when unusual activity was witnessed, and to which it would flow. If this was the the demand could not be supplied, prices consequently rose; others entered into the business; too much capital was invested in it, and the result was that prices came down, etc. Further, by a restrictive tariff temporary monopolies, which otherwise would not have existed, were created. For instance, if there were two or three manufacturers in Canada, and a prohibitive tariff were imposed, it would be obvious that these few manufacturers could for a time command profits equal to the amount of their eystem of Free Trade. (Applause. old prices and the duty added, because this daty would be added to the price of the article of foreign importation, and they could work the prices right up to the margin at which it could be imported. Temporary monopolies were thus created, and this was one of the evils attending such tariffs. How was this evil to be oured? By others rushing into these new directions in order to share the profit thus obtainable, attracted by the greed for wealth more capital would be embarked in the enterprise than its legitimate demands warranted. The business would be overdone, and in this way the period of depression would be accelerated, intensified and hastened in a far greater legree than would have been the case under the system of Free Trade. (Applause.) At the same time, the effects of the depression were rendered more lipjurious under the system of Protection, because, when the priod of depression did come, the people were rendered less able to bear it. They could not better verify by experience the truth of what he was stating than by carefully examining into the condition of the prople in the United States and in England during the occurrence of the late great depression in both those countries. It was armszing to look at the comfort of the masses in England at that time, as compared with their former comfort, during the height It had been well stated that if a perof the depression. There was an index-one fect despotism could be secured, of the best indices which could be given in this regard, and it was decisive—the amount of deposits in the savings banks, which were used only by what are called the lower classes of the population, by the poorer classes. There was then an actual increase in the amount of deposits, and this state of things remained the same down to 1876 77-the 1 test statistics he had been able to procure. Wast did this prove? This was in no ordinary period of depression. In times of distriss the savings of the poorer classes were expended. They were put by for a rainy day, and when the rainy day came these had to be taken out. This fact testified to the circums ance that even in such a period the comfirts of the masses of the people had not been trenched upon very seriously.
So again with reference to the queston of immigration. The tide tannigration almost turned during that time. and large numbers of persons came over to lingland from the United States; the numb rs passing between the two countries were about equal, instead of the hundreds of thou. sands that used to be going from England to the United States. They knew there was a period of distress in the United States which gave rise to that lack of immigration from England, and to this immigration into Englead. They knew that society became almost disorganized in many manufacturing centres of the United States; that towns were in the possession of a lawless community, and that many peaceful agricultural sections were daily in a state of terror owing to bands of tramps which infested the country, assuming lawless conditions of life which were almost wholly destructive of social the House of Commons, unless it was backed organization. Any one who examined into up by a careful and watchful attitude on the the condition of the United States and of part of the people themselves and by their England during the period, and found what excressing freely their opinion with referthe social condition of the people was during ence to the propositions involving financial the depression, would perceive that the dis tress which existed in the manufacturing centres of the United States amongst the lower classes was much greater than existed in Hagland, and this was due to the fact tiest the people of the United States had to pay relatively higher prices and got less value for what they could earn than was the case with the people of England. If wages in the litter country were less than what for their caticoos and woollens, and coal, etc. They were thus able to get almost as much rest value in exchange for their money at this period as they could have secured during the times of higher wages and higher prices. This was the consequence attending residence in a Free Trade country (cheers), while the contrary was the consequence attending living in a protective community. (Hear, hear.) They farther believed that Protection was of no permanent advantage for the employees. Is was quite clear that their could not be protected. Quite clear both in the home circle and from abroad, that if labor obtained a high price other labor would flock into the point at which earnings were the high-st (hear, hear) notil the supply become nearly equal to the demand, whom prices would come down to their regular normal rate. No permanent alvantage could be derived by the laborer f our too protective system, though for a time he would have the advantage. But in

increase to the existing rate of taxation. This was not an original policy with them. because, in order to enable the resolutions to e passed in the House of Commons, the Conservative Administration of the day had proposed a resolution of that kind. But the Liberal party sought to give it practical effect, and in the Pacific Railway Bill of 1871 and in the Supply Act 1876 they formulated on the records of the Journals of Parliament-and these they would find on the Statute Book-declarations of the principle. It was obvious that Mr. Mackenzie's anxiety to make some progress while the surveys were in progress, led him to propose to Parliamentne believed without dissent-to agree to a portion of the line being constructed as Government works. But this was to be accomplished principally by the aid of the land grant. A proposal was made for the construction of the read through the Sea of Mountains, in British Columbia, should not be commenced except it were possible to do so those cases, in which great skill and long by such a contract as was contemplated in experience were required in order to perform 1871-s contract, namely, by which for a his work, he would have a still greater advantage, because it would hence be still large grant of land and a comparatively moderate money subsidy all this work could more difficult for other people to come into be accomplished. But this Administration competition with him. They believed also that Protection was of no permanent advanhad taken a new departure. First of all, last session the Government committed the narrow tage to the great mass of the manufacturers. resources of this country to the construction Wasa the supply became nearly equal of the Pacific Railway, because they proposed to the demand prices were reduced, a set of resolutions in which they declared but this did not mean that Protection was that, owing to the imperial character of the giving the propie goods almost as cheaply as work, it was important to ask the cowould be the case under Free Trade. It cost operation of the Imperial Government in this more to produce goods under high tariffs, great undertaking, and to obtain further sid and the mornflower had to mak , something by guarantee or otherwise in the construction brades. Luge quantities of goods could be made cheaper in proportion than small of this great national work. This was their proposal, which indicated an admission that the resources of this quantities. It was useless to ignore the tact that we had a relatively small market, country were such that, without such coand for all time to come were we to refuse to admit cheaper goods, produced by those who operation, they would be inadequate to the tack. This was a commentary upon their could manufacture large quantities in order to have the satisfaction of buying and conduct in committing this country to such an undertaking without such Imperial ccpaying more for goods made in operation. They at the same time proposed Causda! This was, however, the condition that authority should be given them to decide of things to which the electors of this country on the location of 125 miles of the line in had submitted themselves. Again, the price of labor might vary : the climate not be suitable; the position relative to carrieve might not be suitable, and many reasons but, of course, this was voted down, and they might exist which would make the cost of knew that the contract was advertised for, goods higher in this country than elsewhere, and now, in a short time, probably, tenders and in all these cases the people must pay more for their goods than would otherwise be would be received. Before Parliament met, the contract would probably be let for there the case. One man's raw material was the 125 miles of the road, to be paid for in cash manufactured article of another, and so it out of the resources of this country. He found by no means followed that a description of the character of these the manufacturer's 125 miles in an article which appeared on profits were reduced to a normal the 12th inst. in the chief Conservative organ, rate after a period of Protection, the people and it was worth while that they should got the benefit in as cheap a form as would know what this was, and what were the diffi. be the case under the system of Free Trade. oulties connected with it. Having read (Applause.) No! The only trae system was extracts from this article, the honorable to let the people have the liberty of buying gentleman stated that he for his part prowhere they wanted to buy and where it spited tested. He knew that his protest was usethem best to purchase and of selling where less. He had always protested against this course. He maintained that if it was not they desired to sell their goods. (Cheers They should not contrast the circle of these found possible to build this railway by a operations by refusing to take the liberty of judicious arrangement with British Codoing as they pleased in these respects.
(Appleuse) The history of industry under lumbia, in which a land enhaids should form the principal ingredient of the sotive auspices showed that a term of revegent profits was followed by a period case, the whole situation would require to be revised. Mr. Mackenzie invited tenders inal profits to the manufacturer upon this basis not long before his Govern-ment was defeated. He understood that no increased cost to every con-They must endeavor available tenders were received; the whole conclusions. He hoped situation did then require to be revised, and would agree that every one his Government, in furtherance of their

was vitally interested in

They must remember Her and in sceing how

with which they was a manu-

through British Columbia. Under any case, if the natural channel into which labor would go was diverted and abnormal condiircumetances he thought that we were in very critical position indeed by this policy on the part of the Government. If this work was built out of the taxes of the country tions were generated in order that illegitimate profits might be resped, they would see that no profit arose to the community from the there was very little prospect of their being any surplus of these taxes to be devoted to establishment of such a manufacture; on the contrary a serious loss being sustained any other matter of public importance. by all of the people who consumed the article thus produced at a higher rate than would have been the result if such an industry had been established under the THE NORTHWEST.

OUR POLITICAL STOTEM.

consequence now brought clearly before the people. The policy of the Liberal party with

reference to the Pacific Railway after they

assumed power was that, in all the legislation

which they proposed, it should be constructed

no faster than the resources of the country

yould permit of without rendering necessary

appeal to England for aid, had devised a new

land policy; but what he conceived to be a

fatal policy was the proposal to build a portion of the road in British Colum-

bis, and to make this commencement,

be acted upon.

He had always advocated the energetic but idicious progress of the line through the fertile Northwest, and he lieved that the extensive scheme construction should not forward more rapidly than the While he believed that this was a question exigencies of the country permitted or new settlements required. Coupled with a of the gravest possible consequence, he could not agree that it was the only question to adicions colonization scheme, the building which the attention of the Liberal party of the line in the great North west would be a should be directed. He believed that there success. The character of the work there would not be of the easiest, but it would still were other questions to which an intelligent people might well address them-selves, in regard to some of be very easy. He was glad to notice that some steps had been taken in order to show to the world by means of the explorations of in regard to some of which perhaps they might possibly give effect to their views, even at an earlier period than scientific men the precise nature of our domain there. He had always thought that it was rather putting the eart before the horse when they located the railway and proceeded to discuss the territory before the world was told that a common sense as concerned tariff reform. He did not think that those who spoke to the people about the unimportance of considering how their political institutions worked, and of whether they were capable of improvement or not, spoke soundly touching this matter. He looked upon our political system as having a survey had been made. Proper preliminary action in this respect would now lead to a high function in the education of the people who were concerned in it to perform. He looked upon it as a most important process for the mass of the people highly judicious expenditure. THE LAND POLICY.

On another point he felt very strongly, there to devote themselves to the consideration of ought to be no land policy in connection with the building of this road, which should not include conditions obliging the sale of political problems, to the working out of their nstitutions, to familiarize themselves with these institutions, and to be ready intelli-gently to discuss and decide upon what prothe lands assigned to any company at any-thing above a certain minimum rate. He quite positions for their amendment were proper to agreed that they could not expect a company to take the lands if the Government was going to offer the lands alongside, equally valuable quite free; but while it might be necessary o put a price on our alternate lots, it would be necessary to agree that the company should sell its lands not above a certain rate people would have a form of govern-ment which would be attended by much It would be very short-sighted to dower fewer mistakes than was the case with the great company with an enormous inheritance of fifty millions of acres of these lands, leavexisting system. There would be fewer mistakes, of course, under such circuming it at their own free will, when they should stances, and everything in one sense would dispose of these lands and at what price this should take place. It should be conditioned that these lands should be saleable at no price then go on smoothly. But no man who onsidered the subject would hesitate an instant to prefer the mistakes of parliamentabove a certain minimum rate otherwise the ary government to the perfection of despotresult would be such as had been witnessed These mistakes were mistakes in the in some of the Western States, where settle. marsh of progress and also of popular educa-tion. They would be amended from time to ment had been checked for a long time.owing to the locking-up of those land grants, while time as years rolled on, while the crushing ultimately these corporations realized enormous prices for their lots. Now, this was a out of all political life and intelligence and of the development of the popular matter of vast consequence. They must know how important it was that those who came mind under the other system would be an irreparable injury. There were also into the country when unsettled should be other questions-practical questions of enabled to enjoy the advantages of continuous the highest importance. To one of these he settlement, such as attended making of roads. had adverted. He maintained that the confances and in exchange of work in all the dition of this country was critical financially. He maintained that we were all bound to practical operations of life. It was not a mere matter of social comfort or a sense of look with the utmost care and scrutiny at the expenditures and the policy of expenditure undertaken by the Government, and brought protection that was concerned, but the settlers were thus enabled to get on with down by the sanction of Parliament. He their work so much more easily than would be otherwise the cass. If, therefore, the held that there was no period of our history at which it was more important to avoid any Government is going to sell alternate lots, and the intervening lots be held for an indefinite time, it will occasion great incongreat committals of expanditure and engagements than at this period of our history. The Liberal party was invested with its old function of guardian veniences to the settlers. The inconveniences attending non continuous settlement

of the public treasury, as the advocate of were evidenced in the frugality, of economy, of retrenchment. It had a very great and pressing duty to perform— a duty which it could not efficiently perform, where one of the great difficulties experienced by settlers was not caused by the land not weak as it was in numbers on the floor of being in the market, but by the fact that large rocky areas incapable of cultivation lay between the arable portions of the country. This operated seriously to the prejudice of the railway, in 1879 declared in the most positive manner their sense of the outrage-There was a practical question of the highest ouely premature selection of

and caused Parliament to assert that such selection in 1877 8 by the Mackenzie Government was premature. But if it was premature to select a terminus because there was not sufficient information obtained regarding it in 1877 8, he wished to know how premature it was to select a terminus in 1873, when the Cabinet was without any information at all upon the subject. They would not declare against the Mackenzie terminus, but held that there was not enough information to enable them to decide on this matter in 1878. If this was logical he wished to know how much information they possessed regarding the same subject in 1873. A more cogent condemnation out of their own mouths of their conduct with reference to a point of such vital consegrance it was impossible to conceive.

He was not, as they were aware, one of those who believed that it was consistent with the true genius of our form of political institutions to have a nominated Senate holding their seats for life. (Hear, hear and repeated rounds of cheering.) Nor did he believe that the practical experience of the conduct of such bodies had tended to confirm the confidence of the people of this country in them. When he stated five years ago that he was not prepared at the time to propose a stsp dispensing with the Senate, Confederation had lasted six or seven years. The Senate was created as the guardian of provincial rights, and he thought it remature to enter into a discussion as to the advisability of dispensing with it allogether. It was necessary that Confederation should have a larger range and experience in connection with this body, to see how far it really acted as the guardian of provincial rights, before that topic should be discussed. Some people proposed a more violent with the Senate altogether. They auggested that it was a useless body, and there was great deal of force in the argument. It was shown, at any rate, that it was useless in the light of being the special guardian of provincial rights-(cheers)-but as the change which he had thought advisable had been disapproved of on the ground that

British Columbia as a Government work. In the popular branch of the Legislature, opposition to this view, a re affirmation of he wanted to point out the recent their old policy was declared by the Liberals, experience which had been a nominated second chamber, in doing what no popular body would dare to do. They found but the other day the Legislative Council of Quebec, a body appointed to hold office, just as the Senate did, refusing the supplies. They found this body what was declared by the highest Conservative authorities in ignorance, no doubt, of what the Fates were preparing in a few months in that province—to be "an antiquated pro-cedure" which would be unjustifiable on the part of the popular branch which gave the supplies, because it was wrong to refuse them. But within a very few months—he believed within a few weeks—what had been pointed out to be so unjustifiable on the part of the popular body was done by the nominated body, which did not speak for the people at all. (Cheers.) Therefore they had no assurance that a nominated body would confine itself within the legitimete scope of its ing the Constitution—no insuperable one at all events, in declaring by a gene-The Dominion Senate ought to be reformed We could not speak in disrespect of its members. Many of them were men who in former times exercised great influence in this country, and upon the representatives of constructing this dreadful section of the work independently of the success of the least policy, thus pledging the revenues and texes of the people to the building of the road. They could not pause when the work tended. They could not pause when the work tended. They could not pause when the work tended where all the policy what was so spent, and they were thus when they were thus when they were thus when they were thus when the pasting what was so spent, and they were thus which are they believed that it they believed that it they believed that it they believed to the provisions of the U.S. Federal trade mark law, which the Supreme Court of having commenced the road. Under the provisions of the U.S. Federal trade mark law, which the Supreme Court of having the revenues and texes of the people of Europs are all in favor of bituminous coal.

Under the provisions of the U.S. Federal trade mark law, which the Supreme Court of having commenced the road of having commenced the inputs as a personal that none of its members were so mistaken in his view of what the position of a public man should be to impute as a personal that they believed that it they believed that it they believed that it they believed to the right through storm and cloud and tempest and county of the success of the principles of the people of Europs are all in favor of bituminous coal.

Under the provisions of the U.S. Federal trade mark law, which the Supreme Court to possible trade mark law, which the Supreme Court trade mark law, which the provisions of the U.S. Federal trade mark law, which the provisions of the

branch of the Legislature should be changed, but he did not propose on that occasion to liseuss the comparative merits of schemes for accomplishing this change. He would simply intimate that such a reform was necessary and that this was one of the subjects which should attract their attention and which must attract their attention at a tolerably early day. (Cheers.) REPRESENTATIVE STATEM.

He also submitted that they ought to consider at an early period a proposition for the re-form of their representative system. People evjoyed, as they believed, a representative form of government. They were under the impression that their House of Commons consisted of a proper representation of the population. They believed that the utterance of public opinion was registered under such circumstances by this elective body.

This branch of the Legislature should register fairly the opinions of the electorate and mirror the popular sentiment. This was admitted and it was said that the existing system of popular representation did so mir-ror popular sentiment. This he denied. He maintained that the existing system when investigated was found to be very far from even approximating to the form of the idea of representative government. It was very far from approaching to the completeness of the representation which should characterize such a body. If he could show them—and he did not propose on that occasion to go into details—that the general system which was now in practical operation was infinitely far from registering the force of public opinion, he maintained that he would have shown something which ought to make every man amongst them ponder the subject. The general election of 1874 sent to the House of Commons from the Province of Ontario sixty six Liberals and twenty-two Conservatives, giving the former a majority of 44, or 3 to 1. In the general election of 1878 this province sent to Parliament eixtyfive Conservatives and twenty-three Liberals, giving the former a majority of nearly 3 to 1. This was not merely a change—it was s revolution. It denoted a change from 3 to 1 of a majority one way to almost 3 to 1 the other way. Consequently it partakes of the character of a revolution, rather than of a mere change in the character of the representation. In each case the influence was the defeat, and almost paralyzed because the number of the defeated party were so few that those in the majority were of course disin a manner more bold and decided, less prudently than they would conducted themselves if they had really known and properly realized how very far the returns to Parliament were from expressing what the exact state of the popular timent was. The change in the character of the representation in 1874 and 1878 was enormous. No less than 49 per cent. of the returns were changed, 49 per cent. of the whole number of the districts became Conservative from having been Liberal at the general election in 1874. He estimated that the number of votes, allowing for elections by acclamation, was 207,720, of which the Liberals polled 111,840 and the Conservatives 95,880. The Liberal majority was 15,960. The quota would have been 3,260, making the proper result of the vote 47 to 41, while the actual return was 66 to 22. In fact, 43.910 more Liberal votes would have been required to justify their majority. In truth, 43,160 Congervatives were at that time not merely unrepresented in Parliament, but represented by Liberals—which was misrepresented. For that territory. Now these gentlemen, who in the general election of 1878 he estimated the October 26th, says: "The shipbuilding trade 1872 selected Esquimants as the terminus of noll at 252.450; Liberals 122.380, and Cov. on the Civil has of late taken a his lawn The Conservative servatives 130.070. majority was 7,690, only 3 per cent. The of the vote 45 to 43. The actual result was also in a very flourishing state." London 65 to 23, to justify which 50,350 more Conservative votes would have been required. In truth, 50,580 Liberal votes were then not merely unrepresented, but misrepresented by Conservatives. Only 71,600 Liberals were represented. The change in feeling was 51 per cent., while the change in representation was 49 per cent. This meant the misrepresentation of 1 5th part of the whole people.

But they must not suppose that this was always the result-capricious and uncertain. In 1874 the Liberals carried 12 seats by 780 votes. A turn of 396 votes would have given them to the Conservatives. In 1874 the Conservatives carried 12 seats by 506 votes. A turn of 259 votes would have given these to the Liberals, making them 78 to 10. Hence it would be seen that the action of the present system did not lead faithful representation of the people in the Latis of the Legislature. He believed that the facts proved that this machinery did not do its work properly. It did not accomplish the registration of the popular vote in the halls of Parliament. Its action was not accurate, but capricious and uncertain. It was of the last consequence that they should consider whether what had actually been done in other countries—to a limited extent in England and some of the States—ought to be accomplished here, and whether some of these schemes would not improve our electoral system and enable it, at least approximately, to be what they boasted it was-

a machine by which the sentiment of the people as individuals was fairly represented in the great National VOTERS' DUTIES.

He wished to call their attention to another subject which he believed was of more consequence in the same direction. They all knew of the earnest efforts made at each election to bring the voters to the polls. Nevertheless this most important duty of the citizen was sadly neglected. It WAR estimated that the number of the voters on the register was 377,160, but there came to the polls, including rejected ballots, only 259,560, the apparent abstainers being 121,000, but these were not all really abetainers. They were prevented from voting for various causes. Some were dead; some sick; some absent. Still a large proportion of the unpolled vote was available but not registered. In 1874 the available abstainers formed, as nearly as he could estimate, 13 per cent. of the registered vote, and in 1878, 18 per cent. He advocated a remedy to this state of things and urged the representation of shades of opinion among the population which belonged neither to the Conservative or Liberal parties. This want of proper representation was another and very serious evil. Freedom of discussion should be encouraged, and not be crushed by party machinery. These were not questions interested merely the Liberal or the Conservative party. He gave the figures as facts which merited the consideration of every citizen. He did not hope that the sugge which he had thrown out would bear diate fruit. He hoped that they would in time bear fruit; but his present object was to lay these facts before the electors, as men of matured opinions, because he considered it his duty, as their representative—as it would place—freely to tell them what his own views were, not merely with regard to questions which had become practical, but also with reference to those questions which he believed would at an early day become question of practical politics, and of the highes importance to the country at large. (Cheers.) undertake to lend his humble assistan towards the restoration of the Libers the people. They had on their platform one party to its former position of power firm advocate of popular liberties, and as a firm friend of popular rights. This hon. gentleman occupied one of the seats in the justice and soundness of the principles of

illusive path which promised to lead to some false sunshine. (Cheers) He believed that false sunshine. (Cheers) He believed that the principles which he advocated were principles which would succeed, because they harmonized with the higher aspects and objects of our existence. (Applause.) It was now nearly 1900 years since the message came to earth of peace and good-will to men, and the cause of freedom of commercial interconnectable. intercourse, the cause of freedom of transactions between man and man, and between people and people, was a course which they might vindicate on these higher grounds. (Applause.) He believed that the aws of morality and the real interests of the world in its highest sense were and would be conserved by the cause of Free Trade. (Cheera) They should determine to stand shoulder shoulder and man to man, each one in his appointed place and doing his appointed work, confident that in the end, aconer or later, the truth would triumph and pravail. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

THE CHICAGO FAT STOCK SHOW.

Canada Ahead. CHICAGO, Nov. 17 .- The judges of the Chicago fat stock show have made their awards. George Hood, the great sheep breeder of Gueiph, Ont., takes most of the prizes for sheep. His record is as follows : - Best long wool wethers two years or over, for one year and under (2), and for under one year, first prizes in each case; best long wool ewes, two years and over, first prizes; ewes under one year, second prize; best middle woolewe, one, and under two years, second prize; ewe under one year, first prize; best wether, under one year, grades or crosses, first prize; ewe, two years or over, first prize; ewe, one, and under two years, first prize; ewe, under one year, second prize. In the sweepstakes, best wether, one and under two years, first prize; wether, under one year, first prize; best ewe, any age, first prize. The snow was a gratifying

The Leading English Beauty.

Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper, in a letter to the Philadelphia Telegraph, mentions that she had seen at the opera Mrs. Langtry, who, she says, is certainly handsome, but not to be compared to cozens of fair American women whom she has met. Still, she is annihilated by reason of the completeness of handsomer than her photographs would lead one to suppose, as the chief defect in her face—an undue heaviness and breadth of jaw-comes out unpleasantly in the picposed to overrate the completeness of their victory. They acted, I dare say, in both cases the broad low brow. large eves. and beautifully outlined nose, is very lovely. Her full and finely moulded figure was displayed to advantage in a tight fitting dress of black satin, profusely decorated with gold embroideries and black lace, its square cut corsage and transparent sleeves I vealing the charms of a complexion of the cream white tint and lustreless smoothness of a camellia petal. "I was," says Mrs. H., "a good deal struck by the calm and business-like way in which she posed in the lobby while waiting for her carriage. She stood in the attitude in which most of her photographs are taken, with her head turned over her shoulder and slightly inclined, so as to show the beautiful lines of her profile, talking in seeming unconsciousness to her escort, yet just as much fixed in attitude to be looked at as ever was an artist's model on the platform at Les Beaux Arts."

> Enormous Revival of the Clyde Shipbuilding Trade.

A correspondent writing from Glasgow, Orders for new steamers and sailing vessels are coming in from all quarters and prospects quota would have been 2,860 and the result | are very bright indeed. The iron trade here is plenty of work in hand on the Clyde during the next few months, the French Messageries Maritimes Company having ordered ten fast steamers for the mail service and ordinary trade in the Mediterranean, the cost of building which will be over \$2,500,000. Several other heavy orders from various parts have been contracted for by firms on the Clyde within the past fortnight." The Cunard Company has just given an order to Clyde shipbuilding firm for the construction of a steamer for Transatlantic service, of great size and power. She will be larger han the Great Eastern, it is said. A GENERAL EVIL .- It seems to be the com .

mon idea nowadays, when young girls have

been "finished" at some high-class educa-

tional establishment, that they are then prepared to meet all the ups and downs of their future life. Their books are laid aside, their accomplishments neglected, and, sinking into mental apathy, they either engage in a round of unmeaning social observances, or perhaps, deprived of congenial society and not knowing how to employ the resources at their command, they become so utterly discontented that they are ready to resort to any desperate enterprise with hopes of relief. In fact, it is one of the common evils of to-day to forget that, when school-life is over, "the weal or woe of a generation to come" has commenced. responsibility is seen in a girl's own hands, and it requires a large amount of practical knowledge, not picked up in the school-room. to fulfil the duties of life at this period. If girls become wives or mothers, this practical knowledge is necessary; if they remain single, they will be able, with its help, to contribute their mite to the sum of human knowledge; and, finally, if they let whatever their hands find to be done, discontent or ennui will never be their mental guests. A QUEER HORSE CASE. - John Miller appeared before Squire Heasman, at Jarvis, the other evening, charged with claiming stolen property. It appears that a horse was stolen from Mr. John McGregor, of the Township of West Flamboro', on the 2nd of Oct. last, and was found trespassing on Mr. Walter Parson's farm. Mr. Parsons placed the horse in pound. The pound-keeper, Mr. Abraham, acted according to law, by keeping the horse twenty-four hours and then advertising it for sale, selling it to his son for \$48, after the allotted time had expired. The only witness whose story had any weight whatsver, was Mr. Trousdale who swore positively that Miller said in a conversation which took place between them shortly before the sale of the horse, that it belonged to him. Mr. Heasman sent Miller to Cayuga to await his trial.

The game of whiet is rapidly regaining its pristine popularity and as rapidly shoving the abomination known as euchre to the wall. Commenting upon this change the Times notes that in a promiscuous company where cards are proposed it is a very common thing to find that the game first suggested is whist, and that out of several groups of players fully half of them will be engaged in this diversion. Possibly, a partial explanation of this revolution in sentiment is to be found in the loss of interest that euchre has sustained.

William Chambers writes in Chambers' Journal that the modern practice of competitive examination, whatever be its merits or demerits, has at least been the means of largely recruiting the ranks of gentael ne'erdo-weels, who would at one time, through personal favor, have found a lodgment in the civil or military service of the Crown, and now merely loaf instead.

The U.S. Consul at Marseilles reports that ttempts to introduce anthracite coal into France from the United States have been unsuccessful. American coal cannot be sold in France, after paying duties of \$1.04 per ton,

Teaching Children to Cook.

It is generally supposed that small children, from their volatile temperaments and forgetfulness, cannot be taught or trusted with cookery. Miss Corson has proved quite the contrary. Last year she had a class of the contrary. Last year sne had a class of respond to the toast of "The Banchildren from the New York Home for respond to the toast of "The Banchildren from the New York Home for respond to the toast of "The Banchildren from the New York Home for respond to the toast of "The Banchildren from the New York Home for respond to the toast of "The Banchildren from the New York Home for respond to the toast of "The Banchildren from the New York Home for respond to the toast of "The Banchildren from the New York Home for respond to the toast of "The Banchildren from the New York Home for respond to the toast of "The Banchildren from the New York Home for respond to the toast of "The Banchildren from the New York Home for respond to the toast of "The Banchildren from the New York Home for respond to the toast of "The Banchildren from the New York Home for respond to the toast of "The Banchildren from the New York Home for respond to the toast of "The Banchildren from the New York Home for respond to the toast of "The Banchildren from the New York Home for respond to the toast of "The Banchildren from the New York Home for responding the New York Soldiers' Families; this year ten of them do the entire cocking for the inmates, at least 150, in that institution. In all the classes of Clemans said : "I like that 150, in that institution. In all the classes of the New York Cooking School no pupils are not all had the good fortune to more industrious, helpful and intelligent than We have not all been General the little children from the mission schools or statesmen, but when the and charitable institutions.

In point of fact, the children's crasses are the most charming and useful and important, for the wholseoms effect they will have on the strata of society they represent. The artisan course of instruction for these little folks and elder girls comprises the preparation and ecoking of simple dishes, setting the table, bringing in the dinner, waiting at table, removing and washing soiled dishes, and regu-

Let us go and take a peep at the children.

A little flock, under the guidance of a kindly matron, is passing down to the basement; we enter with them. How merrily they babble arrived at family headquarters as they divest themselves of hats and shawls! What a ripple and trill of childish laughter as they strive for the first rows of chairs! Listen: a sudden hush, a settling down in seats, and a smoothing of aprons, as Miss Corson appears, and, defing bonnet and cloak, takes her position behind the table, with a cheery "Good afternoon, children." The lesson of the day, says the black-board,

is "Fried Fillets of Flounder," "Maitre of machinery for his manual of the d'Hotel Butter," "Grilled Fish Bones," and that was the double stick Caramel Custards." Two or three girls are usually chosen-

different ones at each lesson—to assist in you did not dare to say a work making the dishes; so when the material ter) You could face the dear was laid on the table, and the lesson an- Donson and Vicksburg, and and nounced, Miss Corson said, "What little girl for blow, but when he clavely is anxious to help me cut the fillets?—some and pulled your hair, and ha one with strong hands."

A dozen hands were held up at once. Salecting one of the eldest girls, who came ears, you set your faces toward has around and stood by her side, Miss Corson, and advanced with steady treat taking up a sharp, thin bladed knife, deftly he turned on the terrors of the wart cut off the whole side piece or fillet of the (laughter)—you advanced in the fish entire, and then handing the knife to tion, and mighty glad for the the watchful girl at her side, gave minute (Kenewed laughter) Villed directions from time to time, which were soothing syrup, did you venture followed so accurately that the remaining any side remark about certain a three filiets were soon lying, skin side down, unbecoming an charge and on the counter. Miss Corson, then taking (Boisterous laughter) No. the knife, showed the class how to cut the got it. (Great laughter Warn fillets clean from the skin.

Meanwhile another girl is called for to talk back? (Laughter N. make the breading. With flushed cheeks newed laughter) You went and an air of importance, a little wee thing warmed it. (shouts) steps up, seizes the roller, and vigorously scended so far in your mental rolls the bread crumbs to powder, beats an take a suck at that warm in egg up with a spoonful of water, and retires. [(laughter) - just to see if it was The elder girl, who by this time has pre- parts water to one of mainpared the remaining fillets, breads them, dips laughter) -a touch of some them in the egg, and in the bread again, and | colic-(laughter) -and a drug lays them on a dish, in readiness to be fried to kill those immortal alicenter a delicate brown in smoking-hot lard.

" Now, children, you observe that we have many things you learned as to a nice bone left; shall we throw it away or Sentimental young folks salines use it? I think it would be nice grilled. We beautiful old saying that me will take some mustard, sait, papper, saiad amiles it is because the angels ar . oil, and vinegar-make a paste of them, and to him. Very pretty, but too less spread it over the bone. Then let us broil wind on the stomach, my free. is on an oiled gridiron, and afterward serve it If the baty proposes to take a with sprigs of paralay or elices of lemon. usual hour, two o'closs in the Now, besides the fillets from the fish, we have (laughter)-dien't you me o this, making two delicious dishes where remark, with a mental addition people commonly make but one." The children looked very wise, a little -('aughter)-that that was

hungry for the coming feast, and exceedingly thing you were about to go interested. An unusual flutter took place, self? when two little girls were called for to make good discipline-(lauguter -'lemon custards," and one to make " Maitre | went faltering up and do in the d'Hotel Butter." Ail the hands went up at your undress uniform-dadage once at the mere mention of custards. The only prattisd undiquit fortunate girls who were chosen marched even tuned up your martin around behind the counter, and the resigned to sing "Rock-a-by baby in the be for instance. (Great laughter remainder subsided into plecid ettention.

One of the little maids beat the eggs lustily, spectacle for an Army of while the other, sweetening and flavoring a (Laughter) And what an annual quart of milk according to direction, set it neigh bors, too, for it is not decided on the fire to boil, stirring it carefully; a mile around that like miniating then a sieve was held over the beaten three in the morning. Line, eggs, the milk with its lsmcn rind when you had been keeping this and sugar strained therein, then poured into up two or ti ree hours, and your cups, which were placed in a baking-pan with head intimated that pothing sale hot water surrounding them. The little girl exercise and noise flatteller then cautiously slid the pan into the oven, her what did you do? You face aglow with pride in the safe performance on until you dropped in of her tack. Meanwhile the third little dam- ditch. (Laughter) The idea is sel had chopped her pareley, mixed it with an dosan't amount to anything ounce of butter, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, baby is just a house and all and a little salt and papper, after which she by itseif. (Laughter) Use a retired to her seat, and another small child nish more basiness than you and came forward to drop the fillets in the smok. Interior Department ing lard. All the class waited for the lemon (Laughter) He is enter; Heile enstards, casting troubled glances at the ble, brimful of lawless scalling clock. As they were slowly drawn forth from ter.) Do what you please, to the oven and placed upon the table, the les- him stay on the recertainson concluded, the children crowded around | shouts.) to tasts and receive their shares of the baby. (Laughter) As long as finished results of the lesson. Little tin your right mind don't you pails popped up myteriously to receive the twins. (Laughter. Mr. C.22 well-earned dainties. Hats and shawls were father of a pair.) Twins at hastily donned, the little ones hurried out of permanent rict. (Laughter) doors, and pausing on the pavement, coold ain't any real and fluttered with satisfaction over the con- triplets and an insurrection. tents of their little pails like so many doves shouts.) Yes, it is high time in a dovecote packing corn. - Harper's Magu- to the masses to recognize the

TAXING EABIES .- Under William III. registration was for the first time turned to account as a means of raising revenue. The earliest statute having this object was called earliest statute having this object was called 200,000,000 souls, according to the statute of the st "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain laws of our increase. Our pa rates and duties upon marriages, deaths and of State (laughter) will have burials, and upon bachelors and widowers, political leviathan—a Great for the term of five years, for carrying on the cradied babies of to-day will war against France with vigor." The duty Let them be well trained, for on marriage under this Act ranged from to leave a big contract on 23. 6d. to £50, in proportion to the rank of the bridegroom; that for births from 2s. to £30; and that for burials from 4s, to more than £50. The statute also exacted from bachelors which ones they are. and widowers above the age of 25 a yearly cradles the unconscious fail sum varying from 1s to £12 10s. It imposed future is at this moment in a penalty of £100 on those of the clergy who should neglect registration, and empowered the tax-collectors to examine the registers inesthable profaulty ever in the without fee. As might have been expected, births were now concealed that the cost of registration might be escaped. This led to a further enactment, which required parents, under penalty, to give notice of births to the call the wet nurse. (Lauguer clergy within five days of their occurrence. - the future great historian is but Cornhill Manazine. Candahar, the terminus of the projected earthly mission is ouded.

Anglo Afghan Railway, and the actual capital future President is busying him of Afghanistan from 1752 to 1774, will make profounder problem of Siale an admirable site for a standing camp, should mischief has become of his the British occupation be a permanent one, (laughter), and in a mighty are Situated on the Urgundab River, amid a cradles there are now some well-watered plain, sheltered by high hills to office-seekers, getting ready to the northeast, it is one of the healthiest as occasion to grapple with well as the most commanding points in problem a second time. And the whole country. On its north side lies more cradie, somewhere under the Hissar(citadel), a strong fortsurrounded future illustrious Commander in by high walls, from which the town spreads out like a fan. Close to the citadel stands his approaching grandsurs and its the great Mosque, an imposing building with a fine central dome and four tall minarets, at this moment to trying to find one at each corner. In front of this is the market place, filled with reed that ched booths, —an achievement which, meaning and swarming with all races, from the slim, white robed Hindu to the gaunt Uzbeg in turned his attention to some his black sheep-skin cap. The general ago; and if the child is but a panorama is not unlike that of Samarcand, the man, there are mighty few significant. though much less picturesque. On a steep ridge, two miles north of the city, stands an ancient hill fort, now in ruins. The distance to Cabul, via the Khurum Pass and Ghazoi, Court yesterday, Wm. and Henri is 220 miles. Court yesterday, Wm. and tree were charged with stealing tares were charged with stealing tares.

The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, attained his 83rd year this month. Ha is a remarkable arms on York street. The oath administration on York street. month. He is a remarkable man, can walk the Chinese witnesses was some street. twelve miles a day and sit any number of Sam Sing was first called, and sit hours on the bench. Some forty years ago a saucer, took the following he was ostracised for having committed some shall tell the truth and the wood corrupt act at an election at Ipswich and saucer is cracked and if you do have a saucer is cracked and if you do saucer is cracked and you do saucer is crac

MARK TWAIN ON BARD

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MAN

A New-Fashioned Tour At the banquet given to Grant in on Thursday night by the dr. Tennessee, Mark Twain was called they comfort us in our sorrows, at forget them in our festivities down to the babies we stand ground (laughter), for we have babies. (Renewed laughter shame that, for a thousand world's banquets have uttern baby ('angutes), as if he didn anything. (Laughter) If 70 and think a minute-if your fifty or one hundred years to married life ('aughter) and rec vour firet baby-you will remen ne amounted to a great des something over. Roars all know that when that hand in your resignation. Langue took entire command. You cecame -his more body-servant hagain had to stand around, too. Haneway He was not a commander was ances for time, distance, weather else. (Convulsive scream; excute his orders whether it was not. (Roars) And there was on; treated you with every sort of ins ... disrespect - (laughter -and the nose, you had to take it. Bar the thunders of war were sounds

E. E. E. E. HA. HAR RAZORS the pap bottle and it was no war The Farm I can taste that stuff. Thereaser

(Great roars.) On ! y

Sufficient unto the

of the babies. (Languier)

HALL SHO not improve a Saday

> BOOT MONDAY.

New Styles LADIES ANI

THE MISSES Rubbers and C Spanish Sole 1

LINDSAY, I LOUAL

is in store for the present "Old English" years from now we alla. I trus: (laughter), and then miles of Linds, Nov. 19, a strip

(Laughter.) Among the three lion crades now rocking in isome which this nation would Mr. John Callisticed a piece in T ages as eacred things, if we ed, "A tremen ! ing raised one turnips from 2½ a wants to know raised myself or cls from 2½ acres of the Swedish k dow is the same transport of the swedish k ter); think of it, and put teau carnest, inattica a la another the future reconher is blinking at the surning miliay Liquid interest, poor little chap ing what has become of that Damage to On Thursday fiew, the east less will continue to he (auguic runk, having 11 d, was switcher allow a west bou

Change in the lav We understand th tions for school tru pears that instead o spect, the illustrious guest the man, there are mighty few si that he succeeded. (Laughter and A CHINESE CATH .- At the od Will toward