Guelph Evening Mercury.

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Guelph Evening Mercury

SATURDAY EVEN'G, JAN. 31, 1874

Town and County News

THE COLD SNAP continues unabated. The thermometer showed four degrees above zero at half past nine this morning.

The board of School Trustees of Elora have decided to employ an additional teacher in the Public Schools.

FORDWICH.—Tenders will be received up to Monday, February 16th, for the erection of a frame school house in this village.

The other day a son of Alexander Mennie of Fergus was severely bitten by a dog belonging to Mr. Shortridge. The dog has been shot.

CONCERT.—A Concert will be given in the Drill Shed, Elora, on the 11th Feb., to aid in clearing off the debt on the Roman Catholic Church of that village.

Mr. F. Dalby, of Elora, leaves for British Columbia on Wednesday, taking with him two car-loads of live stock and farm implements.

LARGE SHIPMENT.—Mr. Hinds, of Howick Township, shipped on Tuesday morning per Great Western Railway, fifteen head of beef cattle which we think would open the eyes of the Toronto buyers when they arrived there.

Pilkington Agricultural Society officers for 1874:—President, John Street; vice-President, A. Gordon; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Cromar; Directors, G. Short, E. Marshall, W. L. Gordon, E. R. Patmore, James McQueen, R. Dalby, A. Waddell, John Smith, H. Hamilton; Auditors, John Gordon, A. Kerr.

A person named Rowan was brought before Geo. Barron, Esq., J. P., in Elora on Monday Jan. 26, charged by Mr. Linfort, agent for W. B. Murray of Hamilton, with stealing a keg of gin from his sleigh, which was at Vicker's Hotel, on Saturday evening last. Rowan was committed to stand his trial, and was sent to Guelph jail.

NEWBRIDGE.—Joshua Kassell, who we have all heard so much talk about lately, has at last made a clean skeddadle from here. He had advertised an auction sale on the 26th, but when the auctioneer arrived at the appointed place he found it empty, and its owner gone; to where, no body seemed to know.—*Cor. Harriston Tribune.*

CORRECTED MAJORITIES.—Fuller returns have been received from several constituencies, altering the majorities we gave yesterday. The correct figures are as follows:—Cardwell, Hillyard Cameron, (O) 46; Elgin West, Casey, (M) 328; Frontenac, Kirkpatrick, (O) 486; Leeds South, Ford Jones, (O) 8; Northumberland East, Biggar, (M) 180; Peel, Smith, (M) 15; Peterboro West, Bertram, (M) 91; Simcoe North, Cook, (M) 235; York West, Blain (M) 595. Carleton, Victoria South, and Niagara have returned Opposition members. They were inadvertently marked "M" in our list yesterday.

FIRE.—On Saturday, January 24th, at about three o'clock, the dwelling house of H. Franklin, of Harriston, was discovered to be on fire. Before any assistance could arrive the fire had made such headway that it was impossible to save anything whatever. The house with its contents, consisting of furniture, bedding, and a sum of money, was completely destroyed. And what is most strange about the matter is, that neither Mr. nor Mrs. Franklin were at home, they having gone on a visit the Thursday previous, locking up the house, and there had been no fire in the house since that morning. Mr. Franklin and his wife came home to find that all they possessed out of the old homestead was the clothes they had on their backs. We understand there was a small insurance on the building.

POLICE COURT.

(*Before the Police Magistrate.*)
Saturday, Jan. 31.

John Carroll, stone-cutter, Guelph, was charged with stealing a meershaum pipe from Robt. Hines, of Waterloo township, on Saturday last. The parties were in the Newton House, Guelph; Hinds laid his pipe down upon the counter, and he turned to take it up shortly afterwards it was gone. Carroll subsequently offered it for sale to Mr. Newton's son who recognized the pipe and retained possession of it. His worship thought the evidence not fully conclusive, as Carroll was not seen to take the pipe; and the case was accordingly dismissed.

Wm. Smith was charged with causing a disturbance in the Newton House, on election day. He got excited because liquor was refused him. Fined $3 and costs.

Centre Wellington.

The following are the majorities in each division.

	McKim	Orton.
Elora	49	
NICHOL.		
Camnock	30	
Salem	42	
Ennotville		34
Fergus		34
WEST GARAFRAXA.		
Douglas	17	
Cull's	9	
Lyne's		45
EAST GARAFRAXA.		
Rossin House		60
Johnston's School House		80
Marsville		64
Orangeville		72
PEEL.		
North Division		20
Glenallan	76	
Parker	34	
Goldstone	31	
6th Concession		4
14th "		15
Pilkington	103	
	391	425

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has gone into the conundrum business. It wants to know What is money? Which reminds the N. Y. *Mail* of the Irishman's definition of salt, as being the stuff that spoils potatoes if they don't have any on. Money is the blessing that brightens as it takes its leave.

North Wellington Election.

RETURN OF COL. HIGINBOTHAM!

HIS RECEPTION IN GUELPH.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF REFORMERS!

Col. Higinbotham, with his friends from Guelph who had been assisting him in the late contest in the North Riding, returned to town on Friday by the one o'clock train, and were met at the station by a number of Reform friends, who went out to welcome and congratulate him on his election. The party drove into town, and alighted at Parker's Hotel, where a large crowd had assembled. After much hand shaking and many congratulations an adjournment was made to the Council Chamber, the piper who had returned with the party from the North heading the crowd, and playing one of his most spirited airs. The Chamber was soon filled by a large crowd, eager to hear the news about the campaign in the North Riding. Dr. McGuire was called on to preside.

The chairman said they had met to congratulate each other on the victories which had been achieved in the South and North Ridings for the Reform cause. He was sorry to say they could not include Centre Wellington in the list, but from what he had heard, he believed the day was not far distant when the electors in that Riding would again be called upon to decide who should be their member. (Hear.) He alluded to the intense anxiety which they all felt in Guelph to hear the news of the elections, and how glad they were when they heard that one after another of Sir John Macdonald's supporters had been swept aside. They had among them several gentlemen who had fought nobly for the Reform cause, and he would now call upon them to address the meeting.

Col. Higinbotham on taking the platform was greeted with rousing cheers, again and again repeated. He said he felt proud in getting back to the South Riding to receive such a flattering ovation. The work which he and his friends had gone through had been arduous enough, the struggle had been a fierce one, and his majority though small was sufficient for the purpose. He regretted to say that as far as his opponent was concerned the contest had not been carried on with regard either to principles, or the honor and integrity of the country, but matters entirely foreign to the real question at issue had been introduced by emissaries of Mr. Drew who had gone from Guelph. (Hear, hear.) He referred to the desperate opposition which had been organized against him weeks before he was in the field. Every vote in the Riding had been canvassed, men had been brought from all parts of the Dominion, and even from the States to vote against him. Men had voted against him who had no existence at all (laughter and cheers) for at one polling place twenty-three absentees had voted who had no claim to the lands on which they voted. But in spite of all these efforts the people of the North Riding were not to be caught by clap-trap. And much of this and other things foreign to the contest had been used against him. Men too had come up from Guelph and had thought in not beneath them to malign him personally and call in question his principles. But there was too much intelligence among the electors of the North Riding to believe such lies or to countenance such infamous work. (Cheers.) He felt as proud of his majority of 7 as when it was at the previous contest 60, for he felt assured if a scrutiny was instituted that he would have more than 150 majority of the legal votes in the Riding. And he was willing to risk the statement that in a future election he would have 250 of a majority. (Hear and cheers.) He thanked his friends in the North and South Ridings for the extraordinary efforts they had made in his behalf, and paid a high compliment to hundreds of the electors in the North Riding for their intelligence and ability. There were men in that Riding who were able and ready at any time to discuss public questions on any platform, and it was to such men that he largely owed his success. (Cheers.) He greatly regretted Mr. McKim's defeat, and he was certain that if the election had been fairly conducted he would have been elected by a large majority. (Great cheering.) He had found this morning early on his arrival in Fergus, in the hotels, men who openly exhibited money paid them by Dr. Orton's friends to keep them from voting, and in his own Riding the same thing had been practised. During the contest not a man had questioned his votes in the House, and all the objection brought against him by the emissaries from Guelph was that he had given a wrong vote in town. He told them that if he could not exercise his judgment and give an independent vote on every matter, whether political or municipal, he did not want to represent the North Riding. But these paid hirelings who had been sent from Guelph to work against him had done him good, for in every place where they showed themselves his majority had been increased. (Cheers.) He referred to the vast change which had taken place in public sentiment in Amaranth, and said he felt confident that if he went back to the North Riding again, he would secure a much larger majority, for he now saw where they were deficient in organization. He thanked them again for their hearty welcome, and the compliment they had paid him, which was not so much a compliment to him, but rather a tribute to good, pure and honest Government. (Cheers.)

Mr. Stirton followed and was received with cheers. He congratulated them on the great victory achieved over nearly the whole of what was the old Province of Canada. He depicted amid great laughter the piteous spectacle of John A. Macdonald going from door to door in Kingston, hat in hand, with the plaintive cry, "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man." And this man, the great leader of the Conservatives, with all his personal influence, could only get a majority of 36. Then his right bower, Carling, had been beaten; his left bower, O'Connor, had been sent adrift; and his ace, Gibbs, had gone by the board. It was not likely he would wish to play a lone hand now. (Great laughter.) He was sorry Mr. McKim had not been elected. His defeat was owing to Guelph influence and money. They all knew what sort of men had gone up on that errand, and what corrupt agencies they had set in motion. He did not know whether or not he should congratulate them on the result in South Wellington, for that was only a parish affair, and the opposition was partly get up to keep him at home. And in this connection he would say that if ever there was a man shabbily treated it was Mr. Hatch. The men who had induced him to come out thought they were playing a deep game, making Mr. Hatch their tool, while they had something else in view, and perhaps also with the intention of having a mean fling at him. (Hear, hear.) He referred to the way the North Riding had been gerrymandered, and how Drew had boasted at the time that he could retain it as long as he liked. But the intelligent electors had shown him that he could not succeed in humbugging them. In alluding to his visit to Amaranth this week, he spoke of the noble band of Liberals who lived there, who had at this election a thorough organization, who had nobly fought amid many depressing surroundings, and to whom all credit was due. And he was convinced that they would yet leaven that Township, and that Amaranth would some day yet give a majority on the Liberal side. He eulogised the many good and true men who had fought the battle in the North Riding, whose names were a host in themselves. These men he was proud to say had come back from the contest with clean hands. They had told the people the truth, and they were not ashamed to come back and tell what they had said and done. (Applause.)

The chairman said they had heard the successful candidates, and they would now hear the unsuccessful ones. He first called on Mr. Henry Hatch.

Mr. Hatch was received with tremendous cheers, which were kept up for some minutes. He said he appeared before them as the defeated candidate for South Wellington, but he came out of the contest with a stout heart and a clear conscience. (Cheers). His only feeling was that as far as his own party was concerned, he was an abused man. (Hear, hear). On the other hand he had been kindly used by his opponent, Mr. Stirton, who had shaken hands with him like a man when they entered on the contest, and who was just as friendly with him when it was over. How different had been his treatment by the sneaks and Judases who pretended to be such friends to him. (Cries of "That's so," and cheers). If he had been a Conservative all his life, then it seemed to be his misfortune to be so at present, for he had been made to suffer for his party fidelity. He would tell them that if it had not been for the representations made to him he would never have contested South Wellington, and with their leave he would as briefly as he could tell them how he had been brought out, and how he had been used. (Hear, hear). He did not do this on the principle of "scratch me and I'll scratch you," for he did not ask their sympathy or seek to curry favour with the men who had opposed him. But he would just explain what sort of people they had among them—for he found to his cost that his friends were his bitterest enemies. (Great cheering). You gentlemen (pointing to those about him on the platform) are manly enough to fight me fair and square, and (addressing himself to Mr. P. Gow) we have had our quarrels, but I will shake hands with you now, (and the two shook hands amid tremendous and prolonged cheers). In doing this (he continued) let them not be carried away by the belief that he was a renegade and had thrown himself among the Reformers. The true Conservative was not made of such material. But, Mr Hatch continued, I must tell you how I was brought out. Some two or three weeks ago there was what was called a Liberal Conservative Association organized in this town for the purpose of concentrating all the influence of the party on the parliamentary and municipal elections. It was got up at the instigation of two or three young men in this town who aspired to office. I myself don't belong to it. Well, one night a deputation waited upon me at 11 o'clock. Being pretty regular in my habits, I was in bed and asleep. I was awoke by the continued ringing of the bell, and thinking there might be some loose characters about, got up in my drawers and caught hold of a chair to give the intruders the benefit of it. (Laughter and cheers). I opened the door and to my astonishment about 20 people walked in to my dining-room, constituted a meeting and appointed a chairman. I was then told that they were a deputation from the Lib, Con. Association, and that the object of their mission was to ask me to contest the South Riding.

Mr. Hudson—I deny it; I was there.

Mr. Hatch—You may deny it as you like, but I can prove the truth of what I say. (It appears that Mr. Hudson was not one of the deputation, but was only at the meeting of the Association.) Mr. Hatch continuing, Well, they told me I was pitched upon to run—that we could easily carry the Riding—that it would be all right—that we could knock Erin higher than a kite—that Stirton's friends in Puslinch were cold—in fact that it would be the easiest thing imaginable to carry the Riding (uproarious laughter) I was very simple to believe all this, and was very simple to accept, for it was not my ambition to run. But I am simply telling you the truth, and how villainously the Association used me. That deputation was composed of first Dr. Herod—Herod the Great (great laughter) and Judas (more laughter)—well there were eighteen or twenty more Judases (renewed laughter) Next day Herod the Great came to me and said I must go on the war path at once, and so in the middle of the forenoon he got out his chariot, and away we went to Erin. (Cheers.) All I would say about our mission there is that we found men in that Township who would not betray their friends, (hear, hear) and I wish to God I had men of that stamp among my friends. To make a long story short, I believe the object of these men in getting me out was to vent their spleen on myself, and keep Stirton at home. (Hear, hear, and "that's so.") I had more than once trod on the corns of both Herod and Little Judas, and now they thought they would pay me back. After working for me a few days they slacked off, and gave their attention to Orton and Drew, and by and by they stopped working for me altogether. In fact a day or so before the polling, two or three waited on me and wanted me to resign, but I said no, Henry Hatch once he has got into a thing won't back out. (Cheers, and cries of "Good for Hatch.") Now a word about the expenses. I was told that it would not cost me a cent; Herod the Great told me this—that they would foot the bill—and the presumption is that they raised a fund, but where it went to I don't know, for I never saw any of it here. I suppose it all went to the Centre Riding. (That's so.) Gentlemen, the intention was to offer me as a sacrifice to Orton and Drew. (Cheers.) Mr. Hatch then referred to the courteous and gentlemanly treatment he had received from his opponents in the West Ward, and retired amid great cheering.

Mr. McKim was received with great cheering. He said his friends in the Centre Riding had not betrayed him, as Mr. Hatch's friends had done him, yet they had not conquered. The men who had brought out Mr. Hatch had worked to defeat him, and the money raised in Guelph had been spent in the Centre Riding. For himself he had not spent a single dollar to corrupt a single elector. (Cheers.) He had conducted the contest on fair principles. But they had positive proof that money had been used by their opponents on the night of the 28th. He had no doubt his friends would enter a protest against Dr. Orton's election and succeed in unseating him. He rejoiced at the victory in the North Riding. The Col. had fought nobly, and he had good men and true at his back in the North. His friends in the Centre had fought as well, and in all his canvass he had only met one individual who wanted money for his vote. But he had made up his mind never to use money to corrupt the electors. (Hear and cheers.) These Judases that Mr. Hatch speaks of had come up to the Centre Riding, but they were not without the bag (great cheering) for you could see them prowling round with white hats and silver-headed canes, and carrying the sinews of war. These men went prowling round the meetings, feeling their way cautiously, and on the night of the 28th they went through the concessions in Peel and did their work stealthily. He was satisfied that Centre Wellington can yet be carried for Reform if no corrupt influence is used. [Cheers.] In addition to bribery, he had reason to believe the assessment rolls had been tampered with. It was his intention to take the best legal advice in the matter, as he had little doubt they would unseat Dr. Orton. He was glad that the Reform cause had triumphed in the North against great odds, and he promised to redeem the Centre Riding if it was in his power to do it. [Great cheering.]

Mr. Robert McLean, of Galt, who had also been in the North, was next introduced, and received with cheers. He rejoiced with them in the victory they had secured in the North Riding, and spoke eloquently of the great crime committed by John A. Macdonald in connection with the Pacific Scandal. The splendid victory which had been recorded for the Reform party was the most signal proof of the feeling throughout the country in reference to these transactions. In regard to the South Riding he was only sorry that Mr Hatch was not on our side of politics, for there was a good deal of grit in his composition. (Hear and cheers) He was, however, exceedingly glad to find such good feeling existing between Mr. Hatch and Mr. Stirton, and he hoped now that the struggle was over they would all be as good friends as ever. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry Mr McKim had been defeated, but he hoped his sun had only set to rise again soon. (Cheers)

Mr Guthrie was received with cheers. He said they had been up doing their best in the North to make every vote tell, and they had told by seten of a majority. (That's so and applause.) Drew was certain of victory—and so chagrined was he over his defeat that he had shed tears on his way home. The task the Reformers had was no ordinary one. Drew had the start of them, he had a thorough organization, and had all the machinery for manufacturing votes. This accounted for many of the bad votes in Amaranth. The names of men were put down as owners of lots, which belonged to the Crown or the Canada Company, and these men, who personated others were prepared to vote for Drew till they were black in the face. Voters had been brought from every part of the Dominion, and some even from the States to vote for Drew, while on Col. Higinbotham's side, they had with very few exceptions to depend on the residents in the Riding. Had not such influences been at work, he was satisfied Higinbotham would have had over 100 majority. Considering all the circumstances the victory was a great one, and he was sure the Centre Riding would have done as well but for the foulest play. Speaking of their friends in the North, he paid a well deserved compliment to their earnestness and the extraordinary efforts they had made, not only in Maryboro and Arthur, but all over the Riding, and concluded by expressing the proud satisfaction they felt in bringing Col. Higinbotham back as member for the North Riding. (Cheers.)

Mr. Massie was received with applause. He said they all felt glad at Col. Higinbotham's success, and referred to the extraordinary arguments used against him by some in the North Riding. One man told him he opposed the Colonel, because he supported Mackenzie, who had headed the rebellion of 1837. (Laughter and cheers). He and others had hunted Drew's friends throughout the Riding, and he (Mr. Massie) could only get hold of Fahey twice. At Clifford where they met, Fahey did not challenge a single vote of the Colonel's. All the objection was that he had voted for Mr. Melton in Guelph—and at other meetings he rung the same charges that Higinbotham had voted for a darkey rather than for Heffernan. (Cheers and laughter). He (Mr. Massie) explained this matter at Clifford, and turned the tables completely. They would not come and have a fair discussion on the issues before the country. He spoke of Mr. Hatch's speech as a most withering exposure of the treachery of false friends. These men behaved like cowards, for having brought him out, it was their duty to stand by him to the last. (Hear, hear). He did not express sympathy for Mr. Hatch, because he did not want it, but he did feel sorry that he should have been made a tool simply to gratify the ambition of these men. (Cheers). He concluded by saying that they had met their opponents in the North in a square fight and had beat them, and they were ready to do it again. (Cheers).

Mr. McLagan was loudly cheered on coming forward. He said he felt exhausted and could not say much. He rejoiced with them over the victory in the North, and all over the country. Notwithstanding all the influences at work in the section of Minto where he was, he had got every vote for Higinbotham except three. [Cheers.] He referred to the valuable services rendered by Messrs. John McKenzie, W. and J. Hart, in Minto, and by Messrs Doran, Carroll, McMillan and Murphy, in Arthur. They had against them from Guelph Messrs. Hallett, Larry Tracy [laughter] Conway, Chadwick and others. He hoped they would often meet to rejoice over such victories.

Mr. Charles Irwin, of Petherton, who had done noble service in Arthur, was next introduced, and made some humorous remarks. He said they had arrayed against them all sorts of men, from editors down to hostlers. [Laughter.] He was astonished to see so many white people here, for from what they had been hearing in the North he had come to the belief that there were scarcely any body in Guelph but darkeys. [Great laughter.] They had elected Higinbotham, and they would do it again, for Drew could not buy them. He thanked the people of Guelph for their help, but if the men of the North had not stood true, Higinbotham would not have been elected. [Hear and cheers.]

The meeting then broke up after giving three cheers for the Queen.

The Victory in Toronto.

Disgraceful Rowdyism.

At the close of the polls on Thursday a crowd of several thousand congregated on King street in the vicinity of the *Globe* office, and shortly afterwards the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie appeared in the balcony of that building, and amidst repeated cheers read out the long list of victories of those who had been fighting for honest Government. As he was about concluding, the head of a long procession, consisting of vehicles filled with men bearing in their hands those long-time emblems of complete victory—brooms—and preceded by a band, came down Yonge street, and proceeded eastward along King street. This procession was soon afterwards followed by another. Hon. George Brown then addressed the throng below in a few remarks congratulatory on the success of the day.

During the whole of the evening the streets were crowded, and the excitement apparently unabated. About half-past 6 o'clock some four hundred lads marched in front of Mr. O'Donohue's Committee-room, 616 King street, east, and after giving cheers for Mr. Coatsworth, proceeded, with a deliberateness and a method which denoted the premeditated nature of the attack, to demolish the windows of the building. Having broken every pane of glass in the front of the house, they then went to the Central Committee-room and here repeated the performance. The *Globe* office was then visited, and several valuable plate glass windows were broken on the ground floor and second story. The crowd returned about half-past eight o'clock, and sent several more stones into the business office and through the first floor window. A body of police dispersed the crowd, which, however, returned in about three-quarters of an hour, and vented their rage in hooting and groaning. Again they were encountered by the police, who dispossessed them of their sticks, and completely routed them. The office was guarded by police until all symptoms of a disturbance had disappeared.

The Progress of Canada.

An interesting paper in the January number of the *Canadian Monthly* presents us with a few statistics from which we can derive a very adequate idea of the progress of the Dominion within the past decade.

Our population in 1861 was 3,090,561, and in 1871 it increased to 3,488,761, being equal to a growth of 12.21 per cent, or about 1.22 per cent per annum. This was far from being satisfactory, but with the present system of immigration, there is reason to believe that our population will go on increasing in a constantly extending ratio.

The four Provinces of which the Dominion consisted in 1871, embrace an area of 215,892,020 acres, making a domain six times the size of England, and which has since spread both east and west There is room in it for two hundred millions of human beings.

1,082,940 of the population of the Dominion, equal to 31-1 per cent of the whole, are of French origin; 864,414, or 24-2 per cent are of Irish origin; 706,369, or 20-2 per cent, of English origin; 540,946, or 15-8 per cent, of Scotch origin; and 232,613, or 6 per cent, of German and Dutch origin.

Eighty-three out of every 100 are native born; 14 per cent were born in the United Kingdom, and 2 per cent in the United States.

In proportion to its population, the trade of the Dominion is larger than that of either Great Britain or the United States. In the year 1872, 6,571,339 tons of shipping entered our ports, or nearly two tons to each of the population. In the same year, the value of imports was $107,709,116, and of exports, $82,639,663. Within the short period of seven years, the foreign trade of the country has nearly doubled, while her customs revenue has kept pace with her commercial progress.

The annual number of births in the Dominion is about 116,192; of deaths, 58,096; of marriages, 27,233. On an average, 318 children are born each day in the Dominion and 159 people of all ages die. The ratio of mortality is much lower in British America than in the mother country. In England 40 per cent of the deaths that take place are of children under five years. In Nova Scotia, and probably throughout Canada, only 29 per cent die within that period.

42-8 per cent of the people are Roman Catholics; 57-20 per cent Protestant. There are 1,366 Pagans, or uncivilized Indians; 534 Mormons; 409 Deists; 20 Atheists, and 5146 who have no form of creed.

It is worthy of notice that, though there may be some hundreds of minute sects belonging to the Protestant body, 93 per cent of the whole belong to one or the other of the four leading denominations—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists. The whole number of Episcopalians is 494,049; of Methodists, 567,091; of Presbyterians, 544,719; of Baptists, 225,745. The Roman Catholic aggregate is 1,495,029.

TORONTO WEST.—Complete returns place the majority of Moss in West Toronto at 211.

BY TELEGRAPH

Great Billiard Playing.

The English Elections.

New York, Jan. 31. — The second game of billiards for the silver cup, two thousand dollars and the championship of the world—six hundred points up—was played at Tammany Hall to-night between Albert Garnier and Francois Ubassy, in 69 innings. Garnier won the game by a score of 600 to 456. Garnier's highest run 118, Ubassy 59.

Cleveland, Jan. 31st. — There was an extensive fire here yesterday morning. Loss nearly half a million dollars.

London, Jan. 30th.—Several of the City candidates addressed their constituencies to-night. Baron Rothschild said that in his opinion Mr. Gladston's promised remission of taxes would involve a loss of nine million sterling to the revenue. He suggested that the deficiency should be met by a system of licenses for all persons engaged in trade and commerce.

Rev. E. R. Young's Lecture

On Tuesday night the Rev. E. R. Young, for the past six or seven years missionary among the Cree Indians at Norway House, delivered a very interesting address in the Wesleyan Church, Guelph. It not being generally known that Mr. Young would be present, the attendance was not very large.

Mr. Young said that Norway House was an outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company, some 400 miles from the town of Winnipeg. The land in that section of country was not very inviting to those seeking farms, as it was sterile and barren, and would never be fit for agricultural purposes. There were, however, beautiful lakes and rivers, abounding with every variety of fish, and along the shores of which could be found the otter and beaver, while the forests abounded with the wolf, bear, and other animals. The fur of these animals was the principal commodity which the Indians had to dispose of to procure for themselves and families blankets and other things from the Hudson Bay Company. He would not advise anyone to go to that country thinking to make money rapidly out of the fur trade, as the Hudson Bay Co'y monopolizes it exclusively. Mr. Young then gave some very interesting sketches of the Indian tribes in that far off land, but dwelt more especially upon the Crees, with whom he has been labouring. The village in which he resided contains about 1000 inhabitants. He said that the entire tribe had embraced christianity, and that the scriptures were read by every family in the village. They had the Bible in their own language, the Syllabic, the alphabet of which had been invented by the Rev. James Evans, for many years a missionary among the red men in that far off country. Mr. Young gave some examples showing how simple and easy the language was to learn, and stated that the Indian could read as soon as he had learned the alphabet. He had a bible and hymn book at the church with him, which was a curiosity to all who examined them. Mr Young spoke of the tribes more remote who were yet without gospel, and that there was a great work still to do. Some were waiting for the missionary to explain the word of life to them; they had procured the bible, but they were unable to understand it; they wanted a teacher. And there were other tribes who were sunken into the very depths of pagan superstition and idolatary. He had visited a tribe, and while conversing with an Indian, he noticed a little mound near by and asked the Indian what it was. The Indian replied that he had that morning burned his aged mother, as she had become a burden to him, and he seemed to glory in the act. Such was paganism. The gospel alone was able to raise them from such a deplorable condition. The speaker gave many affecting instances of the great changes that had been wrought by the gospel among those benighted red men. The work was going on, but very slowly, as the laborers were few. He stated that the thermometer in that country often stood 40° and sometimes even 50° below zero, and great precautions had to be taken while going on long journeys to guard against being frozen. He was going to another field of labour, some 200 miles distant from Norway House, and intended to leave here about the last of February for his work. He hoped to be able to raise enough funds before he left to build a parsonage and furnish it at Norway House, so that the missionary and his family might enjoy a little of the comforts possessed by those living in more highly favored lands. A collection of $20 was taken up at the close. Mr. Young is a pleasant speaker, and was listened to with rapt attention for over an hour.

HALTON.—The following are the full returns:—

	White.	Chisholm.
Milton	83	73
Acton	47	38
Oakville	88	159
Esquesing	309	271
Nelson	158	200
Trafalgar	255	288
Nassagaweya	227	147
Burlington	50	51
Total	1,212	1,227

Chisholm's majority....15.

TEVIOTDALE.—A very large meeting of the ratepayers of Minto and Maryborough was held at Squier's Hotel, on Monday night, Jan. 26. Over 200 people were present, and were addressed by R. G. Lambert, S. Robertson, Jas Massie, and others. The best of order prevailed, and the speakers were listened to with marked attention. At the close of the speaking, Mr. Gunn, the renowned piper, who led on the charge of the 93rd Highlanders at Balaklava, struck up the soul-stirring strain, and was surrounded by a large number of his countrymen, no doubt eager to hear again the sound of the instrument that was once so familiar to their ears: and their minds appeared to wander back to the days of their youth, when they trod their native heather, the bravest of the brave, for as the piper changed the music to that of a merry tone, in an instant a couple of our old pioneers were doing full justice to the Highland fling, to the delight of all present. The meeting was a complete success, both politically and socially.—*Harriston Tribune.*