

# The Guelph Mercury

VOL. VIII. NO. 93

GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27, 1874.

PRICE TWO CENTS

## New Advertisements.

**WANTED.**—A general servant, to do housework, in a small family in Galt. Good wages. Apply at this office. dtf

**WANTED.**—A Housemaid, one who understands her work. Apply to Mrs. Morris, Woolwich Street. dtf

**PER MONTH TO LIVE \$500** MEN. SEND \$3 for Agents' outfit, which will sell for \$10, or money refunded. A. D. CABLE, 25, Craig Street, Montreal. n27dww

**HOT AIR FURNACE.**—For sale, Mill's 3200 Wood Furnace, as good as new—a coal furnace having been substituted. This may be had on reasonable terms. A. Lemon, Guelph, Sept. 8, 1874. dtf

**HOUSE TO LET.**—On the corner of Bramson Road and Mitchell Street, a first-class stone dwelling, containing nine rooms, with parlour, wood shed, well, cistern, and all other conveniences. For particulars, apply to E. W. McGuire, M.D. Norfolk Street, Guelph. dtf

## TO CONTRACTORS.

The Boundary Line Bridge Committee of Wellington will be prepared to receive tenders on Thursday, the 27th of December, at one o'clock, for the filling in of the approaches to the bridge, known as the Victoria Bridge, Queen Street, between the Victoria Hotel, Guelph, and after Thursday, Nov. 27th. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. JOHN MAIB, Chairman of Committee. Guelph, Nov. 25, 1874. dtf

## Flour! Flour!

Family Flour, \$2 50 per 100 lbs. Extra Pastry Flour, \$2 75 per do.

## AT ROBERTSON'S

Flour and Feed Store, Wyndham Street, Guelph. n27d22

## WELLINGTON COUNTY COUNCIL

The Council of the Corporation of the County of Wellington, will meet in the COURT HOUSE, GUELPH, on Tuesday, December 1st, 1874, at 2 o'clock p.m., pursuant to adjournment. JOHN BRADY, Clerk. County Weekly newspapers will please give one insertion each. Guelph, Nov. 23rd, 1874. dtf

## Machine Shop.

The subscriber having opened a machine shop in town, is prepared to do ALL KINDS OF JOBBING in a first-class manner. Shifting, Pulleys, Hangers, Saw Arbours, etc., made to order. Millwrighting & repairing engines, factory machinery, sewing machines, etc., promptly attended to and a good job guaranteed. Shop near the Eramosa Bridge, opposite the Wheel Factory. Carvers, Cabinet Makers and others, can have their wood turning well done on short notice. N. STOVEL, do Guelph, Nov. 17, 1874. dtf

## BOOKBINDING.

MAGAZINES and all kinds of books bound in plain and gilt. CHAPMAN'S BINDERY, CHANGE MIDDLEBURY, GALT AND SEB. Over Mr. Mackenzie's Printing Office, 212 Queen St. George's Square, Guelph. n27d22

## Another New Livery Stable.

JOHN & R. EWING to notify the public of Guelph that they have opened a new Livery Stable in "The Old Stand," and have furnished it with a first-class stock of Horses and Carriages, and are prepared to furnish rigs on the shortest notice. Everything first-class. They trust by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage. Cabs in connection. Guelph, Nov. 4, 1874. dtf

## JOHN KIRKHAM, GUNSMITH.

Quebec Street, Guelph, opposite the Churches. Guns, Pistols, and Sporting Materials always on hand. Repairing as usual. n27d22

## Flour and Feed Store.

Wyndham Street, Guelph. Family and Pastry Flour, and all kinds of Feed delivered in any part of the Town. R. W. ROBERTSON, Guelph, Sept. 1, 1874. dtf

## RAYMOND'S SEWING MACHINES

Family Sewing Machine (single thread) Hand and Foot, No. 1, Foot power, No. 2, for heavy work, Furnished with plain tables, half, or Cabinet Cases, as required. CHARLES RAYMOND, GUELPH, ONTARIO. n27d22

## MONEY TO LOAN.

The undersigned has over \$50,000 to lend on good farm security. TERMS MODERATE. Apply direct to FREDERICK BISCOPE, Barrister, Guelph, Oct. 10, 1874. dtf

## MONEY TO BE MADE.

The subscriber is authorized to let the store and premises, in the village of Eden Mills, lately occupied by Samuel Meadows. These premises are of stone, large and well suited for a general store. The village is situated in the centre of a flourishing farming district. Terms moderate. Apply to Lemmon, Peterson & McLean, Solicitors, Guelph, and to J. A. DAVIDSON, Township Clerk, Eden Mills. dtf

## AMERICAN HOTEL CAR.

The subscriber begs to intimate to the public that his new cab attends all trains at stations, and will convey passengers to any part of the town. Pleasure or other parties hiring the Cab by the hour can have it at very reasonable terms by applying at the hotel. THOMAS ELLIS, Proprietor. dtf

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

### MY IMMENSE STOCK

### IS NOW

### Open for Inspection.

On account of being delayed in opening until the season is so far advanced, I find that my stock is much too large in all kinds of seasonable goods, consequently I will commence selling at once all such lines, at about

### WHOLESALE COST.

Call and judge for yourselves.

### G. A. SMITH,

McQUILLAN'S BLOCK, Upper Wyndham Street, Guelph, Guelph, Nov. 19th, 1874. dtf

## Explorations in the Northwest.

Prof. Ball, the head of the Geological survey in the Northwest, and his assistants, have lately returned from their season's work. One of these gentlemen has been giving the Hamilton papers some particulars of their journeyings and explorations through the immense stretch of country west of Winnipeg, which is destined at no very distant day to be the home of thousands of industrious settlers. The accounts given of the scenery in some parts of the territory are of the most glowing character. Along the Little Saskatchewan there are hills, valleys and small sylvan lakes scattered here and there among the rolling table lands which form the summit of the escarpment, marking the eastern line of the second of the great prairie steppes of North America. The mountain regions and river margins are generally tree-bearing, and the more inaccessible country the more densely it is wooded, as it is less frequented by the Indians, who are accustomed to burn the woods in order to drive out the game. In all this region poplar is almost the only wood.

Explorations were also made along the valleys of the Assiniboine, Swan and Shell Rivers, as well as round the shores of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg. The land along the Swan River is thickly wooded, and maple, ash and birch, besides the softer kinds of trees, appear to thrive. The land is of excellent quality. The probability is that the Pacific Railway will pass up the valley of this river, and will reach Fort Pelly by a gradual ascent. The timber found in this locality will be valuable in the construction of the road.

The narrator goes on to say that Swan Lake is a shallow, muddy body of water, whose greatest diameter is some twenty miles, and which contains several beautiful islands. From the west side of this lake a line of exploration was run with difficulty to the summit of the Porcupine Mountains, twenty miles distant, and from which spreads a beautiful picture of wooded plains, with lakes and rocky islands, visible to a distance of nearly fifty miles. In these mountains are balsam of gilead trees, six feet in diameter, and spruce reaching a thickness of even four and five feet. There are no coniferous trees south of Dauphin Lake. Along the shores of Lake Winnipegosis are several salt springs, some of which have been worked for many years. These springs are in the same geological age as those of Western Ontario. The shores of both Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba are generally low and more or less swampy; but the former has a considerable depth and is very clear, good water, while the latter is very shallow and muddy.

These explorations continued year by year will add greatly to our knowledge of this vast territory, and pave the way for its general settlement.

## Building Operations in Guelph, in 1874.

The Congregational Church spire is covered with galvanized iron instead of galvanized tin as stated. In the North Ward we omitted the enlargement of HEPHERNAN BROS. STORE on Lower Wyndham Street east, which consists of an addition of 50x24 feet. The addition is two stories high, with skylights and other conveniences. It will be used as a millinery show room, and the office will likewise be situated in it. Mr. F. Small was contractor for the whole work, the cost of which is \$2,000.

Some 500 scholars, mostly French, have been turned away from school at Montreal for refusing to be vaccinated. Mr. David Hammill, of St. Helens, has been appointed Principal of the Mt. Forest Public schools, at a salary of \$525 per annum. The Fergus Young Men's Christian Association will hold their annual Tea Meeting on the 17th of December.

Messrs. Berry & Ord, of Elora, recently shipped to Philadelphia 125 turkeys. A Normandy farmer named Wagner was a few days ago run over by a span of horses and a sleigh, in Mt. Forest, and, strange to say, escaped with a few slight bruises.

**BREAKFAST.**—Epps's Cocoa.—GREATFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Chief Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co." Homoeopathic Chemists, London. dtf

## Guelph Evening Mercury

FRIDAY EVEG. NOV. 27, 1874.

## Town and County News

**GLOVES.**—We call attention to Mr. Bucham's advt. of a splendid assortment of kid gloves.

**REVOLUTION.**—George Jeffrey is making quite a stir among the furs. See his advertisement and then go and inspect his stock.

**A LARGE** number of men on the Credit Valley Railway have been paid off, only a few being kept for work in the cuts during the winter.

**REVIVAL** meetings have lately been held with great success in the M. N. C. Church, Hespeler. The Rev. Messrs. Willis and Henderson conducted the services.

**DEBATE.**—The weekly debate of the Y. M. C. A. Literary Class comes off to-night, at eight o'clock. Subject—Resolved that Poverty is more productive of crime than Luxury. All are invited—free.

**THE VICE-REGAL VISIT.**—The last external remnant of the Governor-General's visit to Guelph is being removed from the Market Square—the Pavilion on which the welcome of the Town was tendered to His Excellency.

**THE** concert given by Miss Jennie Watson and Mr. Hardy under the auspices of the Fergus Lodge of Odd Fellows, in aid of the Widows and Orphans' fund, on Tuesday night, was very successful. These singers made a most favourable impression on the audience.

**SCOTCH HEATHER.**—Among the prominent features of attraction on Upper Wyndham street at the present time is a bunch of native Scotch Heather exhibited in the window of the Fashionable West End store. We have to thank Mr. Bucham for a nice bunch of the genuine article, which will be very suitable for St. Andrew's Day.

**NEW FANCY GOODS EMPORIUM AND DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.**—Mr. Dressman's new establishment, at Mr. George Jeffrey's, is about to start business in the above line in Hearn's Block, Quebec street, opposite the Bank of Montreal. The Dressmaking Department will be under the control of the Misses Adams, late of Baltimore, U. S. Mr. Warner is an obliging, enterprising young man, and we wish him every success.

**DOMINION EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.**—A full report of the Dominion Evangelical Alliance, held in Montreal, has been received from Mr. John Anderson. It is published at the office of the Montreal Witness, and is got up in a very handsome manner. Besides containing a very large amount of interesting reading matter, it is embellished with portraits of the leading men who attended the Conference. Copies of the publication are for sale at Anderson's bookstore.

**"THE PEARL OF SAVOY."**—Such was the name of the play presented in the Town Hall last night, by the Herndon Opera House Company. The Hall was filled to its utmost capacity, standing room being scarcely available. The play which, throughout was well rendered, presented a variety of attractions. Mrs. Herndon, as Marie, played her part in a superior manner; Mr. T. J. Herndon, as Pierrot, was good, as was also H. Wilson, the Commander, and Bertie Maywood, as Chouchou, while Mr. Jas. Harrison, as Father Lantolot, in search of his daughter, rendered his part with a paternal and affectionate pathos, that sent a thrill of sorrow to the heart, and brought tears of sympathy to the eyes of the audience. The other parts were well sustained.

The entertainment concluded with the amusing Irish farce entitled "Flankey Andy," in which Mr. Ward, as Handy Andy, fairly brought down the house, by his eccentricities. An Irish song given by him was heartily encored. To-night the popular Irish play "Arran-napogue" or "the Wicklow Wedding," will be presented.

**THE REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD.**—We direct special attention to the advertisement of the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, respecting their republication of the four great English Quarterly and Blackwood's Magazines. They represent the best English thought and culture, and are indispensable to those who would follow its latest developments. The publishers pay an honest copyright to the English proprietors, and yet the price of the reprint is less than a third of the original magazines. The Edinburgh Review is the oldest on the list, having been established by Jeffrey, Brougham, and Sydney Smith, as an anti-conservative organ. The London Quarterly has been for forty years the organ of the conservative interest. The British Quarterly since 1845 has been in sympathy with the Nonconformists, and devotes a large space in each number to book reviews. The Westminster Review makes its pages "the channel of all those opinions which constitute what is known as the more advanced thought of the day." Blackwood's Magazine, probably the most famous monthly published in the English language, is also reprinted by the same house. We heartily commend any and all of these publications to the notice of thoughtful readers. Now or in January is a good time to subscribe, and the periodicals can be procured direct from the publishers, or through the booksellers in town.

**YOU TELL LIES.**—An amiable spouse, who had been reading some speeches on the financial aspect of the affairs asked her husband "what does it mean to put your money where it will do the most good?" "Utilize, my dear, utilize," replied her loving spouse, "that's what it means." "I don't, neither," screamed Mrs. B., with tears of rage; "I never told one in my life, you heartless wretch!" and the disgusted husband just dodged in time to let the volume graze his forehead and pass through a front window pane. We didn't stay any longer.

## BY TELEGRAPH TO THE MERCURY

## The Reciprocity Treaty.

A Deputation to the Foreign and Colonial Secretaries.

Fifty-two Chambers of Commerce Represented.

## LORD DERBY'S REPLY.

Lord Carnarvon's Views of the Question.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A deputation representing fifty-two Chambers of Commerce, waited on Lords Derby and Carnarvon, the Foreign and Colonial Secretaries, to present objections to the proposed Canadian Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Mr. Sampson Lloyd said, under the proposed treaty, the manufacturers of England were placed at a great disadvantage compared with those of the United States. The treaty was unfair in principle and would be exceedingly injurious in practical effect, and he wished to submit as a general principle that in any case where a British colony or dependency negotiated a treaty with a foreign country, England should not be placed in a worse position than the foreign country. Lord Derby replied that the Government fully agreed to this principle. Mr. Barron, representing Leeds, said he did not desire to have protective claims, he only wished Canada would not grant America anything more than England. Mr. Bahren, representing Bradford, stated that there was a party in Canada which was so powerful that it might take action prejudicial to England if the treaty was not clearly worded to prevent it. He asked for the insertion of a clause providing that the United States shall never have the right to claim any remission of duties not accorded to British commerce. Lord Derby thus replied at length. He said "I do not know that we ever received a deputation in whose views we so entirely concur. Your case is in substance acceded to. Absolutely and entirely we agree with you on the main point, that in every negotiation of this kind it is the duty of the Government to see that English trade and commerce are not placed at disadvantage as compared with those of foreign countries. We should fail most grossly in our duty, if for any consideration whatever we allowed the imposition of a differential duty against our own manufactures. That never was our intention. There is nothing in the proposed Treaty, as we understand it, leading to that conclusion. I learn that apprehensions are entertained on the subject. With some surprise as regards the difficulty of detaching the articles mentioned in the schedule with sufficient clearness, something must be allowed for the good sense and faith of the two Governments charged with the interpretation of the Treaty. As for the danger of creating bad feeling between England and Canada if any provisions unfavorable to British trade are inserted in the Treaty, I am firmly convinced no such provisions exist, and I agree that if they exist, they would have created bad feeling. There is another side to the question. While protecting British trade we are bound to look at the peculiar position of Canada in her relations to the United States; we are bound to place no unnecessary obstacles in the way of freer commercial relations between these countries. If for any supposed interest of our own, we objected to a Treaty establishing such freedom, it is perfectly clear that discontent among loyal Canadians would result, though attached to the Imperial Government, who are relations purely commercial, would lead strength to the party which looks forward to annexation to the United States. I apprehend that the views of those who suppose that this Treaty establishes differential duties in favor of America, is that the duties on American goods were to be diminished at once, whereas the duties on the same class of English goods were only to be reduced in a series of years. You say there is no guarantee of this in the Treaty. The reason is, that the commercial relations of England and Canada cannot be dealt with in a Treaty with a foreign power, who are relations purely domestic character. If any Canadian Parliament were hereafter to seek to impose differential duties, the Governor-General would be competent to reserve such an act for the consideration of the Home Government. I make that statement clearly and distinctly, that there is nothing in this Treaty which, considering the relations of the Mother Country with the Colonies, would make it possible for Canada to impose differential duties on England in favor of the United States.

Lord Carnarvon spoke in similar terms, pointing out that Canada had never shown any intention of imposing duties discriminating against England.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—The ravages of diphtheria in Australia have been so extensive within the last few years that the Government offered a large reward for any certain method of cure, and among other responses to this was one by Mr. Greathead, who at first kept his method a secret, but afterwards communicated it freely to the public. It is simply the use of sulphuric acid, of which four drops are diluted in three-fourths of a tumbler of water to be administered to a grown person and a smaller dose to children, at intervals not specified. The result is said to be a coagulation of the diphtheritic membrane and its ready removal by coughing. It is asserted that where the case thus treated has not advanced to nearly fatal termination the patient recovered in almost every instance.

**CHIEF JUSTICE** Wood's health is much improved since he went to Manitoba.

## The Rebellion in Buenos Ayres

## St. Andrew's University.

## Austria and Roumania.

## Annuity to Garibaldi.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Dean Stanley has been elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University by a majority of four votes over the Marquis of Salisbury.

A London director of the Bank of Buenos Ayres, has received the following despatch: BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 21.—The Indian who accompanied General Mitre, has submitted to the Government. Railways are all at work. Mitre has fled to the Pampas in the Southern Provinces of Buenos Ayres. It appears that Mitre was never nearer the city than thirty leagues.

The following has also just been received here:— MONTREVILLE, Nov. 25.—It is reported here that the insurgent chief, Arridondo, has defeated Gen. Roca.

ROME, Nov. 27.—A bill signed by one hundred and six Deputies of the Left has been introduced in the Lower Chamber, providing for a grant of \$20,000 annually to Garibaldi.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—It is announced that the members of the late President Juarez, of Mexico, containing important revelations concerning Bazaine and Maximilian will soon be published here.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—Roumania has prepared the draft of a commercial convention with Austria, which requires the abolition of the duty on corn, and the cessation of Austrian consular jurisdiction. The negotiations are at a stand still.

## Ontario Legislature.

Nov. 26. Mr. Mowat said His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had been made acquainted with the resolutions and memorandum on the subject of Immigration, and he recommended the same to the consideration of the House.

Mr. Crooks moved the House into Committee, and after some explanations the resolutions and memorandum were adopted.

Mr. Mowat moved the third reading of his Bill for the further limitation of actions and suits in real property.—Carried.

Mr. Crooks moved the concurrence of the House in the report of the Committee on Supply.

The items which were concurred in without discussion were reported to the House, and the others allowed to stand over.

Mr. Mowat moved the second reading of the Bill respecting Municipal Loan Fund debts and certain payments to municipalities.—Carried.

## Terrible Storm in Alabama.

The following particulars of a disastrous storm at Tusculum, Ala., have been received: A terrible storm occurred here on the evening of Sunday the 23rd, destroying one-third of the residences, killing twelve persons and injuring many others. Mrs. Wm. Winston, mother of the late Gov. Winston, the wife and two children of the E. M. John B. Moore, Senator from this District; F. D. Hodgins, Esq., editor of the Chronicle, and his wife and four children, were killed. The Catholic Church, Disler Female Institute, recently finished, many of the finest residences, both of the flouring mills, and the most substantial brick dwelling in the town were destroyed. Many poor families are without homes.

Mr. Eyker asked for full information respecting the item.

Mr. Crooks said he knew nothing with regard to the merits of the gratuity, but had acted upon documents sent to him giving authority for the payment.

A second Order in Council was produced for the payment of \$1,500 to Prof. McCandless, Principal of the Ontario School of Agriculture.

Mr. Lauder thought that, as a member of the Government, the Treasurer ought to be able to furnish the Committee with information respecting why the payment was made.

Mr. Crooks said he could be called as a witness and then would give evidence, that was, so far as he felt justified in doing as a member of the Government.

Mr. Lauder thought it strange that while two members of the Government were present no information was forthcoming from either of them respecting the circumstances under which the payment was made.

Mr. Crooks—The money was paid to Prof. McCandless upon his retirement.

Mr. Lauder asked Prof. McCandless, as well as all papers relating to the retirement of Prof. McCandless be produced.

Mr. Lauder then moved "That all correspondence with Prof. McCandless, as well as all papers relating to the retirement of Prof. McCandless be produced." Carried.

An order was then made that Prof. McCandless be summoned before the Committee to give evidence respecting the gratuity received by himself.

The New Dominion Telegraph Company have opened an office in Palmerston.

## Social and Lectures.

On Thursday evening a tea social was held in the basement of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, which was a very enjoyable affair, and was attended very well. The ladies served a good tea, and after everyone had partaken, the audience adjourned to the church, where an excellent lecture on the subject of

"Fools" was delivered by the Rev. J. E. Lancelot. He said this was his "maiden" lecture, and after the custom of all authors he would define his position. He did not intend to make an apology, nor yet an explanation, but intended to lecture so as to interest and instruct. When thinking of the caption of the lecture we must find whether such beings live, move, and have their being. He was sorry to say that fools were in existence. The lecturer gave the unabridged dictionary's meaning of the term fool, which was, "a person void of understanding; a buffoon; a jester." He gave an interesting sketch of the different kinds of fools, and asked the audience to seek not to be praised as fools, but as reasoning, understanding beings. He also showed that those who were admirers of fools were themselves fools. The meaning of the word fool was "one who does not exercise reason." Man was the only being who possessed reason; and the lecturer gave various illustrations from the animal and vegetable worlds to show that man is just so much a man as he exercises this reason, and just so much a fool as he neglects to cultivate this faculty. Man is the only animal that rises above his birth, and those were indeed fools who did not cultivate this gift of God. There were "big fools" and "little fools." A "little" fool was one who simply did not cultivate the faculty of reasoning and understanding; but a "big" fool was one who cultivated it only to do bad or wicked deeds. If the lower animals from the ant upwards stored up food for the winter, surely we who would some day be old ought to store our minds with good ideas, and even while we are doing this the pleasure was continual, just as if we were in a never-ending museum. He took occasion to impress the fact that they should cultivate the reason and the heart together. He admired sympathy, and urged his hearers to give freely of this virtue, and if they did so their pathetic feelings would soon grow larger. He referred to the ambition of young men to rise to the position of simply a "nice fellow," but there were too few who aspired to be considered reasoning and intellectual men. He ridiculed certain of both sexes who made their body, and the adorning of it, their highest ambition, to the detriment of the mind. He then showed how intemperance, in any vice or pursuit, made fools of both men and women. He urged on the ladies the necessity of having a mind beautifully adorned, and also the benefits of modesty, cleanliness, and kindred virtues. He recited besides other pieces the poem entitled "As a Brother." The lecturer then said as he was a minister of the Gospel he felt more at home with the fools mentioned in God's revelation to man. He showed that there were a great number of fools mentioned in that book, and gave several illustrations from it. He closed by asking all his hearers to seek treasures in Heaven.

Mr. Howard gave some explanation with regard to the Young Men's Aid Society, and showed how it worked. He said that this society had seen the means of raising for the new church enterprise some \$1,000, and if they continued in the manner they had begun they would raise some \$4,000 or \$5,000 to the rebuilding of this edifice.

## Public Accounts Committee.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.

This Committee met to-day at eleven o'clock, Mr. McLeod in the chair. There were present Messrs. Crooks, Rykert, Fraser, Lauder, Farwell, Wood, and Sinclair.

The first accounts produced were with respect to gratuities.

Mr. Crooks handed in various orders for payments of sums to retiring officers employed by the Government.

Mr. Lauder asked what authority the payments had been made. If only orders for payment were to be produced there was but little use in the Committee meeting.

Orders in Council were then produced for the payment of \$1,000 gratuity to Mr. Tinsley, Inspector of the Asylum for the Blind, Bradford.

Mr. Eyker asked for full information respecting the item.

Mr. Crooks said he knew nothing with regard to the merits of the gratuity, but had acted upon documents sent to him giving authority for the payment.

A second Order in Council was produced for the payment of \$1,500 to Prof. McCandless, Principal of the Ontario School of Agriculture.

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