TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of bona fides. Write always upon a separate sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25.

The budget speech made by the Finance minister in the House of Commons last night was the most exhaustive speech of the kind ever delivered in Canada. Sir Leonard Tilley spoke for over four hours, and in the course of his remarks succeeded in demolishing every vantage ground of the opposition. He resumed his seat at 6 o'clock amidst loud and prolonged cheers. The house was crowded during the delivery of the speech.

On the 17th of April next it will be two hundred years since the Chevalier La Salle came in sight of the great Gulf of Mexico and claimed America for the King of France. It is over two hundred years ago, since the bold adventurer, by the influence of Frontenac, was appointed to the command of Fort Frontenac all that then represented what is now the city of Kingston. It is proposed to celebrate the great man's memory in Montreal and New Orleans.

During the present session the subject of civil service reform will come before the House for action, reports having been made by the commission appointed to enquire into the matter. The majority recommends that the English system should be substantially adopted,—in other words, that entrance by competitive examination and promotion by seniority should be the leading features of the service. The minority are opposed to any radical change in the present system. Probably the result may be to carry into effect the English system in a modified form.

Under the present state of the extradition law a great deal of protection is afforded to criminals in Canada and the United States by the freedom allowed them in escaping from one country to the other and the difficulty in extraditing them. This state of affairs is very disadvantageous to both countries, and it is gratifying to know that Sir John Macdonald intends having it rectified if possible. The matter would seem be settled if it could be arranged by the authorities at Washington and Ottawa, and it seems necessary that the consent of the home government should be obtained for this purpose.

The secrecy and inviolability of the ballot was a principle for which the Reformers strongly contended in days gone by, but they appear to be strongly opposed to it now, judging from the manner in which Mr Mowat's Government defeated the motion brought forward by Mr. Creighton for the assimilation of the ballot papers in use in federal and local elections respectively. At present the ballot used in the Ontario elections is numbered, and it is possible that the manner in which any man votes may be discovered when the ballots are returned to Toronto. Even if this is not taken advantage of, and even if the utmost integrity prevails on the part of the Government, still the circumstance of the ballots being numbered enables unscrupulous returning officers and unscrupulous canvassers to hold the rod over voters by persuading them that their votes are known.

THE WORKINGMAN'S QUESTION.

With singular tact and discretion our local contemporary, the Whig, has abandoned its extraordinary theories upon the effect of protective duties, and it now catechises us for the purpose of finding out whether we can do anything that may be set off against its performances. It is'nt to be noted that if the N.P. is a failure, and our contemporary can prove that, it will demolish a system which merely carries out logically the protective cotton and other duties which the Whig upholds. We have already dealt with the matters alluded to in last night's Whig, but we have no objection to recapitulate the points briefly. Our argument is that the workingman is benefitted by the National Policy in two ways, viz., by being furnished with steady employment and good wages. The rate of wages has been raised by the largely increased demand for labour, and by the abundance of capital. The abundance of capital was caused in two ways. The security given to investments in manufactures induced foreign capital to flow in here and also induced our own monied men to furnish capital for new industries in preference to receiving a low rate from the banks. The common sense of all this seems plain enough, but we are asked what proof we can furnish of these things.

The security given to manufactures by the N. P. from foreign competition is, we presume, admitted. It was one of the points made by Mr Patterson in his speech, and is one of the points insisted upon by the Reform press in general. That this has given a great impetus to manufactures can be seen by comparing what is going on in every part of Canada, Kingston included. That the prosperity of manufacturing establishments gives the workingman steadier employment and tends to advance his wages to a more truism. That abundant capital has the same effect is equally well known.

But what has the N. P. to do with the increased amount of capital invested in manufactures? We answer that it has attracted a great amount of foreign capital. What amount has it brought here? As we have said before, it is utterly impossible to give the exact figures, for the greater part of such money comes through private hands. But we have proved the fact by citing one case in which a gentleman has come here authorized to invest $20,000,000 in Canadian manufacturing and mining industries. Mr Logan, the gentleman referred to, stated to a representative of the Halifax Herald that the importation of this capital was wholly due to the security afforded by the N. P. What has this to do with Kingston? None of this money has been invested here, we are told. We answer that the N. P., by enabling those who had money, for which they could only obtain a low rate of interest in the bank, to find profitable investments in manufacture, made capital plentiful, and that the importation of capital made it still more plentiful, and reduced still further the bank rate of interest all over the country, consequently wages have risen all over the country. It is immaterial in this connection whether any foreign capital has come to this locality or not; the rate of interest and the rate of wages here are determined by what they are throughout Canada, and the attempt to separate Kingston financially from the rest of the Dominion is absurd.

THE TARIFF CHANGES

ANNOUNCED BY THE FINANCE MINISTER.

Tea and Coffee on the Free List.

A Number of Important Changes

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The following are the changes proposed in the tariff: To be added to the free list—anatomical preparations, flax, brass in sheets, Britannia metal in pigs and bars, celluloid in sheets, chess, chloroform, coffee (green), except by Act 42, Vic. chap. 15; fools for improvement of stock, iron sand or spiegeleisen, jewellers' putty for polishing granite, quinine, quicksilver, spelter in blocks and pigs, tea—any rate provided for in Act. 42, Vic. chap 15; tin in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets.

On Afrom, ash, black walnut, ebony, lignum, vita, red cedars and satin wood, duties are to be charged.

Blacksmiths' tools and implements, including rubing machines and bonders cloth, are reduced from 15 to 10 per cent.

Glass, common and colored—Window glass increased from 25 per cent to 30.

Scrap iron, now $2 per ton, to be $1.

Lead manufactures, from 25 to 30 per cent.

Sand-paper, from 20 to 25 per cent.

Clock springs, now 35, reduced to 10 per cent.

Cotton seeds, now 20 per cent, reduced to 10 per cent. per bushel

Fireworks, 25 per cent, ad valorem

Wrought iron tubing, 1½ inch and upwards, 15 per cent, it now pays 25 per cent, between 1¼ and 2 inches.

Stained—Axe 30 per cent, no change.

Paraffine wax or stearine, 3 cents per pound.

Hoop unpolled or podly, 17½ per cent.

Trees, apple 2½; pear, 4c; plum, 4c; cherry, 4c; quince, 2½; grapevines, 4c.

Silk plush or netting for gloves, 15 per cent.

Harness and leather dressing is placed under the head of blacking at 25 per cent.

Belts and trusses under the heading of braces or suspenders.

Kentucky jeans to pay cotton duty, as they are cotton.

Knitted cotton cloth to pay 30 per cent.

Black and bleached cotton, three and a-half cents, to be admitted at 17½ per cent.

The duty on lure is the same whether wholly or partially dressed.

Bolsters and pillows to pay the same duty as mattresses.

Glass, pressed or moulded table ware, to be added to the 30 per cent list.

Corsets, tarpaulin coated with oil, paint or tar, cotton bags, made up by the ounce, the needle, 30 per cent.

Paints, Orange and mineral, reduced to 5 per cent, being the same article as white lead.

Lacquers, Japan and Calloides, are added to the list of varnish, spirits and strong waters mixed, now paying $1.20, 20 per cent, is to be added.

A Christian Duty

To the Editor of the DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—It is a pleasing token for good that there is at present apparent among our people an earnest desire for a revival of true religion, as evidenced by the large meetings held every evening of late, to pray for this blessing. In connexion with this should be the greater regard paid to practical religion, the confession of prevailing sins, and the desire for their removal. I would earnestly commend to the consideration of christian people the fifty eighth chapter of Isaiah, in which the prophet is sent to reprove the people for their sins, and to exhort them to true repentance, with the promises of great spiritual blessing and prosperity, on their return to obedience. The special sins referred to were neglect of the needy of the world less and the destitute, and the desecration of the Sabbath; and the exhortation and proof of repentance were to keep the Sabbath holy to the Lord, and to relieve the homeless and helpless poor. "Is not this the fast that I choose—to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy houses? When thou seest the naked that thou cover him—then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily."

Now we have many of the helpless and homeless class among ourselves, and the only home open to them is the House of Industry. Owing to the lack of funds, and the lack of interest which causes the lack of funds, there is the greatest difficulty in maintaining this very necessary asylum, and should it have to be closed, our Christian citizens would just have to take these helpless and destitute persons into their own homes, as they could not be left to perish. The class sheltered there are the aged, the homeless, the blind and the lame—those whom Christ especially commends to the care of his people. For this object a collection is now being made. Shall it not end in a liberal response? ~Yours, &c.,

A FRIEND OF THE HOMELESS POOR.

Feb. 24, '82.

Of all the theatres in the country, says the New York Dramatic News, the People's Theatre, now building in St. Louis, Mo., will have one of the best appointed stages; in fact, none will surpass it in flash and completeness. This is being conducted by Mr H. C. Raymond, at present in St. Louis, and his interest in the work has been demonstrated by his devoting labour to night and day in order to insure its completion in time for the opening. Mr Raymond was much exposed to night damp, naturally incidental in the erection of an unoccupied building, such as the People's, and the result was the contraction of a severe case of rheumatism in the left leg. A single application of St. Jacobs Oil brought relief, and in a very short time the pain disappeared entirely. Mr Raymond keeps a supply convenient in case of a recurrence of a similar trouble.

At a Council of Cardinals held yesterday at Rome, the Pope presiding, it was decided that the Catholics of Italy cannot, compatible with their religious duty, take part in political elections.

Mary Ann Trobblecock, alias Richmond, and Kate Fleming were fined $100 in Toronto on Thursday for keeping a house of ill-fame. Lena De Grassi, Lena Charbeau and Ida Stanley were fined $50 for being inmates of the house.

Sir Leonard Tilley's Budget Speech

The annual statement of the Finance Minister was presented to the House on Friday afternoon. From the statement of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year 1880-81 we find the following, in round numbers: revenue, $22,635,292; expenditure, exclusive of the sinking fund, $21,502,504, and provision for the year, $4,132,743. The expenditure was $500,000 less than as estimated, and the revenue $1,500,000 more than was estimated, thus increasing the surplus by over $2,000,000 in excess of the estimates. The character of the surplus was presented clearly by Sir Leonard Tilley in a statement which showed that the increase in revenue was largely owing to the increased purchasing power of the people. For instance, the revenue from wines, spirits, fruits, silks, satins, fancy goods, silk and straw bonnets, tapestry and carpets, was $165,000 more than was collected upon the same articles in the previous year. On cotton goods, and from tea, coffee, sugars, machinery, iron bridges, cotton goods of a superior description to those manufactured in Canada, a very much larger revenue was obtained than in 1880. The total from these articles of import was more than $2,500,000. Another point to which Sir Leonard Tilley directed attention was, to the payments of the year not included in the consolidated fund and the sources from which these payments were made. The Government paid out the following sums

Redemption of debt	$1,518,392
Interest on Intercolonial Railway (capital account)	608,732
Canals	2,895,028
Pacific Railway	4,908,501
Dominion lands	334,681
Land and cable telegraph	175,138
Total	$9,912,474

The payments of these claims of the capital expenditure were met from the following sources, as has already been shown to the public accounts, and in the Main some days ago:

Surplus revenue	$4,132,743
Deposits in Savings Banks	4,787,731
Increase in Dominion note circulation	1,000,000
Total	$9,916,474

There no loan was made during the year to meet the receipts from the deposits, and by the increase of the debt bearing six per cent, collected and the reduction of the rate of interest on a portion of the deposits, the rate of interest payable for the present year was less than was paid during the year previous, with an expenditure during last year of over $9,000,000 (say, exclusive of capital account). Thus the Government have reduced the debt, increased the revenue, reduced the rate of interest, and yet have expended $9,000,000 (say, exclusive of capital account). Thus the Government have reduced the debt, increased the revenue, reduced the rate of interest, and yet have expended $9,000,000 at the same time have accumulated $5,000,000 of surplus, and have made a saving in the interest of the year of $100,000.

Catholic Debating Society

To the Editor of THE DAILY NEWS,—

Sir,—I see in this week's Irish Canadian a letter advocating the formation of a Catholic literary and debating association in Kingston. And I rejoice to learn that some one has been found to take the matter up for the welfare of the Catholic people to ventilate an important a subject. As Archbishop Cleary of Kingston possesses the man and the talent, and that statement is perfectly true. Everything is ready for the regular men to move in the matter, and, judging from the array of talent enumerated in the letter to the Irish Canadian, no excuse whatever is given to stop a movement that will redound to the credit of the promoters and to the benefit of the Catholic people. I hope he men mentioned in the Irish Canadian will move in the matter and particularly the committee appointed to inaugurate the movement. If they will put forth an effort, success will crown their efforts. And I may be proper stated that we will have the co-operation of the Reverend Clergy and Brothers of the Christian Schools, and what more encouragement do they desire. It is well to strike the iron while it is hot and an effort should be made at once to bring about this organization. A meeting could be called next week and operations begun, as the sooner such a laudable movement is perfected the better.—Yours truly,

A CATHOLIC

Feb. 25

Deceased Wife's Sister Bill

To the Editor of the DAILY NEWS —

In yesterday's Mail, under the reports to the House of Commons, I read the following paragraph.

"Petitions in favour of the marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister bill were presented from 600 clergymen of Canada and 500 ladies of Montreal, also from the Rural Deanery of Pembroke."

Is the latter clause true? If so, why have the clergy of the Rural Deanery deserted their Bishop? Has Dr Grisdale coerced them? These clergymen must feel delighted to think that their petitions arrived in time to assist in carrying the second reading of the Bill.

Feb. 15th, '82. CHURCHMAN

THE PROVINCIAL FAIR

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Association was held this afternoon at Mr I Simpson's office. The following committees were appointed to arrange the city for subscriptions for the purpose of putting the grounds and Palace in good condition. It is expected that the Provincial Show will be held here next summer, and an effort will be made to have the arrangements complete. If the Provincial does not come here, the Midland Central Fair will be made larger than usual and larger prizes will be given. The Committees are

A Western Section of the City, Messrs A. Allen, J. R. Walkem and J. McKelvey.

Eastern Ward, Messrs. Jas. Swift, Jas. Jeffrey, R. J. Dunlop and H. Cunningham.

Central—The Sheriff and Messrs H. Wilmot and W. Herdie.

TAKEN REFUGE

As was expected, the Whig took advantage of a typographical error and published an article last night given wholly to personal abuse and utterly devoid of an allusion to the matter that constituted its text fault finding. It says "the item" was left at that office at two o'clock. The proprietor of the hotel states that he told the Whig representative the circumstances between three and four. Previously the latter knew nothing about the matter. Yesterday morning's twitting made the spiteful writing even more bitter than it would have been.

We desire to draw attention to the appeal made in another columns on behalf of the poor of the city. The letter is written by one whose life has been spent in works of faith and labours of love, and deserves the thoughtful attention of all generously disposed citizens.

THE MART - - BY J. E. HUTCHESON.

IMPORTANT SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

OF LOTS AND BLOCKS IN THE TOWN OF

WHITEMOUTH, MANITOBA!

—WILL BE HELD AT THE MART, BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, ON

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 2nd and 3rd.

AT 2.30 AND 7.30 P.M. EACH DAY OF SALE.

WHITEMOUTH, the Centre of the Lumber Trade of Manitoba, the Great Water Privilege Town of the North West Province, the Railway Centre of Eastern Manitoba, the Canada Pacific Railway Crossing of the Whitemouth River.

WHITEMOUTH is situated in the heart of the Timber Country of Lawrendrey, at the crossing of the Whitemouth River, on the main line of the Canada Pacific Railway, at the proposed junction of the new Air Line Railway to run directly east from the City of Winnipeg. It has the most permanent, solid, and best Ballasted railway in Manitoba, and is the only place through which the Canada Pacific Railway can be ballasted on the whole line of the Canada Pacific Railway. In fact Whitemouth has direct water communication with Lake Winnipeg. It is just the right distance from the City of Winnipeg to be a large and populous centre of trade, being 60 miles directly east from that city. It is situated in a splendid agricultural country. Crops and vegetables which have been grown there are of the highest quality, and prove that the soil is equal to the very best sites in the Province of Manitoba or the North West territories. The Government Farm, which is a large and populous centre of trade, being 60 miles directly east from that city