

THE GREAT DEBATE On the Jesuits' Estates Act.

THE MEMBER FOR BOTHWELL.

Hon. David Mills preface his speech on the Jesuit question by stating that since he had not been in Parliament he did not think there had been a question of the Jesuits' estates...

GOING TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT

On this question, but he felt that whoever he stood in such a suspicious position he must explain his position. The motion was in some respects the most important resolution...

A HIT AT THE "GLOBE."

He thought that those who had been converted by the opinion of the Toronto Law Journal might be converted back again by the opinion of Lord Selborne on the reference of questions of this kind to the Pope...

MR. CHARLTON SUPPORTS THE MOTION.

After recess, Mr. Charlton spoke. His convictions forbade him voting with the majority on the question. The position he took would be unpopular with the Government...

MULOCK ON THE GOVERNMENT SIDE.

Mr. Mulock supported the Minister of Justice and said he thought it had not been established beyond a doubt that the act was ultra vires...

question? Had it occurred to any one what the result would be if this resolution were to be adopted? It would mean that there would have to be an appeal to the country...

THE MEMBER FOR HUNTINGDON.

Mr. Scriver, after eulogizing the remarks of the hon. member for Stanstead, with which he said he agreed, referred to the cordial relations between the Protestants and Roman Catholics in Quebec...

MR. COLBY EXPLAINS

Mr. Colby explained the resolution of the Protestant Ministerial Association of Montreal, which had been read by the hon. member for North Norfolk...

ANOTHER SUPPORTER OF O'BRIEN.

Mr. Sutherland declared his determination to support the resolution because the act gave a grant for sectarian purposes.

MR. McMULLEN

Dr. McMullen believed the bill was within the competency of the Province of Quebec, and notwithstanding that he was no friend of the Jesuits he was prepared to vote for the act...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier spoke next. It was not often, he said, that the members on this side of the House were found supporting the policy of the administration...

THE DOCTRINE OF DISALLOWANCE.

and the Protestants now called upon them to exercise the powers of disallowance which had so often been exercised in the past. Upon the question of disallowance, the hon. member for North Norfolk...

HE COULD NOT IGNORE THE AGITATION

now going on in the province of Ontario, nor view otherwise than with deep concern the attitude of a large portion of the province of Ontario towards the Jesuit estates matter...

had made attempts, but without success. Premier Mercier had the courage to grapple with it and to raise the storm which we now saw gashed it. It was easy for the editor in his easy chair...

THE NAME OF THE POPE.

in the act. Premier Mercier had explained why it was necessary to deal with the head of the church interested and the act was then unanimously passed. If the Protestants of Quebec were satisfied, who should be dissatisfied...

MINORITY HAD NOTHING TO COMPLAIN OF

in Quebec, but if they had and would bring their grievances before the Legislature of the province he would undertake to say that there would be remedial legislation enacted. As to the Jesuits it must be remembered that they were not the only body of religious orders...

THE PREMIER'S ANSWER.

Sir John Macdonald, who followed, said he did not wish at this late hour to address the House at any great length. He was glad to see the hon. leader of the Opposition supporting the Government...

PROTECTION OF THE FRENCH-CANADIANS.

their race, their liberties and their religion. For the attacks that were made upon them after the late Geo. Bennett disappeared he had another Grand Master of the Orange order, the present Minister of Customs, who had long supported him...

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head is now standing by a simple remedy. Will send description of FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougall Street, New York.

A COSTLY SCRUPLE.

An Anglican clergyman, resident in Paris, stated publicly the other day that the French Education Department had lately discovered that certain grammar-manuals in use in the primary schools contained a questionable word...

GEORGE T. DAVIS OF DETROIT IS AN HEIR.

J. D. Dickerson, a telegrapher, and George T. Davis of Detroit, Mich., each drew \$15,000 on one-twentieth tickets of No. 5,882, which drew in the January, (1888.) drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery...

THE DISCUSSION OF NAPLES PUBLISHES THE RESOLUTION OF THE ABBATE FRANCESCO NICASTRO.

of the so-called Garibaldianointimates. The combined ill effects of over-crowding, sedentary occupations and monopoly of life are only too well known to those who have to pass the best part of their lives labouring in factories and crowded workrooms...

THE REPORTS OF DISALLOWANCE.

It was said that certain acts were ultra vires, and they did not effect the interests of the whole Dominion. It was also said that the Government, including the legal members of it, had no doubt of the fact that it was within the competence of the provincial legislatures...

Montreal and six Jesuit priests, and this is just as much a Catholic institution as Victoria college is a Methodist institution, or as Queen's college is a Presbyterian institution.

DEATH OF JOHN BRIGHT.

The Great Orator and Statesman Passes The Away From the Majority—Brief Sketch of His Life.

A cable despatch announces the death on Wednesday, of John Bright, M.P. for Birmingham, the 78th year of his age. The deceased statesman, M.P. for Central Birmingham, was born Nov. 16, 1811, near Rochdale.

THE GREAT SOCIAL AGITATION

on the religious question which agitated this country fifty years ago, and when William Lyon Mackenzie came back into Parliament of Canada. After his exile he said trouble was caused by religious strife.

THE COUNTRY IS SAFE.

In all the Dominion of Canada there are only twenty-one Jesuits. They were armed with a string of beads, a sash around their waist and a mass book or missal, and we were told that with these weapons there was danger of their attacking the people.

An Overwhelming Defeat.

Sir Richard Cartwright made a brief speech explanatory of his vote and at 1.30 o'clock a division was called. The vote on the resolution was 133 yeas and 184 nays.

Yeas—Messrs Barron, Bell, Charlton, Cockburn, Denison, Macdonald, (Huron), McCarthy, McNeill, O'Brien, Scriver, Sutherland, Tyrwhitt, Wallace—133. Nays—Messrs Amyot, Armstrong, Audet, Bain (Sulinger), Bain (Wentworth), Bernard, Blake, Bligh, Bonner, Bouverie, Bowell, Bowman, Boyle, Brien, Brown, Bryson, Burdett, Burns, Cameron, Campbell, Gargill, Garling, Carpenter, (Sir) Richard, Casey, Casgrain, Chisholm, Choquette, Chouinard, Cimon, Cochrane, Colby, Colter, Cook, Dorcy, Gungl, Gauthier, Goulette, Gourdeau, Guay, Gullett, Hargrett, Hale, Hall, Hawson, Hickey, Holton, Hudson, Innes, Kerr, Jones (Dixie), Jones (Halifax), Kinnear, Kirk, Kirkpatrick, Labelle, Labrosse, Landrekin, Landry, Lang, Langelier, (Quebec), Langevin (Sir H.), Lariviere, Laurier, Leprieu, Livingston, Lovitt, Macdonald (Sir John) Macdougall, Mackenzie, McCulla, McDonald (Victoria), McDougall (Pictou), McDougall (Cape Breton), McEwen, McKeown, McKinnon, McKnight, McMillan, (Huron), McMillan (Vaudreuil), McMullen, Madill, Mars, Marshall, Masson, Meigs, Mills (Annapolis), Mills, (Bothwell), Mitchell, Moffatt, Moncrief, Montplaisir, Mulock, Neveu, Patterson (Braut), Patterson (Essex), Perley, Perry, Platt, Porter, Prefontaine, Prior, Purcell, Futnam, Rinfret, Ridd, Robertson, Robinson, Roomer, Ross, Rowland, Rykert, Ste. Marie, Sample, Shauly, Skinner, Small, Smith (Sir Donald), Smith (Ontario), Somerville, Sproule, Stevenson, Taylor, Temple, Therin, Thompson (Sir John), Tidale, Trow, Tupper, Turcot, Vanasse, Waldie, Ward, Watson, Weldon (Albert), Weldon (St. John), Welsh, White (Carlwell), Wilson (St. John), Wilson (Lennox), Wood (Brookfield), Wood (Westmoreland), Wright—184.

Council under Earl Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and succeeded the Earl of Carnarvon as Secretary of State for the Colonies March 2, 1867. He held the latter office until Mr. Gladstone came into power in December, 1868.

FRESH FACTS FOR FARMERS.

The Country Gentleman gives the following RULES FOR ENSILAGE.

- As many farmers are now preparing to build silos, we offer the following suggestions: 1. Silos should be made deep or high when practicable, so that the ensilage itself may exert a greater pressure on all below. 2. The bottom should be on a level with the stable floor, so as to admit of easier filling. 3. The silo may be constructed of timber and plank, and the silos will be as good as when built of costly masonry. 4. Good walls may be made of boards or plank nailed on the two sides of a stiff timber frame forming an air-space lined with tarred building paper, to make it air-tight and prevent freezing much. 5. If the plants are well soaked with petroleum, they will last many years. The portion next to earth may be treated with gas tar; or it may be of masonry. 6. A plank door, capable of being strongly barred, should open next to the passage towards the stable. 7. If the walls are fairly even, it will make no difference in the settling of the ensilage whether the planks are set upright or horizontal. 8. The bottom or floor should have perfect drainage. 9. Silos of moderate size, or larger ones with divisions, are more convenient for filling and emptying, provided the cutter can be easily placed to feed all. 10. After filling the silo, during successive days, the contents will settle in the course of a week or two, to about two thirds of their former bulk. 11. Ewaling, after settling, will weigh about 45 pounds to the cubic foot, if cut short and weighed heavily; but will be considerably less in weight at top if cut longer and not weighted. 12. A ton of good ensilage contains no more nutriment than an equal amount of well dried and cut cornstalks, but it is liked better by cattle and is better assimilated, digested, and gives more nutriment to the fcod fodder. 13. It has nearly the same advantages as green food given in summer. 14. Two modes are adopted in raising the stalks—planting in thick drills, and thus obtaining the heaviest crop, with no grain; or, thinner, and obtaining fewer stalks, with some corn. 15. The grain obviates feeding dry mial with the ensilage, and is liked by many to be more profitable than the heavier thick crop requiring a meal. 16. The best ensilage is obtained by allowing the stalks to ripen enough to let the grain plaze, and the leaves to dry on their edges. Failure results when cutting too green. 17. From four to six inches apart in the row is a suitable distance for the stalks; small corn is a better crop nearer than large Southern corn. 18. The amount of fodder which may be grown on an acre depends chiefly on the richness of the soil. Common or good growing northern corn, planted thicker than large Southern, will yield from fifteen to twenty tons of green stalks per acre on rich land. Large corn will yield rather more in stalks, but less in grain. 19. Cutting the fodder half an inch in length admits closer packing in the silo, and prevents the making of long fibrous manure. If three or four inches, it is better than the whole length. 20. Thoroughly tramp around the edges of the silo in filling; the central portion will become solid without much tramping. 21. Weighing the silo with the top layer more nearly air-tight; leaving it exposed covers several inches to rot on the top. A layer of several inches of dry straw holds a portion of the steam from the hot ensilage and tends to lessen the rotting. 22. A weight of a hundred pounds to the square foot is ample. It may be stones laid on plank cover; or it may be hay, straw, earth, cord of grain, or tubs of water on the plank, according to convenience. Weights are better than screws, because continuous. 23. In feeding out, expose a little of the ensilage to the air as convenient, either by cutting down perpendicularly in successive sections; or in another way with large hay forks, taking off successive layers over the whole surface. Elias Mott writes in the same paper on THE SILO IN CANADA. The silo has made little headway in Canada. The backwardness may be accounted for in various ways. The first is the idea as to the value of root crops prevailing here, being so ancient. Then there is the constitutional aversion to adopt new methods that is noticeable among farmers everywhere. Again, we in Canada copy largely the useful inventions that have been tested in the United States, and now, as the silo has been so greatly simplified and improved by practical men on this side, we may expect the more progressive farmers to take the benefit of so valuable a discovery—at least so far north as corn will flourish. There were a number of silos built in Ontario, so far back as 1850, all of course upon the old expensive, massive plan, and filled with starchy growth, immature corn, making a very inferior silage. The present time has been filled yearly to the present time (the opening of the present year) with the opening of the silo, and the newer ideas as they (crushed up) with very satisfactory results; others, after one or two years' use, became yawning chasms, monuments for the cautious farmer to shun. Within a year or two, however, a change for the better is noticeable. The silo, built and filled upon the modern plan, and costing less than \$150, with capacity for 150 tons (the only one of the kind in the country) is creating a good deal of interest among the farmers hereabout. We are feeling the ensilage to horses, cattle and pigs with satisfactory results. The corn being well matured makes a wonderfully cheap ration with the addition of a little bran, and the silage makes a little better for all store animals. This maturity is owing to the use of so-called "sweet ensilage" with sound keeping qualities; temperature and weighting then become secondary matters and will take care of themselves. We fill fast or slow as is most convenient, but we tramp well, so that the silo may be nearly full when settled. The silo, built and filled upon the modern plan, and costing less than \$150, with capacity for 150 tons (the only one of the kind in the country) is creating a good deal of interest among the farmers hereabout. We are feeling the ensilage to horses, cattle and pigs with satisfactory results. The corn being well matured makes a wonderfully cheap ration with the addition of a little bran, and the silage makes a little better for all store animals. 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HOW POSTMASTER HILL OF TEXAS GOT \$15,000.

The telegram of the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, announced that Manor, Tex., had fallen to a portion of the \$600,000 prize. The lucky holder of the ticket was Postmaster John E. Hill, a deserving man, though a staunch democrat (his father having been killed while serving in the Confederate army.) Mr. Hill has the unanimous endorsement of the citizens of Manor for the re-appointment, which part of the money he drew last month has bought a farm of 400 acres for \$10,000—Austin, Tex., Statesman, Jan. 17.