## OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent ] OTTAWA, April 20.—By the way business is sow progressing. Ministers hope to bring the session to a close early in June. A dissolution and general election next fall is not regarded as probable, although that programme was an enumeral buths Mail. The party in nonnechast and nonneed by the ward. The party in power have very thing to gain by deloy, and most Tory members would prefer that the parliament should run out its full term. Surveying the political situation one cannot but perceive that the Conscription than last ground general ground in all the of their hearts in the completion of the l'acite Railway, and are devoted to the men who pushed that great work to a conclusion. The Northwest will be represented next session for the first time in l'arbane of the continue of the lactor has price. The committee pour les west will be represented next session for the lactor has a lactor has a

much dependence is put then THE RIPL EXECUTION

and the Frincisc ACT, to carry a minor of complete on work without mixing to some state for the Torice. But the firsh vote, which holds the bolome of cover or a good meny constituencies, will go against the inversely admixed at overbehouring their Moreover, the Liberals were considered increasing investigation is a been concerned. Every it were, which gave decided a montum to the movement. Popular jedousy had been previously aroused by Sir John Macdanald's encroachments on provincial rights. Freach-Canadians justive regard him with suspicion, Canadians justly regard firm with suspicion, since he has never abundaned his desire for a legislative union. The exposure of his attempt to smash the federal compact at London, a game in which he was thwarted by Sir George Cartier, has had the effect of opening their eyes to his true character.

Again, he has never repudiated the threats of his chief organ, the Mail,

TO RECONQUER QUEBEC, abolish the French language and institution , and deprive the Catholic church of its treaty rights. All these things baye and a deep effect, and ought to be enough in all conscience to de-feat his cardidates from Vandread to Gaspe, It is beyond hel et that a people so proud and sensitive as the French Canadians could bear these threats without r senting at and continue to support the party which use them. It will require, I should imagine, a partty strong of them, Ross and out is: land, supported the Government when they came to Ottova. Mr. believers in its practicability. However the Watson alone stead firm, and I am assured he islanders atick to the letter of will come back with more reliable colleagues. after the next appeal to the people. Of New Brunswick it is not easy to speck.

THE LOCAL GENERAL ELECTION A good deal also depends on the disheries queson. Should no hears of sections at specific to American markets be found, the Maritime Provinces generally will go largely in Opposition, in spite of the policy of babing constituencies so and actionary practiced by the Government. Prince Edward Island has suffered more than any other section of the Dominion from the policy pursued at Ottawa. Her trade has been paralyzed, and with the terms of union unfulfilled, even to the extent that Mr. Mackenzie attempted, it would be strange indeed were the tight little island to send to Ottawa a sap-headed delegation of Tories like those now here. Mr. Davies and Dr. McIndyre, the two Liberals from the island, unficipate a great improving has as good a right as another to deliver the following items:

with a better versel. The islanders have consequently become very restive, and with a better versel, The islanders have consequently become very restive, and with the boars put on the rome when the Northern Light was held up last winter charged enormously for carrying freight and passengers. However the question is one involving the good faith of the Dominion and a strong effort should be made to sariefy the growing thems:

Sequences of the following items:

Municipal Debenures, Face value with a better versel. The boars put on the rome when the Northern Light was held up last winter charged municipal Debenures, and Municipal Debenures, a Liberals from the island, anticipate a great in-provement next election. It must not be for-gotten that Mr. McDonald holds a seat into which he was voted by a straight Tory vote of the Commons, although defeated by a large majority.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD

made his appearance in the House of Commons shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon. He was heartily cheered by both sides, and seemed much gratified with the warmth of the reception extended him. He looked pale, worn and aged His walk had none of its old elasticity, and he appeared like a man who had suffered and was still suffering. It is satisfactory to see him in his place again. It is to be hoped he will bring his somewhat disordered followers into line and expedite business.

OTTAWA, April 21 .-- The division on Mr. Laurier's resolution condomning the conduct of the government towards the halfbreeds showed a majority of only 42. This is a great change from the So majority which they boasted at the beginning of this parliament. In spite of the fact that they have carried many by elections this de-cline of strength is very significant. The division list shows the names of ten Bleus who voted condemnation of Sir John Macdonald's ministry. These were : Amyot, Bergeron, Coursol, Desaulniers (Maskinonge), Desjardins, Dapont, Gaudet, Gigault, Ouimet and Gilbault. Mr. Mitchell also voted with the Opposition, making the number of defections for the Government ranks eleven. When we consider that this parliament was elected under special conditions at a time chosen deliberately for the advantage of the ministry; also when we think of the vast, powerful and uncorupulous influ ences used to purchase and retain support, the change may be taken as a sure indication of the approaching downfall of the government. But when we look further and reflect that this defection has taken place from the ranks of those representatives under the direct influence of Ministers, what must be the change in the constituencies outside? Nor have they any practical or taking cry wherewith to go to the country. The N. P, where it is not a dead issue, is against them, the Pacific railway is completed, all the other lines of their policy are openly condemned, they can no longer continue the system of large expenditure on public works as a means of bribing the constituencies. Evenently they have got to the end of their teather. There must be retrenchment, but every one knows that this Ministry is incapable, and could not, if they would, adopt a policy of economy. Yet this is what is needed more than anything else, after the stupendous outlay The country the Pacific Railway. requires a rest from gigantic enterprises, recuperation and the development of internal resources.

THE BEATY WOODWORTH SCANDAL was on the tapis in the Committee on Privileges and Elections again to-day. Mr. Northwest Central Railway. Sir Hector Warner's safe cure.

Langevin read another communication from Manitoba strongly urging the immediate construction of the road. It was agreed to give Beaty a few days grace and if he was not then able to give assurances for the building of the road this summer, the charter was to be cancelled and given to a new company. Mr. Woodworth read a letter from Mr. E. A. C. Pew. which stated that gentlemen possessed of the means were willing to build the road, but Beaty would not agree unless he got \$1,500 per mile bonus for "the Boy," valves have lost ground considerably in all the that Braty's only object was to make a hanl, provinces except British Columbia. The post and that he had no intention of building or ple of the Pacific alope have obtained the desire allowing others to build problems be meaning himself. The letter went on to show The committee adlt is the general impression that the Government has unduly favored Mr. Beaty ment makes good the promise to that effect in the speech from the throne. Considering the Mr. Mitchell was about right when he said in maladministration of affairs in the terms. tories and the many namerosary decide increases was whether liesty should be allowed forced on the strikes in the way of mancipolies, to retain control of the road, not his railway disadownnee and bid land aw . it can building it. After the exposures that hardly be expected that the mains to aim have had been made the duty of the much support from that quit it. In Catains, Government was to shut down on the whole gang at or ce. Rays he their charter and give a new one to men who scald he relied on to and the Prenelise Act, we carry a number of complete the work without having to bonus

Liberals were consected in the ground their strength, or a new and of the ground this session. As for the Tales a dark and the discussion conquent policy, and the discussion conquent policy, and their canditates no conquent exposed this session. As for the 1 conditions a last that their canditates no congruent to have a last time of it. One of the bolicie odd me that their day that it is not the Red outside alone that has led to the chain a oil position for in the ancient province. That were the last straw, is a fix were, which gave decided in mention to the Mr. Gircuard of Jaques Cartier, chairman Mr. Gircuard of Jacques Cartier, chairm in of the committee, is generally couridered a ressonably tair man for so pronounced a conrervatium, yet men of good record have been known to do strange and sometimes inextusable things for the benefit of the party in a pinch like the present.

A PUBLIC MEETING has been called, on requisition, by Mayor McDougall, to morrow evening, to consider the distress now existing in Ireland and to raise a subscription for the benefit of the sufferers. The requisition is signed by many leading citizens, and it is provable that a handsome amount will be raised.

THE HOUSE was occupied all afternoon discussing the question of navigating the Straits of Northumberland in winter. This is a matter which comes up regularly every session, and always ends in the same unantisfactory way. It is now pretty well demonstrated that it is a lowance of assurance in any man trapped to physical impossibility to run steamers across them as a supporter of Sir John Maedena'd in the Straiteduring the prevalence of the ice jam. the face of these thints. In Manitoba the poor The terms of confederation do indeed require persistent disallumance of local range charters and general cusseliness of the protective and Howland proposes a marine subway or tunnel will be wigs on the green. Two members of the Island government visited England during the winter to appeal to the British now going on may perhaps give an index of government against the failure of the popular feeling. Several constituencies have been eadly debauched by the factoresional. The Province is, however, naturally Liberal, and not likely to change the character of its representation for the worse. Nova Scotia is distinctly anticonfederate. The Local Government has based its appeal to the people shortly to take place on the cry of secsation. It will be strongly urged the Canadian Government to do as they agreed. It will be remembered wint a how was raised in Mr. Mackenzie' time against the steamer Northern Light, which he purchased and put on the most uttracking of position, and must have a marked effect on the Dominion to implement the terms of confederation. The result was that they obtained to backing of the Colonial office, which strongly urged the Canadian Government to do as they agreed. It will be remembered wint a how was raised in Mr. Mackenzie' time against the steamer Northern Light, which he purchased and put on the route. But though the present Government has been in power eight years they have done nothing either to eight years they have done nothing either to on. Should no means of securing an opening improve the Northern Light or replace her to American markets be found, the Maritime with a better vessel. The islanders have

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,

mand the fultiment of the terms of Union.

RIDEAU.

THE STATEMENT SHOWS A DECLINE IN THE NET RECEIPTS BUT A MORE HOPEFUL

LONDON, April 21.—The report of the Grand Trunk Raliway Company, just issued, deals at length with the position which the company now occupies. The total decrease in the net receipts for the half year was £110,000. The decline is attributed to the depression in trade, the war in rates and the loss of traffic caused by the smallpox epidemic in Montreal. The directors, however, consider the general finances of the company in a satisfactory condition, as the company is in a position to secure a full proportion of the general advantages confidently expected from the more peaciful arrangements now established among the American railway systems .-Globe.

MADE SHORT WORK OF IT.

Office of Dayton Journal, Dayton, O., Nov. 11, 1885.—In April, of 1883, after doctoring for fou months, for kidney trouble, began taking Warner's safe cure. In one week I was relieved of a stone as large as a peanut, followed by sediment that indicated dissolution of the stone. - W. H. ROUZER, foreman of job room.

A Western editor (married) says he will be glad to publish the poetry and poard any poet who will find a word to rhyma with housecleaning which is not wickedly profane.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Cartar's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a doce. tts

The belle of Bath, M.T., wears a shoc fourteen inches long, and has been tendored the captaincy of a baseball nine.

The enervation and lassitude of spring time are indications of the sluggish action of the blend, overloaded with carbonates accumulated by the use of heating food in winter. Shis covdition may be remedied by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier known. §

A desperate speculator put up a Newfoundland dog in Wull street the other day as collateral for a flyer in the stock market.

A GRADUAL FAILURE of strength, with extreme pallor of face, fullness under the eyes, prostration, swelling of ankles and legs, indicate unmistakably a deranged condition of the kidneys, which should remove all this Beaty pleaded for more time to secure the water from the system; if they do not, you the same period of 1885, which shows that those prejudiced to her. We have no less a cott cannot be avoided until we have the concion of certain capitalists to build the certainly need the great kidney specific, public opinion is again rapidly changing in personage than Lord Randolph Churchill operative system. Change the system and favor of sound Life Assurance, resting on a recently asking the question: "What has the boycott will disappear.

## MUTUAL LIFE.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company was held at the head office in the town of Waterloo, Out., on Wednesday the 14th April, 1886, and, as on former occasions, many influential and representative policy holders from different sections of the Dominion attended, to the number of about 100.

The president, I. E. Bowman, Esq., having taken the chair on motion, W. H. Riddell, Eq., secretary of the company, acted as secretary of the meeting. Notice calli g the annual meeting having been read, on motion of Alfred Hosken, E.q., QC., Toronto, seconded by Robt. Baird, E.q., mayor of Kincardire, the minutes of last angual in seems account account account p 85 307.93. Past agent account here, for the patry

following statements as total: Sixteenth expressed connect gravitation with the wider time a first the expressed connect gravitation with the wider time a first the expressed connect gravitation with the wider time a first the expressed and the port, containing an exhibit of the company, and many so gratable is signature. The expression and showing the financial position of year, were tensered to the officers directors at and may.

The applications for assurance grammer to \$1.607,050 under C. E. Common over applicated scrutture to \$1.607,050 under C. E. Common over applicated scrutture to \$1.6055 porcess, and the total number of pair for ever too halfs to the electron of 1 under at the end of the ye rise 381, involves. A number of english to minute electron in the control of \$8.250 Sal. 71 v 5.857 baseing been made to be balanting to a pair ARCON NOTE TO ARCON TELECTION OF ARCON TELECTION OF ARCON TELECTION OF ARCON TELECTION OF ARCONDING BALLS. from persons whose health was not up to our add his Marshall and John Enken, jr. In the standard, and were therefore declined. Gar ensuing term of three years, net useds are \$600.617.05, showing an in Commodian Meson, Henry P. J. Jak. crease of \$90,716.80; and our total assets are smand J. M. Soully were appointed, by vote

of the previous year, an unit is I proportion. of large policies having become claims, tut the number of deatls does not indicate any abnormal increase in the rate of mortality.

Our expenditure shows a reduction of \$8 639 83 in the cost of management, and the lever beil was brought to welose. ratio of expenses to income has been reduced from 264 per cent, to 213 ver cent. This enables us to continue the same distribution of surplus to policy holders for 1886 as last for the costing year, year, after making full provisions for the evment of all our death losses, and adding \$107,471 10 to reserve.

The detailed statement prepared and duly certified to by your auditor is berewith submitted for your information

On behalf of the board, ISAAC E. BOWNAY, President.

SINTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. Not assets, Discriber 31st, 1884, \$503,000 25 Less esmoeth d liens on lapsed pelicies .... \$2 571 61

Less ledger balance written off...... 295-24

remums ... \$250, 208 re-assur-ance... 2,740 11 \$257,505 32 23,032 12 \$270,607 44 Premiums. . . . \$240,414-43. Less re-assur-Interest.....

The expenditures for the year comprise claims under 45 policies, \$76,836,00; matured endowment, \$1,000; parchased policies, 89,796 25; surplus paid in cash, \$25,465 C6; returned premiums, \$216.13; agenta' commissions and salaries, \$34,397.62; medical examiners' and directors fees, salaries of officers, stationery, printing, advertising, postage, and all other expenses amounting to \$23,402.73, micking a total of \$171,113.79, leaving a balance of net assets of \$600,617 05. consisting of the following items:

| 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,400 09 | 20,4

£600,617 05

\$714,769 18

9,838 67

4,604 79

2.030 73

ADDITIONAL ASSETT. due.....blarket value of depentures

Total assets December 31st, 1885..... £753,061 87 LIADILITIES. Reserve required IIs. 4'2 per cent., including liens, notes, premiums due and deferred. \$695,601 36 Calus under eight policies awaiting claim papers. 11,250 00 Premiums paid in advance. 2,681 20 collection ree on deferred and other premiums and n tes. 5,236 62

\$ 38,892 69 Surplus Dec. 31st, 1885..... We beg to report that we have carefully examined the books and accounts of your company for the year ending 31st December, 1885, and that we find the same correct and in accordance with the foregoing statement. We have also examined the mortgages, de bentures and other securities held by your company, and we hereby certif, that they are correctly shown upon the statement sub-

H. F. J. JACKSON, Auditors. J. M. SUULLY, Waterloo, March 4, 1886.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORTS. In moving the adoption of the directors

report, the president said:
That the volume of new business for the past year is not quite equal to that of 1884, owing partly to the general depression in trade throughout the Dominion, partly to caeancies and changes in our agencies during the year, and also to some extent to the unusual competition from the co-operative associations, whose activity has somewhat interfered with the regular life assurance companies among the workingmen, which, how-ever, will be only for a short time, until the public has had an opportunity of testing by practical experience the insecure basis on

which these associations stand. During the first three and a half months of 1886, we issued new policies covering

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ONTARIO | solid receive, such as the Outsrie Mutual posscesses in its interest bearing investments.
Our death losses since the first of January,
1886, are only about one half of what they

were for the same period of 1885, so that we have good grounds to expect that the surplus available for distribution will again be considerably augmented during the current year. Our lavestments have earned a fair rate of will show. Ine amount of interest bearing assets, consisting of debentures, mortgages, policy loans and liens on hand lat January, Company as at the 31st Doctor, 1885. The process of the species of the past years of the past years of the fact and the factor of the past years and the section for the vertainment to be decise. Among the species were Moses, \$27,007,44, being \$257,005,32 for principles. Moreov, Septemble Humans, they found, and \$33,052,122 for interest on investments. Mogresian, Adison, Williamson and others. The applications for assurance granted business the past and the second transfer of th

to, one of the most enthusiastic, representa-

After the annual mosting the board met. when I. E. B where, E.q., was re elected president, and C. M. Uaylor, vice-president

GEO. FORMES, Grand Agent is a City of Montres and Posvace of Patient

Orator - 118 St. James Street.

HOME RULE NOT TO BE LIMITED.

2 086 85 the question of Heme Rule in hand to be very \$561,033 40 of relf-government that might at some future \$501,730 04 | the result of a kind spork of feeling exerted and his followers, and at the same time leave themselves in such a position that anything detrimental to British trade or prosperity harshated by an Irish Parliament can be promptly vetoed or "sat upon" themselves of a dry lorige to the judicial functions, as the promptly vetoed or "sat upon" themselves of an archive tor in such cases, is at leave the Home Rule she would call them before of an archive tor in such cases, is at leave the Home Rule she would call them before and the desired the decrease there and I was a "gone man," and advecting to the following the decrease there and I was a "gone man," and set all the decrease there are the such as the following the decrease the such as the following the decrease the such as the such archive the decrease the such as the following the decrease the such as the such as the following the decrease the such as the such archive the decrease the such as the such archive the decrease the such as the such archive the decrease the such archive the decrease the such archive the such archiv now. It has always been the policy of England to keep Ireland ground down to the dest for several reasons. See knows if Ire. Sion of the value of labor and of its right to land got the ghost of a chance to instruct be represented in the departments of the herself in the art of war, or could obtain the wherewith to outer the field against acr, she would be more than a match for her; thus t is her (England's) parliament enacis laws making it a crime for an Irishman to own or keep licearms, or to become proficient in any way that might be the means of leading to

the disruption of the "Empire." At other reason is, as long as Ireland is in a state of service degradation the better will England prosper and grow. With Ireland, ignorant and degraded, slavishly tilling the soil and gathering the produce thereof to be sent off to other countries, as well as the greatness. goods they manufacture, Englishmen can afford to live fat and contented on the returns which the sale of these goods produce. English capitalists and English landlords, for the most part absentees, have done so for years, and would continue to do so if the voice of the Irish people, backed by the voice of the people of the United States and other coun-

tries, did not call upon them to desist. However, it seems landlordism has received its death blow in Ireland, which is a great deal to be thankful for, but, even with the total extinction of the landlord system, Erin's wrongs and troubles would not be at an end, for the abject slavery in which they might expect to be kept by a native who feeds them would be, to use a common expression, out of the frying pan into the fire. sincerely hope, however, that Mr. Painell and his colleagues will be a match for English politicians on the Home Rule question as on other things.

Again, a good deal has been said about four millions of Irish acting in the role of a powerful ally of England, if the latter but did treat them fairly and kindly. Now, for my part, I don't see why they should be such faithful allies of England, even if she did grant them Home Rule. Is an Irishman de void of true patriotism to such an extent that he would be satisfied to remain subervient to a stronger power, notwithstanding he had a good opportunity to become free and lade-pendent? He ought not to be. However, it is wise to take whatever little concessions may be offered them, in the hope that they may be of infinite value to them at some future time, in strengthening their chances to obtain what ought to be the goal of a true Irishman's ambition. But to think that an Irishman has reached the height of his na tional ambition when he is intrusted with the management of his own internal allairs is absurd.

What little prominence is given to the study of Irish history in schools which are directly or indirectly wader the management of those devoted to the exaltation of leaguest and the glorious deeds she was wont to perform in olden times. If the perusal of the history of Ireland was more general in schools attended by Irish children or those descended of Irish parents, we would have more enthudeeds performed by their forefathers in council and in the field would instil into their minds the fact that she is a nation by no means to be despised or be ashamed of, as one

I cland done in any way that would entitle her to Home Rule?" Let his lordship refer to history, both ancient and modern, and he will there find out the fact that Irishmen have highly distinguished themselves on the field of battle; often against tremendous odds have victories been won. It is not my purpore to here go into details in connection with the matter-suffice it to say that comeh interest for 1885, as the following statement can be shown to refute the false recitions made by such people in their miserable attempts to blacken and degrade the Irish race

in the eyes of the world. As I said before, I claud's statesmen will 1585, was \$524 513 65, to which was added As I said before, Ledand's statemen will there adult, heavy felling, attended by drowsighting the year \$86 529 89; but as a large have to be exactly and not allow themselves portion of this sum was invested towards the to be boosticked by any concessions that close of the year it did not bear interest for would not give then full legislative independence than an average of six menths or half derive at least, such as we have in Canada, the un. (\$43,764,90) for the whole year. The linearist collected is \$33,002,12, and the through all the monstrone persecutions of meeting were taken as read, and the same making the total amount carried \$8,300,05 privileges will be to Early no period therefore confirmed. The precident then on a capital of \$557,778 64, which is equal to that if recognities to be important period of a rate of 6 per cent, on the amount invested, that if recognities to be important period of the precident of GENTLEMEN, -Your Directors submit the by several prominent policy holders, who me him to be the several meaning of an who

King ton, April 17, 1806.

Wisdiscres, Syllege, Teather that we crease of \$96,716.80; and cur tot lassets are so and l. M. Soully were appointed, b, vote day sert one of the last of the first of the death loss of are considered by mexcess for a considered by mexcess for the last of the et gesembers he vilve efetige zous an ele

Votes of thanks to the president and disco-tors, to the manager, secretary, and officed ment of datural personal transfer and the resonant stan, to the agents, medical examiners and mend and the welface of the descript man-stan, to the agents, medical examiners and should be recarried as a peckelly contilled to referre, having been ten level and responded should be regaried as a justify cutifled to to, one of the most enthusiastic, represents incodative e.c. tive and harrandous meetings the company The present condition of the relations has

tween labor and expiral are for from existratory. The disportant of the employed is due in a large degree to graping and head long exections of employers and alleged distrimination in favor of capital as an object of governmental attention. It must also be consided that the lab ring were month always care ful to avoid once as sorol in justi-tiable disturbance. I a nesatistical that semething any bediene under the fello ral authority to prove theister occurs which ou often arise from esquit chetween employ-ers and employed, and warehood dimes seriously threaten the opening a interests of the country, and in my opicion the the preparation of the relief first said of it. Joseph Ware 7. 2. Rater of Tru Post and Turk Wilsess. The country, and in my special in that of Richard Courses N.B. Sta, - In view of the great interest mani-voluntary arbitration as a means of settling stand in frish all are at a record by the whole these dath office. But I suggest that infirsted in Irish after at present by the whole credited world, it would be well. I think, and the part of Mr. Parnell and those who have the question of Heme Rule in hand to be very carried in accepting any measure or measures of self-government that might at some fining still further concessions in the event of the new proposed bill not being addounted to surply the wants of of all contraversions have a labor to be being and a first that instead of arbitrators chosen in the heat of the part of the part of the contract of the new proposed bill not being addounted to surply the wants of of all contraversions have a labor to the part of concessions in the event of the now proposed bill not being adequate to supply the wants of the Irish people. The present form of Home Rule proposed by Eoglish statesmen is not the result of a kind spork of feeling exetted in their breasts, but rather that (i.e. if for the people of Iceland have arrived at such a stage that they will attempt something desperate if their appeals for legislative desperate if their appeals for legislative includes a tenth of the part of British politicians), so that they affle bring all their old time exact most to max on some scheme that will enable them to grant a "Home Rule" which will appeass Parnel on the part of British politicians and the part of the part o

> bureau would be a just and readible recogni-tion of the value of labor and of its right to Government,

VARIOUS LABOR MATTERS.

Last week the building trades of Brooklyn adopted the pine hour bidia.

There are reported to be over \$0,000 unemplayed at ip-building expenters in England. The sword is but a hideeus flash in the darkness. Right is an eternal ray, -- Victor

Industrial and moral worth, not wealth, is the true standard of individual and national

Many traders throughout the country seem to have compromised upon a nine hour instead of an eight-hour day from May I.

Glouvester City, N.J., K. of L. are trying to persuade the cigar and tobacco dealers to wy and sell nothing but union-made goods. Carpenters are organizing fast all over the

Union. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is receiving large accessions. I have always held that the man who

proved untrue to his trade union was unfit for metabecship in the K, of L., and I believe the majority of our members think as I do. -T. V. Powderly. Some of the most enthusiastic advocates

among the Philadelphia K. of L. have a project on foot to build two large halls for their own accommodation, one in Konsington and one near the center of the city. The work of organization among the Kuights is progressing earnestly this week.

Three thousand New York barbers have resolved to strike against working one hundred hours a week for from \$9 to \$13. They want the shops to close at 8 p.m., except on Saturday, when 10 p.m. is fixed for closing, and on Sundays they will close at 12 m., which means a reduction from one hundred hours to eighty hours per week.

No matter what Gould may do now, he cannot very well destroy the impression that everyone has, that he inaugurated this terrible state of thinge, and on his head and on the heads of his advisers must rest the blood of those people who were said low by the deadly rifles of those drunken "deadly sheriffe."-Lowell Sun.

Men are to-day getting higher wages than they used to get when the hours were fourteen and fifteen a day. It may be that when the hours are put down from ten to eight there will be a lowering of wages, but it will be only temporary and ultimately the wages for eight hours' work will be more than they now are for ten.

People say the boycoit is a terrible thing. But the same weapon is used by polite society, so called. A man who puts out a shingle as a doctor without having obtained a diploma, is boycotted by the medical prosiasts in the cause of Ireland, for the glorious | fession as a "quack." A man who attempts to practice law, without having taken the regular course, is boycotted as a " shyster. In the same way the K. of L. boycott the workman who is not a Knight, as a "seab." \$110,250 more than the amount issued during | would be led to believe by the sayings of | The principle is precisely the same. The boy-

## WE SHOULD BLOT OUT DISEASE IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

The disease commences with a slight derange-The disease commences with a signt daranger out of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system; and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will sail burself the following quantities he will ask hunself the following questions be be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue conted? Is there pain in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from an hor zontal position? Are the secre-tions from the Kidneys highly colored, with a dop set after standing? Does food forment so a after eating, recompanied by distubence or belining of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent pulpitation of the heart? There various symptoms may not be present at one ince, but they form at the sufferent turn is the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be a sent by a standing, there will be a dry, is classed to a first a standing after a time by expectation. by very advanced stages the skin

to the season of do seek the metric point appear, and the usu I to strengt prove carriedly universing against the later operations desired. The origin of this and dw is undergoing or dysucjeta, and a small quantity of the paper medicine will remove the disease a tak a in its incipiency, at is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medic ne will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correst remedy should be persecred in until every vesture of the discuss is cradicated, until the app. tite has returned, and the discretive o gans restored to a healthy condition. The samest and most effectual remedy for this distressing com-plant is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable point seeses that the Syrup, a vectore proparation soft by all chemists and meshcine conclust throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, London, E.C. This Syrup stokes at the very foundation of the disc se, and drives it, root and branch, out of the syst m. Ask your chemist for Seigel's Curative Syrup.

The people of Canada speak confirming the

above.

Reamond Conners, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886. Porr Sir, A wish to inform you the good your Pour Sir, of wish to inform you the good your solve's Syrup has done inc.

I thought at one time I would be both round than alive, but had the in is to find one of your almaness and tree reading it co clude to try your remedy.

I've found of he and found my health so much improve that I cannot did until now I facilise a new may I have taken altogether both ties.

Yours ruly Parick McLesky

and twist and twist as "gone man," and adved me to trace. I did so, and came across Soig I's Symp, which cured me entirely by continued me, which proved that sometimes the best of skill is not always the only hop.

Your truly,
W. J. Romarson, Evangelist.

ALBERT BIGDOR, N.S., May 16, 1885.

A. J. Whire, United.

Grathmen 1 am now using Seigel's Syrup for Dispersia, and find it to be the best medicine I ever use 1 for that complaint. It is a priviless boon to any one afflicted with indigestion.

Sorth Bay, Ont., Dec. 7, 1885.

Sir,—I take great pleasure in informing you that have been cured by your Siegel's Syrup and pille I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and outstpation of the bowels, vomiting food and bile from the stomech, which caused great pain. I tried several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief.

I tried several patent medicines, some of them given relief for the time being, so you can easily me that I

relief for the time being, so you can easily see that I was discouraged, and it was with little faith that I was disconnect and it was with little faith that i cammenced to take your Scigel's Syrup and pills. I started with your medic ine about one year ago and bave taken in all about 2 dozen hot les, it did take some little time to stop the vomiting, but I can say that now my health is greatly improved.

I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from stometh cound into

stomach complaints.

I can give you the names of several others if you wish. wiell.
You may print this if you wish, a it may be tha means of helping some other sufferer.
LEWIS WALBARE

South Bay, Ontario. Proprietors: A. J. Whate (Limited), 17 Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office: 67 St. James street, Montreal. For sale by every druggist in Montreat.

It now looks as if co-operation had tuken root thoroughly in this city. The two re-cently organized boot and shoe co-operative concerns have brilliant prospects ahead, and their respective stockholders are very much encouraged at the outlook. When co-opera-tion becomes universal there will be no room for industrial warfare, but many lessons have to be learned before success can be obtained. -Lynn Knight of Labor.

The associated press papers state that Genoral Master Workman Powderly has written an open letter to a Lynn resident, in which he says very positively that "no person should be forced to become a member of our order by the manufacturer or by the man or firm he may be working for. The manufacturer who forces his employes to join the order in order to procure the K, of L, label cannot have the label under any circum-

A Boston paper maya: - "An entertainment and hop, under the auspices of the Congrega-tion 'Gates of Prayer,' was given last night,"

The territory as w owned by the German East African Society measures about 30,000 German square mites.

A biographical museum of famous Frenchmen is a new idea that is being put to test in

They still want \$10,000 to finish the pea.s tal for the Bartholdi statue.

A DVERTISING CONTRACT made for THIS PAPER which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, MCCOBNICE BLOOK, CHICACO, ILL.