—lished, and a longing for me. Still, I determined day, soon, indeed, wonderfully opened my that, after all, the road the work, which had at systematic, began to un- a well-arranged and or-

ey pick, and looked up h a feeling of self-satis- however, that I was as a pretty little girl on atching the work with ook which much amused ing her confidence by herself laughed from her that her silly, it was much the river, and she down to the barges ages, or she steer boats e also informed me she t. Besides, she said, did do all that road in a of them attending about all day, and her papa then would like to be t what was the good of children running down ere which they did only ly made their hands ever put their boots e added, "all the time, ng pictures in Italy — ve you been to

ty-proof philosopher in y pocked the bubble of ty, cautered off, and I am my day's work was ecidous.

—The Paris correspon- ral writes: "The return in France is invariably extraordinary sense of crime. ers are the common events ing the morning paper from Passy. The wife ur years' marriage was The joy of the husband unfortunately physical she was unable to This preyed upon her delirious, and during her she strangled the infant pocket handkerchief, and inside by hanging herself a bed-sheet. On the he fell into a fit at the prison, and his life is de-

don't care about an ex- ers, fewer subscribers ner times they are short at.

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In its historic thirty Invaluable Medicine occupies the most honorable position possible for any remedy to attain. A few years since it was known only to the friends and neighbors and patients of the proprietor, and always sought for by them whenever troubled with Rheumatism, and in this way came to the notice of physicians generally, and through their recommendation, the demand for it became so frequent and urgent as to oblige its proprietor to increase his facilities for manufacture. Its reputation rapidly extended, and soon orders, letters of inquiry, letters of thanks, and letters of praise, were daily received from all sections of the United States and Canada, and in this way on a lower scale and without the "tricks of the trade" and special efforts—it has risen to its present enviable position. Wherever introduced it has received the most flattering preference in the treatment of all rheumatic complaints. In this we are truly grateful and happy, because conscious that it has made many and is consequently profitable to all. So we say this, but because we don't advertise in the Medical Secrets, and sure as once what the lower medical practitioners have for years tried to do, we do not intend to do. We have the suffering and the poor, and we make the whole world our patients. We make the blind see, the deaf hear, the dumb speak, the lame walk, the lepers are made whole, the sick are made well, the poor are made rich, and the lame are made to leap like the hart. Besides, she said, did do all that road in a of them attending about all day, and her papa then would like to be t what was the good of children running down ere which they did only ly made their hands ever put their boots e added, "all the time, ng pictures in Italy — ve you been to

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Has this season been placed upon wheels, for the express purpose of visiting the Agricultural Fairs, and offices of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec an opportunity to witness what the press terms

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SEPARATE RIDING RINGS,

In both of which appear at once and the same time Dan Castello's International Hippodrome, James Melville's Great Equestrian Troupe, Prof. Lake's Circus, and Herr Driesbach's Arena of Pony Performers, Equestrians and Equestriennes, all simultaneously warded by Mr. Barnum from Hamburg, for this season's Arena of Wonders.

Every Wonder-World Department of which is Single Entry-Gate Ticket—Children under nine years, half price—Adults, Gents and Ladies, 25 cents, good to all who buy the Life of P. T. Barnum, written by himself. Ticket Office open at Two o'clock, exactly. Exhibition commences at Half-past Three and Half-past Seven. Doors open half an hour earlier. Admission, 25 cents. Children under nine years, half price.

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Who Dances, Sings, and Talks in various languages, with perfect fluency, in exact imitation of the human voice.

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In America, each one of which cost more than fifteen times the amount of the entire outlay for the Entire Assembling Menagerie. THE ONLY SCHOOL OF

Captive Living Sea Lions!

North Pacific Monsters, weighing 1,000 pounds each and transported in huge tanks of water.

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Ever known. An Asiatic Mammoth, as large as an Elephant, and weekly consumes 1,000 pounds of

THE FAMOUS AND FEROCIOUS FIJI CANNIBALS!

Sole representatives of their human flesh devouring race, who have been brought to America at great expense, their captors, by whom they were condemned to be eaten.

THE WONDERFUL HORSE-RIDING GOAT, "ALEXIS"

An animal equestrian superior to many human artists.

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THE BEST EDUCATED ELEPHANTS, CAMELS, TRICK HORSES, PONIES, MULES,

And other animals, and more of them, than were ever before exhibited in one ring, coming at an expenditure of OVER A MILLION OF DOLLARS, and a daily disbursement of $6,000, whose arrival in town is heralded each morning at 9 o'clock by the

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WEST ELGIN.

THE GRITS CATCH A TARTAR.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Member for Lincoln.

A mass meeting of the supporters of Mr. Hodgins, M. P. P., for West Elgin, was called at three o'clock last Friday afternoon in the Drill Shed, Wallacetown. There were about a thousand people present, but although the meeting was held in the Grit interest, a large number of Conservatives attended, and parties were nearly evenly balanced. Mr. Rykert, M. P. P., who had received a challenge from Mr. Hodgins to meet him and substantiate in public the charges he had advanced at the recent Liberal-Conservative gathering, at Wallacetown, responded in person, although at great inconvenience to himself, and *en route* from St. Thomas to Dutton, was accompanied by about one hundred and fifty of his admirers. On arrival at Dutton, both parties formed in procession, and headed by a band of music, proceeded to the Drill Shed at Wallacetown.

Previous to the organization of the meeting it was intimated to Mr. Rykert, that his time for speaking would be strictly confined to one hour and a half, that he would be preceded by Mr. Hodgins and followed by Hon. Mr. McKellar. It was in vain that Mr. Rykert, as the challenged party, protested against the injustice of such an arrangement, the Grits obstinately refused to allow him more time, and it being their meeting, he was finally compelled to accept their terms.

The meeting was then called to order, and Captain O'Malley, President of the West Elgin Reform Association, was elected chairman. Among those who were seated on the platform were Hon. A. McKellar, Mr. Rykert, M.P.P., Mr. Hodgins, M.P.P., Dr. Wilson, M. P. P., Mr. Wanless, M.P.P., Mr. Casey, M. P. for the Riding, Messrs. McCausland, Mr. McIntyre, and Tyrrow[illegible].

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said that at the last meeting held in this place, Mr. Rykert had made some unfounded statements concerning Mr. Hodgins, who had accordingly challenged him to make good his charges at the present meeting. Having explained the nature of the arrangement that had been entered into in regard to the time allowed the speakers, he called upon Mr. Hodgins to address the meeting, and said he trusted that a fair hearing would be allowed both that gentleman and Mr. Rykert.

Mr. Hodgins, who on coming forward was received with cheers, said that he had challenged Mr. Rykert to make good the accusations he had made against him ten days ago in that hall. The Conservatives, however, had not had the courtesy to invite him to their meeting, although they intended to make a personal attack upon him. With that love of fair play that was characteristic of Reformers, he (Mr. Hodgins) had returned good for evil, and had invited them to attend that day and hear his defence, as also to listen to the counter-charges he should make against the gentleman who had dared to impugn his political character, which was sacred to him above everything else. Mr. Rykert had charged him with "shirking" votes in the Legislative Assembly, knowing full well that he was making a statement that would turn out to be false. He (Mr. Hodgins) had said he ever been asked, on political principles, or of his political career, he ever given an answer, he would be ready to say that he had, who had been looked upon as a good Reform member, and had never voted against the Government which he had returned, as a pronounced Liberal? He challenged Mr. Rykert to show a single vote that he was then supporting, or a single act of his career that had not been in accordance with the principle of the Reform Party. He (Mr. Hodgins) had stated that Mr. Rykert had made a slanderous charge against him, knowing it to be untrue, and he had it in his power to prove this by the testimony of Mr. Cameron, member for Stephen Huron, and Mr. Casey, member for West Elgin. (A voice—"Give us the proof.") He then proceeded to read a letter from Mr. C. Cameron, which stated that he (Mr. Hodgins) had paired with that gentleman several times during the session. He might state that he had paired with Mr. Rykert on that gentleman's own request, but that he had gone over to Mr. Rykert and had told him that the leader of the Opposition had asked him to pair. He (Mr. Hodgins) had written a letter to Mr. Richards asking him if he had not paired several times during the last two sessions, and Mr. Richards had replied in the affirmative. (Cheers.) It was true that his name had not appeared frequently on the division lists in 1873, but then he had been absent in conjunction with the other gentlemen to proceed to Ottawa and present an address of welcome to the Governor-General. He charged Mr. Rykert himself with shirking votes, on the occasion of the division on the "Speak now" scandal, and on the question of referring the investigation of the Pelton outrage to a committee. With reference to the financial transactions of the House and country, he asserted that Mr. Rykert's statements were simply wicked. That gentleman had stated that under the management of the Reform Party the expenditure had increased. It was true that on his own that it had increased, because the money belonged to the people, and the Government were bound to send it among them, and not hoard it up in banks for the benefit of the wealthy classes. Mr. Rykert had asserted that there was only $600,000 to the Treasury. The fact was that there were in the Treasury some odd $4 or $5 millions. (Cheers.) In addition to this the Dominion Government had to pay out yearly a five per cent interest thereon, the sum of $2,699,497, so that the cash assets were really $3,000,000. Mr. Rykert had also smiled, but it was only the smile of the hypocrite and coward. (Uproar.) The charges against the total amount he had mentioned were:—Municipal loan fund, yet repaid, $3,116,000; railway aid fund not expended, $1,100,572; three years' railway subsidy fund, $300,000; charge on drainage debentures, $33,340; total, $4,549,912. Extra amount deducted from the ten millions left the Province with a balance of one million in debt, and with a surplus of over five millions. (Cheers.) There could be no question as to which was more of a blessing—or more importance to the people than the question of the surplus. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald shrank from the task of grappling with it and had not the courage to bring down a comprehensive measure that would satisfy all classes. The mode in which Mr. Mowat had carried out the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund, and the distribution of the surplus alone stamped him a statesman and a true patriot. Mr. With regard to the Municipal Loan Fund, it was found that a large sum of money had accrued from the municipalities amounting to $2,520,270. There were however, claims upon the Government by the Canada Central Railway, amounting to the arrears of the Court of Chancery, and which would have necessitated the handing over to the Railway a large tract of land. The Government afterwards entered into negotiations with the Company, and were enabled to get free of those claims. The sum to be refunded from the fund amounted to $1,100,000, but the Government distributed to 201,404 and had, therefore, to supplement the original sum by $1,237,435. Eight's share of the fund would be $87,728, which would be paid in gold or Dominion notes. (A voice—when?) The money would be paid over to the municipalities by the next parliament. He had obtained the pledge of the Government that the wishes of Elgin should be carried out, and that her share of the surplus should be applied towards discharging all the business which had been voted by her to the Canada Southern Railway. (Applause.) He had also induced the Government to reinstate the last grant to the county $6,000 for the gaol, and which Sandfield Macdonald had struck off, but had repealed. He had also obtained an advantage for the county in regard to the mileage rate as a condition for giving aid to the Morewtown Branch of the Canada Southern. He had opposed the Great Western bill for the lease of the London and Port Stanley Railway until he was assured by the manager that the Canada Southern would be allowed to traverse that road at the same *pro rata* charges as if both railways were but one road, from Port Stanley to London. With regard to the railway aid funds, Mr. Rykert had made a mistake when he asserted that they had been overdrawn, and he had miscalculated the mileage in which subsidies were to be granted. As to the charge of increased expenditure, he was glad to say that it was owing, in the first place, to the country was population, and at present we were but a thin line of people along the rivers and lakes of Ontario. It was the duty of the Government, therefore, to spare no necessary expense to induce immigration and to cause the people of Europe to become acquainted with the advantages Canada offered to settlers. When he had found that the people there were well informed about Australia, but were totally ignorant of Canada. The answer was number of emigrants who went to the United States was 178,000, while Canada received but 70,000 of whom the larger portion went over to the Western States. Although the Government gave 88 a head to each immigrant in order to induce immigration, Mr. Rykert with his usual astuteness of arithmetic compared the present expenses for immigration with those under Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, who gave nothing in the way of bonus. The greatest number of immigrants Mr. Sandfield Macdonald ever got was 25,000, while last year the number was 45,000. (Cheers.) Then again, Mr Macdonald's Government repaired 205 miles of colonization roads, and had constructed 79 miles. In 1873 the Reform Administration repaired 357 miles and made 50 miles of new roads, in addition to building twelve large bridges. So that the Reform made 93 miles of road more in order to facilitate the access of immigrants to the free lands. Another charge made against the Government was that they had sold the timber lands of the county. It was utterly false. The fact was that at one time constant raids were being made upon these lands, and timber was cut and taken to the States. The policy the Government adopted was to stop this practice. The lumberers paid $20 per thousand cubic feet as a royalty on every stick of timber cut, in addition to $60,000 which the Government received in the first instance for granting the right to enter upon the lumber lands. The land itself, however, was not sold. The policy of the Government had been successful, for the lumberers took care that their property was not stolen. After a few more observations Mr. Hodgins resumed his seat amid loud cheering.

Mr. RYKERT, who was greeted with loud cheers, then rose to address the meeting. He said it was something extraordinary that he should be called a coward, after having travelled two hundred miles in order to meet Mr. Hodgins face to face. (Applause.) He had come there in response to a challenge made him by that gentleman, and as the challenged party he considered he ought to be allowed whatever time he required to make good the charges he had advanced. But his opponents had a keen appreciation of what was in store for them, and hoping to embarrass him, refused to allow him more than the short space of one hour and a half. He knew well the class of men he had to deal with, and that they feared the disclosures he had to make. (Mr. McKellar—Haw, haw.) However, he would do his best in the time allowed him. He felt proud that after fifteen years of public service, the worst his enemies could say of him was that he had been called Judas by his own Party. His explanation, however, would show how mean and contemptible the Grit Party would be when it served their purpose. Years ago he had been taunted with being a Grit corresponding and having attended a caucus, and with having revealed the secrets of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Government. He had, in a question of privilege, brought the matter before Parliament, and moved that the offending editor should be summoned to appear at the bar of the House. As reported in the Quebec *Chronicle*, "the Hon. Mr. Brown said he hoped the hon. gentleman would not press his motion. He had entirely vindicated himself, and nothing could be gained by pressing the motion." There was the authority of the Grit leader himself for saying that he had completely vindicated himself. (Cheers) He had now to prove the charge he had made against Mr. Hodgins of dereliction of duty. Mr. Hodgins had produced a letter from Mr. Cameron stating that on many occasions he paired with him last session. (Mr. Rykert) was surprised that Mr. Hodgins had not justified himself with stronger testimony. It would be observed that Mr. Cameron had nothing about the preceding session. In 1873, Mr. Hodgins shirked fifty votes and voted forty-five times against his hon. gentleman's own organ said it was rather suspicious when a man absented himself from divisions, or else constantly paired. (Cheers.) In 1872, Mr. Hodgins recorded twenty-three votes and skirked nineteen. Since he had been on the platform he (Mr. Rykert) had analysed the voting so far as his memory would serve, and found that in 1873 he did pair with Mr. Cameron, he absented himself twelve times. Cameron gave, Mr. Hodgins did not vote at all. (Cheers and uproar.) In 1874, he found that upon the division on the Speaker, Mr. Hodgins did not vote at all. Then in 1875, the very year he shirked fifty votes, upon other occasions he was paired with him last session. 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So that the Reform made 93 miles of road in order to facilitate the access of immigrants to the free lands. Another charge made against the Government was that they had sold the timber lands of the county. It was utterly false. The fact was that at one time constant raids were being made upon these lands, and timber was cut and taken to the States. The policy the Government adopted was to stop this practice. The lumberers paid $20 per thousand cubic feet as a royalty on every stick of timber cut, in addition to $60,000 which the Government received in the first instance for granting the right to enter upon the lumber lands. The land itself, however, was not sold. The policy of the Government had been successful, for the lumberers took care that their property was not stolen. After a few more observations Mr. Hodgins resumed his seat amid loud cheering.

Mr. RYKERT, who was greeted with loud cheers, then rose to address the meeting. He said it was something extraordinary that he should be called a coward, after having travelled two hundred miles in order to meet Mr. Hodgins face to face. (Applause.) He had come there in response to a challenge made him by that gentleman, and as the challenged party he considered he ought to be allowed whatever time he required to make good the charges he had advanced. But his opponents had a keen appreciation of what was in store for them, and hoping to embarrass him, refused to allow him more than the short space of one hour and a half. He knew well the class of men he had to deal with, and that they feared the disclosures he had to make. (Mr. McKellar—Haw, haw.) However, he would do his best in the time allowed him. He felt proud that after fifteen years of public service, the worst his enemies could say of him was that he had been called Judas by his own Party. His explanation, however, would show how mean and contemptible the Grit Party would be when it served their purpose. Years ago he had been taunted with being a Grit corresponding and having attended a caucus, and with having revealed the secrets of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Government. He had, in a question of privilege, brought the matter before Parliament, and moved that the offending editor should be summoned to appear at the bar of the House. As reported in the Quebec *Chronicle*, "the Hon. Mr. Brown said he hoped the hon. gentleman would not press his motion. He had entirely vindicated himself, and nothing could be gained by pressing the motion." There was the authority of the Grit leader himself for saying that he had completely vindicated himself. (Cheers) He had now to prove the charge he had made against Mr. Hodgins of dereliction of duty. Mr. Hodgins had produced a letter from Mr. Cameron stating that on many occasions he paired with him last session. (Mr. Rykert) was surprised that Mr. Hodgins had not justified himself with stronger testimony. It would be observed that Mr. Cameron had nothing about the preceding session. In 1873, Mr. Hodgins shirked fifty votes and voted forty-five times against his hon. gentleman's own organ said it was rather suspicious when a man absented himself from divisions, or else constantly paired. (Cheers.) In 1872, Mr. Hodgins recorded twenty-three votes and skirked nineteen. Since he had been on the platform he (Mr. Rykert) had analysed the voting so far as his memory would serve, and found that in 1873 he did pair with Mr. Cameron, he absented himself twelve times. Cameron gave, Mr. Hodgins did not vote at all. (Cheers and uproar.) In 1874, he found that upon the division on the Speaker, Mr. Hodgins did not vote at all. Then in 1875, the very year he shirked fifty votes, upon other occasions he was paired with Mr. Cameron, he did not vote at all. (Cheers and uproar.) He had taken up a single vote that he was then supporting, or a single act of his career that had not been in accordance with the principle of the Reform Party. He (Mr. Hodgins) had stated that Mr. Rykert had made a slanderous charge against him, knowing it to be untrue, and he had it in his power to prove this by the testimony of Mr. Cameron, member for Stephen Huron, and Mr. Casey, member for West Elgin. (A voice—"Give us the proof.") He then proceeded to read a letter from Mr. C. Cameron, which stated that he (Mr. Hodgins) had paired with that gentleman several times during the session. He might state that he had paired with Mr. Rykert on that gentleman's own request, but that he had gone over to Mr. Rykert and had told him that the leader of the Opposition had asked him to pair. He (Mr. Hodgins) had written a letter to Mr. Richards asking him if he had not paired several times during the last two sessions, and Mr. Richards had replied in the affirmative. (Cheers.) It was true that his name had not appeared frequently on the division lists in 1873, but then he had been absent in conjunction with the other gentlemen to proceed to Ottawa and present an address of welcome to the Governor-General. He charged Mr. Rykert himself with shirking votes, on the occasion of the division on the "Speak now" scandal, and on the question of referring the investigation of the Pelton outrage to a committee. With reference to the financial transactions of the House and country, he asserted that Mr. Rykert's statements were simply wicked. That gentleman had stated that under the management of the Reform Party the expenditure had increased. It was true that on his own that it had increased, because the money belonged to the people, and the Government were bound to send it among them, and not hoard it up in banks for the benefit of the wealthy classes. Mr. Rykert had asserted that there was only $600,000 to the Treasury. The fact was that there were in the Treasury some odd $4 or $5 millions. (Cheers.) In addition to this the Dominion Government had to pay out yearly a five per cent interest thereon, the sum of $2,699,497, so that the cash assets were really $3,000,000. Mr. Rykert had also smiled, but it was only the smile of the hypocrite and coward. (Uproar.) The charges against the total amount he had mentioned were:—Municipal loan fund, yet repaid, $3,116,000; railway aid fund not expended, $1,100,572; three years' railway subsidy fund, $300,000; charge on drainage debentures, $33,340; total, $4,549,912. Extra amount deducted from the ten millions left the Province with a balance of one million in debt, and with a surplus of over five millions. (Cheers.) There could be no question as to which was more of a blessing—or more importance to the people than the question of the surplus. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald shrank from the task of grappling with it and had not the courage to bring down a comprehensive measure that would satisfy all classes. The mode in which Mr. Mowat had carried out the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund, and the distribution of the surplus alone stamped him a statesman and a true patriot. With regard to the Municipal Loan Fund, it was found that a large sum of money had accrued from the municipalities amounting to $2,520,270. There were however, claims upon the Government by the Canada Central Railway, amounting to the arrears of the Court of Chancery, and which would have necessitated the handing over to the Railway a large tract of land. The Government afterwards entered into negotiations with the Company, and were enabled to get free of those claims. The sum to be refunded from the fund amounted to $1,100,000, but the Government distributed to 201,404 and had, therefore, to supplement the original sum by $1,237,435. 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