March, 1838, when the following appeared in the commission issued to the Earl of Dur-ham :--"The said province of Upper Canada being bounded on the south, beginning at the said stone boundary between Lancaster and Longueuil, by the Lake St. Francis, the River St. Lawrence, the Lake of the Thousand Islands, Lake Ontarno, the River Niagara, which falls into the Lake Eric, and along the middle of that Lake on the wort by the char which tails into the Lake pric, and stong the middle of that lake on the west by the chan-nel of the Detroit, Lake St. Clair, up the River St. Clair, Lake Huron, the west shore of Drummond Island, that of St. Joseph and Sugar Islands, thence into Lake Superior.⁴ That description was the last that was issued up to the time of the Confidentia Inat description was the last that was issued up to the time of the Confederation of the provinces, and it was continued in all subsequent commissions. The Attorney-General for Ontario, in his argument before the arbitrators, had said that "No one could suppose that the southern boundary of On-tario was to stop at Lake Suparior." But it was not a southern boundary that was being described at that particular point, but a western boundary. As would be seen on reference to the map, the words "on the west" would not apply to a boundary carried completely through Lake Superior, inas nuch as over a very long distance in that lake between Isle Chapean and Pigeon river the course of the international boundary line was to the south of west, and how could a boundary on the west run to the south of west? It would be observed also that the xpression, "north of Isles Royal and Phil-peaux," as used in the treaty of 1783, Inpears, as used in the treaty of 1785, and in the commission of 1786, was entirely dropped, and it could not be supposed that the dropping of that expression and the limit-ing of the western boundary line to the enrance of Lake Superior was not intentiona No one who looked closely into the matter could suppose it to have been otherwise than intentional, for the description had been emdently drawn with great care and cir spection. In 1803 an Act was passed reamble of which ran as follows :--- "When s crimes and offences have been committe "Where n the Indian territories." The Imperial Gov ernment had had before it the unanimous decision of the judges in the De Reinhard trial and other circumstances, in view of which it would have been impossible for them to carry the boundary of Upper Canada through Lake Superior. Had they done so they would have ignored their own action in relation to the colony. own action in relation to the colony of Assinaboia, the Indian territories, and the Hudson Bay Company's territories. They would have ignored, too, the opinions of the most eminent English counsel, and the would have overridden the decision of the highest Canadian court then existing. If the commissions to the governors were to be taken as giving legal definitions of the boundaries, as emanating in fact from the Sovereign whose prerogative is provided for and guarded in the Act of 1774, he did not see how they were to get over that description of the boun daries of Upper Canada, a description which was not altered from 1838 down to the date of the confederation of the provinces. He (Mr. Dawson) had been accused of wishing to cur tail the boundaries of Ontario, but that was a most unjust and unfair accusation. He had only done his best to explain where, in his opinion, the law had placed, the boundaries. But apart from that, surely whatever was most "in the interests of the Dominion at large should be most in the in terests of Ontario in particular. For a very long period the height of land was looked upon as the northern and western boundary of Upper Canada. In 1850 the united proinces made a treaty with the Indian Lake Superior, in which the height of land was defined as the southern boundary of the Hudson Bay Co.'s territories, and that it med the northern and western boundary Ontario was the general belief at the time of the confederation of the provinces. If, there-fore, the extent of Ontario should be doubled by adding to it the territories described in the award, how could this grand scheme of conaward, now could this grand scheme of com-federation be carried out? Supposing that the State of Maine and the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should be added to the Province of Quebec, it ould be something like adding this vast territory to Ontario, for it would be eventual filled with population, and invthing that de-stroyed the balance of wealth, power, and influence in the provinces must seriously em-barrass the working of our institutions.*. The owed down to one of two Either the description in the Ac ust be taken, or they must be guided by the ommissions issued under the Act; if by the Act alone Ontario could not go north of the height of land. It was to his (Mr. Dawson's) nd that if they took the description from the Act alone Ontario must be bounded of the north by the height of land, whereas if they were to be guided by the commissions, although she was limited on the vest to the entrance into Lake Superior, her thern boundary was the shore of Hudson Bay. In the one case she would have a nar-row strip on the north coast of Lake Superior n the other, a territory, notwithstanding al very great value. She would have a region with a fair extent of agricultural land, with rivers navigable for hundreds of miles, with forests of valuable timber, with coal-fields of considerable extent, and with seaports and ea fisheries which might become of mmense portance in the future. He did not there pre wish to curtail Ontario, but to extend her to the very fullest measure that the descriptions had defined in the commissions to the governors, which in the opinion of the Attorney-General of Ontario were in fact the law. In all he had said in reference to the prerogative, as expressed in the commissions to the governors, he was sus-tained by the opinion of the Attorney-General of Ontario as given before the arbitrators, and n his statement of the case he (the Attorneyeneral) did not, however, follow his own argument to its legitimate or logical conclu-sion, and if he (Mr. Dawson) had endeavoured to do so for him, no doubt he would fee reatly indebted to him for the attempt. As o the merits of the boundary award itself, he yould say if the arbitrators had the power to nake a boundary between the territories of the Dominion and the province of Ontario, nothing could be said further than that with the best intentions they had made a most extraordinary award, and it would still be a question whether it was within the constitution to confer on them such powers as could have enabled them to override and gnore Acts of the Imperial Parliament, Acta and that, too, without so much as saying t the Parliament of this Dominion "by you leave." But he apprehended that the refer-ence to them left it only in their power to vindicate an existing boundary vindicate an existing boundary, and in this view, which was no doubt the correct one, they failed most lamentably, for the boundary they had indicated had nothing whatever to sustain it in history, in law, or in fact. Mr. MILLS said that when the arbitrators were appointed it was not the intention to establish a conventional boundary, but to ascertain the limits of Ontario on the west and north. It was a departmental matter. He held that the height of land was not the oundary to the north. He ssupported the award of the arbitrators in a somewhat engthy argument, which he observed was merely cursory in its nature. He would favour the House with full details on another ccasion in relation to papers for which he had moved. Mr. MACDOUGALL urged that an early olution of this question was very des and the Government alone could pro-perly deal with it. Questions were constantly arising in the "No Man's Land" under consideration, and he trusted that the Government would came to a conclusion on the matter this session. The Ontario Government, if delay was observable which might be looked upon as useless, could make political capital out of the sub-ject, and the award should be confirmed, or the Government should arrange for the submission of the questions at usue to some judicial tribunal. The Dominion had, in-herited French and English titles in this respect. Whatever these might be, he thought that on every ground, inasmuch as it might become a matter of political dispute, they should grapple with this question and dispose of it at the earliest possible moment. It could not be of very great importance for Ontario to have jurisdiction and control over a country which was now a wilderness, and which, in the opinion of many, contained no preat element of wealth, either in timber or n other respects. Certainly it was not a grazing or grain-growing region. Probably it would be a burden to Ontario, and probably it would be a burden if the Dominion assumed the jurisdiction. If it must fall to the Dominion he could not see any great advantage ONTARIO LEGISLATURE FOURTH PARLIAMENT SECOND SESSION. If it must fall to the Dominion he could not see any great advantage from assuming control for administrative purposes of such a country. He presumed that in this event it would not be proposed to establish a new province. They knew what was the expense of managing such provinces from their experience so far in the Confederation. There was an apparent dis-proportionate expense compared with govern-nent of a very large province, and he was kire that public opinion, as far as he could inderstand it—certainly this was the con-plusion at which he himself arrived—did not avour the establishment of new provinces of rate School Acts. RAILWAY AID. avour the establishment of new provinces of sery limited territorial extent in the future.

Hear, hear.) Mr. ROYAL observed that the award of the arbitrators awarded to Ontario a province qual in extent to its present recorded limits, and moreover this country was rich and valind moreover this country was rich and val-table in many important particulars. He shought the fact worthy of notice that the Datario Government had delayed pressing the matter until the riches of the North-West region were fully made known, and at a time when several years after the consummation of Confederation had elapsed. Under the circumstances, it was advisable to act without haste, and with all necessary circumspection and prudence. He asked whether Confederation would have been possible if Quebec and the would have been possible if Quebec and the Lower Provinces had suspected that such a demand would be made in the future by the Ontario Government. The motion was carried.

CATTLE TRADE.

Mr. WRIGHT said he would like to refer to a matter which was of great public inter-est. It was stated that an order-in-Council had been passed in England ordering that Canadian cattle should be slaughtered after arrival at English ports, and as a matter of the greatest public interest connected with this great and constantly increasing trade, he wished to ask the Minister of Agriculture whether he had received any official informa-tion on this subject, or any information regarding it. Mr. POPE (Compton)—Mr. Speaker, I will say in reply to my hon, friend that I see in the newspapers that such was the case. I

also received private letters stating that an order-in-Council of this kind would go into effect. I immediately telegraphed to Sir Alexander Galt, and the answer was that there was no such order-in-Council, nor was any such order contemplated, nor any change in the manner of receiving shipments of cattle (Applause.) POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. JONES moved for a return of deposi-

Mr. JONES moved for a return of deposi-tors in the Government savings banks of sums under \$10 during last year. He made the motion for the purpose of gaining an oppor-tunity of directing the attention of the Government to thenew Post-Office savings bank arrangement in England, under which the poor people were encouraged tosave. Un-til recently oneahilling was the smallest deposit a depositor could make, but under the new ar-rangements the poor could buy nearly same rangements the poor could buy penny stamp from time to time and stick them from time to time and stick them on cards, which when they contained twelve stamps could be deposited as a shilling. He thought the Government could imitate this scheme by issuing cards contain-ing ten divisions, in each of which a 3c. stamp could be tacked, and when the cards were full they could be deposited as 30 cents. Mr. McCUAIG thought that the dollar limit for deposite was low enough

Mr. McCUAIG thought that the dollar limit for deposits was low enough. Mr. PLUMB said the system of taking small deposits, inaugurated in England by Mr. Fawcett, was an arrangement which Canada might well imitate. He hoped the suggestion made by the introducer of the inotion—the result of which must be to en-courage thrift among the poorer classes— would be adopted by the Government. Mr. LANGEVIN agreed that everything that possibly could be done in the direction of teaching and encouraging the people to save should be done, the expense to the coun-try, of course, being taken into considera-tion. The scheme proposed was one which might lead to great expense, but at all events municipalities to protect, themselves, and see that their money was not expended without result. Railway competition was a good thing, but it was not the duty of the province to provide it. As to the Kingston and Pem-broke railway, it had already received a good

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TOBONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1881.

any order-in-Council name a sum exceeding the receipts for fees during some proceeding year. 2. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may commute the fees of a Local Master, or of a Local Master and Deputy Registrat, in-cluding his fees as an official referee, for a receing five years. 3. The Lieutenant-Gov-ernor-in-Council may commute the fees pay-able to a Deputy Clerk of the Grown on re-ferences and examinations for a fixed annual sum, such sum not to exceed the average in come derived from such fees during the pre-ceding five years. 4. Any annual sum so fixed as provided in the preceding two reso-intions shall contante of the grover of a concil, but any order for payment of any such annual sum as aforesaid may be re-sinded, and the amount of such sum may by rovided that is no case shall an order-in-Council hapt such sum and the exceeding the yeriters forme or fees aforesaid (as the case may be) during the preceding the yerage in-council approved by the Lieutenant-Gov-tions :--That the House doth ratify an order-in-Council approved by the Lieutenant-Gov-ernor on the 2 and day of February, 1884, the mode and the come doth ratify an order-in-Council approved by the Lieutenant-Gov-ernor on the 2 and day of February, 1884, the mode arises the following resolu-tions :--That the House doth ratify an order-in-Council approved by the Lieutenant-Gov-ernor on the 2 and day of February, 1884, the mode arises that for bootsin him from Europe. He thought that, other things being equal, functions that the following resolu-tion council approved by the Lieutenant-Gov-ernor on the 2 and day of February, 1884, the mode the presidency or vice-presidency of the councer is to the following effect :--Upon the recommendation of the honourable the resoure the committee of Council advise FEBRUARY 2. The following/bills were introduced and read the first time :--Mr. Ross-To amend the Municipal and Assessment Acts. Mr. Cascaden-Respecting tile drainage ebentures. Mr. Bell—To amend the Public and Sepa-

Mr. HUNTER moved for a return showing -(1) The total number of miles of railway constructed in this province up to 1st July, 1867. (2) The number of miles/of railway completed during each year from the 1st July, 1867, to 1st January, 1881. (3) The July, 1867, to 1st January, 1881. (3) The names of the railway companies which have received provincial aid; the number of miles aided; whether out of the "Railway Fund," "Railway Subsidy Fund," or "Railway Land Subsidy Fund," showing the amount per mile, and the year in which said subsidies were respectively voted. (4) The names of all railway companies to whom subsidies have been voted who have forfeited the same, showing the amounts forfeited the same, GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO CHARITIES. Mr. WOOD moved the following resolu-tions:—That the House doth ratify an order-in-Council approved by the Lieutenant-Gov-ernor on the 2nd day of February, 1881, which order is to the following effect :—Upon the recommendation of the honourable the Treasurer, the Committee of Council advise that the institution known as the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa, be here-after taken as named in schedule A of the Charity Aid Act, and receive aid accordingly. Also, That the House doth ratify an order-in-Council approved by the Lieutenant-Gov-ernor on the 2nd day of February, 1881, which order is to the following effect :—Upon the recommendation of the honourable the Treasurer, the Committee of Council advise that the institution known as the Bethlehem for the Friendless, Ottawa, be hereafter taken as named in schedule C of the Charity Aid Act, and receive aid accordingly. Also, showing the amounts forfeited. (5) The total amount granted by this House to aid in the construction of railways from the "Rail-way Fund," the "Railway Subsidy Fund," the "Railway Land Subsidy Fund," with the "Kallway Land Subsidy Fund," with dates of payments of said grants. In making the motion he said the railway question was a difficult one to manage by the Government. Mr. SINCLAIR thought the return would be valuable if properly tabulated, and sug-gested the addition of certain further details. Mr. DEROCHE concurred in the remarks made by the mover and the seconder. The original object of the railway aid entern original object of the railway aid system was to assist colonization roads, and he knew of several projects in the east which answered that description, and which had not received

BILLS INTRODUCED.

as named in schedule C of the Charity Aid Act, and receive aid accordingly. Also, That the House doth ratify an order-in-Council approved by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 2nd day of February, 1881, which order is to the following effect :-- Upon the recommendation of the honourable the Trea-surer, the Committee of Council advise that the institution known as the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, shall receive aid to the amount of one hundred dollars for the past year, and shall hereafter be taken as named in schedule C of the Charity Aid Act, and receive aid accordingly. aid. Mr. HAY said the railway regulation of Mr. HAY said the railway regulation of the House was the cause of railways being built in advance of the requirements of the country, but municipalities having been in-duced to vote their money on the implied pledge of Government aid, the House was in justice bound to assist them. Mr. MoLAUGHLIN said that each of the gentlemen who had spoken had little railway

named in schedule C of the Charity Aid Act, and receive aid accordingly. Mr. LAUDER pointed out that / the grants to charities were increasing greatly, year by year, and it would soon be time to ask when they should be stopped or restricted. He thought that the application for aid to these charities should be made by petition. Mr. MERRICK said that these institutions gentiemen who had spoken had little railway schemes of their own, or they would not have spoken so strongly. No scheme was justified in claiming Government aid, unless a grant had been sanctioned by the House. Mr. WATERS said that the Government had never to his knowledge pledged them-selves to give aid to any enterprise. All that

Mr. MERRICK said that these institutions were located in towns and cities, and the country districts received little benefit from them. He had failed to find a reasonable proportion of country inmates in these institutions situated in the cities and towns. The province was therefore called upon to aid the cities in maintaining their poor, which was unfair. He would like to know what institutions had been refused aid. The only equitable method was to place all these private institutions on an equal footing by refusing all provincial aid. Mr. WOOD said he could not then give the information desired, but applications were made every day. The reason why these in-stitutions receiving aid were in cities and towns alone was because they did not exist in the villages and rural districts. It was well known too that the poor of the rural selves to give aid to any enterprise. All that the Premier had stated was that the Government would give the matter their best con-sideration, and this had been given. In view of the objections to the increasing expendi-ture of the province, it would be very unwise to bring down a railway policy. Mr. CREIGHTON said that whether or not the Government made promises, the peo-ple believed that their railway policy would be continued, and voted their money in his be continued, and voted their money in his section and other constituencies to railways on the strength of this belief. Mr. ROSEVEAR begged the Government not to be afraid because a few members had wheelbarrows to drive of their own. The country would sustain the policy of the Gov-ernment. Of course certain members and country would sustain the policy of the Gov-ernment. Of course certain members said, don't stop railway aid till we get our money. Mr. MURRAY said, he represented a sec-tion interested in a railway which would be crippled without Government aid, and he considered that a railway policy should be howeht down.

in the villages and rural districts. It was well known too that the poor of the rural sections gravitated towards the cities and towns. The aim of the Government was to aid any deserving institution of the kind wherever located. Mr. ROSS thought the Government should seriously consider the necessity of putting the brakes on in regard to these grants. The City of Ottawa would receive aid for twelve institutions after this vote, and the whole number on the list for the whole province was forty-eight, so that it received more than its rought down. Mr. ROSS said the advocates of a renewed Mr. RUSS said the advocates of a renewed railway policy were all interested, and did not represent the sense of the country, which was opposed to further railway aid. If a single further application for aid was entertained, there would be a host of others. In some cases the money of the municipalities had been pur-posely expended in order to get the sym-pathy of the House. It was the duty of the municipalities to protect themselves and see number on the list for the whole province was forty-eight, so that it received more than its share. The counties too were beginning to vote money for the support of their poor, and should not be made to contribute to the main-tenance of the poor in cities. The motions pe

THE JUDICATURE BILL.

The House again went into committee on the Judicature bill, and had proceeded as far as the 104th form in the schedule, when it being six o'clock the House rose.

offered the presidency or vice-presidency

the College. Mr. CROOKS-No. Mr. MORRIS said then the reason Mr. Warren did not accept the professorship was because the remuneration offered was in-

Mr. CROOKS said Mr. Warren was of-

Mr. CROOKS said Mr. Warren was of-fered nothing. The gentleman cams to To-ronto to allow him to form his own conclu-sions as to existing circlinatiances, and whe-ther a position here would be preferable to an academic career in England. He, of course, directed his attention to the news-paper criticisms, but Mr. Warren's action was not influenced by them. Mr. MORRIS said the newspaper criti-cisms probably led to Mr. Warren's deciding to return to England. The hon. Minister, however, succeeded in bringing out two gentlemen to fill two of the chairs. It seemed to him if the University could not turn out two young men to fill these positions, it was a fact anything but creditable. He was glad to see that the Government ultimately ap-pointed Professor Wilson to the President's chair.

hair. Mr. MEREDITH said the position taken by the Government was that no Canadian student could fill these chairs. The country would not support such a policy. It was de-claring that during the past forty years the University had been unable to turn out a competent professor. Mr. CROOKS said that Mr. Loudon was appointed Professor of Mathematics in pre-ference to a Cambridge senior wrangler, and on his recommendation. Mr. GIBSON said that it was in the sum-

Mr. GIBSON said that it was in the sum-mer of 1879 that the Minister went to Eng-land, and Mr. Warren did not come to Canada until the summer of 1880. In the interim those who desired to occupy these chairs had ample time to make their applications and show their qualifications for the positions. It was the duty of the Government to secure the most efficient and talented man for the position. position. Mr. MEREDITH-No Canadian need

apply. Mr. McMAHON, after speaking of the good services that had been rendered by Dr. McCaul and Mr. Croft, said that he was not sufficiently posted in University matters to know whether or not the appointments were good or bad, but if the University, which had been in existence for thirfy-five or forty years, could not supply gentlemen competent to fill the positions which were vacant, then the University had not fulfilled what was ex-pected of it. As a Canadian he thought the course taken by the Ministers was an inju-dicious one. It was the bad faith to the graduates of which he complained, the Gov-ernment inviting them by advertisement to apply for a position which they could never

the view that these appointments should be given to Canadians. He believed that our

for the Minister of Education to go to Eng-and before issuing his advertisement, but it would have been more discouraging had the Minister issued his advertisement before he went to England. Hon, gentlemen oppo-sid Grant as Canadians of culture, but they had not named a single Canadian who could have filled the position of professor of classics, although they had had a spotessor of classics, although they had had be alary, if a good man could only be secured by the book for one. As to the matter of the spotessor of classics, and the only course state of the the other professors had not re-source was to increase the salaries as they be although they had had be spotessor although they had be spotessor although they had had be spotess ondence Between the Dom Correspo Imperial Governments. THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT SCHEME Project for the Settlement of Irish Families in the North-West. OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The correspondence be-tween the Dominion and Imperial Govern-ments as to assisting emigration from Ireland to the Canadian North-West was brought down in the Senate yesterday. There is a minute of Council of date the 5th of Novem-ber, 1880, advising that the following memorandum be adopted as a proposal, and be communicated to the Imperial authori-ties :--

TUESDAY, Feb. 8.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and ead the first time :--Mr. Pardee-To protect the public interests

n rivers. Mr. Robertson (Halton)-To amend the Assessment Act.

THE NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY. Mr. HARDY brought down the corres-ondence between the Dominion and Ontario Governments in relation to the North-West oundary.

ing the cordial co-operation of Canada that the immigrants should not become a THIRD READINGS. the immigrants should not become a burden upon the existing population. In the case of single men and women no serious difficulty would arise, as employment can be readily found, but in the present distressed circumstances of Ire-land, it is manifest that it is only by the re-moval of entire families that any sensible relief would be experienced from the pressure of a redundant population. Provision would have therefore to be made, not only for the transport of the families to their place of settlement, but also for their maintenance until a crop can be had from the land. In the older provinces of the Dominion, where

Deroche. To change the name of the town of Clifton to that of Niagara Falls.—Mr. Near. To legalize a certain by-law of the county of Frontenac and the sale of debentures issued

of Frontenac and the sale of debentures issued thereunder.—Mr. Calvin, To amend the Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishops of Toronto and Kingston in Canada, in each diocese.—Mr. Morris. To amend the Act respecting the Yorkville Loop Line Railway Company.—Mr. Meredith. the older provinces of the Dominion, where the land is all heavily timbered, the difficulty COUNTY JUDGES' FEES.

the land is all heavily timbered, the difficulty of managing a large immigration would be very great. But in the vast fertile plains of the North-West the question be-comes comparatively easy of solution. By a very simple pre-arrangement any required number of farm lots could be prepared for oc-cupation in the season preceding the arrival of the immiggants, a small dwelling erected, a certain extent of the prairie land broken up and prepared for seed, and in the case of a late arrival actually sown, so as to ensure a crop the same season that the immigrants The House went into committee on the fol-lowing resolution of the Attorney-General :----I. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, 1. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, with the consent of any County Court judge, commute the fees payable to him under the Surrogate Courts Act for a fixed sum ; such sum not to exceed the income derived from such fees in some preceding year ; and any sum so fixed may, as vacancies occur, be rescinded, or may be varied, and the amount increased or diminished ; provided that in ne case shall any order-in-Council name a sum exceeding the receipts for fees during some preceding year. 2. The Lieutenant-Governor-in Council may commute the fees of a Local Master, or of a Local Master and Deputy Registrar, including his fees as an efficial referee, for a fixed salary, such salary not to exceed the average income derived from fees for the preceding two years. 3. The Lieu-tenant-Governor-in-Council may commute the fees payable to a Deputy Clerk of the Crown on a reference or examination for a Late arrival actually sown, so as to ensure a crop the same season that the immigrants were placed in possession. This work could be done by contract, under proper super-vision, and would give employment on his arrival to the new immigrant while his crop was growing, thereby reducing the cost of the undertaking vastly, and limiting it ulti-mately to little more than the cost of trans-port. as the removance of elements port, as the repayment of allowances by the earlier settlers would soon be suf-ficient to meet the annual outlay for preparing new lands. The cost of re-moving an immigrant family consisting of parents and three children from the port of Crown on a reference or examination for a fixed sum, such sum not to exceed the aver-age income derived from such fees during the embarkation to Winnipeg may now be taken at about £40, subject to a certain increase for at about 240, subject to a certain increase for their transport thence to their farm lot. The dwelling and eight acres of land prepared for crop with seed may be estimated at from £35 to £40. Some provision for the family might be required on their arrival, but the wages of

receding two years. Mr. MEREDITH said there was a movement at Ottawa to increase the salary of the county judges, and if this was carried out, it might be expedient to consider the advisability of taking away the fees. The Dominion Govthe man ought to suffice for the support of his family till his crop is harvested, after which the immigrant may be regarded as self-sustaining. The Canadian Government provides each settler with a free grant of 160 taking away the lees. The Dominion Gov-ernment, too, might disallow the Act, on the ground that it was not expedient that the province should supplement the salaries of the county judges. He objected, moreover, to the Executive having the power to fix these commuted amounts without the sano-tion of the Lexibeture. tion of the Legislature. Mr. MOWAT said the Surrogate Court

ernment inviting them by advertisement to apply for a position which they could never attain. Mr. DEBOCHE did not believe that it was the object of our University to train men for specialties such as would be required in the professors, but to prepare them for the gen-eral pursuits of life. Mr. WHITE said his constituents took the view that these appointments should be given to Canadians. He believed that our lature might fix the maximum amount

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Niagara Falls Gazette reports that Canadian capitalists are considering the feasi-bility of running a railroad from Table Rock to the whirlpool under the bank.

Three wild geese were seen passing over Aberfoyle on Tuesday, going due north. They seemed pretty well tired out, and in search of pastures green, which they are not apt to find in that direction.

The new Methodist Episcopal church in Trafalgar, County of Halton, was dedicated on Sabbath last by Bishop Carman, of Belle-ville, and Dr. Stone, of Hamilton. The audiences were large, the services interesting, and the debt of the church fully provided for.

and the debt of the church fully provided for. The Newmarket Era has commenced its thir-tieth volume, and announces the fact with pardonable pride. During its long career the Era has made many friends and has retained mest of them. Its editor is popular with all his brethren, irrespective of party, and de-servedly so.

"On the suggestion made to him by the High Commissioner of Canada in England, Sir A. T. Galt, G. C. M. G., the undersigned has the honour to propose the following as the basis of joint action in promoting Irish immigration should the Imperial Government entertain the project. "The Canadian Government, sympathiz-ing with their fellow-subjects of Ireland in their distressed circumstances, would cheer-fully co-operate in a well-considered measure of relief by means of a systematic immigra-tion from Ireland. If such a system of Irish immigration were established, it would evidently be a condition precedent to obtain-ing the cordial co-operation of Canada that servedly so. Collingwood Messenger :--Scarcely a day but illustrates that "in the midst of life we are in death." On Sunday night Mrs. Betsey Myers, who was ladies' maid on the North-ern Belle last season, became ill, and on Monday morning she was a corpse. Up to Sunday night deceased enjoyed her usual health. The funeral took place this after-noon. noon.

Tuesday the Local Legislature of Ontario read a third time and passed the bill changing the name of Clifton to that of "Niagara Falls, Ont." On receipt of the news at Clifton there were great rejoinings. Flags floated on several of the principal buildings and the town presented a holiday appearance, bands playing and parading the streets in celebration of the event.

celebration of the event. The Owen Sound Tribune contains the fol-lowing death notice:—"Francis Young second engineer of the Frances Smith, took suddenly ill on Monday morning last, and in fifteen minutes he was a corpse. He fell a victim to that fell destroyer which blights so many homes and hearts, King Alcohol. He had been employed in the service of the com-pany owning the boat for twenty-six years, and had a life lease of his position." Alay Tree a young Indian got dynak at

Alex. Tree, a young Indian, got drunk at Verona on Saturday for the first time, as he Verona on Saturday for the first time, as he says. He got on top of a car-load of tan-bark on the Kingston and Pemborke railway, to get a free passage to Harrowsmith. He slept, however, until he was discovered in Kingston. When taken to the police station he was very drunk and nearly frozen. A little more of the exposure would have killed him. He had lost his hat, and his head was therefore hare for hours therefore bare for hours.

A sad accident happened in Ameliasburg on Thursday last. Mrs. Brickman, wife of Mr. Lewis Brickman, went out in the wood-house te get wood, and while in the act of stooping about two cords of wood fell upon her, break-ing her hip and leg. There being none of the family about at the time the unfortunate wo-man law unffering for over an hor. She is a man lay suffering for over an hour. She is at present under the doctor's care, visitors not being allowed in the room. As Mrs. Brick-man is pretty well advanced in years, her friends feel doubtful of her recovery.

man is pretty well advanced in years, her friends feel doubtful of her recovery. Belleville Intelligencer: Some thirteen years ago Mr. C. C. Howell, a native of Tyendinaga, left Belleville, where he had been working, for the Western States in hopes of bettering his circumstances. Fortune smiled on him, and he is now located in Leadville, Colorado, of which place he is a prosperous and honoured citizen. He car-ries on a large business in mining property, and is besides owner of a mine, his income being now about \$50,000 a year. Mr. Howell is still a young man, and his success shows what can be accomplished by energy, perse-verance, and ability. On Sunday morning the residence of Mr. Joseph Bissell, at Algonquin, or better known as Wright's Corners, narowly escaped de-struction by fire. Mr. Bissell aweke at an early hour, lit a fire in the kitchen stove, and then went back to bed. In a short time his wife was awakened by a bright light in the room, and immediately it was discovered that the building was on fire. Several hired men were alcoping upstairs, and as soon as all had been thoroughly awakened a successful attempt was made to quench the flames. The fire caught in a partition through which ran a defective stove-pipe. The Grand Junction Railway Company is applying to the Local Levislature for a charter provides each settler with a free grant of 160 acres, subject only to a patent fee of £2. The settler can also secure the pre-emption of 160 acres adjoining at the current price and usual conditions. For the reim-bursement of the outlay for transport and for establishing the immigrant upon his farm it is suggested that the Canadian Government would provide that the total cost, as certified to by their agent and acknowledged by the settler, should form a first charge on the land, payable by certain annual instalments with interest. To obviate the misconstruction to which her Majesty's Government might be exposed in favouring any Canadian system of immigration, two points seem to be important The fire caught in a partition through which ran a defective stove-pipe. The Grand Junction Railway Company is applying to the Local Legislature for a charter to enable it to extend its line from Tweed eastward to Perth, where it will connect with the Canada Central, and from Omemee west-ward to Teronto, where it will connect with the Cradit Valley and other roads. If the charter is granted, the company will have its new lines completed in eighteen months. This would give Toronto an independent line to Ottawa. The company will be represented at the City Council on Monday, when ne doubt the desirability of aiding the Grand Junction to obtain the charter will be fully discussed. The company asks for no bonus. Kingston News:--After the Dunkin Act had been carried by the ratepayers of Fronte-nac, the decision of the polls was appealed against on the ground that in one of the townships a public notice had not been posted, which, of course, caused some litigation. Mr. Jos. Bawden gave his services in the matter gratuitously, but at his suggestion Mr. D. D. Calvin paid to Mr. Blake, who also appeared for the county, the sum of \$50. Mr. Calvin has never had this money recouped to him, nutil at the recent meeting of the Charter Calvin paid to Mr. Blace, who also appeared for the county, the sum of \$50. Mr. Calvin has never had this money recouped to him, until at the recent meeting of the County Council a motion was made that he be paid that sum, providing he donate it, in addition with \$25 more, to the charitable institutions of the cite. of the city. The St. Catharines Journal says :---" The agency of the Quebec Bank in this city closed on Monday last, after a stay here of some fifteen years. During that time the agency has done a great deal of business and handled fifteen years. During that time the agency has done a great deal of business and handled some large accounts. The manager, Mr. Crombie, during his connection with the in-stitution, made many warm friends, who re-gret very muchthat he should leave. Another old and faithful servant, Mr. P. McCann, severs his connection after long years of faithful ser-vitude, and it is to be hoped that his services will be remembered by something substan-tial." These kindly words are well deserved by the gentlemen named, and we trust that Mr. McCann will be remembered in the manner suggested by our contemporary. A horrible affair occurred on the sixth con-cession of Bentinck, about two miles from Elmwood, on January 25th. Mrs. Miller has been living with her son for some time past, as she and her husband were on not very friendly terms lately. Her son lives on a farm which her husband deeded to her some years ago, and is opposite her husband's farm, one being on the sixth concession and the other on the seventh. On the day above mentioned she went to her husband's place and served him with a lawyer's letter, after which she went to spend the remainder of the day at a neighbour's on the adjoining farm. In the evening, between five and six o'clock, she started to go back to her son's, and when she was in the field between the house and the road her husband's team ran over her, killing her instantly. Her husband threew him off the sleigh before reaching her. An inquest that the horses ran away and threw him off the sleigh before reaching her. An inquest was held and a verdict returned in accordance was need and a verdict returned in accordance with the evidence. It is the opinion of the neighbours that she met with foul play, and lynching was freely spoken of. There is further evidence leaking out which may throw more light on this affair.

might lead to great expense, but at all events perhaps the minimum amount to be received by the post-offices might be reduced. (Hear, hear.) The matter had not escaped the at-tention of the Government, and the hon. gentleman might rely on it that the Govern ment would do all it could. The motion passed. SUPERANNUATION. Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) moved for a statement in detail of the amounts paid J. B. Eager, late clerk in the Hamilton post-office, since the date of his superannuation. He tion was about \$500, but although it seemed that this gentleman was in such a bad state of health as to necessitate superanuation, he at once, on leaving the post-office, took a position under an insurance company at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. He believed that the representations made to the Government concerning Mr. Eager's health were not borne out by facts. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT said he could not charge his memory with the cir-cumstances, but he believed that the papers when brought down would show that Mr. Eager was at the time in an apparently bad ttate of health. The motion was carried. The House adjourned at eleven o'clock. OTTAWA, Feb. 8. THE SCOTT ACT.

Mr. HARCOURT moved the second read-ing of the bill to amend the Registry Act. He explained that its object was to dispense with the signature of the husband to the dis-charge of mortgages where the money loaned was the property of the wife. EXEMPTION OF PERSONAL PRO-PERTY. Mr. WATERS moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Assessment Act, the object being to abolish the exemption on per-The bill was read the second time, The House adjourned at six o'clock. THE JUDICATURE BILL.

The House adjourned at 6.10 p.m.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

the Erie and Huron railway to Governm

The motion, as amended, was passed.

MUNICIPAL DRAINAGE

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

counts for 1880.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Judicature Bill. Consider-able progress was made with the schedule, and the committee, after making many verbal amendments to the orders, rose and reported. GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

Mr. BOULTBEE introduced a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act of 1878. Mr. BOSS (Middleser).—Explain. Mr. BOULTBEE said the object of the bill was to make it necessary, before the Canada Temperance Act could take effect in any municipality, that the voters in favour there-of should be a majority of the voters of the municipality.

The bill was read a first time. time :--Mr. Paxton-To amend the Municipal Act. Mr. Harkin-To amend the Municipal Act. Mr. Hardy-To amend the Liquor License JUDGES' RETIRING ALLOWANCES. Act.

Mr. McDONALD (Picton) moved the House into Committee of the Whole to com-sider the following resolution :--. "*Resolved*, That whereas by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, passed in the year 1880, entitled 'An Act to amend the law respecting the Court of Queen's Bench,' provision is made for the appointment of an additional judge to the Court of Queen's Bench in the said Province of Quebec ;

Court of Queen's Bench in the said Province of Quebec; "And whereas, by an Act of the same Legislature passed in the said session of 1880, entitled, 'An Act to amend the law respect-ing the constitution of the Superior Court,' provision is made for the appointment of an additional judge to the said Superior Court of the Province of Quebec in addition to the number now authorized to be appointed to that court, it is expedient to make provision for the salaries of such additional judges. "Resolved, That the salary of the said ad-ditional judge of the Court of Queen's Bench shall be five thousand dollars a year, payable out of any moneysforming part of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada." He observed that His Excellency recom-mended these fesolutions to the consideration of the House. led these fesolutions to the co the House.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

Mr. SPEAKEB read a message from hi Excellency the Governor-General transmittin copy of the minutes of the Council of the a copy of the minutes of the Council of the 5th November on the subject of assisted im-migration from Ireland to Manitoba and the North-West, together with a copy of a de-spatch from his Excellency the Governor-General transmitting the same, and Lord Kimberley's answer acknowledging receipt

thereof. The House went inte committee adjourned at 10.35 p.m.

In the evening the bill was again taken up, but it being noticed there was no quorum the share of provincial funds and should be satisied. Mr. SINCLAIR, not being ready with his amendments, moved the adjournment of the House adjourned. debate, which was carried. BILLS INTRODUCED. THE REGISTRY ACT.

The following bills were read the first time: Mr. Calvin—To amend the Assessment Act. Mr. Mowat—To amend the Municipal Act. Mr. MoLaughlin—To amend the Act respecting Municipal Assessment. Mr. Hardy—To provide for the Admin-istration of Justice in the county of Dufferin. Mr. Fraser_To make provision for the

Mr. Fraser-To make provision for the fety of railway employés. PRIVATE BILLS.

MONDAY, Feb. 7th.

The following bills were advanced a stage. Respecting the Hawkeye Gold and Silver Mining Company.—Mr. Boulter. Respecting the village of Mill Point.—Mr. Deroche.

To change the name of the town of Clifton to that of Niagaza Falls.—Mr. Near. To legalize a certain by-law of the county of Frontenac and the sale of the debentures FEBRUARY 3.

of Frontenac and the sale of the debentures issued thereunder.—Mr. Calvin. To amend the Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic bishops of Toronto and Kingston in Canada, in each diocese.—Mr. Morris. To amend the Act respecting the Yorkville Leop Line Railway Company.—Mr. Meredith. To authorize the village of London East to construct and maintain water works and to

Mr. MORRIS asked when the Gov-ernment bills promised in the Speech from the Throne relating to market fees, insurance companies, and railways would be brought construct and maintain water works, and to incorporate said village as a town.-Mr. Mr. MOWAT said that they would be in-

PROVISIONAL TEACHERS.

troduced next week. Mr. MOWAT moved the adjournment of Mr. LAUDER inquired what number applicants have been recommended to the Minister of Education, or his department, by school inspectors or others, for permits or provisional licenses to teach during the last two years. What number of such applicants . FRIDAY, Feb. 4. were granted such permits or provisions The following bills were read the first

Mr. CROOKS replied that in 1879 there were 362 applications for permits, of which 356 were granted. In 1880 there were 109 applications, and 88 were granted.

PROPOSED HOME FOR THE POOR. Mr. ROBERTSON (Hastings) inquired whether it was the intention of the Govern-

The order for the adjourned debate on Mr. ment to place any sum in the Supplementary Estimates to assist the Women's Christian Association of Belleville in the erection and maintenance of a Hospital and Home for the Poor and Friendless. Hunter's motion for railway aid returns was Mr. SINCLAIR moved his amendment, calling for adcitional particulars. Mr. SINCLAIR moved his amendment, calling for adcitional particulars. Mr. MoLAUGHLIN moved a further amendment, having for its object the showing that the country had received fair warning that the railway grants would be stopped. Mr. MoCRANEY advocated the claims of the Eric and Huron railway to Government

Mr. MOWAT said it was not the policy of the Government to assist in the erection of buildings for any such purpose. After the buildings were provided the question of maintenance would be in order.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE APPOINT. MENTS. Mr. LAUDER moved for :- 1st. Copies

THE ASSESSMENT OF DEBTS. Mr. LAUDER moved for — lst. Copies of all correspondence between the Minister of the Department of Education, or any member of the Ontario. Government, and any of the officers or members of the University of To-ronto, or University College, relating to fill-ing vacancies in the staff of said university and college. 2nd. Copies of all correspondence between the said Minister, or his department, or any member of the Ontario Government Mr. CALVIN moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Assessment Act, the object being to prevent persons being taxed on property they had not paid for. The bill was read the second time. Mr. McCraney's bill to amend the Muni-cipal Act respecting municipal drainage was read the second time. or any member of the Ontario Ge or any member of the Ontario Government, and other persons not connected with said institution on the same subject. 3rd. Copies of all orders passed by his Honour the Lieu-tenant-Governor in Council, relating to filling vacancies, making changes or appointments relating to Professorships in said institution, or of their salaries, since the appointment of a Minister of Education. 4th. A list of ap-pointments made in said institution under the present Government, with the salaries thereto Mr. HARDY brought down the Public Ac-

COMMUTATION OF JUDICIAL FEES. Mr. MOWAT moved that the House will,

Mr. MOWAT moved that the House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Com-mittee to consider the following resolutions :--1. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, with the consent of any County Court or Sur-rogate Court Judge, commute the fees pay-able to him under the Surrogate Court Act for a fixed annual sum; such sum not to ex-ceed the income derived from such fees in some preceding year; and any sum so fixed may, as vacancies occur, be rescinded, or may be varied, and the amount increased or diminisher; provides that in me case shall Mr. CROOKS was not aware that he had ever failed to give any proper information re-quested from him by members of the House. He had always courted the fullest discussion on educational matters. In his administra-tion of the Education Department, he had always felt himself to be a servant of the the result. It assess commend to him that it

young men could furnish many of sufficient ability to fill professors' chairs, but it was evidently the first intention of the Govern-ment to get their professors from England, or why should the Minister of Education

or why should the minister of butters in have crossed the ocean. Mr. MOMASTER thought the motion of his hon, friend was well worthy of considera-tion. The debate had elicited the argument that the main object of the University was to give young men a general education that would fit them for the ordinary pursuits of life. He took it that the object of the University was the diffusion of knowledge and the creation of a cultured class. When the Government publicly said that no Canadian Government publicly said that no callation need apply for an appointment as professor, he thought that the inference was that if the University could not produce men of sufficient ability to take these chairs the money it had

ability to take these chairs the money is had cost for the past thirty years had been sadly ill-spent. He did not, however, agree with the Government in saying that a Canadian University could not produce professors of classics. If Toronto University could not do it then there were other universities who could develop such men. The country which had produced men of the culture of Princi-pal Dawson and Principal Grant would pro-duce men fitted to fill the chair of professor adopted. f classics. Mr. WIDDIFIELD said that if the Oppo

The House adjourned at 9.45 p.m. and that if the Opposi-tion could have named a Canadian better fitted to fill the chair of the professor of classics than Mr. Hutton, he would have felt inclined to ory with them, Canada for the Canadiana. They had failed to do this, and he could only compare that the Communication of the compared of the communication of ONTABIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION. Opening of the Annual Exhibition at Brantford.

Brantford. BRANTFORD, Feb. 8.—The Ontario Poultry Society's Exhibition commenced at the Palmer Hall in this city to-day. A visit to the scene this morning found exhibitors busily engaged in arranging the birds for the show. The management have evidently spared neither labour nor expense in fitting up the coops. In giving their decisions the judges are to be guided by the American standard. Over one thousand entries have been received by the society, and the specimens on exhibition are the finest collection ever seen here. On Thursday a sale of poultry will be held. Ex-hibitors from all parts of Canada are present. GUELPH, Feb. 8.—Some seventy-five coops of fowl were shipped this morning by express on the Great Western railway for Brantford, for the poultry show which opens there to he could only congratulate the Governm upon their choice. Mr. FIELD thought that the object of the hon, member for South Grey in introducing the motion was to create political capital in the country. He pointed out that Prince-town College had brought Dr. McCosh from England and that Cornell University had in-troduced Prof. Goldwin Smith from the Old Country Mr. LAUDER said that he was sorry to

Mr. LAUDER said that he was sorry to hear that the doors to professorables were closed to the graduates of the University, as he believed as a matter of fact that there were applications for the positions from graduates in Ontario. The Minister has not told yet what the result of the conversation with Mr. Warren was. The Minister was not merely after a professor of classics, but he was after a president, and when THE MAIL had stated, as quoted by the member for Durham, that the Minister wished to bring Mr. Warren or some one else here to take the presidency of the University, THE MAIL was not in the wrong. Hon, gentlemen opposite had said that they had been misled by THE MAIL, and being pressed upon to give the reafor the poultry show which opens there to-day. The exhibitors from Guelph are Messrs. W. A. Suddaby, George Sunley, P. Spragge, J. Anderson, J. Hewer, and W. Sallows.

MAIL, and being pressed upon to give the rea-son why, they could not. Therefore, it must be inferred that what THE MAIL had said on this Interred that what THE MAIL had said on this matter was right. The Minister of Education had issued no advertisement in Ontario, but had gone deliberately to England in search of president and professors, ignoring the gradu-ates here altogether. There was one purpose the debate would serve, if no other, and that was to teach the Minister of Education to be more careful in future. nore careful in future. Mr. FRASER said he had not heard the opening speeches of the mover of the resolu-tion. From what he had heard of the dis-cussion, it seemed to have covered a wide range. The only points made by the Oppo-sition were that fair play had not been given to Canadians, and that a blunder had been com-mitted in an attraction of the oppo-

to Canadians, and that a blunder had been com-mitted in re-arranging the salaries of the pro-fessors. What did these two points amount to? The Government was composed of six Cana-dians, and was it likely they would do injus-tice to their countrymen in improperly dis-criminating in favour of Englishmen? The Government, while they fully recognized the duty of giving a fair field to Canadians, recog-nized the fact that in doing so they must not do injury to the whole province by neglecting to appoint the best men to take charge of the educational training of its youth. It was armed that it was discouraging to Canadians

Country.

paid. Mr. MEREDITH moved in amendment that no order-in-Council varying the sum to be paid the judges shall be operative until the House has sanctioned it.

immigration, two points seem to be important —first, instead of direct action by an asso-ciation established, certain tracts of lands would be placed at their disposal for settle-ment, which under their officers would be prepared for the incoming families. The association or commission would also charge itself with the dissemination of information at home, and with the selection and ship-ment of the immigrants, while the Canadian Government would make them participants of any reduction in passages obtained in favour of immigrants, and would cause them to be cared for on arrival and forwarded at the expense of the commission or association Mr. MOWAT said that such a provision would be utterly useless, as the Government could not force the judges to accept any comsound hot force the judges to accept any com-mutation unless they consented. The House would be given the right to fix the maximum sum to be given, but in fixing lesser sums the judges' consent would have to be obtained. Except in Toronto, the judges' fees did not amount to over \$1,000, and the Government would be able to compute for loss. The for to be cared for on arrival and forwarded at the expense of the commission or association to Winnipeg, where they would be met by the Government land guides and shown to their respective lots, after which proceedings the officers of the com-mission or of the association would take them in charge, and see them installed on their land, which would have been pre-nared for commation during the pleasant would be able to commute for less. The fees would increase year by year, and it was therefore desirable that the Government tation as soon as possible. Mr. MORRIS supported the amendment. The amendment was lost. The resolutions then passed, and the com-

pared for occupation during the ples season. THE JUDICATURE BILL.

"J. H. POPE, "Minister of Agriculture." The House again went into committee on the Judicature bill. Several amendments and additions suggested by Mr. Mowat were Lord Kimberly, on the 9th of December acknowledges the receipt of a copy of this report from his Excellency, and says he has caused a copy of the despatch, with its en-closures, to be forwarded for the consideration The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. of the Irish Government.

MURDER UNPUNISHED.

Confession by an Acquitted Murderer of a Crime Committed Sixteen Years Ago. A confession by an Acquitted Murderer of a Crime Committed Sixteen Yéars Ago. MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—An extraordinary case of the failure of justice where a foul murder was committed took place in this province sixteen years ago. The facts are as follows :— On All Saints' day, 1864, a Mrs. Bagnait called at the residence of Joseph Robillard, of the village of St. Sulpice, for the purpose of collecting her rent. There was only a boy aged nine years present in the house besides the lady and Robillard. On the demand being made for the rent, the latter got into a passion and used very bad language, whereupon the boy ran out of the house. Shortly after the woman was found murdered, her skull being crushed in by a blow, and the body lying in a pool of blood. Robillard denied all knowledge of the deed, but he was placed upon his trial and defended by two able lawyers, who secured his acquittal from a primitive jury of ignorant habitans. Since then Robillard, while working on a schooner at Lavaltrie, arowed to two respect-

Since then Robiliard, while working on a schooner at Lavaltrie, avowed to two respect-able witnesses being the murderer of his landlady, knowing that he could not be tried over again after being acquitted on the harge.

A SCARED HOUSEHOLD.

Sallows. There recently arrived in this city from Paris a Dr. Souvielle, bringing with him his invention called the Spirometer, for the cure of such troublesome and hitherto well-nigh in-curable diseases as asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, and the like, either chronic or transient. The Doctor has fixed upon 13 Phillips square as an office, where we paid him a visit on Saturday last. Intellectual, evidently well skilled in anatomy and physiology, a linguist, capable of speaking five languages, and possessing, ap-parently, thorough knowledge of all the phases and details of the various respiratory diseases from practical observation, Dr. Souvielle pro-ceeded to explain the modus operandi of his invention—the Spirometer. It is ingenious yet simple, and after hearing the Doctor's explana-tions, the treatment—that of inhalation—seems very sensible. Certain medications are placed Alleged Inexplicable "Manifestations" a French-Canadian Family in Montreal. a French-Canadian Family in Montreal. MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—Some alleged mani-festations of a curious character have been going on for some time past at the residence of Mr. A. Drolet, joiner, of Beaudry street, who has been greatly alarmed by mysterious asts, the origin of which he cannot explain. It appears that while the fire in the stove is burning briskly the lids suddenly spring up some twelve inches into the air, and after gyrating for some time drop into their places again. Mr. Drolet's slumbers at night have become greatly disturbed by heavy thuds on his bed from unseen hands. Sand or gravel is thrown against the looking-glasses, and other noises are heard. The neighbours have been frequently summoned to witness the tions, the treatment—that of inhalation—seems very sensible. Certain medications are placed in the instrument, and are thence inhaled by the sufferer. These inhalations are naturally carried direct to the organs affected by disease, and, of course, prove in this manner by far the most effective. In Europe this mode of treat-ment is now thoroughly recognized and prao-tised, and we learn that since his arrival here Dr. Souvielle has treated most successfully several of our own citizens. Persons suffering with such diseases as head this article should not hesitate to visit the Doctor, who gladly explains his method free of any charge. He deserves success, and if able to achieve only half of what is claimed, he will, indeed, he a henefactor to makind, —From the Montreal Genetic, Non & 1980. other noises are heard. The neighbours have been frequently summoned to witness the manifestations, but their presence so far has had a deterrent effect upon them. The Rev. Father Champney, of the Oblat Fathers, has been called on by the affrighted householder and requested to exercise the evil spirit, but so far his efforts have not been crowned with success. Detective Gladu will remain in the house to-night, and probably he will be able to throw some light on a mystem that is causing a good deal of excitement in the locality where the disturbance is said to be

Mrs. Partington says

don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern ; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits, and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extact of tripod fever. They are the as plus unum of medicines.—Bostos Globe.

A cough, cold, or sore threat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an in-curable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Trockes do not disorder the stomach Bronchial Trockes do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act di-rectly on the inflamed parts, allaying irrita-tion, give relief in asthma, bronchitis, coughs, catarrh, and the throat troubles which singers and public speakers are, subject to. Sold as 25 cents a bez everywhere.

sent Government, with the salaries thereto Mr. CROOKS was not aware that he had