THE ALGOMA FRAUD.

The Indictment of Mr. Mowat and His Friends.

POLITICS AND PETTY LARCENY.

The following are some of the sections of the petition of Mr. Plummer against the return of Mr. Lyon, the Grit candidate in Algoma. They relate mainly to Mr. Mowat and his colleagues :—

FRAUD FOR A FRIEND.

The said Robert Adam Lyon was put forward as the candidate in the said election of the Government then and still holding office in the said Province of Ontario, and the members of the said Government, and more especially the Honourable Oliver Mowat, the Attorney General of the said Province; the Honourable Timothy B. Pardee, the Commissioner of Crown Lands; the Honourable Arthur Sturgis Hardy, the Secretary of the said Province; and the Honourable James Young, the Treasurer of the said Province, in the interest of the said Robert Adam Lyon, and for the purpose of promoting his election, were, and each of them was guilty of corrupt, fraudulent and illegal acts and practices to secure the return of the said Robert Adam Lyon.

THE "CASINO" DODGE.

The said the Honourable Oliver Mowat, the Honourable Timothy B. Pardee, the Honourable Arthur Sturgis Hardy, and the Honourable James Young, or some one of them, in order to secure the return of their said candidate, the said Robert Adam Lyon, under colour and pretence of taking possession of a portion of the said electoral district, which is within the limits of what is known as the "Disputed Territory" between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, caused and procured certain so-called commissioners to proceed to Rat Portage in the said electoral district, and there to establish themselves as the ostensible agents of the Government of the said province, and under the pretence of seizing the said portion of the said district or of protecting the same against fictitious and imaginary invasion thereof by officers of the Government of the Province of Manitoba, the said commissioners or agents employed under various pretexts many of the electors of the said electoral district, and those who were related to or connected with electors of the said district at high and extravagant wages; the real purpose of the said hiring of the said electors and others being by means thereof to bribe and induce them to vote for or refrain from voting against the said Robert Adam Lyon at the said election.

HARD ON THE TREASURY.

The said Mowat, Hardy, Pardee and Young, or some or one of them, contrived as foresaid and for the purpose of debauching the electorate of the said electoral division, as to secure the return of the said Robert Adam Lyon at the said election, caused certain moneys that had been voted by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at its last session for or under the head "public buildings," to be expended in the said Disputed Territory, and "to defray expenses of construction and repairs of colonization roads," and for "expenses *re* Boundary Award;" and under various other heads, to be corruptly and improperly paid or spent under colour of one pretext or another to or among the said electors of the said Electoral District by bribery, and to and for the purpose of inducing them to vote for or refrain from voting against the said Robert Adam Lyon at the said election.

THE "BRIDGE" TRICK.

The said Mowat, Pardee, Hardy and Young, or some or one of them among, other things, and without any authority or warrant for such expenditure, caused the pretended construction of a bridge between an island known as Barrie island and the Manitoulin island in the said Electoral District, and such work was commenced and prosecuted prior to the holding of the said election and during the period that the canvass in connection with the candidature of the said Robert Adam Lyon and the said William Henry Plummer was being actively carried on. And your petitioner states that the said pretended construction of the said bridge was undertaken for the purpose of corruptly influencing the electors of the said district who resided on the said island known as Barrie island, in favour of the said Robert Adam Lyon, and to induce them to vote for or to refrain from voting against him.

CORRUPTERS GENERAL.

In various other ways and under divers other pretexts and contrivances the said Mowat, Pardee, Hardy, and Young, or some one of them, sought to bribe and corruptly influence the electors of the said district to support their said candidate, the said Robert Adam Lyon, in the said election.

HIS HARDYS AND PARDEES.

And your petitioner shows and charges that by reason of the said corrupt conduct and dealing of the said Mowat, Pardee, Hardy and Young, or of some or one of them, and of the illegal and fraudulent devices practised by them, or some or one of them, at the pretended election and return of the said Robert Adam Lyon was undue and void and should be set aside.

WEST NORTHUMBERLAND.

Annual Meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association.

The annual meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the West Riding of Northumberland was held at Cobourg on the 6 inst. for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Rosevar was called to the chair, and Mr. Bolster named secretary *pro tem.* There was a numerous attendance of prominent members of the party from all parts of the riding, evincing an earnest and abiding interest in the party organization which had been the means of redeeming the riding and electing Conservative representatives in the Commons and Local House.

Mr. R. Pringle, president of the association during those contests, and to whose efforts that success was largely due, owing to his admirable organization of committees and co-operating with them and the executive council, was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year. Mr. Andrew J. Hewson, president of the Y. M. L.-Conservative Club, was elected secretary in place of the former popular secretary for years, Major Henry Smith, moved to Toronto as captain in the new infantry school.

The vice-presidents and chairmen of local committees through the riding were confirmed in their appointments. All were greatly disappointed that the member of the Commons, Mr. Guillet, *en route* to the meeting from Ottawa, was detained by the snow blockade. Mr. MULHOLLAND, the member for the Local House, was present to meet his constituents, and explain the course he has pursued during the session on the questions of educational management, or rather mismanagement, the Liquor License Act, and his support generally of his leader's efforts to secure retrenchment and economy in public expenditure. His remarks were concise and to the point, and his conduct endorsed.

The following resolution was unanimously carried :—

Moved by A. R. EAGLESON, Esq., reeve of Hamilton, seconded by Wm. Noble, Esq., reeve of Haldimand, That this meeting fully appreciate the great importance of the cattle trade with Great Britain to the farmers of Canada, and hereby tender to Sir Charles Tupper a vote of thanks for his prompt action in enquiring into the alleged disease amongst Canadian cattle landed at Liverpool, and his complete success in establishing the fact that no contagious disease existed amongst such cattle or in Canadian herds.

The French Minister of War has dismissed a number of workmen engaged on the fortresses on the eastern frontier for imparting information concerning the works now in progress of construction, especially of the secret works at Fort Fronard, not far from Nancy.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Continued from Second Page.

was not so sure that he was getting value for his money as when buying by weight.

The resolution was adopted in committee, and a bill based upon it introduced.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

Hon. JOHN COSTIGAN introduced a resolution declaring it expedient to provide for the better prevention and punishment of offences under the Weights and Measures Act. He explained that the object was simply to re-arrange the penalties.

The resolution was carried, and a bill founded upon it was introduced.

A REDUCTION IN FEES.

Mr. McLELAN introduced a resolution declaring it expedient to reduce the fees payable upon the renewal of engineers' licenses.

In committee upon the resolution,

The resolution was passed, and a bill founded thereon was introduced and read the first time.

CONCURRENCE.

On motion the House went into committee of Ways and Means, when Sir Richard Cartwright assailed the tariff, and Mr. Mills ventured the observation that many factories were closed, which brought a response from Mr. WIGLE, who said a reve of a township in his county came to him recently and mentioned that in spite of the National Policy he had made very little, by reason of which circumstance he thought the policy was a failure. He (Mr. Wigle) pointed out to him that wheat was a dollar a bushel, and asked him how much he had to sell. The reply was, None. He then pointed out that pork was $7.50 a hundred, and asked how much he had to sell. The reply was, None. He then pointed out that there was a good price for corn, and asked how much he had for sale. The reply was, None. In fact, the gentleman had nothing to sell, whereupon he (Mr. Wigle) asked him why he grumbled at the National Policy? (Hear, hear.) He then pointed to the low prices of commodities, and asked if he wanted to buy, and the reply was still in the negative. The fact was then that the farmers had comparatively nothing to sell, and that was at the bottom of the temporary depression of which the Opposition was making so much. (Hear, hear.) So far the people had done well. They had had good crops and had prospered. Under the National Policy they had had cheap goods. They had been paying 17½ per cent. less for their clothes, their cottons, and their sugar than they had paid under the old tariff, and they had been getting their tea and coffee free. (Hear, hear.) They had thus saved the taxes which the Reform Government had levied upon them. If we only had a crop next year the people would be as prosperous as possible, and the National Policy would come out on top. (Applause.)

The resolutions after debate were concurred in.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved that the change in the tariff shall take effect on and after the 12th March inst.

The motion was carried.

The House adjourned at 1 a.m.

BILLS ADVANCED.

FIRST READINGS.

To prevent Sunday excursions.—Mr. Charlton.

To amend the Act respecting copyright.—Mr. Bechard.

To prevent the adulteration of food and drugs.—Mr. Costigan.

An Act respecting ferries.—Mr. Patterson, (Essex).

THIRD READINGS.

To incorporate the River St. Clair Tunnel Company.

Respecting the union of certain Methodist Churches therein named.

To amend the Act to incorporate the Synod of the Diocese of Saskatchewan, and for other purposes.

To incorporate the Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

To incorporate the Nova Scotia Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

To incorporate the Live Stock Insurance Company.

To incorporate the Traders' Bank of Canada.

To empower the Sovereign Fire Insurance Company to relinquish their charter, and to provide for the winding up of their affairs.

To extend to the Dominion of Canada the powers of the corporation called "De Nederlandsch Amerikaansche Land Maatschappy."

To incorporate the Vaudreuil and Prescott Railway Company.

To empower the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company (limited) to construct and work a line of railway between Medicine Hat and the company's mines on the Belly river, and for other purposes.

To incorporate the Alberta Railway & Coal Company.

EAST GREY.

The regular Grit candidate in this constituency having retired, the contest is now between Mr. Neil McColman, President of the Conservative Association, who has been unanimously selected by our friends as their standard bearer, and Mr. Robert Myles, who is running as an Independent. We caution Conservatives not to be caught by professions of independence. Mr. Myles was originally a Conservative, but this is the third time he has ran against the regular Conservative candidate, receiving the entire Grit support on each occasion, and expecting to split up the Conservative vote. A man is known by the company he keeps, and finding Mr. Myles in such suspicious company, every elector who is opposed to the extravagance, corruption, and misgovernment of Mowat & Co., should give him a wide berth. If our friends rally unitedly to the polls in support of Mr. McColman, they will elect him on Tuesday next by a large majority; but every man who supports Mr. Myles in this contest is serving the purpose of the Hardies and the Pardies, who are playing an underhand game, hoping to capture a constituency they can never get by a straightforward vote. Let our friends see that every vote is polled.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets and Tins (½ lb and lb) by Grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." 29

Suit has been brought against the chief of police of Bridgeport, Conn., for $12,000 damages for arrest and imprisonment of Capt. James Hunter, of the Salvation Army, last month. Other like suits will follow.

Rev. Father Wagner, of St. Alphonsus' church, Windsor, expects to introduce congregational singing in the Church service after Easter. He is now training classes to lead the singing in the new form of worship.

John Hays, Credit P.O., says:—"His shoulder was so lame for nine months that he could not raise his hand to his head, but by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil the pain and lameness disappeared, and although three months have elapsed, he has not had an attack of it since."

Rev. Alexander Urquhart, of Dunwith, has been elected moderator of London Presbytery. The call to Rev. Wm. Rogers, of Ashburn, from London East congregation was sustained by the Presbytery.

A CAPTAIN SAVED.

How a Member of Her Majesty's Service Escaped Destruction—His Graphic Account.

Hamilton, Ont., Spectator.

Some little commotion was occasioned several months ago regarding the experience of a gentleman well known in this city, and at the time the matter was a subject of general conversation. In order to ascertain all the facts bearing upon the matter, a representative of this paper was despatched yesterday to interview the gentleman in question, with the following result :—

Captain W. H. Nicholls, formerly in her Majesty's service, is a man well advanced in years, who has evidently seen much of the world. Endowed by nature with a strong constitution, he was enabled to endure hardships under which many men would have succumbed. Through all privation and exposure he preserved his constitution unimpaired. A number of years ago, however, he began to feel a strange undermining of his life. He noticed that he had less energy than formerly, that his appetite was uncertain and changing, that he was unaccountably weary at certain times and correspondingly energetic at others; that his head pained him, first in front and then at the base of the brain, and that his heart was unusually irregular in its action. All these troubles he attributed to some passing disorder and gave them little attention, but they seemed to increase in violence continually. To the writer he said :

"I never for a moment thought these things amounted to anything serious and I gave them little, if any, thought; but I felt myself growing weaker all the while and could in no way account for it."

"Did you take no steps to check these symptoms?"

"Very little, if any. I thought they were only temporary in their nature and would soon pass away. But they did not pass away, and kept increasing. Finally, one day, after more than a year had passed, I noticed that my feet and ankles were beginning to swell and that my face under the eyes appeared puffy. This indication increased until my body began to fill with water, and finally swelled to enormous proportions. I was afflicted with acute rheumatic pains and was fearful at times that it would attack my heart. I consulted one of our most prominent physicians and he gave me no hope of ever recovering. He said that I might live several months, but my condition was such that neither myself nor any of my family had the slightest hope of my recovery. In this condition a number of months passed by, during which time I had to sit constantly in an easy chair, not being able to lie down, lest I should choke to death. The slight pains I had at first experienced increased to most terrible agonies. My thirst was intense and a good portion of the time I was wholly unconscious. When I did recover my senses I suffered so severely that my cries could be heard for nearly a mile. No one can have any idea of the agony I endured. I was unable to eat or even swallow fluids. My strength entirely deserted me, and I was so exhausted that I prayed day and night for death. The doctors could not relieve me, and I was left in a condition to die, and that, too, of Bright's disease of the kidneys in its most terrible form. I think I should have died had I not learned of a gentleman who had suffered very much as I had, and I resolved to pursue the same course of treatment which entirely cured him. I accordingly began, and at once felt a change for the better going on in my system. In the course of a week the swelling had gone from my abdomen and diminished all over my body, and I felt like another man. I continued the treatment, and am happy to say that I was entirely cured through the wonderful, almost miraculous, power of Warner's Safe Cure, which I consider the most valuable discovery of modern times."

"And you feel apparently well now?"

"Yes, indeed. I am in good health, eat heartily, and both the doctors and my friends are greatly surprised and gratified at my remarkable restoration, after I was virtually in the grave. My daughter, who has been terribly troubled with a pain in her back, caused by kidney trouble, has also been cured by means of this same great remedy, and my family and myself have constituted ourselves a kind of missionary society for supplying the poor of our neighbourhood with the remedy which has been so invaluable to us."

As the writer was returning home he reflected on the statements of the noble old man with whom he had conversed, and was impressed not only with the truth of his assertions, but also with the sincerity of all his acts. And he could not but wish that the thousands who are suffering with minor troubles which become serious unless taken in time might know of Captain Nicholls' experience and his manner in which he was saved. And that is the cause of this article.

Indiscretions in diet bring on dyspepsia and irregularity of the bowels. Eat only wholesome food, and if the trouble has become permanent—as it is very prone to do—try a course of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspetic Cure. The combined effects astonish and delight the sufferer, who soon begins to digest well, regain functional regularity and improve in appetite; the blood becomes pure, and good health is restored.

LOCAL ELECTION TRIALS.

East Simcoe.

In the Court of Appeal, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, last week, Chancellor Boyd and Mr. Justice Cameron delivered judgment in this case. The Chancellor held that the irregularities at polling places Nos. 4 and 5, township of Tiny, which consisted in the ballots giving out at the former place and the poll being closed for half an hour, and in the latter place not being open till 1 or 2 o'clock on polling day, did not affect the election; that sec. 197 was wide enough to cover both cases of irregularity; and it was proved that the election was conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Act as defined by the authorities.

The Chancellor then proceeded to deal with the corrupt practices alleged in the petition. He found that Wm. M. Harris, dentist, of Orillia, secretary of the Reform Association, was guilty of three corrupt acts in giving money to John Thornton and Dan Regan, and in hiring a team from Timothy Connor for polling day.

The charge that Patrick Burns, a contractor, gave liquor on polling day, was held proven, but in the Chancellor's view Finn's agency was not shown. The other charges were held not proven by the Chancellor, with the exception of that against Jeremiah Oeser, of keeping open his tavern on polling day, but Oeser's agency was not established.

The Chancellor, however, held that section 159 applied to the cases cited, and merely saved the respondent, Mr. Drury, from being unseated. He gave the petitioner the costs of the petition and trial, with the exception of the costs applicable to the formal irregularities complained of, as to which all parties are to bear their own costs. Mr. Justice Cameron was of opinion that the election should be avoided owing to irregularities at the nominations in Orillia, on terms that all parties should bear their own costs.

Upon the question of the corrupt practices Mr. Cameron agreed with the Chancellor as to the existence of such, but differed in his application of sec. 159.

On the whole case Mr. Justice Cameron held that the petitioner was entitled to his general costs. He acquitted in reporting the persons named as guilty of corrupt practices, adding: "But, in the face of the fact that one of the chief executive officers of the Reform Association was proved to have been guilty of several corrupt practices, I am not able to say that corrupt practices may not have extensively prevailed, while I have no reason to think that they prevailed to an extent to disentitle the district to the right of representation."

East Middlesex.

Judgment was delivered in this case on the same day as the preceding one, and by the same judges. The Chancellor was of the opinion that only one corrupt practice was proved against the respondent, namely, that De Potie gave $1 to Willis Moxley for the purpose of bribery. He held that another election was unnecessary and useless, because no such acts of corruption or illegality were committed by or on behalf of the respondent as would possibly affect the result. It would be unjustifiable to expose the constituency to the expense and trouble of a new election, and the petition should be dismissed. Mr. Justice Cameron's view of this case diverged widely from that of the Chancellor. He held that the election of the respondent (J. A. Mackennie) should be set aside for bribery and corrupt practices committed by by his agents. He regarded as proved: (1) The charge that De Potie bribed Moxley by giving him $1. (2) That DePotie was guilty of a corrupt practice by giving Thomas Littleton $1. (3) That Alex. J. B. Macdonald, the respondent's financial agent, paid Jeremiah Hurley $4 for bill posting, that Hurley was corruptly hired to drive a team on polling day, and was also given money by Macdonald to "treat the boys." (4) That Henry Emigh treated Samuel Moore and also gave him 50 cents or $1 to induce him to vote for the respondent, and that Emigh was an agent. (5) The treatment of committee meetings at Daily's, Wood's and DePotie's taverns was a corrupt practice under section 151.

Mr. Justice Cameron said:—"Every corrupt practice named in the Act was resorted to, and it is quite impossible to say that the evidence by any means laid them all bare. There was direct bribery, personation, double voting, treating meetings of committees, and other treating to a very considerable extent, strong suspicion of the hiring of teams and an absence of proper detailed accounts by the respondent of his own expenditure and of the fund raised for the purpose of defraying expenses of the election." He held that the petitioner should have the general costs of the petition and trial.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A List of Canadian Dealers in Difficulties.

ONTARIO.

Downing & Weddup, boot and shoes, Goderich, asking an extension.

Mrs. John Combell, milliner, London, sheriff in possession.

Angus McPhie, general store, North Buxton, offering to compromise at 25 cents on the dollar.

Oshawa Cabinet Co., Oshawa, assigned in trust.

H. Brown, fish, etc., Shelbourne, assigned in trust.

C. B. Gamble, woollens, Toronto, assigned in trust.

T. McEwan & Co., furniture, Brockville, offering to compromise at 62½ cents on the dollar unsecured.

Joseph Fletcher, hotel, Brussels, failed and out of business.

Thomas K. Foster, merchant tailor, Hamilton, offering to compromise.

George Everleigh, grocer, Listowel, sheriff in possession.

Isaac Hilliard, hotel, Listowel, closed out by bailiff.

Donald Menzies, grocer, Palmerston, failed and out of business.

C. Wideman & Co., (estate of), general store, Parkhill, stock sold at 55 cents on the dollar.

C. VanCamp (estate of), cabinet-maker, etc, Petrolia, stock sold at fifty cents on the dollar.

Thomas Shaw, dry goods, St. Catharines, sheriff in possession.

Mitchell & Ryan, saloon, Toronto, stock in possession of bailiff.

QUEBEC.

James Lee & Co., Montreal Novelty Co., Montreal, assigned in trust.

J. S. Mara, wholesale oils, Montreal, compromised at 40c. on the dollar.

J. M. Lamb, grocer, etc., Richmond East, assigned in trust.

Andrew Nevill, general store, Riviere Desert, assigned in trust.

D. Rheault, general store, St. Albert, assigned in trust.

A. Leduc, general store, St. Benoit, assigned in trust.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Isaac Norll, general store, Lakeville, assigned in trust.

Edmund Burnham, figur, Digby, assigned in trust.

Burns & Longstaff, general store, Digby, fas signed in trust.

Supposed Murderer Arrested.

On the night of August 29, 1881, the body of William McGregor was found near Hamilton in a fearfully mangled condition. Detective Wynne, of Niagara Falls, was a personal friend of McGregor, and forming the theory that his friend had been murdered not to work in the case, and secured the services of Detective Gates, of Hamilton, and the discovery was made that McGregor had had a quarrel in Hamilton with two sailors early in the evening of his death.

The watch and chain of the deceased were missing when the body was found, and after acting upon these clues one of the men was traced to Rondeau and the chain found at Canfield.

The detectives traced the man to Blenheim where he was arrested while attending a revival meeting.

Tim Depew, the person arrested, was brought to Hamilton and identified, and after the five years were up continued to occupy the farm for six months. Can the landlord hold me liable for rent, as he leased me the farm for five years?" Ans.—We think he can do so, unless he has accepted, or hereafter accepts, another tenant.

A. H. S., Clear Creek.—Qu.—"How must I proceed to form a joint stock company?" Ans.—If you wish to form the company to do business in this province, you can proceed under chapter 150, Revised Statutes of Ontario. There is a similar Joint Stock Companies Act in the Dominion Statutes—the process is simple and the expense very moderate.

J. M., Huntington.—Qu.—"When you make an agreement for the sale of land and afterwards make a deed of it to the purchaser, is the agreement done away?" Ans.—In so far as the conveyance of the land is concerned, and everything contained in the deed, the deed takes the place of the agreement, but the agreement may contain other collateral matters enforceable under it, notwithstanding the delivery of the conveyance.

J. V., Tyrone.—Qu.—"The License Inspector of the Mowat Government here threatens to fine every person who takes out a license under the Dominion License Act. Am I right in applying to the Dominion License Commissioners for a license?" Ans.—It will probably be finally decided that the right to issue and grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors is vested in the Dominion Parliament and Government by our constitution, but the right to regulate the houses where liquors are sold, and generally to correct the evils which arise from drinking and drunkenness, is vested in the Ontario Legislature and Government.

W. R., Strathroy.—Qu.—"Is the minister in charge of a church a member of the congregation in the eye of the law?" And where the rules of the church say "a member of the congregation shall be chairman of meetings, is it legal for the minister to be chairman?" Ans.—The general law of the land does not recognize minister of churches as such, any more than it does masters of Masonic lodges or the officers of benevolent and other societies. The status of a minister of religion is governed by the by-laws or private rules and canons of the church to which he belongs. If these do not permit of his being made chairman of a meeting of the congregation, meetings at which the minister presided as chairman were irregular, and the proceedings adopted by such meetings are not binding on the congregation or church.

E. S., Preton.—Qu.—"Where the terms of sale are cash, and the purchaser leaves without paying for an article purchased by him, can the auctioneer sell it to another person?" Ans.—Yes. The article should be paid for as soon as it is purchased or it may be resold.

R. S., Watford.—Qu.—"In a sale of land where there is a deed and a mortgage back how are the expenses divided between vendor and purchaser?" Ans.—The vendor pays for the deed and the registration of the mortgage, and the purchaser pays for searching title (which is done for his own security) and for the mortgage and the registration of the deed.

R. A. H., Redgerville.—Qu.—"Where a person builds the whole of the line fence between his own farm and his neighbour's, and has never compelled his neighbour to pay any part of the expense, does the whole fence belong to the person who built it, and can he remove it at pleasure?" Ans.—The fence belongs to the person who built it, but the owner ought not to remove the fence without notice to his neighbour, giving him an opportunity of paying his proportion. When a line fence is once built the neighbours may reasonably expect that it will be allowed to remain undisturbed, and that the statutory remedies for enforcing payment for its construction and maintenance will be resorted to.

TRUSTEE, Dobbington.—The school corporation having occupied the land for over 20 years as a school are now the owners by possession, and can sell the school-house and site and make a conveyance thereof.

C. C. S., Cumberland.—If your grantor had the right to convey the land and you were put in possession of it, under the deed, any inaccuracies in the description of the land in the deed would not affect your possession. Some years ago the Surrogate Court and administer, and if they fail to do so, may obtain administration himself and take possession of the personal property of the deceased and pay his claim and the claims of other claims against the estate of the deceased. Consult a solicitor.

J. K. J., Staunton.—Qu.—Has an express agent any right to collect more than is charged by the company on parcels delivered? Ans.—The delivery of parcels at any place other than at the office of the company is usually optional. There is no right to charge anything beyond the contract price, unless something extra has been done, which was not contracted for or paid for.

C. H. Reston.—For full particulars as to your right and remedies in case of sheep killed by dogs you can read the Act for the Protection of Sheep in the Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 194, or possibly there may be some township or county by-law relating to the question. The loss must be collected from the person who owned the dog if known; if the owner is unknown or unknown you can get a certain compensation from the council out of the dog tax.

"Thurston, Whitevon."—Qu.—"Has a master of a Public school a legal right to whip his pupils?" Ans.—Yes. He may administer such chastisement to them as their parents should or ought to administer under circumstances. While in school the master acts in "*loco parentis.*"

GENERAL.

G. B., Osnabruck.—Advertise.

A. H. F., Thornbury.—We have not time to look up the whole history of the Grange Incorporation bill.

C. D., Peterboro'.—What are the records of Maud S and Jay Eye See, for one mile? Ans.—Maud S, 2.10; Jay Eye See, 2.10.

J. B., Dunnville.—Where can I get type in small lots for a hand-printing press? Ans.—Try Gwatkin & Son, type agents, Toronto.

W. T., Galt.—Can you give me address of the nearest bone mill in Canada? Ans.—The nearest bone-crushing mill in Canada is at Bagot, Que.

CONSTANT READER, City.—1. Of what nationality is Joe Murphy. 2. Where was he born? Ans.—1. Irish. 2. Wexford, Ireland; came to America when a boy.

C. W. S., Walkerton.—Give the names of one or two of the leading papers of Melbourne, Australia. Ans.—*Leader, Argus, Age,* daily papers; *Australasian,* weekly.

J. K., Almonte.—Please give the name of one or two of the leading San Francisco papers. Ans.—*Morning Call,* daily; *Alta California, Pacific Life, News Letter,* weekly.

A. H. C., Hungerford.—(1) What is the salary of the Premier of Canada? (2) Who is the secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners? Ans.—(1) $7,000. (2) W. D. LeSueur, Ottawa.

L. B., Paris, Ont.—Is there a hospital in Toronto where female nurses are employed, etc.? Ans.—Yes; for full information on all the points you mention address Dr. O'Reilly, Toronto General Hospital.

SUBSCRIBER, Hamilton.—Is there a recognized university medical institution in Toronto, with address? Ans.—Two of them; Trinity Medical School and Toronto Medical school. Address registrar, either school.

T. T., Napanee.—1. I wish to send to England for an article advertised at 10 shillings. How much Canadian money should I send, and how? 2. How can I cure sore eyes. Ans.—$2.40 by money order. 2. Cannot give medical advice.

SUBSCRIBER, Rodney.—Are there any factories in Canada manufacturing starch out of potatoes. Ans.—Cannot say. There are seven starch factories in Canada all told, and we have not time to find out what each of the seven make starch from.

HASTINGS.—Please inform me the meaning of the abbreviations, "F.O.C." at head of your market reports?" Ans.—The abbreviation, F.O.C., means free of charges, and refers to the sale of goods in store, when the storage charges are paid by the seller.

ALBA, Milton.—What punishment is due to a father that will not let his children go to what their mother tells them, and sneers and laughs at her behind her back in the presence of her children? Ans.—We do not know what punishment is bad enough for such a hound.

G. G.—(1) Does British Columbia offer a bonus for a woollen mill; if so, what is the amount of the bonus? And what capacity is the mill to be? (3) And what is the nature of the bonus? Ans.—There is no standing offer from British Columbia that we know of regarding a bonus for a woollen mill.

CLINTON.—Kindly give principal terms of Crooks Act in this week's issue of WEEKLY MAIL.—Ans.—Our space is too valuable to reproduce what has been printed in THE MAIL at least twice. Address F. T. Spence, G. M. Rose, or Rev. John Smith, Toronto, as either of these gentlemen have that kind of literature in compact form for temperance election purposes.

L., City.—What are the best records of cricket ball throwing in England, in Canada, and elsewhere, if other good records exist? Ans.—In England, 382 feet 3 inches, W. H. Game, Oxford, March 13th, 1873; in Canada (and America) 347 feet, J. Von Iffland, Kingston, Ont., Oct 19th, 1883. There is an alleged great Australian throw but no trustworthy account of it is obtainable, and it is not on record.

REEVE, Salem.—Qu.—"Can a person hold the municipal office of reeve and be also license commissioner or inspector under the Dominion License Act as well?" Ans.—Yes. The disqualification in the Municipal Act only applies to commissioners and inspectors appointed under the Crooks Act. The Dominion License Act is subsequent to the amended Municipal Act. The latter was passed in February, 1883, and the former in May, 1883, and the Legislature could only have intended such license commissioners and inspectors as might be appointed under the then existing license law.

SUBSCRIBER, Stratford.—Qu.—"My father died without a will. My stepmother lives on the property owned by him in his lifetime, and has married again. Can I take possession of it? Ans.—You have the property partitioned or sold and the party or proceeds distributed among those entitled.

Q. M., Alberton.—Qu.—"What does a five years' patent cost, and how is it obtained?" Ans.—Write the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa, for acts and rules; they are very simple and complete.

J. L. C., Burlington.—Qu.—"Can a person who is bondsman for the township treasurer be appointed assessor?" Ans.—Those who are sureties for the township treasurer are not thereby disqualified from being appointed assessors, under the Municipal Act, but it is not advisable that the treasurer's sureties should be assessors.

F. A. F., Toronto.—Qu.—What steps can creditors take to recover claims against the estate of a deceased person who died intestate; there is no administrator? Ans.—The creditor may cite the widow or next of kin to appear in the Surrogate Court and administer, and if they fail to do so, may obtain administration himself and take possession of the personal property of the deceased and pay his claim and the claims of other claims against the estate of the deceased. Consult a solicitor.

J. K. J., Staunton.—Qu.—Has an express agent any right to collect more than is charged by the company on parcels delivered? Ans.—The delivery of parcels at any place other than at the office of the company is usually optional. There is no right to charge anything beyond the contract price, unless something extra has been done, which was not contracted for or paid for.

C. H. Reston.—For full particulars as to your right and remedies in case of sheep killed by dogs you can read the Act for the Protection of Sheep in the Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 194, or possibly there may be some township or county by-law relating to the question. The loss must be collected from the person who owned the dog if known; if the owner is unknown or unknown you can get a certain compensation from the council out of the dog tax.

"Thurston, Whitevon."—Qu.—"Has a master of a Public school a legal right to whip his pupils?" Ans.—Yes. He may administer such chastisement to them as their parent should or ought to administer under circumstances. While in school the master acts in "*loco parentis.*"

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

* * * A number of questions sent in by persons who neglect to furnish their names are not answered, as time is too valuable and life too brief to pay attention to the queries of those who ask questions they are evidently ashamed of.

LEGAL.

A. L. B., Port Sydney.—Qu.—"I. Is it legal to shoot dogs found in pursuit of deer during the close season?" Ans.—All such dogs ought to be shot. "2. Is it treason to enter any land of another without his permission where the land is not fenced in or enclosed in any way?" Ans.—If a man's land is not enclosed by any actual fence, the law encloses it with an imaginary enclosure, to pass which is "to break and enter his close." The mere act of breaking through this imaginary boundary constitutes the cause of action, as being a violation of the right of property, although no actual damage may be done." *Addison on Torts.*"

J. A. C., Coplestone.—Qu.—"If a person deeds lands to another and reserves the right to put down artesian wells on certain parts of the property, can he sink oil wells on the land with the permission of the present owner?" Ans.—Artesian wells are those made by boring into the earth, till water or some other fluid is reached which from internal pressure flows spontaneously like a fountain. Flowing oil wells are artesian wells.

CHURCHWARDEN, Sandwich.—Qu.—"I am churchwarden of St. John's church here. There is a graveyard connected with the church. The coroner orders that those prisoners who die in the Sandwich gaol be buried in our graveyard. The County Council pays for the burial but refuse to pay for the ground. Can they be compelled to do so?" Ans.—We think the County Council must pay the expense of the burial of those paupers who die while in gaol, and that the Council having taken and used the ground for such burial purposes can be compelled to pay for it.

G. A. H., Artemesia.—Qu.—"A's horses got into B's barnyard, and while there they kicked one of B's horses so severely that it died. Can B recover the value from A?" Ans.—The owner of horses or cattle is liable for the damage they do while on the premises of another.

W. H. T., Holland Landing.—Qu.—"Is a man whose wife holds a license for the sale of liquors eligible for a seat in the municipal council; and can a license be granted to the wife, where the premises belong to the husband?" Ans.—Inn-keepers and saloon-keepers are disqualified whether licensed or not, and also where the license is taken out in the name of another—McKay v. Brown. (2) The license commissioners may grant the licenses to either male or female, provided the necessary qualifications are possessed by the applicant.

W. H., York.—Qu.—"A man deeded his farm to his son-in-law and continued to reside on it himself; has both entitled to vote?" Ans.—Yes. The son-in-law will vote as owner, and the father-in-law as occupant.

J. F., Allandale.—Qu.—"I leased a farm for five years, with the privilege of ten, and after the five years were up continued to occupy the farm for six months. Can the landlord hold me liable for rent, as he leased me the farm for five years?" Ans.—We think he can do so, unless he has accepted, or hereafter accepts, another tenant.

A. H. S., Clear Creek.—Qu.—"How must I proceed to form a joint stock company?" Ans.—If you wish to form the company to do business in this province, you can proceed under chapter 150, Revised Statutes of Ontario. There is a similar Joint Stock Companies Act in the Dominion Statutes—the process is simple and the expense very moderate.

J. M., Huntington.—Qu.—"When you make an agreement for the sale of land and afterwards make a deed of it to the purchaser, is the agreement done away?" Ans.—In so far as the conveyance of the land is concerned, and everything contained in the deed, the deed takes the place of the agreement, but the agreement may contain other collateral matters enforceable under it, notwithstanding the delivery of the conveyance.

J. V., Tyrone.—Qu.—"The License Inspector of the Mowat Government here threatens to fine every person who takes out a license under the Dominion License Act. Am I right in applying to the Dominion License Commissioners for a license?" Ans.—It will probably be finally decided that the right to issue and grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors is vested in the Dominion Parliament and Government by our constitution, but the right to regulate the houses where liquors are sold, and generally to correct the evils which arise from drinking and drunkenness, is vested in the Ontario Legislature and Government.

W. R., Strathroy.—Qu.—"Is the minister in charge of a church a member of the congregation in the eye of the law?" And where the rules of the church say "a member of the congregation shall be chairman of meetings, is it legal for the minister to be chairman?" Ans.—The general law of the land does not recognize minister of churches as such, any more than it does masters of Masonic lodges or the officers of benevolent and other societies. The status of a minister of religion is governed by the by-laws or private rules and canons of the church to which he belongs. If these do not permit of his being made chairman of a meeting of the congregation, meetings at which the minister presided as chairman were irregular, and the proceedings adopted by such meetings are not binding on the congregation or church.

E. S., Preton.—Qu.—"Where the terms of sale are cash, and the purchaser leaves without paying for an article purchased by him, can the auctioneer sell it to another person?" Ans.—Yes. The article should be paid for as soon as it is purchased or it may be resold.

R. S., Watford.—Qu.—"In a sale of land where there is a deed and a mortgage back how are the expenses divided between vendor and purchaser?" Ans.—The vendor pays for the deed and the registration of the mortgage, and the purchaser pays for searching title (which is done for his own security) and for the mortgage and the registration of the deed.

R. A. H., Redgerville.—Qu.—"Where a person builds the whole of the line fence between his own farm and his neighbour's, and has never compelled his neighbour to pay any part of the expense, does the whole fence belong to the person who built it, and can he remove it at pleasure?" Ans.—The fence belongs to the person who built it, but the owner ought not to remove the fence without notice to his neighbour, giving him an opportunity of paying his proportion. When a line fence is once built the neighbours may reasonably expect that it will be allowed to remain undisturbed, and that the statutory remedies for enforcing payment for its construction and maintenance will be resorted to.

TRUSTEE, Dobbington.—The school corporation having occupied the land for over 20 years as a school are now the owners by possession, and can sell the school-house and site and make a conveyance thereof.

C. C. S., Cumberland.—If your grantor had the right to convey the land and you were put in possession of it, under the deed, any inaccuracies in the description of the land in the deed would not affect your possession. Some years ago the Surrogate Court and administer, and if they fail to do so, may obtain administration himself and take possession of the personal property of the deceased and pay his claim and the claims of other cla