No Changes in the Tariff-The National Debt-Progress of the Dominion-Sir

Richard Cartwright's Criticisms. OTTAWA, March 5.-Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, delivered his inaugural Budget speech this afternoon and this evening. He spoke for nearly four hours. The galleries were crowded and there was a good attendance of members. Mr. Foster spoke very rapidly but clearly and distinctly. As is his wont, he frequently dropped the subject of figures to branch out into a laudation of the probabilities and possibilities of this great country. His words throughout were words of encouragement and hope. He made many comparisons between the condition of Canada, the United States and other colonies of the Empire and continental countries generally; as to the debt of these nations, their ability to pay, the resources and the energies of the



THE MINISTER 7: PENANCE

people, and ir nearly six cases to argued that this country compared Involutily with any of them. Of course the speech was a great mass of figures from beginning to end, broken at intervals by incidents of finance and deduc-The House listened attentively to the minister's exposition, none more so than Sir Richard Cartwright. Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Foster's predecessor in office, was on the floor of the House during the delivery of the speech, and when the six o'clock recess arrived he congratulated the hon, gentleman on his presentation to the House.

The striking feature of the Budget, of course, is that there are to be no changes in the tariff. All those trips of deputations of lumber men, millers, iron men, manufacturers, etc., have been for naught so far as to-day's utterances by the Finance Minister go to show. To none of these deputations did the Government show any indication of altering the present imposts. This will be of especial interest to the flour millers and lumber men. The former wanted the duty on flour increased from 50 cents to \$1 per barrel and the lumber men wanted the export duty of \$3 per thousand on sawlogs reduced or removed altogether.

The Minister of Finance at once gave the indication that there were to be no tariff changes, because he moved the House into supply instead of ways and means. Had he made the latter motion the changes would have followed at the end of the speech. B. sides the Government did not seize the telegraph lines running out of the Capital and tie them up until after the custom houses were closed, as is usual when important tariff changes are to be announced on Budget day.

Mr. Foster opened with a complimentary reference to the men of acknowledged ability and experience far greater than his own who have preceded him in the office and asked for the generous indulgence and sympathy of the House in this his first experience. Canada today, he said, had every reason to survey her past record with pride and to step forward into the future with confidence of peace, plenty, prosperity and continued greatness. Canada asked no concealment of her record, no flattery, and whatever merits or demerits his statement would have it would have the merit of candor and feankness.

Referring to the estimates of the revenue of the year 1887-8 he gave the following state-

	Estimate.	Actual.	Diff rece	
Customs Excise Misc'neous	\$22,000,000 6,450,000 7,550,000	\$22,105,926 6,071,486 7,731,050	\$105,926 378,513 181,050	
Totals	\$36,000.0001	\$35,908,463	\$91,536	

The estimated expenditure had been \$37,000, 000 and the actual expenditure \$36,718,494, leaving a difference of \$281,506 to the good, so that the actual deficit was only \$810,031 in place of the million dollars estimated. It must be remembered, however, that though there was this definit there had been set off in sinking fund \$1,939,077, so that if we had not thus set off the debt there would be a surplus of \$1,129,046. The items of expenditure were as follows:

TOMONO.	Capital Ex	ependiture.	
Public wo Dominion	and canals rks lands rebellion	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,207,111
Railroad s	ubsidies on of debt		. 5 1,027,041
	tal account		.\$ 8,650,139
The net	debt stands	s follows:	
July 1, 1883 July 1, 1888	I		\$227,313,911 234,531,358
Increas	se		7,217,447
For the	rease is cause count. present year, ad been \$36,9 oncluded the	1888-'89, the	estimated r the eight

maining four months receipts amounting to \$13,984,528 and the amended estimate of receipts for this year now stood as follows: Excise...... 7,063,143 Total......\$38,601,294 Or, to be within the mark, say \$38,500,000. The expenditure would amount, he estimated,

\$24,616,766. He now estimated for the re-

to about \$36,600,000, leaving a probable surplus of \$1,900,000. This had not arisen from any increased taxation but showed an increased ability to consume and increased prosperity in the country. The capital expenditure for 1888-'89 would

be estimating for the four months to come :

Do, cottimating for the									
Railways and Canal	S						.,	*	\$2,772,06
Public Works			**	**		 	*		385,700
Dominion Lands						 			100,000
Northwest Rebellio	n					 			120,511
Railway Subsidies									1,183,428
Redemption of Debt			٠.		• • •	 			3,094,386
Total									\$7,537,586
He thought that t	his	w	88		he	la	ısı		rebellion

expenditure that would be heard of. There was necessaril Mar less of certainty about the year 1889-'90, but the very favorable outlook for trade gave him confidence in making the following calculations, the increases in which were based simply on increase in population of say nearly 2 per cent

Probable Income 1889-'90.	
Customs	\$23,900,000
Excise Miscellaneous	7,125,000 8,150,000
Total	\$39,175,000
The estimates now before the Houte to \$35,400,000 and the supplements	ise amount ries would

not reach an exceedingly high figure, so that the total would probably not be above \$36,500,000, leaving a probable surplus of

\$2,675,000. The estimates brought down made a very satisfactory showing, he held. He reviewed the items as shown in the printed estimates. Among the increases was a heavy amount for the Intercolonial Railway, which was accounted for by the purposed purchase of new

rolling stock, and he thought the increased receipts would do much to make up for it. With reference to the condition of the debt the figures of net debt were: In 1868.....\$ 75,728,641

In 1874...... 108,324,964 In 1889 234,581,358 From 1880 to 1888 the Canadian Pacific Railway had been completed and yet the burden of the debt, as represented by the interest charge was only increased by 14 cents per head between those years.

Comparing our debt with that of the United States, while the comparisons made with a view to discrediting the Canadian Government were to the effect that the United States were in a more favorable position, the facts were otherwise. Comparison could not fairly be made, because the United States had assumed no debts of the provinces, gave no subsidies to provinces, paid a very small proportion of the cost of administration of justice, the militia was kept up by the several states, the penitentiaries were not in charge of the Federal power, the Governors were not at the charge of the Federation. In connection with this comparison the following statement of pay ments on account of the consolidated fund from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1888, would be interesting:

CHURIDICA LO DIOVINCOS	3 72,316,UZ
Sabsidies to provinces Interest on public debt	147,384,634
Administration of justice	10,821,542
Immigration and quarantine	5,571,631
Militia and defence	21,851,633
Penitentiaries	5,611,696
Salaries of governora	2,250,643
Assumed debts of provinces	106,472,038
Fotal	\$372,279,817
If Canada had set out on the say	
the United States she would have s	
Assumed debts	£106,482,039
The state of the s	
Subsidies.	72,316,029
Subsidies	72,316,029 70,000,000
Subsidies	72,310,023
Subsidies. Interest on debt	70,000,000
Subsidies	70,000,000 5,611,690

Our net debt is but \$234,531,358, so that if Canada had set out on the same basis as the United States from the first she would not only have no debt to-day but she would have a surplus of \$44,000,000. Just so soon as this statement went before the people it would remove a stock argument of the opponents of the Government who argued that the "United States occupie l a more advantageous position than Canada with respect to her debt.

Immigration and quarantine..... 5,571,631

Administration of justice (1)......

Taxation was of two kinds, voluntary and involuntary; for instance, hundreds of thousands, if not millions, in this country did not use intoxicating liquors or tobacco. The tax on these a man might pay or not, just as he chose. As out of the total of \$28,000,000 taxation in 1888, \$8,000,000 was paid on these two articles of luxury, the involuntary taxation was found to be only \$3.88 per head out of the total of \$5 66 per head. But the per capita mode of reckoning was not a fair one and overstated the amount of taxes levied upon the poor man. Canada had within her own boundaries the great staples required for the sustenance of her people. A well-to-do man of luxurious taste, if he went to New York and there purchased his furmture, his musical instruments, statuary, plate, jewelry, wines, silks, carriages, carpets, etc., upon a modest outfit of his establishment might easily be taxed \$1700; but in the case of the farmer he grows most of the articles of his food, the raw material for his clothing is grown or is brought in without tax, his farming implements are made in this country, his fuel is found here in inexhaustible quantities; all the great staples required are untaxed. The case of the artisan is similar.

Canada's peculiar natural advantages placed the taxation most heavily where it shall rest, upon the man of means. The customs returns showed that one third of the total imports for home consumption were free of duty and also that more than 200 articles of raw material came in duty free. The United States had during the past 21 years paid an average of \$6.64 per head and the average of Canada was \$1.70 per head less; that is, that were Canada's taxation as heavy as that of the United States she would have paid for customs and excise \$182,000,000 more

than she has paid. "Is this thing to go on forever?" he asked. "Are we to go on increasing the debt and the amount of taxation taken from the people?" Canada was to-day in a position to fairly answer the question. Taking the next three years, he estimated that between now and July 1, 1892, the capital expenditures would

be:	
Canals	\$2,636,521
Railways	1,200,000
Public Works	407,000
Railway Subsidies	1,055,703
Reduction of the debt	
Dominion lands	100,000
Total	97 935 900
Total	\$1,000,000

The redemption of debt would bring the capital expenditure up to \$12,789,849. On the other side he estimated a surplus of \$6,000,000 in the three years, That \$6,000,000 would be placed to the credit of the sinking found and that there would be a balance still on hand of loans now made of \$2,500,000, making a total of \$14,500,000 to offset the capital expenditure of \$12,759,849 and being close on \$2,000,000 for unforeseen capital expenditure, so that from now to 1892 there would, he believed, be not a dollar added to the public debt. After 1892 he believed that the country ought to go on for a series of years without increasing the

debt one cent. He next referred to the £4,000,000 loan just floated in London and pointed out that it was one of the most favorable loans ever negotiated. It not only made a gratifying comparison with other Canadian loans, but also with loans floated in 1888 in the London market by other countries. There had been some criticism in the press about the amount asked for, which was represented as excessive, but in view of the fact that temporary loans would otherwise have been required for works in progress and in view, also of the exceptionally favorable condition of the money market, it was, after grave consideration, deemed advis-

able to take the loan of £4,000,000. The rate of exchange being in our favor the money was exchanged to New York and was there put into the hands of four Canadian banks at the best rate that could be obtained or 11 per cent. It had been intended to ex, change it back to London about Jan. 1, the tables of exchange for a series of years showing that that would be probably profitable. Abnormal conditions, however, upset this calculation and it was found that it would be unprofitable to exchange it to London. The money was now on deposit in Canadian banks

at 3 and 31 per cent. interest. The whole transaction showed that the surplus had cost for the year rather less than 4 per cent., or less than a temporary loan would

have cost. The last hour of the Finance Minister's speech was devoted to showing the progress that Canada was making. During the past year her commerce had progressed beyond the average. If crops were smaller, prices were higher. Manufacturing industries were in a healthy state, having worked off their large surplus stocks. There was a prospect of an advance of wages in the large manufactories. The shipping interests would be glad to hear that there was a prospect of an increase in

freights. The spirit of foreign trade, he contended, was developing in this country. In 1878 the people had decided that if we could not get reciprocity with our neighbors we would build up a commerce of our own and then reach out for foreign commerce, and the solid prosperity engendered since that time now enabled Canada to commence to make her way in the markets of the world. It had always been the policy of the Government to extend trade relations with other countries, but if the country to the south of us would not deal upon fair lines, it was Canada's duty

to stand upon her own resources. There was a great country in South America ready to trade with us, there was an opening for permanent and profitable trade with the West Indies, and the Government had decided to assist in the development of this trade by granting such a subsidy as would make rapid communication possible. To the east of us were China and Japan, and our Government had promised to meet this with a subsidy to a line of steamers already subsiflized by the Imperial Government. To-day the surplus of many of our cotton mills found a market in those countries. The Government was also prepared to give aid for the establish! ment of a direct line of steamships between

bur west coast and Australia. Though our Atlantic service had been good in the past, it was not as good as it might be, and the Government was considering steps to make it more nearly equal to the service running to New York. The proper Canadian policy was that we should look first to the Domition's development and live at peace with other countries, but at the same time no blandishments from without or specious pleas from within would induce her to hand over her commercial government to any nation outside of Canada.

Speaking of the taxation of the people, the Finance Minister contended the taxes paid by any people was the gateway through which they passed to progress ... It was an indication of their advancement and national prosperity. 1 Mr. Foster, in conclusion, said that many deputations had visited Ottawa during the past few weeks for the purpose of securing changes in the tariff. The claims of many of them were good, but the Government, after due consideration, had decided to continue on the line of the existing tariff arrangement. If there is any readjustment it will not be significant nor of an important character,

Sir Richard Cartwright followed. He said the protective system is wrong in this respect, that the burden of taxation is borne by the masses. Mr. Foster labors under a delusion when he says the taxation borne by the Canadian workingman is lower than the taxation paid by the British workingman. Ex cise duty in England is higher than in Canada, but the poor man there is not obliged to indulge in luxuries. Taxation in Canada on the whole 18 600 per cent. higher than in England. A high tariff is not necessarily the only highway to national progress.

Continuing Sir Richard endorsed the proposal of the Government to extend its foreign trade relations. Dealing with their financial relations with the Canadian Pacific Railway he laughed at the Finance Minister's mode of bookkeeping in making the showing he had. These accounts had been liberally "cooked" to suit the purpose, it not in a fraudulent way then to suit party

Sir Richard continued his arraignment of the Government and its policy until 11.45, when he moved this amendment to go into

That all the words after "that" be struck out and that it be resolved that "Mr. Speaker do not now leave the chair but that in the present condition of affairs, and in view of the recent action of the Houses of Representatives of the United States, it is expedient that steps should be taken to ascertain on what terms and conditions ar rangements can be effected with the United States for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade the ewith.

Hon. C. H. Tupper moved the adournment ef the debate. The House adjourned at 11.45 until Thursday afternoon, and to-morrow being Ash Wednesday there will be no sitting. It is expected that notwithstanding the statement of the Finance Minister there will be a few minor alterations in the tariff.

THE FUNNY FENIANS.

And Their Highly Humorous Demand for

PHILADELPHIA, March 4. - Parnell branch of the Irish National League will this week submit to President Harrison and Secretary Blaine a resolution adopted by it yesterday, and which will be sent to every branch in the United States, urging joint action by Congress requiring the State Department to demand of the English Government a state ment of how far it has carried on its spy system, military and otherwise, in this country. The action is based on the testimony of LeCaron before the Parnell Commission. The resolution alleges that spies paid by Great Britain are now employed in the government departments and in the United States army, which is equivalent to a declaration of war. It advises a demand upon England for the names and aliases of all its spies in this country.

A Casus Belli,

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 5. - The schooner Wm. H. Toye was seized on Friday at Beaver Harbor, N.B., for alleged violation of the customs laws. A fine of \$400 was imposed and paid before the vessel was released. Captain Rowe denies that he was smuggling or otherwise violating the

Fires in the States

ALTONA, Pa., March 5. - Slack's Mountain City Theatre was burned this morning by an incendiary, loss \$75,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 5. - The rendering and glue factory of the Minnesota Transfer Packing Company was burned this morning, loss \$65,000.

Milan to Abdicate.

LONDON, March 5 - A Belgrade despatch says there is the hignest authority for stating that King Milan will abdicate in favor of his son on Wednesday, the anniversary of his being proclaimed King, and that M. Ristich will be appointed Regent for the whole time of his son's minority.

Three Governors of West Virginia. CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 5.-Gen.

Goff and President Carr, of the Senate, each took the oath of office as governor yesterday and demanded that Governor Wilson give up the office. Governor Wilson declined to do so.

6. Cleveland, Attorney at Law.

NEW YORK, March 5.-Ex-Fresident Cleveland will begin work in this city as a member of the nrm of Bangs, Stetson, Tracy & McVeagh, at 44 William-street, some time this week. His name has already been painted on the sign over the door.

Chandler Convicted. MONTREAL, March 5. - The case against J. J. Chandler for attempted murder of

J. A. Shetfield of the C. P. R. was concluded to-night, when the jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty of shooting with intent to kill." Suicide is Confession.

NEW YORK, March 5. - Hobart Mullaney

cashier for the lithographing firm of Julius Bien & Co., committed suicide to day. He had just been placed under arrest for embezzling \$7000.

Big Failure in Reading. READING, Pa., March 5.—The Reading

Iron Works Company have failed, liabilities heavy. The company did an immense business.

A Deputation Appointed. A meeting of the ratepayers of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby for naming delegates to join the deputation to be sent from the townships along the proposed new route to solicit a bonus from the provincial and federal governments in aid of the proposed extension, was held at Vennacher on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27th. Upwards of one-third of the ratepayers attended. Paul Stien, G. W. Sweetnam, James Lane, D. Youmans, E. Marquardt, E. C. Bebee, C. Howarth, A. McFayden, A. Connolly, T.

Patience, and Geo. Dawson, of Plevna, addressed the meeting Resolutions thanking every one concerned in working up the scheme was unanimously carried, and it was then moved by E. C. Bebee, seconded by P. Rose, and resolved unanimously, to send G. W. Sweetnam, Paul Stein, and James Lane to join the delegation. The townships interested are in carnest in this work and will leave nothing undone in their effort to accomplish the immediate extension of the line to Pal-

mer Rapids.

Halliday, J. G. Kavanagh, A. Cowan, T.

BARKIS IS WILLIN'.

Mr. Gladstone Says the Irish Party is Free to Meet Tory Advances.

LONDON, March 5. -A correspondent ha

interviewed Mr. Gladstone in reference to the proposal made by Mr. John Aird, the famous contractor and Tory member for Paddington, a colleague and friend of Lord Randolph Churchill, who writes to The Times suggesting, in the interests of the country's business, the appointment of a small committee, commanding the confidence of all parties, to agree on just steps towards meeting Ireland's demand for local government. Air I said his letter was quite spontaneous, but he is convinced it expresses the views of a large section of the Tory party and that the Tory leaders say Ireland shall have a local government. He does not see why they should not meet Mr. Parnell's moderate attitude by taking the first step in that direction. Mr. Gladstone says Le will watch the development of the movement with a friendly interest. He has always hoped the Tories would settle the question. He will certainly throw no obstacles in their way. He also holds that the Irish party is perfectly free to meet Tory advances. Their first duty will be to Ireland, not to the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone seemed in excellent health, though anxious, owing to the serious illness of his eldest son. He showed no petty partisan feeling, only a patriotic desire to end the controversy, which, he said, like the corn law agitation, was wasting precious years of the country's life. Mr. Aird's scheme may come to nothing, but it is interesting as showing the reaction in Mr. Parnell's favor caused by "Pigottism."

Gladstone Thinks He Will Soon tome In. LONDON, March 5. - Although Gladstone only spoke of a year or two hence as the possible date of an appeal to the country in his speech, he entertains a strong belief in his return to power being almost imminent. One day last week he was discovered in a well-known London drawing-room deep in the pages of The Morning Post, a paper which is carefully tabooed in James square, while waiting for the mistress of the house. On putting the paper down he recognized his fellow-caller and said cheerily : "I must come in. Lord Salisbury and The Times will fall together."

The Parnell Commission.

LONDON, March 5.-The Parnell Commission resumed its sittings this morning. Attorney-General Webster narrated the facts in relation to Pigott's communication from Madrid to Mr. Soames. He stated that another letter from Pigott had been received to-day. It had been posted on March 2. This letter was sent to Mr. Soames' office for "Mr. Ponsonby." It was not read in court.

Parnell is Grateful.

LONDON, March 5. - Mr. Parnell, finding it impossible to respond to the many letters he has received from Europe and America congratulating him upon the collapse of The Times' case against him, desires through the press to heartily thank the writers of the letters.

A Trie Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, March 5. - The Times has the following cable: Prof. Maguire, who furnished Houston with the money and was the third partner in the amazingly ambitious, amazingly fatuous plot now laid bare, deserves an obituary line not less than Pigott. He it was who wrote three years ago what is known as "the bloody thumb-mark pamphlet," in which the ladies of the Land League were described as a historical counterpart of the association of harlots which was so active in Paris during the French Revolution. He was not killed for this, but he lived on the high favor of the Castle crew in Dublin and came to London last week to help swear to the authenticity of the forged letters. Just when proof of their debased origin came to light Maguire suddenly died.

The doctors first said he choked to death. Now they report that it was fatty degeneration of the heart, and the questions which were asked in Parliament concerning the suspected poison failed to secure any intelligent investigation as to whether there is aught of truth in these suspicions. Maguire is dead and now Pigott is dead, and tall, slender and well-groomed young Mr. Houston is the only survivor of the group who planned and planted this foul conspiracy upon the credulous London Times. Well may we wonder what the next act in this squalid, sinful tragedy will 1 e.

Pigott's Evmains Identified

LONDON, March 5 - English detectives sent to Madrid to-day identified the remains of Pigott in the presence of the British consu, who ordered that the body be interred.

Pasteur's Usefulness Gone. PANAMA, March 5. - Chance has led to the discovery of a cure for hydrophobia in Ayacuoho, Peru. A man was bitten by a mad dog, and shortly after the disease developed. In his madness the man rushed from the house, and falling among a lot of "peuca" plants, some of the juice of these plants entered his mouth, and he swallowed it. A moment of reason seems to have followed during which he seized some of the leaves, broke them, and drank of the milky and glutinous sap with which they are saturated. When his friends found him he was stretched senseless, with the "peuca" or Maguey leaves in his hands. He was carried to his home, and soon regained his health. Experience has long since taught the Indians that "peuca" sap invariably acts as a cure upon dogs suffering from hydrophobia.

Harrison Fails to Picase Berlin.

BERLIN, March 5. - Most of the papers here reserve their opinions on Harrison's inaugural address. The Tageblatt says that the address shows an arrogant spirit and does not display particularly friendly feelings toward other powers. Other papers make similar comments.

The King of Holland Moribund. BERLIN, March 5. - The latest news from The Hague is that the death of the King of Holland is imminent. There are acute symptoms of blood poisoning. The King is experiencing terrible suffering and what cessation from pain is obtained is due to the use of morphia. It is stated that Bismarck favors joining Alsace-Lorraine with Laxenbourg on the death of the King of Holland, making the Duke of Nassau King.

A Pante on the Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 5 .- The sudden death of M. Deufert Rochereau caused a temporary panic on the bourse to-day. Stocks beyond the sphere of copper speculation remained unshaken. To-morrow, it is understood, will be big with fate for the copper syndicate, the negotiations for an arrangement with all the mines, including American, finally succeeding or failing.

A G. T. R. Ferryboat Burnt.

WINDSOR, March 5 .- The Grand Trunk ferryboat Transit, which has been lying at the dock for some time, was discovered to be on fire last night about 11 o'clock. Nothing could be done to save her and she burned to the water's edge. The loss is \$15,000, thought to be insured. The Transit has not been in commission for some time past, the Grand Trunk having been trying to sell

NEWS OF THE DOMINION

A HAMILTONIAN GETS INTO TROUBLE IN BUFFALO.

Projected New Industry in the Ambitious City-Manitoba's Legislature Proregued -Looking for Tascott in Winnipeg.

HAMILTON, March 5 .- H. C. Hickok, who use I to run the St. Charles restaurant here and now manages a saloon in Buffalo, is in trouble. A few weeks ago a Canadian horse dealer named Benjamin F. Olmstead, who knew Hickok in this city, arrived in Buffalo and went to board at his place. Olmstead carried over \$1100 with him and told Hickok about it. In the early part of last week Hickok asked Olmstead to lend him the \$1100 for a little while, as he wanted to make a bet with a Broadway saloonkeeper that he could show up that amount. His request was granted and Hickok made a bet with his man and won \$10. He managed to give his Canadian friend the slip, and soon after left the city with a horse and cutter. Olmstead complained to the police about the matter and Hickok was followed by officers and found in Aurora. The money was not found and he told the officer that he had lost it, which is not believed, however. Hickok was placed under arrest and was brought up for trial on Monday. He was tried on the charge of grand larceny in the second degree. The evidence in the case showed that Olmstead had willingly loaned the money to Hickock, and the judge held that under those circumstances the case was one for the civil courts and not the criminal, and the prisoner was discharged Olmstead was lucky in regaining \$600 out of the amount lost.

Annie Russell, who attempted to take her own life by means of poison on Saturday night, is still in a very low condition at the City Hospital and her recovery is doubtful.

Four acres of land, east of the city, part of the Land estate, immediately south of the Grand Trunk Railway track and opposite Williams' coal oil factory, have been transferred to R. McKechnie, the wellknown manufacturer. Mr. M. Kechnie will erect on the site large machine shops, for the manufacture of various kinds of machinery for iron and word work. The buildings, it is understood, will cover twothi.ds of the ground. Locomotives may also be manufactured there. Employment will be given to about 400 men. Theerection of the buildings will be commenced early this year.

Important changes are being made in connection with the well-known firm of L. D. Sawyer & Co., manufacturers of threshing machinery, engines, etc., by the retirement of L. D. Sawyer and Jonathan Ames, who have disposed of their interest to H. A. Massey, president of the Massey Manufacturing Company of Toronto.

DR. KINCAID GONE.

Owing to Financial Difficulties He Suddenly Leaves Peterboro

PETERBORO, March 5.-For some time past Dr. R. Kincaid, ex-M.L.A., has been in financial difficulties. Although he had a large practice and accumulated property, of late years his affairs have gone behind, and a farm he owned south of the town and his other property was covered with a mortgage. A couple of years ago he con solidated his debts and gave a mortgage for \$16,000, and made an effort to retrieve his position. It seems, however, that he was unable to do so, although his reputation as a physician was good, and rather than remain and face the difficulties and see his property taken he has departed from the town. This resolution seems to have been suddenly come to, or at any rate was acted on promptly, as his family were informed of it shortly before he left. On Saturday night he packed his valise and yesterday morning, accompanied by his son Kenneth, he took the early train.

It is not known where the doctor has gone. There are various estimates of the amount of his indebtedness, but the mort gage is known of and there is besides considerable of his paper floating, backed by various persons. His son expressed the opinion that the assets are of sufficient value to offset the liabilities.

SOUTHWOLD'S SCOURGE.

The Smallpox Epidemic-Twenty Cases lu the Vicinity of Fingal

St. Thomas, March 5. - Almost the sole topic of conversation here is the smallpox epidemic in Southwold. The City. Council and the Board of Health are fully awake to the urgency of prompt and vigorous action, and a rigid quarantine will likely be established

Dr. Bryce, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, who has just returned from Fingal, reports that there are eleven houses infected, and there have been twenty-seven cases up to date. There are now some twenty cases in the township and village. The doctor advised the prompt arrest of any infected or exposed persons who entered St. Thomas. There is now one case in Shedden, that of Judson Burwell, livery stable keeper, who caught it from the robes of one of his cutters, which had been hired by a young man who attended the fatal dance at Eustice's. The hotel at Shedden is closed.

MANITOBA MATTERS.

Prorogation of the Legislature-The Bouspiel-Betectives Looking for Taxcott.

WINNIPEG, March 5. - The prorogation of the Legislature this afternoon was almost with democratic simplicity with the exception of a guard of honor. The House sat till 5 this morning to finish business. The curiers were unable to commence

play this morning owing to soft weather, but have decided to begin this evening and play in relays night and day till the whole competition is completed. It will take about five days to finish the bonspiel. A number of miners from Lethbridge

passed through to New York to-day. Sir Donald Smith is here. Several American detectives are reported

in town looking for Tascott. The eloping couple mentioned yesterday are Prof. Ernest and a Mrs. Mitchell. They are still in the city.

Burglary at Brantford.

BRANTFORD, March 5. - Five young men named Joe Walker, Charles Milne, J. Marcle, F. Sickles and Mark Garvie have been arrested charged with burglarizing T. E. King's liquor store last night. Part of the stolen property, which consisted of liquor in quart bottles, was found in the possession of the prisoners. They will be

tried to-morrow. Beath of Balton's Registrar.

MILTON, March 5 .- Milton lost one of her most highly respected citizens to-day by the death of Mr. Francis Barclay, Registrar for the County of Halton. Mr. Barclay had been a resident of the county for many years, was appointed registrar in 1880, which position he held up to the time of his death. He leaves a family of seven chil-