

of standard books.....	10 p	free
Do. for commercial blanks and advertisements.....	20 p	free
Stone, rough freestone, sandstone, except marble, per ton of 25 cubic feet.....	\$1 00	free
Stone, dressed freestone, or cement water limestone, or other building stone, except marble, and on all manufactures of stone and granite.....	20 p	17 1/2 p
Stoneware, see earthenware.....	free	free
Sulphur, in roll or flour.....	1c and 35 p	1c and 25 p
Sugar, above 14 Dutch standard, per pound.....	1c and 35 p	1c and 25 p
Sugar, equal to No. 9 and not above No. 14, per pound.....	30 p	30 p
Sugar, below No. 9 per pound.....	30 p	30 p
Sugar, imported direct, no addition to value for hoghead or other charges, or for charges or expenses.....	35 p	35 p
Sugar, glucose or grape sugar, same as sugar of same color and.....	35 p	35 p
Sugar, melado, etc., per pound.....	30 p	30 p
Sugar, syrups, cane juice, refined syrups, per pound.....	30 p	30 p
Sugar, molasses for refining purposes, imported direct.....	25 p	73c per 100 lbs.
Do., not direct.....	30 p	73c per 100 lbs.
Do., not for refinery, imported direct.....	15 p	25 p
Do., not direct.....	20 p	25 p
Sugar candy, per pound.....	1c and 1c	25 p
Tallow, per pound.....	1c	1c
Tapioca, white and black.....	1c	1c
Tannery bark (see hemlock bark).....	free	free
Tea, black, per pound.....	20 and 50	10 p
Tea, green and Japan, per pound.....	30 and 60	10 p
Tessels.....	19 p	free
Terra alba alumina.....	free	17 1/2 p
Terra japonica.....	free	17 1/2 p
Tins, in blocks, pigs and bars.....	10 p	free
Tin, in plates or sheets.....	10 p	17 1/2 p
Tin, manufactures of.....	25 p	17 1/2 p
Tinware, stamped and japanned.....	25 p	17 1/2 p
Tobacco, leaf, not prepared for export purposes.....	free	free
Tobacco, manufactured, per pound.....	25c and 12 p	25c and 12 p
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, per pound.....	50c and 20 p	50c and 20 p
Tobacco, snuff, per pound.....	25c and 12 p	25c and 12 p
Tumeric.....	free	17 1/2 p
Turpentine, raw and crude.....	free	free
Turpentine, spirits.....	20 p	17 1/2 p
Trunks, satchels, valises and carpet bags.....	25 p	17 1/2 p
Type, printing.....	20 p	5 p
Type, old.....	free	5 p
Type metal.....	10 p	free
Vanilla beans and plants.....	free	17 1/2 p
Varnish, bright and black, for shipbuilders' use.....	free	free
Varnish, all other, not where specified, per imp. gal.....	20c and 25 p	17 1/2 p
Vegetables, v. z., potatoes, per bushel.....	10 cts	10 p
Do, tomatoes.....	30 cts	10 p
Do, all other.....	20 p	10 p
Vegetable fibres, natural.....	free	free
Verdigris.....	free	17 1/2 p
Vinegar, per imp. gal.....	12 c's	1 1/2 cts
Vitriol blue.....	free	free
Wines, champagne, and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint.....	\$3 p doz	\$3 p doz
Do, containing not more than 1 pint and more than one half pint.....	\$1 50 doz	
Do, containing one half pint each or less.....	75 cts and 30 p	
Do, bottles containing more than 1 quart, in addition to \$3 per doz, on the additional quantity.....	\$1 50 per imp. gal, & 30 p	
But any liquors imported under the name of wine and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as non-enumerated spirits.....		

of every description, on telegraph and lightning rod insulators, and on fruit jars and glass balls.....	30 p	
On lamp and gas light sockets, lamps and lamp chimneys, globes for lanterns, lamps and gas lights.....	30 p	
On ornamental, figures, and enamelled stained glass, stained, tinted, painted and vitrified jars, and stained glass windows, figured, enamelled and obscured.....	30 p	
On common or window glass, and on colored glass, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved.....	20 p	
On all other glass and manufacture of glass not herein otherwise provided for.....	20 p	
Ironware.....	20 p	
Stationery.....	20 p	
Fire engines.....	25 p	
Beamless drawn boiler tubing.....	10 p	
Ornamental iron work.....	25 p	
*Iron and steel screws, commonly called wood's screws.....	35 p	
*Nails and spike cut, half a cent per lb. and.....	10 p	
*Composition nails, spikes and sheathing.....	20 p	
Sewing machines, whole or on heads or parts of heads, \$2 each, and in addition.....	20 p	
*Saw blades, and all manufactures if not already specified.....	25 p	
*Sandpaper, not sand, glass and emery paper.....	20 p	
*Seeds in small papers or parcels.....	25 p	
Silk in the gum, not more advanced than stigles, tram, and thrown organzine.....	15 p	
Sewing silk and all manufactures.....	25 p	
Silk velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part, of chief value not elsewhere specified.....	30 p	
Silver, German, in sheets.....	10 p	
Slate, for roofing.....	25 p	
Slate, slabs, square, or in special shape.....	20 p	
Slate mantels.....	30 p	
Schools' writing slates.....	25 p	
Soap, common brown and yellow, not perfumed.....	1c per lb	
Soap, castile and white.....	2c per lb	
Soap, perfumed or toilet.....	25 p	
Spices, in blocks already specified.....	10 p	
Spices, ginger and spices of all kinds except nutmegs and mace, unground.....	20 p	
Ginger and spices, etc., ground.....	25 p	
Nutmegs and mace.....	25 p	
Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch.....	2c per lb	
Spirits and strong waters not elsewhere specified.....	\$1.00 per Imp gallon	
*Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles, flasks and other packages weighing more than four ounces each.....	\$1 00 and 20 p ad val.	
Wines of all kinds, containing 25 per cent. spirits or less.....	25c per gall and 30 p	
Wines over 25 and not over 31 per cent.....	40c per gall and 30 p	
Wines over 31 per cent.....	55c per gall and 30 p	
Wines over 50 per cent.....	70c per gall and 30 p	
Watches, water movements and watch cases.....	20 p ad val	
Wire, of brass and iron.....	20 p	
Wood and manufactures of wood, woodenware, pails, tubs, chairs, brooms, brushes and her manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified.....	25 p	
Rub, spikes, felloes and wheels.....	20 p	
Lumber and other goods not elsewhere specified.....	20 p	
WOOL AND WOOLENS, viz: Wool, unmanufactured hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals or manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, viz: shawls, blankets and fannels of every description, cloths, doekings, overcoats, g. cloakings, felt, cloth of every description, horse collars, cloth yarn, knitting yarn, and all manufactures, worsted yarn under No. 30, knitted goods, viz: shirts, drawers and hosiery of every description, 10 cents per lb. and in addition thereto.....	20 p	
On clothing, ready-made and wearing apparel, of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, except knit goods, 10c per lb. and in addition thereto ad valorem.....	25 p	
On all manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals not herein otherwise provided for, ad valorem.....	20 p	
On web, ingrain, three ply and woollen carpets, composed wholly of wool, 10c per square yard and in addition thereto, ad valorem.....	20 p	
On two-ply and three ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed of wholly of cotton or other material, 10c per square yard, or the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal, 5c per square yard and in addition thereto, ad valorem.....	20 p	
Whips, ad valorem.....	25 p	
Wire cloth of brass and copper, ad valorem.....	20 p	
Zinc in pigs, blocks and sheets, ad valorem.....	10 p	
Zinc, seamless drawn tubing, ad valorem.....	10 p	
Zinc, manufactures of zinc, not elsewhere specified, ad valorem.....	25 p	
On all goods not enumerated in this Act or any other Act as charged with any duty of Customs, and not declared free of duty by this Act or some unpealed Act or provision shall be charged with a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, when imported into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein.....		
Whiting or whitening.....	free	
Whalebone, unmanufactured.....	free	
Whale oil, in casks from on board, and in the condition in which it was first landed.....	free	
Willow, for basket makers.....	free	
Yellow metal in bolts and bars, and for sheathing.....	free	
The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of \$200, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found:		
Books, printed papers, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs, or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious or indecent character.....		
Coin, base or counterfeit.....		

ENGLISH COLUMN.

A public company has just been formed at Torquay for the purpose of providing a promenade pier independently of the existing one. The undertaking would involve an outlay of £30,000, of which Torquay is expected to provide £10,000.

The warehouse attached to the corn mills of Messrs. Hirst Brothers, Huddersfield, was destroyed by fire on the 21st February. The damage to the warehouse and corn is estimated at between £16,000 and £20,000, which is but partially covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

At a conference held at Manchester on the 18th February of members of the Church of England Temperance Society, on the subject of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's local option resolution, which has since been brought before the House of Commons, a motion was passed approving of the hon. baronet's action. Another resolution was also agreed to, calling upon the members of the Society to promote a Sunday Closing Bill for England.

In reply to a letter addressed to him by Mr. W. H. Harris, of Birmingham, asking him to aim at legislative action against smoking by juveniles, Mr. John Bright says—"I don't think the law you recommend would receive support in the House of Commons. We have rather too many laws already, and I prefer to leave such evils as you refer to to parental supervision and to public opinion, and to the effects of better education among the working classes."

A letter has been received by the Mayor of Sheffield from Miss Florence Nightingale, who has sent a further sum of £25 for the distressed poor in Sheffield. In the course of the communication Miss Nightingale says "Ceaselessly thinking of the Sheffield distress, still far, I fear from the end which we all of us hope for, and of your efforts made in Sheffield to meet it, permit me to send another £25 (enclosed) and to express a wish that it might be employed under Mrs. Ward's (the Mayoress) Ladies' Committee, in buying materials for poor women to make up and, in paying them for their work."

A numerously attended meeting of the clergy of the Isle of Thanet was held at the residence of the Rural Dean, the Rev. G. W. Sicklemore, Nether Court, St. Lawrence, on 18th Feb., when it was resolved, on the motion of the Vicar of Seasalter, seconded by the Vicar of Margate, "That in the opinion of this Chapter the proposed establishment of a trading association under the title of the Clergy Co-operative Stores is an uncalculated and unjustifiable commercial enterprise, and is unbecoming to the sacred office of the clergyman."

The Chamber of Commerce at Exeter met on the 18th February to consider the resolutions to be submitted at the meeting of the Associated Chambers in March next. A long discussion took place on a proposition on the agenda to the effect that a representation should be made to the Government that no new treaty should be entered into by the Government with any foreign Power, unless the most-favored-nation principle or that of reciprocity was recognized. The meeting expressed itself decidedly opposed to anything like protection, and after a long debate instructed the delegates to support the resolution in question as far as the words most favored-nation principle.

Mr. Biggs, the Bristol county coroner, held an inquest at Clevedon on the 18th Feb., on the body of Thomas Henry Chamberlain, a schoolboy, who died after receiving some blows over the head. The evidence showed that a schoolmaster, who had now left the Bristol school, had a month ago struck him a slight blow on the head. The next day a boy gave him a heavy blow on the head with a stick, and from that time the boy became ill, and died shortly after. The post mortem examination revealed no sign of these blows, but there was a serious blow on the forehead which might have caused the inflammation of the brain from which he died. With this conflicting evidence the jury returned an open verdict, but the coroner strongly condemned as dangerous and disgraceful the practice of striking boys over the head as a punishment in schools.

At a special Police Court at Bradley-green, Burslem, Herbert Dale, Wm. Barton, John Slater and Henry Jones, four notorious poachers, were charged on Feb. 21st with the wilful murder of James Bewick, a farm servant, at Biddulph. The deceased was employed on a farm occupied by Mr. John Cotterill, and that gentleman, hearing poachers, roused him and another man-servant, named Heathcote, to take them. The three separated to watch and the prisoners attacked Heathcote. Bewick came to his assistance, and Slater knocked him down and fractured his skull. The gun went off and Slater was wounded in the thigh. All the prisoners escaped, but were identified and arrested—Jones and Slater at Liverpool, where they had gone en route, it is stated, for America. Bewick died after about twelve hours' suffering. The prisoners' counsel cross-examined to show mistaken identity, and pleaded that the deceased and his companions had no right to attack the prisoners if there, and they were justified in protecting themselves. Jones and Barton made statements implicating Dale and Slater, and all were remanded for a week.

IRISH COLUMN.

Captain Mervyn Archdale, Irvinestown, has been sworn in High Sheriff of Fermanagh.

Charles Edward Henry Duckett, Esq., of Rutland Lodge, has been sworn in as High Sheriff for the County Carlow.

The corporation of Cork have passed unanimously a petition in favor of the Bill for closing public-houses at an early hour on Saturday.

Mr. Jacques Shawell, of Dublin, has purchased two high-class hunters for £550 especially for the use of the Empress of Austria.

The coming of age of Sir John Charles Burke, of Marble Hill, Galway, son of the late Sir Thomas Burke, M. P., was celebrated on Feb. 7th with great rejoicing.

A very elegant new convent and schools, to be conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, were opened at Buttevant, on Feb. 9, with much ceremony and rejoicing.

Captain O'Hara, D.L., Local Government Auditor, has been sworn in High Sheriff for the County Galway, before Mr. Gilligan, Commissioner of Affidavits; and Mr. John Redington was sworn in as Sub-Sheriff.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Great Northern Railway Company, the Chairman stated that the long depression of trade in the

HOW NOT TO TAKE COLD.

An interesting and instructive Lecture on Medical Talk by Dr. Beverly Robinson.

In the course of "Medical Talks" at New York Association Hall, Dr. Beverly Robinson discoursed to the young men on the subject of "Colds and their consequences." His lecture was practical and highly instructive to a perverse generation, his greatest remedy for "cold and their consequences" being "Don't allow yourself to take cold."

"If you start to walk home from a downtown office," he said, "and carry your overcoat on your arm because the walking makes you feel warm, you are liable to take cold. Therefore don't do it. If you should take the same walk after eating a hearty dinner your full stomach would be a protection to you, but even then my advice would be, don't take the risk. A person properly clothed may walk in a strong wind for a long time without taking cold; but if he sits in a room where there is a slight draught he may catch a severe cold in a very few minutes. Therefore don't sit in a room where there is a draught. Unless you are affected by peculiar nervous conditions you should take a cold sponge bath in the morning and wash yourself in warm water. Plunge bath in cold water are not recommended, neither is it necessary to apply the sponge bath over the body. Occasional Turkish baths are good, but those who have not taken them should be advised by a physician before trying them. Warm mufflers about the neck do not protect you against taking cold, but on the contrary render you extremely liable to take cold as soon as you take them off. They make the throat tender. Ladies ought to wear warmer flannel underclothing than they now do, if they may judge from the articles one sees hanging in the show windows of the shops. People take cold from inhaling cold air through their mouth often, perhaps, than by any other way. Ladies dress themselves up in heavy furs, go riding in their carriages, and when they get home wonder how they get that cold. It was by talking in the open air and thus exposing the mucous membranes of the throat. The best protection under such circumstances was to keep the mouth shut. If people must keep the mouths open in a chilly atmosphere, they ought to wear a filter. Above all, be careful of your feet in cold, damp weather. Hang thick soles on your shoes, and if you get out in the rain which lasts so long as wet through your shoes despite the thick soles, put on dry stockings as soon as you get home. But in cold, wintery weather don't be caught out with over shoes. Rubbers are unhealthy unless care is taken to remove them as soon as you get under shelter. They arrest evaporation through the pores of the leather. Cork soles are a good invention. When you go into the house or your office after being out in the cold, don't go at once and sit yourself by the register, but take off your coat, walk up and down the room a little, get warm gradually. Warming yourself over a register just before going out in the cold is one of the worst things you can do. Never take a hot toddy to warm yourself unless you are at home and don't expect to go out of the house again till the following morning. In short, make some use of your common sense, and thus emulate the low animals."

"Whitehall Review," Feb. 22.

In consequence of the unhealthy condition of South Russia, the Empress will reside at Yalta next summer, but will remain at Tsarskoe, Selo, where the palace being put into a thoroughly hygienic condition by a specialist from Berlin.

Mrs. Brassey is indefatigable. She has hardly got ashore and settled down at pale Normanhurst (the seat of Mr. Brassey) she has another book on the stocks. This time we are to hear all about the voyage of the *Cyprus* in the Sunbeam, and we may, I believe, expect the new volume in autumn.

Appropos of Zulu: One of poor De la Motte's most intimate friends assures that he was, of all Engineers, the most dashing, and just the very man to command in the face of the enemy since his impetuosity would, like that of Prince Rupert, handicap him against a cool and experienced commander. He has the Victoria Cross. The latter here described as being the shyest man in the regiment—not, however, of danger.

It was, of course, quite out of the question that Lord Desart should be held accountable for the debts of Mrs. Engden, inasmuch as that lady during her reign as Countess enjoyed the luxury of a cheque book and account at Bansom's (the bankers), but I do not for that reason withhold my sympathies from Messrs. Howell & James, the "men," as they are curiously described, as they evidently imagined they were serving the wife of an Earl, and not the paragon of an actor. Moral.—All is not gold that glitters, especially in coronets.

The late General (Peel) was a Peel over, which, begging his pardon, the present Baronet (Sir Robert Peel) is not. Yo Sir Robert's profusion of black hair and really handsome features belie the race has been known by its sandy hair and somewhat sheep-like visages ever since Peels were Peels. By the way, we often hear of Dizzies' attacks on old Sir Robert, but ought not to be forgotten that the General gave the persistent young protection (Disraeli), in later life, perhaps the hardest hit he ever had. This was when, on retiring from the Government that fathered a Bill, the Tory of the old school declared, with a side glance at the Chancellor of the chequer (Disraeli), that during his term of office he had learned that "nothing was elastic as the conscience of a Cabinet Minister."

John Leech, in *Punch*, delineated "Miss Diana, who had slipped off at a fence had the misfortune to leave her riding habit on the pommel of her saddle." This ideal accident happened the other day at Princes Gate, Hyde Park. Two young ladies had left the park and were riding home, when the horse of one of them suddenly bucked and threw his rider. The skirt was entangled in the pommel and the young lady in fall left it behind her. A policeman rushed to the horse, while the girl picked herself up and presented herself to a critical gaze in complete "Bloomer" costume, the counterpart of Leech's sketch. She showed both pluck and presence of mind and instead of waiting for the horse to be brought to and of her undergoing the ordeal of rehabilitating herself in her tattered skirt in street for the benefit of lookers-on, dashed off at a run to her house, which was close