The Canadian Post.

Chas. D. Barr, Editor and Proprietor.

Vol. XXI. Whole Number 1074. LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1880. [Postage Prepaid by the Publisher] Terms, $1.50 in Advance

The Canadian Post.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

NEW SYSTEM. In accordance with much [illegible] Association, [illegible] newspapers [illegible] directly to the each [illegible] farms and [illegible] Post, [illegible] Post Office [illegible] THOMAS MOON [illegible]

[illegible] Attorney, Etc.

[illegible] RDS Law [illegible]

[illegible] Business Cards.

[illegible] ELIAS ROWES, Auctioneer for the [illegible] Victoria and Buck Charges [illegible] Post [illegible]

[illegible] T. A. MITCHELL, Licensed Auctioneer, County Victoria, [illegible] Marble Works, Lindsay. [illegible] Omemee, Ont. 1074

MONEY TO LOAN

[illegible] ROSS, Auctioneer for Eldon, Garden, and North Riding of Ontario. [illegible] Post Office Address, Beaverton P. O. [illegible]

[illegible] P. H. McMASTER, Practical Saw-Hammerer, LINDSAY, Ont. [illegible]

[illegible] JACOB EARNES, Woodville, Ont., Manufacturer of CISTERN and WELL PUMPS. [illegible] Also a work warranted [illegible] 1076-1y

[illegible] GEO. McHUGH, BAILIFF 5th DIVISION COURT, CO. VICTORIA. Licensed Auctioneer County Victoria. Money to Loan at 8 per cent. [illegible]

[illegible] Livery Stables.

[illegible] CUNIGAL'S LIVERY STABLES, YORK STREET, LINDSAY. [illegible] BRIAN CUNIGLE 1060-1y

WORKMAN'S LIVERY STABLES, York Street, Lindsay. W. WORKMAN & SON, Proprietors. [illegible] TO PASSENGERS. [illegible] WORKMAN & SON

Educational.

THE LORETTO CONVENT, Lindsay, Ontario. Classes resumed on Monday, Sept. 2nd. [illegible] LADY SUPERIOR. [illegible]

Marble Works.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Builder and Manufacturer of MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES of all descriptions of Marble & Granite Work. STONE CUTTER. All kinds of Stone for building purposes furnished at short notice. Shop Opposite Benson House. Charges Moderate. Terms Reasonable. [illegible]

MONEY TO Loan

[illegible] Funds to Loan on Easy Terms. [illegible]

Marble and Stone Cutting

[illegible] Works, Cambridge-st. opposite the Packing House, Lindsay.

Canadian Land Co.

FARM LANDS

[illegible] DYSART

And other Townships in the

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON

And lots in the

Village of Haliburton

The terminus of the

VICTORIA RAILWAY.

[illegible] C. J. BLOMFIELD, Manager Canada Land and Emigration Company. 1060. Haliburton, Ont.

CALL FOR THE Great Sierra Nevada Smoking. The only positive Cure for Catarrh yet discovered, and equally efficacious in all bronchial affections. Singers and speakers use it immediately for clearing the throat. Sold by druggists generally. Depot, 37 Park Row, New York. [illegible]

Veterinary Surgeons.

[illegible] VETERINARY SURGEON. [illegible] Veterinary Surgeon [illegible]

Hotels.

BENSON HOUSE, Lindsay. E. BENSON Proprietor. Only first-class House in town. 1014-1y

ALBION HOTEL MANILLA STATION. FEED THOMAS, Proprietor. Excellent accommodation. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors. Only a few rods from the station. Charges moderate. 1057-1y

SEAGRAVE HOTEL, W. S. LATIMER, proprietor. Excellent accommodation. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors. Fishing parties supplied with guns, ammunition, and boats. Charges moderate. 1047-1y

MANSION HOUSE, LINDSAY, Ontario, opposite the Union Station of the Victoria and Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railways. J. S. McCARTHY, Proprietor. Good accommodation. First class stable and attendance. 994-1y.

ONTARIO HOTEL, Beaverton. A. McKINNON, Proprietor. First class accommodation for travellers and the public in general. A free bus to the house, meets all trains. A good livery with first-class rigs always on hand. Attentive hostler. 1034-1y

DOMINION HOTEL, Kirkfield, ADAM PINEY McRAE, proprietor. Good accommodation. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors. Good stables, attentive hostler. Charges moderate. Dec. 21, 1979-1y

NIPISSING HOTEL, SUNDERLAND, T. O. ATKINSON, proprietor. This hotel has lately changed hands and has undergone a thorough repairing. Excellent accommodation. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Attentive hostler. Charges moderate. 1047-1y

MANSION HOUSE, corner Col[borne] and Kent-st. Queen's Drive, Rosedale Falls, NOEAH Proprietor. New brick and furnished throughout. First class accommodation for travellers, good stable and attentive hostler. Free omnibus to and from all trains and boats. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, Victoria Road, PATRICK FOX Proprietor. Only [illegible] accommodation, good [illegible] supplied with the best brands of liquors. Fishing parties supplied with guns, ammunition, and boats. Charges moderate. Terms and conditions of policies of the most liberal kind [illegible] may be effected in any of the above [illegible] companies at rates as low as the other [illegible] will admit, on application to the undersigned. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN on good real estate securities at low rate of interest. JAS. B. KNOWLSON, Lindsay. Feb 10, 1879 1009.

Money to Loan.

$500,000. $500,000.

MONEY TO LOAN

on the security of First Mortgages on Improved Farm Property.

Farmers should consult their own interests by applying at once to the undersigned.

Borrowers are paying ten and twelve per cent. interest and even more to Building Societies on the instalment principle will save money and know what they are paying by changing to

STRAIGHT LOANS,

the principal repayable at end of term, and interest only payable monthly, yearly or half-yearly, at the option of the borrower, and at the borrower's wishes he may have the privilege of paying the whole or any portion of the debt at any time after two years, (a clause in that effect will be written in mortgage.) No extra charge will be made for this privilege.

The Agent for several leading British and Canadian Fire and Life Insurance Co's. H. A. WILLS, Dobson's Block, Kent-st., Lindsay.

N.B.—MONEY invested (for parties) secured by Mortgages on Improved Farm Property. Best of references and guarantees given if required. Office over Mr. Dobson's grocery, entrance in William-st., Lindsay, Ont. 1060-1y

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY.

I am now prepared to negotiate straight loans on good farm property, security for any term of years at eight per cent interest, with the privilege of repaying any portion of the principal at any time, the interest ceasing on the sum so paid.

This gives the borrower every chance. He can pay on his mortgage any sum he may be able to spare at any time and stop the interest on so much, or he can release his farm at any time without being obliged to pay the Company a heavy bonus for taking their money. Expenses very little more than those of private loans.

S. CORNELL.

Lindsay, Oct 30th, 1878. 1050

Dentistry.

H. REA, D.D.S., L.D.S., Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College; also graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Dental Lindsay. Office: over Metcalfe's, next door above Doheny Block, Kent Street. 1074-1y

W. H. GROSS, L.D.S., DENTIST, LINDSAY. Continue to insert superior ARTIFICIAL TEETH at very moderate prices. About 40 SETS made since September last and all giving perfect satisfaction. LAUGHING GAS administered as usual with great success. Over 16 years experience in TEETH FILLED WITH GOLD. And all operations on the MOUTH skillfully performed. Rooms over Mr. J. Kennedy's Store, Kent Street, Lindsay. Make no mistake in name of place. 1061

NEELANDS & PENTLAND, Dentists, beg to return thanks to the public for the confidence they have reposed in them and for the liberal patronage he has received during his practice of about 14 years in Lindsay. During that time Neelands has introduced [illegible] and he has invariably introduced every improvement in the profession after it was fully tested. For SUCTION PLATES WITHOUT PAIN, Gold, Celuloid and Rubber, he used Electricity and Freezing or Local Anæsthetic. Over 12 years ago he introduced Nitrous Oxide Gas and since that time used it uninterruptedly and has had marvellous success in its use. Thousands of testimonials as to its efficacy can be produced by him. He claims to be one of the first in the Dominion who used coffer dam while filling teeth with gold, having seen Dr. Barnum, the inventor, give a clinic in New York City just after its introduction. Mr. Neelands exhibited it for the first time before the Dental Association of Ontario. In mechanical dentistry he has used almost every kind of plate that has ever been introduced. For holding Artificial Teeth firmly in the mouth he has used the various clasps patented by Venzans, Gillespie and Smith. He uses no of his own make, which is considered better than all others. He has supplied them to a number of the leading dentists who say they are far superior to all other kinds. No extra charge is made for their use. His prices have always been moderate. Artificial teeth are inserted at from $10 to $20, according to quality and kind of plate. Become next door to Bowes' new store, Lindsay, Oct. 10, 1879 1049

Photography.

PHOTOGRAPHS, $1 PER DOZEN.

Scott & Andrus

Will take good Photos and will finish for $1.00 per DOZEN.

UNTIL 1st JANUARY, 1880.

No Extra Charge for Groups. CALL SOLICITED.

Rooms over E. Gregory's Drug Store.

Cor. of Kent & Wm. Sts., Lindsay. Oct 7, 1879.

Architects & Surveyors.

JAMES DICKSON, P. L. Surveyor, Commissioner in the Q. B., Conveyancer, &c. Residence and address, Fenelon Falls, Ont. 1050-1y.

W. T. THOMPSON, B. A. Sc., Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer. Office: Thompson Bros., Brokers, &c., Cameron-st., Cannington. 1084-1y

HOGG & KAINS, Architects, Engineers, and Provincial Land Surveyors, Designs, Drawings, Plans, Specifications, Estimates of cost and details of all descriptions of work made out accurately and promptly on application. Disputed boundary lines intersected to us for adjustment will receive prompt and careful attention. Office: Over Mr. Beall's store, lately occupied by Mr. Ketchum. 1074-1y.

A. J. Hogg, C. E. T. Kains, C. E., P. L. S.

Insurance.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

Capital	$10,000,000
Accumulated Funds	15,000,000
Invested in Canada	250,000
Yearly Income, over	6,000,000
Daily Income	13,700

Rates and Premium as low as in any other respectable Company. The settlement of loss prompt and liberal. The resources and standing of this company afford those insured in it perfect security against loss.

THE LIFE DEPARTMENT

Has been introduced into Canada, and particular attention will be paid to this branch of the business.

For particulars and to effect insurances apply

R. SPIER,

Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria. 1060-1y

James B. Knowlson.

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE.

THE PHŒNIX OF LONDON,

Established in England in 1782 and in Canada in 1804, devoted exclusively to Fire Insurance.

The Western Fire and Marine Assurance Co., of Toronto,

Leading home institution. Capital and Assets over $2,000,000 two millions of dollars.

The Queen Insurance Co., of Liverpool and London,

A well known reliable British Company.

The Standard Life Insurance Co., of Edinburgh Scotland,

Established in 1825. Invested funds, over $25,000,000 twenty five millions of dollars. Annual income nearly $81,000,000 four millions of dollars. This Company having lately decided to invest in Canada, the premiums received from Canadian policy holders have adopted a table of rates for Canada that will compare favourably with any other company. Terms and conditions of policies of the most liberal kind.

Insurances may be effected in any of the above first class companies at rates as low as the other companies will admit, on application to the undersigned.

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Farms for Sale.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Nos. 5, 6, 9 & 10 in Block J J, and No. 3 in Block O O. My financial affairs oblige me to sell these lots. They can be had at a bargain. Title good. Apply to WM. BENNETT, Bobcaygeon, P.O., or on his premises, Lot 26 in the Township of Harvey, or to O'LEARY & O'LEARY, Barristers, Lindsay. March 14, 1880. 1071-pd-tf.

FOR SALE.—A number of IMPROVED FARMS for sale very cheap in the Township of TINY, in the County of Simcoe; SEVERAL FARMS for sale in the Township of ELDON, MARIPOSA, FENELON, VERULAM and HARVEY; HOUSES and BUILDING LOTS for sale in LINDSAY and TWO STORES and TWO DWELLING HOUSES to RENT. For particulars apply to J. B. DIXON, Barrister, &c., Lindsay. Dec. 17, 1879. 1058-tf.

FARM FOR SALE—COMPOSED of S ½ of lot 4 and S W ¼ of lot 5, in the 13th con. Mariposa. 150 acres; 110 cleared. Within three miles of the villages of Washington and Woodville. First-class soil and in an excellent state of cultivation. Good buildings. About $1,000 required down; balance on easy terms. Apply to JOSEPH BLACK, Cannington P.O., or to JOHN A. JACKSON, Woodville P.O. 1067-13pd

FARM FOR SALE.—E hlf LOT No. 8, 13th CON. MARIPOSA, containing 100 acres; about 70 acres cleared and well fenced, balance hardwood bush. Good large frame barn, good frame house with large kitchen and stone cellar. Soil, clay loam. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, and situated on a leading road four miles from Cannington and four miles from Woodville. Terms easy. For full particulars apply to PHILIP SMITH, on the premises, or by letter to Cannington P.O. March 17, 1880.—1071-tpd-tf.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—One being W ½ LOT 16 IN 9th CON., EMILY, containing 100 acres more or less; over 50 acres cleared and under good cultivation and well fenced; balance dry cedar. Good log house, barn 30x60, stable, 20x30. This is a first-class farm, is well watered, and is on the leading road three miles east of Downeyville.

Also E ½ OF 13, IN 9th CON., EMILY, containing 100 acres, 75 acres cleared; balance hardwood and mixed bush. A small log house and good log stable. The farm is well fenced, cultivated, and watered with a living spring. This farm is better known as the Bryan's Farm, and is within a mile of Cowan's bridge on a leading road. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to JEREMIAH SHEA, Downeyville P.O. Dec. 13, 1878. 46-pd.

For Sale or To Let.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS TO LET

The North half of Lot Number One, North of Kent Street, and Lot Number One, South of Peel Street, in the

TOWN OF LINDSAY.

This Property is VERY CENTRALLY SITUATED

And will be leased for a term of years on reasonable terms. For terms, &c., apply to

C. T. WHATMOUGH, Toronto, Or O'LEARY & O'LEARY, Barristers, Lindsay. Lindsay, May 10th, 1879. 1038-tf.

Mrs. B. F. Jewett.

GROCERY and EATING HOUSE.

MRS. B. F. JEWETT

Wishes to announce that she has added to her establishment a full and complete line of

GENERAL GROCERIES

Comprising in part best lines of TEAS, SUGARS, and CANNED GOODS, and a full stock of CONFECTIONERY just received from the best manufactories, together with everything found in a first-class Grocery Store.

OYSTERS

as usual served in the best style, and lunches furnished on short notice. A call solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Next door to McLennan's Hardware Store, Kent-St.

Lindsay, Feb. 12, 1880. 1066.

Tuckett & Son.

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

IS MARKED

T. & B.,

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None other Genuine.

February 4, 1880. 1063-1y.

Canada Life Assurance Co.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO

ESTABLISHED 1847.

DIVIDEND YEAR, 1880

Those desiring a policy in this old, reliable Company should make application now, so as to share in a full year's profits.

For rates and every information apply to

F. C. TAYLOR,

Feby. 23, 1880. 1068. Agent, Lindsay

Lumber.

LUMBER, COAL, AND WOOD YARD.

All kinds of

LUMBER, LATH & SHINGLES

suitable for building purposes. Also

Dressed and Matched LUMBER,

of all kinds, in quantities to suit builders. A large quantity of the above on hand, which can be shipped by rail to any point at the shortest notice. A large quantity of

Stone and Blacksmith's Coal

on hand, and DRY, HARD AND SOFT WOOD constantly kept and delivered to any part of the town. All will be sold at the lowest prices. Office and yard near the Whitby Railway Station.

ROBT. BRYANS.

Lindsay, January 1, 1880.—1060-1y.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES.

LUMBER

Of all kinds, suitable for building and repairing purposes can be had cheap in quantities of 20,000 feet and upwards; also

SHINGLES

Of any grade. The same can be delivered at any point.

BOBCAYGEON LIME.

Also a large quantity of Lime from the now celebrated Bobcaygeon kiln.

Orders for Lumber and Lime can be left with Mr. S. WALKER, at the yard, below Poe's Mill, Lindsay.

1060-1y. M. BOYD, Bobcaygeon, Ont.

LUMBER YARD.

The subscriber has on hand and for sale at his

LUMBER YARD, LINDSAY,

ON

BANK OF RIVER, EAST SIDE WILLIAM ST. IN REAR OF WOOLLEN FACTORY.

All kinds of

Lumber, Shingles, Scantling, Lath, Flooring, Joist, Pickets, Plank

all widths and lengths or cut to order on the shortest notice, All manufactured in Gang Mill by

Green & Ellis, Fenelon Falls

A. W. PARKINS, Agent, Office opposite Woollen Factory. 1060-1y

GUNS, GUNS.

Double Rifles, Martini Henry bore Breech Loaders; Breech Loading Shotguns, 3 lengths; Muzzle Loaders, Enfield Bore, Damascus barrels; Octagon Barrel Rifles, Long Range, 25 inch barrels; Shot Guns—Double Breech Loaders, 10 and 12 bore Damascus and Scotch Twist, Laminated Steel Barrels, action top lever, snap action, and under snap lever double grip; Single Guns, 4 foot barrels, Duck Guns, Small Bore, Bowling Pieces, all lengths from 3 feet 6 inches down to 2 feet. Also Loading Double Barrel Guns from 2 feet barrels upwards, Rifle Barrels, 24 inch long. Guns repaired neatly and cheaply. Gunsmiths supplied with materials. L. ROBINSON & SONS, 97 Gt. Queen-st. East, Toronto. Ont. 1064-1y

More than 100 Guns to choose from. Prices will suit the times. Guns and ammunition. [illegible]

"GOD HELP THE POOR."

Good help the poor! An infant's feeble wail
Comes from yon narrow gateway, and behold!
A female crouching there, so deathly pale,
Hushing her child to screen it from the cold:
Her vesture scant, her bonnet crushed and torn,
A thin shawl doth her baby dear enfold:
And so she 'bides the ruthless gale of morn,
Which almost to her heart hath sent its cold.

And now she, sudden, darts a ravening look,
And one, with new hot bread, goes past the nook;
And, as the tempting load is onward borne,
She weeps, God help thee, helpless one, forlorn!

God help the poor!

God help the poor! Behold yon famished lad,
No shoes nor hose his wounded feet protect;
With limping gait, and looks so dreamy sad,
He wanders onward, stopping to inspect
Each window stored with articles of food.
He yearns but to enjoy one cheering meal:
Oh! to the hungry palate, viands rude
Would yield a zest the famished only feel!
He now devours a crust of moldy bread:
With teeth and hands the precious boon is torn,
Unmindful of the storm that round his head
Impetuous sweeps. Gold help thee, child forlorn!

God help the poor!

God help the poor! Another have I found—
A bowed and venerable man is he;
His slouched hat with faded crape is bound,
His coat is gray, and threadbare, too, I see,
"The rude winds" seem to "mock his hoary hair;"
His shiftless bosom to the blast is bare.
Anon he turns and casts a wistful eye,
And with scant napkin wipes the blinding spray
And looks around, as if he fain would spy
Friends he had feasted in his better day.
Ah! some are dead, and some have long fortherne
To know the poor; and he is left forlorn!

God help the poor!

God help the poor who in lone valleys dwell
Or by far hills, where whin and heather grow
Their sun story sad indeed to tell.
Yet little care's the world, and less 'twould know
About the toil and want men undergo
The wearying loom doth call them up at morn.
They work till worn out nature sinks to sleep.
They taste, but are not fed. The snow drifts deep
Around the fireless cot, and blocks the door.
The night-storm howls a dirge across the moor.
And shall they perish thus oppressed and lorn?
Shall toil and famine, hopeless, still be borne?
No! God will yet rise and help the poor.

POLITICAL TOPICS.

THE "HUM" IN GUELPH.

SOME "SUBSTANTIAL" BENEFITS AT LAST.

[London Advertiser.]

The Guelph Mercury defies any one to contradict its statement when it says that the Royal City is not what it was a year ago; that many mechanics are leaving weekly, and that no one is arriving to take their places. Our contemporary should learn to see in these signs the beneficial effects of the N.P. Can it not see that the departure of the mechanics causes a "hum" in the railway business? If they have not money enough to ride they must walk, and this will give employment to constables in arresting them as vagrants and tramps. You must look at these questions in a broad light. And when so many leave won't the remainder have cheaper rents? That, too, Mr. Mercury, look at the matter in the light we have shown. We don't say that you ought to be convinced, but we have at least given you the only argument that can be adduced why you should be.

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

A SHARP ASSAULT ON PROTECTION.

The printers and publishers in the United States are making a combined effort to have the duty on type removed. No less than six hundred and forty-five petitions have been sent into Congress and six special bills have been introduced all to this end, the chief argument being that a tax on type is a tax on knowledge. But there are other arguments which apply here as well as there. In the United States there are ten thousand printing establishments, giving employment to eighty-four thousand book and job printers, who all suffer more or less from the imposition of the twenty-five per cent. duty. The people who benefit by this duty are really very few, there being only half a dozen foundries, employing eighteen hundred persons, the result being that the eighty-four thousand persons are taxed for the benefit of the six foundries, it being a fact that wages have not advanced. To make the matter worse it appears that the duty does not pay the cost of collection, so that the impost is not only vexatious but unprofitable. There is a lesson here that might apply to our own country.

THE CANADIAN SALT INDUSTRY.

"PROTECTION" THAT DOES NOT PROTECT.

The salt producers at Goderich, Clinton, Seaforth, New Dublin, Blythe and Kincardine are not well pleased with the operation of the tariff, and Mr. Platt, the defeated conservative candidate in Centre Huron, is among the number. It is from Liverpool salt the producers of the west have most to fear in the matter of competition, and on that article the government placed no duty; but the list of increases of duty on articles which the salt refiners must purchase is long. Among the increases of duty which affect them are the following:

Boilers and engines, from	17½	to	25 per cent.
Boring tools, from	17½	"	30 "
Tubing, from	17½	"	25 "
Boiler plates, from	3	"	12½ "
Rivets, from	3	"	30 "
Nails and spikes, from	17½	"	35 "
Bricks, from	17½	"	30 "
Cotton for packages, from	17½	"	30 "
Coal, from	Free	to	60c. per ton

Not a solitary new well has been placed in operation since the introduction of the tariff, while in Goderich all but two have been shut down. Under the old tariff, in Goderich, four hundred hands were employed directly and indirectly in connection with these wells; now not more than one hundred are employed.

"FIAT MONEY."

HOW IT HAS WORKED IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Montreal Journal of Commerce.]

It has, moreover, occurred to us that as flat money is by no means a new discovery, for which Mr. Wallace and his coadjutors are entitled to credit, or the reverse, it may be proper to direct attention to the effect which has been produced in other countries by the adoption of such a currency. We have had the experience of our immediate neighbors for years before our eyes, and we know that gold, the measure of value in the principal commercial countries in the world, was the real standard in the United States during the whole of suspension, and that the depreciation of the flat money varied from day to day according to the quantity in circulation, to the serious injury of all persons having to exchange labor or the products of labor for the current measure of value. No persons suffered more from these fluctuations than all classes of laborers, skilled and unskilled. The United States has had the good sense to abandon flat money, and we shall therefore ask attention to the currency of those countries, whose example Mr. Wallace is desirous that we should imitate.

The Argentine republic, of which Buenos Ayres is the capital, ought to be a terrestrial paradise, for paper money is in sufficient abundance. There is a silver standard, the peso being about the value of the dollar, or 4s. sterling, but the government has adopted flat money with the result that the paper peso is worth just 2d. How happy we should be in Canada if we had our dollars worth 2d., and our laborers getting 30 or 40 dollars a day! In Brazil things are certainly better than in Buenos Ayres, but they have an inconvertible paper money called "treasury notes" depreciated in value 60 to 70 per cent. How charming! 60 to 70 per cent., a variation of only 15 per cent. in a year! We would be rather in the Wallace money, which is to be paid out without limit for all government work. In Paraguay, an extensive paper currency was introduced during the war of 1865-70, and it is within that republic had no financial embarrassments. A small republic saddled with a war debt of 250 millions of dollars may be pardoned and pitied for being cursed with flat money. It was an involuntary act. In Turkey they have adopted a system after the exact model of Mr. Wallace and his friends, which has been "issued to such an extent as to become in the end of merely nominal value, and altogether refused in commercial intercourse." Surely the Turkish government is strong enough to make its flat money current, if it were possible to do so. In Russia there is little else than paper money in actual circulation, and as it is only about 20 per cent. below its nominal value, it may be inferred that some limit is put upon the issue. In Italy irredeemable paper is the common currency, the discount on which is 10 to 12 per cent. In Greece, as might be expected, they have an inconvertible paper currency, made legal tender by royal decree, and consisting chiefly of notes of the National Bank. In Austria, the paper currency is inconvertible, and at a large discount for gold. The result is that in those countries where inconvertible paper money is used there is no stability whatever, and the rates of discount vary according to the amount in circulation. As a rule this deteriorated currency has been adopted from necessity, owing to large military expenditure. It is generally admitted to be an evil, and if we did not know the fact we should not believe it possible that any intelligent men could be found who would advocate such a currency unless from compulsion.

"PROTECTING" THE FARMER.

ANOTHER EXPOSURE OF THE N.P. HUMBUG.

[Mr. Charlton in the budget debate.]

What progress had been made in the creation of the home market, which the farmer was promised would absorb his surplus products? That question could easily be answered by a comparison of a few figures. The value of the exports of the produce of Canada during the last six months of 1878 was $12,688,015; of produce which was not Canadian, $5,167,514, or in all $17,856,550, while in the last six months of 1879 the value of exports which were the produce of Canada was $14,801,62; of produce which was not Canadian, $7,886,374, or in all $22,688,226. (Hear, hear.) Surely this did not show that the farmer was enjoying the promised benefits of a home market or that Canada was being kept for Canadians. (Hear, hear.) But to what extent had we progressed in that direction in the matter of population? He ventured to say that all the new industries started in this country during the last year—and all of them were not due to the National Policy did not add 10,000 souls to the consumptive population of Canada, while in that year no less than 100,000 had drifted away from us forever and they were the very bone and sinew of the land. He had seen them day after day and month after month leaving Canada in train loads, blocking up the avenues of trade, and he was sure he was not wide of the fact when he said that the net result of the National Policy in that regard was that we had to-day 90,000 consumers less than we had twelve monthsago. (Hear, hear.) The farmer had been told that by putting a duty on corn and wheat and wool the price of these products would be increased. But during the whole time that a protective tariff had been in force his prices had been regulated as they must inevitably be, by the prices that ruled in the open markets of the world. So it was in Canada, and so it would be for one hundred years to come, if people were foolish enough to continue the policy which they had inaugurated last year, for it was an axiom in trade that the price of the surplus product of any country would govern the price of the whole product.

"HUNTING FOR THE HUM."

THE PEREGRINATIONS OF SIR SAMUEL SILLERY, K.C.B.

[From Sir Richard Cartwright's speech in the budget debate.]

There is no doubt one important factor in our present prosperity to which my hon. friend's characteristic modesty has prevented him from making more than a passing allusion, but then I cannot allow it to pass unnoticed. It is that we all know he was good enough to make a progress through the country in order to see how well the policy was promoting the welfare of the people. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I desire to say that I entirely repudiate the view taken by some WICKED EDITORS who likened the hon. minister to a commercial traveller who had filled his customers' orders and returned for further instructions. (Renewed laughter.) I commend his zeal but I may have doubts whether that zeal was wholly according to knowledge. I may have doubts whether the best means of finding out how the policy actually worked was by means of a number of interviews with different manufacturers, lasting from three to thirty minutes, according to the predilections of the parties. I may doubt whether the information gleaned was always as strictly accurate as might be desired. I may doubt that it was possible for him to gain accurate information, for wherever he entered went the shadow of the hon. member for North Hastings (Mr. Bowell), with the customs cat-o'-nine tails in his hand, as a slight hint of what those manufacturers who failed to acknowledge that there was but one minister of customs and that the finance minister was his prophet. (Loud laughter.) I am inclined to think that my hon. friend's simplicity and good nature have been somewhat imposed upon in the course of his peregrinations. (Cheers.) That in some of the manufactories he visited the number of parties employed increased for that day only. I have also heard that the WAGES WERE RAISED before the hon. gentleman came to a town and lowered after he retreated. But, sir, like Lord Chesterfield I only believe half of what I hear. I won't believe that the wages were raised before he came but that they were lowered after he was gone. (Cheers and laughter.) But this was the zeal of the workingmen to get a glimpse of their great benefactor that I am told they actually proceeded with the finance minister from floor to floor of the manufactories in order that they might see him and be seen by him as much as possible. (More cheers and laughter.) As the hon. gentleman was good enough to give us a statement of the factories that were likely to open in the Dominion—particularly in New Brunswick I would like him to give a list of those which have actually opened since the 1st of January, 1879, within the Dominion and then we could form some idea of the actual bona fide results of the N.P. While the hon. gentleman was disporting himself I was not altogether idle. I took the opportunity of making enquiries throughout the various towns of Ontario as to the actual state of things,

HOW FAR THE NEW FACTORIES HAD OPENED;

how far those gentlemen engaged in manufacturing enterprises could report direct benefit from the increased duties. I corresponded with Ottawa, Prescott, Brockville, and some 15 or 20 other towns in Ontario containing an aggregate of about 300,000 souls, and I regret very much to say that the result of my enquiries was that although no doubt there have been the usual number of small factories started in various places there have likewise been the usual number of small factories shut up, and those with whom I communicated were unable to see any benefit accruing from this policy except to two or three industries. I would ask the hon. gentleman one plain question. Is he able after all his enquiries to lay his finger on as many as twelve factories in the province of Ontario, each employing one hundred hands and upwards, which have opened up since the first of January, 1879? (Hear, hear.) I don't say that even if he could that would be sufficient justification for the burdens he has inflicted upon the people. But I say if he cannot do that I think the house can form for themselves a tolerably accurate estimate of what the National Policy has done to the present time in the way of providing employment for the idle people of Canada. (Hear, hear.) For my own part, sir—I am candid enough to admit if I am wrong—I don't believe that apart FROM SUGAR REFINERIES AND COTTON FACTORIES the hon. gentleman would be able to point from one end of the Dominion to another or may, at twelve factories, each employing one hundred men and more, which have opened since the commencement of this policy. There is no doubt that some few individuals must reap benefit from the operation of the tariff, but when you put this additional taxation on the people, even if most of it is wanted; a large portion goes into the pockets of a favored few; and while nobody has asserted that the hon. gentleman has put seven millions into the treasury what we have asserted is that out of the seven millions that he takes out of the pockets of the people of this country a very small part goes into the treasury, but the greater portion goes into the pockets of manufacturers. I have no doubt the hon. gentleman has fostered some industries; but the industry of smuggling, which was depressed some years ago, is rapidly reviving under the fostering influence of the hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, sir, although the hon. gentleman dwelt very lightly on this point I am afraid he will find that his excise duties have already resulted in a great development of ILLICIT DISTILLATION in different parts of the country (hear, hear), and also in the adulteration of liquors, although the hon. gentleman cannot regard that as a very serious evil. Now, sir, I now observe that I think the hon. gentleman himself has—and I know his organs have—made it a matter of complaint that we have not praised him for the general rise in prices that has taken place. Although this is a curious cause of exultation so far as the consumer is concerned, I am willing for my part to give the hon. gentleman the credit which he undoubtedly deserves for the rise in prices that has taken place in sugar, iron, bread and fuel, and in almost all the articles of prime necessity within the Dominion of Canada—and I might add that things are not only dearer but worse. The fact of the matter is in Canada our market is so small that it is easy in many cases for existing manufactories to combine together—and I am afraid that this is one of the weak points which put us at a disadvantage with the people of the United States, for, however, mistaken their policy may be in the great majority of cases, their market is so large that competition is enabled to secure reasonableness of price and as a rule excellence of workmanship.

THE SOLUTION.

'Tis said by learned professors, by professors
astronomical,
'Tis said by learned professors, by professors
analytical,
'Tis said by learned professors, by professors
hypercritical,
'Tis said by learned professors, by professors
theological,
'Tis said by learned professors, by professors
geological,
'Tis said by learned professors, by professors
hydrostatical,
'Tis said by learned professors, by professors
mathematical,
'Tis said by learned professors, by professors
learned and voluble,
That 13, 15, 14, 15, 14, has been found to be insoluble.

Please take a few suggestions from a fifteen puzzle maniac.
Who worked it to solution with a brother gem insane.
You'll find the 13, 14 problem not at all inscrutable,
And that the misplaced figure is a puzzle that's solutable.

Assuming that your blocks are square, instead of being spherical,
Displace the 15, then begin to make them run numerical,
If started right, it will not be discovered to be difficult;
Just turn the blocks out on the ground, and use your leg as a catapult.
First, kick the 15 ninety miles straight up a perpendicular,
Then send the 14 on a tour to nowhere in the empyrian,
Project the 10, 11, 9 to boundaries Plutonian,
And jam the 12 down through the stratum of the Antipodes,
Transmute the 3 into a mule, by process Pythagorian,
And kick the 13, 7, 6 to regions hyperborean,
The 5, 1, 3, 2 should be fired high up in the empyrian,
And number one turned over to somebody Presbyterian.
Then smash the box to bits, until the pieces make a million;
Then take each solitary piece and smash it to a billion.

And as the earth turns round and round, sometimes in perihelion,
And when it isn't on that racket, off on its aphelion,
You'll see, some day, twill wiggle round, until the separated blocks
Will come together, side by side, in that required box.
Then if you count them carefully, this new arrangement will be seen,
They'll range from one to 12 all right, then thirteen, fourteen and fifteen.

LITERARY NOTES.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.—The April Scribner is very interesting and richly illustrated. The exceedingly practical series of papers on the cultivation of small fruits by E. P. Roe is brought to a conclusion. The reading of these papers would be money in the pockets of fruit growers. Mr. Schuyler's history of Peter the Great is continued, and grows in interest. It promises to be one of the most valuable compilations of Russian history known. The growth of wood-cut printing is explained by Mr. Theo. L. Devinne, an authority on anything that concerns the art preservative. Eighty miles in Indiana Caverns is an instructive illustrated article. In the way of fiction the town serials "Gran'ticsimes" and "Louisiana" are continued, and there are several useful papers on topics of interest, which with the editorials, communications, etc., make up a capital number.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of the Living Age for the weeks ending March 20th and 27th respectively contain the following articles: Bishop Wilberforce and the Romance of Modern Travel; British Lighthouses; the Halcyon's Nest; A Wild Irish Girl; The History of Writing; Something About Milk; Artificial Production of Diamonds; Street Discords; Quarrels in a Library; Mr. Bright as a Churchman; with instalments of "He that will not when he may" by Mrs. Oliphant; and "Adam and Eve," by the author of Dorothy Fox. As a new volume begins with the number for April 3rd this is a good time to subscribe. For fifty-two years numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with the Living Age for a year, including the extra number of the latter, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

ST. NICHOLAS.—St. Nicholas for April opens with an illustrated account of a boy's "Adventure on an Egg-Var," in rescuing his baby sister from an eagle. There are five other complete short stories, all illustrated. There is, also, an illustrated account of the exciting Mexican and Cuban game of "Kite Cutting," besides a description, with six pictures, of the beautiful "Dead City," Pompeii, and a story, with full-page illustration, of how they used to celebrate "Easter in Rome." The frontispiece, "A burial at sea," is an engraving on wood after the picture by Henry Bacon. The serial "Jack and Jill" is continued, and "Among the Lakes