LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1880.

APPOINTMENT.—We understand that Rev. H. Cooper has been apointed to the incumbency of Wallaceburg parish, in the south-western quarter of this Diocese. The Rev. gentleman will probably bid farewell to his congregation and friends in Listowel in the course of a week or two.

QUERY.—Can a Town Solicitor lawfully audit the Town accounts? Answers to this conundrum may be addressed to the Reeve any time up to the 1st April. P. S.—Tory solutions don't count; a "written opinion" from the Town Solicitor would, however.

FROM the Port Elgin *Busy Times* we learn that *Mr.* J. W. Craig of this town, has been negotiating with the people of Port Elgin with a view to erecting a flouring mill there. At a public meeting recently held, it was resolved that the municipality should grant a bonus of $2,000 to any person who would erect a flouring mill capable of turning out 100 barrels of flour daily.

THE depository of the Listowel branch Bible Society has been removed to Messrs. W. & J. McMillan's store, the Glasgow House, Campbell's block. No one need be without *good* reading, and cheap also, as the prices are surprisingly low even for this age of Economy. We venture to say that some of our moral economists would find both novelty and instruction were they to consult the depository. Try it and see.

TAX EXEMPTIONS.—Revds. Cooper and Bell, each of whom occupy rented houses, have had their taxes refunded, as will be seen by our report of the Council proceedings. It was the opinion of a number of members of the Board that these Rev. gentlemen were liable to be taxed, their residences not belonging to church property. However, it appears that the statute in that behalf, when correctly interpreted, includes such property in the exemptions. Hence the action of the Council.

So it appears that last summer was not the first time the people paid a little bill for official liquors. In the summer of 1878 the Lieutenant Governor accompanied by two members of the Government, Hon. S. C. Wood and Hon. A. S. Hardy, went on a little trip to Thunder Bay, and to provide against bad water laid in a $130 stock of wines, liquors and cigars. It would appear that emboldened by the fact that this expenditure was not criticised the large jollification of last year was undertaken. Reformers will by and by come to the conclusion that their leaders are not much better temperance men than the wicked Tories.

IT has been suggested that the member for North Perth be engaged by the Total Abstinence Club of this town to deliver a lecture on his recent trip to the Northwest; the lecture to include a digest of the party's eventful experiences, together with a treatise on the efficacy of old rye in dispelling the evil effects of drinking bad water. A few suggestions on an easy method of helping other people to settle one's liquor bills would also be *apropos*. Proceeds to be devoted to the encouragement of manufactures by forming the necessary capital to establish and carry on the member's prospective corkscrew manufactory. It is safe to predict a crowded house should the suggestion be acted upon.

OSHAWA *Vindicator*: The Ontario Government organs are engaged in painting the territory awarded Ontario by the Boundary decision in glowing terms. They seem to have overlooked the fact that this Government recently sent the Lieutenant Governor on an expedition up there at a cost of over five thousand dollars, and the only result of it has been to discover that the water of the region is so shockingly bad that it is dangerous for even a temperance man to go there without a good supply of whiskey. Our authority is the speech of D. D. Hay, one of the party, delivered in defence of the excursion in the Assembly. Possibly this accounts for the fact that the Dawson route was abandoned by the Mackenzie Government as it was an impossibility for any government to supply whiskey enough to preserve emigrants passing over it. We anticipate a petition at once from the temperance element of the Reform party praying the Local Government to abandon a territory so dangerous to sobriety and good morals.

THE Insolvent Act has been repealed, the Senate having assented to the Bill which passed the Commons with that object. Whether the repeal will prove a blessing or the reverse is a question which time will not be long in solving. One of the effects of the repeal, and which many are disposed to consider as a blessing, is that it cancels the calling of that very numerous class—the Official Assignees. In Ontario, by the Act passed during the late session of the Legislature, the Sheriff will succeed the Assignee, and whether estates will fare any better at his hands is somewhat doubtful. The liberty given any creditor, under the Ontario Act, to issue an execution, and thereby compel others to act with him in the dismemberment of an estate, or pay off his claim, is certainly a very questionable improvement on the Insolvency Law. We are inclined to believe that the interim until another session will afford the country sufficient time to arrive at the conclusion that something much more efficacious than Mr. Mowat's Act is required to remedy the evil attending the winding up of bankrupt estates.

ANOTHER EXODUS.—Tuesday morning witnessed another large exodus to Manitoba from this neighborhood, the major part of whom were from the township of Elma. The following are their names: Abraham Whitfield and family, Adam Whitfield, Robert Barton and family, George Forest, John Boos and family, Thos. Moore and family, Wm. Moore and family, John McTavish and family, Jas. McAulay, J. A. Mackenzie, James Porterfield and family, Alex. Thompson, Jas. Donohue, Jane Park and daughter, Jas. McAulay and family, R. Catherwood and family, 58 persons in all. A number of the party intend settling in Dakota, the destination of the greater part, however, is the Northwest. They take with them four cars of stock and effects, besides a large quantity of luggage. The entire party were ticketed through by Jno. Livingstone jr., town agent G. W. R., who accompanied them as far as Paris, where they joined in with the Paterson party, leaving for the west on Tuesday evening. At London, the Paterson party was largely augmented by a contingent from the Huron & Bruce division, making some four hundred persons in all. The special was preceded by the emigrants effects, which we understand occupied 61 f eight cars. The exodus to the Northwest this season has certainly set in strong, and should it continue the now sparsely settled lands of the "illimitible wilderness" must rapidly fill up. We trust that the hopes of all who go thither to better their condition will be realized. Paterson's next special to the Prairie Province will leave on the 6th April.

FRESH garden seeds of all kinds at S. Bricker & Co's.—7.

WILLIAM HACKETT JR. had the misfortune to cut his foot severely while chopping in his father's bush, 3rd con. Wallace, on Friday last.

Work on the Stratford and Huron Railway line between Listowel and Wiarton has been suspended, in consequence of the Government's refusal to grant aid. We learn that in several cases the contractors have cleared out without settling boarding house keeper's accounts, and that many of them are very likely to be very heavy losers.—*Clifford Arrow.*

ECONOMY (?) TAKING EFFECT.—The Listowel Public School has received another blow from the arm of False Economy within the past week. Miss Martin, who has had charge of the low est department in the school, has left to fill a position in the Dresden Public School, at a salary of $280 per annum. This young lady has proven herself an excellent teacher by the unquestionable management and progress of her department during the period she had charge of it. The entire approval of the Board and the testimony of many of the parents whose little ones were entrusted to her with the utmost confidence, are in themselves all sufficient proof of her efficiency in teaching. Miss Martin was receiving a salary of $275 per annum, which was to have been reduced to $225 on and after the 1st July next. An opening having been afforded her at a better salary than was being paid here, and $55 per annum more than would have been paid her when the reduction takes effect, it was but natural that she should accept it. The town in being deprived of her services, is made to suffer a loss which the saving of a few dollars offers no compensation for. It will be seen that the Board does not expect to *fill* her place, as they are offering a salary which only inferior or totally inexperienced teachers will accept. The effect of Mr. W. G. Hay's agitation is manifesting itself early. It is now quite evident that the town will lose its entire staff of teachers unless the suicidal policy of W. G. Hay and his obedient following is altered very soon. If any one had any doubts before as to the efficiency of the teachers and their ability to command salaries equal to what they have been receiving here, those doubts must be removed by the appointments which the two young ladies who have already resigned their positions here have received elsewhere; and if any one still has any doubts about W. G. Hay's sincerity in setting himself up as the apostle of Economy, those doubts must be dispelled by his action at the Council Board on Monday night.

CONSISTENT ECONOMY!!

It is scarcely necessary for us to point out the inconsistency of the self-styled "champion of economy," Mr. W. G. Hay. The glaring libel which his public actions during his as yet very short tenure of office has perpetrated on the words "consistency" and "economy" cannot have escaped the notice of anyone who has taken the trouble to acquaint himself with Mr. Hay's doings in the Council and on the School Board. However, we may be excused for briefly referring to his latest characteristic move in the line of—shall we say, "economy." Save the mark. We allude to his action in connection with the Austin "donation." Apart from the question as to whether Mr. Austin was entitled to anything from the town or not—and that gentleman certainly led his colleagues when in the Council to believe that he neither looked for nor intended to ask for any remuneration for his voluntary services—Mr. Hay's statements at the Council Board two weeks previously and his action on Monday night were directly opposite and wholly inconsistent. On the first occasion of the question engaging the attention of the Council, Mr. Hay said distinctly that he should oppose a grant of $100. At the next meeting he not only votes for a grant of $100, but manifests the exuberance of spirit which immediately possessed him after the "donation" had been secured, by twitting Councillors Binning and Hess for having honestly and consistently opposed the grant in toto. While these gentlemen had acted on principle and fulfilled their duty, what do we find Councillor Hay, and Deputy Reeve Hacking doing? Going back on their own statements and voting away the funds of the town to recoup a member of the Family Compact. Is not this consistency with a vengeance! It may be that these worthy directors of the town's finances will offer in extenuation that they were in favor of granting Mr. Austin *something*. This, however, would be too thin a cloak to take refuge behind. Their proper course, if consistency had counted for anything with them, would have resulted in the motion for $100 being voted down, when the question might have again been brought up at any time subsequent. But that evidently was not their desire. We are inclined to the opinion that the Reeve expressed their real sentiments—and we must confess it was decidedly candid on his part, seeing that it was a member of the "family" who was to receive the "sop" from the treasury bag—when he declared that the amount should be two hundred dollars instead of one hundred. But, it may be asked by some disciple who awaits his award for faithful service, Is not Mr. Hay saving money to the town by cutting down the salaries of the teachers? Well, yes, perhaps he is; and the suggestion reminds us of the anecdote told at the expense of a clergyman whose little daughter "let the cat out of the bag" very innocently by replying to a query as to the whereabouts of her parent, that he was out "collecting for the missionaries to pay for our house and things." Of course Mr. Hay is saving money to the town, and what signifies it if the whole fabric of our educational system is made to suffer so long as there remains a member of the confraternity to be provided for? Surely the town is safe in the hands of him who received the generous support of a wonderfully confiding electorate. Were anything further required to vindicate his complete mastery of the situation, is it not furnished in the surpassing skill (with "my brother David" behind the screen as a matter of course) which he exhibited in pitch-forking the legal appointee out of the School Inspectorship, and pitch——well, we'll await further developments before finishing the sentence. In the meantime, the ratepayers are cautioned to sleep with one eye open when "Economy" is abroad.

NORTH PERTH DIVISION GRANGE.

The members of North Perth Division Grange, No. 40, held a meeting in Roll's hotel, Listowel, on Tuesday March 9th, 1880. The attendance was large, being larger than any previous meeting held in the Riding. All the delegates from subordinate Granges, with one exception, were present, and quite a number of visitors from the surrounding Granges besides, showing a growing desire that the Grange must be shoved ahead at all hazards. Several subjects were discussed at considerable length, such as the real estate banking system, market fees, our insurance company, Grange trust company, the wholesale supply company, draining and fencing our farms, all present taking a lively interest in the above matters. Quite a few of those present hold shares in these companies. By all appearance, the man that sets himself up at the next election for M. P. P. in Ontario, will have to mind his P's and Q's on the market fee question, and except the present House acts different in that matter from what they have done in the present session, they may "hang up their shovel and hoe." I speak not from what happened at our little meeting, but from the action that is being taken all over the Province. There were several committees appointed to attend to different matters, such as the passing of by-laws for draining our farms by the Government subsidy, getting up an excursion to the Experimental farm at Guelph, etc. According to the report of our Deputy, we may expect a large increase of members in our Division this year. The meeting closed about 5 o'clock p. m., to meet again in Listowel at the call of the Master and Secretary, of which due notice will be given.

ROBT. FORREST, Secretary.

WANTED.—5 tons of rags. Highest price paid. J. H. SMITH. 6.

GLASS.—S. Bricker & Co. have a very large stock of window glass—big reductions to parties purchasing in quantities.—7.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Extracts from Sir. Charles Tupper's Masterly Speech.

Scathing Review of Sir. Richard Cartwright's Financiering—Conclusive Vindication of the National Policy.

Sir, a stranger listening to the hon. gentlemen who has just resumed his seat would suppose that he occupied in the Parliament and in the country the position of a man whose past record was such, whose acquaintance with the financial affairs of the country was such, whose administration of the high office he held was such as to entitle him to the respectful consideration of this House. But the Hon. Gentlemen has been too long in this House, too long has he occupied the distinguished position of Finance Minister of this country, to permit him to thus ignore his own past record. (Applause.) Sir. the hon. gentleman read from a speech of my hon. friend when he was Minister of Finance. Let me direct his attention for a few moments to that literature which he values above all other literature extant, the finance speeches of the hon. gentleman himself. (Great laughter and applause.) What will we find? Why, sir, we will find that the gentleman who ventured to plume himself upon his right to assume a tone here of arrogance such as is seldom listened to by any person, or accepted from any person, who has ventured in the face of the facts revealed in his own financial statements to the House, to claim consideration as an authority or an adviser. We find that the hon. gentleman has been guilty of such a mass of contradiction and inconsistencies, of failure in all directions, that a similar example of a similar record has never yet been offered to Parliament. (Applause.)

THE COST OF GOVERNMENT.

The hon. gentleman has ventured to talk of the increased cost of the Government of the country, brought about by the administration of the present leader of the Government during the time he was in power before. He forgot to tell the House that while the largest and most lavish expenditure of the Government which preceded his advent to office was $22,800,000, he, himself, after the professions of his party to economize, brought down as its first estimate a proposed expenditure of between twenty-six and twenty-seven millions of dollars. (Cheers.) There is the proposal of 1874 on the statute book. There is the proof that this gentleman, who now charges my hon. friend the Minister of Finance with wild extravagance, because his estimate is twenty-four millions, out of which there is one million of interest additional, and $600,000 of sinking fund additional, came down here in 1874 with an estimate of $26,168,000. (Loud applause.) Now, sir, the hon. gentleman ventures to talk of deficits. Well, there is no subject with which he is so familiar. (Laughter and applause.) He is a master of deficits—(hear, hear) and there is not a man in this country, or in the other, who can equal him in the manufacture of that interesting financial feature, the deficit. (Loud laughter.) What is his story? He says that my hon. friend the Finance Minister was guilty of great imprudence in giving banking facilities to parties desirous of taking their goods out of bond. Does he forget this, that his first act as a Finance Minister was to put into the mouth of the Governor-General the statement that he was going to change the tariff, and that, as a consequence, there was a great rush to the Custom House? The hon. gentleman finds it convenient to-night to ignore the fact that $1,200,000 or $1,300,000 were discounted in consequence.

SIR RICHARD'S ENORMOUS DEFICITS.

What did the hon. gentleman tell the people of the country? He stated that a Finance Minister, who brought about a series of deficits, was not fit to be trusted with the duties of a Finance Minister, and was not worthy of the confidence of the Parliament and the country, because the prosperity of Canada depended upon our being able to meet our engagements, the moment we fail to do which the credit of the country would be paralysed. On that occasion he came down and said, I have made up my mind not only to cover all necessary expenditure, but to provide for the construction of the Pacific Railway, and I want three millions of taxation additional in order to enable me to do it. The ex-Finance Minister told us, give me three millions and I will never come back for years, but will show you a surplus. He got three millions but he came back to confess in 1875-76 that it was all gone, and he was $1,900,000 in arrears. This is the wonderful financier who is going to lecture and become a professor of finance, and ask the assembled world to sit at the feet of Gamaliel to hear the wonderful words that fall from his lips. He said:—"I must have half a million more to carry on the Government." (Laughter.) Parliament gave it to him, but he came to Parliament with the confession that he had a small deficit of $1,128,146, and this after he had told the people that he was taking from them $3,500,000 of fresh taxes, in order to maintain his position. This was not the worst. In 1878-79 the hon. gentleman found himself confronted with a deficit of $1,948,000 after receiving $1,300,000 from a change of tariff. Thus the deficits during the seven years of mismanagement aggregated $7,926,968. If the hon. gentleman wants an authority, he can find it in the public accounts brought down to Parliament under his own hand. (Cheers.) I have here a letter addressed to me by the Auditor of the Intercolonial Railway, the hon. gentleman's own officer, which says that the deficits were reduced to the figures presented by hiding away $3,900,000 of deficits, by placing revenue expenditure on the Intercolonial to capital account, and I will give him Mr. Timms' letter, showing the items, and proving that his deficits would have been during five years an average of $800,000 annually more than they appear, if the then Finance Minister had submitted an honest account to Parliament. The hon. gentleman may well talk of deficits when he aggregated $8,316,968 in five years. (Cheers.) I ask the hon. member for Centre Huron whether he thinks that with this knowledge the House and country will accept as a great financial authority a man who came to power with an overflowing treasury and a low tariff, and who during five years added $3,500,000 of additional taxation, and yet left eight and a half millions of deficiency. (Cheers.)

THE ESTIMATES FOR 1880-81.

He challenges the estimate of his hon. friend of $25,000,000 for 1880-81 as a monstrously extravagant estimate, although it contains $1,600,000 required to pay interest on the debt, of $600,000 of sinking fund, additional to that which he had to pay in 1874. He asked at that time over $26,000,000 as a means of furnishing him with the surplus he required to carry on the Government of the country. In this expenditure there is $200,000 to operate the Canada Pacific Railway, which will not cost the country, I hope, a dollar. I hope to be able, by the management which the hon. gentleman opposite objects to so much, to enable the road to return every dollar expended. The additional amount required for the Indians is $165,000, the interest on the public debt is $400,000, the sinking fund another $100,000, the census, which the hon. gentleman will admit we cannot avoid taking, would necessitate an expenditure of $200,000, and the steamer to Brazil, $50,000. That gives us $1,115,000, which swells the estimate within a million of what the hon. gentleman asked parliament to give him in 1874, as the smallest grant with which he could hope to carry on the Government of the country. Added to that the Grand Trunk Railway section that is now operated as a part of the Intercolonial, or $250,000 for that work, because it is a mere matter of account, and you have $1,365,000 of this estimate that the hon. gentleman denounces as very extravagant.

THE OLD STORY EXPLODED.

The old story was reiterated, that the Gov. would make this a dear country to live in, that they would tax the people to such an extent as to deplete the country. But the tariff changes have provided employment for hundreds of thousands, and has not driven away our people. During last year the immigration was 30,000 of the best class, as against 20,000 in the previous year, and even with the twenty dollar prohibition within the last two months, more people have come here within that period than during the same period last year. More has been achieved in the interests of Canada in the opening up of our country as a home for industrious men, not only industrious, energetic sons of toil, but also men who will bring a larger volume of capital to enrich the country than has ever yet been achieved, and never did we occupy in the history of the country a position such as that which we occupy to-day. Many years ago, I ventured moderately to say that I thought in connection with immigration from Great Britain there was a question with reference to Imperial policy to be considered, and the statement was met with a shout of derisive laughter from hon. gentlemen opposite. The idea that Imperial politicians should be induced to take the slightest notice of the destination of British emigrants was deemed absurd, but the laughter died out when Lord Beaconsfield drew attention to the enormous resources of Canada, and the home it offered to British emigrants. From that day to this the whole tone of the British press was altered.

550,000 ARGUMENTS.

I say that the man is blind who does not see that the position we now occupy is superior to that held two years ago, when the Finance Minister of Canada, by his own confession, had rolled up in five or six years eight or nine millions of dollars as deficits, and had no means of increasing the revenue, and could not reduce the expenditure, and who, if he had been dismissed by an indignant public from the position he occupied, would have had to annouce a further deficit of three or four millions on the first of July last. What next did the Oppositihn say? They said, why, if you do let revenue alone, you will do it at the expense of exasperating Great Britain, and pronouncing bad feeling between the Mother Country and Canada. You make it impossible for any Finance Minister to go to the money market of the world, and borrow money except at a ruinous rate. Well, my hon. friend has his answer. He stated here with 550,000 arguments, that cannot be met by any rhetoric however subtle the argument, which even that forest of rhetoric, without an acorn of thought, to which the house has just listened, cannot wipe away. (Cheers.) There is no rhetoric that can wipe away the fact that my hon. friend went to England to borrow under unfavorable circumstances. The hon. gentleman opposite had denounced the position of Canada as bad. They had sent columns and columns of letters for publication in the old country, stating that Canada was ruined by the policy of the Government, and that the Government would not be able to carry on the business of the country. Newspapers of gentlemen opposite were degraded to the despicable course of degrading our country for the vilest party purposes. But the Finance Minister, when he went to land, could point to the fact that the Finance Minister who had incurred nine millions in the way of deficits, had been swept aside by the people of Canada, and that there was now in office a Government pledged to meet the responsibilities resting upon the Treasurer, and the result of that was that he came back to Canada with $550,000 more in his pocket for a three million dollar four per cent. loan than the hon. gentleman opposite did. This swept away the story of the failure of our credit.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE N. P.

The late Minister of Finance wants to know what has been the effect of the National Policy. Let me say in one word what has been accomplished. I defy him to put his finger upon a single industry, whether it be the agricultural interests, the ship-building interest, the coal interest, the lumber interest, the manufacturing interest, or the West India trade, that is not in a better condition than it was in a year ago. My hon. friend, the Finance Minister, has abundant reason to thank God, to take courage, for the reason that the light of prosperity is again shining upon our country. He has reason to be thankful that in a year of the greatest difficulty there are evidences of reviving trade. It would be impossible to develop the results of the policy of the Government in a day, a month or a year. Every person knows that when a ship runs upon a rock, she cannot be immediately removed, though boarded by the ablest of seamen. The hon. gentleman knows that it is a truth of natural philosophy that the momentum is just in proportion to the magnitude of the moving body, and as Canada is a body of considerable magnitude, it was impossible at once to stop her downward progress and turn her on her proper course. But there is nothing I have ever witnessed in Canada with greater pride and pleasure than the fact that, notwithstanding this transition state of our affairs, the people of Canada are strong in their confidence in the Government, and in their belief that, although prosperity does not come in an hour, they will be wise in giving our policy a fair opportunity to develop itself. (Cheers.) It has developed itself already, and although I am not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, I have no hesitation in saying that it will be sustained by the people, and that hon. gentlemen opposite will never stand where I now stand until they have changed their policy. (Cheers.) I was surprised when the ex-Minister of Finance remarked tonight that the country owed a debt of gratitude to him for not having departed from the revenue tariff policy in 1876. The hon. gentleman possesses great ability of statement, but I want to invite his attention to this. When he, and the Government of which he was a member, saw the deficits they were incurring, they, in council with each other, came to the conclusion that they owed it to Canada and themselves, to raise the tariff from 17½ to 20 per cent. Why did not the hon. gentlemen do it? I will tell you. A brigade of gentlemen from the Maritime Provinces, led by Mr. Alfred Jones, waited upon him, and told him that he must choose between the proposed protective tariff and going out of office. The then Government counted noses, and they found that with the then proposed protective tariff they would be in a minority. So the Finance Minister changed his policy, and recast as much of his speech as he had in it to recast. The result of which was that the Budget speech of 1876 gave conclusive arguments in favor of protection. As he only recast the latter part of his speech, his statement had a free trade head and a protective body. (Laughter.) So gentlemen sitting on the back Opposition benches need not despair of their opportunities to be in power again, for the ex-Finance Minister could change his policy and go back to the announcement he made to the first deputation of manufacturers that waited upon him, that he was himself a Protectionist at heart.

What is Catarrh?

There is perhaps no complaint so common as Catarrh or cold in the head. It occurs both in winter and summer. Symptoms—pain in the limbs and back, lassitude, and a sense of tightness across the forehead, repeated snuffing, watery and inflamed eyes, and increased discharge from the nose; in fact the whole mucous surface appears to be affected and coated with phlegm. In the first stages use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which will remove the phlegm and allay the irritation. Also use Hagyard's Pills or some other mild purgative to remove the tightness across the forehead, etc. Full directions accompany each bottle, price 25 cents.

"No! You Must not."

Perhaps the strongest anomaly in human nature is to see little children crying for medicine. But so it is when they have partaken of **Scott & Bowne's Palatable Caster Oil.** These gentlemen by their pharmaceutical skill have made this hitherto noxious drug a positive delight, and one that is a pleasure, not a nauseating effort, to partake. All admit the beneficial effects of Caster oil, but are restrained from taking it by the revolting taste. This, thanks to science, has been overcome. Price 25 cents.

A LIBERAL LEADER GONE.

Terribly Sudden Death of Hon. L. H. Holton.

Ottawa, Ont., March 14.—Hon. L. H. Holton, M. P., for Chateauguay, died very suddenly at the Russell House at half-past one o'clock this a. m. The deceased summoned the night porter about ten minutes before he died, and requested that a doctor be sent for. Dr. Grant, of this city, was soon in attendance, but the hon. gentleman was dead before he arrived. Sir Albert J. Smith and Hon. Mr. Burpee, Mr. Gunn, M. P., for Kingston, and others were at the bedside of deceased when death ensued. Heart disease is given as the cause of death.

The Hon. Luther Hamilton Holton was born in South Leeds in Oct., 1817. In 1826 he removed to Montreal, and for many years was a member of the firm of Hocker & Holton, forwarders. He received a great number of local honors, and was repeatedly President of the Board of Trade; was President of the Montreal City & District Savings Bank; a Vice-President of the Free Trade Association; a Harbor Commissioner; a Director of the City Bank, and a member of the corporation of Montreal. Was a member of the Executive Council of Canada from the 2nd to the 6th of August, 1858 (in the Brown-Dorion Administration), and from May, 1863, to March, 1864 (in the Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion Administration), and held the office of Commissioner of Public Works, Canada, on the first occasion, and that of minister of Finance on the latter. Was a Government Director of Grand Trunk Railway from November, 1852, to July, 1857. Sat for Montreal in the Canada Assemby from 1854 till 1857, when defeated. Was member for Victoria division in Lower Canada from September, 1862, to May, 1863, when he resigned (on being appointed minister of Finance), and was returned for the present seat, which he represented until the Union. Returned to the Commons at the general election of 1867, again in 1872, and again at the last general election. Represented Montreal Centre in the Local House (where he led the English Opposition), from the general election in 1871 until the 16th of January, 1874, when he retired from that body in order to confine himself to the House of Commons. Entered Parliament as an advanced Liberal, and has always been in accord with the Liberal party, except on the question of Confederation, which temporarily divided that party.

AFFECTING SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Ottawa, March 15.—The scene in the House of Commons to-day when Sir Jonn Macdonald moved the adjournment on account of the death of Hon. Mr. Holton was one rarely seen. Sir John Macdonald spoke with difficulty. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, seated in the chair with the one on his left, occupied on Saturday by his old colleague, empty, could not speak, and although he did not outwardly express his grief, he was convulsed with emotion, and had to resume his seat after commencing to second Sir John Macdonald's motion. Sir Albert Smith wept like a child, and on both sides of the House strong men covered their faces, and it seemed as though all, from the grieved Prime Minister to the little French page at the door, who literally "cried like a child," would, in their feeling for the past member, "wash him from his grave with tears." The accustomed tone of the too-often assumed sincerity in the debate was not seen on the present occasion, and the evening of Sunday, the 14th of March, and Monday, the 15th, will long dwell in the minds of those who were present in the House. There will be a large number of persons attend the funeral from the city.

The funeral of the late L. H. Holton, M. P., took place in Montreal on Wednesday, and was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in that city. The procession numbered about four thousand people.

BIG FIRE IN STRATFORD.

On Monday night last Stratford experienced a conflagration of considerable proportions, which at one time threatened to demolish a large portion of the business part of the town. The fire started in the rear of the stores occupied by J. R. Williamson, dry goods merchant, and John Welsh, jeweller, Ontario street, and soon spread to the adjoining buildings occupied by Miss Byrne, milliner, and A. Macnair & Co., dry goods; the fire also spread to the *Beacon* office, which suffered material damage. Assistance was telegraphed for to London, Hamburg and Berlin, but was afterwards countermanded, the efforts of the Stratford fire and salvage companies, with the help of the G. T. R. fire company, proving equal to the emergency.

The following are as nearly as can be ascertained the losses—Mr. Ballantyne's loss in furniture and fixings will be something, but he can hardly tell how much as yet. Miss Byrne, milliner, in addition to her loss in stock, is a considerable loser upon the furniture of her apartments as well as in wearing apparel. Mrs. Murdoch, dressmaker, who also occupied up-stairs apartments, was very nearly being suffocated by the smoke, but was aroused in time to make her escape. Her loss is covered by $500 in the Queen's and $500 in the Western upon furniture. Mr. McNair values his stock at $17,000; insurance $9,000 in the following companies: Lancanshire, $2,000; Commercial Union, $2,000; Imperial, $2,000; Scottish Commercial, $1,000; Waterloo Mutual, $2,000. Mr. Welsh thinks that as his vault is intact his loss will not be more than $500. He is insured in the Northern of Scotland for $1,500. Mr. Williamson values his stock at $10,000; insured in the following companies:—Royal of England, $2,000; Mutual, $800; Hamilton Mutual, $800; Northern, 1,200.00; Queen's, 800.00. Miss Byrne was insured in the following companies, holding her stock at 17,000.—00:—Hartford, 2,000.00; Imperial and Scottish Commercial, 2,000.00; Queen's, 1,000.00; Citizens', 800.00 on furniture; Western and British America 500.00 each on the building. Mr. Matheson's stock and losses are so complicated that just now he can hardly estimate the figures, which are about as follows:—On type and small presses, $1,500 in the North British; do Queen's $500; do. Scottish Commercial, $1,000; large press, $1,500 in the Royal; on stock, Royal, $1,000; Queen's, 2,500; National $1,000; Lancashire, $1,000; and Scottish Commercial, $1,000. Mr. Kneitl is insured for 1,200 in the Phœnix on the building occupied by Mr. McNair. The origin of the fire is enveloped in mystery. Although the night was very calm some of the cinders from the burning building floated across the famous fire-proof block and ignited the furniture store occupied by Mr. McEvoy on Erie street.

THE DONNELLY MURDERS.

Close of the Examination of the Prisoners—They are Sent Down for Trial.

The formal committal for trial of the prisoners charged with the murder of the Donnellys took place at the Court House, London, on Saturday, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Messrs. Macmahon, W. R. Meredith, and Blake appeared for the prisoners, and Mr. Hutchinson acted for the Crown. The levity which has characterized the prisoners heretofore was not noticeable, but was supplanted by a degree of soberness that was more in keeping with the circumstances. At two o'clock Squires Peters and Fisher took their seats on the bench, and asked the prisoners, after the form set down by law, whether they had anything to say. They severally intimated that they had nothing to say. Squire Peters then read the following commitment:—The examination of witnesses by the able counsel, both for the prosecution and defense, being now concluded, it is our judgment that we find sufficient evidence against the prisoners now before us to send them for trial before a higher tribunal. We therefore commit James Carroll, John Kennedy, Martin McLoughlin, Thomas Ryder, James Ryder and John Purtell to the Common Jail, to await their trial at the Assizes, and there be convicted or discharged by the judge and jury.

MR. MACMAHON asked, in view of the light character of the evidence against John Kennedy, Martin McLoughlin and James Ryder, that they be admitted to bail. Mr. Hutchinson did not look upon the evidence against the parties mentioned as being at all of a light character, and would most emphatically object to their being admitted to bail. The request was therefore refused. There being no further business, the order was given to clear the court. At this a general rush was made by the friends of the prisoners to bid them farewell. Purtell and James Ryder were visibly affected. Tom Ryder's eyes filled with tears. McLoughlin and Kennedy seemed to realize their position, but exhibited no emotion. Carroll assumed an air of complete indifference, and said "this is the softest day we've had yet." The Court room was cleared with difficulty, and in the corridor below a large crowd remained to catch a glimpse of the prisoners. They were finally brought down stairs, and after passing through the hallway, the big door leading to the jail shut out the last scene of the examintion.

CANADIAN NATIONAL HYMN.

The following is the hymn which has been composed by Lord Lorne, and dedicated to Canada. It has been set to music by Mr. Arthur Sullivan:—

God bless our wide Dominion,
Our father's chosen land;
And bind in lasting union
Each ocean's distant strand.
From where Atlantic terrors
Our hardy seaman train,
To where the salt sea mirrors
The vast Pacific chain.

O bless our wide Dominion,
True freedom's fairest scene;
Defend our people's union,
God save our Empire's Queen.

Fair days of fortune send her,
Be Thou her shield and sun;
Our land, our flag's defender,
Unite our hearts as one!
One flag, one land, upon her
May every blessing rest!
For loyal faith and honor
Her children's deeds attest,
O bless, etc.

No stranger's foot, insulting,
Shall tread our country's soil
While stand her sons exulting
For her to live and toil.
She hath the victor's nurture,
He's are the conquering hours,
No foeman's stroke shall hurt her
"This Canada of ours."
O bless, etc.

Our sires, when times were sorest,
Asked none but aid Divine,
And cleared the tangled forest,
And wrought the buried mine.
They tracked the floods and fountains,
And won, with master hand,
Far more than gold in mountains—
The glorious Prairie land.
O bless, etc.

O, Giver of earth's treasure,
Make Thou our nation strong;
Pour forth Thine hot displeasure
On all who work our wrong!
To our remotest border
Let plenty still increase;
Let Liberty and Order
Bid ancient feuds to cease;
O bless, etc.

May Canada's fair daughters
Keep house for hearts as bold
As theirs who o'er the waters
Came hither first of old.
The pioneers of nations!
They showed the world the way;
"Tis ours to keep their stations
And lead the van to-day.
O bless, etc.

Inheritors of Glory,
O countrymen! we swear
To guard the flag that o'er ye
Shall onward victory bear.
Where'er through earth's far regions
Its triple crosses fly,
For God, for home, our legions
Shall win, or fighting die!
O bless, etc.

MORNINGTON.

COUNCIL.—The Council met, according to adjournment, at Henderson's, on Monday 8th inst.; members all present. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. The Reeve was authorized to issue the following orders: Wm. Martin $10, part payment for gravelling on Elma townline; J. Drummond $3 for ground to bury paupers in Burns church burying ground, Hilverton; Mrs. Langley 49 cents, taxes refunded; Mrs. Forsyth 15 cents taxes refunded; W. R. Holden $3.92, taxes refunded; James Drummond and John Watson $5.61 each for levying and collecting school tax in Maryborough and Peel; Joseph Martin $6, culvert on side line 6 and 7, con. 8; James Whitehead, an indigent, $11, expenses in taking himself and family from Mornington to Rochester; Fanny Torrance $9, two months allowance and $3 for wood; James Grattan $10, indigent relief; John Dunbar $4, indigent relief; Mrs. Forsyth $3, indigent relief; Mrs. Langley $5 indigent relief. A petition was laid before the Council, signed by Samuel Robinson and seven others, asking the Council to appoint Wm. Whaley pathmaster in beat No. 33. Moved by Mr. McCormick, seconded by Mr. Freeborn, that W. Whaley be appointed pathmaster in road beat 35—lot 6, con. 6. Carried. Moved by Mr. Kerr seconded by Mr. Gibson, in amendment, that Stephen Lowry be appointed pathmaster for beat No. 35—carried. It was moved by Mr. Freeborn, seconded by Mr. McCormick, that the Reeve, Deputy Reeve and Mr. Gibson be a committee to examine the road at Daniel Shines, at Poole, and report at next meeting—carried. A petition was laid before the Council signed by Rudolph de Guehery and six others, requesting Jacob Knoblauch, pathmaster, to take the water off their lands. The matter was settled by the fenceviewers handing in their award, showing that through Mr. Arnold's and Mr. Voll's place was the natural course for the water to go. The Reeve laid before the Council an advise from R. Smith, Solicitor, in *re* High School District No. 3 and the Township of Mornington—no action taken. A By-law was submitted and passed appointing the following Pathmasters, Pounkeepers and Fenceviewers: *Pathmasters*—J. Miller, A. Holmes, J. Schreuk, M. Whitney, A. Walker, sr., C. Kipper, O. Mayburry, J. McCloy, T. Attridge, J. Dobson, C. Dack, A. Burnett, G. Shearer, N. Hunter, J. Grosch, G. Deppish, W. Wittig, F. Long, A. Torrance, I. Whaley, J. Farrell, F. Rittinger, R. Armstrong, J. Carson, C. Kipper, J. Lander, A. Stewart, J. McLaughlan, sr., J. Gibson, J. Perter, A. McCullochs, Wm. Rutherford, J. Farncomb, D. Barr, W. Burnett, W. Lucas, A. Scott, J. Harron, sr., S. Lowry, S. Watson, J. Baird, C. Clockman, P. Reid, G. Eberwine, F. Stever, J. McKie, N. Taggart, C. Scott, H. Cassel, G. Stemler, B. Faulkner. *Pounkeepers*—S. Roe, J. McLaughlin, W. Lyttle, A. McLaughlin, A. McDonald, J. Dunbar, A. McKee, J. Kines, G. Mach, J. E. Kerr. *Fenceviewers*—S. Roe, J. Engle, J. Turnbull, J. Russell, T. Urquhart, T. Strachan, L. Smith. *Fenceviewers*—W. Atkin, B. Doering, J. McCloy, R. Fleming, J. Kines, J. Riley, H. Davidson, J. Kincade, J. G. Kincade, T. Hall, J. Gibson, D. Lowry, W. Campbell, jr., A. McDonald, H. Freeborn, T. Strachan, E. Glenn, J. Neilson, D. McCloy, W. Ghold, G. Stemler. Council adjourned to meet again on Monday 31st May, at Henderson's, as a Court of Revision.

JOHN WATSON, Clerk.

GREY.

COUNCIL.—Council met at Tuck's hotel, Cranbrook, March 8th, pursuant to adjournment; members all present, the Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The following *Pathmasters* were appointed:—Andrew Pollock, William Bennett, Joseph Armstrong, Jas. Dunlop, D. Stewart, S. McGeorge, A. Simson, J. Coombs, Wm. Crerar, A. M. McDonald, John McDonald, Wm. Mitchell, C. Cosens, Jas. Strachan, Wm. Hogg, John McDougall, Jos. Rynord, Robert Pearson, jr., James Taylor, Hugh McNeil, Robt. Pirie, Duncan McLauchlin, J. Smith, Wm. Bishop, Geo