tage of the actual settler, and has had the et of putting an end to the occupation of sional "homestead jumper"—an exnce upon the free homestead system ch. fortunately for the happiness of the le, has disappeared under the new order hings. Owing to the industry with which se "jumpers" plied their calling, and the nt to which the choice lands were being n up by speculative squatters and spurious teaders, hired for the occasion, to the f sections on each side of the line of the even numbered sections between the ern limit of the railway company's 48 belt and the international boundary, in 1882 temporarily withdrawn from tead and pre-emption. The causes of s withdrawal having been removed, the ds described were at the beginning of the ent calendar year re-opened on the liberal litions provided for by the Dominion nds Act and the regulations of 23rd Decem 881. It continues to be the object of department to protect and encourage the he timber, grazing, and mining business

department continues to grow with wortny of remark that the rents paid the department on accuont of

GRAZING LANDS ng the last financial year, amounting in \$19,293.83, exceeded the whole cash ue derived from the sales of Dominion in any one year, down to the close of In the case of sales, the fee simple of ands passes from the Crown for ever, they cease, at least directly, and except egards the precious metals, to be a source Whereas, in regard to grazing the tenure is a mere leasehold, te ble upon two years' notice; the value of and is not reduced, but on the contrary, eatly enhanced; and it is found by ex that far from discouraging settlethe introduction of large herds of and the granting of the exclusive ge of ranging within certain district owners of these cattle, have been the of inducing an influx of population regions which would otherwise have unnoticed for years, and to an ex which has led to more or less agitation cancellation of these leases and the nment of the system. I do not menthe capital invested in the stocking of

ranches, the obvious advantages of

have been pointed out in previous ury from mineral lands have so far been l, amounting for the past year to \$1,840, factor in the development of the est they have during that period atto first-class importance. The exis-of coal in practically unlimited quanti-South-Western Manitoba, in the val f the North and South Saskatchewan, leed more or less throughout the whole territories west of the second merihad already been satisfactorily proven; t until the season of 1883 did coal min me an established industry in that ountry. During last summer, however, as were commenced at several points, rticularly, and with most success, on outh Saskatchewan, where that river is by the Canadian Pacific railway, from place, at one period, there was an daily output of from 300 to 400 tons, coal, even at Winnipeg, a distance 600 miles from the pit mouth, was able at from \$8 to \$11 per ton. The of this was to produce a very marked use in the cost of fuel of all kinds ghout Manitoba and the territories, the of anthracite in Winnipeg having fallen

15.75 to \$14 per ton. deposits on the South Saskatchewan s tributaries consist of a superior class nite, equal to much of the bituminous sumed on this continent. The proone mine in the Belly river country peen tested by the Locomotive Depart-of the Canadian Pacific railway, with ac cess that the company has cor ed for a large annual supply of it for the strary to the expectations of the most

ALUABLE DEPOSIT OF ANTHRACITE

n discovered close to the line of the in Pacific railway, on the Devil's seek, a tributary of the Bow river, 40 miles east of the summit of the mountains, and 60 west of Calgary ortance of this discovery can hardly rated, particularly as the deposit is known to extend over a considerable

satisfactory increase in the revenues of own from

HE TIMBER ON DOMINION LANDS, was noted in last year's report, conbeing \$219,785.83 for the twelve ending the 31st October, 1883, or 4 in excess of the amount for the preear. But what is even of greater ence than revenue is the fact that, the policy of offering timber berths mparatively limited original cost to ling to comply with the regulations partment in regard to the erection of romotinga competation which could en produced had the system been of offering timber lands in unlimited persons willing to pay the highest hem, the pioneer settler is now en procure the necessary lumber for his dings, etc., at a cost of 40 per cent. average less than at any previous since the acquisition by Canada of a and the North-West Territories. iata obtained by the Crown Timber the department at Winnipeg from its of the sales of the principal lumif that city, it is ascertained that the the various classes of lumber at that

ring each year from 1872 to 1884 per M. \$... 28 00 28 00 28 00 18 00

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. examination has been made in Dr. Selwyn, the director of the the country along the northern Lake Superior, from Port Arthur to ver. While on this service, a visit by the director to the Slate islands, Rabbit Mountain silver mine. Fish Lake mine, now called the an mine," was also visited by Dr. the pronounces it the most promisture he has seen in that region. ert of examination of the Turtle ountry, in Manitoba, he states ace clearly shows there is a of workable seams of coal being Outerops of strata, similar to lated with the coal south of the were found on the north side of the in ranges 20, 21, and 22, west of ncipal meridian. He states it ery desirable to make some further on, by boring to a moderate depth, ops referred to. An examination ade of the newly discovered seams ite coal, on the Devil's Head creek, Samples of these coals are analysed, and the results will be e annual report of the branch to during this winter.

revincial Appointments.

our the Lieutenant-Governor has ed to make the following appoint-Harvey Flagg, of the town of in the county of Perth, esquire, to agistrate in and for the said town

McElroy, of the village of Richthe county of Carleton, esquire, to y public in and for the Province of

nall, of the village of Arthur, in the Wellington, to be bailiff of the ision court of the said county of an, in the room and stead of James

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Continued from Second Page. feat of the bill nests primarily with the Re-formers, who, while professing to be Protes-tants, decided in caucus to oppose the mea-sure." This was not a correct statement. The (Mr. Blake) had not regarded the measure as a party question. It was not so regarded by the Conservative side of the House. Neither was it so regarded by the Reform side of the

Mr. WOOD (Brockville)—My hon. friend from North Leeds informs me that he never made any such statement in Brockville, Mr. BLAKE said it did not matter where it was made. Perhaps it was made at some place other than Brockville.
Mr. TAYLOR (Leeds)—I made no such

speech either at Brockville or anywhere else. (Applause.) Mr. BLAKE said he had read in an Orange paper that such a statement was made

Cries-"No, no." Mr. BLAKE-But if it was not, that of course altered the case. He took exception to the statement that this bill was of the same nature as the other religious bills which had been passed by the House at the present sitting. He had supported these bills because they were introduced merely to protect these societies from the affect of the double cost consequent upon provincial legislation by recent decisions in the courts, but the Orange bill was not brought before the Dominion Legislature because that society wanted more power than the Local Legislatures could grant them. All the power they wanted was within the competence of the Local Legislatures to confer, but it was because they could not obtain incorporation in all of the provinces, and they sought now to coerce the provinces by procuring incorporation from the Dominion or all. When the Premier was Minister of Justice some years ago, he advised his Excellency that the Orange bill came solely and exclusively within the competence of the provinces, and should not be brought before he Dominion Parliament. Since the defeat of the bill last session, many leading members of the order had expressed themselves as desirous rather of confining their efforts to securing the necessary authority in each local Legislature for their particular province, but these counsels had not prevailed so an attempt was made to use the power of Parliament, on the pretence that Dominion corporation was necessary, when in reality provincial incorporation was all that was duced to grant this authority. The right to hold real property was properly a provincial right to confer, and when there was the whole essence of the case, as in the present case, the incorporators should go to the several provinces. But, apart from this ground, he was personally opposed to the motion. He was opposed to State recognition of all secret societies. He did not care how good a secret and oath-bound society might be, he thought it was wrong to give it State recognition. The existence of such societies contrary to general ceremonial law of the Province of Quebec. There were many secret societies whose action, so far as ne knew, was purely benevolent, but he believed that generally the tendency of these societies was mischievous. If they were beneficial it was in spite of and not because they were secret. There were three courses, either of which the State might resort to in reference to societies of this kind. They could adopt a policy of suppression, of recognition, or of neutrality. The position the State should assume, he believed, was that of complete neutrality. Reading history as he did, he believed a great deal of the trouble which had arisen in the political and social systems of nations had arisen from this cause. Particularly was the influence of these organizations exhibited in the history of that part of the United Kingdom which had given so much trouble to England. Ribbon societies, Fenian societies, and other organiza-tions, with immense possibilities for evil, contained in them the element of secrecy Openness of discussion was the guarantee of moderation. It might be that in some

countries secret societies might be a necessary refuge of those who were struggling for freedom, but there was nothing to pre-vent people in this country raising their voices against any grievance, without having recourse to that secrecy which was the fruitful mother of misrepresentation, malignity, and bitterness. With respect to the charge that the Orange institution was largely politi-cal, he thought so far as Onfario was concerned that charge was true.

Mr. WHITE (Hastings)—It was not true, as had been stated, that Reformers had been

expelled from Orange lodges on account of their political opinions. Mr. BLAKE said he might be able to fur nish some information on that point. Further, he knew that it was customary for this religious and benevolent association to conduct a secret canvass in political contests. He did not oppose the bill because a vast majority of those in whose interest it was framed Ontario were opposed to him. Orangemen had every right to hold whatever views they choose on political questions, but what he wanted was that they should oppose him as politicians and not as members of a political and charitable association. As members of a re-

ligious and charitable association they should meet together irrespective of all political leanings. No greater calamity could happen than when the change of political parties was coincident with the cleavage of religious sects, but this state of things was what prominent members of the order what prominent members of the order seemed desirous to foster and perpetuate. On 12th July ast, the hon member for East Hastings (Mr. White) addressed the Orange Association at Woodstock, in which, refer-

ring to the fate of the Orange bill at the pre-vious session, he stated that nine-tenths of the Orangemen in Ontario belonged to the Conservative party.

Mr. WHITE (Hastings)-So they do. Mr. BLAKE said he knew they did, and he was sorry for it. He was only showing that the Orange Association was a political organization. The same hon, gentleman had also spoken at Hamilton, and seemed to have lost no opportunity of lauding Sir John Macdonald's Government as the friends of Orangemen. But there were other proofs that the Orangemen. But there were other proofs that the Orange Association was political. At least the Grand Lodge and the Grand Master admitted the fact, and urged that less devotion to party should be observed in future. At the recent Triennial Lodge in England a Canadian delegate, Mr. Bennet, spoke of the influence of the order in this country in our political system. Many years ago, not very long after the order was first established, an enquiry was held before a committee of the British Parliament, where the Deputy grand secretary of the lodge established at ace the political nature of the organization. He confessed that members had been expelled from the order for voting for Liberal candidates, so that the political object of the association could not be denied. Last year, after the defeat of the Orange bill, there was a disposition on the part of Orangemen to blame the Freuch and Irish Roman Catholics for its defeat. Indeed, it was threatened that as a result of that defea), the Roman Catholics would be ostracised, but finally the Orangemen found it would not do to quarrel with their Catholic political allies, so they changed their ground and blamed the Reform Protestants, and himself (Mr. Biake) in particular, for defeating the measure. The Orangemen had also, by making this question an issue as between Catholics and Protestants, striven to create

Other gentlemen, among them Messrs.
Woodworth, White (Hastinge), Farrow,
Beaty, Tyrwhitt, Baker, Wallace, and
Sproule, spoke in favour of the bill, most of a religious war. them denouncing Mr. Blake's attack upon secret societies.

The division was then called and the motion lost; yeas, 68; nays, 105. YEAS—Messrs, Allen, Allison (Hants), Baker (Victoria), Beatr, Bell. Benson, Bowell, Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Victoria), Campbell (Victoria), Carling, Cochrane, Davies, Dawson, Dickson, Dundas, Farrow, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Welland), Foster, Gordon, Guillet, Gunn, Haggart, Hay, Hesson, Kilvert, Hillard, Homer, Irvine, Jamieson, Kilvert, King, Macdonaid (Sir John), Mackinton, Mag

millan (Middlesex), McCraney, McDougald, McLelar, McNeiil, Moffat, O'Brien, Orton, Reid, Robertson (Hamilton), Robertson (Hastings), Ross, Scriver, Shakespeare, Small, Smyth, Sproule, Stairs, Sutherland (Oxford), Taylor, Tllley (Sir Leonard), Tupper, (Piotou), Tyrwhitt, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (York, Watson, White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wigle, Williams, Wood (Brockville), Woodworth-68,

NAYS.—Messrs, Amyot, Armstrong, Auger, Bain (Soulanges), Baker (Missisquoi), Bechard, Belleau, Benoit, Bergin, Bernier, Blake, Blondeau, Bosse, Bourassa, Bourbeau, Brecken, Burns, Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Inverness), Cameron (Middlesex), Campbell (Renfrew), Caron, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Casgrain, Chapleau, Chariton, Cimon, Colby, Cook, Costigan, Couphilin, Coursol, Curran, Outhbert, Daly, Daoust, De St. Georges, Desaulniers, Desiardins, Dugas, Dupont, Fairbank, Fisher, Fleming, Forbes, Fortin, Gagne, Geoffrion, Gigauli, Gillmor, Girouard, Grandbols, Guilbault, Hackett, Harley, Holton, Hurteau, Innes, Kaulbach, Kirk, Landerkin, Landry (Kent), Landry (Montmagny), Langevin (Sir Hector), Laurier, Lister, Livingstone, Macdonald (Kings), McDondid (Cape Breton), Macmaster, McMillan, Vaudreuil) McGreevy, McIntyre, McIssac, McDonid (Cape Breton), Macmaster, McMillan, Vaudreuil), McGreevy, McIntyre, McIssac, McDonid (Cape Breton), Macmaster, McMillan, Vaudreuil, McGreevy, McIntyre, McIssac, McDonid, Gape, Paterson (Brant), Patterson (Essex), Piñsonneault, Platt. Rinfret, Riopel, Robertson (Shebture), Royal, Somerville (Brant), Somerville (Bruce, Springer, Tasse, Thompson, Trow, Vall, Vain, Vanasse, Weldon, Wells, Wilson, Wood (Westmoreland), Wright, Yeo.—105.

The House adjourned at 3, 30 a, m.

The House adjourned at 3.30 a.m.

OTTAWA, March 18. LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1883.

Mr. HOUDE moved that, whereas, the peech from the Throne, delivered the 9th February, 1883, contained the following paragraph:—"I am advised that the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, delivered last June on appeal of Russell v. the Queen, goes to show that in order to prevent the unrestrained sale of intoxicating liquors, and for that purpose to regulate the granting of shop, saloon, and tavern licenses, legislation by the Dominion Parliament will be necessary, your earnest consideration of this important sphiert is deconsideration of this important subject is desired." Whereas, in the pursuance of this ecommendation, and on representation made to this Parliament by the advisers of his Excellency that it was not a matter of policy, but a matter of necessity that an Act entitled "The Liquor License Act of 1883" was passed by this Parliament last session. Whereas, since then the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have rendered another judgment in an analogous case, "Hodge v. the Queen," in which their Lordships explain their decision in the case of Russell v. the Queen, and declare: That this decision when properly considered has now the effect supposed, and that it should be taken rather as an authority in support of the judgment of the Court of Appeal. (Of On-Whereas the necessity of keeping in force 'The Liquor License Act of 1883 thus ceased to exist. And whereas it is desirable, and in the interest of the harmony of relations between the federal power and the provincial powers of this Dominion that this Parliament do not interfere with the legislalation of the different provinces on the subject of liquor traffic for the preservation, good order, and morality within their limits, there ore it be resolved, that the House form itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolution: 'This House is of opinion that the Liquor License Act, 1883, should be repealed.'" He stated that the Liquor License Act of last session was carried, because it was honestly believed that the provinces had not, in view of recent udicial decisions, the right to deal with the matter. Since then, however, there had been another decision, that in the Hodge case, in which their lordships of the Privy Council fully admitted the constitutions right of the provinces to legislate on the subject, not only for the purpose of raising revenue, but for the purpose of maintaining order. The powers which came under the ocal legislatures were, as he interpreted the judgment in question, to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, to appoint license commissioners, to give such commissioners power to pass a resolution regulating tayern, saloon, and notel licenses, to decide the qualifications of license holders and to limit the number of licenses. The

year should be repealed.
Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN congratulated the mover of the resolution upon his reperate character of his remarks. The hon. entleman spoke very ably, but he had rea-oned as if there was a desire on the part of the Conservatives to encroach upon the rights of the provinces. For the Government and for the party he could say that there was not the slightest desire or intention to interfere with the autonomy of the provinces. He moved in amendment to the motion the substitution of the following after the word "that"-"in the opinion of this House it is expedient that the question of the competence Parliament to pass the Liquor License Act of 1883 should be submitted with all convenient speed to the Supreme Court of Canada or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council or both." By this means the constitutionality of the Act would be finally settled. To provide against prosecutions and hardships in the meantime a bill would be brought in during the present session to pro-vide that no penalties would be imposed, pending a decision by the courts, on the question of the constitutionality of the Act. There would

be several other amendments proposed to the Act for the purpose of extending the time during which licenses may be granted, and for other purposes.

Mr. OUIMET moved in amendment to the amendment the following:—" That it is expedient to amend the Canada License Act 1883 so as to strike out from the said Act all provisions which do not relate to the total prohibition of the liquor trade, and leave to the Provincial Legislatures the making of laws for the raising of revenue for provincial, *local, or municipal purposes, also enactments regulating and determining the matters following, that is to say:—(1) For defining the conditions and qualifications requisite to obtain tavern lienses for the retailing within the municipali ties of spirituous, fermented or other manufactured liquors, and also shop licenses for the same by retail within the municipality other than taverns, inns, ale-houses, beer-houses, or places of public entertainment. (2) For limiting the number of tavern or shop licenses respectively, and for defining the respective times and localities within which ersons to whom such limited numbers may e granted, such licenses to issue from 1st

lay one year to 30th April next year."
The amendment to the amendment was de lared lost on division. A division was then taken and the amendnent was carried. Yeas, 117; nays, 63. Mr. MILLS asked what course the Govern ment intended to take with a view to giving effect to the motion as it now stood.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the Governnent would bring down a measure, and then the hon, gentleman would see what course the

Government intended to pursue.

The House adjourned at 1.05 a.m. BILLS ADVANCED. FIRST READING. To amend the Customs Act of 1878.—Hon

M. Bowell. THIRD READINGS. Respecting the Northern and North-Western Junction Railway Company.
Respecting the Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Company.
To amend the Act incorporating the Napanes, Tamworth, and Quebec Railway Com-

pany.

To amend the Act incorporating the Great
American and European Short Line Railway
Company, and to change the name thereof to
the Montreal and European Short Line Railway Company.

To confirm the lease of the Ontario and Quebec railway to the Canadian Pacific Rail-

way Company.
To anthorize the transfer of the Welland ailway to the Grand Trunk Railway Com-To amend the Acts relating to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Saskatoon and Northern Railway Company. To incorporate the Roman Catholic Episco pel corporation of Pontiac.—Mr. White.
Relating to the Roman Catholic diocese of
Ottowa—Hon. Mr. Chapleau. The Scotch "Very."

Scotch "Very."

Scotch is peculiarly rich in adjectives signifying "very." A thing may be freely good, gey good, geyan good, sair good, rael good, deen good, doon good, bias or byous good, and these are only a few of them. Some of these are confined to certain districts. "Byous," for instance, belongs to Aberdeenshire, and signifies "out the common," "extraordinarily." After the comparative Scotch takes "nor" instead of "than," [i. e., "He was wiser nor Solomon,") reminding us of the Greek e, the later and modern Greek apo, and the negative clauses in French after comparatives.—The Edinburgh Review.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

* * * A number of questions sent in by persons whe neglect to furnish their names are not inswered, as time is too valuable and life too brief to pay attention to the queries of those who ask questions they are evidently ashamed of. C. S., Meaford.—A bets Edward Hanlan is Roman Catholic, and B bets that he is Protestant. Who wins? Ans:—B wins. M., St. Thomas.—What will the duty be, or what will it cost to get a \$300 printing-press to St. Thomas. from Meriden, Conn.? Ans.—The duty will be \$30.

G.E.P., City.—During what months is it lawful to shoot wild ducks in the neighbourhood of Ashbridge's bay, at the mouth of the Humber, and also at the Island? Ans.—From Aug. 15 to Jen. 1. J.W.R., Guilds.—1. What fraction is a cone of a cylinder having same base and height; 2. What fraction of a square block is a pyramid, same base and height? Ans.—1. One-third; 2. One-third.

FREE GRANTS,—"Will you give me the address of the Free Grant Gasette and also the Bobcaygeon Ind-pendent, through your corespondents column?" Ans.—Free Grant Faster, Bracebridge, and Independent, Bobcaygeon. OLD FRIEND, Buffalo.—Has it ever been shown that Hanlan, either as an amateur or professional carsman, ever sold a race? Ans.—No. Hanlan has lost out two races in his life, both in regattas. In neither case was it insinuated that he had sold the race.

he had sold the race.

J. K. Ia, Guelph,—Is Sir John Macdonald president of an insurance company having its head office in Toronto, and drawing from said company a salary of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per year? Ans.—Sir John Macdonald is not president or officer of any insurance company.

Subscriber—I. What colour are thoroughbred St. Bernard dogs; 2. What price can the pups be got for; 3. And what parties in Canada can they be got from, where and address. Ans.—Address F. W. Rothera, Simcoe, Ont., who is a reliable breeder and will give you information and prices.

and prices.

E. Y. A., Alvinston, Ont.—Qu.—(1) Can you tell me where the rules for trotting on a course can be got, and the price. (2) Can an assessor assess a pup two months old? Ans.—(1) Try Canadian Sporteman, Toronto, for rules and regulations of the Canadian Trotting and Running Turf, price 10 cents. (2) Yes, if he wants to. STIRLING.—What is the address of a little paper in England called Tit-buts, and price per year? Ans.—A friend in Newry, Co. Perth, kindly furnishes the information wanted. Tit-bite is printed by Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Go., Manchester, England; price post-paid to Canada, 6s. 6d. (\$1.56) per year. The office address of the paper is Albert square. Manchester.

os. 6a. (\$1.5a) per year. The office address of the paper is Albert square. Manchester.

J. S., Guelph.—Qu.—(1) Is it lawful for to have sparring with softgloves in Canada. (2) I keep a hotel. I intend to erect a large reading-room and a sparring-room. I believe I could keep perfect order. Can the authorities stop simple sparring with soft gloves? Ans.—(1) Certainly. (2) No; as long as order is kept. If you charge for admission to your sparring exhibitions, you will probably have to pay a license fee, however.

A.A.C.D. Exeter.—I see among your answers to correspondents that if one takes a glass of betrat 5c, a glass for 20 years it will amount to Jett's and the state of the sparse of the state of the sparse of the spars

volved up to about \$800.

H. J., Brantford.—(1) What is the English Civil List, and how is it determined? (2) Which is the best mode to build a cinder path, and what the probable cost, one-quarter to half a mile, or where can this information be obtained? Ans.—(1) The Civil List is an annual allowance granted to the Queen "for the support of her Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown." By 1.2 Vic., cap. 2, it amounts to £335,000. The Lords of the Treasury are directed to pay yearly £80,000 into her Majesty's privy purse; to set £231,260 for retiring allowances and pensions to servants, and £13,200 for royal bounty, alms, and special services. This circumstances had therefore changed, and in view of the change, the license law of last for royal-bounty, sims, and special services. This leaves a surplus unappropriated of £36,300, which may be applied in aid of the general expenditure of, her Majesty's court. It is provided that whenever the Civil List charges exceed the total sum of £400,000 an account with full particulars shall be laid before Parliament. (2) Address Wm. Hampton, rink master, Grante rink, city.

smail be laid before Parliament. (2) Address Wan Hampton, rink master, Granite rink, city. ENQUIREER. Hamilton.—I. Who is the richest man in America, and what is he worth? 2. Who is the richest man in the world and what is he worth? Ans.—There is no sense in asking or answering such questions, but to satisfy some who have asked them of late, we give the tollowing, for what its worth, from the New York Morning Journal of late date:—"At the beginning of eyery year Mr. W. H. Vanderblit makes it an invariable custom to take a careful inventory of his immense property. His strong-boxes are then opened, their contents counted, and from the total the profit for the year is reckoned. In January, 1833, he told an intimate friend, who had dined with him that day, that he was worth \$194,000,000. I believe I am,' said Mr. Vanderblit, 'the richest man in the world. In England the Duke of Westminster is said to be worth \$200,000,000, but it is mostly in lands and houses. It does not yield him 2 per cent. A year from now I shall be worth more than \$200,000,000 and will have an income equal to 6 per cent. on that amount."

JOHNSTONE—At Cobourg, on the 14th inst., the wife of T. C. Johnstone, Esq., barrister. Regina, N.W.T., of a daughter. Laidlaw—At 85 Hughson street south, Hamilton, Ont., Tuesday, March 18th, the wife of Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, of a son. TURNER.—At Park Hill, on the 14th inst., the wife of W. E. Turner of a son.

ELLIOTT.—At 1,383 Nisgara street, Buffalo, N. YA on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. J. L. Gordon Elliott (Canada Southern Railway) of a son. McLean.—At Brantford, on the 15th of March the wife of J. H. McLean (prematurely) of daughter. SECORD—At 40 Rose avenue, on the 13th of March, 1884, the wife of Herbert C. Secord, of a

WIMAN—At Toronto, on the 12th of March, the wife of Horace H. Wiman, 102 Seaton st., of a COOKE—On the 8th of March, at the Mission House, Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma, the wife of Rev. Geo. B. Cooke, of a son. STONGE—At Newtonbrook, Ont. Canada, March 14th, the wife of J. E. Stonge, of a son Mossor—On the 10th inst., the wife of Fred. W. Mossop, of the Albion hotel, of a daughter. For—At 210 Ontario street, on the 5th of March, the wife of G. J. Foy, of a daughter. GUNN-On the 13th inst., at 32 Alexander street Toronto, the wife of John F. H. Gunn, of Walker

MARRIAGES.

McCuaig — Simpson — In Toronto, on 18th March, by the Rev. H. M. Parsons, Finlay McCuaig, Esq., of Thorah, to Miss Unagh Simpson, daughter of the late John Simpson, Esq., merchant, Perth, Scotland. ARD—MARTIN.—On March 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. G. Hawson John Ard, of the Township of Clarke, to Jane second daughter of Mr. Benjamin Martin, Wes Whitby.
Whitby papers please copy.

STEWART—TAYLOR.—In Montreal, on 12th inst. at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law Mr. R. A. Bennett, by the Rev. J. C. Heini, o Chalmers Church, Major Stewart, O. F. B., tt Jennie, eldest daughter of Mr. J. M. Taylor, al of Ottawa.

of Ottawa.

WATERSTON—THOMSON—On March 12th, by the Rev. M. D. Powis, at the residence of the bride's father, 364 Yonge street, Thomas Waterston, second son of Captain J. Waterston, Leith, Scotland; to Charlotte Isabel, eldest daughter of James Thomson.

SCLATEREMACKIE—At St. John's church, Berlin, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Beaumont, incumbent, William Sclater, merchant, of Montreal, to Bessie S., youngest daughter of J. A. Mackie, Esq.; merchant, Berlin, Unt.—Calvers—Molkan—On Thesday, the 11th

CALVERT MOLEAN On Tuesday, the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. David Camelon, Thomas Calvert, of Kleinberg, youngest son of the late Mr. John Calvert, of Dumirlesshire, Scotland, to Sarah eldest daughter of Mr. Rederick McLean, 7th concession of Vaughan. ELLIS—BELL—At All Saints church, on Wednesday, March 12th, by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, Thomas D., third son of W. H. Ellis, C.E., to Clars F., youngest daughter of the late Wm. Houghton Bell, solicitor, Toronto.

JELES-ALEXANDER-At. Derry Lodge, the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, the ISth inst. by the Rev. R. J. Laidlaw. George Frederick Jelfs, barrister-at-law. to Annie, eldest daughter of John Alexander, merchant, all of Hamilton. THORNTON—HARRISON—On the 13th inst, at the residence of the bride's father, township of Nelson, county Halton, Ont., by the Rev. A. Bonny, Mr. James Thornton, of Hamilton, to Margaret Ann, daughter of Mr. R. Harrison.

Bowden.—At his late residence, 114 Ontario treet, on the 17th inst., John Bowden, sr., aged il years. WINDRUM.—March 17, 1884. at 18 St. Vincent treet. Maria Amelia windrum, the beloved and dless daughter of S. B. Windrum, aged 15 years, months and 4 days. Her end was peace. REID—At 31 Leonard avenue, on Monday, 17th inst. after a short illness, Dorothy, youngest and beloved daughter of James and Sarah Ann Reid, aged 15 years. Robinson—At his residence, near Newton-brook, March 17th, William Robinson, J.P., in his 74th year.

DONELLY—On Sunday, 18th, at her late residence, 78 Richmond street west, Emily, beloved wife of George Donelly, and second youngest daughter of the late Robt. Campbell, of Bond Head.

Head.

TURNER.—At 60] Easton avenue, on Sunday, 16th inst. Ida Victoria, youngest and beloved daughter of D. W. and Angelina Turner, aged 10 years, 5 months, 7 days.

STONE.—On Monday, March 17, at her late residence, 379 Parliament street, Mary E., the beloved wife of Richard Stone, in her 31st year. MITCHELL.—On the 17th inst. Catharine, relict of the late Christopher Mitchell, aged 32 years.

JOHNSTON.—On the 17th, Mrs. Johnston, aged O years.

DOUGLAS—At Holt, East Gwillimbury, on Sunday, the 16th of March, 1884, Lottia, wife of Marriott B. Douglas, and daughter of John Ramsden, Esq., Thornhill, Ont., aged 25 years.

WHITE—At Arthur, on Thursday, the 13th inst. Emily White, widow of the late William White, Esq., in her sixty-fifth year. CHEELD—On Friday morning, 14th instant, at the residence of her son, Arthur Farley, 77 Brock street, Ann Cheeld, aged 87 years, grandmother of Ald. W. W. Farley. Langoon—In Buffalo, March 13th, Henry Langdon, aged 66 years.

FITZGERALD—At Todmorden, on the 13th March, 18st. Daniel Fitzgerald, aged 80 years.

WATSON—On Tuesday, 11th inst., at 170 Jarvis st. Edna, infant daughter of Thomas and Louisa Watson. HEWAT—At Guelph, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., Wm. Hewat, in his ninety-second year. Awde.—On the 13th instant, Virginia cottage, Brockton, William Awde, aged 66 years.

ROBARTS—At her late residence, 179 Simcoe treet, on Thursday, March 13th, Henrietta, reict of the late Thomas Parminter Robarts, aged 3 years. LAVERY-On the 14th inst., at 107 Walton street, Minnie, eldest daughter of Jas. P. Lavery, printer, aged 2 years and 10 months. BRIGHT—At the residence of Chas. Scadding, No. 43 Yorkville avenue, Toronto, Katherine Bright, aged 84. FEATHERSTONHAUGH—On Wednesday morning, March 12th, Wm. Featherstonhaugh, Eeq., late Bursar of the Central prison, Toronto, and formerly of the Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene, aged 66, son of the late Henry Featherstonhaugh, Esq., of Sunderland, county of Durham, England.

WILLIAMSON—At his father's residence, 127 Muter street, of congestion of the brain, Henry Williamson, aged 18 years. CRABB—Monday, March 13th, at 107 College street, the wife of Robert Crabb of a daughter. LOVELL—On Thursday, 13th March, Eva Ida Farley, beloved daughter of Hattle and W. H. Lovell, aged 8 years, 6 months and 4 days. THOMAS.—On the 7th inst., at Marlborough College, England, in his sixteenth year, Guy Fauquier Wolferstan, second son of F. Wolfer

RANDALL—At 46 Leonard avenue, on Wednesday night, March the 12th, Catherine Mary Caroline, the beloved wife of Edwin Randall, aged 76 years. Born in county Carlow, Ireland. WARDELL—At his residence, Oakville, March 8th, 1884, William Wardell, in his Sind year, a native of Yorkshire, England. CARNEY.—At her late residence, 102 George Street, on Friday, 14th inst., Jane, relict of the late James Carney, aged 50 years. LAForce. On the 14th inst., Arthur, son of A. LaForce, aged 1 year 8 months and 5 days. PLUMB — On Sunday, March 16th, Duncar Elliott, eldest son of Thomas Street and Louise Andree Plumb, aged one year two months. DONELLY—On Sunday, March 18th, at her late residence. No. 78 Richmond street west, Emily, beloved wife of George Donelly, and second youngest daughter of the late Robt. Campbell, of Bend Head.

JACKMAN—In this city, on the 16th inst., of neart disease, Annie E., wife of Capt. James Jackman, aged 40 years. Jackman, aged 40 years.

BETHUNE-At her residence, in the township of Thorah, near the village of Beaverton, on Wednesday, the 5th March, Unagh Bethune, widow of the late Robert Bethune, and sister of the late Colonel Kenneth Cameron, late of H. M. 79th Cameron Highlanders, aged 83 years and 4 months. Papers et inverness, Scotland; will please copy.

PEROY—On the 6th March, at the residence of her sons, Sutton village, after a song and painful illness, Elizabeth, beloved wife of John Peroy, sr., late of Scarbory, aged 79 years, 11 months, and 20 days.

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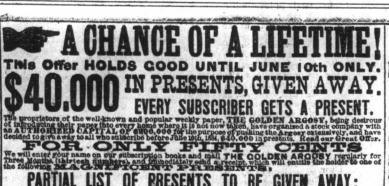
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