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Catholic Record.
 LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1884.
 THE ANNEXATION OF JAMAICA.

We announced in our last issue that we should this week discuss the proposed annexation of Jamaica to Canada. When first we heard mention of this extraordinary proposition we felt inclined to think it had no other basis than the silly wanderings of some supererogatory imagination. In this view we must confess ourselves to have been deceived. There is on foot a well laid and carefully planned scheme to bring Jamaica into the Canadian Confederation. That plan has not yet in detail been laid before the public, but we may, from the information before us, fully discuss the principle of the scheme. But, before going further, let us ask and answer a question. Where and what manner of land is Jamaica? Jamaica is found, as to situation, soil, products and institutions thus briefly but clearly described:

Jamaica, aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situated in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17 deg. 45 min. —18 deg. 20 min. N. lat. and 76 deg. 10 min.—78 deg. 22 min. W. long. It is the largest and the most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 140 miles in length, and 45 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,256 square miles, and a population now estimated at 600,000. It was discovered in May, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655, a British expedition sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, took the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid. From the sea level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, from which they radiate, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Western peak of the Blue Mountains, an elevation of 7,335 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but with the exception of one (the Black River, and that only for small craft) they are not navigable. Excellent harbours are everywhere to be found. Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised, and in this direction great improvement has taken place during the last few years. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not exceeding 8 members, and a Legislative Council consisting of 8 official and 8 non-official members. Kingston is the port and largest town, and is now the capital and seat of government. Population about 55,000.

Amount of public revenue in 1879	\$247,000
Expenditure in 1879	\$27,000
Public debt in 1879	718,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1879	494,778
Exports to United Kingdom, 1879	1,347,242
Total imports from all countries, 1879	1,347,242
Total exports to all countries, 1879	1,347,242

The chief articles of export were:—sugar, \$415,404; rum, \$197,325; tobacco, \$249,158; fruit, \$40,175.

To this description we may add the further information that the entire white population of this island is hardly 20,000, while the purely negro population is fully 400,000, the remainder being made up of Chinese and inhabitants of every shade of color and almost every conceivable admixture of blood. The mass of the population have never had any share in the government of the island, which is controlled and directed in the interest of a few proprietors and merchants, many of whom do not reside, and some of whom have never seen this island. Hence the dissatisfaction that has at times manifested itself; hence the bloody uprisings of the down-trodden multitude; hence the present unsatisfactory political condition of the island. Who are they who propose this scheme of annexation—and who are they in Britain and in Canada who approve the scheme? As to the former a correspondent of the Mail gives us an idea:

"The accompanying copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of Jamaica proprietors and merchants held in London on the 7th inst., has just been forwarded me by the Hon. Mr. Solomon. It is important as showing the way in which the prospect of confederation with Canada is regarded by a body of capitalists having a very large stake in the property of the island. Mr. Solomon adds that he will submit it to the Colonial Office, before leaving London for Jamaica, which he will do on Sept. 6th."

"That this meeting of Jamaica proprietors and merchants approves of this scheme for the entrance of Jamaica as a province into the Canadian Dominion, and desires the Hon. Mr. Solomon to take the earliest opportunity of bringing the matter before the Jamaica Legislature so that official proposals may be made without loss of time to the Government of Canada; and in every communication Mr. Solomon may have with

the Canadian Premier, Sir John Macdonald, he may be assured of the support of the Jamaica proprietors and merchants in Great Britain."
 "These sugar and coffee planters know their own interest, and see in the duty-free importation of their produce into the Dominion an immensely increased demand for their principal crops. And our four and a half millions of sugar and coffee consumers will also know theirs when drinking their untaxed coffee sweetened with untaxed sugar, and enjoying the untaxed oranges, delicious guavas, yams, arrowroot, and other productions of the tropical farm, which I trust ere long we shall call ours."

The monopolists of Jamaica are then interested in, nay, anxious for the success of this scheme. They desire to secure for themselves a monopoly of Canadian markets and care little for the cheapening of tropical products to us, only in so far as this cheapening may swell their own receipts. Let us have reciprocal trade relations with the British West Indies, and the whole of the commercial argument in favor of the annexation of Jamaica falls to the ground. That commercial argument is the main one advanced by the correspondent of the Mail, Mr. A. Spencer Jones, who is evidently an enthusiastic admirer of the annexation scheme, and claims to be its first promoter. He tells us:

"The cheapening of tropical produce, though an advantage that will come home to every man's table and pocket, is but one of the many benefits which the acquisition of Jamaica will bestow on us. Our cotton factories, our hardware factories, our agricultural implement makers, our shoemakers—in fact all our manufacturing interests, will find increased work, wages, and profits in supplying the nearly 600,000 new customers, which free admission to the Jamaica market will secure for them. And not only will our existing industries be benefited but new ones now unknown in Canada will soon spring up. The island, which from the height of its range of mountains—over 7,000 feet—possesses several climates, is admirably adapted for the production of silk and has in its negro peasantry or small landholders a class of men to whose habits that industry is well adapted. As a laborer for hire on the large sugar estates, it cannot be denied that he is the inferior in steady industry of either the East Indian or Chinese coolie. The former class of laborers have already been brought from India in considerable numbers, at the joint cost of the planters and the Government, and that they are doing well is shown by the two facts that of the 22,837 coolies introduced up to September 30, 1882, only 5,321 had, at the end of their five years' indenture, claimed the free Jamaica scheme now on foot offers some of these unscrupulous politicians a long desired opportunity. We trust that the statesmen of the sister Province, rising above all partisan considerations, will be equal to the emergency, and prevent, as they can prevent, the consummation of a scheme that can bring to Canada naught but anxiety and peril. If Britain be earnest in her desire for the consolidation of her American possessions, let her bring about West Indian confederation. With such a confederation Canada might establish reciprocal trade relations, presenting none of the dangers and securing us all the advantages of the proposed annexation of Jamaica."

What guarantee is offered us that this annexation will cheapen those tropical products? The 600,000 new customers promised us by this ardent but injudicious writer would, we fear, in practice be found reduced by hundreds of thousands. Jamaica, whether annexation come or not, will not be the cheapest of Canada for them the cheapest? We do not think so. The cost of transportation is now so great and will, no doubt, continue to be so, that nothing but an absolutely prohibitory exclusion of other goods than Canadian could secure for us the markets of Jamaica. From annexation the Jamaican proprietors and traders would, by securing the Canadian market for their products, derive, we admit, great advantages, but the advantages promised to Canada by its advocates are vain and illusory to the last degree. The Mail correspondent tells us that:

"The United States thought no sacrifice of men or money too great to win back a South that had succeeded—shall we as Canadians be so timid, so blind, so unfit for the responsibilities of national greatness as to refuse a South—which, should the Imperial Government consent, will be freely offered to us at the next session of the Jamaica Legislature?"

There is no analogy whatever between the two cases. The United States fought for their existence as a nation, for a South, one with them geographically, commercially and politically. We, on the other hand, are asked to assume the grave responsibility of receiving into the Canadian Confederacy a South dissociated from us geographically, to a very great extent commercially, and which must eventually be wholly dissociated from us politically. We are asked to place ourselves in a position of antagonism to the United States of America, which cannot but view the annexation of Jamaica with displeasure as a further attempt at the establishment and perpetuation of non-architectural institutions in a portion of America very largely subject to American influence. How grave, for instance, the responsibility of Canada in connection with Jamaica, with a large population of disaffected blacks in that island, and the United States in possession of Cuba? And what other purpose have the promoters of this scheme in Britain in view but the menacing of the American republic with the establishment at its very doors of institutions avowedly inimical to republicanism. This menace will have but one effect, that of stimulat-

ing America to the acquisition of Cuba and other West Indian possessions. It will, if carried out, forever prevent the resumption of reciprocal trade relations, so much desired between the old Provinces of Canada and the adjoining country. It will be fruitful of jealousies and heart-burnings between the two countries, injurious beyond calculation to this new and rising country. We have here already sufficient diversity of race and religion and climate. We have here already in this confederacy too many conflicting interests to satisfy without adding to our difficulties by the absorption of the complex population of Jamaica. The so-called legislature of that country is not qualified to speak for its inhabitants. These that body does not represent. It represents the proprietors and the traders. For them it speaks. By their views and the views of imperial policy, in which they readily acquiesce, this so-called legislature is governed. This legislature may vote us Jamaica, but they cannot vote us its people nor its people's heart. We have no objection to the black population, *per se*, of the island, for to us who favor the widest practicable extension of social and constitutional privileges to all men, a man's color amounts to nothing. But maintaining, as we do, that we have already such diverse elements to govern as to render our good government of the Jamaican negro a veritable impossibility. We see in our absorption of the half million blacks of that island difficulties of an insuperable character. Certain of the Canadian promoters of the scheme are eager for its consummation because of its promised furtherance of their special views. We cannot but look upon their eagerness in this regard as indicative of a desire to control the growing strength of the French race in Canada. An addition of twenty or twenty-five Jamaicans to the Federal Parliament, with the necessary addition before long of fully as many more from the North West, would displace the Province of Quebec from its present position of influence in Federal councils. We raise a voice of solemn warning to our Quebec friends in what, we trust, may prove good time. Men there are who have long worn in their presence the mask of friendship, but who have secretly sworn to reduce at the first opportunity their political power and prestige. The Jamaica scheme now on foot offers some of these unscrupulous politicians a long desired opportunity. We trust that the statesmen of the sister Province, rising above all partisan considerations, will be equal to the emergency, and prevent, as they can prevent, the consummation of a scheme that can bring to Canada naught but anxiety and peril. If Britain be earnest in her desire for the consolidation of her American possessions, let her bring about West Indian confederation. With such a confederation Canada might establish reciprocal trade relations, presenting none of the dangers and securing us all the advantages of the proposed annexation of Jamaica."

FLUNKKEYISM.
 We find no fault with the visit of the British Association to Canada. On the contrary we are happy that those profound and sapient gentlemen have thought fit to visit this little country of which so little is known or cared for in Britain. But we do certainly, as a Canadian citizen, object to the nauseous display of flunkkeyism made ever since their visit was first talked of. We can, in this great country, receive people hospitably without going on bended knee before them. In fact hospitality is one of the characteristics of the Canadian people. These British Association people are no better than ourselves. Some of them perhaps not so good, as an item in the Free Press will show:

"A few days ago while the Russell House guests were at dinner, they were surprised to see a party of ladies and gentlemen, evidently foreigners, enter the dining hall, and stare about on all sides. The visiting gentlemen kept their head gear on and escorted the ladies up to the manager's private table, at one corner of the room. They turned the backs of the chairs towards the table, sat down, and again stared about the room. When the waiters started to serve them, the gentlemen took off their hats and coolly laid them upon the table. The ladies in the party conducted themselves more becomingly. The guests were greatly amused at the rather vulgar actions of the strangers, who were, it was afterwards ascertained from the register of the hotel, members of the British Association."

In another Ottawa paper of the same date this item attracted our attention: "The committee for the reception of the delegates of the British Association is working with great vigor. Already subscriptions to the amount of \$1,000 have been realized. Those representing the association will arrive on the 20th by special train from Montreal and will return in the evening."

Anything more stupidly ridiculous, anything partaking more of the character of imposition than these subscriptions for purposes of hospitality we know not. Poor men—men who cannot, without injustice to their families, contribute for such purposes, are often victimized by worthless schemers who manage to

place themselves, at the expense of honest citizens, as representative men before strangers. There should be an end to this folly and injustice. The British Association could have been well enough received at Ottawa without dragging this \$1,000 from its citizens.

THE FREE PRESS ON THE PRESIDENT.

Our sapient contemporary, the Free Press, which so often affects to despise American institutions, in its issue of the 1st inst., undertakes to lecture the American nation on its duties in regard of the Presidency. To the lofty mind of the Free Press the Presidency is, of course, a matter of small moment to the world at large. Small, however, as it is in the eye of our contemporary, it has managed to draw from it an article which for absolute disregard of facts can only be excused by the evidently gross ignorance of the writer. He says, for instance:

"A large number of the influential Republicans have arrived at the conclusion that it will be better to elect a Democratic President like Mr. Cleveland, than saddle the American people with a personage of Mr. Blaine's antecedents and reputation. It is alleged that a well-attended Convention at Chicago would have nominated Arthur, who was alluded to in a resolution as follows:—'We believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen.' Why, then, has not the faithful, the honorable, the well-tried servant been continued? If the good work of civil reform and general purification which President Arthur has given himself to it is to go on, why not continue him in it; why substitute Mr. Blaine, whose name is associated with so many questionable transactions? One reason given is that the Republican convention at Chicago was shamefully manipulated in Mr. Blaine's interest. We are told that many delegates were treated as merchandise, to be bartered for wine, money, or promise of position, and that the convention instead of being a deliberative body was converted into a howling pandemonium, overflown by the worst elements of Chicago, admitted without tickets. Upon the principle that no clean thing can come out of an unclean thing it is easy to account for the selection of Mr. Blaine, and all reputable nominations rejected. But there are among the Republicans very many thousands who, to promote the objects to which the Republican party has recently devoted itself, would prefer to see them advanced by Mr. Cleveland than laid prostrate again by Mr. Blaine."

We certainly cannot be accused of any leaning towards the republican party. We have always given our adhesion in so far as it might go, to the Democrats. But in this contest we are certainly in favor of the election of Blaine and Logan, on account of the views of the former on the foreign policy that Americans should pursue. As far as the democratic politics of the Union are concerned, we are now, as we have always been, strongly in favor of the old time democratic doctrine of state rights. But this is not to-day the living issue it was some years ago. When it does come into prominence again we will be as strong in our advocacy as ever of that sound constitutional doctrine that good law includes and expresses. The Free Press betrays its own character by the following:

"It is well-known, that so far as political principles are concerned, there is at the present time very little difference between the respective parties. Each claims to be willing to advance and protect 'labor,' though the phraseology in which their intentions has been couched reminds one more of an intricate maze of irreconcilable argument than of a well-defined and straightforward programme. Seeing that so little difference as to principle exists, prevailing tendency is to pay more attention to the characters and public services of the men."

There is nothing of the kind known, that very little difference of principle prevails between the two great American parties. After Mr. Blaine's election the Free Press will find that a very great difference exists. Especially so if the scheme for the annexation of Jamaica to Canada is ever laid before the Parliament of the Dominion and assented to by that body. Then the Free Press will find that at least one American party is guided by certain principles different in many important regards from those guiding and controlling certain small classes of American citizens.

TRUE HEROISM.

The French clergy have, from the very first outbreak of the cholera, given ample proof of that heroism which has everywhere distinguished them. An epidemic may alarm the people but it has no terrors for the ministers of God. In a secular journal we lately read an item that gave us great excitement:

"At Pintecheon, a village in the department of Yonne, an average of two persons daily die of cholera. The panic there is intense. The villagers have abandoned their work in the harvest fields and fled. The villagers have shut themselves up in their cottages and refuse to open the doors for anyone. The parish priest at Noyers has gone to the front, and has deserted his inhabitants. The nurses are sick and unable to attend to the wants of the cholera patients. The priest is compelled to dig the graves and bury the dead almost single-handed."

As long as Catholic France produces such heroes as this good priest, there

can be no fear for its future. We have never, ourselves, despaired of that great nation, for the moment, unfortunately, under radical control. France can, however, do, and will no doubt do, that which Belgium has done, liberate herself from the odious tyranny of an aggressive and unscrupulous infidelity.

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

One of the peculiar features of this very peculiar expedition, of which General Wolsley is to have the command-in-chief, is the invitation extended to Canadian voyagers to take part therein. Anything, we must say it, more extraordinary we have never heard of. Gen. Wolsley's expedition up the Nile bears not the slightest analogy to his Red River campaign of 1870. In the latter case the General had nothing but physical difficulties to contend with. Even when arrived at Fort Garry there was no foe to meet him. But in the case of the Nile expedition there will likely not only be a foe at the end of the journey, if ever it be reached, but multitudes of foes along the way. Besides, there is the difference of climate, which to those of our Canadian voyagers who may go, will prove to them an insuperable obstacle to real serviceableness. From the Ottawa Free Press we call some particulars concerning the employment of Canadians:

"In conversation with Lord Melgund, Secretary to His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, this forenoon a Free Press representative learned that some time ago the Imperial government telegraphed to the Governor-General for 300 men to go as voyagers to assist in navigating the small boats through the rapids of the Nile, in connection with the relief of General Gordon. It is understood that the idea of sending for Canadians first emanated in the mind of General Wolsley, who, during the Red River expedition, had good reason to know the efficient manner in which this work was then discharged, chiefly by Indians. In the present case it was Indians that the British Government requested. On enquiry, however, Lord Lansdowne ascertained that Canadians were equally as expert, if not better, in performing the duties required as were Indians. The first order to send three hundred was afterwards increased to six hundred. In both cases the answer was returned that the men would be sent. Lord Melgund stated that the wages of the men will be paid in what is known as the sliding scale, from the time they leave Canada until they return. The lowest grade will receive \$30 per month, the next \$35 and the highest \$40. It may be added that there will be no difficulty in securing the number of men required."

We hope, for the honor of Canadian good judgment, that there will be difficulty in securing the number of men required. The wages offered are very poor, and the service demanded extraordinary. A city contemporary of the Free Press, the Ottawa Sun, in very energetic language gives a view of the case in which we are prepared to concur:

"There seems to be ground for fear that the expedition for the relief of Crank Gordon may prove a failure, owing to the tardiness of the British Government about setting it in motion. Gordon is reported to be provisioned only until Monday next, and the relief party, it is said, can hardly reach him before the 1st of November. So well informed an authority as Sir Samuel Baker, who is familiar with the country to be traversed, speaks gloomily of the prospect, and says that the boats relied on for passing the cataracts of the Nile are totally unsuited for the purpose. The British government is open to censure for having failed to start the expedition last April so as to take advantage of high water in the Nile. Should disaster or failure overtake the expedition it would probably prove fatal to the ministry,—a result which, in view of the important undertaking in the matter of extension of the franchise, would be much to be deplored."

General Wolsley is an officer of many noble qualities, in whose success we have always rejoiced. We will not indeed regret any success he may, in the expedition to Khartoum, meet with. But we do think, that heretofore he has permitted his generous instincts only too often to supplant his good judgment. He has been, it is true, successful, but success is often brought to a very sudden and wholly unexpected termination. We hope it may not be so in the case of General Wolsley. His has been a noble career from the outset. We hope it may continue so till its termination. It will be interesting to our readers to know that elaborate preparations are making for the success of the expedition to Khartoum. A cable despatch dated the 31st says:

"Certain particulars with reference to the relief expedition up the Nile have been finally arranged. The forces which will proceed south of Assouan will be composed of 8,000 British troops, 2,500 Egyptians, and a flotilla of 350 river boats. The boats will be manned by 400 Canadians, 300 Kroomen, and about 2,000 Egyptian and Nubian boatmen. The cost of the expedition is estimated at \$8,000,000. It is reported that Gen. Lord Wolsley, before accepting the chief command of the expedition, insisted upon being granted carte blanche as to the strength of the equipments of the force. The total number of British troops in Egypt at the present moment is 10,128, of whom 601 are on the sick list. When all the reinforcements destined for Egypt reach there the total number will be 15,000. The exact composition of the force which will take part in the ex-

pedition to Khartoum will not be decided until Gen. Wolsley reaches Egypt. General orders have already been given, however, to eliminate from the troops all men whose physique renders it unlikely that they would be able to undergo the privations which the expedition will, no doubt, be exposed to. Several special correspondents left London for Egypt last night."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has, by a vote of 80 to 49, adopted the new education bill in its entirety. This vote is quite decisive, and though the bill is not all it might be, it is certainly a vast improvement on the radical and Masonic system for five years in force.

—The latest despatches give color and strength to the rumored alliance between France and Germany. A Berlin despatch says:—"Council held with the Emperor to-day. Rumors of a Franco-German alliance strengthened—by the statement that German residents in China have been placed under French protection."

—We read with pleasure the following dispatch: "The British Government is preparing a bill to modify the Land Law in Scotland for the purpose of protecting the Crofters from summary eviction. It is rumored the bill is based upon Land League principles." The Government cannot do better than take a leaf from the book of the League.

—The British press is ever ready to give credence to charges of brutality against French officers and soldiers. The London Times is now, however, compelled to take a back seat on this account. We are told by a cablegram that the London Times gives a review of the recent Blue Book relating to Madagascar, and says:—"It is a conclusive disproof of the charges of savagery and elementary barbarism brought against the French by the Malagassies."

—The Czar is really an object of pity to all Europe. He is to visit Warsaw this week, and Warsaw is alive with spies and detectives on the look-out for Nihilists. "Five hundred secret police have, we are informed, arrived at Warsaw from St. Petersburg. The Czar arrives at Warsaw on Sept. 6th and will remain until the 9th, when he goes to Skermilve, remaining until the 19th and will then spend some time hunting in Jomazof forests."

—The policy of France in regard of China promised a most brilliant success. We are informed that the rumors of an alliance between France and Japan are again revived. It is said that France has formally invited Japan to occupy the island of Formosa, while France, with the aid of Courbet's fleet, is to seize and hold Hainan. An alliance with Japan were certainly the crowning of all French efforts to secure predominance in China.

—Our esteemed city contemporary the Free Press lately tarred its readers with this choice item: "Rev. Charles Sharp, of Bloomfield Pa., Catholic Church, while crazed with disease, suicided yesterday afternoon by shooting." The Free Press has acquired a certain reputation for enterprise in publishing divorce and suicide items, but in this case it is entirely astray. There may have been at Bloomfield a "Chas. Sharp" and even a "Rev. Chas. Sharp," but no such person there exercised the Catholic ministry. Nor can we from the ample sources of information at our command find the slightest trace of a priest of that name or any similar one at any time within recent years exercising ecclesiastical functions in any part of the United States.

—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the appointment of the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch to the episcopate was celebrated on Tuesday, August 20th. The Globe of next day spoke of the celebration in these terms: "There was a very large congregation at St. Michael's Cathedral yesterday morning to the commemorative twenty-fifth anniversary of the appointment of His Grace Archbishop Lynch to the diocese of Toronto. His Grace said pontifical high mass, assisted by Rev. Vicar-General Laurent and Rev. Mr. Frayling. The altar was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The choir, under the direction of Mr. Lemaitre, organist, rendered appropriate music in magnificent style. Miss Tillie Myers sang Ave Maria and Ave Verum in good voice. The service concluded about half-past nine o'clock. After the service His Grace dined at the palace in company with His Lordship Bishop O'Mahony Rev. Father Ryan, of the Jesuits, Chicago; Rev. Father Doherty, Superior of the Jesuits of Guelph; and the different parish priests of the city of Toronto. The grand celebration of His Grace's appointment will take place in November, when it is expected that four or five archbishops, ten bishops, and between two and three hundred priests will participate in the services."

—Mr. Gladstone's reception in Scotland has been of a most enthusiastic character. On Saturday, the 30th, he reached Edinburgh, where he received addresses of welcome from the Town Council and Liberal Associations. A meeting in the evening at the Corn Exchange could be

change was, we learn, very eager listeners and enthusiasm prevailed. The time enjoyed, and and resonant. The decorated in Gladstone estimated that 5,000 assemblage. Members of the Lords and Commons officials were on the stone made a speech the Franchise Bill, and conceded to Tory ideas conflict, laying bare the practical consequences should not go into order to allow the distribution Bill. C that the subject of reform involved two emment had a fixed the Franchise Bill ward the Redistribution the Lords would end the conflict. Enter upon the question of Lords was necessary. The whole to engross his whole not averse to the adulatory principle in the elected Chamber enemies. He storm of the Lords to de to the country. The a principle was treat He would rather a in political life, innovation. A vote the proceedings, wistastic.

THE GREAT BO...

Bothwell's great... are expected. The fare will be sold for John A. Macdonald, Hon. Messrs. Anglin, the 7th Batt. Ban... Ball games are... able time is anticip...

THE ONTARIO...

DESCRIPTION OF THE... From the M... The Ontario an... 100 miles in leng... Toronto to Peter... ten of roads ar... Pacific. It... tions of eight coun... rio, Durham, Peter... nox, Addington, F... Some of the dist... passes are among... agricultural point... vice of Ontario... is at present suppl... land at night ang... Trunk, such as the... Peterboro and K... Central and the K... These lines, howev... give connection w... treat by a very cir... the new line will... to Toronto and... air line from Mon... is completed, the... Montreal. Even... does by the Cap... Montreal than at... which connect the... We have heard... of the Ontario an... to Perth is 199 m... tawa is 57 miles... from Toronto to... line will be 250 m... than by the pres... sarily more sp... to assert that all... and points west... once seek the On... superior character... enable the train... better time over... ronto as can be... Trunk, with the... being able to tak... way. The main... morning at 8.45... 12.05, Smith's F... at 10.39 p. m.,... taken a stop of... Place for dinner... ning time, ordin... between Montre... little over thir... express will de... it will leave M... reach Toronto a... The day ma... Toronto at 9.10... at 10.55 p. m.,... which leaves T... in Montreal at... thus be through... making the rou... half to thirteen... With respect... in every respect... with steel rails... lined yard. T... plates and ang... joined between... an elasticity to... from roads wh... sleeper and g... travelling. Th... the most app... strongest cons... gradient on the... mile, which is... grade of almost... ada. The... stock is unsurp... being of the m... able description... parlor cars w... each train beid...