

Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. VII. NO. 144

GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1874.

PRICE TWO CENTS

Business Cards.

STEPHEN BOULT, Architect, Contractor and Builder, Planning Mill, and every kind of Joiner's Work prepared for the trade and the public. The Factory is on Quebec street, Guelph.

OLIVER & MACDONALD, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c. Office—Corner of Wyndham and Quebec Streets, up stairs, Guelph, Ont.

GUTHRIE, WATT & CUTTEN, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Guelph, Ontario.

D. GUTHRIE, J. WATT, W. H. CUTTEN, Guelph, March 1, 1871. dr.

REMOVAL OF SURGERY.

DR. HEROD
Has removed his Surgery to the rooms above the Guelph Drug Store, where he may be found from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Entrance on Cork street. After 6 p.m. at his residence annual.

WILLIAM J. PATERSON, Official Assignee for the County of Wellington.

Office—Opposite Town Hall, Guelph. dr

F. STURDY, House, Sign, & Ornamental Painter

GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER.
Shop next to the Wellington Hotel, Wyndham Street, Guelph. dr

LEMON & PETERSON, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers and Notaries Public.

Office—Brounlow's New Buildings, near the Registry Office.

A. LEMON, H. W. PETERSON, CHAS. LEMON, J. CONYER, Guelph, Ontario Attorneys

GUELPH ACADEMY
WILL RE-OPEN (N.Y.)
On Monday, January 5th, 1874.

A few pupil boarders can be accommodated.
J. NO. MARTY, Guelph, Dec. 30, 1873. dr

DOMINION SALOON AND RESTAURANT.
Opposite the Market, Guelph. First-class accommodation for supper parties.
GEORGE BOKLESS, Proprietor, Guelph, Oct. 21, 1873. dr

IRON CASTINGS
Of all kinds, made to order at

CROWE'S IRON WORKS,
Norfolk Street, Guelph.

154w JOHN CROWE, Proprietor

MONEY TO LEND.
On farm security, at eight per cent. No commission charged. Apply to

FRED. BISCOE, Barrister, Guelph, April 4/73. dr.

THORP'S HOTEL, GUELPH, removed and newly furnished. Good accommodation for commercial travellers. Free omnibus to and from all first-class lines in connection.
May 14/74 JAS. A. THORP, Proprietor.

ENGRAVING.
Gold and Silver Plating

Office—Dundas Bridge. Orders left at either Messrs. Savage or Pringle's Jewellery Stores, Wyndham street, will be promptly attended to.

T. O. OLDHAM, Guelph, Dec. 15, 1873. dr

W. H. TAYLOR, CARRIAGE SILVER PLATER,
Opposite Knox Church, GUELPH.

The only one of this kind in Toronto. All work warranted the best. Please send or price list.

RICE'S BILLIARD HALL,
In the Queen's Hotel, Guelph, opposite the Market.

The room has just been refitted in splendid style, the tables reduced in size, and everything done to make it a first-class Billiard Hall.
Guelph, Nov. 3rd, 1873.

NEW COAL YARD.
The undersigned having opened Coal Yard in Guelph is prepared to furnish all kinds of

Hard and Soft Coal
At moderate prices. Orders left at the store of John A. Wood, Upper Wyndham Street, will be promptly attended to.
Guelph, 27. dr

W. M. FOSTER, L.D.S., Surgeon Dentist, Guelph.
Office over E. Harvey & Co's. Drug Store, Corner of Wyndham & Macdonnell-st., Guelph. (laughing gas) administered for the extraction of teeth without pain, which is perfectly safe and reliable.
References kindly permitted to Drs. Herod, Clarke, Tuck, McGuire, Keating, Cowan, and McGregor, Guelph; W. K. Graham, Dentist, Brampton.

PRIZE DENTISTRY.
DR. ROBERT CAMPBELL, Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Established 1864. Office next door to the Y. M. C. Rooms, Wyndham Street, Guelph. Residence—opposite Mr. Bonit's factory, Quebec Street. Teeth extracted without pain. References—Drs. Clarke, Tuck, McGuire, Herod, McGregor, and Cowan, Guelph; Drs. Buchanan and Phillips, Toronto; Drs. Elliot & Meyers, Dentists, Toronto.

CASH FOR WOOL, HIDES, SHEEPSKINS, CALF SKINS, AND WOOD PICKINGS.
The highest market price paid for the above at No. 4, Gordon Street, Day's Old Block, Guelph.
Pastors' hair constantly on hand for sale.
MOULTON & BISH, Guelph, Jan. 1, 1874.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE—Pork cuttings for sale at the Guelph Packing House, opposite the Grand Trunk Passenger Station, Guelph, Nov. 7, 1873. dr

HOUSE TO LET—To let a commodious house on Queen Street, on the east side of the river. Apply at this office. Guelph, Dec. 3rd, 1873. dr

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—At the Cash Store, a few first-class Tailors. Apply to B. Clayton. 1847 dr

WANTED—A good general servant. Well recommended. Wages liberal. Family small. Apply to Mrs. R. Taylor, Walsley Road. 1847 dr

CHOPPERS WANTED.
Wanted—Two Choppers. Apply at this office. 115-6 dr

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A small house containing from five to seven rooms. The purchase money paid down. Apply at the residence of Mrs. Sterling, Hatch's Block, Norfolk street. dr

COURT OF PERSEVERANCE.
A. O. F. No. 5856.
Meet every WEDNESDAY in the GOOD TEMPLAR'S HALL at 7.30 sharp. G. A. COULSON, Sec. 116dr

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
All parties indebted to the firm of Chance & Williamson are requested to make payment of the same, as the partnership will shortly be dissolved.
CHANCE & WILLIAMSON, Golden Lion. Guelph, 5th Jan. 1874. dr

MONEY TO LEND.
Ten Thousand Dollars for Investment in sums of from \$200 to \$2000, at 8 per cent. interest. Charges moderate. Apply to

THOMPSON & JACKSON, Land, Loan and General Agents. Brownlow's Block, Douglas street. Guelph, Jan. 17, 1874. dr

VICK'S Floral Guide for 1874.
200 pages, 500 engravings and coloured plate. Published quarterly at 25 cents a year. First number for 1874 just issued. A German edition at the same price. Address

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.Y. Jan. 19, 1874. dr

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
On THURSDAY EVENING next, 22d inst., a Tea Social will be held in the basement to celebrate the anniversary of the dedication of the above Church. Tea to be served from 5.30 until 8 o'clock. During the evening various readings, recitations, and musical selections will be given.
Admission 25 cents.
Guelph, Jan. 20, 1874. dr

1874 FARMERS.
ANNUAL RURAL REGISTER FOR 1874. THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. AGRICULTURALIST. CANADA FARMER. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. RURAL NEW YORKER. FIELD, TURF AND FARM. HEARTH AND HOME. AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.

Farmers should subscribe at once for the above Magazines for the year 1874. A large stock of Farmers' Reading

AT ANDERSON'S Cheap Bookstore,
East Side Wyndham-st., Guelph, Ont.

ANNIVERSARY OF BURNS'S BIRTHDAY.
Mr. H. K. Maitland has the honor to announce that he will give

A CONCERT
In honor of the anniversary of the Birthday of Scotland's Bard, in the Town Hall, On Monday Ev'g, 26th inst.

He will be assisted by Mrs. Cuthbert, Toronto; Miss Young, Berlin; Messrs. Mackie, Berlin; Murray, Bridgeport; Sprague, English tenor; and Yale, Guelph, and by Yale's Band.

The programme will consist of a choice selection of Scottish Songs, Duets, and Glee.

Doors open at 7 p.m. Concert to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents; Reserved seats 50c.
Guelph, Jan. 19, 1873. dr

GREAT Trade Sale of Pianofortes
At the Manufacturing Establishment of

J. F. RAJNER, GUELPH,
On Wednesday, 23rd Jan., 1874.

—ABOUT—

50 First-class Instruments,
consisting of Square, Cross Scale and Elyptic in finest Rosewood Cases, 7 and 9 octave, overstrung, set on French Grand, Treble Ivory Bridge, and 1 Through Agraffe, Rich carved Legs and Lyre, elegantly cut music desks.

Terms Liberal
and will be made known at time of sale. Sale at 11 o'clock a.m. Guelph, Jan. 7, 1874. dr

GREAT CHEAP SALE
At I. & J. Andrews' FANCY STORE,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
CONSISTING OF SLIPPER PATTERNS
Toys, Dolls, and a general stock of

FANCY GOODS.
BERLIN WOOLS IN ALL SHADES
All of which will be sold at and below cost. Orders received for Hair Jewellery.
I. & J. ANDREWS, Guelph, Jan. 13th, 1874. dr

Guelph Evening Mercury

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 20, 1874

WEST WARD Reform Committee

MEETS
At the WELLINGTON HOTEL
THIS EVENING
At 8 o'clock, sharp.

H. H. SWINFORD, Chairman.
Guelph, 20th Jan. 1874.

Town and County News

MEETING OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
to-night. Drop the general election for an hour or two, and give the Institute a friendly call to-night.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—An anniversary social will be held in the above church on Thursday evening next. After tea there will be readings, recitations, music, &c. See advertisement.

ROCKWOOD BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held in the Town Hall, Rockwood, on Monday evening, the 2nd February, when the Rev. W. S. Ball will address the meeting.

THE FAMILY HERALD for Jan. 1 has been sent us by Mr. John Anderson. It is one of the best of the fiction periodicals, and contains a large amount of useful and improving miscellaneous reading.

MR. MAITLAND'S CONCERT.—The advertisement of Mr. Maitland's concert will be found in another column. Apart from the interest connected with Burns' Anniversary, the array of talent which Mr. Maitland will present on this occasion cannot fail to draw a crowded house. The programme we are assured will be first class, and we feel sure the singing will be the same.

RUNAWAY.—About one o'clock today a span of horses belonging to J. Rae, while getting his sleigh weighed at the town scales after having disposed of his load, took it into their heads to make fast time, and accordingly started off at a brisk rate around the Market Square, and becoming detached from the sleigh at the Canadian Bank of Commerce corner, went by Wyndham street at full speed, and were caught at Ellis' Hotel.

BLAKE IN WELLINGTON.

At Arthur and Fergus.

IMMENSE GATHERINGS.

Speeches were delivered by Mr. Blake at Arthur and Fergus, on Tuesday in the interests of the Reform candidates. At Arthur Mr. Blake was met at the station by a large number of people, headed by the brass band, and at about three o'clock he delivered a telling address to nearly two thousand of the electors of North Wellington. Immense enthusiasm for Mr. Higginbotham has been developed by Mr. Blake's visit, and it is now seen more than ever how poor a chance Drew really has.

The announcement that Mr. Blake was to address the electors of the Centre Riding at Fergus, on Tuesday evening, brought together such a crowd as is very rarely seen in Fergus. The spacious building was filled to its utmost capacity, by a standing audience. Allowing two square feet for each person, there were about 1,700 present. A number of ladies were on the platform, and manifested much interest in the proceedings. Mr. Blake was warmly received.

Mr. Jas. Ross, ex-M. P., was voted to the chair, and called upon Mr. McKim to address the meeting.

Mr. McKim said he was here to contest Centre Wellington in the interests of the Reform party; and he meant to fight it out with his opponent until the last vote was polled. He would not make any further remarks, but at once gave place to Mr. Blake.

Hon. Mr. Blake said it afforded him great satisfaction to meet so large a gathering of the electors of Wellington. He regretted the retirement from Parliament of so trusty and well-trying a Reformer as their chairman, but was consoled by the knowledge that the gentleman who was to succeed him was also a well-known and trusty standard bearer of theirs. Mr. McKim had fought side by side with him in the Local Legislature, and had rendered good service in the cause which had gone on front victory to victory; and he knew that the services Mr. McKim was about to render in the future would be still greater than those he had rendered in the past. His (Mr. Blake's) duty to-night was to tell them no new story. It was not a pleasant task to repeat to meeting after meeting the same thing; but the issues now before the country were so few, so simple, and withal of such surpassing importance, that he was compelled to go over the old story again; but it had the merit of being a true story. In the old Parliament he and his friends were striving for the passing of a better election law. The system of trying controverted elections before parliamentary committees had been tried and found wanting. They introduced a bill for having controverted elections tried by the judges; but the Government refused to let the bill pass before the general election; objecting, amongst other things, that the judges ought not to try political cases; and that the judges had not sufficient time. Yet, in the new Parliament, they introduced and carried into law this very measure; and he charged it upon these men that the reasons they had given for rejecting it were false ones, and that their real object was to keep the law in its old imperfect state, in order that they might have full facilities for purchasing venal electors. The next thing was to find money, the profitable use of which was dependent upon the rejection of this law. In telling this story, he would for the most part confine himself to the testimony given on oath before the Royal Commission. Sir John's evidence stated that he and Cartier met before going into the constituencies. Sir John said that the right in Ontario would be a very bitter one, and that he expected Cartier to get pecuniary assistance from Sir Hugh Allan and others; and this time there were hostile relations between Sir Hugh Allan and the Government, because Sir Hugh was promoting the construction of the Northern Colonization railway, an interior line through Quebec and Ontario, which would compete with the Great Trunk railway, which Sir Geo. Cartier was Solicitor. Sir Hugh had previously made a systematic canvass of the Lower Canada constituencies, and had secured a large measure of support in respect of his railway, and other local matters, so that a number of these constituencies were prepared to go for or against the Government, according as Sir Hugh made terms with them or not. Therefore Sir Hugh was hostile to the Government, and must be "made right," and Macpherson must be kept "right" also. So the Government tried to effect a compromise, an amalgamation between the two Pacific Railway Companies, of which two men were the ruling spirits; but they failed; they split upon the question of who should be president. We were told that the question of the presidency was of no consequence. In answer to this, it was sufficient to say that Sir Hugh Allan was struggling to get the presidency, because he knew it gave him practical control of the railway; and Mr. Macpherson was struggling to prevent his getting it. Yet we were told that these two shrewd business-like men were all the time struggling for what was really of no importance at all! On the 26th July, Sir John was in Kingston; Cartier in Montreal; election matters were looking badly for the Government in Ontario. Sir John A. Macdonald sends a telegram to Cartier saying that he may assure Allan he should have the presidency, and making an amalgamation between the two Pacific Railway Companies, and that he would refer to some of the details; and it was agreed that Cartier should draw up a letter embodying these assurances, and come back with it. As they were leaving, and before anything was put on paper, Cartier said to Allan, "Are not you going to help us in the elections?"

ALLAN REPLIED.

"How much do you want?" He knew exactly what was meant, and, like a business man, went to the point at once. The two witnesses differ as to Cartier's answer; Sir Hugh says he asked \$100,000; Abbott thinks no sum was named, and he told Cartier to write him a note saying what sum he wanted. Abbott came back in the afternoon and drew out two letters, the longer one about the railway, and the other one was marked private and confidential; the other was not. After discussion the shorter letter was written by Abbott, as follows, and signed by Sir George E. Cartier:—"Dear Sir Hugh—The friends of the Government will expect to be assisted with funds in the pending elections; and any amount which you or your company shall advance for that purpose shall be repaid to you. The following are the sums wanted for immediate requirements, amounting to about \$60,000, to which another \$50,000 was added. (A voice—"Prove it!"—Mr. Blake, holding up the report of the Royal Commission—"It is proved here." Loud cheers.) This note was handed over by Cartier to Allan, agreed to and checked for the first instalment were given. Now we were told that these two letters had nothing to do with one another—in fact, when these men took up the question of the election money they forgot all about the railway, and that when they took up the question of the railway they forgot all about the election money. What difference did it make whether the agreement was written upon one slip of paper or upon two? It was all one arrangement, made at the same time, and the two transactions were inseparably interwoven. Then we were told that these contributions of Sir Hugh's were merely ordinary election subscriptions. Look at the amount—\$160,000—would any man subscribe that merely to help on a political cause in which he was supposed to be interested? And when a gentleman subscribed to an object, political or otherwise, did he expect to get his money back, as Sir Hugh had bargained? The members of the late Government, according to their friends, were poor men—had made nothing out of politics; how then could they repay this great sum? Because they were going to pay it back in kind, not in cash. They placed themselves in such a position that when they, as trustees of the public, were granting the Pacific Charter, Sir Hugh Allan could demand it as the repayment for the money he had advanced, and could threaten them with political ruin by the production of that letter if they refused him. If a man were to act as a trustee for any of his hearers in selling a farm or making a contract—were to make a condition to his own advantage in connection with it which prevented doing his duty as a trustee—what would they say of that man? And such a transaction was much more to be condemned in public than in private life, because of the enormous national interests at stake. (A voice—"There's too many lawyers in Parliament.") The gentleman who said that would not doubt want to put down Alex. Mackenzie as a Congressman, from the head of affairs, and put the lawyer John A. Macdonald in his place, and send up to Parliament Drew the lawyer from North Wellington. (Loud laughter.) The use to which this money was to be put he had not referred to; but the celebrated telegram sent near the close of the day when the canvassing was all over and the legitimate expenses all met, asking for another ten thousand, must convince any intelligent man that the charter was sold to buy a majority of the votes of the people of Canada. (Loud cheers.) They were told that this was a false issue. If the man who employed a farm laborer, or a doctor, or a lawyer, and he were to cheat him and abuse his trust, would they employ him again? And ought they to place a man who had once abused the nation's trust in a position to control the expenditure of the nation and repay his breach of trust? Sir John said that Sir John was merely "undiscreet." He could promise them that, if sent back to power Sir John would not be so indiscreet again. He would go on in the business of selling "advantages" and buying votes, but he would not be found out again. Then the dissenting voice was complained of, and it was said they ought to have had a short session, and had a new election law passed before appealing to the country. But the House was so tainted and corrupt, so full of members whose only hope of re-election lay in the old and imperfect law from Sir Hugh Allan and others, that this time there were hostile relations between Sir Hugh Allan and the Government, because Sir Hugh was promoting the construction of the Northern Colonization railway, an interior line through Quebec and Ontario, which would compete with the Great Trunk railway, which Sir Geo. Cartier was Solicitor. Sir Hugh had previously made a systematic canvass of the Lower Canada constituencies, and had secured a large measure of support in respect of his railway, and other local matters, so that a number of these constituencies were prepared to go for or against the Government, according as Sir Hugh made terms with them or not. Therefore Sir Hugh was hostile to the Government, and must be "made right," and Macpherson must be kept "right" also. So the Government tried to effect a compromise, an amalgamation between the two Pacific Railway Companies, of which two men were the ruling spirits; but they failed; they split upon the question of who should be president. We were told that the question of the presidency was of no consequence. In answer to this, it was sufficient to say that Sir Hugh Allan was struggling to get the presidency, because he knew it gave him practical control of the railway; and Mr. Macpherson was struggling to prevent his getting it. Yet we were told that these two shrewd business-like men were all the time struggling for what was really of no importance at all! On the 26th July, Sir John was in Kingston; Cartier in Montreal; election matters were looking badly for the Government in Ontario. Sir John A. Macdonald sends a telegram to Cartier saying that he may assure Allan he should have the presidency, and making an amalgamation between the two Pacific Railway Companies, and that he would refer to some of the details; and it was agreed that Cartier should draw up a letter embodying these assurances, and come back with it. As they were leaving, and before anything was put on paper, Cartier said to Allan, "Are not you going to help us in the elections?"

THEY WILL PUT STEAMERS ON THE SEVERAL LAKES AND RIVERS

along the route to the Pacific coast, and concentrate their whole strength on those portions of the road where water navigation is not obtainable. The Government communication is opened by land and water in this manner, they will then build the railway along the shores of the lakes and rivers; but in the first place they will construct the railway only where water navigation is not obtainable. Mr. Sandford Fleming, the clever engineer in chief, and in whom the late Government had full confidence, fully endorsed Mr. Mackenzie's plan of building the Pacific Railway as the only possible and feasible plan under the circumstances. After touching on some other topics, Mr. Blake said that from what he had seen in the country he had some confidence that the Government would be amply sustained. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) I look, said Mr. Blake, to the electors of Centre Wellington to do their duty by the men who are striving to set the affairs of this country upon a different principle than that which has heretofore prevailed—men who will conduct your business honorably and fairly. I look to you to bear a hand in the struggle, and send my friend Mr. McKim where he deserves—Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering drowned the remainder of the sentence, amid which Mr. Blake sat down.

Mr. J. J. Hawkins, the defeated of the South Branch, then spoke for an hour on the Tory side, and was replied to by Mr. Blake. We have not space for either speech; but we only speak the literal fact when we say that Mr. Blake's utterance failed to shake Mr. Blake's indictment against the late Government, and that the points raised by Mr. Hawkins against Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues were brushed away like cobwebs by the clear, logical eloquence of Mr. Blake. The hon. gentleman then went down more than once, owing to the noise made by a small section of the audience, and he spoke with an evident effort and strain upon the vocal organs. Mr. Hawkins was somewhat interrupted, but only by unpremeditated and involuntary bursts of disapprobation; whilst in the case of Mr. Blake there was a steady and continuous effort to prevent his voice being heard at the further end of the hall. Mr. McKim received an ovation, and the meeting was evidently more than two thirds in his favor. After Mr. Blake's second speech, Mr. McKim and Mr. McKim each attempted to address the meeting, but were inaudible amid the roar of voices of the excited crowd; and the proceedings concluded about eleven o'clock with cheers for Blake, the new Government, and McKim, counter cheers for John A. and Orton, and cheers for the Queen.

Wesleyan Anniversary Sermons.

On Sunday morning last the Rev. Dr. Taylor preached in the Wesleyan Church, Guelph. The attendance was large, and the sermon able and eloquent, abounding at times in truly magnificent and sublime flashes of imagery, for which the Doctor is remarkable. The sermon was quite up to the expectation of the audience, who seemed almost spell bound in their anxiety to catch every word which fell from the speaker's lips.

In the evening the Rev. Mr. Howard occupied the pulpit, and preached a very excellent and practical sermon, the audience being much larger than that of the morning, many, no doubt, thinking that the Doctor would preach again in the evening. On the following evening

THE TEA MEETING

was held in the basement of the church, which was well attended. An excellent tea was spread by the ladies, and when all had duly honoured the good things, the audience adjourned to the body of the church to receive the intellectual treat. Mr. Keable was called to the chair, and called on Mr. Ball to open the meeting by prayer, when he stated the object of the meeting, which was a two fold one—first, to make a favourable impression on their minds regarding the new church, and second to hear Dr. Taylor's lecture. He then called on Mr. Howard, who spoke a few words of encouragement to the congregation in regard to the new church, showing the necessity they had for one, and also that they were easily able to meet the expenses if they only went at it heartily, and he had little fear of that. Mr. Howard also expected the young men of the congregation to hand in liberal contributions, which, in many instances, they had done. One young man had given \$10, and he was sure others would show a like spirit. They would now proceed to take up contributions. The contributions when summed up amounted to nearly \$5,000. The evening by this time having far advanced, it was found that Dr. Taylor would not be able to deliver his lecture in full, but would give them a brief sketch of the Great North-West, and might probably, after having the lecture fully prepared, and delivered it at Ottawa, return and deliver it here for the same object.

LECTURE ON MANITOBA.

Dr. Taylor, on coming forward, said the hour being so late he did not rise with the intention of giving them a lecture on Manitoba, but merely a glimpse at that great territory. He gave an account of his long ride across the prairie. The only thing he could liken the prairie to was the ocean when there was not a ripple on its surface. He could not find language to describe it in all its beauty, for on its face there was over 6,000 different specimens of flowers. All the grandness of monotony was there. The lakes also were beautiful; an immense number of birds inhabited them, so numerous that when startled the sound of their wings was like the roar of a tornado. It required one hundred and forty millions of people to make this new land—which he did not hesitate to say was destined to be the future empire of British America—blossom like the rose. The soil reminded him of that on the Nile when the Nile had newly overflowed its banks. On the surface was from one and a-half to two and a-half feet of black loam, and below that was a clayey mixture. He contrasted the settler of Manitoba with the early settler of Canada, while the one had to chop and hew for years the other had only to go into a field and turn over an acre a day; when the soil is ready for anything. The ground is capable of bringing forth great maturity. On the farm of Mr. Kennedy