NO GREATER CRIME

Mr. HARDY made what was supposed to

be a reply to Mr. Meredith, but he dealt largely in bombast, and did not attembt to

refute or even deny the many charges pre-

ferred against the Government by Opposition

speakers. He wound up by styling the hon. leader of the Opposition a "renegade Cana-dian." He moved, seconded by Mr. Fraser,

the following amendment to the amendment

the following amendment to the amendment:

"That all after the first word that in the amendment be omitted, and that, instead thereof, there be substituted the following:—There be added to the sixteenth paragraph of the resolution the words following: and we hasten to assure your honour that we believe it to be the duty of the Government to take all necessary steps to firmly maintain the constitutional and Legislative rights of this province to regulate and control of the liquor traffic."

Mr. CARNEGIE (West Peterboro)-stated

that he hoped these amendments would not be put to the vote without hearing further

from other members of the Government.
The House then divided on Mr. Hardy's

Yeas—Awrey, Badgerow, Balfour, Ballantyne, Baxter, Blezard, Caldwell, Cascaden, Chisholm, Dowling, Drury, Dryden, Ferris, Fraser, Freeman, Gibson (Huron), Gillies, Gould, Graham, Hagar, Harfourt, Hardy, Hart, Laidlaw, Lyon, McCraney, McIntyre, McKenzie, McLaughlin, McMahon, Master, Morgan, Mowat, Murray, O'Connor, Pardee, Phelps, Rayside, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlesex), Sills, Snider, Waters, Widdfield, Young.—45.

amendment, with the following result :-

Mr. Morris :-

ing the following corps :- Cavalry\_3 nents, 4 provisional regiments, 2 squad-4 independent troops. Field artillery provisional brigade, 17 independent field Garrison artillery-2 regiments, 4 des, I provisional brigade, 18 indepen-garrison batteries. Mountain artillery half battery. Engineers—3 companies. Inted rifles—3 companies. Infantry and onal battalions, and 131 independen

## RELIGIOUS.

a vestry meeting of Christ church Montreal, to select an incumbent he vacant rectorship Rev Mr. Norton ar. England, received sixty-eight out venty votes cast.

Rev. James S. Bush, rector of a ole Protestant Episcopal church on Island, is said to have resigned the because of his conscientions against church lotteries, even for y school purpos s.

Mr. Austin, of Gananoque, will suc-Wilson as curate of St. George's The latter will be asked to rehingston and head a local religious omitting the objectionable feathe Salvation Army.

Mr. Morton, of Durham, England. ice of the rectorship of Christ Church in succession to the Bishop rev. gentleman's arrival in eal is not expected to be long delayed. Central Centenary Committee of the st Church of the South is in session They anticipate that a monuand not less that two million dollars raised during the present year for

rs from Japan indicate the prosperous of the Methodist Missions in that Ster's are being taken to establish ass educational institution which will iouble purpose of training natives inistry and affording liberal educa-

assion has been started in connecith the Church of England in the It has been undertaken by two ge divinity students, Kenrick. A room has been see services of the Church, with a ooi, will commence on Sunday,

neral Committee of the Primitive Church held its quarterly meeting ity on Monday last. The president nierence, Rev. W. Herridge, pre-Leave was granted for the amalgama nada Methodist Church. The applicago to England for a few weeks was The duties of the secretary's office meantime be carried on by Mr. It was decided that ten cents per ald be raised by all Stations of irch on behalf of the Superannuation he committee authorized the sale of itive Methodist church at Dresden, he church and parsonage at Wingham. pusiness of minor importance was ted, after which the committee ad-

## Methodist Centenary.

year, 1884, is likely to be an importin the annals of Methodism in It is confidently expected that the anches of the Church in Canada will constituted one body, on or before 1884, to be known as "the Methodist while in the United States the cenry of the organisation of the Methodist al Church will be celebrated. There en other centenaries of Methodism 839 the Methodist people throughout the id celebrated the first centenary of the ch as organised by John Wesley in In 1866, the centenary of Methoas begun in America by Philip ary and Barbara Heck in 1766, and Barbara Heck in 1766, brated. From 1766 to 1784, Methoin America was under the control of Wesley, but in the latter year he ordain-Coke, General Superintendent, and im to America with instructions to or-Francis Asbury, and they were to be superintendents. Mr. Wesley also up a system of Church government for ewly organized Church, which now reas its autonomy, "the Methodist Epis Church." The conference was held in re, at which the new constitution was ed, and the General Superintendents first recognised. On account of its imice, and the season of the year when it s held, this conference has always been own as the "Christmas Conference." The odist Episcopal Church as then constii, consisted of

104 MINISTERS AND 18,000 MEMBERS. vas not until two years afterwards that the eral superintendents were known as nops, which title they have ever since re-As Dr. Coke soon returned to Engand only occasionally visited America, superintendency devolved chiefly Asbury, who has been designated bioneer bishop." He died in 1816. rogress of Methodism in America has y marvellous, Like other branches estantism it has had to contend with dverse circumstances, and more than has had to suffer great numerical losses son of divisions which have taken place e in 1792, by Mr. O'Kelly, who was ed to the rower of the bishops. His assumed the name of "Republican odists." The greatest rent was made in when the Methodist Episcopal Church, was organized. One of the bishops become a slave-owner by marriage, h was held to be a violation of the disne, which declared that the general ntendency should not be in any way

nected with slavery.
he two Methodism which maintain the opal form of government are by far the est religious denomination on the lean continent. It was said by Presi-Styles, about the time of the organizadethodism in America, "That by and of another century the Wesleyans uld have isappeared and would be no re heard of." But at the present time

## IN THIS CENTENARY YEAR

ministers in the Episcopal Churcher number more than 16,000 and there are than two millions of members. The r coloured Episcopal Methodists, and which adopt the Episcopal mode of ment being added to the above, makes 24,000 ministers and four millions of Oi Methodists which are nonl in their Church government, there east 3,000 ministers and about 350,000 rs, so that it will be seen that the ful of corn which was sowed about 100 ago has become widely extended. lesign of the present centenary move-

s to raise an amount of money for edual purposes, but what the amount will cult to say. Former centenaries ed munificent sums. That of 1839, 00; that of 1866, the Church in the h was requested to raise \$2,000,000, but ad of this the offerings realized no less 38.709,498. The Church South has the minimum of this centenary at \$2. 00, the Northern Church being more y will doubtless produce a much larger Several of the annual confer-have colleges under their care, of the boards of which are urging claim of their respective institutions eased endowments, and better facili for accomplishing the purposes for which we were established. The Woman's Misary Society also has fixed upon a specific for female education in addition to all rordinary objects. Some conferences determined to establish other seminaries. timore conference at its recent assignated a project of this kind. The Rev. J. oucher, who might be designated a mil-ire, has offered a valuable lot, valued at on condition that \$175,000, can l

red for the building and endowment,

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

many telling points against the Government. He showed how the Grits had abandoned many of their former cries, broken their pledges of economy, resorted to the most brazen bribery, and been guilty of grossly corrupt practices to keep in power. His re-Continued from Second Page. to quote Scripture in the same manner as some of the other members. He had been curious to know what course the hon, mem-ber for West Simcoe would follow. He acnarks were frequently interrupted with Opcounted for the alliance that gentleman had formed by the fact that he was a lumberman. They heard a great deal about the farming interest. If the Government had been sincere in their admiration of the farmer a farmer

Had they done so many of

the Acts passed for the benefit of the farmer

ing, and they would not have required so many

There were many matters connected with the

farming interest which should receive the at-

tention of the Government. Farmers were

often placed at the mercy of dis-honest traders, and provision should

the farmer would not be so placed. He then spoke of the creameries which the

Government had promised to establish. It

appeared as if the promise had been made to

employés of the Government went through a

riding leading the people to believe that a creamery would be established in that con-

stituency. If the Government had been sin-

cere they would have established the cream-

eries, instead of holding them up as a bait to the constituencies. (Hear, hear.) He was amused to hear the claims of loyalty made by hon. gentlemen opposite. History showed that they were loyal to their party first, and

then to their country, so long as it suited

Mr. RAYSIDE (Glengarry) admitted that

his county, to a certain extent, had benefited by the National Policy. A neighbour-

ing town had been increased, mills erected.

and the value of property had been raised.

life he had never known a Roman Catholic

priest to take part in the elections in the

county of Glengarry. He proceeded to touch

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

as the various topics in the address had been dealt with fully, he did not propose to touch upon many of them. The statement had been made over and over again by hon.

had been sent from Ottawa to aid the Conservative candidates in the elections. He

was not quite sure but that he had a reasonable cause for complaint against his political

party, for he never received his share of that

fund. (Laughter.) He did, however, re-ceive important aid, as the Attorney-General

was good enough to visit the town of Chatham, and although he (Mr. Clancy) did not

know what his intentions were, judging from

the result of the election it was of benefit to

Mr. MULHOLLAND, the next speaker,

addressed himself to the omissions in the Speech from the Throne. First, there was

no reference to the question of the ac-

counts between Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion Government. (Hear,

December, 1870. He supposed the members

of the Government had been so busily en-

gaged in furthering the interests of their sup-

porters during the elections that they had

spect. There was no reference to educational matters. If ever there was a time since the

superintendency of Dr. Ryerson when educa-

tional matters should have been referred to that time was the present. (Hear, hear.) There were the questions of school text books, university endowment, and, the Bible in the schools which should have been referred.

to. (Hear, hear,) There was no reference to amendments of the Municipal or Assess-

counties was so large that the Councils were becoming like small parliaments.

It appeared as if they had a Reform Govern-

ment with nothing to reform. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. HAMMELL (Cardwell) followed. He

commenced his remarks by a vigorous attack

upon the manner in which the license system

had been administered by the Government. He pointed out that the majority of the li-

cense inspectors and commissioners appointed under the Crooks Act had been strong parti-

sans of the Government. In his own con-

atituency the appointments had been given to Grits, and the election had been avoided

by one of these men keeping open an hotel contrary to the law. He considered that

one of the great lessons taught by history was that they should guard zealously the free exercise of the franchise of every elector, no matter his position

in life, and he submitted that this was

net the case with hotel-keepers, whose fran-

chise was controlled to a certain extent by

the commissioners under the Crooks Act.
(Hear, hear.) In his constituency several of

the hotel-keepers, who were leading Conservatives, were afraid to vote, and had almost

to go down on their knees to his opponent and get him to send a letter to the Board of

Commissioners before they could obtain their

licenses. Even then the granting of the

licenses of some was withheld for two or

three months. Speaking on the Creamery

bill of last session, he maintained that the

scheme as proposed by the Government was unworkable, and would require amendment

before it could be put into practical shape. He held that it would be far better to adopt

the suggestion of the hon, member for Grey, and send round lecturers to instruct farmers'

wives and daughters. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. CASCADEN (West Elgin) was the

next speaker. He touched on various ques-

tions mentioned in the address, including the

formation of the Provincial Board of Health

and the extension of the franchise. He main-

tained that the Reform party of Ontario was

the only party which should give a franchise

right, as they never considered the question

throughout the country the extreme poli-

icians were disgusting the people, who were asking for a broader and more liberal kind of

politicians. He would not say where, how-

ever, they were to be found. (Laughter.) He thought it would be a good thing to start

a third party and dispense with the two

eaders of political parties at present.

(Laughter.) He might say that he had been returned as a Conservative candidate. He

proceeded to express his concurrence in the paragraph alluding to the Governor-General,

and then congratulated the Speaker on his

e-election to the chair. In noticing the Model

Farm, he said that although great mistakes

had been made in the management of the in-

stitution at first, it was now doing good work, and the Government were entitled to credit

for the manner in which they had carried out

said he could not agree with the address as to the degree of success with which the

Bureau of Statistics had been carried on. If

correct, it did harm instead of good. In the

year 1882 the Bureau gave the amount of

parley raised in the province as 24,000,000 of bushels. He found that the total exports

rom the Dominion in that year was only

11,000,000 bushels, which would leave 13,000,000 to be consumed in this province

alone. That was evidently wide of the mark.

The actual amount raised in 1882 was

really only 13,000,000. The harm done by this indirect information was shown by

the fact that the brewers' journal of the United States quoted the figures given by

the Bureau to keep down the price of barley,

in the States. (Hear.)

to the detriment of the farmers both here and

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Mr. WHITE, (North Essex.) addressed

TORONTO, Feb. 5.

he information given by the Bureau was not

Mr. BRODER was the next speaker. He

expediency. (Laughter.)
Mr. LEES (Lanark) said he found that

oill, and they would do it as a matter of

not time to attend to their duties in this re-

The award was made

him. (Laughter.)

The debate on the Address was resumed by

Mr. CLANCY (West Kent)—He said that

itlemen opposite that large sums of money

TORONTO, Feb. 4.

on several paragraphs of the Speech.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m.

Hear, hear.) Since he had been in political

(Hear, hear,)

nest traders, and provision should made by the Government whereby

endments year after year. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BALFOUR promised his support to the Government in extending the franchise, if they would keep out the loafer and dissolute class. In referring to tax exemptions, he said he favoured their total abolition rather than see the law in its present shape.

Mr. MoGHEE asked the indulgence of the would have been given a place in the Cabinet. (Hear, hear.) They had several farmers on that side of the House qualified for a position

the House at considerable length, and made

House, as he was a new member. He expressed his eagerness to vote want of confidence in the Government. In place of the Government carrying out the policy which they had advocated during the election they had abandoned it. The Government had taken a leaf out of the Opposition book, and if they would only clip a few more leaves from the Opposition book there might be some probbility of the Government being sustained. (Hear, hear.) Mr. GILLIES amid much laughter and ap-

plause addressed a few observations to the ouse in Gaelic. At the conclusion of Mr. Gillies' speech ere were loud cries of "Question," nfluence the elections. (Hear, hear.) The in the members."

The first five paragraphs were put in suc-On the sixth paragraph being put Mr. MEREDITH, rising amid cheers, said that the debate had occupied considerable ime, and he did not know that the time had been thrown away. A large number of new members had been added to the House, and he thought the debate indicated that a large addition had been made to the speaking talent of the House, more especially on the Opposition side. (Cheers and laughter.) He nen referred at some length to the recentelections, which showed that notwithstand ing the great efforts put forth by the Govern-

nent and the unblushing bribery resorted to, his following had been largely increased.

Mr. Meredith then referred to the position he had taken in regard to liquor licenses. He had taken occasion to the opinion that under the British North America Act the province had a right to deal with the license question to the extent of the powers conferred by the Act in regard to police and municipal regulations. He had said that he would support the Government of the day in maintaining the rights of the province, but he held that the question n controversy between the province and the Dominion was one which should be sent for settlement to the highest court in the realm, and that all parties should loyally abide by its decision. (Cheers.)

Mr. Pardee wished to show that at Barrie he took a different position there, but he had not the candour to read the whole speech, or that part of it material to the quotation he was using. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman endeavoured to make the House believe that he was justifying the Dominion Parliament in taking hold of the liquor traffic. If he had followed that speech he would have seen that it did not differ from the proposition he had enunciated from his place on the floor of the House, that it was the duty of the Government to assert their right to the control of the liquor traffic, and that the question should be referred to the proper tribunal, and that they should abide by that decision when it was given. (Cheers.) In referring to the boundary award Mr. Meredith severely criticized the vacillating policy of the Government, and accused the Ministers of endeavouring to bring about

stantial evidence to prove it. (Renewed cheers.) The first evidence of this army of

occupation proceeding to the territory appeared in the Globe of the 14th of July.

The writ for the holding of the election was

8th of August. The gentleman who assumed to sit for Algoma was in Toronto three times just before the 14th of July. (Hear, hear.)

He was there twice in July and once in the

latter part of June. The Commissioner of Crown Lands had taken the ground

that in going up and taking possession he was acting on the mandate of the House. He was misleading the House when he took

that position. (Cheers.) The mandate was given in the session of 1882, and had he acted

upon it he would have sent up the army of

What was the object of the trip of these

gentlemen who were sent up? There was a Mr. Aubrey White, Mr. G. R. Pattullo, and

Mr. G. Burden. Messrs. Pattullo and Bur-

den were the commissioners to settle the

doubtful claims in the territory—(laughter)—

RIGHTS OF THE PROVINCE

to the timber. He thought he would be able

to show that Mr. White was not attending to

that business. He thought he could show that Messrs. White and Burden were there in

the interests of Mr. Lyon, and that they

were incurring this great responsibility, and

that the excuse they were making was an

incorrect one, and that all was a design for

the purpose of assisting Mr. Lyon in the con-

stituency. (Hear, hear.) What had he got to sustain that view? Mr. Burden was the

representative of the Province of Ontario There in the name of Ontario not asserting

its rights, in the name of Ontario not defend-

ng its position against against its oppressors,

speaking as the mouthpiece of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. He charged that

Mr. Burden at that time was there cor-

rupting the constituency. (Loud cheers.)
The leader of the Government, was, he believed, in England at the time, and Mr. Pardee

was acting Attorney-General. He had had placed in his hands a document which he

wished to read to the House. It was address-

ed to the Hon. Mr. Pardee, acting Attorney-

General, Toronto, and was from Mr. George

"Absolutely necessary that we should be placed in funds in some shape to meet pressing emergency. (Loud cheers.) We can secure the local newspaper's support for five hundred dollars—floud cheers.)—half down, and half after the election. (Loud cheers.) Most important that this should be done at once, as the enemy is trying to secure it. (Loud cheers.) Negotiation will be conducted by outside party."

(Loud and continued cheers.) Did the Com-

missioner of Crown Laads in his righteous in-

dignation recall those men who were corrupt.

ting the electors in Algoma; did the Commissioner send for them back? No. Mr. Burden remained there. (Cheers.) He was not only being made use of for this purpose, but he was attempting to corrupt the constituency through the press of the country. (Cheers.)

through the press of the country. (Cheers.)
Mr. FRASER—What is the date of that

Mr. MEREDITH-August 16th, eight

days after the writ was issued. Then there was a stipendiary magistrate up there. By the Act of the Legislature he was forbidden to vote. He was representing Ontario. But what was he

doing? A telegram of the 8th September from Mr. Aubrey White would show :-

"Outlook so far splendid. Nagle at Rainy River. Stipendiary gone Fort Francis. He and friends say we must have fifteen hundred for legitimate expenses. Can you send send it, and to whom,"

(Loud cheers.) The hon, gentleman com-

plained and his newspaper complained that proceedings had been taken in the courts for

the purpose of having the matter investi-gated. He (Mr. Meredith) did not know that a better tribunal could be got. The hon, gentleman squirmed about it, and talked

Burden, at Rat Portage :-

document?

out as the representative of this grea

and Mr. White was there to assert the

ecupation in the summer of 1882. (Cheers.)

ssued, according to the same paper, on the

stantial evidence to

Widdifield, Young.—45.

NAYS—Baskerville, Blythe, Brereton, Broder, Carnegie, Clancy, Clarke (Toronto), Creighton, Denison, Ermatinger, French, Gray, Hammell, Hudson, Kerr, Lauder, Lees, McGbee, McKay, Meredith, Merrick, Metcaife, Monk, Morgan, Morris; Mulholland, Preston, Robillard, Roe, Ross (Cornwall), White, Wilmot, Wood.—33.

PAIRS—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) with Mr. Kerns (Halton), Mr. Bishop (South Huron) with Mr. Fell (North Victoria). Mr. Neelon (Lincoln) was absent. The paragraph was then carried as amended. a collision with the Manitoba authorities for On the eighth paragraph, Hon. Mr. MOERIS moved that the followthe purpose of carrying the Algoma election. He (Mr. Meredith) maintained that responsiing be substituted for the paragraph:—"That while we observe with satisfaction that your Honour's advisers have abandened their debility for the great risk of the loss of life by the people of this province—a collision between the Provinces of Manitoba and Ontermination to take and retain possession by termination to take and retain possession by force of the disputed territory, we regret that your Honour has been advised to assent to terms for the partial settlement of the boundary question less favourable to the province than were formerly offered, by the Federal authorities and rejected by Ontario, and we are of opinion that no arrangement will be satisfactory to the people of this province which does not provide for the settlement of the northerly as, well as the westerly boundary, and the final and binding tario-and a large expenditure of the people's money, was directly chargeable to hon. gentlemen opposite in their desire to maintain what they called A CONSISTENT COURSE before the people of Ontario (Cheers, Y He had made the charge during the recess; he ment Acts, while on a former occasion the toll-gates and free market matters had had a place in the Speech. He pointed out that the proceedings with regard to Alamaber of county councillors in some territory—was a deliberate attempt to capture westerly boundary, and the final and binding ion as to the validity of the claim of the the constituency of Algoma. (Loud cheers.) Dominion to the ownership of the soil of the He repeated that charge on the floor of the House on his responsibility as a member— (cheers)—and he thought he had a circum-

erritory." (Cheers.)
Mr. HARCOURT moved in amendment to the amendment that all the words after "that" be omitted and the following added to the paragraph:—" Meanwhile believing that the territory in dispute rightfully belongs to and forms part of Ontario, we con dently await the decision of the Privy Council in favour of the province. of this province.

The House divided, and the amendment to the amendment was carried on the same vote as before.

The remaining paragraphs of the address were then carried.

Catarrh-A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for Catarrh. Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is reed that not five per cent. of patients presenting themselves to the regular practi-tioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record cines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissue, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination-this implished the Catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure Catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured Catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple, and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is home, and the present season of the year is the most favourable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.—Montreal Star.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

LEGAL

LEGAT.

D. H., Essa,—You say the logs were given to you, if so, the party who gave them cannot now charge you for them.

J. S., Lindsay.—Qu.—"Can a township council in any one year levy and collect more than two per cent. of the assessed value of the real and personal property over and above the school rate?" Ans.—If the aggregate amount of the rates necessary for the payment of the current annual expenses, and the interest and principal of the debts contracted on the 29th March. 1873, exceed the aggregate rate of two cents in the dollar, the council may levy such further rates as may be necessary to discharge obligations up to that date incurred, but the Coancil cannot contract any further debts until the annual rate is reduced within the rate of two cents in the dollar. This is the opiy case in which the rate of two cents in the dollar. This is the opiy case in which the rate of two cents in the dollar. This is the opiy case in which the rate of two cents in the dollar. This is the opiy case in which the rate of two cents in the dollar may be exceeded. See section 359 of the Municipal Act of 1883, (2) If the by-law fixes a higher rate than two cents in the dollar contrary to the above provisions it may be quashed.

T.C., Craighurst.—Qu.—"A husband dies intestate, leaving personal property and debts; one of the creditors administered to the estate; what share can the widow claim ?" Ans.—If there are no children the, widow will take half; if children the widow will take one-third.

A.F.H., Neepawa.—Qu.—"Three persons, A., B., and C, were the joint owners of some chattels. As interest was 36, B's 26, and C's 1-6. A purchased B's shares. Can he sell the whole property without the consent of Of Ans.—With recasal to the property in question the three persons were either tenants in common or partners. It is a well settled rule that each partner may sell the whole of the partnership goods. As to his own share he is owner and as to the shares of the others he is their agent. But it these persons are only tenants in co

about an informer. He could tell the hon. Commissioner that the gentleman who had taken these proceedings was the gentleman who should have represented the constituency of Algoma—Mr. Plummer. Hon. gentlemen were not content with that, however. He said that there was a deflect at attempt, and that circumstantial evidence pointed to the Government. Ans.—If the tenant is still in possession he may remove his buildings. If he has given up possession he cannot do so.

R.S., Essa.—Qu.—" A agreed to build a house for B, no time mentioned. Can B leave the work and go to another job, and suit his own convenience about finishing B's house?" Ans.—A should finish the house within a reasonable time. He is not bound to work at it continuously. ointed to the Government as having been particeps criminis in the attempt to deprive the electors of that constituency of the power to exercise their franchise. (Hear, hear.) They could be very indignant because a dollar might be paid to a man for the purpose of enabling him to reach a polling station, but he held that

T.M.J. Palmerston.—Qu.—"There were two candidates nominated for reeve, neither retired, Could the clerk declare either elected?" Ans.—When more than one candidate is nominated for any office the meeting must be adjourned for a week, and a poll must be taken.

B.D. Desmond.

a week, and a poli must be taken.

B. D., Desmond.—Qu.—" Have I a right to take the timber on an uncleared side road adjoining my farm?" Ans.—No. The timber belongs to the township. The Township Council has control of it, and may sell it or preserve it as they may think best.

J. R., Manitoulin Island.—Qu.—" Have Township Councils the option of passing a dog tax by-law or not at pleasure?—and where no dog ax has been levied, who is to pay for the loss sustained by persons whose sheep have been killed by dogs?" Ans.—The Township Council may by by-law adopt the "Act respecting taxes on dogs and the protection of sheep (R. S. O., cap. 1941," in which case the taxes provided in that Act must be collected—and where there is no county organization the dog tax must be levied. The loss is partly paid out of the fund thus collected. The owner of the dog is also liable.

J. P., Sandifield.—Qu.—" Are trustees punishcould be committed on a free people than by preventing them from recording their votes. (Applause.). In order to put the position of the Opposition emphatically before the country he would move the following amendment, which he hoped hon. gentlemen would meet squarely in the face and not attempt to shirk se issue. He moved, seconded by the Hon Mr. Morris:—

"And we desire to assure your Honour of our unabated loyalty to and connidence in the Federal system of Government under which we live, and while we recognize the fact that in working out that system differences have arisen, and will necessarily arise, as to the respective limits of the Federal and provincial jurisdiction, we feel assured that these differences may be adjusted by the exercise of a spirit of moderation and conciliation in the discussion of them, and that failing an agreement being come to the constitution provides ample means for their speedy and peaceful settlement. And we are of constitution provides ample means for their speedy and peaceful settlement. And we are of constitution are referenced to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as they have heretofore exercised it, steps should at once be taken with aview to the immediate reference of the question of the constitutionality of the Dominion License Act, and its effect (if any) upon the laws of the province regulating the traffic in intoxicating liquors, for determination by the proper legal tribunal having authority finally to determine the matter in controversy."

Mr. HARDY made what was supposed to lected. The owner of the dog is also liable.

J. P., Sandifield.—Qu.—"Are trustees punishable before a magistrate for allowing a school to be kept closed over three months in the year, and for other negligence?" Ans.—No. Magistrates have nothing to 30 with such matters. They have no control over trustees in anyway as trustees. The people must elect better men next year. See Education Acts. cap. 204 and 205 Revised statutes.

H. C., Markdale.—Qu.—"If a Division Court balliff should collect more costs than he had a right to collect what redress has the party who has been compelled to pay?" Ans.—The party injured can sue the balliff for the excess, and for damages.

J. H. G. Caledon.—Qu.—"Have Indians a right to enter upon a man's property and cut timber ?" Ans.—No. They are trespassers the same as white persons, and may be punished under the Petty Trespasses Act.

Subscriber, Lucknow.—Qu.—"Two persons bought a farm together. Three years ago they made a division of it by verbal agreement, the one taking the half with the buildings on agreeing to pay the other a sum of money. The money has not been paid. Can the agreement be enforced?" Ans.—The contract being in reference to the sale of an interest in lands, and being verbal, is not binding, and not enforceable as a contract, unless there has been such a part performance as would make it a fraud upon the party who should have received the money, not to enforce. At all events the parties have a complete remedy by action for partition.

partition.

C. B. S., Algoma.—Qu.—"Can a justice of the peace perform the marriage ceremony in this district?" Ans.—No. The Act respecting the solemnization of marriages, R. S. O., Cap. 124, only speaks of clergymen and ministers of all denominations performing the marriage ceremony, except in the case of Quakers, who are allowed and empowered to celebrate marriages according to their own rights and assuages. We know of no law or recognized usage allowing magistrates to celebrate marriages any more than lawyers, doctors, or farmers.

D. M., Sarnia.—Qu.—"Have the municipal D. M., Sarnia.—Qu.—"Have the municipa councils power, under the McCarthy Act, to

souncils power, under the McCarthy Act, to compel or prevent the sale of groceries where iquors are allowed to be sold? Ans.—The accesse Commissioners (consisting of the county udge, the warden and one person to be appointed) shall have full powers to make all eccessary regulations of the kind mentioned. necessary regulations of the kind mentioned.

W. C. W.. Blenheim.—Qu.—" Groceries were shipped to me over the Eric and Huron railway. When the goods arrived some of the boxes had been opened and part of the goods stolen. I put in my claim to the railway, but they refuse to recognize it. Can I hold the company liable?" Ans.—Your right to recover damages or the value of the goods taken or stolen depends upon three things: I. Who the contract was made with. 2. The terms of the contract; and 3. Who is responsible for the loss, or in whose custody were the goods when the loss occurred. In the first place you must look to the person or company with whom the contract was made; and, secondly, you must see that the shipping company with whom the contract was made; and, secondly, you must see that the shipping secipt does not contain a stipulation relieving he company from all liability for goods stolen; and thirdly, you ought to be able to show that he loss occurred after the goods were taken harge of by the railway company.

J. S., Holstein.—Ou.—"I sold on the stolenge of the shipping of the shippi

charge of by the railwar company.

J. S., Holstein.—Qu.—"I sold an article and took a note and an actreement from the person to whom I sold, that the property in the article should remain in me until the note should be paid. The article was seized and sold for rent. Can I legally take it wherever I may find it "Ans.—No. The landlord had a right to seize and sell it for rent; the purchaser from the landlord or his sailiff acquired a good title and is now the legal owner.

B. C. Della.—A. wider can claim arrears of dower from the date of the death of her husband.

TRUSTEE, Fenelon Falls.—Section 12 of chapter 5, Ontario Statutes of 1881, amends the 10th section of the Assessment Act (R. S. C. cap. 180) by providing that "no assessor or collector shall hold the office of clerk or treasurer." This amendment would have been more in its place had it been made in the Municipal Act, and should appear in that Act as amended in 1883, but does not so appear,

but does not so appear.

S. C., Harriston,—Qu.—"When was a statute of limitations with respect to actions for the recovery of land first enacted? Ans.—There have been a number of statutes passed at various times in England, affecting the time within which actions for the recovery of the possession of lands must be brought. The statutes passed in the reigns of Richard I., Henry III., Henry VIII., James I., William III., and 3 and i, William IV., chap. 27, may be mentioned as the most important of these. (2) "When was the 10 years limit introduced, and in what year did it take effect!" Ans.—It was introduced into this province, and passed in December, 1874. As to persons resident outside of the Province of Ontario it did not take effect until 1st July, 1877. As to all other persons it took effect on the 1st July, 1876. It consists principally of amendments to the law of real property adopted in England at various times during the present reign.

CONSTANT READER. Blenheim.—What was the name of Queen Victoria's father behind "Duke of Kent?" Ans. Edward Augustus Guelph. J. G., Ridgetown, Ont.—Give address of a firm publishing lists of unclaimed property in Eng-land. See Answer to N. H., Kineardine. N. H., Kincardine.—Give address of firm pub-lishing lists of unclaimed property in Ireland. Ans.—E. Preston, 1 Great College street, Lon-don, England. W. C. B., Brampton. -What is the best hand-lift on record, and by whom? What is Donald Dinnie's best. Ans. (1) 1,230 lbs., W. B. Curtis, New York. (2) Do not know.

W. H. W., Rothsay.—When was Brandon Man., incorporated as a city, or is it only a town? Ans—Brandon was incorporated as a city by special Act of Parliament. CONSTANT READER, Point Edward.—Re Alabama claims, what was the amount of the Geneva award to the United States? Ans.—23,229,166 13s. 4d., or about \$15,650,000.

Seneva award to the United States? Ans.—
£3.229.165 13s. 4d., or about £15.650,000.

W. M., Goderich.—Give populations of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Chicago, Ans.—New York, 1,205.59; Brooklyn, 506.689; Philadelphia, £16,981; Chicago, 503,304.

MUSIC, Niagara.—Is it customary for a young lady when asked out to spend the evening to take either her vocal or instrumental music, if not requested to do so by the hostess. Ans. No. SUBSCRIBER, Allanburg.—A bets B that the old railway bridge at Niagara Falls cost more than \$740,000 when first built. Ans.—A losse. The entire cost of bridge, opened March, 1845, was not quie \$400,000.

EXCURSION.—When does the excursion train leave Ottawa for British Columbia, and what is the fare—return ticket. Ans.—Address A. N. Taylor, passenger agent Grand Trunk, Russell house block, Ottawa.

LEARNER, Kincardine.—Where can I purchase book with designs of fancy skating, and what will it cost? Ans.—The best work we know of is the Skater's Text-book, published by Peck & Snyder, Nassau's treet, New York; price Tostens.

5 cents. OSSINGTON AVENUE.—Does a marquis rank higher than an earl at every time and place? Ans. If by "rank higher," you mean take "take precedence;" no. "For instance, no marquis coming to this country could have taken precedence over the Earl of Dufferin as Governor-General.

General.

ELORA.—Give me the names of some Canadian manufacturers of printing presses; also type manufacturers of printing presses; also type manufacturers of presses in Canada. Ans.—The only manufacturers of presses in Canada are Westman & Baker, Teronto, who confine their business to building Gordon presses. There is a type foundry in Montreal, the only one in Canada, but Miller & Richard and Gwatkin & Son, both doing business in Toronto, represent various foundries. The concern in Montreal is called the Montreal Type Foundry.

Sport, Perth.—(1) E bets F that George Irvine

the Montreal Type Foundry.

Sport, Perth.—(1) E bets F that George Irvine has run ten miles in one hour and five miles in 28 minutes. Who wins? (2) Has ten miles ever been covered in one hour, and if so by whom? (3) What is the best record for one hour's running, and where made, and by whom? (4) What is the best record for one mile, and where made, and by whom? (5) Has Irvine got as good a record as given above? Ans.—(1) E wins. (2) Ten miles have been covered in foot-races in one hour hundreds of times. (3) Eleven miles 370 yards, L. Bennett, alias Deerfoot, London, England, April 3, 1863. (4) Four mins. 16 1-5 secs., W. Cummings, Preston, England, May 14, 1881. (5) Nq.

W. Cummings, Freston, England, May 14, 1881.

(S) NQ.

Weodland.—What is the climate of Texas, its products, and where could I get the address of an agent interested in land there. Ans.—(1) The climate is salubrious, and though warm enough for the production of most of the semi-tropical and some of the tropical fruits, it is less enervating and more free from malarious diseases than that of any other of the Gulf States. Its products are grain, sweet potatees, clover, and fiax seed, rice, tobacco, sugar, wool, cotton, fruits, etc., and its large prairies and rich grasses render it a good place for cattle ranching. (2) Address Land Commissioner, Galveston, Texas, for particulars regarding the purchase of farming or grasing lands there.

BIRTHS. ROBERTSON—At Whitby, on Tuesday, 29th January, the wife of J. S. Robertson, publisher, of a son,

RATHBUN—At Deseronto, on the 1st inst., the wife of Edward W. Rathbun, of a son. GALLOW—On Friday morning, February 1st, the wife of Francis Gallow, Don and Danforth road, of a daughter.

MOLEAN—At Port Hope, on the 4th inst., the wife of Major W. McLean, of a son. YORKE—On Feb. 2nd, at 55 Mutual street, the wife of Mr. Lionel Yorke, of a son. McIver-At Qu'Appelle Station. Troy P.O., the wife of Gordon McIver, of a daughter. HUNTER—On Wednesday, 30th inst., at 21 Dover Court road, the wife of D. Hunter, of a daughter. CHARLES—At Greenbank, Dundas, on the 27th inst., the wife of D. Hughes Charles, of a son,

Egan—At the Hillside Cottage farm, Albino, on the 29th January, 1884, the wife of S. A. Egan, Esq., of a son, MARRIAGES. BRIMSON-MONTGOMERY—At the residence of the bride's father, Newmarket, Ont, on the 30th January, ult., by the Rev. J. H. Starr. Mr. Robt. H. Brimson, of Toronto, to Miss Melissa, eldest daughter of Mr. John Montgomery. ELSON-WALKER-By the Rev. J. W. Totten, on the 30th uit, at the residence of the bride's lather, Markham, Mr. John Elson, to Miss Sarah Walker, all of Markham. WILLIAMS—THORNE—On Wednesday morning, January 30th, at Elm street church, city, by the Rev. W. H. Laird, E. S. Williams, telegraph inspector C. P. R., Winnipeg, to Miss Aggie Thorne, of Toronto.

KEITH-FORBES-On Wednesday, January 30th. at St., Andrew's church, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Alexander Keith, son of D. S. Keith to Jessie E. Forbes, daughter of the late Duncar Forbes, all of Toronto.

JONES—Woodrooffe—At ChristChurch, Lordon, Ontario, on Wednesday. 23rd January, be the Rev. S. L. Smith, of St. Thomas, assisted be the Rev. Canon Smith, John Galbraith Jones, Lucknow, to Sophie Mary, younger daughter the late John A. Woodrooffe, of Forest. LAWLOR-DARTNELL-On the 29th inst., at St. John's church. Vankleek Hill, by the Rev. J. Elliott, incumbent, James Bernard Lawlor, Esq., civil engineer, Ontario and Pacific railway. Cornwall. to Louisa S., youngest daughter of Edward T. Dartnell. Esq., late County-Attorney for Prescott and Russell. DEATHS.

LIGHTFOOT—At Toronto, on the 4th inst., Rebecca, wife of Wm. Lightfoot, printer, formerly of Kingston. SOUTHWORTH—On the 5th inst, at 651 Yonge street, Anna Southworth, beloved wife of Robt. Southworth, aged 34 years.

Young—At 78 Huron street, on the 5th inst., Mary Isabella, beloved daughter of James and Mary Young, aged 4 years and 8 months. CAMERON—On the 4th inst., at the residence of the Hon. A. Vidal, Sarnia, Christina C. Cameron, daughter of the late Hon. Malcolm Cameron, in the 49th year of her age. CONNELL—At Collingwood, on the 1st Feb., Elizabeth Stewart, wife of James Conneil, in the 78th year of her age.

TABOR-Dr. Tabor, of Whitevale, aged forty-three years and four months. MULHOLLAND—At Chicago, on the 4th inst., Mary, wife of Bernard Mulholland, aged 75. MUNRO—In the city of Buffalo, on Friday night, the 1st inst., Colin Munro, Sheriff of the County of Eigin, in the 76th year of his age. McCausland—At Queensville, Ont., Feb. 3rd 1884, Alexander McCausland, a native of Omagb county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 40 years. JACKSON—At Parkdale on the 3rd inst., Sidney W. Jackson, brother of the ex-warden of York, and an employe of the Credit Valley railway, and 3a.

aged 38.

Black—On Sunday morning, Feb, 3rd, Annie, daughter of William Black. WEDDELL—On Sunday, Feb. 3rd, at the residence of his brother-in-law, W. S. Park, 46 Pembroke street, Eli W. Weddell, conductor G.T.R., aged 33 years.

SHEWAN—Suddenly on Monday morning, February 4th, Magnus Shewan, aged 75 years, a native of Dunrossness, Shetland, and a resident of Toronto since 1841. WALSH-At Simcoe, on Friday, the 1st inst. Elsie, beloved wife of F. L. Walsh, registrar county of Norfolk, in her 84th year. Horsley—In this city, on Sunday, the 3rd of february, Henry Horsley, aged 67 years. COLLINGE—On the 13th January last, at Guernsey, the wife of W. F. Collings, Esq., Seigneur of Serk, of a daughter.

MITCHELL—On Thursday morning, Jan. 31st, Bridget, widow of the late Christopher Mitchell, sr., aged 33 years.

Land-On Friday morning, Feb. 1st inst., at No. 272 Bathurst street, Agnes Ellen, wife of Mr. John J. Land. TEMPLE—On the 29th uit, at Bristol, England, Gustavas Henry Temple, eldest son of the late Major Temple, of Quebec, late of H.M. 13th Re-giment of Root.

DANGERFIELD—On the 29th ult., at the General Hospital, Toronto, Edward Dangerfield, former-ly of Perth county, Scotland, and Cheltenham, England, aged 47. Jones-On January 31 ungs. Geo. Jones, at his late residence. Jueen and Simcoe streets, aged 53 years.

SMITH-At his late residence, No. 12 Do treet, Thursday, January 31, 1884, Rich reet, Thursday, January 31, 1884, Richar mith, aged 70 years, native of Inverness, Sco Bailwans.

CRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. IMPORTANT PRELIMINARY NOTICE. SEASON 1884.

Intending settlers from Canada are hereby notified that this company will adopt

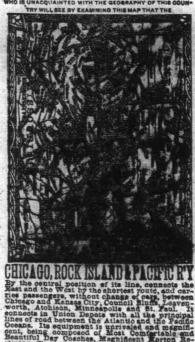
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Montreal, Jan. 14th, 1884.



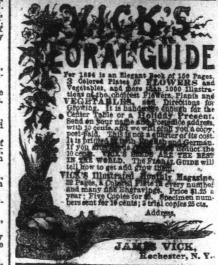
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No. 1.-Next to Methuselah who is the oldest man mentioned in the Bible? No. 2. - Does the name fof any wild man occur in the Bible, if so, where No. 3.-Who was the first king over the

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inswered correctly to secure a prize. And don't forget that every competitor whether subscriber or not must send two dolars with the answers to the Bible pro blems, for which Truth will be sent to any desired address for one year. Don't miss the best chance you may ever have mind every competitor must send the two iollars for one year's subscription to Truth

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