TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that as few notes of writers as possible may be sent to the office of publication. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

THE RAILROAD BAROMETER.

A few years ago our Grit contemporaries were strong on "the railroad barometer," as they called it, but the habit has worn away of late. The following figures, representing the receipts of the Intercolonial Railway for four years, have, however, considerable significance:

1878-79	$1,294 000
1879-80	1,366,294
1880-81	1,760,308
1881-82 (estimated)	2,000,000

If this fall to satisfy our Reform friends, the following may possibly suit their fancy:

Deficit on I. C. R. for fiscal year 1878-79	$716 000
Surplus (estimated) on same road for 1881-82	200,000
Total improvement in 3 years	$916 000

TENANTS' ARREARS BILL.

On Monday evening Mr Gladstone introduced into the House of Commons an important bill, probably as important a bill practically to the interests of the Irish tenantry as any that has preceded it. The scope of the measure is to provide a remission of a great part of the arrears of rent due to Irish landlords, estimated at from $50,000,000 to $80,000,000. The Land Act, although theoretically conferring immense boons upon the people, was to a large extent robbed of its virtue and rendered unavailable by the circumstance that a certain proportion of the rent-roll of Ireland was in arrear. Under overdue liabilities, caused in part at least by rack renting and crop failures, hung like a millstone around their necks and made their position liable on any moment. Notwithstanding the terrorism which prevailed during the past three years, evictions have been pretty frequent, numbering 10,947 in 1880, and 16,000 in 1881. The Arrears Bill now introduced puts a stop to further evictions, and also offers redress to those who have been ejected from their holdings during the past six months. No matter how many years rent is due by the tenant he can only be held responsible for two, and even of these two he need pay but one, the Government assuming the payment of the other. The payments are made at Griffith's valuation, and the tenant has until July, 1883, in which to tender his arrears presented. Upon this being done all arrears are wiped away forever. The surplus of the Irish Church fund will be applied to the liquidation of the amount required to be paid by the Government, and as this surplus reaches $7,500,000, about a third of that sum additional will suffice to wipe out the whole of the burden assumed by the State. As for the landlords, although they may be thought to be hardly used, yet probably the principal portion of the indebtedness confronted by the Arrears Act would never have been paid in any event.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The nomination of candidates for the general elections has been announced to take place on the thirteenth day of June next and the polling upon the twentieth of the same month, thus leaving four weeks and four days only between the present time and the latter event. The issues placed before the people of Canada will have a double aspect, viz., local and general, and Kingston will have to decide upon these issues in common with the rest of the country. The manner in which the policy of the present Government has affected the condition of affairs throughout the Dominion has been discussed again and again from every conceivable standpoint; our readers are acquainted with the measures inaugurated for the encouragement of native industry, for the development of our boundless empire in the North-West, the improvement of our commercial highways, the completion of an intercolonial railroad, and the promotion of emigration,—they are fully informed of the success which has attended these measures, and their influence in promoting the welfare of the Dominion. Of not less importance to us is the establishment of local industries which have rescued Kingston from a condition of comparative stagnation, and placed her upon the highway of progress and development in arts and manufactures.

To instance one branch of industry which has rapidly increased in importance since March, 1879, we may select the manufacture of cotton. During the term of the Macdonald Government the cotton goods used in the country have been as follows:

	Imported.	Manufactured.
1878	50,000,000	40,000,000
1879	50,000,000	43,000,000
1880	14,000 000	73,000 000
1881	19 000,000	88,000,000

That the importations of 1880 were less than those of 1881 was probably due to the fact that the large stock of 1879 was partly used in the following year. A glance at these figures shows that whereas in 1878 we imported about 58 per cent of the cottons used, in 1881 we only imported about 18 per cent; our imports fell off about three fifths in three years, while our manufactures more than doubled. The extent of the increase of the latter will be better illustrated by looking at the importations of raw material. These are expressed in pounds as follows:

1878	7,243,413
1879	9,720,708
1880	13,237,168
1881	16,018,721

The cotton goods imported by us in 1880 cost us on an average 13 cents per yard; raising the goods manufactured at home at the same value they were worth $11,500,000 ($8,000,000 @ 13 cents). The raw cotton imported cost $1,900,000, so that the money expended in the manufacture was about $9,000,000, a sum sufficient to employ an army of operatives, whose wages have passed again into the hands of the farmers, butchers, bakers, shoemakers, &c.

Kingston has received its share of the benefits accruing from the cotton duties, and we have now a fine mill built and in partial operation, giving investment to $250,000 capital, and employment to a considerable number of men. The people know perfectly well to what and to whom they owe this accession to our manufacturing growth, and no amount of sophistry can blind them to their true interests.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Sir Richard Cartwright has been offered the Reform nomination in Centre Wellington.

Sir John Macdonald has been invited to run in Montreal West, his expenses to be paid by local supporters. The Liberals say that if he accepts they will put up Mr Blake against him.

Mr Rufus Stephenson, the well known Conservative whip, will again contest Kent, in the very popular in the county, and is perfectly confident of victory. His majority in 1878 was about 600.

The Conservative caucus in Lennox has been splendidly organized and remarkably successful. Mr Allison was out this week looking after some votes, but his wandering was rather unfruitful.

Mr Donald McMaster, Q.C., M.P.P., has been chosen to succeed Mr John Maclennan in Glengarry. Mr McMaster has distinguished himself in the Local Legislature, and will prove an able and useful parliamentarian.

Messrs. Kilvert and Robertson, who have the building and work contracted Hamilton in the moribund Parliament, have again been chosen the Conservative candidates. Hamilton is a manufacturing town, and the workingmen will have the settlement of the question.

The Hon. Peter Mitchell will contest Northumberland, N.B., with Mr Snowball, the sitting member. Mr Mitchell was one of the most useful members of the late Parliament, and made an able Minister of Marine and Fisheries. There is little doubt that Snowball will be fired out.

The Reformers of Brockville have nominated Mr Comstock to oppose Mr Wood for the Commons. Mr Comstock is a man of wealth, and everything that money can do will be done to secure his election. Mr Wood is a clever lawyer and promising young lawyer, and will give his opponent a sound whipping.

The Grits of this city have not yet decided upon who their victim will be, preferring to await the action of the Conservatives this evening. Mr Gunn is at present their man, but Mr William Harty may be substituted. The former is favoured purely on personal grounds; the latter is supposed to possess influence of another kind.

The Reformers of North York have nominated Mr William Mulock, a Toronto lawyer, as their standard bearer. Mr Mulock is a old resident of Newmarket, and is desirous that the farmers and villagers should call him "Willy." Dr. Strange beat Mr Dymond by ten votes only in 1878, but there are a thousand of a growth of Conservative influence in the interval.

THIS EVENING'S MEETING

We hope there will be a full attendance at the Conservative meeting this evening in the hall over Wade's drug store. It is important that as large a representation as possible of the Conservatives of the city should be present, in order that the decision arrived at may be well considered. The result of the election will depend upon the man chosen, the thoroughness of organization, and the energy of the two canvass. The first point being well and judiciously settled, the others will be easy of accomplishment. Therefore let all who have the interests of the cause at heart put in an appearance this evening.

ANOTHER INVASION.

Yesterday the steamer Conqueror, while on her way to Mr Murphy's raft about a mile and a half distant, took on board a number of the cadets of the R.-y.-l Military College. As she passed the city she presented a fine appearance, manned, as it were, with red coats. When Mr Murphy saw the boat coming towards his raft, he remarked: "Is this another Fenian invasion?" The cadets had a pleasant trip, for which they return thanks to Captain Thos. Donnelly.

Hazel Kirke

To the Editor of the DAILY NEWS:

Sir, "Will you permit me?" Before leaving your city, with "no lake in my leaf, and place it on the brow of genius familiar as I am with the orchestras of Theodore Thomas, Gilmore, and other virtuosi, I had never thought it possible to reap and blow from musical instruments the sounds that greeted my ears at your Opera House this evening. I am convinced that nothing but original and unstrained genius could enable players to cling so fondly to two or three bars of music in the effort to be attractive, to play with such startling abandon and brilliant independence and disregard of each other.

All this is the more commendable in men who should be occupied almost constantly in the bread-and-butter pursuits of life, and who, therefore, with no time for practice, must make merit as a "performer," but as a fugitive recreation after the labours of the day. I have carried back in fancy to the days of small clothes, when I was wont to serenade my neighbours by scraping a stick across the edge of the fence board, and at the recollection "I was carried all over with gose flesh." Yours truly,

PITTARUS CIBBER.

Kingston, May 13, 1882

Fire at Port Hope

Port Hope, May 19—About six o'clock this morning a pile of lumber was discovered to be on fire at the centre dock of the harbour. A stiff east wind was blowing at the time, and the flames spread rapidly. The pile of lumber was the property of a number of citizens burned to the scene. The Midland Railway hands were ordered to the fire, and they soon had all the neighbouring piles of lumber floating in the harbour. By this time the flames had reached the docks, and three or four hours had to be spent in extinguishing the fire. The fire lasted nearly one hundred feet of dockage was burnt or destroyed. The lumber that was burnt belonged to D. C. Kennedy, upon which there was no insurance. It will probably cost two or three thousand dollars to replace the pier that has been destroyed. But for the tremendous exertion of the fire brigade and steamer the whole of the piers and docks would have gone, with the centre piers. None of the loss is covered by insurance.

Connected with Messrs Rogers, Peet & Co.'s vast clothing emporium, in New York, is Mr E. Church, who resides at 207 Edney street, Brooklyn. Recently speaking of St. Jacobs Oil, he Church said: "I used St. Jacobs Oil for a severe case of rheumatism, and found it a sure and pleasant cure. In fact, the Oil is found in my house at all times. I would not be without it, and whenever I see any one suffering from aches and pains, rheumatic and otherwise, I simply say, 'Use St. Jacobs Oil and be cured.'"

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Davitt's Defence of Parnell—The Repression Bill—Other Items.

Paris, May 19.—Davitt states that he does not think that Parnell, in his letter to O'Shea, meant that he would be prepared to enter into an alliance with the Government or would abandon the Home Rule policy. Davitt says:—"I ask all the friends of the Land League movement in America to suspend judgment about Parnell and his supposed negotiations with the Government until he has had an opportunity of hearing Messrs Dillon, Egan, Dillon nor myself question the honesty of Parnell or his motives. Davitt declares that he never expected a clear-cut bond fide assassination; he only expressed a fear of outrages if repression was carried out. Irish Nationalist party having repudiated him, his connection with that party is now severed. He states that a meeting of the leaders of the Land League will be held shortly, at which the whole situation will be discussed and the future movements of the League determined. He believes that the new repressive legislation will encourage secret societies, which the power wielded by England's Government will not be able to crush. A secret system of land league will be regarded by the friends of Irish landlordism as the only power that can defend their property. He hopes that the outrages will not be serious, but he is afraid they may be, what will happen when Irish people are confronted by additional coercion. He declares that he does not intend to comply with the conditions of his ticket of leave.

New York, May 19—Michael Davitt, the notorious Irish passenger of the steamship Wyoming, is not believed to be connected with the Dublin murders. Turner on his real name. He is still under surveillance.

Cork, May 19.—The steamship Wisconsin, which sailed from Queenstown on Sunday morning with passengers, including Davitt, who was arrested in New York, as reported at the on-quay a officer the previous evening. Hence it is impossible for the assassins to have escaped by that steamer.

London, May 19.—Thomas O'Connor, an Irish American, was arrested at Chalcroft Park, the grounds of the Duke of Devonshire, late last night on a charge of being there unlawfully.

O'Shea, M.P., affirms, despite the denial of Forster, that they have been in frequent communication, and that it was Forster who suggested that the last plan was for O'Shea to quietly visit Kilmainham gaol.

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Gladstone denied that the Bill was the outcome of English resentment. It was not founded on the Phœnix Park murder, but was contemplated long before. He denied that it goes to the main line of relief.

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Sexton said: The Irish members would save by the way in which the bill was administered, whether they could continue to discharge their functions or whether it would not be their duty to allow the Government and people to come face to face.

A Losing Business.

Barrie, May 18.—Yesterday, acting upon information previously received, Inspector Stratton, accompanied by Excise Officer Hartley and Detective Rogers, drove out to the township of Nottawasaga at a very early hour. Striking the Notta wasaga river they entered a boat, and pulling down the stream some six miles through a dense swamp they came to a clearing on which was situated a lumber man's hut. In the hut, in a back compartment, they found a complete distillery on a small scale. There was a perfect still, worm and cooler, with mash tubs, barrels, kegs, &c., all in good working order, and a man named George Puckett in charge, for which they at once disconnected the apparatus was all new, and evidently had been put up for the purpose. The still and worm were brought to Barrie, and the rest of the apparatus destroyed. Puckett was duly arraigned at the Barrie police court and fined $200, with two months imprisonment. His excuse for the confectionery of the thing was that his farm was encumbered, and he wished by this means to clear it off. The apparatus had cost about $200, and he had only as yet sold 800 worth of liquor. He thought it rather hard to lose $1 of his time, and then be fined $200 in addition to the extent of $200, besides spending his spring on the gaol. It is understood that the matter has been brought to the notice of James McNeil, the owner of the shanty, and proceedings will also be taken against him. The case excites much interest in the locality, and it is said that several respectable farmers are implicated.

The Peruvian

Owing to the burning of the St. Lawrence Tug Boat Company's steamer Progress, while on her way down the river to the relief of the Peruvian last night, the results despatched from Halifax will have to be relied upon to procure the correct particulars. The Allan SS. Acadian and H.M.S. Griffin have already reached the scene of the disaster, and Scotland was despatched from Halifax this morning with stores to the Peruvian's assistance. Capt. Archibald, of the Donaldson Line SS. Titania, which arrived in port last evening, reports having left the Peruvian and another steamer off Cape St. Lawrence, about five miles off the land. Last evening the Peruvian was observed drifting past Real Cove, Gaspe Basin, about six miles from shore in the ice pack towards the south-east—Star

American and French Claims

Washington, May 19.—The number of cases against the United States by French American Commissioners amount to 726; against France 19; the total amount claimed against the United States, $35,000,000; against France, $4,000,000. Awards have been adjudged to the United States thus far, $10,000; against France, nothing. Claims against United States amounting to $2,809,000 have been disallowed.

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SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR SATURDAY AND MONDAY
—OF—
EMBROIDERY, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, FRILLINGS and SCARFS, NOTIONS, CORSETS, LACES, and GENT'S FURNISHINGS.
Also on DRESS GOODS and BLACK SILKS still continue at
HARDY & MURRAY'S, 176 PRINCESS STREET.
Where Goods are shown with pleasure and seen in a direct light.
May 19.

FILL YOUR
AND SHOE BILLS
SUTHERLAND'S LOW PRICE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,
161 PRINCESS STREET, NEXT TO DAVIS' CLOTHING HOUSE.
May 18

NEW GUIPURE LACE CURTAINS AND LAMBREQUINS
AT
R. McFAUL'S.
GUIPURE LACE CURTAINS, 3½ yards long, at $5.00, $7.50, $8. Guipure Lace Curtains, 4 yards long, at $7.50, $8, $9.75, $10, $12.50. Lace Curtains, Net Tops, 2½ yards long, at $2.25, $2.75, $3, and upwards. Short Lace Curtains, 2½ yards long, at $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50, $3, and upwards. Lambrequins, Nets and Muslins, in great variety. Tapestry Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Hearth Rugs, Mats, Mattings, Curtain Poles, Cornices, Curtain Fixtures, Curtain Materials, Table Linens, Towels, Towellings, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, Shirtings, Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Ginghams, Lustres, Cashmeres, Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Underclothing, Corsets, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery, Dress and Mantle Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Small Wares, Parasols, Umbrellas, Sunshades, Gents' Furnishings, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Travelling Bags, Etc., Etc., Etc.
R. McFAUL, FERGUSON'S BLOCK,
Corner Princess and Wellington Streets.
May 16

CHOICE STYLES IN LINEN COLLARS
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
WALSH & STEACY
Have just opened out one case containing the above goods, comprising neckwear that is fresh and elegant in style of the latest New York Fashions.
Particular attention is invited to these goods, as they are worthy of examination by the public.
WALSH & STEACY.
May 16

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS THIS WEEK
IN
TOWELS
—AND—
TOWELLINGS!
—AT—
COME AND SECURE A BARGAIN
F. X. COUSINEAU & Co., Princess st
May 16

NEW CARPETS, - - NEW CARPETS
JUST RECEIVED AT
BOWES & BISSONETTE'S!
May 15

STR. "CIPSY,"
KINGSTON & OTTAWA
SUMMER ROUTE
"The Most Direct Trip on the Continent."
THE POPULAR STEAMER
Leaves Kingston and 7 p.m.
Every Sunday and Tuesday
Ottawa 7 a.m.
Every Monday and Thursday
Cabin Fare to Ottawa and Return $4.00
Single Fare 2.50
Excursion Tickets to Ottawa and Return $3.00
Good to return on following day.
Steamer leaves Ottawa for Montreal every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.
Steamer leaves Ottawa for Kingston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.
Connections made at Kingston with Steamers for Toronto, Rochester, Oswego, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Port Arthur and Fort William.
Through Tickets issued to all points West.
Steamer leaves Kingston for Bay of Quinte ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m.
Steamer leaves Belleville for Bay of Quinte ports every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 p.m.
Steamer leaves Belleville for Picton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m.
Steamer leaves Picton for Belleville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 p.m.
Steamer leaves Belleville for Trenton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m.
Steamer leaves Trenton for Belleville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 p.m.
Steamer leaves Belleville for Deseronto every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m.
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