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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Lindsay, Geo. Kempt.
Lindsay, B. J. Jewett.
Lindsay, Dry Goods, Bingo Box.
Lindsay, Count Notice, Geo. Kempt.
Lindsay, Cut Out Sale, C. L. Baker.
Fenelon, Thos. Darling, Assignee.
Insolvent Notice, Geo. Kempt, Assignee.
Granite Monuments, Patterson & Perrin.
Housekeeper Wanted, Box 118, P. O. Perry.

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1879.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Dominion Parliament met yesterday, and Dr. Blanchet was elected Speaker. To-day the ministerial programme will be outlined in the "speech from the throne," and the long-promised and now mistrusted National Policy is to be put in force in two or three weeks, when Mr. Tilley will be ready to make his "financial statement" and announce the proposed changes in the tariff.

MR WOODS BUDGET SPEECH

Since the responsible portfolio of Treasurer of the Province was entrusted to our South Riding representative the "budget speeches" have always had for the electors of this county a personal and local as well as a general interest. Every elector, in fact, should read the annual exposition of provincial finances and more particularly the one now printed in other columns in view of the approaching elections, for the administration of finances will be one of the most important issues of the campaign. This budget speech is generally admitted to be one of the ablest delivered in that chamber. The conciseness of detail does not diminish the clearness of the statement throughout. Mr. Wood easily disposes of the Pharisee fantasies and fallacies, refutes the reckless charges of extravagance stereotyped by the Opposition organs; shows satisfactory cause for increased expenditure; gives abundant proof of careful and constant economy; and demonstrates that the Mowat administration have managed provincial affairs prudently, wisely and with "due regard to economy and efficiency," and that they are entitled to a renewed expression of popular confidence.

PORT HOPE'S SCHEMES

Our amiable but misguided confrere, the *Times*, again devotes nearly a couple of columns to a review of the remarks of THE POST concerning the schemes of Port Hope for the nullification of railway charters and the getting quit of a portion of her Municipal Loan Fund commuted indebtedness. We have not space to go into the minor matters discussed by our contemporary; but we must disavow enmity towards any reasonable and proper scheme Port Hope may present for relief, if relief be absolutely necessary. We have not seen anything of late to warrant the conclusion that they have proved the need of another commutation; they accepted the Mowat measure after full discussion and prolonged consideration; and it will require an exceedingly strong case to get the whole matter opened up again. Other places would try to go through the municipal insolvency mill again, and might make a better case than Port Hope. Yet our friends at the latter place do not merely seek relief for Port Hope but ask the Legislature to do what that body would not for a moment entertain—to annul or sweep away ever so many railway charters and grants because they compete with the Midland Railway. This proposal is exquisitely foolish; and could only have originated in the brain of a Port Hope Councillor. Our criticism so far from being inimical to Port Hope will very likely be beneficial for it may stir them up to the presentation of their case in a proper shape. That the Midland has not been fairly dealt with by the Ontario Legislature in the matter of direct aid owing to adverse Toronto influence we are disposed to admit; but under the circumstances of the past the charters and grants to competing lines could not have been well refused. If the Midland had been for the past ten or fifteen years under the management of a man as prudent, honest, and capable, as it now is, the situation would have been vastly different both for the railway and probably for Port Hope; but the road itself was not treated properly nor were the people along the line. A detailed examination of Port Hope's indebtedness would take more time and space than we can at present devote to it; but should the memorial ever develope into an actual bill it will receive thorough discussion in the House.

SOBER SATURDAY NIGHT.

In another column will be found a report of a timely and eloquent address in St. Mary's church last Sunday by Rev. Father Stafford on the question of a sober or drunken Saturday night. The address deals mainly with the efforts of the Ontario Licensed Victuallers' Association to have taverns and saloons—now closed at seven on Saturday nights—kept open till eleven. The early closing provision in the license law is an important one; and a great many who may not be total abstainers or temperance advocates will oppose the retrograde step urged by the association, and second the efforts of Father Stafford and others to maintain the law as it now is.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The name of the Hon. Stephen Richards is connected with the vacant puisne judgeship.

—Mr. Thos. Bilsard, of Otonabee, has received the Reform nomination for East Peterboro'.

—The Moncton *Times* (Tory) calls for the "stamping out" of W. H. Fraser's paper money inflation views.

—Lord Dufferin has been appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg, vice Lord A. Loftus who becomes Governor of New South Wales.

—The North York election case has been decided in favor of the sitting member, with costs.... The Judge's decision in the North Ontario case, to have been given on Wednesday, has been postponed a fortnight.

—The Lumbermen's Convention at Ottawa discussed the situation and sent a deputation to the Finance Minister. They received an assurance that their interests had been considered, and from the intimations thrown out it would appear that the heavy duty on hogs and oats promised to the farmers will be a light one.

We are requested to state that owing to the demands upon the Hon. Mr. Wood's time he has been unable to send parliamentary papers to his friends in this riding, but he will send parcels to the undermentioned addresses, and those requiring any of the documents or reports in question can call for them: the post offices at Manilla, Oakwood, Little Britain, Woodville, Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, and to Mr George Morrison, Omemee

In the East Elgin case the respondent, Mr. Arkell, was confirmed in his seat, each party to pay his own costs .. Mr. Plumb, with more courage and less discretion than members of his party generally exhibit, claimed the seat for Niagara, and the investigation of his electioneering proceedings will open on the 19th of next month

The writ for East Hastings has been issued; nomination to take place on the 18 h; polling on the 25th.

Still another batch of official assignees in the last *Gazette*. The thing is getting monotonous. If the National P. brings back "good times" at once what a mockery it must be to make these appointments. What a delusion to the poor deluded office-seekers! But the expectation is apparently that heavy rains have been the crop of failures in the past the near future is to yield a rich harvest to the newly appointed horde.

—The *National*, edited by that W. H. Frazer who has been called to a snug berth beside the Finance Minister, points out that it will take "months and even years" to bring prosperity no matter how the tariff may be tinkered. It was a different story in early September. Then voting for the N. P. would set in motion the countless wheels of industry everywhere and the busy hum of the now silent trip-hammer" would be heard throughout the land. The "trip-hammer" is now deserted, and the "wheels" aforesaid haven't even been greased.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

[By Telegraph to The Post.]

OTTAWA, FEB. 13.

The House met to-day at 3 o'clock. The Usher of the Black Rod made his appearance at the door of the Chamber, bearing a message from the Deputy Governor desiring the presence of the Commons in the Senate Chamber. On their assembling there the Speaker of the Senate announced that the reason for calling the present Parliament together would not be made known until the Commons had elected their Speaker. The Commons then returned to their Chamber and Sir John A. Macdonald, addressing Mr. Patrick, the Clerk of the House, moved that the Hon. Joseph Goderic Blanchet, M.P. for Bellechasse, do take the chair in this House as Speaker of it. He dwelt upon the various qualifications for the position possessed by the hon. gentleman, who had had great Parliamentary experience, having sat from 1861 until Confederation in the Parliament of the Province of Canada, and those who had the pleasure of being acquainted with him during that long period could fully appreciate his good qualities. Since Confederation he had varied experience in Parliament and for eight years he presided as Speaker over the Legislative Assembly of Quebec. He had always shown great aptitude in the discussion of matters of Parliamentary and constitutional practice and he was in every way qualified for the position. He begged to move that he (Mr. Blanchet) be Speaker

Mr. Tilley seconded the motion.

Mr. Mackenzie said that as in 1873 Sir John A. Macdonald had followed the example of the English House in electing the previous Speaker, unless he had been removed from public life, he had thought the hon. gentleman would have done so on the present occasion, but as it was no nomination could have been more favorably received on his (Mr. Mackenzie's) side of the House than the present one.

The motion was adopted, and the Speaker was conducted to the chair.

Mr. Speaker thanked the House for honor conferred on him, and stated that he should do his best to preside over the deliberations of the House with the utmost impartiality.

Sir John A. Macdonald, after congratulating the Speaker, moved the House do adjourn, and the House consequently adjourned at 3:25.

ECHOES FROM THE CAPITAL.

MINOR NOTES.

Hon. Mr. De Boucherville, ex-Premier of Quebec, has been called to the Dominion Senate.

Hon. Isaac Buchanan has been appointed Dominion Arbitrator, vice Chas. Taylor, Sarnia, resigned.

An estimate of the party strength in the new House gives the following:—Ministerialists, 136; Opposition, 58; independents, 6; not decided, 4.

Mr. McDougall denies that he is to become postmaster of Toronto, and Mr. Cockburn denies that he is to be made a judge.

The Finance Minister has stated that the new tariff will be introduced about three weeks after the opening of Parliament.

Riel's friends are advocating an unconditional amnesty, but the English-speaking members of the Cabinet will not entertain the proposal.

RATHER FORWARD.

Tory organs having declared in positive terms some days ago that Dr. Blanchet would be the new Speaker, the Ottawa *Free Press* remarks that this announcement, in advance of his election, has "created a good deal of surprise within the ranks of the Ontario [illegible] Wood's speech, but it may not be amiss to present a summary of it in this place. The receipts for 1878 from all sources were as follows:—

Dominion Government	$1,383,560
Municipal municipalities	445,191
Municipal municipalities	37,940
Municipal municipalities	156,251
Municipal municipalities	51,360
Municipal municipalities	75,359
Municipal municipalities	60,294
Municipal municipalities	20,292
Municipal municipalities	550
Municipal municipalities	5,139
Municipal municipalities	521
Municipal municipalities	11,388
Municipal municipalities	10,240
Municipal municipalities	9,000
Total	$2,254,421

The expenditure for 1878 was as follows:—

Civil government	$158,172
Legislation	125,463
Administration of justice	295,570
Education	356,057
Asylums, prisons, &c	482,467
Immigration	31,975
Agriculture, arts, &c	97,029
Hospitals and charities	70,673
Miscellaneous	78,901
Public buildings	272,295
Public works	26,313
Colonization roads	35,612
Crown lands	79,509
Refunds	56,148
Total	$2,498,534

The surplus of assets over liabilities is now $4,391,382. The estimated receipts for 1879 are $2,388,569 and the estimated expenditure $2,287,075. During the years 1871-78, according to the Treasurer, the sums given back to the people, either out of accumulated surplus revenue, or cut of revenue that would have otherwise accumulated, is $17,388,551.

THE ORANGE BILL.

An animated discussion on this matter took place in the Private Bills Committee on Tuesday morning, and the bill was thrown out by a vote of 25 to 16. The question will go to the House.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Hanlan has arrived in London.

—Orillia asylum has 146 inmates

—Anarchy and pestilence in Morrocco.

—Trade is paralyzed in Liverpool by the strikes.

The new drill shed at Ottawa will cost $25,000.

—The market stalls of Napanee were sold for $975.

—Snow on the Saskachewan plains is very deep.

—The new Dominion Bank in Toronto cost $100,000.

It costs $1,500 to print the voters' lists of Toronto.

Coal oil is rapidly taking the place of gas in Brantford.

A man in Galt has invented a velocipede on runners.

Snow drifts are twenty feet high in Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The corporation of Forest has a surplus of $1,200 on hand.

It costs $1,300 to print the voters' lists of Toronto.

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Sixty deaths from diptheria in the Catineau district lately.

The Dominion Prohibitory Alliance meets in Ottawa to-day.

Wheat is now selling at 90c. per bushel at Winnipeg in Manitoba.

The township of Elma, Ont., has nine good cheese factories.

—A Montreal lady wants to walk one hundred miles on a wager.

—The business men of Halifax want the Insolvency Act repealed.

The first car load of nytro-glycerine has arrived safely at Winnipeg.

Milk sells for three cents per quart in Arkona. More National P.

The temperance electors of Huron want to submit the Scott Act.

The North Shore Railway will be open for traffic in a few days.

Counterfeit $4 Dominion Bank bills are in circulation in Montreal.

Twenty-three loaves of bread are sold in Winnipeg for one dollar.

The Chatham negroes do their fighting on the public streets.

J. W. Sifton has been elected speaker of the Manitoba Legislature.

The total area of the Province of Ontario is 221,000 square miles.

Lake Ontario is frozen for four miles from the shore at Rochester.

Occasionally a wild deer passes through the streets of Bracebridge.

The police of Belleville want the lash used on wife-beating husbands.

There were 187 prisoners confined in the St. Thomas jail during 1878.

—The Disciples intend building a church in St. Thomas at an early date.

There are 10,470 acres of land cultivated by the Mennonites in Manitoba.

An organ is to be introduced into the Presbyterian church in Strathroy.

A wild dog near Kingston has killed 250 sheep since the winter set in.

Rents in Montreal are 10 to 20 per cent less this yea, than in 1878.

A church, to be known as the "Church of Thanks," is to be built in Berlin.

A promising vein of silver has been found in the village of Carp, near Ottawa.

—Stolen property to the value of $16,543 was recovered by the Toronto police in 1878.

During 1878 there were 98 fires in Toronto, which caused an actual loss of $106,400.

A man named Litchield died of delerium tremens in Woodstock jail on the 11th inst.

A girl of thirteen was married the other day at Consecon to a bridegroom of twenty-eight.

—Rathburn's mill at Mill Point cut 22,500,000 feet of lumber in seven months in 1878.

A mill in Collingwood is making arrangements to cut 10,000,000 feet of lumber next season.

"Didn't know it was loaded," comes from Courtright, but the young man died all the same.

The tax collector of the township of Brooke sold the bed on which a sick woman was lying.

Joel Burgess, the negro minstrel, has joined the cold water army and is now a temperance advocate.

The Ontario Government only spent $200 in cash here last year while the City Council of Toronto spent $1,000.

The village of Wallaceburg is to have a hoop factory, a bonus of $1,000 having been voted for that purpose.

Two young men expended nearly $100 in counterfeit Bank of Commerce bills in Berlin one day last week.

A tramp recently robbed a Montreal widow of the last dollar she had to pay her rent with.

The village of Campbellford is to have a woolen mill, as $5,000 have been voted for that purpose by the citizens.

There were 250,000 bushels of grain stored in the warehouse of the T. G. & Bruce Railway at Orangeville last week.

The new iron bridge over the Grand river at Brantford is nearly completed. It will be one of the finest in the province.

A young man named Smith of New Sarum, County Elgin, was instantly killed on the 4th, by a falling tree.

The Dufferin breakwater at St. John, N. B., was damaged by a severe storm on Tuesday, to the extent of $40,000.

—Over 50,000 dock yard labourers are on the strike in Liverpool. Strikes are extending to many classes of artisans despite the hard times.

The Princess Louise has presented Mrs. McNulty of Montreal, the mother of triplets, with £5, the Queen's bounty, *pour encourager les autres*.

Morse & Co., Toronto, have been awarded the $8,000,000 contract on the Pacific railway, connecting the Thunder Bay section with the Manitoba section.

Napanee is determined to build a narrow guage railway to Newburg and the "back country" to retain trade for which the Kingston and Pembroke railway is looking.

—Mr. Dunbar Browne, collector of Inland Revenue, Montreal, is in default some ten thousand dollars. The matter is under investigation and Browne is under arrest.

—The plague or "black death" is spreading through Russia, and many corpses are unburied in the smitten districts. Typhus fever and smallpox are alarmingly prevalent, and the cattle plague has broken out.

—A alarming outbreak of diptheria of a malignant type has occurred in Metis and St. Flavie, P.Q. A young man died after seven hours' illness and a young woman five hours after the first shock. Several other cases have occurred.

—The sudden and singular death of James Stewart, a young fellow of nineteen years, at Flushing, L. I., was explained by the post mortem examination, which laid bare a bent pin that had been unconsciously swallowed, and had lacerated the intestines so that fatal inflammation had set in.

ONE OF THE OLD MASTERS.

Yesterday we looked upon a picture—a scene from the hand of one of the oldest and most accomplished of "the old masters." Like the works of Raphael and Angelo, he was all have a point of resemblance, or "mannerism" in technical language. They are figure pieces—kings, philosophers, poets, peasants, pauper—every phase of human life he occupies the genius of his pencil. Palaces and hovels alike have formed the background for his wonderful portrayals. "The dying mother," leaving as a legacy to her loved one, her new born babe, is one of his most pathetic "pieces." The name of this artist is Disease. Scarcely a home in all this land that has [illegible] of his pictures hanging in some of its rooms, invite e to the stranger perhaps, but to the inmates as distinct as if painted but yesterday. He has a crowded assistant to whom he often confides the "finishing" of his pictures—Death. If you would prevent Disease from placing one of his fatal "shadow pictures" in your home, you must take the requisite precautions to prevent his entrance. At the first signs of his approach,—general debility, sleeplessness or habitual drowsiness, loss of appetite, impaired appetite, constipation, unusual pallor, costiveness, nightsweats, headache, or nausea, immediate remedies should be resorted to. The system should be cleansed and strengthened by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which are recommended to be the best alterative, or blood-cleansing, and cathartic remedies ever before the public. Sold by druggists everywhere. Medicines sent by express on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. See advertisement in another column.

ONTARIO FINANCES.

HON. S. C. WOOD'S BUDGET SPEECH.

[CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE.]

have to a very great extent under their own control. They appoint their own assessors, their own tax-gatherers, their own constables, their own magistrates make the convictions, and to show you what an increase has been in the expenditure I will refer to several of them. The amount paid in Carleton in 1871 was $4,399, in 1877 $5,075; in Essex, $2,312 in 1871, and $4,942 in 1877; in Hastings, $1,306 in 1871, and $2,714 in 1877; in Kent, $2,313 in 1871, and $3,905 in 1877; in Middlesex, $7,949 in 1871, and $11,094 in 1877; in Renfrew, $1,233 in 1871, and $2,889 in 1877; in Simcoe, $3,092 in 1871, and $7,063 in 1877; in Toronto, $3,748 in 1871, and $4,399 in 1877. So that a very large proportion of the increased expenditure on account of the Administration of Justice has arisen from the fact that there has been a great increase of crime in counties, over the cost which the Government have no control.

Mr. MERRICK—Are there no counties that have reduced their expenditure?

Mr. WOOD—My impression is that there are none. The aggregate is about $60,000 more in 1878 than in 1871. Hon. members will remember that it was found necessary, owing to the increased work done by the judges, to appoint four additional ones, which meant no only additional. sums paid to them of $1,000 each, but other court expenses. Then $5,000 more has been paid to Crown counsel for prosecutions, owing partly to a large number of cases being tried, and partly to the accounts of 1877 being left over to 1878. Then since 1871 we have established a Stipendiary Magistrate at Hallebourg at a cost of $1,276, and have established a police force at Clifton, causing an outlay of $4,571, and we have paid for reporters in the courts of law, an innovation which has been confessed on both sides of the House to be in the interests of the country, some $6,300. I have referred to certain large increases in the expenditure, but it can easily be shown that the expenditure here is increasing not more rapidly than it is in the counties, townships, cities, and villages throughout the land.

The Cost of Education.

I propose next to refer to education. In 1871 the expenditure was $351,306; in 1878, $556,036—or an increase of $204,730. The principal items composing this increase are as follows:—Grants to Public and Separate Schools in 1871 were $172,985, and in 1878, $239,345, or an increase of $66,360; this is owing to the Government coming down with a proposition to grant more liberal aid to schools. Then the grant to Four Schools in 1871 was $5,000, and in 1878 $11,093, or an increase of $6,093. Then we come to the grant for superannuated teachers, and while I have no objection to the declaration which provides for the sums to be paid to that class, I yet think it is unfair that we should be charged with an increase on account of grants for educational purposes when those grants have been principally sums paid to persons employed by the people, thereby relieving the amounts they have to pay to those officials. And it seems still more unfair that we should be charged with this increase when a part of it has been caused by the legislation of a previous Government. I do not find fault with that legislation, but I wish to point out that the grant to superannuated teachers has had very largely to do with the increase on account of education. In 1871 the expenditure on that account was $6,143, and in 1878 $41,519, or an increase of $35,176. (Hear, hear.) The grants to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes in 1871 amounted to $71,387, and in 1878 $78,723, an increase of $7,239, owing principally if not wholly to the increased number in the Collegiate Institutes. The Inspectorate in 1871 cost $11,327, and in 1878 $28,061. I would call the attention of hon. members to the fact that we were not responsible for the existing system of Public School Inspection. I do not say that it is not a good one. On the contrary, I believe that the Inspectors appointed under the Act passed by John Sandfield Macdonald have done good service, and I believe the system is very much in advance of the one in vogue formerly, but I wish hon. members to understand that we claim that we should not be charged with an increase which is the result of the legislation of a former Government. (Hear, hear.) The increase on account of School Inspection is $18,334. We now come to the item of the Normal School at Ottawa.

Normal and Model Schools.

I admit that the erection of that school was a matter open for debate. There were those in the House who thought that one Normal School at Toronto was all that was necessary, and that we should expend no more money in building additional Model and Normal Schools. There were those again who thought there should be a Normal School in the eastern part of this Province. It was a noticeable fact that the teachers in the country of Toronto were better, and the educational results more satisfactory there, than in sections distant from the Normal School. Other members advocated the erection of a Normal School in London or some other town in the western part of the Province. It is not just for those members to claim that the expenditure for the Ottawa Normal School has not been in the public interest. The annual cost in connection with that institution is $11,373.

Mr. MERRICK—What are the receipts?

Mr. WOOD—There are none. The receipts come from the Model School at Toronto alone. Then an item that does not appear in 1871 is the item for the training of teachers. That item represents an experiment, and, so far as I have been able to learn, the experiment has been a successful one. (Hear, hear.) There is no doubt that in some places this has not been so; but taking the reports from the different counties, I have come to the conclusion that the establishment of these schools for the training of teachers has been a great success, while the cost has been but $20,815. Then we come to the item of departmental examinations, which do not appear in 1871. Every member of this House knows what very great inconvenience we formerly had in the examination of teachers. Some teachers who could not get a certificate in one county would go to another and get one there, and some who got a first-class certificate in one county could not get a third in another. There was no regularity—no system. It depended very much upon the peculiar opinions of a Board, very often upon their ability, and sometimes these certificates went by favour. But in the interests of the teachers themselves and in the interests of the community the Government have established what are known as departmental examinations, giving a uniform character to the certificates throughout the Province. The annual cost of these is $13,970. The salaries and contingencies of the Normal and Model Schools in Toronto were in 1871 $17,789; in 1878, $22,639, an increase of $4,850. The Depository salaries and contingencies in 1871 were $4,985, and in 1878 $9,268, or an increase of $4,293. The inspection of Collegiate Institutes in 1871 cost $2,000, and in 1878 $7,337, or an increase of $4,538, to which, if you add the departmental contingencies and miscellaneous expenditure, you have the full sum to which I have referred as being the increase on account of the Education Department.

Immigration Expenses.

We have a small increase in the Immigration Department, but I do not propose to inflict on the House any remarks with respect to that. I am aware that there is a diversity of opinion on that subject on both sides of the House; but I will mention that in 1871 there was expended $29,712.56, and in 1878 $31,975.09, or an increase of $4,262.53. The increase is more than accounted for by the payment in 1877 for carriage of immigrants from Quebec, which amounted to $7,139 32—two-thirds of the cost—while there was nothing on that account in 1871, and the reduction of ocean passage amounting to $3,181.13. The carriage of immigrants from Quebec is in accordance with an agreement with the Dominion Government. I may state for the information of the House the number of emigrants that left the British Islands in 1871 and 1877. A large number will necessarily find their way here, whether they are assisted or not. When a larger number comes from the British Islands owing to hard times there or good times here the amount of aid must be less proportionately, because aid, inducements are required to be had out by this country to bring them here. In 1871 the number of emigrants who left the British Islands was 232,435, of whom Ontario received 25,842, or 10 per cent. In 1877 the number who left the British Islands was 119,971, of whom Ontario received 17,576, or 15 per cent. (Hear, hear.) In both cases the numbers reported through Customs are included. I am not in a position to show what number left the British Islands in 1878; the whole number that arrived here was 18,172.

Crown Lands and Colonization Roads.

I will now refer to the expenditure in the Crown Lands Department, exclusive of refunds which in 1871 were $101,715.98, and in 1878, $156,121.62, an increase of $54,405.64. I wish to call the attention of the House to the various items in this Department. Agents' salaries, commissions, and wood rangers in 1871 amounted to $24,973.59, and in 1878 to $33,246.39, or an increase of $8,273.69. Owing to the important returns it was found necessary to increase the number of wood rangers, and the results have proved to be most satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) Those items also cover the cost of our Government agents of agents. The township open for location were fifty-five in 1871 and ninety-two in 1878. (Hear, hear.) And there was a proportionate increase in the number of settlers located. The number of agents, therefore, had to be increased from 9 in 1871 to 14 in 1878. I think this is a most satisfactory explanation of the increased expenditure under that head. Then the expenditure for colonization roads in 1871 was $35,612, and in 1878 $94,816, or an increase of $59,204. I hope no hon. member of this House will say that was not an increase in the interests of this country.

Mr. MEREDITH—That depends on how it was expended.

Mr. WOOD—I will state how it was expended, and I am glad the hon. member has called my attention to that, for if he had not I should have done so. The number of miles of new road built in 1878 was 49, and in 1878 it was 154. The bridges built or repaired in 1871 cost $21,192, and in 1878 it was $94,294. Now, I shall call attention to some institutions that were not in existence in 1871, and which consequently add to the cost of public institutions maintenance. They were the Idiot Asylum at Orillia, the maintenance of which cost in 1878 $10,000; the Asylum for the Insane at Hamilton, $41,801; the Agricultural College, Guelph, $21,058.13; the Blind Institution at Brantford, $25,000; the Central Prison, $71,310; the Penitentiary stock for industries, $80,110.; and the School of Practical Science, $13,000.). These Institutions, if I include the cost of the Idiot Asylum, and it cannot be fairly argued that it is not a part of the expenditure for 1871, I may massed a few other statements with regard to the cost of public institutions, and also for the use of institutions for that form one of the most important financial operations connected with our maintenance. In 1871 the expenditure on account of Hospitals and Charities for the year ending 1st Oct., 1877 (I can now only get up the report of the Inspector of Hospitals and Charities for 1877) was $270,000. Of this sum the supplies furnished under the contract system in Toronto were $105,370; counties, cities, towns, for which could not be assessed, $17,000; gas, water, rents, amusements, &c., $18,165; dry goods, clothing, services and supplies purchased in open market, $48,429; salaries and wages, $87,036; medical attendance, $12,000. (Hear, hear.) I feel whether the result of our management may have been, rather it has increased the expenditure; but they would have been better without it; and he had never heard a man declare that he was the better of the advice he had taken during his lifetime, but that he might have been much better if he had not taken any at all. The third clause declares that the taverns shall be closed at seven evenings had been ten years enforced but had not been found beneficial. He (Father Stafford) would go a little further than the other clauses in all the License Acts if the liquor houses were to be thrown open to eleven o'clock on saturday nights to prepare men for their Sunday duties at home. If that were done the sooner we had done with legislature passing laws and attempting to regulate the liquor traffic the better. Passing to the fourth clause he considered that the statements therein made and the arguments advanced were strong reasons in favour of placing greater restrictions than ever upon the sale of liquor, and in fact of restricting it altogether to use simply as a poison or as a medicine. He had seen in Maine that the liquor business was carried on there would be no license houses. The law was as well observed in Lindsay as anywhere else in the Province and there were, he understood, unlicensed houses in this town. This was the case in England, in Ireland, in Maine, in Portland, where any layperson would be found willing to run the risk of selling liquor without license. These unlicensed houses had always existed and never did the traffic was carried on; and when the Licensed Victuallers declared that they had carried up within the last ten years they stated an thing that was not correct. These unlicensed houses were there and would be there as portions of the machinery of the traffic. There was no doubt the unlicensed houses formed the licensed houses and that the latter ought to be protected in their privileges by the Government. As he understood it they had made a bargain with the Government by which they agreed to pay $200 a year—or whatever the license was—for the privilege of selling liquor, and they had a fair and logical right to protection so long as that system obtained. The Government ought to tell its part of the bargain with the tavern-keepers by stopping the unlicensed houses altogether and particularly by greater activity in seeing that no liquor was sold after the hour of seven on Saturday nights. They were bound to do this as a part of their implied legal contract with the tavern-keepers; but how much greater was their moral responsibility in maintaining the public welfare. But while the Licensed Victuallers had a fair case as against the unlicensed houses it was a different thing altogether when they came to ward and wanted to have the use of liquor extended to eleven o'clock on Saturday nights. They would find if we put the unlicensed houses down they would be the parties who wanted to get at the money of the masses—because the wealthy classes were able to get the liquor whenever they liked during the week; but the laboring men who had no money during the week, who only got their money on Saturday afternoon, could only buy liquor on Saturday night, and it was at these classes that the liquor sellers wanted to get when they asked to have the hour extended to eleven o'clock.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ORGAN.

Father Stafford then went on to criticise an article which had appeared in a Toronto daily paper—the licensed victuallers' organ—of recent date. The writer in that paper laid it down that "You cannot create an artificial public sentiment which will make it a crime for a man to do what he pleases, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of his neighbors." What had that to do with the liquor business? Did it mean that a man could drink as much as he liked, so long as he did not interfere with the rights of his neighbors? How long is this? Could the father of a family say that? No mother had a right to drink liquor, thereby influencing her children by her example and hold a her moral control over them. No son had a right to spend his money in such a way; and we have a right to find our neighbor perfectly sober at all times. No man had a right to get drunk. We were told "Whatever you eat or drink, do it to the glory of God;" but they never found a man who drank his 150 gallons of beer in the year state that it was drunk "to the glory of God." The glory of God had never been mentioned on this earth by the consumption of one glass of whisky, but the glory of the devil had been considerably advanced by every glass that had been drunk. He did not say that one glass did a great injury, but every little glass did some harm. We wished to direct attention to another most extraordinary statement in this paper. It was this:—"The advocates of prohibition point to poverty, disease, lunacy and crime, and claim that the passage of prohibitory laws will diminish if not extinguish them. The simple and complete answer to this is—that as a matter of experience such legislation has always increased them." According to this writer then poverty, disease, lunacy and crime will come upon you if you do not drink liquor; and although we have tried by various restrictions to diminish the facilities for selling liquor, it appears from the same authority, per contra, that unless you drink a certain quantity of liquor you will become poor. The writer alluded to the State of Maine for proof of these astounding assertions, but he (Father Stafford) denied that the experience of that state with its many changes in its own laws, imperfectly administered as they were, and the conflict between the Federal and State enactments, was a satisfactory or conclusive demonstration. In addition to the liquor selling, another cause of the increase of poverty and lunacy in Maine had been stated by the Hon. Mr. Montgomery to be the godless schools in that and other New England States, while in other States where the schools were carefully guarded, and the parental principle in force, matters were in a much better condition. Father Stafford pointed out that laws repressing the sale of liquor were not sumptuary but sanitary laws—sons laws and natural laws for the protection of the people in all their relations to the state; that the state had the same right to make man moral by Act of Parliament as it supposed it had the same law to make them moral by suppressing theft—and a large amount of theft is done under the cloak of liquor selling.

ALARMING DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND.

Father Stafford then proceeded to show the operations of the liquor traffic and the extent to which Anglo-Saxon peoples were addicted to drinking, remarking by the way that while there were many unsatisfactory provisions in the Canadian liquor laws the advocates of total abstinence should work on steadily from one little gain to another until they could complete their work in perfect and thorough legislation. To show the extent of he traffic he read the following extract from a Toronto paper—the *Telegram*: "While there is talk again about temperance legislation in Canada, it may not be uninteresting to mention that during the past year the inhabitants of the United Kingdom drank 960,000,747 gallons of beer, 40,507 740 gallons of spirits, and nearly 22,000,000 gallons of foreign and domestic wines. Thus is to say, the inhabitants drank about twenty-seven gallons of beer, over one gallon of spirits, and one-half gallon of wine each. If we set down one-fifth of the inhabitants as men, the figures would show that each man drank 135 gallons of beer, five gallons of spirits, and three gallons of wine. In the United States the quantity of liquor consumed was not so large. There were consumed there in the same time 258,860,529 gallons of beer, 35,239 261 gallons of spirits, and nearly 10,000,000 gallons of wine. The number of gallons of pure alcohol thus drunk in each country is given as follows: England, 79,338,453; the United States, 40,168,264."

A NATIONAL CURSE.

Father Stafford next quoted from an important speech recently delivered by the Bishop of Salford, at Birmingham. The Bishop of Salford was one of the ablest and most prominent Catholic prelates in England, and recognized the magnitude of the evil that was afflicting the nation. The Bishop was discussing the hard times that was causing the deepest distress throughout the land, and the various proposed remedies. He had expressed the opinion that the remedial work should begin at home, and in the exercise of greater economy, sobriety and thrift. In the course of his remarks he stated that the annual amount spent upon drink was £150 000,000 sterling, or in our money $750,000,000. The whole nation had spent $[illegible] 000,000 upon corn; but it had used 80 000,000 bushels for drink. The liquor sellers were telling the simple people of Canada that they ought to have cheap beer, which simply meant that the poor laboring man would get cheap beer, and would be all the more tempted to spend all his earnings in their drinking places. The Bishop had shown that drinking had in reased out of all proportion to the increase in the population, and was the "chief cause of the crime, insanity, death of the body and eternal damnation of the soul." During the last five years—from 1874 to 1874 the increase in the consumption of beer had been 92 per cent, or nearly double the figures among consumption, in spirits the annual consumption had increased 300 per cent, or near quadruple, and in wine the increase had been 200 per cent, while the population had about doubled. This showed that when man made beer cheap, and the consumption of beer progressed, the devil didn't take long to make that of whiskey increase at a faster ratio. It was the very same thing in beer that made drunk that it was in whiskey and wine and brandy, namely, too much of it. Anything that gave man a taste for the ingredient in any liquor, whether in beer or wine or whiskey, would tend to increase drunkenness. The Bishop of Salford had taken the ground for five more recent years, for the period ending with the five years ending 1877, and during that first period £450,000,000 sterling had been spent upon drink, or at the rate of £90,000,000 a year, but during the latter period the expenditure was £710,000,000, or a little more than £100,000,000 per annum—an increase of 56 per cent, while the population had increased only 16 per cent.

THE BISHOP OF SALFORD ON THE NATIONAL CURSE.

The Bishop of Salford had continued:—

"Taking more recent dates, say from 1869 to 1874, he found that assault had increased 36 per cent., branches of the peace 12 per cent, [illegible] cents, desertion of families or neglecting to support families 73 per cent, larceny [illegible] prostitution 37 per cent, [illegible] people having no visible means of [illegible] although our income as a nation [illegible] much during the last four [illegible] nations of the world [illegible] double during the last [illegible] this was while the population [illegible] 18 per cent. [illegible] agencies of good, the [illegible] ed at the rate he had mentioned, and [illegible] it must be the power of the people [illegible] drink. There could be no [illegible] seemed to be, when they considered [illegible] increase of drink and the [illegible] what they had done [illegible] throughout the land, and [illegible] had been formed by men [illegible] forming such opinions [illegible] agree that the great [illegible] of trade and the different [illegible] the country was [illegible] for God and man [illegible] the determination [illegible] down to the great [illegible] pleasure. We must [illegible] were unable to resist [illegible] when it was put [illegible] that as public [illegible] as the temptations increased [illegible] cause! It was [illegible] tion that was [illegible] in respect to drink [illegible] nations of the world [illegible] was so strong and our will [illegible] that we presented a [illegible] a spectacle to the world [illegible] perpetual degrade. He [illegible] ago meeting a man [illegible] He man was a good man [illegible] friend of his (the Bishop) [illegible] person and objecting to the [illegible] which he (the Bishop) had [illegible] indulgence. The man replied with [illegible