

The Weekly Mail

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY MAIL IN ADVANCE. POSTAGE PAID. Daily edition one year \$4.00. Six months \$2.50. Three months \$1.50. Single copies 5c.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. THE DAILY MAIL. For one insertion (12 lines each inch) 10 cents. For one week (7 insertions) 60 cents. For one month (30 insertions) \$1.50.

THE WEEKLY MAIL has the largest circulation of any paper published in the Dominion of Canada. It is published every Thursday.

MAIL BRANCH OFFICES. The Mail has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements in various parts of the Dominion.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1887.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Steps of wariness are beginning to appear in the parliamentary debates. In fact ne sooner was the strain superinduced by the railway question relaxed than the House began to lose patience with serious work.

It is now clear that the Government set up in the House is not drawing out a long list of measures, which if passed at all, must have been ill-considered and badly digested by legislators.

The best evidence, however, that the members are tired may be found in the growing testiness of Mr. Blake. His leadership, during the session, has not been a success, as even candid friends will admit.

On Friday the hon. gentleman's constitutional inflexibility was emphasized by himself, whether he approved or disapproved of a Government measure.

For example, when the Minister of Justice moved the House into committee to increase certain judicial salaries, the motion was met with a strong objection to offer, and yet he felt it duty to his position to make an unpleasant insinuation.

The resolution referred only to judges in Prince Edward Island; but Mr. Blake must not be presumed to be a stickler for the Minister's was made by "a prospective Chief Justice of Nova Scotia."

Now, considering that the Government's almost at the outset, began with making the Minister's position to the bench, and continuing to do so, and there was something gratuitously insulting in the remark.

When Mr. MacDonald's name was mentioned in the House, the hon. gentleman's indignation, as if he were a man of straw, was so manifest that he intended nothing like an insinuation upon the Minister's motives.

"I thought," said he, "I was making a very innocent and pleasant joke. I was not intending to offend any one."

Whether also the Opposition leader has inherited from Ireland, he certainly has not retained the Irish sense of humour. His particular "joke" certainly reminds one of the "joke" of his friends.

"Do but just—positively," says Mr. Blake's jests are equally grim and satirical.

Not long after the hon. gentleman fell from the tribune, he fell from the floor of the House, and appeared, as if he were a man of straw, and he had not so much as read the measure.

The complaint that he had only received a copy of it that day was promptly contradicted, and the Opposition leader could have read it a month before had he been so disposed.

His provisions were simple enough, and in the absence of any better ground for carrying criticism, the hon. gentleman assumed as an excuse, and as if he were a man of straw, that he had no objection to point out before, in a favourable device with the Opposition.

In this case Mr. Blake appealed to the local jealousy of Quebec, which the organ is constantly striving to irritate Ontario. The settled purpose of the Opposition appears to be to—

to stimulate local discontent in every province, and by this means to secure a majority in 1888. Here in Toronto, the Globe is protesting vehemently against the members of the Confederation are "naturally discontented" in Ontario, and clamorously demanding that Ontario should be a solution for its failure as a leader.

When he wanders down to the Maritime Provinces during the recess, he will not appear as a champion of Ontario or Quebec, but as an indignant opponent of the financial grievances of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Indeed, so great is our confidence in Mr. Blake's assurance that he will not have the slightest doubt that the members of the House would have two other stories to tell, as content as some form which told some distance apart are apt to be.

Mr. Blake's objection to the Nationalization bill, introduced by this, it is proposed to give established citizens the power to hold property in the several provinces, and as "property and civil rights" came within the jurisdiction of the Legislature, there was a clear invasion of provincial rights. The hon. member appealed to the members from Quebec, who were "patriotic" and "loyal," to protest against the measure. Parliament, he continued, had the right to confer upon naturalized aliens the same rights as British subjects. He would not ever favor a National subject, as which does confer it. It is surely time that the session came to an end, and when the

leader of the Opposition allows his wit to go too far. There is a great deal of nonsense talked about this provision regarding "property and civil rights." As a matter of fact the province has exclusive jurisdiction only over the general regulations of those matters which are subjects of law. One has only to glance over the list of subjects reserved to Parliament to see that there is no exclusive provincial right at all. The subject is reserved to the Dominion, and the institutions of the province, the code of laws established there, and to give a full measure of internal autonomy so far as is consistent with the existence of a federal government over the whole. Our constitution is in fact elastic enough to secure full control over their own affairs to all the provinces; but it never was intended that any province should possess the power of meddling with the essentially national. Mr. Blake is, no doubt, fully aware of this, but he is bent upon alienating the provinces one from the other, and in the effort to attain that purpose he seeks to quarrel with both the law and the constitution.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Supplementary estimates were on Tuesday brought down for the years 1880-81 and 1881-82. Those for the year 1880-81 amount in all to \$423,583.

The main items of these estimates are as follows: Administration of Justice, \$1,400,000; Immigration and quarantine, 9,134; Railways and canals, chargeable to capital, 175,833; Railways and canals, chargeable to revenue, 700; Civil Service Commission, 5,000; Public Works, chargeable to income, 4,550; Chargeable to revenue, 200,000; Canals, 28,800; Telegraph lines, British Columbia, 5,000.

Total, \$423,583. The main items are of course those which relate to railways, canals, and public works. A sum of \$27,800 is required to complete the railway extension into Halifax, and the River de Loup branch of the Intercolonial needs \$60,000 for additional equipment. A sum of \$35,100 is required for the Canada Pacific railway, and \$35,000 for St. Peter's canal in Cape Breton. The sum of \$200,000 required for the Intercolonial includes \$68,000 for the completion of the Cape Breton station, \$44,900 for station expenses, \$48,000 for maintenance, and \$16,000 for general charges. These items dispose pretty effectually of the charge of starving the line against the Minister of Finance.

The estimates for 1881-82 amount in all to \$604,442, and the amounts of the principal items are as follows: Civil government, \$1,800,000; Legislation, 500; Public Works, 3,000; Penalties, 298; Oceans and river service, 30,000; Lighthouses and coast service, 5,000; Railways and canals, chargeable to capital, 318,668; Railways and canals, chargeable to revenue, 7,538; Public Works, 188,900; Miscellaneous, 10,650.

Total, about, \$604,442. The vote for the government for the necessary promotions in the public service, yearly increases, &c. The vote for ocean and river service is for subsidies for various small lines of steamers connecting various ports of the province in the interests of trade and communication. The sum of \$291,000 is for rolling stock for the River de Loup branch of the Intercolonial. The Murray canal is being completed, and the public works and buildings chargeable to income are divided as follows:

Ontario, \$70,500; Nova Scotia, 7,500; Prince Edward Island, 2,450; New Brunswick, 22,000; The Ontario vote includes \$300,000 for a site for a public building at Hamilton. The harbour and rivers vote is divided as follows:

Ontario, \$31,000; Quebec, 9,500; Prince Edward Island, 17,500; New Brunswick, 2,000.

The Ontario vote includes \$2,000 for Wellington harbour, for Port Hope \$8,000, for Port Hope \$21,000, for Port Stanley \$7,000, for Collingwood \$7,000, for Huron, \$6,000, and \$7,000 for Thornbury, Lake Huron.

Having thus given the amounts of the various services, it is necessary to point out the effect of them on the previous anticipations and declarations of the Minister of Finance.

First, for the consolidated revenue fund of 1880-81 (omitting the capital expenditure of 1880-81) is an apparent increase of estimates of \$264,983, but \$200,000 of this is for expenditure in railway services, which is determined far longer, because the balance sum expended, and therefore the actual increase of estimate for 1880-81 is only \$64,983. For 1881-82 the Minister in his budget speech expected a supplementary vote of \$200,000, which he took into calculation in making his surplus. Omitting the capital expenditure as before, and taking in only the consolidated revenue expenditure, the estimate for the purpose of the Government is about \$238,777, which is the estimate of only \$98,777. All the estimates are based on properly calculated, and the Government is not unwise in adhering to public works and local improvements, those necessary subsidies which can best be had in times of prosperity, and which tend so much to make prosperity permanent.

DR. ORTON'S SPEECH.

In protesting against the unwelcome noise made by the Opposition during Dr. Orton's speech, Sir JOHN MACDONALD said:

"My hon. friend, who does not often trespass on the House, and never at unreasonable length, has just made a most important statement, showing the value of the National Policy as regards our farmers. I am not sure that any gentleman opposite making such a statement is doing us any service as good as the policy; but I believe the House, as a whole, wants to know the effects of the National Policy on the agriculture of Canada."

Dr. Orton's speech, which was very short, was such a one as to fully justify the endorsement of the Premier. The speech was devoted to the one point of showing the absurdity of the charge that the National Policy had injured the farmers. Dr. Orton showed that in fact the farmers had benefited in two ways:—

1. By getting a larger market, by the opening of important agricultural products to the foreign market. The duty would be American of such quantities as

were imported saved taxation in Canada in some other direction. His first point was that the figures which we give in full as follows:

"Mr. Orton—I will read some statistics which I hope will prove interesting to the House—"

Imported and entered for consumption. Decreased imports, or surplus for export, market value. Total bushels. 1877, 1878, 1879.

These figures, as Dr. Orton showed, proved an increase in the home market, the export of American grain for Canadian cereals, the large amount of 6,177,585 bushels, about one-half of our total export of cereals. Besides which \$135,512 of a revenue was collected to lighten the tax on the production of Canadian cereals.

Supplementary estimates were on Tuesday brought down for the years 1880-81 and 1881-82. Those for the year 1880-81 amount in all to \$423,583.

The main items of these estimates are as follows: Administration of Justice, \$1,400,000; Immigration and quarantine, 9,134; Railways and canals, chargeable to capital, 175,833; Railways and canals, chargeable to revenue, 700; Civil Service Commission, 5,000; Public Works, chargeable to income, 4,550; Chargeable to revenue, 200,000; Canals, 28,800; Telegraph lines, British Columbia, 5,000.

Total, \$423,583. The main items are of course those which relate to railways, canals, and public works. A sum of \$27,800 is required to complete the railway extension into Halifax, and the River de Loup branch of the Intercolonial needs \$60,000 for additional equipment. A sum of \$35,100 is required for the Canada Pacific railway, and \$35,000 for St. Peter's canal in Cape Breton. The sum of \$200,000 required for the Intercolonial includes \$68,000 for the completion of the Cape Breton station, \$44,900 for station expenses, \$48,000 for maintenance, and \$16,000 for general charges. These items dispose pretty effectually of the charge of starving the line against the Minister of Finance.

The estimates for 1881-82 amount in all to \$604,442, and the amounts of the principal items are as follows: Civil government, \$1,800,000; Legislation, 500; Public Works, 3,000; Penalties, 298; Oceans and river service, 30,000; Lighthouses and coast service, 5,000; Railways and canals, chargeable to capital, 318,668; Railways and canals, chargeable to revenue, 7,538; Public Works, 188,900; Miscellaneous, 10,650.

Total, about, \$604,442. The vote for the government for the necessary promotions in the public service, yearly increases, &c. The vote for ocean and river service is for subsidies for various small lines of steamers connecting various ports of the province in the interests of trade and communication. The sum of \$291,000 is for rolling stock for the River de Loup branch of the Intercolonial. The Murray canal is being completed, and the public works and buildings chargeable to income are divided as follows:

Ontario, \$70,500; Nova Scotia, 7,500; Prince Edward Island, 2,450; New Brunswick, 22,000; The Ontario vote includes \$300,000 for a site for a public building at Hamilton. The harbour and rivers vote is divided as follows:

Ontario, \$31,000; Quebec, 9,500; Prince Edward Island, 17,500; New Brunswick, 2,000.

The Ontario vote includes \$2,000 for Wellington harbour, for Port Hope \$8,000, for Port Hope \$21,000, for Port Stanley \$7,000, for Collingwood \$7,000, for Huron, \$6,000, and \$7,000 for Thornbury, Lake Huron.

Having thus given the amounts of the various services, it is necessary to point out the effect of them on the previous anticipations and declarations of the Minister of Finance.

First, for the consolidated revenue fund of 1880-81 (omitting the capital expenditure of 1880-81) is an apparent increase of estimates of \$264,983, but \$200,000 of this is for expenditure in railway services, which is determined far longer, because the balance sum expended, and therefore the actual increase of estimate for 1880-81 is only \$64,983. For 1881-82 the Minister in his budget speech expected a supplementary vote of \$200,000, which he took into calculation in making his surplus. Omitting the capital expenditure as before, and taking in only the consolidated revenue expenditure, the estimate for the purpose of the Government is about \$238,777, which is the estimate of only \$98,777. All the estimates are based on properly calculated, and the Government is not unwise in adhering to public works and local improvements, those necessary subsidies which can best be had in times of prosperity, and which tend so much to make prosperity permanent.

THE DOMINION LANDS ACT.

The Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act, introduced some days ago by Sir JOHN MACDONALD, was passed on Monday night, and we said, as a measure of importance. A summary of it will be of interest to our readers.

Sections 1 and 2 provide for the reduction in number and width of the road allowances in townships. The original Dominion Lands Act of 1872 provided, if we remember rightly, road allowances of one chain in width. This was opposed by the representatives of Manitoba, who urged that one chain was too small, and the width was increased by one chain and a half. It has been now clearly proved by experience that this was too much, causing an unnecessary waste of land. The present bill proposes to reduce the width of the road allowances to one chain, and to do away with three of the road allowances coming under the name of such allowances, substituting a single road allowance in dividing the sections. It is obvious that this must effect a large saving, both in land and in money. It is calculated that on the one hundred and fifty million acres to which the new measure will apply there will be a saving of between two and three millions of land and about a million and a half acres in surveying.

Section 10 of the Act of 1872 is repealed, and a new section is substituted with additional language introduced to legalize beyond any doubt such variations from the strict township system as may be required in laying out roads, fronting on rivers, lakes, or on roads, in the manner calculated to utilize the frontage of such highways. It is clear that there must be many cases of fractional sections in the western country, which strict township system would be found impossible to preserve.

Section 30 of the Lands Act of 1872 is repealed, and a clause (sec. 4) of the new Act is introduced to enable the Government to make such sales of land as that made to Mr. BRASSEY, and to enable persons to procure large tracts of land in such manner as the Government may determine for the purpose of settlement and development of the country. It is provided that no such sale of lands shall be made for a less price than one dollar per acre; and that unoccupied lands may be sold from time to time, at such prices as the Government may determine.

Section 5 of the new Act provides that any person, male or female, who is the sole head of a family, or who is aged eighteen years, may acquire 100 acres or a less quantity for the purpose of securing a homestead right, but such person shall be bound to become a bona fide settler of the land within ten months. In the case of immigrants, the Governor-in-Council may, in his discretion, extend this Act to any person who has been a settler of land in the Dominion of Canada.

Section 7, with sub-sections, is also an important provision. It provides for the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to residence on the land, and as to the cultivation of the land, and as to the settlement of immigrants, not less than twenty families of persons who desire to settle in one locality, and gives the Minister of the Interior power to vary the requirements of the Act as to

unimportant exceptions, have indignantly refused from connecting upon the charges made against Chief Justice Wood, of Hamilton, by the Whigging Press...

RELATIONS OF THE RISE. Passage of the Arms Bill in the Commons. CONTINUED ARRESTS OF LAND LEAGUERS. A Pastoral from the Archbishop of Dublin.

RUOTION AT A PARLIAMENT MEETING. Appeal to the United States by one of the Land Leaguers. LONDON, March 9.

Mr. Kennedy has thrown himself energetically into the East Northumberland contest. On Saturday evening last he addressed a large number of electors at Wooler, and was most cordially received.

THE BRANTFORD TELEGRAM says of the Blind Institute investigation, which has been adjourned to this city, that there are still three witnesses to be examined...

THE GUELPH MERCURY notes as a remarkable sign of the great improvement in the times in the royal city that the assessor reports that there are not half the empty houses there were a year ago when he was on his rounds.

THE MOST SURPRISING feature just now in United States affairs is the temperance "boom" in the Southern States. Most of these States have generally been considered as given up to a great extent to lawlessness and drinking.

THE REV. DR. HOWARD CROSBY, of New York, is a temperance reformer, but he does not believe in prohibition, expressing his honest opinion on the subject by a violently assailed by those who do believe in it.

THE ALLEGATIONS of Chicago, or at least a section of them, are not temperance men. They recognize that to enforce moral laws things must be done in moderation.

THE ARRESTS. Only three prisoners were brought to Dublin to-day. News of two more arrests was received. This call is accounted for by the fact that the constabulary are being sent to quell those now coming in return no further arrests will be made.

THE ARMS BILL. In the House of Commons last night, after the Speaker put the remaining amendments to the Arms Bill in accordance with Mr. Gladstone's resolution, Mr. William Harcourt moved a resolution to amend the bill by providing compensation for arms voluntarily surrendered.

THE LAST ENGLISH MAIL intelligence of the death of the Rev. Archibald Walker, who was nearly sixteen years ago, when Andrew's church, Belleville. The rev. gentleman, who was fifty-eight years of age, became pastor of St. Andrew's in 1846, but resigned in 1853 and returned to his native country in 1857.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES. AQUATICS. HANSON'S FUTURE INTENTIONS.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NARAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS. It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NARAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS. It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NARAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS. It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NARAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS. It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NARAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS. It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NARAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS. It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NARAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS. It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NARAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS. It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NARAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS. It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NARAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS. It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NARAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS. It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Medical. DYE, EAR, AND THROAT. DR. G. S. (Toronto General Hospital, Ontario). It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by the use of the medicine...

Miscellaneous. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 to \$10 free. Address: STINSON & CO., 20 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

Miscellaneous. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 to \$10 free. Address: STINSON & CO., 20 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

Miscellaneous. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 to \$10 free. Address: STINSON & CO., 20 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

Miscellaneous. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 to \$10 free. Address: STINSON & CO., 20 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

Miscellaneous. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 to \$10 free. Address: STINSON & CO., 20 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

Miscellaneous. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 to \$10 free. Address: STINSON & CO., 20 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

Miscellaneous. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 to \$10 free. Address: STINSON & CO., 20 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

Miscellaneous. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 to \$10 free. Address: STINSON & CO., 20 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

Miscellaneous. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 to \$10 free. Address: STINSON & CO., 20 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

Miscellaneous. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 to \$10 free. Address: STINSON & CO., 20 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

Miscellaneous. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 to \$10 free. Address: STINSON & CO., 20 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

Miscellaneous. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 to \$10 free. Address: STINSON & CO., 20 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

Obituary. The last English mail brings intelligence of the death of the Rev. Archibald Walker, who was nearly sixteen years ago, when Andrew's church, Belleville.

Obituary. The last English mail brings intelligence of the death of the Rev. Archibald Walker, who was nearly sixteen years ago, when Andrew's church, Belleville.

Obituary. The last English mail brings intelligence of the death of the Rev. Archibald Walker, who was nearly sixteen years ago, when Andrew's church, Belleville.

Obituary. The last English mail brings intelligence of the death of the Rev. Archibald Walker, who was nearly sixteen years ago, when Andrew's church, Belleville.

Obituary. The last English mail brings intelligence of the death of the Rev. Archibald Walker, who was nearly sixteen years ago, when Andrew's church, Belleville.

Obituary. The last English mail brings intelligence of the death of the Rev. Archibald Walker, who was nearly sixteen years ago, when Andrew's church, Belleville.

Obituary. The last English mail brings intelligence of the death of the Rev. Archibald Walker, who was nearly sixteen years ago, when Andrew's church, Belleville.

ALONE IN COLLEGE.

I was formerly the fellow of a college, which I shall not name, in an English university...

Dundas, read like a scroll repeated over and over in the carved stonework of a Gothic...

from her seat. "Is the ball going for service, or anything?" she asked.

"Ugh! Ugh!" burst forth again from the mob; or two of the more active employed themselves in digging up the stones with which the crowd was pelted...

sweet smile. I had no words to answer her; could say nothing, realize nothing, except the fact that she was there...

"I am afraid," she began, hesitatingly, but I continued my pleading. "It may be our last evening, I said. I have had a peremptory letter from college this morning, and I hardly know how to proceed."

Another Buffalo Boiler Gedy. Terrible Explosion in a Boiler Testing Shop. MANY PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The London Daily Telegraph. The Building Completely Levelled to the Ground. Buffalo, N.Y., March 11.—At ten minutes past four o'clock the inhabitants of the city in the vicinity of Donaldson & Peterson's boiler shop on Indiana street were suddenly startled by a terrific shock like an earthquake...

BRANTFORD BLIND ASYLUM.

Charges Promulgated by the Bureau of the Institution.

BRANTFORD, March 9.—The investigation of the affairs of the Institution for the Blind by Inspector Langmuir was resumed this morning at ten o'clock.

THE VICTIMS.

Mr. Robert Patterson, blown across Indiana street through a shed; William Gibson, a callender, blown across the street through the shed with Patterson.

Mr. Hosie was examined at great length corroborating the statements made by the witnesses.

AN OLD GAME.

Alleged Charge of Swindling a Farmer.—Two Agricultural Implements a Victim.

BRANTFORD, March 14.—An alleged case of swindling was being ventilated at a police court this morning.

THE VICTIMS.

Mr. Robert Patterson, blown across Indiana street through a shed; William Gibson, a callender, blown across the street through the shed with Patterson.

Mr. Hosie was examined at great length corroborating the statements made by the witnesses.

