SUNDAY, OCTOBER

LOTS OF VOTES LOST

To the Liberals in England by Removals of Voters From Their Cottages.

LAWS TO BE OVERHAULED

So That Hereafter Things Will Be Favorable to the People.

THE BATTLE OVER VIVISECTION

Decoming Vivid in Its Intensity and the Fpithets Used.

THE INTERESTING NEWS FROM EUROPE

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, Oct. 15 .- [Copyright.] -- Readers of THE DISPATCH have been prepared for news of the Tory victory in Cirencester and the consequent reduction of Mr. Gladstone's parliamentary majority to 38. The Liberal defeat was entirely due to a variety of local causes which have been sufficiently explained in this correspondence, but the result will strengthen the great determination to reform the electoral laws at the earliest convenient moment.

The register of voters upon which Cirencester was fought was compiled in July, 1891, and a large number of agricultural laborers, nearly all Liberals, who have shifted residences since then, found themselves disfranchised simply because they had moved from one cottage to another. About 200 such removals have taken place since the general election, and that alone would practically account for the Tory victory. A new register was compiled last July, but it will not come into operation until the first of January next. The system is admittedly so bad that the Government will probably receive some Tory help in reforming it.

Gladstone to Lecture Pretty Soon. Mr. Gladstone has found time to prepare a lecture on mediæval universities, and will deliver it at Oxford on the 24th inst. He will arrive at Oxford on the 22d, reside at his beloved university until the 25th, and then come to London to take part in a series of Cabinet councils at which the legislative programme of the Government in the coming session will have to be settled.

The Ministers are already agreed, however, that the session shall commence the middle of January, several weeks earlier than is customary, and that the three chief measures to be submitted to Parliament shall provide for home rule for Ireland, disestablishment of the alien English Church in Wales, and reform of the laws relating to Parliamentary elections. Other bills will be introduced, but the three measures mentioned, together with supply and the various topics which invariably turn up for discussion outside of the Govcroment programme will almost certainly wiffice to occupy the whole time of the

How the Grand Old Man Is Progressing. The grand old man continues to enjoy xcellent health, but he will spend at least Europe. It is estimated that since his return to power Mr. Gladstone's correspondence, which has always been large, has increased four-fold, and his secretaries can scarcely cope with it. The proportion of purely abusive letters is much larger than when Mr. Gladstone was a private citizen, while, curiously enough, the number of presents sent by enthusiastic admirers has decreased.

The latest gift which the Grand Old Man has received came to hand the other day per parcels post from a Scottish workingman, in the shape of a handsome walking stick made of hickory, "cut by your humble servant from wood growing on the estate of the late Right Honorable Mr. Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada," with a handle of Highland elm. The worthy workman further explained that his forefathers were true and stanch Liberals, which one can well believe, and he expressed the hope that the stick might long support Mr. Gladstone "in slashing Goschen and Balfour out of the House of Commons."

THE VIVISECTION BATTLE

Making Eminent Authorities Call Each Other Ugly Names.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, Oct. 15.—The battle over vivisection, begun at the Church Congress, is becoming terrific in its intensity. Epithets that usually lead to blows are being freely exchanged in the printed correspondence of the Times and elsewhere. To-day the four great leaders of the medical profession, Sir Andrew Clarke, James Paget, Samuel Wilks and George Humphrey, write a joint note to the Times declaring that they will say nothing more about the subject in pub-

lic print, for these terse reasons:
"Firstly—After full consideration we are satisfied that the scientific aspect of this question cannot receive adequate and just treatment in the columns of a newspaper. Secondly, because it is hardly possible for us to name any progress of importance in medicine, surgery or midwifery, which has not been due to or promoted by this method

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

To Be Given Up by Paris for a Mammoth Show Telescope.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, Oct. 15 .- Paris has practically decided that the big toy with which she will amuse the world at the exhibition of 1900 will be the greatest of all telescopes. The idea was suggested some time ago, but was abandoned on account of the difficulties involved. But this is to be a reflecting telescope, which is easier to make, there being only one great concave mirror, just under ten feet in diameter, to inshion, instead of the polishing of the four surfaces involved in making two lenses, and practical telescope makers have undertaken to make the great spyglass, which will have a tube more than 100 feet long

and as large as the Vendome column.

It will cost at least \$500,000, and it is said to bring the moon near enough to see objects no larger than the towers of Brooklyn bridge.

BUFFALO BILL'S HORSES SOLD.

But They Bring Such Low Prices That the Colonel Gets Angry. BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCE.

LONDON, Oct. 15 .- The surest way to lose a friend is to sell him a horse. Buffalo Bill sailed for America to-day with a shipload of English shillings, but before leaving he auctioned off all his horses which West show. There was no guarantee of "sound and kind" with the beasts, and their temper was seriously questioned by purchasers, even at the auction block. Colonel Cody got disgusted at the suspicions of the bidders and the smallness of bids, and expressed his feelings. There was a retort, and one of the bidders was ejected by the insta Colonel's order. by the irate Colonel's order.

CHANGE OF PUBLIC TASTE.

Legitimate Opera Houses in London Being Transformed Into Music Halls-Audiences Want to Smoke and Get Their Cloves in the Theaters.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH] LONDON, Oct. 15.-That a significant change is taking place in the appetite for public amusement was shown this week by applications for a change in licenses which would permit the transformation of the Royal English Opera House and the new Olympic and new Sadlers Wells theaters

into music halls. Sir Augustus Harris explained to the Licensing Committee in the case of the Royal Opera House that he desired permission for his audience to smoke, which a theatrical license would not permit. In both theaters and music halls liquor is sold

in the lobbies, but not in the auditorium.

The question of smoke is an interesting one to the dramatic profession.

Mr. Irving told the Licensing Committee that some of the finest artists would be unable to play where smoking was allowed. He also made the interesting observation that while "Henry VIII." created a thirst for soda water only, an enormous amount of brandy and soda was always consumed by the audience when "The Bells" were on the

This new question of the thirst-producing powers of different styles of drama was not pursued as far as a curious public might wish. There was ample evidence in the long series of bearings on licenses that there is a marked decadence just now in the popular support of standard drama in Lon-don and a corresponding increase in the passion for variety or music hall entertain-

These are hard times in London, and the differences in cost have more to do with it than a change of taste.

THE LATEST FRAUD

In the Line of Bogus Real Estate Swindles -American and British Authorities to Co-Operate in Order to Weed Out the Beats, Who Are Prosperous.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH, 1 LONDON, Oct. 15.-The unclaimed English estate fraud has taken a new phase, and the American Legation and the officials of the Chancery Court are overwhelmed with inquiries on the subject from America. The latest scheme is the cleverest yet. The victim receives a letter signed by one Felix Howard, informing

him that a suit which has been prosecuted without fee or expense by the writer has proved successful. The person addressed is one of the beneficiaries under the decision, and he will receive official notification from a court attache within 90 days or so. No money or other compensation is asked by the writer of the letter.

by the writer of the letter.

A few days later the victim receives an imposing document from the "Dominion Bureau, 451 Eighth avenue, New York,"

Judging by the number of inquiries re-ceived, Joseph Leger must have gone into the scheme on a most wholesale scale. The English authorities propose to co-operate with the American police, if possible, and punish the rascal.

LIVERPOOL BEHIND THE TIMES. thampton Gets Ahead of Her Rival in

a Good Steamship Landing. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Oct. 15 .- The anxiety of Liverpool people "to do something" before have actually lost the Atlantic passenger trade has been appreciably quickened this week by the announcement that the first Inman liner will arrive at Southampton the first week in March, although the new dock will not be completed much under a year, but the Atlantic steamers will be able to run along-side the Empress' dock, and passengers will enjoy the luxury of stepping from the

ship into a special train in waiting.

Liverpool has taken no action yet, but
there has been and continues to be a prodigious amount of talk. The only fact in
regard to which unanimous decision has
been arrived at is that the existing arrangements at the landing stage are a disgrees to ments at the landing stage are a disgrace to the port, but opinion is divided upon the merits of these three plans for remedying the evil, first, the erection of a final stage at the north end; second, the filling in of the Victoria dock and using the site as a denot for American passanger with a day. depot for American passengers, with a deep-water landing pier; third, the construction of a deep-water dock, with hotel, customs depot, and railway terminus at Tranmere Light, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey. The indications are that the Victoria dock scheme will ultimately be adopted, and meanwhile the arrangements at the landing

stage are to be improved. CLAIMED BY THE ERITISH.

An American Gets So Popular That the English Want Him.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. 1 LONDON, Oct. 15.-The English papers are printing paragraphs alleged to be complimentary about Heury White, Secretary ot the American Legation, whose impressive figure among the pallbearers at the Tennyson obsequies drew attention to the man who surely deserves his reputation of being the most popular American in Lon-don. The compliments of the past day or two have been well intentioned, but some of them have taken a form which has quite

of them have taken a form which has quite horrified their subject.

Thus the Evening News winds up a paragraph with the remark: "Mr. White has resided in London for so long a period as to resided in London for so long a period as to have the period in London for so long a period as to have the period in London for so long a period as to have the period in London for so long a period as to have the period in London for so long a period as to have the period in London for so long a period as to have the period in London for so long a period as to have the period in London for so long a period as to have the period in London for so long a period as to have the period in London for so long a period as to have the period in London for so long a period as to have the period in London for so long a period as to have the period in London for so long a period as to have the period in London for so long a period as to have the period in London for so long a period as to have the period in London for so long a period as to have the period in London for so long a period as to have the period in London for so long a period as to have the period as to have the period in London for so long a period as to have the period as to have the period in London for so long a period as to have the period as to have the period as the period in London for so long a period as to have the period as the period resided in London for so long a period as to have lost many American characteristics."

Now, according to the English spirit of self-satisfaction, that was a very sweet thing to say about Mr. White. It is quite true of the American Secretary of Legation that none knew him but to love him, but anybody who met him for the first time within an hour after he had read the lines mentioned would have saired a wrone immentioned would have gained a wrong im-pression of his disposition, which is really gentle, calm and urbane.

PROVOKED BY A CROSS.

The Friends of Renan Provoked Becau of the Pantheon's Emblem.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.1 LONDON, Oct. 15.-The friends of Renan are much exercised because his body will, after all, lie under the cross, the emblen which he despised. When the Pantheon was "secularized" at the time of Victor Hugo's death it was expected that the great cross which surmounts the dome would be pulled down. It still stands out bravely against the sky, because no money is avail-able for its demolition, which would cost

Some free-thinkers of frugal minds have

suggested that its arms might be lopped off, and that it might then do duty as an enormous flagstaff. The architect has reported that this would cost almost as much. To seek a direct appropriation for the purpose would involve a terrific controversy, so now the Auti-Clericals Club is considering a private subscription to raise funds for the removal of the obnoxious emblem.

THE LAW BOLDLY DEFIED

By a Deputy at Carmaux-Only a Tacit Truce There While the Soldiers Remain ... The Company as Firm as Those Neares

LONDON, Oct. 15.-The strike at Carmaux continues to be the foremost subject in the public affairs of France. There have been some interesting changes in the situation this week. The Government has at last gone through the form at least of for-bidding the unlawful patrols of the strikers and their insimidation of workmen. The issue has been more sharply defined by the offer of the mining company to give the city annually a sum large enough to ade-quately compensate its Mayor. The com-pany, of course, persists in its refusal to re-employ Mayor Calvignao, whose discharge on account of absence from work caused the strike.

The Marquis Deholages, who for three years has represented the district in the Chamber of Deputies, and who is the manager of the Carmaux mines, has resigned as deputy, as he expresses it, to help solve the present conflict. It is well understood that the Carmaux situation will be the first subject to come up before the Chamber when it assembles on the 18th. It is in this connection that the socialistic uprising will seek to make itself felt.

The Government has nominally, at least, taken position on the side of law and order. Not much can be said for its executive policy, however. Socialistic Deputies and their followers openly insult and defy the troops at Carmaux. Deputy Baudin, flaunt-

troops at Carmaux. Deputy Baudin, flaunting his Deputy's scarf twice yesterday, forced his way with his followers through the lines of soldiers where he was forbidden to ga To an officer who was about to ride him down he shouted: "I have my revol-ver, and the first man who touches me I will blow out his brains."

SOCIALISTS TO PARADE AGAIN.

Iome Secretary Asquith Committed by His

Past Record Against Interference. LONDON, Oct. 15. -The Workmen's Club and Socialistic societies which figured in the Trainingar square riots of five years ago, will reassert their right to held public meetings there by a monster demonstration Sunday, November 13, with which it is presumed the Government will not interfere. No official intimation has been made by the Home Office that the demonstration will not be permitted, and the presumption that the Home Secretary will not act is based on his assailing the late Government for preventing the meeting. The danger for Mr. Asquith and the Government is that the first demonstration on Sunday will give rise to others on week days, when shops and warehouses are open, and may lead at some unexpected moment to some wild mob of starving wretches, thieves and loafers once again wrecking and loating from Pall Mail

notoriously of anarchist character, that they will join their ranks on the occasion. Two of the most noted Socialists, John Burns, M. P., and New Hardie, M. P., hold aloof from the demonstration, fearing that it will embarrass the Government and lead to denogrous rioting. dangerous rioting.

PAUPER IMMIGRANTS FEWER.

and England Is So Pleased She May S. the Law Enforced.

[BT CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, Oct. 15.-The Board of Trade eturns show that the action of the United States authorities completely stopped the immigration of aliens into this country from Hamburg en route to America during the month of September, while the cholera regulations of the local Government board reduced the number of arrivals intending to settle in England to 56, compared with 2,235 during the corresponding month last year.

The publication of these figures has greatly strengthened the movement for the total prohibition of immigration of pauper aliens, or, failing that, its more stringent

SOME DRAWBACKS OF ROYALTY,

France Will Be Miffed if the Spanish Quee

Acts as a German Godmother. MADRID, Oct. 15.-In compliance with the request of Emperor William, Queen Regent Christina has consented to stand as godmother to the daughter born a short time ago to the imperial house of Ger-

El Globo, of this city, says the Queen Regent's acceptance of Emperor William's invitation is calculated to create coldness with France and will prove prejudicial to the conclusion of the projected treaty be-tween Spain and that country.

SHIP-BUILDING STATISTICS

That Show American Built Vessels Have the Shortest Lives.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. 1 LONDON, Oct. 15.-Perhaps one of the causes of the declination in ship building is indicated in a statement made this week by Robert Thompson, President of the Northeast Coast Engineers and Ship Builders. The average life of an American built ship, he said, was 18 years, while French ships last 20 years, Dutch 22, German 25, British 26 and Italian 27.

The average death rate of the world's shipping is about 4 per cent and the birth rate 5 per cent

ANYTHING TO PEED THE ARMY. How the German Government Propos

Increase the Revenue. BERLIN, Oct. 15.-The Berlin Post, in an inspired article, announces that the duty on tobacco will be raised from 85 marks to 115 marks; that the duty of beer will be marks; that the duty or beer will be doubled; that the duty on spirits will be raised from 50 to 55 marks; that Bourse transactions will be taxed 30 per cent, and that it is proposed to provide the money required to carry out the military bill by imposing a tax on home-grown tobacco.

Good Men Who Bave Gone Wrong. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, Oct. 15.-The advocates of disstablishment are calling attention to a summary made up by a newspaper reader of the number of clergymen who have appeared in court as defendants the past year in the kingdom. These are the figures: Breach of promises, 14; cruelty to animals, 18; bankrupts, 121; assaults, 109; various other charges, 96; and 12 more committed suicide.

TARIFF FOR CANADA.

What the McKinley Law of Our Northern Neighbor Has Done for It.

FROM A LAND OF DESOLATION

In the Seventies It Has Grown to One of Greatness and Riches.

HOW PROTECTION WAS INTRODUCED

PORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] HAMILTON, ONT., Oct. 13.—The Republican party of the United States in the present Presidental campaign does not need to go outside of its own balliwick to find shining examples of the good that its pronounced doctrine of protection has done, but at this time it is not out of place to observe what this same doctrine, and its practice, have done for your nearest neighbor

ing nation. Although one of the dependencies of free trade England, Canada is not a free trade country, only in a restricted sense, and if the business men, manufacturers, farmers and artisans within its borders continue to be the dominating forces in provincial polities the policy of the Dominion Government will ever be that declared by Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, the late Premier, of "Protection to native industries."

No Change of Policy in Sight. It is only during the past 14 years that Canada has had the opportunity of fairly testing the efficacy of this doctrine, but the results attained have been such that a radical change will not be made without a struggle, unless, perchance, some prototype of your Democratic party shall declare the doctrine of protection to be "a fraud and unconstitutional" and elect a sufficient number of legislators to afterwards legalize that

declaration. There is a feeling of fear throughout the Dominion that such a state of affairs as stated above may result when a change of Sovernment occurs. This more than all else tends to prevent a proper expansion to trade which a permanently assured Govern mental policy of protection would permit. Prior to 1878 ihe tariff duties on imports to the Dominion were only nominal, and under the policy then in vogue Canada was fast outstripped in commercial lines of activity by its more highly protected neighbor, the United States. For some time before 1878 the commercial and industrial depression in the Provinces was very pronounced. During the years 1873-4 and 1875 the Canadian merchants and manufacturers had imported freely from abroad, as well as exporting largely at the same time.

The Balance on the Wrong Side.

The whole volume of trade in 1870 aggre-The whole volume of trade in 1870 aggregated fully \$148,000,000, while in each of the three years, 1873, '74 and '75, it averaged \$212,000,000 per year. The increase of imports over exports during these three years was in the proportion of 30 to 14, showing quite forcibly that the balance was on the wrong side. With so large a volume there was of course great activity, but trade in all lines was overdone and the inevitable reaction followed with year disastrous con-A few days later the victim receives an imposing document from the "Dominion Bureau, 451 Eighth avenue, New York," in which one Joseph Leger writes that he is commanded to inform the addressee of the success of the suit in which he is named as a party. The only thing necessary to gaining possession of his share of the property is that he shall send the writer \$35 for the usual court fees, etc. Mr. Leger encloses the official decision headed "The Supreme Court of Chancery," and signed by "De Longue, Chancellor," and sealed with a big gold seal. There is another stamp with the certification by "G. W. Rawlins, Tax Assessor."

Assessor."

Assessor."

A few days later the victim receives an imposing document from the "Dominion to Hydro Park.

The leaders threatening the demonstrations are the old set—Hyndman, Bernard, Shaw and Graham Wallis, trade unionists; Tom Mann and Ben Tillet. Shaw and Wallis say if the Home Secretary prohibits the meeting they, as delegates of the Lonman and the philosophic and respectable Socialism here, will withdraw; but Hyndman and the low customs tariff of 15 to 17½ per dependence of the philosophic and respectable Socialism here. will withdraw; but Hyndman and the certification by "G. W. Rawlins, Tax Assessor."

And the demonstrations are the old set—Hyndman, Bernard, Shaw and Graham Wallis, trade unionists;

Tom Mann and Ben Tillet. Shaw and Wallis say if the Home Secretary prohibits the meeting they, as delegates of the Lonman and the philosophic and respectable Socialism here. will withdraw; but Hyndman and the court of the prohibition. They have been rather emprices than at home. Cotton goods, hard-prohibition. They have been rather emprices than at home. Cotton goods, hard-prohibition and respectable socialist clubs notoriously of anarchist character, that they share a lower prohibition. They have been rather emprices than at home. Cotton goods, hard-prohibition and respectable socialist clubs notoriously of anarchist character, that they border, or the sea, at prices which, even when the duty was added, were so low as to glut the limited markets and at the same

This state of things, while implying a certain advantage to the consumer in the shape of low prices, as free traders in the United States as well as Canada contend, was so serious that Canadian factories were

United States as well as Canada contend, was so serious that Canadian factories were left but one alternative—that of closing down. The proprietors of these abandoned factories began to think the matter over and they were not long in finding where the fault lay. They found that what some of their countrymen had been pleased to call "free trade" was not free trade at all.

"We are," they said, "handicapped by a low tariff on American goods coming into this country to compete with ours, while if we attempt to return the compliment by sending our products to the United States we are met at the forty-fifth degree of latitude with a tariff double the average of ours, which effectually shuts us out. Give us a chance to exist, either by reciprocity of tariffs or other means, and we are not afraid to compete, but against such uneven and illegitimate competition under the prevailing system we have no prospect of ever being able to succeed."

Mere speculation and philosophizing as to causes of existing conditions brought no rallef. Trade continued to languish. Exports declined from an average of \$87,000,000.000 in value in the years 1872, 1873 and 1874 to \$78,000,000 annually in the years 1875, 1876 and 1877. Imports decreased during the same years from an average of \$122,000,000 to \$103,000,000 annually.

Sir John Macdonald to the Front.

In the annual Speech from the Throne in 1877 there was a paragraph deploring the stagnation of trade, but it contained no suggestion as to a remedy. Sir John Mac-donald, then prominent in financial politics, but who was destined to later become one of the most eminent exponents of a new policy for Canada, saw a remedy, and he did not nesitate to propose it, which he did in the annual session of the Dominion Parliament in that year. In a motion which he offered it was

Resolved, That this House regrets that He Excellency, the Governor General, has not been advised to recommend to Parliamen a measure for the readjustment of the tar fr, which would not only aid to alleviate he stagnation in business deplored in the tractious Speech from the Throne, but also a foru encouragement and protection to the a raggling manufactures and industries, as well as the agricultural products of the country.

This resolution brought the matter frominently before the country, and is discassion soon became general. At the Ontario Manufacturers' Conventions held in
October of 1877, a declaration was made in
favor of "A national policy of rotection
to home production as the permannt policy
of the Dominion." The Dominion Board
of Trade, which assembled early the following year, agreed unanimously upon a resolution which, in view of the nan-political
character of the body, is signiff-ant of the
interest generally felt at that time in the
unfortunate condition of many branches of
Canadian manufacture. The text of that
resolution was as follows:

A Call for Protection

A Call for Protection.

Resolved, That while in the estimation of this Board the present tarist of 17% per cent is fair and reasonable, yet in the event of its being found necessary to increase the duties for revenue purposes, that this Board would respectfully request the Government to consider the industrial development of the country is any readjustment of the tarist.

At that time the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was Premier and Sir Richard Cartright, Finance Minister of the Canadian Government. To all pleas of the distracted manufacturers these officials turned a deaf ear. Sir John Macdonald naturally became the leader of the opposition party, which took for its watchword its leader's dealeration, "Protection to Native Industries." With this as a battle ery and with



CHAIRMAN CARTER IS PREPARED TO MAKE THINGS LIVELY.

the implied understanding that it would, if given the epportunity, so alter the tariff as to protect the home manufacturer, the opposition, or conservative party, under Macdonald's brilliant leadership, waged a vigorous campaign during the summer of 1878, and so well was their work done that at the election in September the Liberal party was defeated and Sir John and his party replaced in power. Among the first acts of the new Government was a readjustment of the tariff along the lines of the party's platform. Sir Leonard Lilley, who was chosen Financial Minister of Sir John Macdonald's new administration, became the the new Government was a readjustment of the tariff along the lines of the party's platform. Sir Leonard Lilley, who was chosen Financial Minister of Sir John Macdonald's new administration, became the McKinley of the new Government. He framed what is known as the "Lilley tarift," which raised the 1734 per cent duties, as a rule, to 20 per cent, and put the duties on certain articles as high as 25 and 30 per cent, some readjustments having been made by succeeding Financial Ministers.

The McKinley Law of Canada.

The McKinley Law of Canada.

Under this law raw materials, such as cotton, wool and waste, undressed hemp, jute butts and cloth and raw silk plaits are admitted free of duty. Iron wire, steel rails, steel for tires, files, skates, rigging, etc., beams for vessels and anchors, are also on the free list. The duty on pig iron is \$4 50 per ton; on bar iron and boiler plate, \$13; rolled and sheet iron, 12½ per cent; engines and machinery, 30 and 35 per cent; boiler and other tubes, various.

The results of the adoption of a high tariff have been but a fulfillment of a prophecy made by Sir John Macdonald in a memorable debate in the Dominion Parliament in The McKinley Law of Canada. ble debate in the Dominion Parliament in the session of February-March, 1878. At that session the Conservative members so rattled Sir Richard Cartright, Finance Min-ister that he moved that the speaker vacate the chair. Sir John Macdonald moved an amendment to Mr. Cartright's resolution to

The Effect of the Policy.

Thus foreshadowed the impetus given to trade by this policy has been wonderful, so much so that the eminent Premier's estimate was not overdrawn. In the past 12 or 14 years millions of money has been invested in machinery and buildings for factories. Their success has been all that could be desired or expected and the volume of business transacted shows that the management has been judicious. that the management has been judicious. Towns in all parts of the Dominion have Towns in all parts of the Dominion have taken on a fresh spirit. In such towns as this enterprising one of Hamilton, with its 50,000 inhabitants, foundries, tanneries, mills, breweries, glass works and machine shops operated only intermittently prior to 1878, but under the protection of the national policy establishments for making cotton fabrics, hosiery, hats, cordage, knitted goods, etc., were added to the industries and sewing machine factories, clothing houses, merchandising establishments of all kinds, stove foundries, tobacco factories, machine shops and manufactures of hardware in great variety laid their foundations or extended their borders on a liberal scale. The same may be said of any of the towns in the manufacturing districts.

since 1879. Of the 43 tweed factories, finnel and knitting mills, 36 have been established within the same period. In 1870 the bank deposits in the banks of the Dominion amounted to \$50,700,000. In 1890 they had increased to \$132,200,000, to which might be added nearly a million more in the savings and loan, postoffice savings and other savings institutions. In 1890 there was \$8,049,158 worth of iron imported for use in the varied manufacturing industries. In the same year \$4,473,688 worth of steel use in the varied manufacturing industries. In the same year \$4,473,688 worth of steel was imported for the same purpose. The total aggregate foreign trade of the Dominion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, was \$218,607,000, of which the imports amounted to \$121,858,000 and exports \$95,749,000. The dutiable imports constituted 70 per cent of the total imports, the total customs duties collected being \$24,014,000, an average of 27 per cent. The United States and Great Britain furnished nearly all of the imports. To be exact the United States quota was \$52,292,000 and that of Great Britain \$43,390,000. The figures for subsequent years are not yet available, but there is every assurance from those in a position to know that the increase on all lines has been as marked during the past 18 months as for any two years previous.

What the Country Is To-Day.

That the business interests of the Dominion are prosperous can be recognized by any observant traveler. The only deterrent is a fear, as already noted, that a change of govfear, as already noted, that a change of government will bring about a change of policy. The Monetary Times, a very influential and conservative publication of its class, thus summarizes its observations upon the effect of the national policy, or "Lilley tariff" as it is commonly called:

the chair. Sir John Macdonald moved an amendment to Mr. Cartright's resolution to this effect:

That the Speaker do not leave the chair, but that this House is of the opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption

The same may be said of any of the towns in the mannfacturing districts.

Figures to Show for It.

To get down to figures one might note that this House is of the opinion that out of the 26 cetton mills in the Dominion 20 have been put in operation

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The same may be said of any of the towns in the mantional policy was a bold stroke, in some respects a necessary one, and it has many enthusiastic defenders, not withstanding that it taxes coal and breadstuffs. Its effects in building up manufacturing centered that this House is of the opinion that out of the 26 cetton mills in the Dominion 20 have been put in operation.

The Finance Department of the Dominion has just issued a report showing the returns of the loan companies for the year 1891. These institutions are the farmer's savings banks. From them he is enabled to borrow money on real estate mortgage, and the financial condition of the farmer is no more clearly shown than by the condition of these companies, as shown in their reports to the Government.

The People Are Saving Money. Thus in the year for which the most recent report is issued it is found that the loan companies received \$24,764,000 from their depositors and returned \$23,987,000 to their depositors and returned \$23,987,000 to them. The receipts from depositors was \$261,000 in excess of the previous year, while they borrowed \$625,000 less than in 1890. The patrons of these companies paid in principal and interest on these loans the sum of \$22,384,000, being an increase of \$1,845,000 over the previous year, which sum substantially represents the improved conditions of the farmers. The farmer who peace up his interest and principal is

conditions of the farmers. The farmer who pays up his interest and principal, it is plain, has been making money.

Other figures just issued from official sources present evidence of growing prosperity in commercial lines. The exports from the Dominion in the month of August, 1892, show a net increase in value of \$3,289,038 over those of August, 1891. The net increase in July, 1892, was \$1,418,411, so that the total increase of exports in the first two months of the present fiscal year was \$4,707,449. The increase in value of agricultural exports alone in August, 1892, was \$974,816, and live stock and their products, \$998,613. figures showing that Canadian farmers are not suffering seriously from a "robber tariff!"

JOHN L. GAUS

UPRIGHT PIANO, \$175.

Square Piano, \$125. Organ, \$50. A splendid 7½ octave, uprignt piano, used but a short time, for \$175. An excellent square piano, in good condition, only \$125, and one of the finest parlor organs, with three sets of reeds, for \$50.

J. M. HOFFMANN & Co., 537 Smithfield street.

Reduced Rates for Columbus Day Via

Pennsylvania Railroad. In order that people may take advantage of the coming holiday and the celebration of Columbus Day, the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets at a rate of two cents a mile from all statious on the main line and branches, to be good going October 20 and 21 and returning October 22.

We proclaim our clothing for men of the highest quality. The only thing that's cheap are the prices, which are 'way down below competition. P. C. C. Clothiers, cor. Grant and Dia-mond streets.

EXPOSITION - Black Patti, the musical wonder of the age, the colored phenomenou, afternoon and evening. The horse goods and harness department at Solomon & Ruben's will be a revelation to Pittsburgers as to what constitutes a first-class stock of the above lines. Read to-day's ad.

FINE Carpets this week. Read Groetz inger's ad. on second page.

EXPOSITION-Black Patti, the marvelous colored songstress, the peerless African queen of song, all weer.

Tag ladies will be delighted with Solomon & Ruben's Cloak announcement. Fine Carpets this week. Read Groetz-nger's ad. on second page.

EXPOSITION - Black Patti, the singing bird of two continents, every afternoon and evening.

THE stamp savings bank, as ineroduced by Solomon & Ruben, will be a great feature. Read to-day's ad.

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LET THOSE FOLLOW WHO CAN.

HOUSEHOLD CREDIT CO.

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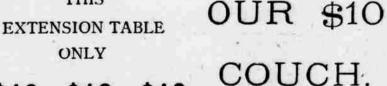
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AND COME IN AND PARTAKE OF IT-

FREE. FREE. FREE.

With Every Credit Sale on Which A \$12 Payment is Made

One of these fine ebony half-hour-strike CATHEDRAL GONG CLOCKS. Remember, they go ABSOLUTELY FREE.



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TARACTE STATES



This is our \$15 Chamber Suit.

It has no equal and is so con-ceded. See it.

\$30 PARLOR SUITS They are beauties.

OUR TERMS ARE THE EASIEST, OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST, OUR GOODS THE MOST RELIABLE.

Call and partake of the bargain feast.



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