggerated. The legislation of last session added over one and a half million of dollars to the fixed charges of this country. In view of the fact that we were pledged to one of the most gigantic schemes any country was ever involved in, I say it is most reprehensible to involve a breach of the public obligations—a disregard of sacred treaty obligations—but I admit that a large portion of this expenditure was unavoidable, and that a large portion also was expedient. It is not on the score of the expenditure itself, as much as because they undertook this expenditure, while at the same time they committed the country to obligations

which none of us see our way to redeem. In this regard I think they should be held to be censurable. (Hear, hear.) It must be remembered that these additions to our fixed charges were almost all made when it was known that the construction of the Pacific Railway by a Company, had failed, and therefore, that we were ourselves responsible under the terms of the treaty to complete the work. (Hear, hear.) I now desire to state briefly what our engagements are. We have still on hand the Intercolonial Railway, for which I see my hon. friend the Minister of Public Works estimates three millions and a half of dollars will be required, all told. This, as we know, is a first charge upon us, which must be met prior to any other obligation. We have, in addition to this, taken upon ourselves a large number of improvements on our canals, as well as other works, for the purpose of which a further sum of nearly twenty-five millions of dollars are estimated to be likely to be required. This estimate corresponds with tolerable exactness with the estimate of Mr. Tilley, when in this place he stated it would require thirty millions of dollars to discharge our obligations. These are important obligations, but while I am bound to say this, I desire to say that a portion, at any rate, of these canals may fairly be looked upon as a first charge, because so far as my recollection goes it was distinctly understood, at the period Confederation was entered upon, that a part of these canal expenditures should be incurred for those in the Western Peninsula, which I think was the understanding, as stated by the right hon. member for Kingston and by the hon. Mr. Brown; and unless I am deceived I think it was embodied in and made a part of the Quebec resolutions. I must object to the undertaking to construct a railway three thousand miles in length through a country—a great part of it wilderness—of which we cannot say that we have surveyed one-tenth part. Notwithstanding the legal obligation is that we should, within seven years from this date, secure the completion of this gigantic undertaking. Now, as I have said, the position of the Government in this matter is undoubtedly one of great gravity. The strict legal obligation is, that we construct a railway nearly three thousand miles across a country almost totally unknown and unsurveyed, and we are bound to this within a period of seven years. If it were possible for us, if there were a possible chance for us to fulfil the great obligation in this time, I say frankly it would be our duty to do so at any sacrifice. But I must also say that I believe, under the circumstances, it is utterly impossible that this could be done within the time and in the way specified. However, we may succeed in advancing some scheme hereafter which may effect what is desired. I admit also, that it is only through stern necessity that the Government are justified in taking this position, for if the House will consider what the nature of the burden is, there will scarcely be a dissentient voice to the statement that it is physically and morally impossible for the Dominion of Canada to construct the railway in the time specified, if this really be demanded at our hands. Further it must be remembered that the lowest estimate for building the road to the Pacific is something over one hundred millions of dollars, and this, too, on the supposition that a longer time would be given for the construction. I apprehend that if it were incumbent on us to push the line through within the time specified, if this were possible, the expense would be enormously increased, and that a moderate estimate would reach one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty millions of dollars. Every hon. gentleman who has had experience in this matter knows that the cost of the construction of a work of this kind is largely enhanced if it be required to carry it to completion in a certain limited time. He will know, too, that there is great difficulty in carrying such a work through an unpeopled country, much of which, looking particularly to two sections of it, is a desert. Were we to undertake such a burden as this, I would simply say that our national debt in seven years would be relative to our population just one-third greater than that with which the people of the United States emerged from their great civil war, and if measured by the rate of interest required, it would be one-third greater than the people of England bear for their huge national debt. In other words, if we undertook this project according to the strict letter of the law, the burden we would require to ask you to lay upon yourselves would probably be equal to the seven hundred or seven hundred and fifty millions sterling on the people of England, having regard to population, and the relative rates of interest we would respectively have to pay, for this is an important element in the calculation. (Hear, hear.) Were it the pleasure of the House to decide that the Pacific Railway must be completed in that time, it must also be prepared to take into account the sums required to be borrowed for other public works, and to redeem certain portions of the public debt; and at a moderate estimate over \$200,000,000 would be needed. In other words, we would be compelled to go to the London market—for this is the only market practically open to us—as borrowers of \$300,000,000 every year for seven successive years. There may be hon. gentlemen in this House who think we would be able to bear this, but if so, I envy them their faith in the future of the Dominion. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But I say that such a project, involving such a charge, is ludicrously absurd. I say nothing as to the cost of keeping open the road when built; but before I have done hon. gentlemen will be able to judge for themselves what it would likely reach, drawing their deductions from the experience derived in the working

smaller railways, which we at present own and run. Just now I spoke of our strict legal obligation; I desire to say one or two words on the circumstances under which this obligation was contracted, because I think they afford themselves a pretty full justification of the action of the present Government. I must call to the minds of the older members of the House the debates and discussions which took place during the time our treaty with British Columbia was under consideration. They will remember that there was an exceedingly strong feeling in the House against some of the provisions of that treaty which were carried by the smallest possible majority, very frequently less than the aggregate number of Ministers having seats in the House. So very strong was the feeling, that it was afterwards determined that a certain resolution should be placed upon the journals of the House, which was actually done, by which it was decided that, although we had committed ourselves to this claim, it was only on condition that the road should be made in a certain fashion, and no excessive burden should be placed upon the resources of the country. I have also been informed that the British Columbia delegates were themselves consenting parties to the resolution. That, however, I do not know of my own personal knowledge. This I do know, that I called the attention of Sir George E. Carter, the then Minister of Militia, to this extraordinary provision myself, asking him if he had communicated it to the Legislature of British Columbia. Some one of the delegates was then sitting beside me—I am not sure which of them, but I think it was Gov. Trutch. His reply was that there was no need to do so, because the delegates were fully cognizant of the whole matter, and were assenting parties thereto. Although I do not say we can or will dissent from the consequences of our legal obligations, I do say that at any rate the people of British Columbia had very fair notice of what the intentions and designs of the Government were, and that the obligations of the House were when these obligations were undertaken. (Hear, hear.) Now, Mr. Chairman, I come to the position of our financial affairs for the years 1873-4. As I have pointed out to the committee the estimated receipts of last year were \$21,740,000, and the estimated expenditure \$22,586,727, showing a clear deficit of not less than \$846,727. Now, Sir, I request the attention of the committee to this point particularly, because it is a matter which they cannot find out from the estimates or statements before them. I find that the probable actual expenditure for the year 1873-4, if all the items which Mr. Tilley demanded are used, and the additional obligations which he incurred should also be put in force, will be, as the estimated expenditure should have been, something more than \$24,000,000. To the \$22,586,000 put down as Mr. Tilley's estimate we must add \$400,000 for the expenses of Prince Edward Island, against which, however, there are receipts to be calculated on the other side, to which I will refer in due course. In addition to that sum, it will be in the recollection of the committee that the right hon. gentleman opposite introduced an Act for the better preservation of the peace in the Northwest; and I desire to say that the expenditure necessary for that purpose will probably be no less than \$200,000, for which no provision was made in the estimate of last year. Then, again, as some of us are painfully aware, there was an election during the course of the current year, which created an unprovided for expenditure of not less than \$200,000. (Hear, hear, from the Opposition benches.) Hon. gentlemen, I say "hear, hear," but whatever may be the opinion of the subject, I do not wish to think, and so I believe the great majority of this House, that the money was well spent. (Cheers.) However, that may be a matter of difference of opinion, and I do not wish to press it. As I have already said, that would add some \$200,000 to the expenditure. In addition to that, I am afraid that in spite of the enormousness of the sum of \$2,250,000 of estimated expenditure on public works, and the strenuous exertions of my hon. friends behind me to keep that expenditure within bounds, it will be necessary very largely to exceed that estimate. I very much fear that the actual expenditure on public works will reach no less than \$2,700,000, being about \$400,000 more than the sum claimed last year. There was a large expenditure upon surveys of Dominion lands, amounting to \$100,000, which was not provided for in the estimate. The post office will require \$175,000 in addition, although it has received a considerable surplus revenue. Indeed, it is probable that the Department of the Interior will have a credit entry. In addition to that, several miscellaneous charges will amount to \$100,000. The House will thus see that the real estimate for 1874—the election being the only item for which we are fairly responsible—ought to have been \$24,100,000.

April 15.

A message was received from the Senate proposing the appointment of a Joint Committee to enquire into the question of a prohibitory liquor law. The matter stands over for consideration to-morrow.

Several questions were asked and replied to, but they did not embrace matters of more than local interest.

Mr. Bowell then, as a matter of privilege, claimed precedence for his motion for the expulsion of Riel. He repudiated the idea of making the question one of nationality or religion; repelled all imputations of motive on his own part; urged that it had been the duty of the Government, to take action after the evidence laid before the House; and reviewed the speeches and actions of the Premier and Mr. Blake, as members of the Ontario Government, in regard to the murder of Scott and the offer of a reward for the arrest of Riel. He went on to cite English precedents in favor of the expulsion of an unworthy member, and by reference to Riel's conduct he argued that he was infinitely more deserving than many of the persons he had referred to. He showed, from Attorney-General Clarke's evidence, must conclusively that Riel was a fugitive from justice, and argued that, according to Parliamentary practice, Riel's refusal to obey the order of the House to attend in his place was proof that he was a fugitive. He concluded with a formal motion for Mr. Riel's expulsion.

Mr. Holton rose to move an amendment. He expressed a desire to say nothing to add to the excitement prevailing with regard to the case before the House, and moved—"that inasmuch as the crime charged against Mr. Riel was committed during the civil commotions in the North-west, and a Committee of the House has been appointed to enquire into the cause of those commotions, it is expedient to postpone further consideration till that Committee has reported."

Mr. Mosseau (Bagot) moved an amendment to the amendment a resolution declaring the importance of promoting peace and tranquillity in the several Provinces of the Dominion, and of addressing the Crown in favour of an amnesty for offences committed in the North-west Territory. He addressed the House in French in support of his motion.

Mr. Baby followed in the same strain. Mr. Rochester supported the original motion. He hoped that neither this nor any other Government would be guilty of granting an amnesty to one who had committed a crime so foul as Louis Riel had. He was still speaking when six o'clock was called.

After recess.

Mr. Rochester continued his remarks. On his resuming his seat he was followed by Mr. Cameron, who rebuked the tone of Mr. Rochester's remarks, and urged the withdrawal of the amendment to the amendment, on the ground that if it were rejected, as it probably would be, the object the mover desired to attain would be defeated. He would, however, I am not sure, be lost in the language of the House.

Mr. Sinclair (Princes Edward Island) regarded the issue before the House to be fully proved, and would vote for the motion.

Mr. Desjardins, in French, argued against Mr. Mosseau's proposition and in favour of Mr. Holton's amendment. Mr. Holton's amendment, seeking delay the action of the House until the Committee now sitting shall have reported was next put and lost by ayes, 76; Nays, 117.

At half-past nine o'clock the members are called in.

Mr. Mosseau's amendment in favour of an amnesty was first put and lost by ayes, 76; Nays, 164.

Mr. Bowell's motion in favour of Riel's expulsion was then put and carried by ayes, 124; Nays, 68.

Dr. Schultz then moved, and Mr. Bowell seconded, the formal motion that Riel be expelled, which was declared carried on the same division.

The House then adjourned.

April 17.

The House at its afternoon session passed the Bill transferring the management of the Intercolonial Railway to the Government through its second reading, and through Committee.

Mr. Mackenzie briefly explained, and Sir John A. Macdonald expressed his concurrence in the provisions of the Bill.

The New Brunswick Justice Bill was passed through Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Kirkpatrick's resolutions on the payment of demands on inland vessels were reported, and a Bill was introduced founded thereon.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and passed several of the estimates with brief discussions.

At six o'clock the House adjourned.

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The New Brunswick Justice Bill was passed through Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Kirkpatrick's resolutions on the payment of demands on inland vessels were reported, and a Bill was introduced founded thereon.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and passed several of the estimates with brief discussions.

At six o'clock the House adjourned.

Mr. Baby followed in the same strain. Mr. Rochester supported the original motion. He hoped that neither this nor any other Government would be guilty of granting an amnesty to one who had committed a crime so foul as Louis Riel had. He was still speaking when six o'clock was called.

After recess.

Mr. Rochester continued his remarks. On his resuming his seat he was followed by Mr. Cameron, who rebuked the tone of Mr. Rochester's remarks, and urged the withdrawal of the amendment to the amendment, on the ground that if it were rejected, as it probably would be, the object the mover desired to attain would be defeated. He would, however, I am not sure, be lost in the language of the House.

Mr. Sinclair (Princes Edward Island) regarded the issue before the House to be fully proved, and would vote for the motion.

Mr. Desjardins, in French, argued against Mr. Mosseau's proposition and in favour of Mr. Holton's amendment. Mr. Holton's amendment, seeking delay the action of the House until the Committee now sitting shall have reported was next put and lost by ayes, 76; Nays, 117.

At half-past nine o'clock the members are called in.

Mr. Mosseau's amendment in favour of an amnesty was first put and lost by ayes, 76; Nays, 164.

Mr. Bowell's motion in favour of Riel's expulsion was then put and carried by ayes, 124; Nays, 68.

Dr. Schultz then moved, and Mr. Bowell seconded, the formal motion that Riel be expelled, which was declared carried on the same division.

The House then adjourned.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Continued from first page.

ion of the country a little more minutely than we have been in the habit of doing. We must understand distinctly, and the country must also understand, not only what is the present financial condition of the country, but we must comprehend something of the present resources of the country, of the engagements we have incurred, and how we can best and most easily meet them. I must admit that there is very considerable difficulty in our way in doing this. Whatever the cause may be, there is no doubt the statistics of Canada are not so complete and perfect as we would desire. There are many things we ought to know, of which the statistics do not inform us; therefore any calculation which I may venture on this occasion, for which I have not official statistics, I desire to be regarded as approximate, though I venture to think they will be found to be not far from actually and really correct. I am not able to make pretension in all cases to minute accuracy, still there are certain broad facts, well understood and well established, which will suffice to lead us to tolerably correct conclusions, both as to our general resources, and as to the nature if not to the full extent of the various engagements with which we have to grapple. I propose, in the first place, to review the financial position of this country during the year 1872-3, which terminated on 30th June last. I have caused to be prepared, for the convenience of the Committee, a statement of the receipts and expenditures since we entered upon Confederation. I may remark of this statement that necessarily it does not include Prince Edward Island, with the exception of the sum of \$100,000, which was included in the supplementary estimates for the purpose of defraying the cost of organization, as it was called. I am not going to delay the Committee very long with respect to the year 1872-3. There is not a great deal in respect to that year to call for comment at this moment, except it be this—I am afraid 1872-3 will be known for some time to come as the last year of credit—I was going to say of heedless credit. If the Committee look at the comparative statement of receipts and expenditure, they will see that while the receipts of 1872-3 were \$20,813,469, the expenditure for the same year was \$19,174,647, leaving a net surplus of something over \$1,600,000—a very satisfactory result it must be admitted on that year's proceedings. Now, Sir, although the apparent increase in the receipts of 1872-3 was not much in excess of 1871-2, it is fair to state that owing to the reduction on the tea duties the real increase was more than the apparent increase, and the progress of the country was still substantially increasing during that period. There were, indeed, one or two facts which might reasonably have attracted more attention than they did. If hon. gentlemen will cast their eyes down the column of expenditure they will see there has been an enormous increase in the charges for public works, while the receipts, as they will find by the other side of the statement, have not been nearly relatively so great. They will see, also, that public works chargeable to income have almost exactly doubled, and further, that the proportionate increase in our expenditure was greater than the increase in the revenue, leaving out of account the loss on the tea duties, to which I have alluded. Nevertheless, up to the 30th June, 1873, we still continued, as I have said, in the possession of a considerable surplus; but after that date the policy of the late Government began to come into play. If the Committee will glance at the estimates for 1873-4, which, be it remembered, were made without reference to the Island of Prince Edward, they will see that the excess of the previous year was turned into a deficit of over \$846,000; and if the Committee will go back a little further, to the year 1869-70, they will see that during those four years, while an enormous increase had taken place in the revenue—an increase larger than it really appears in the statement to be, as I shall presently show—not only had the expenditure gone on in proportion, but according to the estimates to which I have alluded provision had to be made for a large deficit. In other words, the actual results of the policy of the Government, begun in the year 1869-70, and carried, according to their own showing—because the figures are not mine; they were brought down by my predecessor—in four years converted a

(Continued on second page.)

The Rochester Union says that Messrs Borden, Denison & Co., of Syracuse have recently been awarded contracts for making at an estimated cost about \$1,500,000, three miles of canal six locks, beginning at Port Dalziel on Lake Ontario, a ship canal to be made by the Canadian government from that place to Thorold. The locks on the whole distance will be eighteen in number having an average lift of some fourteen feet. They are to be forty-five feet wide and two hundred and seventy feet long, and built of cut stone. The competition for the contract was sharp. One of the conditions was that the lowest bidder should deposit \$600,000 with the Government in cash or bonds before the contract was executed. Many of the capitalists of Canada took part in the competition; and the Canadians did to have been somewhat mortified seeing American citizens come forward and take the work out of their hands.

A young man, says a paper, "stick to her, no matter how large her father's feet are."

AUDITORS REPORT.

John G. Brouse, Treasurer, in account with the Corporation of Iroquois.
Jan. 1, 1873. Dr. \$ Cts.
To balance on hand from last Audit, 637 80
Amount received for licenses, 176 00
Amount for fines, 30 50
Clergy Reserves, 49 35
Legislative Grant, 105 00
From Collector, 1403 25

\$2401 90
Cr.
By amount paid for Roads, Bridges, and Sidewalks, 927 99
Stationary and Printing, 13 91
Legislative Grant for Public Schools, 105 00
Municipal Grant, 105 00
Municipal Officers, 103 68

\$1255 58

To balance on hand, \$1146 32
We the undersigned Auditors of the Municipality of Iroquois, beg leave to report, that we have examined the Treasurer's books, accounts and vouchers, together with the Collector's roll, and find them correct.

EDWARD AULT,
THOS. A. THOMPSON, } Auditors.
NEW YORK CITY

A correspondent writes: New York City is the entire area of an island ten miles long and averaging one and a half in width. This island contains twenty-two square miles, or 14,000 acres. Building lots are laid 25x100 feet; and this is the full measurement of a lot, sixteen of which are contained in an acre. The number of building lots, after deducting the parks, is 140,000, and more than one-half is covered with buildings. The population is about 1,000,000. At the close of the Revolution it was 10,000, and in fifty years it has increased 800,000. Central Park contains eight hundred and fifty acres, and cost \$10,000,000. It is open to all, but is seldom visited by any except the rich or their servants. The tax is an unjust one, as it favors a small class of our population at the expense of a vast number who reap no benefit from it. During the year seven hundred and forty fires have occurred, with loss estimated at more than \$4,000,000. There are three hundred public schools under charge of the Board of Education, with an average attendance of 105,000 scholars. The cost of these schools is \$3,000,000 a year. There are, it is supposed, one hundred establishments in the city where stolen goods are received and there are two thousand professional thieves besides those in office.

In a provincial town in France—in which country it is almost an invariable rule for managers to engage artists on the condition that they are approved by the public—a young actress who had met with several very stormy receptions, the real reason for which that, being attached to a young comedian of the troupe she would not accept any bouquets or *billets-doux* from her admirers, was about to make her last appearance on trial. When the evening arrived, and she appeared on the stage, she was received with hisses and hootings, and the theatre was "alive" with apples, lemons, and the like. The climax was reached when there fell at her feet a bouquet of hay and thistles, the noise increasing every moment. The poor girl nearly fainted, but the young comedian above mentioned, who was playing in the piece, supported her, and, having led her to a couch, coolly picked up the bouquet. In an instant one could have heard a pin drop. The actor approached his companion, who was crying bitterly, and, dropping before her on one knee, said in a distinct voice, "Allow me to beg your acceptance of this present, madame. The donor must certainly have deprived himself of his breakfast this morning." Instantaneously the current of public favor turned, and thunders of applause were heard. The young comedian's presence of mind had saved his *fiancée*.

Honorable mention is made of a Maine servant girl who is now serving her eighty-second winter under the same roof. She has washed dishes 89,709 times, and comes yet gaily to her task. Blessed old girl!

"Well, Sambo, what's yer up to now a days?" "O, I is a carpenter and joiner." "Ho! I guess yer is. What department do you perform?" "What? Why I does the circular work." "What's dat?" "Why, I turns de grindstone—g'way."

In the City Council, Kansas City, a horse-railway bill, proving that "no single person" should pay as fare more than five cents, was amended, on motion of Alderman Black, to include also married people, and passed.

A little boy in a Nelson street family caught his foot in some worsted in which his sister was working the sentence, "God is Love," in perforated cardboard, and got a crack on the ear that will lay him up for a fortnight, if it does not injure him for life.

Opposed to the liquor crusade in London—Punch.

When our ancestors wanted a hot rum punch, they said so without evasion; they did not call it "kettled-rum." The captain remarks that steers passengers ought to be very well behaved, they have so much dock o'er'em.

Mr. Marrowful rather snappishly remarked to his wife, last Sunday, that a man can't always be thinking of his immortal soul. He must have time to eat his meals.

A singular instance of scepticism is recorded in the case of the man who said the Bible was "too good to be true."

The ways of women—Anywhere from ninety to two hundred pounds.

THE AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE CO. OF WATERLOO, N. Y.

Editor of the Herald:—The above Company must be in a wretched condition, when it has to rely for defense on such puff as that in your last issue from the New York Express. It has evidently been written at the bidding of the Agricultural. If the Spectator's figures are false, why not show it, and demolish them at once? But this cannot be an inviting task, for even Mr. Isaac Morrison, the Secretary, who ought to know all about this matter, has not so far made the first attempt to perform it. A few figures will make the reason plain. The Return made by the Company to the New York State Insurance Department, and sworn to, exhibits the following, January 1st, 1874: Total Liabilities, \$915,035.91; Total Assets, \$826,470.46; Deficiency, \$88,565.45. To make matters even Superintendent Chapman levied on the Stockholders, Jan. 20th, 1874, \$100,000 in cash. But the Spectator's analysis of the sworn Return, showed the Company still deeper in the mire, and that after the first \$100,000 was levied it stood as follows: Liabilities, \$1,094,507; Assets, \$220,470; Deficiency, 1,68,127, when the Stockholders had to hand over another \$100,000. Hence, unless it can be shown that Superintendent Chapman is under the thumb of the Spectator, the exposure of the reckless Agricultural by that able Journal is borne out by the action of the New York State Insurance Department, the laudations and vague denials of the Express, and kindred "creatures" to the contrary notwithstanding. And besides, it has been demonstrated that on the business of 1873 alone, it went backward \$59,193. And yet however incredible it may appear, in the face of the above exhibit of the Company's financial position, the "Assets over Liabilities" were advertised in the "Monetary Times" Toronto, Feb. 6th 1874, and over the names of the five principal officers of the Company, as amounting to \$798,376.45. If anything further is necessary to convince any intelligent man that not a single statement made by the concern can be relied on, the following may suffice. In the Company's sworn statement for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1872, the "risks in force" are given at \$93,714,356. The same item is included in the sworn statement to the New York State Insurance Company Department for the year ending Dec. 31st 1873, and set down, \$145,175,828; which is correct? one must be false. The difference is \$51,461,462, and yet the Company must have sworn to both. This speculation says to the Canadian farmer "we are entirely devoted to your interests." To understand what this means, let all read carefully the following extract, from page 7th of the Book of Instructions supplied to Agents when doing Commercial business here:—

"Farmers often desire a number of articles insured under one head, as produce and live stock, or provisions and furniture. Avoid blanketing policies in this way; put a separate amount in each kind of property, and where farms are detached, you should put the produce in each in separate sums. By a little management the part of the Agent his can be done in nearly every case. Our rates are too low to give so great an advantage (that is making one sum cover the whole contents of a farmer's outbuildings) to the insured, and it is to the interest of the agent, as well as the Company, to do business so that the Company can live. Could hypocrisy go any further? The farmer is told to his face that the Company is entirely at his service, and the emissaries of the Company are instructed privately to gouge him in the manner of insuring the contents of his outbuildings. Let us see how the above instruction will work in the settlement of a claim. Suppose a farmer insures \$5000, on the contents of his barn and stables. The Waterloo Company would put it in this shape, \$200 on produce, \$200 on live stock, \$100 on carriages and harness, and \$100 on farming implements. Suppose his building was destroyed when full of produce after harvest, and his stock and implements outside, all he could recover from the Yankee Concern, even if they would pay, perhaps a loss of a thousand dollars on grain and hay, would be only \$200. Just think of this way of doing the thing up nice. Not so with the Agricultural Mutual of Canada, which places one sum on the ordinary contents of a farmer's outbuildings if not too far apart, and then pays for them, if destroyed. In the example supposed above the farmer if insured with the Agricultural Mutual, would recover the whole \$500 for his produce. It is time for Canadians to look after their own interests.

D. B. McColl,
Agent Mutual Agricultural.

An Indiana editor mildly remarks: "If you can't bring us wood, remember us in your prayers. It is something to know, as we sit and shiver, that we are not forgotten if the stove is cold."

Two little girls was comparing progress in Catechism study. "I've got to original sin" said one. "How far have you got?" "Me? Oh! I'm beyond redemption," said the other.

THE CROWS.—The wheat and clover in this vicinity in land exposed to frost are in a very bad state, from their being thrown out of the ground by the frost, and the roots frozen. One field of wheat was valued officially at \$3 an acre only. On heavy land it is not so bad. A good heavy rain and a growing season may remedy the matter.—News.

CASH! CASH!

For any quantity of Saw Logs and Shingle Bolts delivered at West Winchester Mills.

The Subscriber will pay the Highest Prices for the following description of logs: Oak, Rock and Soft Elm, Hard and Soft Maple, Birch, Beech, Pine, Hemlock, Ash, Basswood, etc. Pine and Cedar Shingle Bolts. Also a few hundred Cord of Hard and Soft Wood.

Custom Sawing done so as to enable parties bringing Logs to take their Lumber home with them. Custom Grinding, Sawing, Planing, Matching, etc., promptly attended to. A general assortment of Lumber, including matched Flooring, Fence Pickets and Shingles constantly on hand, also Rustic, a new material for outside sheathing for buildings. Cheese Boxes manufactured. Flour and Feed for sale. Agents for the celebrated C. W. Williams & Co's Family Sewing Machines—the best in use. Always awarded First Prize wherever exhibited.

M. F. BEACH & CO.
West Winchester, March 26th, 1874.

Court of Revision.

The First Meeting of the Court of Revision, for the

VILLAGE of IROQUOIS

will be held at the Inn of Daniel Bowen, on

MONDAY, MAY 4th, 1874,

at 2 o'clock, p.m.

JAMES TINDALE.

Iroquois, April 13th 1874.

FARM FOR SALE.

That Splendid Farm, being the West half of Lot 9, Con. 3, in the Township of Montserrat, being within one-half mile of the Village of South Mountain, where there are two grist mills, three saw mills, a shingle factory, an extensive coprahe, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises or Wm. Coughley, at the rear of said lot, who will show the premises, and give every information respecting said land.

Competition Defied!

—AT—

DORAN & SON'S

IROQUOIS.

GOODS GOING LIKE HOT CAKES

DRESS! GOODS!

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Prints for the Thousand

TWEEDS,

TICKINGS,

DENIMS,

LINENS,

HATS, &c., &c.

FOR ALL THE EAST,

—IN—

Sold So Cheap

THAT EVERY ONE CAN BUY.

OUR

HARDWARE DEPAR'T

WILL BE FOUND COMPLETE.

OUR SPRING STOCK

—OF—

Boots and Shoes

Just Arriving, and being

MARKED LOW

We would call Special Attention to our

FINE STOCK

—OF—

Groceries and Crockery

HAVING BOUGHT A

JOB LOT of CROCKERY

We are prepared to almost

Give it away!

Call Early and

Secure the bargains.

Iroquois, March 25th, 1874. 1-ly

Merchant Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber would call attention to his large and well selected stock of

CHOICE SPRING GOODS

CONSISTING OF

Broadcloths, Doeskins, Fancy

Coatings and Tweeds.

A Fashionable Cutter from the City kept

Constantly Employed.

Suits made promptly to order.

GILBERT SMITH

Morrisburg, March 26th, 1874.

TIN SHOP - MORRISBURG.

—AT—

DORAN & SON'S

IROQUOIS.

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JOB PRINTING!

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FOR ALL THE EAST,

—IN—

Sold So Cheap

STARTLING CATASTROPHE.

The Boat "This Indenture" plying around the Assessment Channel, struck on Mount and Crook's point and was totally wrecked.

CARGO LEASES.

Insured in the Charter-Scissors Association.

A FEW SAVED.

We happened to be present at the Court of Revision for this Township on the 11th, and also the 17th of April, at Bouck's Mill, and we learned sufficiently of the 40 odd cases, there and then under consideration to convince us of the intent of Printed Leases. We were somewhat astonished to see men there with Leases, who but a year or two ago were heard to say that only the Bona Fide owner should have a right on the Assessment Roll, any others such as Tenant or Occupant, were rabble; we were deteriorating or, using the chief Charter-Scissors' own words, "it was altogether Un-British." Since last Election, however, all this Buncombe has changed into that which was formerly repudiated. To accomplish any object means must be used. In this instance the object is power the means Leases, and it was proved to be so in many cases, and in a few, the Territory was swept so clean, that a crow passing over would have to carry his rations. We wondered that the Scribes who for the past 1800 years have hid their light, should now imbibe their clean hands in so shabby an affair, and suddenly mix with the Pharisees. By subsequent dates, however, it was proved that this Patent Combination took place shortly after the downfall of Sir John, and the annihilation and dispersion of last January—or the part they now have played on the stage, proves that they are all tarred with the same stick. From facts which we have first hand we thing, at no distant day, the farmers will rise "en masse" and appeal to Ottawa for protection, if professional men are allowed to have two strings to their bow; it is probably on this account, that men who have, or follow two distinct occupations, can afford to bid in the roll, so that now we have a rise of about 200 per cent on the rental of farms since last election. Again, we learned that we live in the midst of a shoddy. "This Indenture signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of: Bona Fide Tenant according to this Lease," also, that it was not that the Leases were so heavy to carry, but that they had such a slippery hold of them. We saw there the big gun, of course enlisted in the Charter Selling interest, who is always fond of playing first fiddle, answer at roll, call to number two, another Luminary of Lesser Dore, but in the same cause came under number three.—We would simply remind them, that it is the early bird that gets the worm. A few enlisted in this Shoddy Lease concern, tried to dictate to the Court, but our Town Fathers knew that thumping threats and long words are not wisdom, and that stopping a man's mouth is more apt to improve his mind than his understanding. Some 7 or 8 cases had our sympathy, as it appears they were almost forced into this bogus arrangement, but others we plainly saw the spur did not hurt where the hide was thick. We heard Sir John's satellites state boldly, that it was all one-sided—that the Court, Council, and all combined were a unit. We congratulate them on their good opinion of the Court, seeing that they were opposed to all Shoddy Schemes, and stood boldly and fearlessly for justice, truth, honor and right. We would cite the class of 36 to the old proverb, which reads:—that when the Fox turns preacher, the geese had better not go to night meetings. Being of Tory proclivities, of mature age and also possessed of the ordinary facilities of reasoning, we mention by the way, that what has been done, is a move in the right direction, in short, it is Law, always remembering that fermentation throws up scum, and agitation brings baseness to the top of the pot. We seldom or never give advice, but we offer this to the wretched. Secure a good Pilot who has a good memory and knows every rock, shoal, breaker, and sand-bar, having perhaps been in a scrape once or twice on them all. The memory of the wrong way will keep him in the right, and the memory of the right way will remind him of pleasant journeys. Mourn not to day over the wreck of yesterday—it will only increase the loss and diminish the value of what is left you. If you are in a fix, back water, throw the lead, look out for a channel and pull into some cove or another, and a little care will keep you clear of Scribes, Pharisees, and Shoddy Leases.

"JACKS, MULES, AND HORSES."

To the Editor of the Dundas County Herald. Dear Sir,—Perhaps the following article, on the breeding of "mules" may interest many of your readers more particularly our "Agricultural Association."

Mules have many advantages over a horse, they cost less for feed and other expenses. They are not subject to many diseases of the horse. Have greater power of endurance live to a greater age, without depreciation of value. Remember "O'Brien's" travelling exhibition drawn by over three hundred mules, each season, for the last fifteen years. He said to me that they were always in the same good condition, and free from blemish, that they would stand greater degrees of heat and cold than the horse, and are more intelligent, more capable of being easily taught, and that the charge of stubbornness so often made against them, was entirely due to the fact that they were generally more

roughly used than the horse, and that they have the capacity to know it. Mules live to a great age, many are known to live from sixty to seventy years, and yet be perfectly active. The ordinary value of the mule is three times greater than that of a good farm horse. I have a mule in my possession six years old, which stands over sixteen hands high, and weighs over fourteen hundred pounds. He is kind and performs the farm labor of two horses, and can travel from sixty to seventy miles per day without fatigue. T. W. H. B. Morrisburg, April 13th, 1874.

Morrisburg Markets.

Flour per cwt	\$3 00 to 3 25
Wheat Flour do	2 25
Cornmeal do	1 75
Oatmeal do	3 00
Corn per bush	75 to 80
Spring Wheat, do	1 00 to 1 20
Fall Wheat do	1 20 to 1 35
Barley, do	1 10 to 1 20
Oats do	37 to 40
Peas, do	60 to 65
Beans, do	1 00 to 1 10
Mess Pork per bbl	17 00 to 18 00
Butter in rolls per lb	24 to 26
Butter in tubs do	25 to 28
Eggs per doz	13 to 14
Potatoes per bush	30 to 35
Hay per ton	10 00 to 12 00

Money Market.

REPORTED BY THOMAS DARRIS, BANKER, MORRISBURG. Gold 124. Greenbacks bought at 12 discount and sold at 114. Morrisburg, March 25th 1874.

Iroquois Markets.

Fall Wheat per bushel	\$1 20 to 1 32
Spring do do	1 00 to 1 12
Barley, do do	1 00 to 1 13
Oats do do	39 to 44
Peas, do do	60 to 65
Beans, do do	1 10 to 1 25
Pork, per bbl	15 00 to 16 00
Beef, per cwt	7 00 to 8 00
Mutton, per lb	19 to 22
Butter, rolls do	25 to 28
Butter, tubs do	28 to 30
Eggs, per doz	13 to 15
Potatoes, per bush	30 to 35
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Hard Wood per cord	3 00 to 3 25
Soft do do	1 50 to 2 00

Ottawa Markets.

Spring Wheat	\$1 30 to 1 35
Fall Wheat	1 25 to 1 40
Oats	0 45 to 0 50
Peas	0 65 to 0 70
Barley	0 90 to 1 00
Rye	none offered
Corn	0 70 to 0 75
Backs	none offered
Beans	1 25 to 1 40
Fresh Butter, per lb	23 to 30
Tub Butter, per lb	25 to 28
Cheese	12 to 15
Eggs, per doz	15 to 18
Potatoes, per bush	45 to 50
Carrots, per bush	45 to 50
Cabbage, per bush	50 to 60
Onions, per bush	1 75 to 2 00
Paspars, per bush	45 to 50
Apples, per bbl	4 00 to 5 00
Green Hides, per lb	63 to 60
Sheepskins, each	75 to 90
Calfskins per lb	17

NO IMPOSITION.

E. Tuttle's Great Medical Compound is an important medicine, no family should be without it. It is useful in all fevers and inflammations, internal and external, and wherever pain may locate. Full directions accompany each bottle. Price 25 cents per bottle.

The Podophyllin or Mandrake Pill.

E. Tuttle's Antibilious and Liver Pills. The very best pill known for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver and the affections of the kidneys. Being a complete alterative, and possessing all the benefit of the mineral column without entailing any of its evils. Price 25 cents per box.

STOMACH.—A valuable remedy for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and all affections of the Chest and Lungs. Useful also in female weaknesses. Pint bottles \$1, half pint 50 cents.

TONIC.—A valuable strengthening medicine useful in all cases of Fever, and in the affections of the Liver, Lungs, Dyspepsia, Jaundice and all general debility. Price 75 cents for pint bottles.

FOR THE GRAVEL.—A useful medicine in all cases of inflammation or irritation of the Kidneys, Bladder or Uterus, and the diseases known as Gravel. Useful also where there is a deficiency of the secretion of the urine or any difficulty in passing it. Put up in 4 oz. bottles. Price 45 cents per bottle.

ASTHMA.—A valuable remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Price 25 cents per bottle.

A VALUABLE TONIC NUTRITIVE.—Especially useful in St. Vitus' dance, Neuralgia, Convulsions, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Nervous Excitability, Restlessness and all nervous affections. Price 75 cents for 8 oz. bottle.

LIQUEUR EXpectorant.—For Inflammation of the Lungs, Lung Fever, Bronchitis, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Croup, Whooping Cough and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Price 25 cents per bottle.

E. TUTTLE'S LINIMENT, for the cure of Rheumatism, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Back or Limbs, Weakness, or Stiffness in the Joints, &c. This Liniment has no superior. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The above medicines have all been tested and are allowed to stand on their own merits, one-fourth used as test and satisfaction or money refunded. All communications addressed post paid, Iroquois, P. O. E. TUTTLE.

FOR SALE.

Spanish Jack.

MULES! MULES!

Farmers wishing to improve their stock, may call at the subscriber's stables in Morrisburg during "the season," on and after May 10 1874. After the present season the "Jack" can be bought, providing the purchaser keeps him for stock—in the United counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glenora.

T. W. H. BEDSTEAD. Morrisburg, April 23rd, 1873. 2m.

Merchant Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber would call attention to his large and well selected stock of

CHOICE SPRING GOODS

"CONSISTING OF

Broadcloths, Doeskins, Fancy Coatings and Tweeds.

A Fashionable Cutter from the City kept Constantly Employed. Suits made promptly to order. GILBERT SMITH. Morrisburg, March 26th, 1874.

IROQUOIS

Clothing Mart

THE

Cheapest and Best Place

TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING.

The undersigned has just received a very

Large and Choice Stock

—OF—

Summer Tweeds,

ENGLISH & FRENCH

COATINGS,

BLACK & BLUE

Doeskins and Venetians

&c., &c.,

Which will be made up on the Shortest Notice and in the Latest Styles, at prices that will

DEFY COMPETITION.

Also, a Lot of

Linen and Alpaca

COATS & VESTS

that will be sold cheap, including

SHIRTS,

COLLARS,

NECKTIES,

&c., &c.

JOHN MURRAY.

King St., Iroquois, April 23rd, 1874. 1y

SEED WHEAT.

400 Bushels Pure Scotch Wheat for Sale at the MATILDA MILLS. Iroquois, April 23rd, 1874. 3t

LUMBER! LUMBER!

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand Tongued and Grooved Flooring 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inch, of various grades. Also, Grooved inch Clapboards, Tongued and Grooved Shingles, Lath and Shingles. Hemlock Lumber from 12 to 36 feet—to be sold at the most moderate rates. CAMERON & McINNIS. Iroquois, April 23rd, 1874. 3m

REMOVAL, REMOVAL.

J. S. WELLS,

PHOTOGRAPH ARTIST,

has removed from his old stand to the

Bradfield and Barry Block,

Where he will be most happy to wait on all those who may favor him with a call.

Having re-fitted the rooms and rebuilt the sky light, the gallery is now second to none in the Province.

All work leaving the gallery will be warranted first-class, as it is the desire of the proprietor to please all those who may favor him with their kind patronage.

Gallery will be open from 9 o'clock, a.m., until dark every lawful day.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE

ENLARGING & REDUCTION OF OLD PICTURES.

The Proprietor hopes by strict attention to business, combined with good work, to still merit a share of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him.

Go and give him a trial and be convinced that he is now better prepared than ever to meet your wants.

A LARGE

STOCK PICTURE FRAMES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Don't forget the spot—Bradfield and Barry Block, Morrisburg. 2—4f

HO! FARMERS, HO!

Here's just what you've wanted.

FRENCH CHAMPION

was brought from Lower Canada, March 28th, 1874, by the undersigned. He was bought in Longueuil, south of Montreal, from a stock raiser. Sired by Imported Black Raven Perishaw and from the Canadian mare, both being pure French bred. The Champion is a coal black, heavy mane and tail, girls six feet, is 15 1/2 hands high, weighs 1200 pounds, and will be only 5 years old in July. For style and action he cannot be surpassed. He will stand for the improvement of stock at North Williamsburg and vicinity the present season.

W. FORD. North Williamsburg, April 6th, 1874. 2m

FIRE INSURANCE.

CHEAP AND RELIABLE.

MONEY SAVED

By Insuring in the Royal Canadian, the Insured Risk of Canada, or the Agricultural.

W. A. NASH, Agent. Morrisburg, April, 1874.

THE "SMITH"

AMERICAN ORGAN!

W. A. NASH

Is the only authorized agent in the united counties for these celebrated

ORGANS.

All other agents are only sub-agents, consequently you cannot buy as cheaply of them as you can of

W. A. NASH. Morrisburg, April 23rd, 1874.

PUBLIC NOTICE. I hereby forbid any person purchasing or renting the West half of Lot 22, Con. 10, Winchester, or the stock on the place.

MARY HUNTER. Morewood, April 6th, 1874.

R. MILLER, LATROF BOSTON, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, Bernard's old stand, Opposite the Post Office, Lock Street, Morrisburg. Ladies' Hair Work done in the latest style. Switches, Braids, Curls, Puffs and Combs made to order. Highest price paid for hair. Kid Gloves Cleaned. Also manufacturer of Miller's Celebrated Hair Restorative. Travellers are reminded that this is the only first-class establishment of the kind in the place. Give him a call. If he fails to give satisfaction no charge is made.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the Matter of ALEX. S. CAMPBELL, An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, S. K. Mathews, of the Village of Morrisburg, in the County of Dundas, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors to file their claims before me within one month.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that a meeting will be held at the office of S. K. Mathews, Official Assignee in the village of Morrisburg, on Thursday, the seventh day of May next, at two o'clock p. m., for the public examination of the Insolvent and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

S. K. Mathews, Assignee. Dated at Morrisburg, this 9th day of April, 1874.

Photograph Gallery

FOR SALE.

A Portable Photograph Gallery will be sold for less than half its value. Any person purchasing, and not understanding the business, will be instructed gratis. For particulars apply to J. S. WELLS, Photographer. Morrisburg, March 26th, 1874. 1-4f

MOLSON'S BANK.

After 1st of April this Bank will close at 3 o'clock, p. m., and on Saturdays at one o'clock, promptly. GEO. K. MORTON, Manager. March 26th, 1874.

NEAT AND CHEAP PRINTING

PROMPTLY EXECUTED

AT THE

HERALD OFFICE.

TOM BELL'S COLUMN

Tailoring Depart

OF THE

Mammoth.

IMPORTANT

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Gents, Attention!

TOM BELL

Would beg to advise his numerous customers that he has just opened out his

SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHS

CONSISTING OF

Over 250 Pieces

IN THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

Sherbrooke Tweeds,

Rosamond do

Scotch do

English do

&c., &c.

French & English DIAGONAL FANCY COATINGS.

" " DIAGONAL & FANCY VESTINGS.

Black Broad Cloths,

Blue Black " "

Black and Blue " "

BLACK AND BROWN

Velveteen Coatings!

EXTRA HEAVY.

THE NEWEST THING IN

TWEEDS

—FOR—

SPRING SUITS,

—THE—

ABERDEEN MIXTURE,

ONLY \$15 A SUIT.

Scotch Tweed SUITS

ONLY \$12.

MORRISBURG

BOOK AND FANCY GOODS STORE.

W. A. PLANTZ,

PROPRIETOR,

Bookseller, Stationer, and Fancy Goods Dealer

LOCK STREET, MORRISBURG—OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

The Stock comprises Books, Stationery, Periodicals, Toys, and Fancy Goods in great variety, Groceries, Fruits, Confectionery, and all the delicacies of the season.

Oysters a specialty. Canned Lobsters, Salmon, Mackerel and Sardines.

Canned Fruits in fine variety.

Green Apples by the barrel at all seasons, a fine assortment.

Musical Instruments and Instruction Books.

A large Stock of Goods to suit all.

School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Church Services, Prayers.

Books, Hymn Books, Juvenile Books and all other kinds of Books.

A fine Stock of Jewellery of exquisite designs and rare beauty, comprising Ladies' Full Sets, Ear-Drops, Brooches, Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, and Chains.

Gents' full sets, Shirt Studs, Collar Buttons and Sleeve Buttons, Chains, &c.

Important to all. Come and see for yourselves.

W. A. PLANTZ.

DAIN'S STEAM FOUNDRY

MORRISBURG,

Manufactures and Repairs all kinds of Machinery and Agricultural Implements, such as Plows, Plow-points, Cultivators, Dairy Kettles, and Coolers of all sizes.

COOKING, BOX AND COAL STOVES

OF ALL SIZES AND THE LATEST STYLES.

Hollow Ware constantly on hand. Railings for houses, gardens and cemeteries made to order. Railroad Horsepowers made and repaired and all orders promptly attended to. In the

PROVISION STORE

Will be found a good supply of Groceries, Provisions Crockery, &c., at the very lowest prices. Old Iron and Produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices.

OFFICE AND STORE—LYLE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, MORRISBURG.

N. B. Stoves Cheaper than the Cheapest.

MORRISBURG March 26th, 1874.

1-ly

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Bottled and Raw, Linsed, Olive, Seal, Sperm Turpentine.

PAINTS.

White Leads, Ochres, Greens, Reds, Blues, dry or ground in Oil; also a large assortment of Tube Paints, and all styles of Paint, White-wash and Varnish Brushes. Varnish of all kinds.