

NIPISSING.

Notes of a Tour on our Great Northern Lake.

THE PLEASURES OF THE TWO DAYS STAGING.

The Canada Pacific.

CALLENDER—WHERE IT IS, BUT PRINCIPALLY WHERE IT IS NOT.

The Indians of Lake Nipissing.

A FAMILY CANOE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

I.

CALLENDER, ON THE RIVER, Aug. 31.

This letter is thus indefinitely dated because the word "Callender" at present signifies to the ordinary mind nothing but the name of the place at which, according to the terms of the syndicate contract, the work on the Eastern Section of the Canada Pacific was to be commenced on July 1, 1881. I have just left that spot, but still am as much in doubt as ever as to the precise situation of this mysterious "Callender."

Having thus explained matters so that everybody will know where this letter is written from, and having established in a manner in which it was never established before, the position of what was for a few weeks the legal terminus of the Canada Pacific, I now proceed to the explanation of the C. P. and the Canada Pacific.

Leaving Toronto by the Northern Railway morning train we get to Gravenhurst in time to catch the steamer Nipissing, which lands its passengers at Muskoka or Port Huron, head of Lake Rosseau, some time before midnight.

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at route; otherwise in this hunger-provoking air something serious would happen when at length the opportunity for feeding came. In another letter I purpose to make a few remarks upon the soil and agriculture of the district traversed. For the present our business is with Nipissing and the alleged Callender.

Arriving at Nipissing, the traveller who has not been before acquainted with the fact is surprised to find a large steamer on the water. She is the Inter-Ocean, a propeller, 110 feet long, built up here by Capt. Cockburn, M.P., to whose generous enterprise the wild country south of this place owes an incalculable debt of gratitude.

Here it is not out of the way to interlard a few facts concerning the lake learned by observation, and from Capt. Burritt, Mr. Armstrong, and others. It needs only a single glance as the canoe glides out of the South River to convince the observer that Nipissing is one of the—if not actually the—greatest and most beautiful of all the thousands of lakes in Canada.

Nipissing, though it is larger than the largest of European lakes, is not of so great extent as the maps make it out to be. In many pretentious atlases Nipissing is made larger than Ontario. The extreme length of the lake can only be guessed at, for its western arm, narrow, so gradually that opinions would differ as to where the lake ended, and the river began.

The maps are also entirely in the wrong as to the manner of connection between the waters of the great lakes (the Nipissing) and the waters of the Ottawa. About ten miles east of Nipissing is Trout Lake, from which it is customary for the atlas men to place one stream running into Nipissing and another into the Ottawa, thence to the Ottawa. This is all wrong.

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dash, to picturesque masses of rock and verdure often of more than a square mile in extent. As to the number of these islands I can form no idea. I suppose from what I saw that there are some hundreds of them, yet nevertheless 'was afterwards told by a resident of Nipissing, Village that there were but a few dozen. The voyage through is a most enjoyable one in such magnificent weather as that which prevailed when your correspondent went up. There was not a breath of air if there had been we should have been deprived of several beautiful effects, one of them was to induce a passenger to call out to the father as a canoe with the object in it about a mile away, whereas the object he saw was in reality a piece of wood about a foot square and a hundred feet away.

The lake is by no means destitute of human life. There are an indefinite number of Indians upon it, and, thanks to the liberal policy of our Government in paying the bounties per head, the number is rapidly increasing. The time cost of, and the annual expenditure upon, a "pappose" does not come to anything like the figure which the Government pays yearly to the head of the family. This sum, I believe, is \$3 per head per annum. An Indian child never has anything expended upon it that I can discover.

coming in. It was a birch-bark, but as really different from the little cockleshell usually designated by the term as the enormous "dog-out" of the Pacific coast from the log canoes of our lakes. This bark was fully thirty feet long, with a beam sufficient to accommodate two squaws (if not actually squaws, at least women) on each seat. It was propelled by oars turning on pins lashed to the gunwale. The pins are formed by cutting out a knot of cedar or pine with a piece of the wood of the tree adhering. The wood is lashed upon the gunwale, leaving the knot as the pin.

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The Globe. TORONTO, TUESDAY SEPT. 6. TWELVE-PAGE SHEET.

BRITISH PROTECTIONISTS, THE ARISTOCRACY, AND SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

The English Conservatives have gained a seat in the North Riding of Durham, but their victory is one that will please them much less than the Radicals. The Liberal candidate was beaten because Mr. Cowen, a leader of the Northern Radicals, refused to assist him, and because the Irish vote was thrown in Sir George Elliott's favour.

The reproaches addressed to Mr. Lortimer by the sober members of the Conservative party show that they find nothing to please them in his return for North Lincoln. Unlike Durham, the riding seems to have been carried by extravagant protectionist promises.

It will not take long for the townspeople who understand that protection means nothing less than new Corn Laws, and the end of the agitation is at hand. The result of the contest in North Lincoln will be to give the Whigs a second reason for standing in with the Radicals who ask for a policy of "through."

The memory of the two quarters of it which your correspondent then imbibed, still lingers. Why it does so will be clear when the method of its making is explained. A tin pail filled with water is suspended over the fire on the end of a stick. On the top of the water is a stratum, of the depth of half an inch, of lard. There it remains until the water boils. Then it is lifted off, and poured dash in a cupful of cold water, which causes the tea to once to settle. The result is a decoction of the colour of black strap, the properties of tannin, and the feeling as it goes down one's throat of a procession of hard-worked rascals.

It is not at all likely that the repeal of the tea and coffee duties will be permanent. We are importing largely just now even of those articles on which the duties are highest, and therefore the revenue is buoyant. The time will come round once more when our rapidly increasing expenditure will again overtake a falling revenue, and then the duties on tea and coffee will have to be reimposed.

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economies are most needed in order to provide for the old age of parents themselves. Every family, be it rich or poor, comparatively, in which the expenditure is such as to prevent the steady accumulation during the good times of a reserve against the rainy days of hard times or old age or sickness which are sure to come is contributing to speed the arrival of the next decade of hard times. Every such individual or family is one of the minor "leaks" which are helping to over-drain the resources of the country and land it in the next period of financial drought.

THE TEA AND COFFEE DUTIES.

It may be taken now for granted that next session the Finance Minister will ask Parliament to throw the duties off tea and coffee as a means of lightening to some extent the excessive burden of taxation. Any relief from such fiscal burdens as the country is now labouring under would be welcome to the people who have to pay the taxes, but there are various ways in which these burdens may be lightened, and it is certain that the way proposed by the Finance Minister is not the best he could adopt.

The object of the Finance Minister in selecting the latter for removal is, of course, quite plain. He wishes to give his tariff more and more of a protective character, to put the consumer more and more at the mercy of the favoured manufacturer, and to eliminate as much as possible those duties which are useful for revenue purposes only and contain no element of protection.

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THE FREE TRADES AND THE MANUFACTURERS.

When the Protectionist journals are hard pressed, as often happens, for arguments, they are prone to take refuge in denouncing the advocates of unfettered commerce as the enemies of the manufacturer and the manufacturing artisan. That is one of the evils of monopoly everywhere. No sooner do the laws of the land begin to discriminate and confer special advantages upon certain classes, than those classes begin to regard their undue privileges as vested rights.

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