

LOCAL MATTERS.

THIS IS HIS FIFTIETH DAY AWAY FROM HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Fishing Notes.

Bass fishing on the Northwest just now is discouraging. The fishermen say that a ring has been formed which cuts the price of bass down to 7c per lb.

Accident

A young man from Shippegan who was lumbering on the Kenus in the employ of John McInery, was struck in the eye with a cantlog sometime ago and had to come home.

The Roads

Are full of pitches but our new commissioner has not taken any steps to have the nuisances abated. The general impression is that a mistake was made in removing Mr. McLaughlin.

In Memory

The intent of the lines from the gifted pen of Mrs. Beatrice McGowan, which we publish in another column to day is plain to our readers: they refer to a lamented and sudden death which has lately taken place in our midst.

A Spider in a Lady's Ear.

A few evenings ago an elderly lady living in Chatham, was alarmed by feeling something running in her ear, and making a hideous noise inside. She was worked up to a state of high excitement, and while one of the household was about running for a physician, another took some water, which he poured in her ear. The spider, for spider it was, ran out of her ear, and was caught. A lieutenant in the American army died some time ago from a spider getting in his ear, and the writer has had one get into his ear while asleep in a hunting camp, and was relieved by a companion who poured cold tea into the inhabited organ. We write these facts because water poured into the ear in such a case, is a prompt remedy.

Lepus Cuniculus.

The day of the poor little rabbits visitation has come. Snarers and shooters are busy razing the woods, and the result of all this is a bundle of the poor little rodents hanging by a score of shop doors.

NOTE.—Rabbits belong to the same family as the hare, and they are all called Leporidae. The rabbit brings forth five young ones at a birth, and breeds seven times in the year, one rabbit producing in 1 year 35 rabbits. The first account we get of the rabbit, it inhabited the warm and sandy regions in southern climates, near the sea. The rabbit is not a native of this continent, but was brought here, and finding a congenial climate and soil in the south, it has overrun the entire continent now. About 10 or 12 years ago the Governor of Newfoundland got two or three pairs of rabbits in Nova Scotia and set them at large in the Island. Now they may be counted there by millions, and have spread all over the peninsula of Avalon, and the fertile belt lying across the Island. When the dam is preparing to bring forth her young she sets about to find a hole suitable to her purpose. If she does not find one she digs a burrow, not straight but zig-zag, enlarging the bottom of it, and pulling hair from her own body to make the nest warm. When she goes abroad she carefully covers her abode for she fears the male will enter and devour the young. Rabbits can make no articulate sounds, but when any danger threatens they thump the earth with their hinder feet, and give the alarm to the whole of the underground society. They are sensitive to weather, and rarely stir abroad unless when the weather is settled. They live 7 to 10 years.

STAR BRIEFS.

—Country wood is scarce in town owing to bad roads.

—They are putting the gang's in Senator Muirheads mill now.

—Mr. Donald Buckley's lumber will be sawn at Lumont's mill next summer.

—Mr. Patrick Mann of this town lost an infant son Thursday of diphtheria.

—Mr. T. Lamont intends putting \$1,000 worth of repairs on his mill this spring.

—Mr. H. P. Marquis has gone to Caranquet to make his usual spring negotiations with the lobster fishermen.

—Mrs. Thos. Delaney of this town fell into the cellar of her house Tuesday night, and received some injuries.

A young girl named Maggie Kerr belonging to Bay du Vin died in Hotel Dieu yesterday of gastritis. Deceased was only sixteen or seventeen years old.

—Messrs. Nelson & Lumont have ceased making shooks. They have manufactured shooks for over 4,000 boxes this season, and have also manufactured 4,000 barrel heads for cysters, lime, etc.

—Mr. Philip Wall who came to this county in 1825, from Meath, Ireland, died in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Tuesday. Deceased was in his 81st year. He was universally respected by all who knew him.

During a wedding celebration at Green River, Madawaska County, two brothers named Dave, one of whom was the bridegroom, seriously injured one Cole with knives. The assailants were committed for trial.

—Messrs. Connell & Morman who lumber on Bartibogue have ceased operations for the present, owing to the deep snow and sickness among their teams. They got out over 50,000 feet of logs. The roads to Bartibogue can only be traversed with great difficulty.

OUR LOCAL LEGISLATURE IN SESSION.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

FREDERICTON, Feb. 16.

The first struggle is now over, and we may now confidently expect that the business of the country will proceed with the least possible delay. The thing which gives the Opposition most annoyance today is not that they were outvoted, for this they certainly expected, but their amendment should have been treated with such perfect indifference by the members of the Government no one of whom spoke in reply, is considered too cool for anything and gives genuine discouragement to the opposition ranks. There was a time when the government felt called upon to defend themselves against a non confidence motion, but on this occasion their defence had gone to the country long ago in the shape of their acts, and so confident were they that both the house and country would sustain them, that they declined to occupy any time in discussion and called for question at every lull in the debate. This action on the part of the government did more to strengthen the faith of any doubting members than on the arguments which it was possible for the opposition to present in whole columns of debate, did to shake that faith. That Mr. Covert was injudicious in wording his amendment is admitted by all, and the only wonder is that 13 men were found willing to vote for it. That he took it upon himself to move such amendment without the knowledge or consent of many members of the opposition, is a fact, and this fact has been openly commented upon by such members. Then the objection to lawyers occupying the government portfolios, even though their acts meet approval, was considered so lame and untenable that it drove from the opposition one or two members who otherwise might have been in sympathy, and nothing but a full knowledge of the fact that the amendment was conceived in weakness, and brought forth without due consideration prevented other members of the opposition from sacrificing principle by voting against it. By this amendment Mr. Butler who has stuck to the opposition for many years through thin, (there has been no thick) felt compelled to leave them and in future he will be found voting with the government. In this Mr. Butler acted wisely and he now doubtless regrets that he did not do this years ago. As might be expected Mr. Butler will be accused of having been swayed from the old path by the tempting offer of a seat in the Legislative Council. But it is only fair to say that Mr. Butler voted with the Government entirely of his own volition and is not slow in admitting it. So far as the Legislative Council is concerned, the seat vacant for Queens County if filled at all will be filled by Mr. Wood who has given years of candid liberal support to the Government and in some instances has almost suffered persecution for so doing. This fact is admitted by Mr. Butler who lays no claim to the seat.

This is the first day in which the House has been in committee of the whole and settled down squarely to business. Mr. Beveridge was the first member called to the chair and Mr. Marshall's bill providing that municipalities and civic corporations shall make an annual return of indebtedness, was the first discussed in committee. Then came Mr. Lynott's bill establishing liens in certain cases which was discussed with Mr. Hutchison in the chair. Hon. Mr. Hannington made a lengthy speech against the bill in which he believed that capitalists would hesitate to put money in lumbering mining or ship-building interests of this bill became law, and the interest which it was designed to protect would simply be ruined. He showed the injustice which might arise to the lumberman who sent his logs to the mill to be sawn. If the mill owner did not pay his laborers they would attack the lumber even after it had been loaded for shipment and cause much confusion and delay.

Mr. White thought the bill should have a trial in the interests of the poor man.

Progress was reported.

From appearance there can be little doubt that the bill will be thrown out, although it has some good features. Mr. Speaker Stevenson is laid up at the Barker House with severe attack of erysipelas in his face. He cannot get out for several days, meanwhile the chair is being ably filled by Mr. Davidson, Deputy Speaker.

Now that the Want of Confidence Debate is disposed of the best of feeling prevails among the members of both sides of the House and there can be no doubt that the business of the country will be disposed of rapidly.

Yours, &c., A.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

FEB. 16.

The House went into committee on a bill to make provisions for the annual return of Municipal and Civic Indebtedness, Mr. Beveridge in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Marshall said it was only reasonable that as the Legislature could restrict the expenditure of municipalities that it should have within itself easy access to find out the ability of the County that had the power to issue debentures, and should have been informed that they had complied with the different measures necessary.

Mr. Hill said the bill applies to Commissioners of Alms House, Overseers of the Poor, &c. It was going too far that officers, not one in twenty of whom would see the Act, should be liable to a fine for not acting up to it. The matter of small municipal indebtedness, not covered by debenture, is not the business of the Legislature. It is well in regard to

towns that want to borrow money on debentures, a city like St. John or a town like St. Stephen, they should know how much they owe. He thought that all over the Province the municipalities had gone in debt too freely. He would not like to see the Act applied to temporarily indebtedness, that was to be paid off in a reasonable time.

Mr. Elder said any person wanting to lend money would find out the indebtedness of the municipalities. He doubted very much if it would be right to impose a fine of \$50 on an officer whose services are gratuitous.

Hon. Mr. Landry said a bill of a similar nature was referred to last year's committee. The only object the bill could effect was that the Legislature would know the indebtedness of any of these bodies who applied for further power to contract debt. He could not see that it would do a great deal of good. The Legislature would hesitate to give a body power to contract debt unless they sent in all information necessary. The penalty is entirely too large, for no injury would be caused by any one by the Act not being enforced. If it were to pass, each municipality would have to give a complete statement of indebtedness each year.

Hon. Mr. Wedderburn said that where authority is granted for the issue of debentures, there should be such a record kept, that the constituency might know how it stood. When we delegate to bodies the right of contracting debts, it is fair we should expect them to keep a record. To have any effect it should be retrospective. After once made up, there will be little difficulty in making the returns.

Committee Hon. Mr. Marshall, Mr. Black and Mr. Ritchie.

Mr. Blair gave the following notice of motion:—

Resolved, That a humble address be presented to His Honor, the Lieut. Governor, praying that His Honor may cause to be laid before the House a statement of the amounts and dates at which the Provincial debentures fell due, a statement of the amounts and dates at which the Provincial debentures issued since 31st Oct. 1879, and down to date, and amount issued of such dates, and the amount of premiums received on the debentures at the several dates of their issue.

Mr. Hutchison introduced a bill entitled in an Act to amend the Act to incorporate the South West Boom Company, and to continue the said Act of incorporation, and in amendment thereto.

The House went into committee on an Act to establish Liens in certain cases, Mr. Hutchison in the chair.

Mr. Lynott said he introduced a similar Liens bill two years ago. The section, however, regarding real estate was eliminated. In this his object was to remedy any existing evil. Protection is thrown round every one but the laborer, and he wanted to give a little protection to him also. A laborer is precluded from exacting security and there is no doubt that from this evil does exist. He had been informed that it is frequently the case that lumbermen will come into Fredericton in the spring without money to pay for their dinner, not having been paid for their winter's work. The party who has hired them has absconded and the third has the logs, and the workman has no remedy. He had seen mechanics hired to build a vessel. The ship when ready sailed away to sea; the contractor was not worth a cent, and the mechanics had no means by which to get their pay. In the granite works in St. George, as an instance men had earned \$7,000 or \$8,000. The stone was standing in the yard; a large proportion of the value of it was the labor which had been expended on it, as in its natural condition it was worth \$3 or \$4 a ton, after the labor it was worth from \$100 to \$300 a ton. The workmen had not been paid up to this moment. It was a crying iniquity and a hardship that should have a remedy. The Customs department have a lien upon goods for the duty; the landlord has a lien on tenant's goods and chattels, for his rent; why have a lien upon the furniture of the laboring man, when the latter has no lien for his work? The principle of the lien is admitted by our Local Government. In the matter of stumpage, they can follow logs through six or more hands and take it for their stumpage. Why should not the man who cuts down the trees have a lien for his labor also? The principle underlies the garnishee process and it is claimed that it should be re-enacted. There was a remedy wanted and this was the place to find one. He asked the House not to oppose the law because it was non-British in its origin, as there were many laws non-British that might be followed with advantage. He was informed by a leading lawyer in Maine that it worked very well there. It was difficult to put it in operation at first, but it worked admirably afterwards. The sailor has a lien up to as high as \$80 on the vessel for his services and he can sell the topgizzen or any part of the vessel. Why should the sailor have this privilege, when the men who build the ship and cut the lumber have it not? He could not understand how reasonable men could oppose this law. He understood that a lawyer has a lien for his costs. If men so much skilled in law procedure have it, how many more reasons are there for the poor hard working manignorant of law, having it?

Hon. Mr. Hannington said it was his misfortune to take an active part against the lien law ever since he had been in the Legislature and he had never been able to enlarge his mind as to its practical results. The principle is exceptional and the exceptions prove the beneficial principle of not usually establishing liens. Instead of having security for their labors, the law would militate against the laborers. The moment capital is jarred with such surroundings you force people for fear of the consequence to withdraw from the field of their

enterprise. He did not see why it should be limited to \$40. It is just as difficult to work a \$40 claim as a \$500,000. If there is a lien law, let it cover all amounts. A day laborer is paid by the week, and if not paid, then the laborer need not continue to work. A raft of lumber comes down the river and a man who enters it has a quarrel with the party who hired him. He puts a claim on it till it can be decided in a Court of law. Laborers who are unable to respond to costs, think if they can attack the property and lock it up, they will force people to pay claims they are not entitled to. If lumber was cut up and put in a ship, it might attack it and involve the party owning the ship in trouble. It embarrasses the honest dealer in doubt and difficulty in his property, as well as any one who wishes to purchase from him. It would have the effect of causing men to withdraw capital from industries in which workmen are chiefly interested. Instead of a lien law increasing the building of ships and influx of wealth among us, if we look at Maine we find that some bill, either the lien law or another, has destroyed the shipping of that State. This Province had increased more rapidly than the border state in that respect. His great objection to the bill was that the great difficulty of carrying it out was beyond its benefit. The owner of the property is to be the person to own or deny the lien. It is in the hands of the third person that this difficulty is involved. There might be collusion between the parties in the first place and the laborers would have a lien on the property of a holder for value. On a drive in the river, there are 25 men interested as owners, who hire 500 men. The lumber is bought and goes in the boom and every one of these 500 men can, if they have a quarrel as to the rate of wages, attach it. The Sheriff takes charge of it; he lets it go into the boom and they have a lien on it. The Sheriff has a lien on it, and the men have a lien on it, and all these can follow it into the ships and take possession of it.

Mr. White believed that such a law is absolutely required in the Province. The legal fraternity of the House should set themselves at work to perfect it. It should protect the laborers.

Hon. Mr. Wedderburn thought it was a measure for the law committee.

Progress was reported, and the House adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Feb. 17

The bill in amendment to the act to incorporate the Southwest Boom Company was read a second time.

Willis gave notice for an enquiry into a thousand things respecting the repairing, propping, etc. of the Woodstock bridge.

The St. John Railway Bridge Co's bill was under consideration, and the House was asked to suspend its rule to admit the bill—Murray Kay, and T. R. Jones, and B. Robinson and others of the same note, have organized a company with \$200,000 capital—on paper—to bridge the St. John River near Fairville and connect the St. John and Maine Railway with the Intercolonial thereby.

Johnson moved the resolution asking that the reports on agriculture be printed in French.

After recess the House considered Johnson's resolution to have the agricultural report published in French.

[We may here say we do not object to Mr. Johnson getting all the printing he can for the *Montreal Academie*, but at the same time we cannot see that the report of agriculture would be a wonderful benefit to the French or the English. At any rate if there is any reason why the agricultural report should be printed in French, the same reason exists for having the Education Report, and the Crown Land Report published in French. There is no use in Mr. Johnson or any body else going wild about the little that has been done for agriculture, as there has really been little done yet in the right direction. We most emphatically enter our protest against squandering the public money in providing a model farm without the Agricultural College; and remind our legislators that it is rather their duty to resist than to aid the present misdirected zeal in agricultural affairs.]

—ED. STAR.]

Gillespie favored the resolution, So did Ritchie.

So did Kenny.

So did Killam.

So did Hutchison.

The members for Carleton and Queens, to-wit White, Leighton, Butler, Woods, opposed it.

Resolution carried.

Barbier moved a resolution enquiring into the loans made by the Government since 30th October last, and up to 16th February; though Blair had a long rambling resolution intended to cover the same ground.

The public reports were all laid before the House; the Chief Commissioner presenting a Surveyor General's.

Ritchie made enquiry as to the Government's intentions with respect to Penitentiary and short term prisoners in St. John.

On Blair's motion the House went into committee on a bill with reference to the sale of land and personal property Mr. Blair copied this bill out of the Ontario Statutes.

After discussion by the lawyers progress was reported, and the bill referred to a special committee consisting of Blair, Black, Ritchie, Morton and Attorney General.

Covert gave notice of a resolution enquiring expenses attending disputed territory claims, and the cost of the 1880 commission; etc.

Gillespie gave notice of enquiry for information respecting repairs, etc., to the St. John Suspension Bridge.

(Special to the Star.)

FREDERICTON, Feb. 19.

The House were engaged yesterday afternoon discussing a bill introduced by Mr. Sayre to reduce the number of representatives to serve in the Legislative Council. The bill provides to reduce the representatives in York, Northumberland, Westmorland, Charlott and St. John counties to three. The bill was supported by Sayre, White, Elder and (Barbarie and Johnson, and opposed by Hill, Black, Kenny, Davidson, Hannington and others. Progress was reported.

This morning Mr. Blair gave notice of a resolution to the effect that reforms are called for in the public interest which reforms should embrace the abolition of the Legislative Council, a reduction in the number of the Executive, the discontinuance after the term of the present Governor, of a salary for the private secretary and the discontinuance of Government House as an official residence, and the adoption of a more practical and economical management in educational matters.

IN MEMORIAM

O, God! the darkened shadow's night
That comes to all. The bitter blight
Of that first sin which changed the sky
Of Eden into sorrow's night.
Yet thou' our sky with means be rent,
No night so dark but hath its morn:
For man the prison bars were rent,
For him the Great Attonement sent—
From out the darkness Light was born.

Brief as the brief, sweet breath of flow'rs,
The life, O God, now all thine own:
Its memory all to brighten ours—
The memories that in love were sown,
When love and other days were young—
And years from all of grief were free—
And time its songs of triumph sung—
And life with rest blossoms hung—
And little leaves burst joyously.

These little, tender, priceless leaves,
Whose short, young life one fond career:
Whose fair flow'r day knows naught that
Gives grief their unconsciousness!

And send to more than them the peace
That faith must bring with future years:
Sad were our lives should time increase
The bitter length of sorrow's lease,
To dim that faith which dries our tears.

O, Thou! to Whom no life, nor death,
Unto this earth e'er came unknown:
To Whom each fluttering feather breath
In blessed mercy e'er is known.

Whose sacred Word to hearts that grieve,
Thou hast ever the chords been given:
"He giveth His beloved sleep"—
O, God! the holy promise keep,
And give our LOVED ONE REST IN HEAVEN.

—BRADY McDOWAN.

Chatham February 1881

Smelt

There are about thirty tons of smelt yet to be shipped to New York and other markets. Several of the fishermen held back lots from the time of plenty; and all the shippers held back more or less. It requires a great deal of vigilance to prevent the laws from being broken; but our overseer has his eyes about him, and some of the wadons are never caught napping. A wadon ought to be honest and unpurchasable; and as we are now referring to what all our wadons ought to be, the wish is father to the thought.

The Stewart Mill

We stated some time ago that Messrs. Stewart purchased a 'controlling interest' in the Temple-Hillyard property in Bathurst, but the statement misled, as we understood it, some believing that Temple and Hillyard still retained an interest in it. But they did not, and do not; Stewart's have bought the mill and the farm and the house, etc., out and out, and have hired Mr. Hillyard as one of their outdoor managers.

Ice.

Messrs. McEwen have sold over 200 loads of ice this season to Chatham parties. Ice brings 35 cents per load. Messrs. McEwen intend running an ice cut the coming summer through Chatham. This would be a proper move, as ice could not be had last summer less than a cent and a half or two cents per lb.

Trout

Some parties from down river brought in some fine trout yesterday. They refused 7c per lb for them, having heard that in Upper Province markets they fetch 25 cents per lb. We would say to the trout fishers to bear in mind the proverb, of the far off cox wearing the long horns.

Government Appointment

It is not at all probable that the vacant Appraisership will be filled, but will be merged into the Appraisership in Chatham. In that case Mr. Adam D. Shirreff would reap the reward of his friendship to the Government.

Out Yesterday

We are pleased to say that Hon. Senator Muirhead is so far recovered that he drove out yesterday for a couple of hours.

Personal

Mr. Henry Muirhead, and Mr. J. Snowball did not leave for here till yesterday.

THE IRISH TROUBLE.

To the Editor of the Star:—

Sir,—As usual in Irish affairs a systematic series of falsehoods have been manufactured, in order to create a false public opinion, and destroy the sympathies which all lovers of fair play must feel towards that country. The English press teems with accounts of outrages, and the cable is brought into requisition to flash the misdeeds of the Irish people to all quarters of the globe. People naturally think that Ireland must be in a chronic state of lawlessness, that neither life nor property is safe, and that strong remedies are required to bring the people within the bounds of order. What is the real state of the country? We will give a short statement of the crimes of the landlords and the outrages of the tenants during the past year, taken from returns laid before the Imperial Parliament and leave your readers to form their own judgment on the premises.

1st. THE LANDLORDS.—A year ago, as all remember, there was great distress in Ireland. Millions of the people were famishing. A cry of distress went forth, and in response the world sent relief to the poor starving people of Ireland. While the world was engaged in this great work of charity, the landlords, the proximate cause of the famine, were at their old work of spoliation and plunder. They were evicting poor people from their homes, turning them out on the roadsides, and using all their power to aggravate the horrors of famine, because the starving people living on the alms of the world, were unable to pay their rent. 2,110 families, including 10,657 persons were last year turned out of their homes by the landlords of Ireland! Mark the condition of the country; a state of famine; universal destitution; the people evicted by thousands. We know that destitution tends to crime, and that "discontent springs from injustice as surely as heat from fire;" let us therefore from the landlords turn our attention to the starving tenantry.

2. THE TENANTS.—From the returns of agrarian crimes and outrages within the year, a year remembrance of such appalling evictions and such severe suffering, we learn that a whole aggregate of offences reported to the Inspector General of Constabulary amounts to only 2,500. The population of Ireland is about five and a half millions; the country is cut up into small co-stubular districts with a force of 12,000 able and active men; yet the whole number of cases reported is 2,500. Remember, reported, not necessarily committed. In the City of St. John during 1879 there were 1434 arrests reported by the chief of police, yet we know that St. John is not a lawless city. But let us analyze these 2,500 crimes. Out of the 2,500 we find that 1,337, or more than half are intimidation by threatening letters, and 239 other forms of intimidation, so that 1,576 or sixty-three per cent of the whole national indictment of agrarian crime, consists of threatening letters and notices, the greater number of which were doubtless manufactured by the police, or by landlords, agents, bailiffs and outrage mongers. Taking away these 1,576 paper outrages we have 924. 215 cases of these consisted of injury to property, 210 cases incendiary fire and arson; 101 killing, cutting or maiming cattle; 82 taking and holding forcible possession, 67 cases of firing into dwellings; 60 cases of administering unlawful oaths; 37 cases of assault on bailiffs and process servers; 30 cases of burglary and robbery; 25 cases of firing at the prisons; 19 cases of demand or robbery of arms; 17 cases of resistance to legal process; 15 cases of attacking houses; 12 cases of attacking the police; 11 cases of assault endangering life; 10 cases of cutting and maiming the person; 8 cases of murder or manslaughter; 2 cases of rescuing prisoners; 2 cases of illegal shearing of sheep; 1 of levying contributions and 1 of injury to the telegraph wires.

Behold the whole indictment of a year's agrarian crime charged against a whole nation, and this is made the grounds for passing a Coercion Act. Study those figures, (they are official) consider the social circumstances of the country, and I think Ireland will compare favorably with any other country in the world, even with our own Dominion.

This is the result: for the landlords 10,000 crimes! for the tenants 2,500!! Yet Parnell and his fellow patriots are to be condemned because they opposed Coercion as unnecessary and as an outrage on justice, and persons who pretend friends to Ireland, say the Government ought to be supported and sustained because they commence the work of justice to Ireland by punishing the millions who have committed 2,500 crimes, and increasing the powers and opportunities of the hundreds who have committed 10,000! It is justice, it is the justice of the tyrant who tore his sword into the scale with the significant, *Vae victis*.

A. PARKELLITE.

CANADIAN NEWS.

THE ESTIMATES.

On Wednesday last Sir Leonard Tilley brought down the estimates for the financial year to end June 30, 1882. There is an increase of the sum voted last year for the public service, in this year's estimate, of \$4,935,229. The items in which the increase is found, are Public Department \$319,603 Civil Government \$32,166, Militia, (a non-sensical item) \$51,000, Public Works and Buildings \$127,772, Ocean and River Service, \$56,140, Subsidies \$33,919, Miscellaneous \$49,750, Excise \$32,106, Weights and Measures \$11,060, Railways and Canals, \$76,268 P. Works \$10,011; Says the *Mail*:—The total increase in the vote for the year, including capital expenditure, is \$5,194,418, but when we consider that \$4,000,000 is included in this as part of the subsidy to the syndicate we are not alarmed. If the revenue continues to expand, at its present rate the Finance Minister may feel pretty sure of his ground in the country and in Parliament.

The grand totals for the two years stand:

1880-1	1881-2
\$38,532,397.	\$43,467,628.

We must wait for the Budget Speech to get the estimates of revenue for the year coming.

SODA WATER.

Mineral Water, Ginger Ale, Sparkling Wines and all Carbonated Beverages. Apparatus for making, bottling and dispensing. Complete Outfits, Materials and Supplies. Established 48 years. Illustrated and Priced Catalogue sent to any address on application. Send your orders direct to J. W. & C. W. STEWART, First Avenue, 26th and 27th Sts., New York. Feb 21st.