nor-in-Council in the manner and for the ses as provided by the thirty-fourth section said Liquor License Act, the sums and tion thereof to be paid over to the trea-of the province for the exclusive use of the

aid that the Dominion Act passed last seaproviding that the Legislatures of the providing that the Legisland order to the inces could impose a tax in order to the go of a revenue, there could be no quesbut that the House had the right to levy a duty as in its wisdom it might think able and just. Last year \$96,000 were ted as the provincial share of ne from licenses; and the proposed inses as given in the resolutions were exed to produce \$112,000, or a total of

the House, or which had been in stally discussed, was perhaps as importas any which could engage the attention ne Legislature. It dealt with matter ng very large interests and was a most rtant moral question. He had hoped, fore, when the member of rnment, who had just spoken, came address the House he would approached it entirely in a different (Hear, hear.) In our complex sysfor the federal system must be complex re must of necessity arise differences as he jurisdiction between the central au-rity and the local authority. The point are they met was almost intangible, and had always, until the time the hon. lemen opposite took their course of hos-to the Dominion Government, attempt-meet them in a spirit of conciliation, a view to settling, without bitterness strife, constitutional questions arising the British North America act. He wed the course of hon. gentlemen was culated to do great injury, perhaps irre-able injury, not only to the Do-

but to the province. (Hear, iter referring at length to the inconsisten of the Government on the license quesrnment, he moved the following amend-

That all the words in the motion be struck after the word that and the following substred, 'Inasmuch as the House is of opinion the right to regulate the liquor traine by use laws belongs, under the British North erica Act. exclusively to the Legislatures of provinces, it is not expedient to settle a scale duties under the Dominion License Act of which this House believes to be beyond the sciliction of the Dominion Parliament." he House then divided, and the amendwas lost on the following division :-EAS.—Messrs, Baskerville, Blythe, Broder, rnegie, Clancy, Clarke (Toronto), Creighton, nison, Ermatinger, French, Gray, Hammell, rt, Hess, Hudson, Kerr, Lees, McGhee, Moy, Meredith, Merrick, Metcaife, Monk, Morris, Mulholland, Preston, Robillard, e, Ross (Cornwall), White, Wilmot, Wood.—

NAYS.—Messrs. Awrey. Badgerow, Balfour, illantyne. Baxter. Bishop. Blezard, Caldwell, scaden, Chisholm, Dowling. Drury, Dryden, erris, Fraser. Freeman, Gibson (Huron, Giles, Gould, Graham, Hagar, Harcourt, Hardy, aidiaw, Lyon. McCraney. McKenzie, Mosuphin, McMabon, Master, Morin, Mowat, niray, Neelon, O'Connor, Pardee, Phelps, Rayie, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlesex), Sills, Snider, laters, Widdiffed, Young.—45.

The House then went into committee on e resolution. Mr. MEREDITH asked if the Government posed to retain the provincial fees in cases ere two licenses were taken out in the of the Dominion law being sustained. ovision should be made for such a continncy, for many of the hotel-keepers in their to comply with the law would take t double licenses.
Mr. HARDY said that matter could be

iscussed when the Liquor bill was intro-aced. He thought the suggestion had been tade with the view of inducing parties to ske out licenses under the very Act which e Opposition had declared they could not

The resolutions were then passed, mmittee rose and reported.

The report was adopted, and the resoluwere referred to Committee of the ons were referred to Committee of the hole House on bill No. 108. The House went into committee on mo-

on of Mr. Hardy.
Mr. HARDY moved the following:

Mr. HARDY moved the following:—

Reso red, That it is expedient (1) that over
nd above the duties for licenses heretofore imsed by the Liquor License Act, or any Act
mending the same, and any duties which have
sen or may be imposed by any municipal byw, there shall be paid, in order to the raising
a revenue for provincial purposes, for the exusive use of this province, the following addional duties thereon, the whole of which shall
rm part of the consolidated revenue of the

For each shop license in cities.......... For each shop license in towns.......... For each shop license in incorporated

og the same to the ratepavers, by their byitting the same to the raicpayers, by their dyw, to fix the duties or fees upon licenses to the
tent provided for by the thirty-second section
the Liquor License Act, and the sum so fixed
to be fixed by any Municipal Councils may be
addition to the sum imposed by this section,
and for the respective municipalities above

He read a statement of the amounts exected to be recived from the increased fees:
-596 city tavern licenses at \$60 increase, 35,760; 315 city shop licenses at \$60, \$18,-10; 524 tavern licenses at \$30, \$15,720; 183 nop town licenses at \$30, \$5,490; 435 village vern licenses at \$20, \$8,700; 127 village nop licenses at \$20, \$2,480; 1,756 township vern licenses at \$12, \$21,072; 142 township op licenses at \$12, \$1,704; 34 wholesale linses at \$75, \$2,550; 24 vessel licenses at 5, \$600; a total of \$112,976.

MEREDITH said what the people deed by the increased license fees was not so uch an addition to the municipal or pro-ncial treasury as a reduction in the number uses issued. He was afraid this scheme I not move in that but in the posite direction. The effect would be take fees from the municipal easuries and put them in the provincial asury. Some had imposed fees up to the ximum, and the effect would be that an count equal to that would be taken out of e municipal treasures. He pointed out at in some places there was a strong feeling at the whole of those fees should be given

municipalities. lanse that by-laws should remain as they otherwise ordered.

Mr. MEREDITH asked why they did not dopt the principle in the Dominion Act.
Mr. HARDY—Our primary motive is to ise more money. (Opposition cheers.)
Mr. MERRICK—But you have a surplus nd don't want money. (Laughter.)
Mr. ROSS (Huron) said the increase was be over and above the amount fixed by the

unicipal by-law. The dealers could bear gher licenses, and if the number decreased ould effect one of the objects they had in

ew. Mr. CARNEGIE said a reason given for the creased fee was to add \$100,000 to the re-enne. If they had the surplus of \$4,000,000 hich they claimed, their increase was not quired. (Hear, hear.) If they wanted ply to promote the cause of temperance, by could increase the license fees and let me money go to the municipalities.

Mr. HARDY moved that the following ords be inserted in the resolution after the ord "by-law" in the third line, "unless the un cipality shall by by-law otherwise pro-

resolution, was then reported as NOXIOUS WEEDS.

Mr. ROSS, in moving the second reading the bill to prevent the spread of noxious eeds and of diseases affecting fruit trees id that it proposed to make it the duty of

every owner of land, or the occupant, if the owner was not resident within the local municipality wherein the same was situate—
(1) To cut down all the Canada thisties, oxeye daisy, wild oats, rag-weed, burdook, wild mustard, and other noxions weeds growing on his land, to which the Act might be extended by by-law of the municipality, so often each and every year as was sufficient to prevent the ripening of their seed; (2) To cut out and burn all the black-knot found on plum; or cherry trees on his land, so often each and every year as it should appear on such trees; and (3) To cut down and burn any peach, nectaring, or other trees on his land infected with the disease known as the yellows, and with the disease known as the yellows, and to destroy all the frois of trees so intected. Any Council might by by-law extend the Any Council might by by-law extend the operation of the Act to any other weed or disease of fruit trees, and they might appoint an inspector to enforce the provisions

of the Act in the municipality
After observations from Mr. Merrick and
Mr. Broder, the bill was read the second Mr. MOWAT introduced a bill to provide for the distribution of estates in which the Attorney-General is administrator.
The House adjourned at 12.10.

BILLS ADVANCED OR INTRODUCED. FIRST READINGS.

Mr. O'Connor-To abolish distress for rent. Mr. Waters-To amend the Act respecting

Mr. Waters—To amend the Act respecting coroners' inquests.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—To amend the Public Health Act of 1882.

Respecting the preperty of married women.

Mr. Mowat.

To prevent the spread of contagious disease among horses and cattle.—Mr. Dryden,
To amend and consolidate the Act respecting industrial Schools—Mr. G. W. Ross.

To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act.

Mr. Fell. Mr. Fell.

Respecting pharmacy—Dr. Widdifield.
To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act -Mr. Drury.
To secure to wives and children the benefits of life insurance—Mr. Mowat.

To amend the General Road Companies Act-Mr. Mowat.

Respecting co-operative associations, joint stock companies, benevolent societies, and other corporations—Mr. Mowat. SECOND READINGS.

To reduce the capital stock of the English Loan Company, and for other purposes.—Mr. Meredith. To amend the Assessment Act,—Mr. To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act,
—Mr. Ferris, He explaned that it contained the amendments suggested by the

recent municipal convention.

To amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act.—Mr. Gibson (Huron).

To amend the Railway Act.—Mr. Wood.

To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act.—Mr. Clancy.

To empower the municipality of the village of Parkdale te make special assessments and

for other purposes.

To empower the municipality of the village of Brockton to make special assessments and for other purposes.

Respecting the trusts of the will of the late
Samuel R. Smith, deceased.

To legalize and confirm certain municipal
by-laws granting aid to the Canada Southern

Bailway Company.

To incorporate the village of Woodville. Respecting the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company.

To authorize the Toronto Street Railway

Company to issue mortgage debentures, and for other purposes.

To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act—Mr. Lees. Respecting cemetery companies—Mr. Bal-

four.
To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act
Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).
To amend the charter of incorporation of
the Ontario Methodist Camp Ground Company.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).
To incorporate the Toronto Tenement
Building Association.—Mr. Badgerow.
To consolidate the debt of the town of
Palmerston.—Mr. McKim.
To revive and amend the Act incorporating

To revive and amend the Act incorporating

the Port Stanley, Strathroy, and Port Frank Railway Company,—Mr. Waters. To authorize the corporation of the town of Strathroy to purchase certain lands therein for a public cemetery. Mr. Ross (Middle

sex).

Respecting the Yorkville Loop Line Railway Company.—Mr. Ferris.

To incorporate the Silver Brook Tramway Company.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton). THIRD READINGS.

To further amend the Act incorporating the Roman Catholic Bushops of Toronto and Kingston in Canada in each diocese.—Mr. To authorize the township of Colchester

South to borrow certain moneys; -Mr. Bal-To amend the Act to incorporate Knox College.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).
Respecting churchwardens in the diocese of
Toronto.—Mr. Clarke (Toronto).
To incorporate the Dawn Tramway Com-

pany.—Mr. McCraney.

To authorize Collingwood to issue certain debentures.—Mr. McKay.

To incorporate the Brockville, Westport, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company.— Respecting the Toronto and Nipissing

Eastern Extension Railway Company-Mr Respecting the debt of the county of Middiesex.—Mr. Waters.

To incorporate the Sarnia and Lambton Southern Railway Company.—Mr. McCraney, To incorporate the Midland Junction Railway Company.—Wr. Luce

way Company. - Mr. Lyon. way Company.—Mr. Lyon.
Respecting the Gananoque and Rideau Railway Company.—Mr. Sills.
To incorporate the Cascadilla Railway Com-

pany.—Mr. McGhee.

To legalize, confirm, and declare valid a ortain by-law of the corporation of the city of Kingston.—Mr. Metcalfe,
To amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Napanee River Improvement Company, -Mr. Wilmot,

LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND. LARGE DEPUTATION WAITS ON THE ATTORNEY-

GENERAL AND TREASURER. A large deputation of municipal repres tives waited upon the Attorney-General and the Treasurer on Tuesday regarding the Crown Land Improvement Fund. The following

Land Improvement Fund. The following comprised the deputation:

Bruce—Wm. Scott. reeve. Culross; Alex. Mc-Intyre, deputy reeve, Culross; Wm. Dickison, reeve. Carrick; Jas. Johnstone, deputy reeve. Carrick; Jas. Johnstone, deputy reeve. Carrick; Jas. Tolton, reeve. Walkerton; John Ballantyne, reeve, Huron; Wm. Reckie, reeve, Kincardine township; Dr. Bradley, deputy reeve, Kincardine township; A. Malcolm, reeve, Wroxeter; Jas. Henning, reeve, Turnberry; Thos. Strachen, reeve, Grey. Grey—Jas. Bowes, reeve, St. Vincent; Joseph Donnington, reeve, Sullivan; Thos. Gamey, reeve, Osprey; Archibald Molntyre, deputy reeve, Osprey. Perth—George Fallis, reeve, Wallace, Wellington—John Darrock, reeve, Minto; Joshua Howes, deputy reeve, Minto; George Grey, reeve, Harriston; John Robertson, deputy, Harriston; John McAsh, reeve, West Luther; Joseph Gourlay, deputy. West Luther; Daniel Quinan, deputy reeve, Arthur.

Rénfrew—John Dooner, reeve, Bromley, The deputation was introduced by Mr.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. O'Connor, M. P. P.
Mr. GIBSON said he hoped the Government would consider the justice of their claim.
They had bought their lands on the understanding that a certain proportion was to be refunded for the improvement of roads and bridges. In regard to the school lands, the Government had decided to pay in advance

year, and the money would come very opportunely at the present time.

Hon. A. M. Ross said that as the province had money they thought it best to pay the common school funds to the municipalities in advance of the decision of the Privy Council. The interest had been kept in abeyance, but when the matter was settled the municipalities would get it. Alluding to the Crown Lands Improvement Fund, he stated that \$127,000 had been collected from 1861 to 1867. It was only recently that they had received from Ottawa a statement of the accounts between the provinces and the Dominion. In that statement he noticed that credit was not given to Ontario for the \$127,000 on the Crown lands. He had received an unofficial note from Mr. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance, stating that owing to pressure of business he could not attend to the matter at present, but he (Mr. Ross) thought there was no doubt the province would get it. Whenever they got it the Government would merely be the intermediary for dealing with the municipalities. They would endeavour as soon as possible to force a settlement on the Dominion Government. possible to force a settlement on the Dominion Government. As soon as received the money would be paid out.

The deputation then thanked the Government, and withdrew.

A BRITISH VICTORY.

The Arabs Completely Routed at Trinkitat.

THE BRITISH LOSSES INSIGNIFICANT. Despatches from Trinkitat state that a battle raged all day on Friday. The rebels fought desperately, and immense numbers of

them were shot down. The British fought in an oblong square, and the rebels were besten at every point. Specials to the Telegraph say the British were everywhere victorious in Friday's battle. THE BRITISH ORDER OF ADVANCE. The Gordon Highlanders formed the ad-

rane with two Gatling guns and one Gardiner in the right corner, and two Gardiners and one Gatling in the left corner. The 89th Regiment formed the right side of the square, the Brack Watch regiment the rear. The whole strength of the British was less than 4,000. The Hussars acted as

POSITION OF THE REBELS. The rebels in swarms occupied the high ground in front and on the flanks. They retired slowly as the English approached. After an advance of three miles the earth-works of the rebels came in sight. Guns were mounted and standards flying. The British stepped forth as if on a holiday parade, the bappies playing and the high-landers footing cheerily. They advanced till they were within 800 yards of the rebels position, where an old sugar mill was standing surrounded by a number of huts and where also stood a fort with two guns.

COMMENCING THE BATTLE. The rebels opened the battle with shell from a Krupp gun captured from the Egyptians. The shell passed wide over the square. The next two shots burst close to the British, wounding several. The rebels maintained a ratting fusilade with small arms. One of the Gordon Highlanders was the first to fall, badly wounded. The English advanced steadily without answering the fire till they passed the north face of the rebel works. Here a the north face of the rebel works. Here a piece of shell wounded Baker in the face, and twenty men were hit. After an echelon of a thousand yards a halt was ordered, and the men directed to lie down. It was noon, the day was clear, and the wind dispersed the smoke of the fire, disclosing the rebels' movements.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE OF THE ENEMY. Then the British opened fire with guns and rifles. The rebel fire rapidly slackened, and an advance was at once ordered. The rebels held their position desperately. There were 2, front and hundred on the sides of the square, When the British were within 200 yards of them the rebels rushed headlong with their spears upon the British line.
They fell dead right and left. Name of them
bolted, but fell back sullenly. Having
cleared the ground in front the British attacked Fort Burnaby and carried it after a
desperate fight. They turned two Krupp
grass against the enemes but the Araba con-

guns against the enemy, but the Arabs tested every inch official despatch says the British lost 24 killed and 142 wounded in yesterday's fight. They captured four Krupp guns, two howitzers, and one machine gun. A tele-gram received at the War office states that four officers of the English force were killed and eighteen officers received wounds. Baker Pasha and Col. Burnaby were both severely wounded. Nine hundred of the enemy's dead were counted in the captured positions. When Baker Pasha returned to Trinkitat after the battle the soldiers and sailors stationed there heartily cheered him. He was so severely wounded as to be unable to walk. Veterans who took part in the battle say they never met a more resolute foc. The enemy's trenches were found completely filled with

TWO OTHER VICTORIES.

Rebels Reuted at Teb-Tokar Retaken-Heavy Rebel Losses. The British troops entered Tokar at noon n Saturday, A few shots were exchanged with the enemy, when four thousand rebels holding the town fled. Osman Digma is en-camped eight miles from Suakim, and a battle

with him is expected when the British troops STEADINESS OF THE BRITISH TROOPS. All reports commend the steadiness with

which the British troops moved on Teb. The square in which they advanced was never broken. The determination and bravery of the rebels was shown when they were charged by the cavalry. Great numbers threw themselves upon their backs on the ground and speared the horses of the troopers as they dashed over them. ARAB LOSSES AT TEB. The march to Tokar was accomplished in four hours from Teb. The Hussars scoured

the country and kept up a desultory skirm-ishing with the enemy, who retired in dis-organized masses in the direction of Tamanieb. The Arabs lost 1,100 men dead on the field at Teb besides guns and other munitions Their whole camp, including 375 tents and many camels, was also taken. The condition of the camp showed that the Arabs relied upon being victorious. 'Gen. Graham will send a part of the Tokar garrison to Trinkitat and destroy the works and fortifications. He will then march to Tamanieb, where he will convoke the sheiks of friendly tribes and those submitting to him, to make arrangements to keep open the route between Suakim and Berber.

ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS TO THE TROOPS. Admiral Hewitt led the marines in the attack on Teb. Queen Victoria sent a telegram congratulating the troops on their victory. Geu. Graham telegraphs that Tokar has been relieved. The rebels held the town since February 16, oppressing the garrison and inhabitants. The rebels fled to the mountains. The rebel guns at Teb were served by Egyptian soldiers. The Arabs of Houdida have declared in favour of El Mehdi. There were great rejoicings at Tokar when the British entered. The enemy acknow-ledged 1,500 of their men killed.

Worth a Licking. Some years ago in Georgia that band of Christians known as Ascensionists were hav-ing a grand revival. One day when the meet-Government had decided to pay in advance of a settlement with the Dominion Government. They expected interest on that amount, and would look to the Government to obtain six per cent for them. Then, with regard to the Crown lands fund, they wre in doubt as to where it is, what steps have been taken to get it, and what steps the Government would take to get it. They had waited long enough, and did not want to be trifled with longer.

Mr. Tolkon urged the matter on the ground that the crops had been short last Caffy, lifting his hunting-horn to his mouth,

"let me gib dem jist one toot." "Put that horn down or I'll break your head," replied the master in a whisper. The horn dropped by Coffy's side, and again the minister oried: "Come, Lord, oome; we are all ready for Thy coming. Come, Lord, come." "Do, Marsa Gabe—do jist lemme gib 'em jist one little toot," pleaded Cuffy, wetting his lips and raising the horn. "If you don't drop that horn, Cuffy, I'll whip you' within an inch of your life," whispered the exasperated master. "Blow, Gabriel, blow," pleaded the minister. Cuffy could no longer resist the temptation, and sent a wild peal from end to end of the charch; but long bef-re its less teche died away his master and himself were the only occupants of the building. "I'se -ready for I'de licking, Marsa Gabe," said Cuffy, showing every tooth in his head, "for I 'clare to gracious it's worf two lickings to see de way common farm cattle kin git ober de ground wid skeared 'Scensionists behind dem."

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

LEGAL.

J. F., Welland,—Gu.—"My neighbour has built a house on the line between us, and placed two of his windows overlooking my lot. Can I build my house so that the wall will blook in those windows? Ans.—Yes. Unless the bight to the windows had been enjoyed twenty years prior to the State of March, 1880, there is no easent.

COENTOWN.—Please find the source and for the prizes the them of the state of the system.

A.B.C. Iroquojs.—(I) Have we any atheists in our House of Coffmons! (2) What is the competence was the proprietors of the system.

CROSABRY.—What is the cestary prizes are one to all persons who enclose their subscriptions.

A.B.C. Iroquojs.—(I) Have we any atheists in our House of Coffmons! (2) What is the competition of Bradiaugh's constituency in Railanding: the bulk of the voters shoemakers.

CROSABRY.—What is the source and Truth's Ans.—The prizes are open to all persons who enclose their subscriptions.

CROSABRY.—What is the east, and the source shorthmad, 30 King street east, Trout of the system.

CROSABRY.—What is the server and pa

J. F., Welland.—Çu.—"My neighbour has built a house on the line between us, and placed two of his windows overlooking my lot. Can I build my house so that the wall will block up those windows?" Ans.—Yes. Unless the light to the windows had been enjoyed twenty years prior to the 5th of March, 1880, there is no easement. See pap. It of the Ontario Statutes of that year.

prior to the sthrot March, 1880, there is no easement. See cap. Is of the Ontario Statutes of that year.

D. 3. Waterloo.—Qu.—"A father died intestate; his children and widow had an agreement prepared and signed, giving the wido w one-third of everything absolutely. Will such agreement be upheld, and, can the widow will her third to whom she piesees? Ans.—If all of the children were of age and the agreement was signed by all of them, and no advantage was taken of any one, and an honest disclosure was made of all material facts by those interested to the extent of their knowledge, the agreement will be upheld as a "family settlement." It being the policy of the law to "upheld family settlements as far as possible.

G. B. Tillburg, On "Coange person who were

ion Statutes, cap. 16, sec. 39 to 41 inclusive.

W. A., Donegal.—Qu.—"When an apprentice is serving under articles can he be compelled to serve out his whole time with his master against his will ?" Ans.—Under our Apprentice's and Minor's Act an apprentice may be compelled to put in his time and serve out his apprenticeship, and may be punished by imprisonment for refusing to do so, but on the hearing of any such complaint the conduct of the master towards the apprentice will be considered. See the Act Revised Statutes of Ontario, for fuller information.

C. M., Cavan,—Qu.—Can a municipal council take lands from a municipal school section and put them in another section? Ans.—If the alteration is petitioned for by a majority of the assessed freeholders and householders of that part of the anion school section which is in one of the municipalities the council of that municipality may act upon and give effect to such petition in the manner provided in sections 140 and 150, R. S. O., cap. 204, and amendments thereto.

SUBSCRIBER, Arthur.—Qu.—Too much time has now elapsed for the matters you speak of to be opened up. Transactions twenty-eight years old cannot be opened up with any reasonable prospect of success or advantage. You can employ your time and money more usefully than in law suits over stale claims.

law suits over stale claims.

M. C. S., Guelph.—Qu.—Some forty years ago people were married in Canada by magistrates. Were such marriages at that time legal? "Ans.—In the early history of this country magistrates were commissioned and licensed or authorized to solemnize marriages, but this is not one of the exafficio powers of a magistrate. The power to do so (if possessed at all) must have been specially conferred by the Government or Legislature.

specially conferred by the Government or Legislature.

J. H., Lowell.—Qu.—" A and B own adjoining farms. There is a creek running through both farms, and A. who owns the lower farm, obstructed the stream and caused it to dam back on to B's farm. What can B do to have the obstructions in the stream removed?" Ans.—B can compel A to remove the obstructions and pay the damage (if any) caused by the obstruction.

D. L., Elia.—Qu.—" Where premises are damaged by a tempest (the roof of a bullding having been blown oil) who is liable for the repairs, the landlord or the tenant?" Ans.—Apart from any lease or agreement, neither of the parties is liable to the other for repairs in question. Leases usually provide that landlords shall repair damages caused by fire or tempest. The tenant is never required, nor is he legally liable to make such repairs, but he still remains liable for the rent, notwithstanding the hijnsy to the premises, unless, his agreement with the landlord provides to the contrary.

W. T., Burysgreen.—Qu.—" Where a father

to the contrary.

W. T., Burysgreen.—Qu.—"Where a father turns his son away, and the son (who is under age) leaves and hires with another person, can the father collect the son's wages?" Ans.—No. The father can collect his children's wages only when he surports them and only in those cases where the contract of hiring is made by the father on behalf of his child or children. father on behalf of his child or children.

J. N., Gray.—Qu.—"Can the debts of a grange be collected against the members personally?"

Ans.—The judgment creditor must in the first place make an effort to collect the debt from the property of the grange. If there is no property belonging to the society, and any of the members are indebted, to the grange, those claims may be attached, and if under the rules of the organization the members are assessable for its debts, then such assessment must be enforced and collected, but as a general rule the members are not assessible for the debts of the society. You will have to examine the rules and by-laws of the society in connection with the Act of Incorporation.

GENERAL

GENERAL,

L. Bowmanville.—Where can I get information as to the price of patent rights. Ans.—Write to Patent Office. Ottawa.

M., Niagara Falls.—When is the Ontario and Quebec railroad expected to open for traffic between Toronto and Montreal? Ans.—Some time in May.

MILLBROOK.—Kindly give me the address of the Government agent of the free grant lands in Muskota. Ans.—Aubrey White, Bracebridge.

READER, Hamilton.—What were the weights of Heenan and Sayers in their famous prizefight? Ans.—Heenan weighed 178 lbs.; Sayers is said to have weighed fil lbs.

H. Nanticoke.—Can you tell me where "Ourrie's Common School Education" can be got, and who is the publisher? Ans.—Address W. J. Gage & Co., publishers, Toronto,

A. S., Collingwood.—Can you give me the address of shy telephone maker in the United States or Canada? Ans.—Address the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Montreal.

Stirking.—What is the address to the publisher of Famall paper in England called 7%

Dominion Churchman please copy.

MARRIAGES.

DE CHADENEDES—HILLARY—On the 28th inst., at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Father Harris, Francois B. de Chadenedes, Esq., of Maine et Loire, France. to Eleanor Eyre, eldest daughter of Dr. Hillary, of Aurora.

DIOKSON—ANDERSON—On the 28th February, at the residence of the bride's mother, 54 Beverley street, Toronto, by the Rev. E. H. Dewart, D.D., Alex. G. Diokson, of Montreal, to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Anderson, Kilganan — McGrath — At Shegulandah, Manitoulin Island, on Tuesday, Feb. 5th, at the residence of the bride's unde, Mr. M. i. McGrath, by the Revd. A. Beaudin, M.A., Mr. A. P. Kilganan, C. E. Public Works Department, Ottawa, to Miss Ella McGrath, of Shegulandah. Lavyd—Thompson—On Feb. 20th, at St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Portland, U.S., by Rev. A. Dalton, rector, L. Norman Lloyd, Esq., G.T.R., Toronto, son of the late Hey. Thompson, Esq., C.E., Dungiven, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Mark Bloxham, incumbent of Lower Tamlaght, county Derry, Ireland.

Webster—Wyllie—At the residence of the bride's mother. Streetsville, on Wednesday, February 27th, 1881, by the Rev. E. D. McLaren, B.D., William G. Webster; to Mary J. Wyllie, youngest daughter of Mrs. Adam Simpson. Toronto? Would one be safe in learning it? Is it an established fact? Ans.—We know nothing of the system.

COORSTOWN.—Please inform me through your colums of the name and address of some extensive by the same and address of some extensive hop-grower in Ontario. Ans.—There are to large or extensive growers of hops in Ontario, dealers here procuring their supplies chiefly from Quebec.

R. H., Guelph.—A bets B that if an amateur runs or skates a race with a professional, or for a money prize, even should the amateur not win or make a record, he becomes a professional and would not be allowed in any subsequent amateur contests. Ans.—A wins.

CONSTANT READER. Cataract.—(1) What are the populations of the three largest cities in the United States! (2) How many rounds did John L. Shiliyan and Paddy Ryan fight in New Orleans? Ans.—(1) New York. 1, 206.200; Philadeiphia, 847.170; Brooklyn, 566.663. (2) Nine,

LEONIDAS, Brampton.—1. At how much per acre can a stock rahch be bought for in Maniloba? 2. How long will it be before the C. P. R. reaches the Rooky mountains? Ans.—1. Address Acton Burrows, Bureau of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Man. 2. About the end of 1885.

SUBSCRIBER. Port Colborne—1. Which is con-

ness, Edward Meredith Scarlett, M.D., aged 31 years and 10 months.

SCATCHERD—Suddenly at Upper Canada College, on the morning of the 1st March, Archibaid, youngest child of James N. Scatcherd, of Buffalo, aged 17 years.

SHEPPARD—At Bowmanville, on the 27th inst., Nancy, wife of Rev. E. Sheppard, and mother of Mr. E. E. Sheppard, of the News, in the fifty-fourth year of her age.

TELFER—At the residence, 276 Bathurst street, on Wednesday, 27th, William Telfer, aged 41 years.

24. 1877.

J. W. F.—What is the number of votes (not voters) in the city of Toronto? Ans.—The city clerk informs us that there are between 16,000 and 17,000, and that if any curious person wishes more definite information he will be welcome to compare, at the city hall, the lists of voters with the assessment rolls, showing in how many separate wards or divisions each voter may be entitled to vote.

E. L., Fort Assiniboine.—1. Is a \$20 gold piece discounted in England or any other country; if so, how much, on presenting it to an English bank? 2. What is the standing army of the British Empire and how, many men can each division of the Empire be relied on to put in the field in case of a hard struggle? Ans.—1. We do not know what you mean. 2. See answer to S. F., Port Hope.

MARKHAM.—I had an uncle that emigrated from England to the State of Hilmols several years ago and died there. He left me some property. Can you tell me how to find it? Ans.—If the property left to you was in England address E. Preston, I Great College street, Westminster, S. W. London. If in Hilmois, find out the country your uncle died in, and then open corresperdence with an officer of the Surrogate Court there.

J. W., City.—1. Where can I get a list of unclaimed fortunes in the Old Country? 2. What does not ose to go to Manitoba? 3. Can I destroy superfluous hair without injuring the skin? Ans.—1. Address E. Preston, 1 Great College street, Westminster, S. W., England, for "Unclaimed Money," price, is: 2. See daily advertisements of excursions, etc.; 3. Not that we know of without the use of the electrode, an apparatus not made in Canada.

Subscriber, Belleville.—What three countries or nations respectively held or claim the lazgest

paratus not made in Canada.

SUBSCRIBER, Belleville.—What three countries or nations respectively hold or claim the largest areas of land on the globe? Ans.—1. The Russian empire, including Siberna and all dependencies; approximate area, 8,300,000 square miles.

2. The British empire, including Canada, Australia, India, and all colonies and dependencies; 7,750,000 square miles.

3. The Chinese empire, 4400,000 square miles, and (leaving out Canada, 3,500,000 square miles, a out Canada, 3,500,000) Brazil fifth with 3,000,006.

E. M. N. F.—Q.—Did Kdward Hanlan evergive an exhibition of rowing at Aston Lower Grounds, Birmingham, during his visit to England te row Boyd? Ans.—A member of the late Canadias lucrosse team writes:—"I noticed in last Saturday's Malt your answer, "Cannot Say." When I was at Aston Lower Grounds last year I was told by G. Reeves Smith, the manager, that Hanlan gave an exhibition on a small artificial lake, which Mr. Smith showed me in the grounds. I am not quite sure that it was when Hanlan went over to row Boyd, but think it was on that occasion."

over to row Boyd, but think it was on that occasion."

S.F., Hope.—In the reign of Henry III., King of England, after the battle of Lewes. when Henry and his son were taken prisoners, did both escape before the bettle of Evens m, or did his son only escape? 3. What is the naval strength of the United Kingdom? and 3. The number of her standing army? Ans.—I. Only Prince Edward escaped? 2. The official returns for the British navy, affixed to the estimates for 1882-3, showed a total of 251 ships and 58.800 men. Of the latter 35,700 were officers and seamen of the fleet; boys in the fleet or in training, 4.900; marines afloat, 6,200; marines ashore, 6.800; coastguard, 4,000, and officers and men on the Indian service, 1,200; total, 58,800 of the ships 74 were ironclads, afloat or building, besides which there were 34 sea-going steamships, and 143 reserve steamers and sailing vessels. 3. According to the official estifiates for 1882 the strength of the British regular army was 191,495. Of this the force outside of India was 132,905 of all ranks; the Indian force (that is, the British army in India), 61,590. The total, 194,495, was exclusive of the army reserve, 47,000; the volunteers, 206,000; the militia, 87,000, and the yeomanry, 8,500.

Conservative, City.—Just prior to the last

teers, 206,000; the militia, 87,000, and the yeomanry, 8,500.

Conservative, City.—Just prior to the last general election I made a bet with A that Mowal would not have a majority of 12. Immediately after the election I demanded the bet, and the stakeholder paid over the stakes to me, Mowal's majority has since been increased by the result of the various bye elections to 12, and A claims the bet. As there was no intention at the time of making the bet of leaving it to the next year to be decided by the first division of the House. I claim it should be decided by the first division of the House. I claim it should be decided by the of any special agreement, that it should be decided by the result of that first election. In any event, even if it should be decided to go by the untimate majority, we would have to wait until the other controverted elections were tried and all the vacant constitutiencies filled up. Who wins the bet, does A win or lose? Ans.—Upon the principle on which we have decided all such bets, A wins. When a bet is made upon a political majority, we must understand the bet to be decided by the first test vote in the House or Legislature. Returning officers at elections do not return anything about the political ontests where each party claims all it can, the political standing of members-elect must remain a mere matter of opinion until they put themselves on record by vote. Your other contention that in any ovent the bet cannot be decided until all the constituencies are filled up is pointless, from our view. The bet we take to have tion that in any event the bet cannot be decided until all the constituencies are filled up is pointless, from our view. The bet we take to have been upon a certain voting majority. That majority the Government has. If the Government had not had it, you would have had the benefit, to matter what hys elections were underliked.

Seeds, Plants, &c. Baines—On 1st March, at 75 D'Arcy street, the wife of Wm. Bancks Baines, of a daughter.

Bearry—At No. 88 Winehester street; Toronto, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., the wife of F. G. Beatty, of a daughter.

a daughter.

Main—At Windsor, Ont., on 25th February ult., the wife of C. Mair, of Prince Albert, N.W.T., of a daughter.

MARTIN—At midnight on the 28th ult., Emilie, wife of Charles Martin, C.E., of a son, atili-born.

wife of Charles Martin, C.E., of a son, still-born.
McSLoy—On Sunday, 2nd inst., at No. 72
Church street, St. Catharines, the wife of Mr.
James A. McSloy, of a daughter.
Rows—At the Mission house, Sault Ste.
Marie, Mich., on Saturday, February 23rd, the
wife of the Rev. P. T. Rowe, B. A., of a son.
Dominion Churchman please copy.

MARTIAGES.

years.

Waters—In this city, at No. 130 Chestnut street, on Tuesday evening, Minuis, youngest daughter of Thomas and Sarah Waters, aged 16

WHITE—In Philadelphia, on 27th inst., Elizabeth B., second daughter of late Thomas White, of Hamilton, Ont.

WILSON-On Friday, the 29th inst., Diana, the beloved wife of John R. Wilson.

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SEEDS-SOW-SEEDS. to, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., the wife of F. G. Beatty, of a daughter.

BRAIN—On the 19th instant, the wife of Theodore Brain, of Esquesing, of a son.

CARSWELL—On the 25th inst., at Oshawa, Ont., the wife of H. T. Carswell, of a daughter.

CLARKE—At Elora, on 1st inst., the wife of Mr. C. Clarke, M. P. P., of a son.

DIXON—On the 28th inst., at 12 Grenville street, the wife of H. C. Dixon, of a son.

GILLESPIE—On Sunday, 2nd March, at 307 Church street, Mrs. John Gillespie, of a son.

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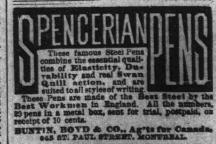
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