THE DAILY NEWS.

VOLUME XVIII. KINGSTON, (CANADA). TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1869. NUMBER 212.

Navigation Company

Mail Line of Steamers.

The Steamers of the above Line will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton every Morning (Monday excepted) at HALF-PAST FIVE

Also, one of the Steamers will leave Toronto every Morning (Monday excepted) at HALF-PAST FIVE.

Through Tickets apply at the office of the Co., Ontario Street, or at the Lake Ontario Steamboat Office, St. Lawrence Hall, or at Johnson Street.

C. H. HATCH, Agent.

Kingston, April 27, 1869.

Kingston and Ottawa Route

THE UPPER CABIN STEAMER

CITY OF OTTAWA,

BURROWES, MASTER,

will resume her trips about the 7th inst., and will leave Kingston every MONDAY and FRIDAY at 3 P.M. Leaves Ottawa every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 A.M., calling at all intermediate stopping places on the way.

For Freight or Passage, having superior passenger accommodation, apply on board, or to

D. MURPHY, Ottawa.
G. M. KINGHORN, Kingston.

Kingston, May 3, 1869.

Kingston and Wolfe Island Ferry.

On and after June 1st THE STEAMER

PIERREPONT,

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE KINGSTON every day (Sundays excepted) at 8.15 A.M., 11.30 A.M., 2 P.M. and 5 P.M.

LEAVE WOLFE ISLAND on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7:30 A.M., 11 A.M., 1 P.M., 3 P.M., 5 P.M. and 7 P.M.

WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS leaves as usual at other days.

LEAVE WOLFE ISLAND 9 A.M., 11 A.M., 1 P.M. and 7 P.M.

G. M. KINGHORN, Ferry Wharf, foot of Brock Street.

Kingston, May 31, 1869.

Kingston and Cape Vincent Ferry.

Commencing Wednesday, 28th Instant, THE STEAMER

WATERTOWN,

J. BUCKLEY, SENIOR, MASTER,

will leave Kingston daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 A.M. (except Mondays), connecting with the Grand Trunk Trains and Steamers, meeting the 6:25 A.M. train for Ottawa.

P.M., connecting with the Grand Trunk from the West and Bay of Quinte, meeting the 4:30 P.M. train from Ottawa, and the Northern Transportation Company's Propellers leaving Cape Vincent for Chicago and all Western Ports.

Monday only at 8 A.M.

RETURNING,

Leave Cape Vincent

A.M., on arrival of the train from Ottawa, meeting Grand Trunk trains West and Bay of Quinte Steamer.

P.M., on arrival of train from Rome and Ottawa.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

G. M. KINGHORN, Foot of Brock Street.

Kingston, 27th April, 1869.

Kingston and Gananoque Route.

THE STEAMER

PIERREPONT,

J. BUCKLEY, Junior, Master.

COMMENCING 22nd instant will run as follows: Leave Kingston Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m. Gananoque on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 a.m. and 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

G. M. KINGHORN, Foot of Brock Street.

Kingston, 21st April 1869.

DAILY BOAT

Kingston, Picton and Belleville.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

ROCHESTER.

CAPTAIN FRANK COMER,

WILL LEAVE CARRUTHER'S WHARF, foot of William Street, for the above intermediate ports, every day (Sundays excepted) at HALF-PAST THREE o'clock.

Returning, leaves Belleville every day (Sundays excepted)

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 6:30 O'CLOCK, Kingston time, and TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at TWO O'CLOCK A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Steamboat Office, or to

J. CARRUTHERS & CO., Freight Agents.

N. DUNCOMBE, Manager Agent.

Kingston, May 11, 1869.

Try Gardner's Baking Powder.

Try Gardner's Cough Remedy. Advertisement.

NOTARIAL PROTESTS.—Printed forms for the use of Notaries Public, much shorter than the drawing up of Protests in manuscript for vessels. For sale at the News Office.

SEWING MACHINES

BUY your Sewing Machines from JOHN CUNNINGHAM, King Street, Kingston. You will there get the *best* Machine at the *lowest* price, on the most *liberal* terms, and an *honest* assurance of its being kept in good running order for three years free of charge.

The genuine Howe Wheeler & Wilson & Abbott Machines with

All the latest improvements always on hand, an inspection respectfully invited.

N.B. The subscriber having no interest in machines sold by other parties, will exercise his own discretion as to repairing them, and will fix the charge to suit the circumstances.

May 29.

SECOND TO NONE All who have taste to appreciate a first-class Hair-Dressing use

COCO-GLYCERINE

Which is the best article for imparting softness and gloss to the hair.

June 3.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

M. O'GORMAN,
BOAT BUILDER,
SIMCOE STREET,
Kingston, Ont.

AN Assortment of Skiffs always on hand. Work leaving Kingston to be paid for before being sent out of the Establishment.

NOTE—CAUTION.—Parties in Montreal are offering for sale Boats purporting to come from my establishment. As I have no agent or person authorized to sell for me in that city, buyers are cautioned against bargaining with any one there for my boats.

M. O'GORMAN.

Kingston, May 6, 1869.

BURNETT HOUSE.
ONTARIO STREET, KINGSTON ONTARIO.
R. R. Stephens, Proprietor.

Trusty Porters in attendance at Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landings.

Oct. 28.

REYNER'S ORGAN & MELODEON FACTORY
AND
MUSIC STORE.
82 KING STREET.

REPAIRS of Musical Instruments neatly executed by Practical Workmen.

TUNERS

Sent to any part of the country on reasonable terms.

N.B.—One Pony and Light Waggon for sale.

J. REYNER.

May 3.

GREAT STOCK OF
ROOM PAPERS!
JUST RECEIVED AT
HEATH & GUNN'S,
47 Princess Street.

NEW and elegant patterns in Stamped Gold, Gold, Satin, Ground, Marble, Oaks, &c.

Special attention is invited to our very fine assortment of FRENCH HALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, the most beautiful selection ever brought to Kingston.

As we import direct from the manufacturers, our prices are EXTREMELY LOW.

FLOWER SEEDS.

HEATH & GUNN,
SEED MERCHANTS,
47 PRINCESS STREET, Kingston,

HAVE now on hand a very large and choice selection of Flower Seeds, imported direct from reliable growers in England and Germany. Full varieties of German Asters, German Stocks, French Double Balsams, Sweet Peas, Mignonette, Phlox Drummondii, Zinnia Elegans, &c. &c.

For particulars see our Catalogue for 1869.

May 4.

1868. COAL. 1868.

ANTHRACITE COAL YARD
Office—St. Lawrence Wharf,
Foot of Johnson Street.

OUR Coal is Pure Lackawana, being mined in the very heart of the Lackawana Valley, Scranton, Pittston, and Wilkes Barre, from the best selected mines, and is prepared with great care expressly for Family use, and will be *screened* and delivered in the best possible condition.

Best selected *Soft Coal* for grates constantly on hand, also Lehigh Lump for Foundry use and Blossburg for Blacksmiths.

Terms Cash. Delivered in any part of the city.

JAMES SWIFT & CO.

October 21, 1868.

WHEN YOU GET YOUR HAIR CUT

HAVE it dressed with COCO-GLYCERINE. Every good Hairdresser is supplied with it gratuitously for that purpose.

June 3.

COCO-GLYCERINE

IS THE BEST AND MOST AGREEABLE

Hair Dressing

ever prepared. It is delightfully perfumed, and entirely free from all irritating qualities, while it combines the virtues of both its constituent ingredients. As a beautifier of the hair, Cocoa-Nut Oil has long been highly prized; and Glycerine, according to Dr. Hassall's analysis, enters into the composition of every popular Hair Restorative. Prepared by

G. S. HOBART,
MEDICAL HALL,

And for sale by all Hair-Dressers in the city.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

JAMES HOPE,
Dealer in Boots and Shoes, No. 36 Princess Street, Kingston.

DESIRES most respectfully to thank his numerous Customers for a liberal patronage extending over FIFTEEN YEARS.

In closing his accounts for the past year the advertiser has determined to abandon the *Credit* system altogether, and he wishes his Customers to understand this announcement in the most positive sense. Determined not to be outdone in the price or quality of his Stock, he is prepared to sell BOOTS and SHOES of unrivalled manufacture at the lowest remunerative prices on strictly cash terms.

Unpaid accounts must be settled immediately, otherwise they will be put in suit.

The patronage of Cash Customers solicited.

JAMES HOPE.

Kingston, 22nd January, 1868.

R. S. WILLIAMS' ORGANS AND MELODEONS

HAVE taken the FIRST PRIZE for eight successive years, and are allowed to be the best in the Dominion These celebrated Instruments can be had at the lowest prices from

B. HOLDER,
PRINCESS ST,
Sole Agent for Kingston

March 9.

GARDNER'S BAKING POWDER.

FIRST — TRADE MARK — GARDNER MONTREAL — PRIZE.

THE remarkable success which "GARDNER'S BAKING POWDER" has met with since its introduction here warrants an increased demand. It can be obtained from most of the leading Grocers in Kingston, and at Manufacturer's prices from Messrs J. CARRUTHERS & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Ontario Street, and also at Messrs W. R. McRAE & Co.'s, Kingston.

If you wish the best "BAKING POWDER," ask for GARDNER'S.

March 20.

CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY.
FOR 1870–71.

THE SUBSCRIBER proposes to issue in SEPTEMBER, 1870, if sufficient support by SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS can be obtained to cover the cost of Publication, a CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, comprising the Provinces of ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, and NEW BRUNSWICK; to which will be appended the Provinces of NEWFOUNDLAND and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. The Directory will contain the Names of Professional and Business Men, and of the principal Inhabitants in the Cities, Towns, and Villages, together with a large amount of general information, including Alphabetical Directories of Post Offices and Postmasters, Banks, Governmental Departments and *employes*, Houses of Parliament, Law Courts, Educational Departments, Custom Houses and Officers of Customs, Ports of Entry, Tariffs of Customs, List of Patents of Inventions, Canals, Railways, *Railway and Steamboat Routes*, Benevolent and Religious Societies, Clergy of all Denominations, Registrars with their Divisions, Newspapers and Periodicals, &c., &c.; also, Statements of Imports and Exports, Revenue, Expenditure, Trade, Population, &c., &c.

To be Corrected to August, 1870.

The CANADA DIRECTORY for 1857–58, published by the Subscriber, contained the Names of the principal Inhabitants in 1,339 Cities, Towns, and Villages in Upper and Lower Canada. The CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870–71 will contain a short description of at least 3,500 Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Dominion of Canada, and the Provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, together with the Names of the Professional and Business Men and of the principal Inhabitants.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Dominion of Canada subscribers $12 Cy per copy
United States do... $15 Cy "
Great Britain and Ireland do... £3 Stg "
France, Germany, &c. do... £3 Stg "

RATES OF ADVERTISING will be made known on application to the Publisher.

No Money to be paid until the Work is delivered.—This notice is given for the reason that unprincipled men have on several occasions canvassed for and collected moneys *in advance*, on account of Books which they falsely represented me as being about to publish.

Persons desirous of aiding in the Publication of the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870–71 will please send in their Orders for SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS to

JOHN LOVELL, *Printer and Publisher.*
23 and 25 St. Nicholas Street,
Montreal, May, 1869.

EFFECT OF ADVERTISING.—It is amusing at times to observe the states of the merchants who don't advertise; to see the anxious proprietors looking into the streets and see the people go by, wondering why they don't come in, while the stores of their neighbours who do advertise are thronged with customers. Some people will learn by observation, others will not.—*Daily Palladium.*

1½d. SINGLE COPIES of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publication office, Princess street, price three coppers.

ADDRESS
TO THE
NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED,
WHOSE
SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES,
AND WHOSE CASES
REQUIRE PROMPT TREATMENT TO RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

IF you are suffering or have suffered from Involuntary Discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health?

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired?

Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart?

Does your liver, or your urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order?

Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling?

Or does a thick scum rise to the top?

Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile?

Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia?

Are your bowels constipated?

Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head?

Is your memory impaired?

Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject?

Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life?

Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody?

Does any little thing make you start or jump?

Is your sleep broken or restless?

Is the lustre of your eye unbrilliant?

The bloom on your cheek as bright?

Do you enjoy yourself in society as well?

Do you pursue your business with the same energy?

Do you feel as much confidence in yourself?

Are your spirits dull and flagging—given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia.

Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

NOW, READER,

Self-Abuse, Venereal and Sexual Diseases Badly Cured, and Excesses,

are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that these bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men, are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks, or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for. How many men, from badly cured Venereal diseases, from the effect of Self-Abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affection, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
IS
THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND IS A
CERTAIN CURE
FOR
DISEASES OF THE BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, CONSUMPTION or INSANITY may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depend upon the prompt use of a reliable remedy.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of Fifth Avenue and 76th Street,
Central Park.
(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD,

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance, and many a poor child suffering more from *weakness* than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefitted,

I am, respectfully yours,
COL. YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
Jan. 28, 1868.

MR H. T. HELMBOLD,

Dear Sir—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising

Yours, &c.,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly *Telegraph*.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upward of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price $1,25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6,50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Special Notices.

The Great English Remedy!
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known remedy is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and though a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited; it will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively counterfeited. The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless.

N.B.—One dollar and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, Ont., General Agents for Canada, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail. Sold by all Druggists in Kingston, and medicine dealers everywhere.

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT,
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND CHOLERA
Or any other form of bowel disease in children or adults,
PAIN-KILLER
Is a Sure Remedy.

The promptness and certainty with which it acts, in relieving all kinds of pain, make it eminently worthy its name, PAIN-KILLER,—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten. As, in curing Cholera, it shows itself master of all the minor forms of that disease, such as Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, &c.; so in controlling Diptheria, and other maglignant diseases,—which it has repeatedly cured,—it asserts its power over all the milder and more common forms of these complaints.

Obtain only Perry Davis Vegetable Pain-Killer, all others are counterfeits and imitations.

Price: 15, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Perry Davis & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
June 8. Montreal.

PHYSICKING HORSES.—Many persons physic their horses frequently—especially every spring. This is a great error, and one which has caused the loss of many valuable horses, as physic, as it is usually given, often produces inflammation of the bowels, which generally proves fatal; it also weakens the horse and thus renders him more liable to disease, or less able to throw it off—what is required is a medicine which will operate gently upon the bowels, and act upon the liver and lungs, removing all obstructions therefrom, purifying the blood and enabling all the organs to do their work without over-taxing any, which is accomplished by the use of "Darley's Condition Powders" and Arabian Heave Remedy"—it is always safe and certain. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package.—Northrop and Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

CONCENTRATION the great principle. The system of infinitesimal doses of medicine diffused in gallons of injurious stimulants exploded. All useless material discarded. The active principle only of the most powerful and efficient remedies known concentrated in a small convenient form. HABITUAL CONSTIPATION CURED. All diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels permanently relieved by using Dr Colby's ANTI-COSTIVE AND TONIC PILLS, Sugar-Coated. Recommended by the Medical Profession.

SUCCESS begets envy. Hence the efforts of certain vendors of Liniment to decry JACOBS' RHEUMATIC LIQUID. Wherever introduced, it drives all others from the market. Pain positively annihilated by its use. We have not room to enumerate the virtues accorded to it by the thousands who have used it. No medicine ever invented is capable of more extended application. It has hundreds of imitators, but not one RIVAL. *Beware of Counterfeits.*

GLAD TIDINGS FOR ALL.—Those who have no hair may have it. Those who have plenty, may preserve and beautify it. Those who are losing it may have its loss arrested. The hair strengthened, beautified, restored, by using HUNT'S EMPIRE HAIR GLOSS, *cheapest, cleanest, best.* Don't rest till you have tried a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

March 25.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

BEAUTIFUL HAIR,
Nature's Crown.
You Must Cultivate it
GRAY HAIR
Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change.
A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER
Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It will promote luxuriant growth.
FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, *another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other.* SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors, S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York.

HEALTH IS STRENGTH.—To prevent or conquer disease is one of the grandest attainments ever aimed at by man; and Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers will as sure cure coughs, colds, tickling in the throat and pulmonary complaints, as war and pestilence will destroy. Severe colds if not attended to sooner or later lead to incurable consumption, and the strength of the strongest soon fails if neglected. The readiest and best means known for the cure of these complaints is "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers," which have been thoroughly tried for the last twenty years, and have never been known to fail. Singers and public speakers will also derive great benefit from the use of them. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25 cents per box.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

☞ *SEE LAST PAGE.*

THE SUBSIDY TO NOVA SCOTIA.

In the House of Commons on Saturday June 12.—Mr Rose moved concurrence in the resolutions relating to Nova Scotia.

Mr MacKenzie desired to know who were the parties to this transaction. The House had no evidence before it that this arrangement would be satisfactory to Nova Scotia.

Sir George Cartier said there was no compact with Nova Scotia. The government had undertaken the duty of allaying discontent in Nova Scotia, and had brought down these resolutions to that end. There were no demands made by Nova Scotia—(hear, hear, by Mr Holton)—and consequently as no demand had been made the proposition did not come within the operation of the 118th clause of the Union act. (Laughter.)

Mr MacKenzie urged that negotiations with two members of the House from Nova Scotia was no guarantee that the conditions would be accepted.

Mr Howe explained the circumstances which led to his negotiations with the government. From his position as leader of the anti-confederationist party, and as chairman of the convention at Halifax, which was sitting when the Premier and his colleagues arrived there, it was right that the government should have commenced negotiations with him. These negotiations had resulted in the arrangement now before the House. Hon. members had desired to know whether this arrangement would be satisfactory, and one gentleman had said that there was only one man pacified (laughter), but he could tell them that the majority of the representatives of Nova Scotia had made up their minds to accept the situation and give the new constitution a fair trial. Even the government and legislature of Nova Scotia had acknowledged that the position was entirely changed regarding the repeal movement. At a future time he might discuss the merits of the proposition.

Mr Wood moved in amendment to the motion for the second reading of the resolutions, "That it is inexpedient to disturb the financial arrangements settled between the provinces composing the Dominion of Canda, as settled by the British North America act in favour of Nova Scotia, without at the same time making provision for increasing in due proportion and on principles just to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the amount of the debt allowed by the British North America act to the late province of Canada and the half yearly payments to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario respectively." He argued that it was incompetent for this parliament to change the terms of the Union act. The financial arrangements of that act were matters of treaty and agreement between the several provinces, and should not be lightly disturbed. It was a most dangerous proposition which the government had made, and one which he feared would be productive of serious consequences. He held that even the British parliament, though it had the power, ought not to disturb the financial arrangement of the Union, without the almost unanimous consent of the provinces expressed through their local legislatures. They could not give to one province without taking from the others. The claims to which the hon. member for Cumberland had alluded relating to railways, the province building, Halifax debt, and so on, were mere matters of account which might have been settled between the local and general government without resorting to the dangerous expedient of tampering with the Union act. By reference to the mode adopted for apportioning the debt between the provinces he argued that the province of Nova Scotia had been allotted all the debt to which it was fairly entitled. The value of its railways, though no doubt important in developing the resources of the country, were not a source of much profit to the Dominion, as the public works of Nova Scotia had paid but one-half the per-centage yielded by the public works of Canada. It was never intended that the local governments should carry on their affairs solely on their subsidies. They must have resources of their own. They must tax themselves to make up the deficiency. Ontario had to raise about $600,000 a year and Quebec nearly as much for local purposes, and Nova Scotia raised almost nothing. It was proposed that nearly the whole of the local expenditure of Nova Scotia should be thrown upon the general government. The subsidies added at the London conference were extremely favourable in the maritime provinces, and the Quebec scheme had been still further changed by allowing an increase of 80 cents per head until the populations of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick reached 400,000. In these changes from the Quebec scheme, the provinces of Ontario and Quebec had much ground for complaint; but those additions had been accepted with the belief that no further claims would be made, that the provinces would make up their local deficiencies by local taxation. As he understood it, it was proposed to take $2,000,000 out of the common funds contributed by all the provinces and hand it over to Nova Scotia. He could not understand on what principles of justice that was done, and he went into elaborate calculations to bear out his argument that Nova Scotia was not entitled to additional concessions, and that the interests of Canada had not been fairly considered even in the arrangement devised at London. If the same principle that was applied to Nova Scotia was carried out in her case, Canada should be entitled to increase her debt by $14,000,000. What he wished particularly to impress on the House was that there was nothing in the revenue of Nova Scotia compared with that of Canada, and there was nothing in the property she brought into the confederation that entitled her on just principles to have her debt increased for ten years without giving an equivalent to the late province of Canada. Every dollar almost of revenue that Nova Scotia had paid into the exchequer of the Dominion was used for her own purposes, and therefore it could not be said that the old province of Canada was benefited by the connection in a pecuniary point of view. Under these circumstances he contended that it was unjust to make the changes proposed in the British America act without giving Canada full consideration.

Mr Rose replied to the hon. gentleman's argument. In his previous remarks he had alluded to the peculiar circumstances of Nova Scotia and to the necessity for making such concessions as would conciliate that province and enable the union to work harmoniously. On the principle laid down by the mover of the amendment the Finance Minister had come down with a scheme of anaditional taxation of $1,480,000 per annum upon the Dominion. The effect of the amendment was one that the people of the Dominion would never accept with any regard to their best interests. He denied the statement of the hon. gentleman that the position of Nova Scotia was not peculiar and required an additional grant to meet her ordinary requirements. It was certainly amusing to hear the Treasurer of Ontario now arguing in favour of aditional taxation upon the Dominion, for it would be remembered that it was not very long ago that he had been heard declaring that the circumstances of Ontario were so favourable that it would not be necessary for a quarter of a century at least to impose a single shilling additional taxation upon that province. He quoted from the financial statement of the hon. gentleman in the Ontario legislature to show the extremely favourable position of that province. He acknowledged that it was only in view of the weightiest reasons in the presence of gravest necessity that the financial terms of the act of Union should be supplemented; and that necessity, he contended, had arisen in the case of Nova Scotia. He did not consider it necessary to enter into an abstract of calculations on the subject, as the whole question was involved in the issue—was it not expedient to make these concessions in the peculiar case of Nova Scotia!

Mr Galt contended that the motion was out of order, inasmuch as it proposed to make an additional charge upon the Dominion.

Mr Holton replied that they did not intend to take any steps towards an appropriation of money, but simply to make a declaration that it was inexpedient to vote money which the House was called on by the Finance Minister to give.

Sir Geo. E. Cartier read from the British North America act to show the course that should be pursued in reference to motions involving a vote of money. The motion was not simply negative. It contained the affirmation, clear and positive, that a certain amount of money should be appropriated under certain circumstances.

M Dorion said the motion simply asked the House to express an opinion that the resolutions should not pass unless something was done.

Dr. Tupper said that the House had expressed the opinion in committee that money should be appropriated and that the expression of opinion now came up for concurrence. The amendment stated that it was expedient to vote that money, and that if it was given another sum should accompany it.

After some remarks from Mr Dunkin on the point of order raised by Mr. Galt with respect to Mr Wood's motion,

The Speaker ruled as follows: With respect to the motion of last session of the hon. member for Compton, referred to by the hon. member for Brome, the object of that motion was unquestionably to increase the pay of the junior officers of the militia force. It was not merely an expression of opinion as this is now before the House, but it was a motion to go into committee, and an actual step towards the completion of an act of Parliament which would impose an additional burden upon the people. In that important respect it differs from the motion now before the House. The motion is merely an assertion of an abstract principle. It proposes to do nothing, to take no steps in the direction of legislation. On the contrary, as I understand the motion, it would, if passed, put a stop to any further proceedings altogether. So that unless a message was sent down from His Excellency we could not approach the subject again. The hon. member for Brome has suggested that the motion might take another shape, but I have to take the motion as it stands, and as I understand it, if it passed there would be no expenditure at all. Therefore I think the argument that the effect of this motion would involve an increase of the public expenditure is not correct, because I think, if carried, it stops the expenditure. In my opinion the motion is in order.

Mr Young entered into a calculation to show the claims of Ontario for consideration. He would not object to give an increased subsidy to Nova Scotia, if he had any guarantee that this would be accepted as a final settlement by Nova Scotia, but there was no evidence of that.

Mr Connell contended that New Brunswick was in a worse position than any other of the provinces. According to a statement prepared by the political supporters of the ministry, the customs of the old province of Canada paid $284 per head, Nova Scotia $821, and New Brunswick $337. His efforts had all been in the direction of consolidating the union, but he held that such votes as the one given last night would do more to destroy the union than all the efforts of the anti confederates.

Mr Dunkin argued that the same rule could not be applied to small and sparsely settled communities as to large ones, and it was the duty of the parliament to take a practical course and allow such an amount to Nova Scotia as would be necessary for its local services. The amendment, if carried, would be of no practical effect, because to increase the allowances of the other provinces in proportion would still leave the injustice on Nova Scotia they were trying to remove.

Mr Tilley explained that while the Imperial act secured the construction of the Intercolonial railway, the payment of the subsidies, and a proportion of the debt of each province, which could not be changed, there was no reason that the increased requirements of the provinces could not be met by the general government. He had himself said on more than one occasion that if in a quarter of a century hence the local subsidies were not sufficient they should be increased by the representatives of all the provinces in the general government. The arrangement now proposed was simply to place them precisely in the same position as New Brunswick. His hon. friend for Carleton said he had received letters from his constituents complaining of confederation, but all his (Mr Tilly's) letters from New Brunswick were to the effect that there was less discontent to-day than at any previous time.