(Continued from sixth page.)

# on the Jesuits' Estates Act.

THE MEMBER FOR BOTHWELL. Hon. David Mills prefaced his speech on the Hon. David Mills prefaced his speech on the Jesuit question by stating that since he had a sest in Parliament he did not think there had said a question which had exhibited the tactical skill of the First Minister to better advantage. The hon gentleman, to meet the dangers of the position, seemed to have divided his forces of the position, seemed to have divided his forces of the position, seemed to have divided his forces. of the pusition, souther and arrived his forces by the Minister of Justice and the other by the by the Minister of North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy.) The member of these distinguished lieutenants was to business of these distinguished lieutenants was to look after the noble army of Conservatives and look after one noble army of Conservatives and keep them together. After reviewing the arguments of the two members for Lincoln (Mr. Ryments at some length, he said he would not keth) at some length, he said he would not bring himself to believe after the relations that bring ministed between the hon, member for North simcoe and the Government that he would have supported the resolution if he had shought it ald have displeased the administration. to the position of the hon, member from West York (Mr. Clarke Wallace) on this question he Nork luin. Clarke in anacol on was a round robin sau rumor mad to back benches in favor of finding for that member a seat on the Treasury benches. He shought this rumor was strengthened by the fact that the Minister of Customs was somewhat of a failure. The position of the hon members on the other side of the House on this question was that they might follow whichever leader they wished and still feel that they were supporting the Government. He was

GOING TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT on this question, but he felt that whenever he stood in such a suspicious position he must ex-plan his position. The motion was in some respects the most important resolution that had spects the most important resonance that had ever been before this House. It was in some respects a mischievous resolution, because it mingled religious animosity with the question. They had on the one side the right of self-governmet of a province and on the other the med-dlesome interference of the central dovernment. Some hon, gentlemen referred to historical events, but the times had altered and even the evenus, out the nimes had ancered and even the most orthodox Presbyterian would not like to be treated according to the times in which John Knox had lived. The local legislatures were responsible not to the gentlemen on the Treasury benches, but to their electors. This Treasury benches, but to their electors. This Government had no more right to interfere with the New York such a matter than they had with the New York state legislature. They had no right to assume that this Parliament was more competent to say what was within the purview of the local legisstures than the local legislatures themselves. The Government could never safely undertake to correct the local legislatures, even when errors were made and such matters should be left to the electors. The Queuec Legislature, he contended, was free to deal with the funds of the province as it thought fit. The provincial legislature was supreme in such The property in question had come into the pos-tassion of the Jesuits for the propagation of re-ligion. After the property had been escheated by the Crown, the order, when revived, set up a moral claim only that Mr. Mercier had recog-nized. It had been said by some that the Jesuits would make an improper use of any money awarded to them, and that this was a proper reason for refusing to consider the moral claim. It would be just as recently n. It would be just as reasonable for a moral man owing money to another who was an idle drunken fellow to say, "I will not pay my creditor this money, because if I do be will only spend it in getting drunk and will beat his wife when in that condition."

### 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 Selbourne on the reference of questions of this kind to the Pope. After the United States had gained their independence there were on episcopal bishops in the country and the Archbishop of Canterbury had, at the request of the American Government, ordained bishops for the United States. This was not looked upon by the American Government as the usurthose who belonged to the society that regarded him as their head, and those who placed themselves under him had the right to ask him to give them counsel. There was, he thought, nothing more dangerous than to pass opinious on the religious belief of a portion of a com-nity in a popular assembly. He was not afraid that if they had fair play that Procestants would suffer in this country. How could they expect fair play from the Roman Catholics of this country unless they exhibited a spirit of tolerance? He was unwilling to concede to any Roman Catholic institution in this country any thing that he could not grant to a Protestant institution. If their clergymen were sincere and preached religion and not politics, he thought that Protestantism would be perfectly sale. He was as anxious as any one to oppos encroachments by any denomination, but he would rather be the victem of the wrongful judgment of others than be the instrument in the hands of anybody to wrong his fellow

### MR. CHARLTON SUPPORTS THE MO-TION.

After recess, Mr. Charlton spoke. His convictions forbade him voting with the maj rity on the question. The position he took he felt would be unpopular in this House and it would, he thought, send him into private life at the close of this Parliament. One feature of the ase that had not been dwelt upon to any exent was the peculiar enthnological position this country. He made no apology for saying that civil and religious liberty should be jealously guarded and that any encroachment apon these liberties should be resisted. He held that the incorporation of this order was at he root of all the trouble. A few years ago corporation of the Orange order by the irio Legislature was refused and it seemed to him a strange thing that such a loyal order esuit order was incorporated. It was the ounden duty of Parliament to enquire into he morality of the Jesuit order. It was a destion that had a bearing upon the wellsinglef this country. He dwelt upon the anecedents and character of this order and character of the Pope had ppressed the order because it was as he and described it in the bries, and he, the con member for North Norfolk, generally indorsed the action of Pope Clementine IV. and expressed the opinion that the order was uncombatted. worthy of legislative recognition in Canada. He held that the incorporation of the order was moonstitutional, as the existence of the order was illegal in England. The measure should be Other provincial acts had been disallowed, and this one could very properly be disallowed. They would consult the present and future interests of this country if they would not permit to be established in this Dominion a society, whose whole history was one of turnoil intricue and attempts to pull down estituted authority wherever they were placed. enend the resolution on the question passed the Protestant Ministerial association of lontreal and concluded by asserting that the of was unconstitutional because it was divert og public school moneys in the province of Quebec from the purpose for which they were

MULOCK ON THE GOVERNMENT SIDE.

Mr. Mulock supported the Minister of Justo and said he thought it had not been estab-shed beyond a doubt that the act was ultra ires, and if it had been established that the act was ultra vires, it was a question whether or not this Parliament should take from the proper ibunal the right to say whether the act was

question? Had it occurred to any one what the had made attempts, but without success. Pre-result would be if this resolution were to be mier Mercier had the courage to grapple with it adopted? It would mean that there would and to raise the storm which we not to be an appeal to the country and that the issue would be one of race and religion, one between Protestants and Roman Catholies and the country would be divided into two great camps. Could any one imagine a more disasthe country would be divided into two great camps. Could any one imagine a more disastrous effect than this would have to the country? Was this patrictism? Was it to the interest of Canada? He was no Roman Catholic, but he thought the whole truth should be told in this public opinion of the province of Quebec, and if matter. The hon, gentleman who moved this matter. The hon, gentleman who moved this public opinion were overridden there would be in place of the hormony which now existed, displace of the hormony which now existed. matter. The hon, gentleman who moved this resolution had said that the Roman Uatholic Church was a menace to every institution in the

country. Mr O'Brien rose and defied the hon. gentleman to find anything in his speech that would justify such a statement.

Mr. Mulock readily retracted what he had said and expressed the wish that his remark would not have to apply to others who supported the resolution.

### THE MEMBER FOR HUNTINGDON.

Mr. Scriver, after eulogizing the remarks of the hon, member for Stanstead, with which he said be agreed, referred to the cordial relations existing between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Quebec, which he said were strongly emphasized in his constituency, where, not-withstanding the fact that he was a good Protestant, he had been elected to this Parliament by Protestants and Roman Catholics constitutes In his country the rights of muni cipal councils were seriously endangered, a part of a township was erected into an ecclesiastical parish by an act of the Quebec Legislature, and by an appeal to the courts this parish allowed to have representation in the County council. This had caused a good of dissatisfaction among the Protestants of the country who had opposed the demands of the parish for representation in the County council. And following this was the legislation which they had for the past three days had been considering. There was a very general opinion in his constituency that this legislation was unwise. Ife did net agree with the member for Stanstead that no representations had been made on the part of the Pro-testants of the province of Quebec against this

### MR. COLBY EXPLAINS

Mr. Colby explained that the resolution of the Protestant Ministerial association of Montreal, which had been read by the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr Charlton), had put into his mouth words he had never used, and had put upon him strictures for what he had never utter-ed. He had not said no representations had ed. He had not said no representations had been made against this bill. He had said that he was not aware that any representations had gone to the Legislature of the province of Que. | the allegiance of France. If they were of French bec against the act.

Mr. Scriver, in conclusion, said he agreed mainly with the spirit of the resolution of the member for Muskoka, but he believed it was inexpedient to introduce it here with the certanity that it would be voted it down by a large majority of the House.

ANOTHER SUPPORTER OF O'BRIEN. Mr. Sutherland declared his determination to | who was not liberty to give people liberty? support the resolution because the act gave a grant for sectarian purposes.

### MR. M'MULLEN

Dr. McMullen believed the bill was within the constitutional power of the province of Q tebec, and notwithstanding that he was no friend of the Jesuits he was prepared to vote for the act. He would not vote for the resolution of the hon member from Muskoka, unless he was satisfied that if adopted that would end the venge by pitching into the Government, matter.

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, but in this instance they gave to the Government the assent of a part of their supporters to their action in this question, and they had truth and principle in their opposition to the resolution. The hon, member for Bothwell had made an admirable speech on the question, and the Government would receive with a few exceptions—and they respected those exceptions—the entire support of the Liberal party. No other course which they on this side of the House could take would be consistent with the course they had taken here for the last fif teen or twenty years. He congratulated the Government that at last they had come to the true policy, which they had always fought against, and had recognized that the only basis pation of spiritual supremacy in their country against, and had recognized that the only basis by a foreign power. The authority of the Pope upon which they could carry on the Confedera rested wholly on the acceptance of his views by tion was to recognize provincial rights. The Government had made the trouble in their own camp, which the hon member for Muskoka said they had not seen the last of. It was due altogether to the consequences of the policy of their administration and the policy with which they had governed this country and the means they had taken to get supporters. This was a family quarrel. There slways was a day of retribution, and that day he thought, was coming for the Government. The two chief provinces of which this Confederation was comcosed were vastly different, the one French-Canadian and Roman Catholic, and the other English and Protestant. Each had its prejudices against the other. Whenever they found an exaggerated feeling very apt to carry people be-yond conviction. Since 1854 the Conservatives had been able to obtain power chiefly by dering to the prejudices of one province and by nandering to prejudices of the other province.
In Ontario the school question excited much feeling. The Premier of Ontario was charged feeling. The Premier of Ontario was charged with unduly favoring the teaching of the French language in the public schools. There had been much written on this question, but he would only read one paragraph. It was from La Minerve, and it was to the effect that the exception to the speeches on this subject was the mild and liberal speech of Hon. G. W. Ross, the minister of education of Ontario. The Government to day was reaping what it had sowed. They

had affirmed THE DOCTRING OF DISALLOVANCE. and the Protestants now called upon them to exercise the powers of disallowance which had so often been exercised in the past. Uupn this question, upon this policy rather, there was the proader point in the money question. The Conservative party always held they had the right to review the legislation of the local legislatures. The opposition, on the other hand, had always contented that the only way to carry out this confederation was to admit the proper ephere allosed to the legislatures and to admit that the Dominion Parliament had no more todo with the local legislatures than the local legisla-tures had to do with the Dominion Parliament. The Premier had maintained again and again that he had the right to review local legislation, and to say whether it was wrong or right. Thu he had disallowed the Streams bill. The Minister of Justice had, in the Jesuits' estates matter, declined to interfere because the matter was one of the provincial concern only, a sound lib eral doctrine, but it had taken a long time for this principle to penetrate the minds of the Gov

HE COULD NOT IGNORE THE AGITATION now going on in the province of Ontario, nor view otherwise than titude of a large portion of the province of On-tario towards this Jesuit's estates act. He hoped that the attempt to rouse the feeling of the province would fail. The cause of the agitation and the legislation which had created so much turmoil was found in the hatred which France and England brought over with them when they came to Canada. All these was changed in the old world now. The war which had been raised in Canada was ended with the treaty of Capitulation. The British Govern-ment treated the religious communities with the menu treaved one rengious communities with the greatest generosity. An exception was made in the case of the Jesuits, mainly because of the covetousness of Lord Amherst, who applied for, and was granted, a title to their estates in 17-70. When npon the death of the last Jesuit, the heirs of Lord Amherst claimed the estate.

ered. It was easy for the editor in his easy chair or the clergyman in his cabinet to settle a question on principle, but it was not so easy for the administrator in practical life. There had place of the harmony which now existed, disord, the consequences of which he feared to contemplate. When this act was discussed only two of the twelve Protestant members of the Legislature objected, and their sole obcition was to the appearance of

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 acr was then Quebec were satisfied, who should be dissatisfied? Those elected to represent them in the Legislature were the best qualified to speak their sentimente. The member for Simcoe had expressed a want of confidence in those re-presentatives, but he wished to point our that when Col. Rhodes went to Megantic for election as one of Mr. Mercier's ministers, the election taking place some months after the passage of the act, and the act being made an issue, Col.
Rhodes had not only got a majority in the
county but had got a majority of the Protestant electors of that county. He contended that the Protestant

MINORITY HAD NOTHING TO COMPLAIN OF in Quehec, 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 repelled and devied all the charges made against them. They were a body of able and pure men, but they were only men and not infallible. Some of them might be found write objectionable things, but for this the whole order should not be condemned. He repudiated the charge made by the member for North Simcoe that the French Canadian citizens of the province of Quebec forgot that they were residents of a British province. He declared that he was a Canadian before everything and if to morrow an opportunity offered to decide between allegiance to France or to England he would unhesitatingly declare for continuance of his allegiance to England, and if that a single vote would be cast for a return to origin they were not likely to forget it. Day after day the Mail had been calling on the French Liberals to vote against the act If they were Liberals they were Liberals they were Liberals of the old French school. They were told they should not allow this act because the principles of the order of the Jesuits were immical to liberty. He would not be surprised to hear such a state ment from a Liberal of the new French school

### 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 sethe hon, leader of the Opposition supporting the Government. It was a bitter pill for the hon, gentleman to vote with them, but he dared not do otherwise. He dared not face Quebec if he did not vote with them. He took his re brought in the double-faced policy of the Conservative party since 1854. The hon, gentleman had made a mistake. He was a young man He could not refer to him as the hon, member from Northumberland had to an hon, member as a fledgling politician, but he forgot the poli tical history of Canada since 1854, when in Upper Canada the people were aroused as Englishmen, as Anglo-Saxons, as being opposed to French communities. The hon. gentlemen had forgotten the history of his country. He had forgotten that he (the speaker) was in the minority in his own province. He had re-mained that way attacked by the army of the Liberal party for years as being the tool of the subservient Conservatives who supported the separate schools and the principles of repreaentation by population against the whole Liberal party of Untario led by the late George Brown. The principle of representation by population had been denounced by the late George Brown, and he was supported by his belle, Labrosse, Landerkin, Landry, Lang, whole party. He (the late George Brown) had also to support him in the paper which he so ably conducted and owned, and that paper had attacked him (Sir John) wishout stint. The late George Brown had opposed him on that question because he held that the French people Greave Maintora' McKan McKa question because he held that the French people must be put down. That feeling in Ontirio against the people of Lower Canada was so strong that he was in the minority in Upper Canada from 1854 to 1866. The hon, gentleman was rather ungrateful for the stand he took for the French race of Lower Canada. But though he was in the minority he had respectable Cor servative support in Ontario from the Orange body. A large majority of the Orange body was Conservative. He had in his following the Grand Master of the order, the late George Bennett, who never failed in voting with him for the

# 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 sup-The hon. member fof Northumber land (Mr Mitchell) had said that the Govern ment should have spoken earlier on this matter but if they had taken the responsibility of dis-allowing this bill they ought to have been called upon to state their reasons and define their course. As a matter of course, the Legislature of each province was independent, subject to the restrictions in the constitution. It required no defence of the Government of the day to allow the act of local legislature to go into operation. That was their duty as a general rule. There was no defence required; an attack must be made if they had improperly allowed the act to go into operation. All laymen and lawyers were unanimous upon that point. If he had any doubt upon the question, the clever and able speech of the member for Bothwell, who, it seemed to him, would remove all doubt upon the matter would have convinced him. They the matter would have convinced him. had carried out the principle fully and fairly since 1869 that was recommended to the govern ments of the various provinces, and laid down to govern the power of disallowance by the Governor-General on the advice of his cabinet, and although that had not been formally approv ed of it had been continually acted upon by this House and quoted in the press as being the right upon which disallowance should be acted. If this bill was within the competence of the Legislature it must, as a matter of course, be allowed to go into operation. That was laid down in 1869 and had been carried out ever since, that when a bill was within the competence of a provincial legislature it must be allowed to go ino operation unless it was injurious to the Dominion as a whole. Of course it was a serious responsibility for the Government to say that an act was injurious to the Dominion as a whole. But that was put in the Confederation act for that purpose, and if the Government decided that the act was injurious to the whole Dominion it was their duty as well as their right to disallow the bill. That was the doctrine, and now they pursued it wish the responsibility of allowing this bill. If it was not within the competence of the province it did not at all follow that the Dominion Government should interfere. Look at

THE REPORTS OF DISALLOWANCE. It was said that certain acts were ultra vires, and as they did not effect the interest of the whole Dominion they were recommended to be the heirs of Lord Amherst claimed the estate, the protests against such a disposition were general from the Catholic community, and these protests had been continued ever since, with the protests had been continued ever since, with the provincial legislatue. He felt that it was either to decide up in the question. Thirty-seven them to decide up in the question. The provincial legislature of Canade, St.

I less, because no person would buy it with the unsettled claim upon the title. The question Mary's college was incorporated with large mier de Boucherville and Hon. Mr. Charlest Could, he saked, there he a Lad often been attempted to be settled. The powers by the united Parliament. The incor-

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

Hon. Mr. Blake-It is called the Jesuits' college.
Sir John-Yes, it is well known as such. the 54 who voted for the incorporation 29 were Protestants and 25 Roman Catholics. The members who voted egainst the bill single Protestants returned from the province of Quebec voted against the bil. This is a full justification of what the member for Stanstead said that the Protestants of Quebec had no animosity towards the Catholics. This college, they had not heard, was engaged in injuring the youth of the country. That institute had gone on and constructions of the country. tinued to go on doing its work. It would seem from the newspapers and fro the agitation going on that this was a new invasion, that these Jesuits had come here to overrun the country like Huns and Vandals. One would think that they were not here thirty-seven years ago. The act of 1871 was passed in the Quebeo Legislature and the act of 1878, limiting the act of 1871, was also passed with no outside opposition. He looked back and remembered.

# THE GREAT SOCIAL AGITATION on the religious question which agitated this country fitty years ago, and when William Lyon Mackenzie came back into Parliament of

Uanada. After his exile he said trouble was caused by religious strife. He (Slr John) felt that this country was deeply injured by this agitation, and could not say what the result might be. He did believe that it might fade away like other cries. He hoped that in the province of Ontario when the excitement passed way and when the matter was discussed and weighed the people would see that the agita-tion is unfounded and that

THE COUNTRY IS SAFE. In all the Dominion of Canada there are only seventy-one Jesuits. They were armed with a when he contested Durham against Lord Dun string of beads, a sash around their waist and a gannon, a Conservative and Protectionist. He book or missal, and we were told that with these weapons there was danger of their conquering Canada. The idea was absurd. He had told his staunch Protestant friend, Dr. Potts, of Toronto, that he would match him bodily or spiritually against any one of these 71 Jesuit priests-(laughter)-and he thought he could similarly match the other seventy. The Jesuits were a teaching body exclusively in Canada now. The Jesuits share of this grant was \$160,000 and over this all the row had been raised. It reminded him of the anecdote told of a Jew who, going into an eating house, was seduced into eating a slice of ham. As he came out there was a crash of thunder, and the poor Jew, astonished, exclaimed "Good heavens, what a row about a little bit of pork." As the Jew escaped the thunderbolt, so he thought the effect of the agitation now heard in the country would not be serious. It this bill had been dis-allowed, Mr. Mercier would have acheived a great triumph; he would have been the cham-pion of the church; his legislature would have been called together and the measure re-enacted. Then what would have happened? No Government could be formed that could take the responsibility of again disallowing it and continue to live and an alarming national disburbance would ensue.

#### An Overwhelming Defeat. Sir Richard Certwright made a brief speech

explanatory of his vote and at 1.30 o'clock a division was called. The vote on the resolution stood 13 for 188 against, as follows:-Yeas-Messrs Barron, Bell, Charlton, Cockburn, Denison, Macdonald, (Huron), McCarthy, McNeill, O'Brien, Scriver, Sutherland, Tyr-

whith. Wallace-13 Nays-Messrs. Amyos, Armstrong, Audet, Bain (Soulanges), Bain (Wentworth), Bernard, Beausoleil, Bechard, Bergeron, Bergin, Bernier. Blake, Boisvert, Borden, Bourassa, Bowell, Bluke, Boivert, Borden, Bourassa, Bowell, Bowman, Boyle, Brier, Brown, Bryson, Burdett, Burns, Camerott, Campbell, Cargill, Carling, Carpenter, (Sir Richard), Casey, Casgrain, Chisholm, Choquette, Chouinard, Cimon, Cochrane, Colby, Colter, Cook, Corby, Cughliu, Coulombe, Couture, Curran, Daly, Daoust, Davies, jardine, Dessaint, Dewdney, Dicky, Dickinson, Doyon, Dupont, Edgar, Edwards, Eisenbauer, Ellis, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson, (Welland), Firet, Lisher, Flynn. Foster, Freeman, Gauthier, Gigault, Gilmor, Girouard, Godbout, Gordon, Grandhois, Guay, Guillet, Haggert, Hale, Hall, Hasson, Hickey, Holton, Hudspeth, Innes, Ives, Jones Jones (Dighy), Jones (Halifax), Kenny, Kirk, Kirkpatrick, La-Greevy, McIntyre, McKav, McKeen, McMillan, (Huron), McMillan (Vaudreuil), McMullen, Madiil, Mara, Marshall, Masson, Meigs Mills (Aunepolie), Mills, (Bothwell), Mitchell, Moffatt, Moncrief, Montplaisir, Mulock, Neven, Paterson (Brant), Paterson (B terson (Essex), Perley, Perry, Platt, Porter, Prefontaine, Prior, Purcell, Putnam, Rinfret, Riopel, Robertson, Robillard, Roome, Rowland, Rykert, Ste. Marie, Scarth, Semple, Shanly, Skinner, Small, Smith (Sir Donald), Smith (Ontario), Somerville, Sproule, Steven-Smith (Ontario), Somerville, Sproule, Stevenson, Taylor, Temple, Thereiv, Thompson (Sir John), Tisdale, Trow, Tupper, Turcot, Vannase, Waldie, Ward, Watson, Weldon (Albert), Weldon (St. John), Welsh, White (Cartwell), White (Renfrew), Wilmot, Wilson (Argenteuil), Wilson (Elgin), Wilson (Lenuox), Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Wright—188.

# TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and poises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy Will send a description of tilffree to any person who applies to Nicholsch, 177 McDougal 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 grammer-manuals in use in the public schools contained an objectionable word. Considering that the books, were for this reason. unfit to put into the hands of young people, the educational authorities ordered them to be destroyed, and new copies printed. This cost no less than £24,000. The word which the French Board would not allow the children's eyes to rest upon was—the name of the Almighty

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, (1880.) drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery the prize of \$390,000. Mr. Davis received \$15.000 by the Southern Express Co. He is fifty two years of age, and is transfer forman of the Wabash road. This was his third dollar investment in the lottery, and he feels much elated. Three relatives died during the past year leaving him an aggregate of \$14,000, so that now he is rich.—Detroit (Mich) Sunday Sun Feb. 3.

The Discussione of Naples publishes the retraction of the Abbate Francesco Nicastro, one of the so-called Garibaldian chieftains.

Hollowsy's Pills and Ointment.-The comoined ill effects of over-crowding, sedentary occupations and monotony of life are only to well known to those who have to pass the best part of their lives labouring in factories and crowded | 1875-80. workrooms. The compulsory confinement weakens the general health and induces chronic weakens the general health and induces chronic constipation, indigestion, and various forms of priceless value to persons of this class, for they can be used without entailing loss of work, being purely vegetable in their composition, and consequently act without harshness on the most delicate system. The experience of more than four the Stannaries. He was elected chair-form and Chandos (Duke of), the Right Hon. Richard Plautagenet Campbell Marquis of Buckingham and Chandos (Duke of), the Right Hon. Richard Plautagenet Campbell Right Hon. Richard Plautagenet C

The Great Orator and Statesman Passes Away Over to 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. His father, Jacob Bright, was a cotton spinner and manufacturer at Greenback, a bort distance from Readella and act a coma short distance from Rochdale, and at a com-paratively early age young Bright became a partner in the firm, after having received the rudiments of a substantial English education. He nover entered an academy or college, never studied at a university, and has all his life regarded with disfavor what is known as classical education. At a comparatively early age he began to address local audiences on social and politico-economic questions. Among these were a series of lectures embodying his reminiscences of a tour to the Holy Land in 1835. It was at such gatherings he began the acquisition of that

rare faculty of expression and clearness of diction, which caused him subsequently to be regarded as one of the most formidable debaters and one of the most impressive orators who ever spoke in Parliament, He took part in the Reform agitation which preceded the enactment of the Reform Law of 1832; but he first distinguished himself in political life by becoming in 1839, a member of the Anti-Corn Law League. It was in this connection that he became prominent as a public man and as a powerful platform speaker. generally conceded that to the efforts and ora-tory of Bright, Cobden and Villiers the repeal of the obnoxous corn laws was mainly due. His first candidature for Parliament was in 1843, was defeated, but Lord Dungannon having beer unseated on petition, Mr. Bright, in July of the same year, was elected by a majority of 78. He sat for Durham till 1847, when he was elected to represent Manchester. He made his maiden apeach in Parliament on Mr. Ewart's motion to extend the principles of free trade, August 7, 1848. During this period he constantly took part, inside and outside of Parliament, in the great discussion on free trade which was then carried on from one end of the country to the other. Financial and political reform, the repeal of the taxes on knowledge, and every move-ment which had for its object the elevation and education of the recople engaged the earnest advocacy of the young and rising statesman. In the remedy of free trade in land to the state of things which produced the Irish famine, appealed, but unfortunately unsuccessfully, for gate the condition of India; and in 1843 he was appointed one of the members of the celebrated select committee of the House of Commons or official salaries. In 1852 he had to fight for his seat in Manchester but was successful Two years after when the Crimean was broke out, he plunged into the thickest of the opposition to the policy of the Government, and denounced the war as a cruel and useless equandering or the blood and treasure of the nation. His speeches on this subject were perhaps the most powerful and elequent he ever delivered. He, however, found little support in either Parliament of the country. The war was popular and terminated in he bready of Paris, and a display of fireworks and candle if luminations in the capitals of all the allied powers. Just before the close of that war Mr. Bright had a severe attack of illness, which compelled him for a time to withdraw from active public life. He was on the Continent when Lord Palmerston's Ministry was defeated in 1857, and when the Premier appealed to the country, Mr. Bright was defeated in Manchester. In August of the same year he was elected for Birmingham, of which town, up to the time of his death, he has been one of the representatives. Among the reforms which he strenously advocated at that period, was exten eion of the suffrage, and it is perhaps to hin more than to any other individual that Great Britain is indebted for all reforms in this di

leagues on their Egyptian policy, which led to the bombardment of Alexandria and the subsequent shortstruggle with Arabi Pasha. He wa not what might be termed a "peace-at-any-price man," as he held office during the Transvan war, but he was often found exposed to ware waged by England. On the question of Home Rule for Ireland, he deserted Mr. Gladstone and supported the Unionist Opposition. His denunc ation of the measure, it is claimed, went far to ensure its rejection and the subsequent return of Unionist majority to Parliament. In October 1887, Mr. Bright shared with Mr. Gladston

rection since the days of Earl Grey During the civil war in the United States he was un-

North to quel the rebellion and abolish slavery

and when that struggle had ended he renewe

his agitation for electoral and other reforms in

prevailed upon by Mr. Gladstone to accept office as President of the Board of Trade.

In 1870 illness compelled his resignation

and for three years he was practically an inva-

lid. When restored to health, he was, in 1873, appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancas

ter, and held that position till Mr. Gladstone' Government was defeated in 1874. He remain

ed in opposition with the Liberals till 1880, when they were returned to power and Mr.

Bright was again appointed Chanceller of the

Duchy of Lancaster. On July 17, 1882, he an-

nounced in the House of Commons that be had resigned that position as he differed from his col-

compromising advocate of the right

the honor of being invited by the United States Government to the celebration of the Centenary of the American Constitution. He, however, as well as Mr. Gladstone, was notable to accept the invitation. Of late years the veteran statesman has taken very little part in the acvive life of the House of Commons, advancing years and increasing infirmities having rendered it impossible for him to do so. He passes away at a ripe old age, honored alike by political opponents and friends, revered for his honest, worthy and busy life, and admired by the people of other nations wherever his name and fame have spread.

# VANDALISM.

It used to be said of the Barbarini that they were more destructive in Rome than the Bar barians. The accusation might still more fit tingly be brought against the modern vandals who, at the suggestion of the Italin Government, have been pulling down monuments of antiquity, despite the protests of art lovers in England and Germany. The latest piece of vandalism in the partial destruction of the his toric Porta Pia, one of the works of Michael Angelo. Fortunately, before it had proceeded far, the demolition was arrested by an official The Porta Pia is the spot at which "civilisa tion and modern progress' entered Rome in 1870! And upon their fruits this latest vandalistic performance is an elequent commentary.

# THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF BUCK.

THE BEARER OF A GREAT NAME PASSES AWAY LONDON, March 27.-The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos is dead. The Duke was hore in 1823 and was Lord President of the Council from 1866 to 1867, Secretary of State for the colonies 1867-1868 and Governor of Madras from

Buokingham and Chandos (Duke of), the torby years proves that no means surpass Hollo. I man of the London and North Western Railway means of the money he draw last way's remedies for ouring had less had breaste, Company in 1853, and resigned in 1861. His month he has bought a farm of 400 acres for piles, and wounds of all kinds. Grace was appointed Lord President of the \$10,000—Austin, Tex.,) Statement, Jan. 17.

Council under Earl Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and succeeded the Earl of Carnaryon as Secretary of State for the Colonies March 2, 1867. He held the latter office until Mr. Gladetone came into power in December, 1868. In July, 1875, he was appointed Governor of Madras, and he held that post till 1880. He was elected chairman of the Bucks Quarter Sessions in 1867, and was re-elected to that post on his return from India in 1881. On the death of Lord Redesdale he was chosen chairman of committee of the House of Lorgs.

## FRESH FACTS FOR FARMERS.

The Country Gentleman gives the following RULES FOR ENSILAGE.

As many farmers are now preparing to build siloes, we offer the following suggestions:

1. Siloes 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 feeding.

3. It may be filled in at the top. either by means of a carrier driven by the machine in cutting; or on an elevated bridge or cause-

way.

4. If the sile stands on a steep hillside, an earth road may be made to carry up the loads of stalks to the cutter and silo. 5. The sile may be constructed of timber and

plank, and while it lasts will be as rood as when built of costly masonry.

6. 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 7. If the planks are well soaked with petrolenm, they will last many years. The portion next to earth may be treated with gas tar; or

it may be of masonry.

8. A plank door, capable of being strongly barred, should open next to the passage towards

9. If the walls are fairly even, it will make no difference in the settling of the ensilage whether the planks are set upright or hori-

10. The bottom or floor should have perfect drainage.
11. Siloes 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.

12 After filling the sile, during successive

days, the contents will settle in the course of a week or two, to about two thirds of their former bulk.

13 Englage, 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. BAISING AND MANAGING THE FODDER. 14. 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 goes further than the dry fodder. 15. It has nearly the same advantages as green food given in summer,
16. 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

eorn. 17. The grain obviates feeding dry meal with the en-ilage, and is believed by many to be more profitable than the heavier thick crop requiring a me meal.

18. The best ensilage is obtained by allowing the stocks to riven enough to let the grain glaze, and the leaves to dry on their edges. Failure results when cutting too green.

19. From four to six inches apart in the row is a suitable distance for the stalks; small corn and sweet corn nearer than large Southern corn. 20. 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 filteen to twenty tons of green stalks to the acre on rich land. Large corn will yield

rather more in stalks but less in grain. 21. Cutting the fodder half an inch in lergth 21. Cutting the lotter had an intergent admits closer packing in the sile, and prevents the making of long fibrous manure. If three or four inches, it is better then the whole length.

22. Thoroughly tramp around the edges of the sile in filling; the central portion will be-

come solid without much tramping.

23. Weighting the sile packs the top layer ore nearly sirtight . L several inches to rot on the top. A layer of several inches of dry straw holds a purtion of the steam from the hot ensulage and tends to

lessen the rotting.

24 A weight of a hundred pounds to the equare foot is ample. It may be stones laid on plank cover; or it may be sand, sawdust, earth, bags of grain, or tubs of water on the plank, ac-cording to convenience Weights are better

than screws, because continuous.

25. In feeding out, expose as little of the ensi'age to the air as convenient, either by cutting down perpendicularly in successive sections; or in small siles with large herds, by taking off successive layers over the whole surface.

### Elias Mott writes in the same paper on THE SILO IN CANADA.

The sile has made little headway in Canada. This backwardness may be accounted for in various ways. Old country ideas as to the value of root crops prevail here to a great extent. 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 seated in the United States, and now, as the silo has been so greatly simplified and improved by practical men on the other side, we may expect the more progressive farmer here to take the benefit of so valuables discovery—at least so

far north as core will flourish.

There were a number of siloes built in Ontario, so far back as 1880, all of course upon the old expensive, massive plan, and filled with thickly grown, immature corn, making a very sour inferior food. Some of these have been filled yearly to the present time (the owners adopting the newer ideas as they cropped 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. Our silo, built and filled on 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 feeding the ensilage to horses, cattle and piga with satisfactory results. The corn being well matured makes a wonderfully cheap ration with the addition of a little bran for all store animals. This maturity is necessary to make the 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.

For convenience in feeding, we use a flaring box holding about 15 bushels, balanced on a pair of wheels a few inches from the floor, and a large-sized scoop shovel. We have fed both from side and too surface of the silo—either will. do—but severe frost affects the exposed top more than where cut down in sections. I quite more than where cut down in sections. I quite agree with Prof. Clock that for this latitude an earlier corn than the dent varieties (taking the earlier corn than the more suitable. We average of season) is the more suitable. We cannot get much weight to the acre, but quality is what we are after more than bulk.

HOW POSTMASTER HILL OF TEXAS GOT \$15,000.

The telegram of the drawing of the Louisiana The telegram of the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, announced that Manor, Tex., had fallen heir to a portion of the \$600,000, prize. The lucky holder of part of the ticket was Postmaster John E. Hill, a deserving man. Although a staunch democrate this father having been killed while serving in the Confederate army.) Mr. Hill has the unanimous endorsement of the dilutance of Managare these confederates. ment of the citizens of Manor for the re-appoint