WEATHER ALMANAC FOR 1881.

Hop Bitters.



Wholesale Dry Goods.

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COTTON YARNS, white and coloured, single CARPET WARPS, white and coloured. BEAM WARPS, for woollen mills, in all the HOSIERY YARNS of every description

These goods have been awarded FIRST PRIZES for each of the above articles at the Toronto Exhibition of this year, and A GOLD MEDAL Dominion Exhibition at Montreal oma and Seven first class Prizes at Hamil-undon, and St. John.





KIDNEY DISEASES,

IT NOT ONLY RELIEVES, BUT POSITIVELY AND PERMANENTLY CURES LAMP ELY AND PERMANENTLY CURES LAMB BACK (the only permanent cure for Lamb Back), Inflammation of the Kidners, Bladder, and Urinary Passages, causing pain in small of the Back, Loins, Sides, producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent, painful, difficult, or copious Micturation, de., Inability of Retentions, and suppression of, and Sedimentary Urine, de., Gravel, Bright's Disease, Diabote, Piles, Leucorrheas, Nersous Debility, and slidiesases, disorders, and aliments the Urinary System (only) is subject to MOTHERS, our Child's Pad cures Bed Wetting. Try it Write for Pamphlets, TESTIMONIALS, etc., or many cour Druggist obtain them. VOL. IX. NO. 460.

NOTES.

supposed by Fenians.

to the peerage in 1876.

origade to act in the Transvaal.

Prof. Huxley has been appointed inspector-general of fisheries to succeed Mr. Francis T. Buckland.

A Manchester despatch says:—An attempt was made to blow up the armoury here, it is

The theatre at Cronstadt has been burned. The director of the theatre and seven others perished in the flames.

An official statement estimates the net cost

of the war in Afghanistan at £17,500,000, in-

passage.

Earl Beaconsfield visited the House of Commons last night and listened to the debate for the first time since he was elevated.

It is now stated that the detached squ

ron ordered from the Falkland Islands to Cape Colony is intended to land a naval

The Paris Rappel states that eight hundred

million francs worth of redeemable 3 per cent. rentes will be issued in July to complete mili-

rentes will be issued in July to complete mili-tary material and great public works.

Owing to the scarcity of coal, caused by the strike of the Lancashire miners, several mills and foundries have stopped work. Distress among the working class is apprehended.

The strike of colliers is almost universal in

Lancashire, principally caused by the desire of the masters to contract themselves out of

the law rendering them liable to pay com-pensation in the event of accidents. From forty to fifty thousand men and boys are idle.

THE BOER REBELLION.

RUMOURED DEFEAT OF BRITISH SORTIES-THE

SURRENDER OF A KAFFIR CHIEF.

SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL IMPROVING-

A D'Urban despatch says the Boers retired owards Wakketstroom. The colonial troops

uffered considerable loss.

A despatch from Cape Town says the

African situation, except in the Transvaal, is improving. The Kaffir chief Umditchiva has surrendered.

A D'Urban despatch states that it is rumour-ed that the British have made two sorties from Pretoria, and were repulsed by the

A Cape Town despatch says the Boers have

issued a proclamation charging the British with firing the first shot at Potchefstroom,

and with shooting Boers at Pretoria, complaining of the bombardment of Potchefs

troom, and taking credit for sending the wounded of the 94th regiment to Pretoria.

A Cape Town despatch says that a skir-mish took place near Pretoria, in which 64

THE TEKKE TURCOMAN CAMPAIGN.

FURIOUS ONSLAUGHT ON THE RUSSIAN POSITION

A St. Petersburg lespatch states that General Skobeloff telegraphed on the 11th inst, announcing that on the 9th inst. at six o'clock in the evening, 30,000 Tekke Tur-

Tepe and assaulted the Russian trenches, which were manned by ningteen companys of infantry and a hundred Cossocks acting as

infantry, with three siege guns and twenty-one lighter guns. In spite of fierce fighting by the troops the Turcomans carried the

Bussian out-works and also part of the Russian out-works and also part of the second parallel, capturing four mountain guns and three siege guns. The Russians then opened an artillery fire, and the reserve simultaneously attacked the enemy, who were dislodged from all the points they had

were dislodged from all the points they had captured. All the artillery was retaken with the exception of one gun, which had been carried off during the early part of the engagement. The Russian loss was heavy. One company of an Apsheron regiment had thirty-two men killed, including a major and thirty-two men killed, including a major and the contain ten wounded and one officer taken.

a captain, ten wounded, and one officer taken

prisoner, The Turcoman losses were much

a considerable body of Turcoman cavalry made a sortie on the Russian camp, which

was successfuly repulsed. After the Turco-

mans had been repulsed orders were given for laying a third parallel. As

soon as the Turcomans saw the works begun they renewed the attack with their entire strength upon the whole Russian front, but were compelled to retire into the forests by

the artillery fire at close range from the Russian second parallel. The Russian losses in

and 82 men killed, and eight officers and 102 men and eight members of the Medical Staff

wounded. The bravery of the troops was

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Canada Sonthern Train Badly Wrecked
-Fifteen Passengers Injured.
Wellandport, Jan. 18.—The 2.30 express

this morning on the Canada Southern, with seven coaches and a number of passengers

aboard, ran off the track a little east of here.
All but the engine were overturned and badly
wrecked, some of the cars being thrown beyond the railway ditch into the field. Some

of the passengers were badly hurt, one of them having his ankle broken, and a lady had her head badly bruised, and some internal in-

juries. A car had to be broken open to get one body out. It is supposed a rail was

cracked or broken.

The wrecked train, being an hour late,

reached within a quarter of a mile of this station at 3.40 a.m., bearing between 50 and

60 passengers, of whom, miraculously, only about fifteen were injured and only two badly

hurt—one, a man from New York State, had his ankle badly smashed, the other a woman, who was thrown through a window and re-ceived a bad bruise on her head with other

the actions of the 9th and 10th were nine offi

Their dead filled the Russian

Simultaneously with this attack.

English troops were wounded

have taken a Basuto stronghold. The rebels

LONDON, Jan. 17.

cluding the frontier railways.

The British steamer Toronto, from Port

Fifty Thousand Colliers on Strike in Lancashire. enants twenty-five per cent. The Earl of Fife, a subordinate member the Government, has resigned.

RELEASE OF THE RITUALISTS It is reported that the police of Naples have just discovered a plot to murder King Hum Reported Defeat of British Sorties The Southport and West Lancashire Bankfrom Pretoria.

SEVERE WEATHER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Discovery of a Plot to Massacre the Europeans in Kolapore.

LONDON, Jan. 12. A despatch from Bombay says that at the trial of the Kolapore conspirators it was shown that a massacre of Europeans had twice been averted by a mere accident. ANOTHER BOER SUCCESS

ops in Basutoland are making enormous

A DUTCH DEPUTATION

Earl Kimberley, Colonial Secretary, in re-plying to a deputation of Dutch merchants in lon, said if the Boers refrained hereafter from armed opposition to the Government, even now some arrangement might be made which would secure to the Boers the benefit of a practical independence. The Flemish in-habitants of Belgium are signing an address to the English nation against the annexation

LONDON, Jan. 15. Fifty thousand colliers are on strike Lancashire. There was serious rioting Wigan yesterday. The strikers molested th working colliers and the police attacked the mob. Several of the police were seriously wounded, and many of the working colliers

THE RITUALIST CASES. The Court of Appeal has ordered the dis-

charge of the write of attachment against the Rev. S. Pelham Dale and W. Euraght. The court held that the proceedings before Lord Penzance were regular, and the prohibitions forbidding Messrs. Dale and Enraght to per rm service must hold good, but the writs ordering their imprisonment were defective because they were not brought into the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Enraght will be immediately released. Mr. Dale is already

LONDON, Jan. 17. The Meteorological Office warns that the pressure is giving way quickly on the western coasts. Ireland was visited to-day by the severest snowstorm experienced in twenty years. Snow fell to the depth of one foot in Dublin. BARRACKS BURNED.

The Edinburgh county militia barracks have been burned. It is rumoured that the authorities received threats of an incendiary character FATAL BAILWAY ACCIDENT.

railway accident has occurred at Wake field, Yorkshire. Seven persons are reported killed, and thirty to forty injured. DEFEAT OF COMMUNIST CANDIDATES.

ballot. In the supplementary municipal elections yesterday, the reactionaries only AN ANTI-JEWISH ORGAN.

A Berlin despatch says :- Fifty-thousand marks have been subscribed towards founding an anti-Jewish newspaper, the majority o the Berlin journals being decidedly against the anti-semetic movement.

THE KOLAPORE MASSACRE. The Calcutta correspondent of the Times gays it seems that the plot to massacre the . English residents of Kolapore was wild and certain of failure, but it was really seriously

THE SALFORD EXPLOSION. The boy who was injured by the explosion t Salford last week is dead. The keeper of a beer-house in the neighbourhood states that two men visited his house for drink, and left two parcels with hlm, saying they would call for them in the evening. One parcel, he for them in the evening. One parcel, he says, contained wet mortar, with a trowel stuck in it; the other contained what felt like a canister. The men returned according to agreement, and the explosion occurred half an hour after they left the beer-house with the parcels.

SEVERE WEATHER IN BRITAIN. The thermometer in London last night ranged from 2 to 5 degrees above zero, to-day it is about 12 degrees above. In Wales the thermometer registered 5 degrees below zero. A heavy snowstorm prevails in Wales to-day.

ANOTHER BAILWAY ACCIDENT. A Glasgow despatch says a serious railway accident occurred this morning near Dundee. Many persons were injured but no lives were

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The weather continues very severe, and furricanes and snowstorms are reported everywhere throughout England. The aspect in London is almost unprecedented, a blinding snowstorm prevailing, accompanied by a high wind. Several of the mail trains are snowed up, and numerous disasters have occurred to shipping. The Harwich lifeboat, while attempting to rescue the crew of a vessel, capsized, and the rew perished.

A snowstorm prevails over nearly the whole kingdom. The weather is the severest for twenty years. There is a heavy gale on the Cornish coast. A French vessel is wrecked off the Scilly Islands; no tidings of the crew. Two vessels are ashore at St. Ives. Cold

stormy weather on the Continent is obstructing navigation, also railways and telegraphs. MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE. The Prince of Wales will be present at the long-expected Rothschild wedding to-morrow, and thousands of spectators will attend. The carriage procession, it is expected, will extend three miles. Five hundred pounds will be distributed in Vienna, and the same amount in London, to the Jewish poor.

THE WEATHER IN EUROPE. A Paris despatch says:—The weather in Paris, and in the north-west of France generally, has this winter been unusually mild. On Sunday morning, however, there was a sudden change. Snow began to fall heavily here, and did not cease until evening. Traffic was greatly impeded in consequence, and whole armies of sweepers had to be set to work to clear the roads. The temperature was also very low. It sank to 12 degrees Centigrade below zero, then rose to three below. There was skating in the Tuilleries gardens. Snow several inches deep covers most of the country north and west of Paris, There have been floods near Rouen, Paris. There have been floods near Rouen, and rain has fallen in torrents at Nice. A Madrid despatch states that immense damage has been done at Madrid by terrible gales since Friday. All telegraphic

others received bad cuts on the face. The express train going east, due here at six o'clock, took the uninjured on west. Those who were unable to go on were sent to Perry station, where they were attended by the company's doctor. The baggage car took fire, but was fortunately soon extinguished by the expressman. The only employé said to be hurt is the brakesman, who had his hand badly cut. There have been crowds of people visiting the wreck to-day, which is being removed as fast as possible by the company. The damage will be considerable, as the car trucks are badly broken. The only car without injury is the engine. damage has been done at Madrid by terrible gales since Friday. All telegraphic and railways communications have been interrupted. Hundreds of lamp-posts have been blown down, carriages upset, and pallisades destroyed. The mail steamers have been delayed two days. The weather has been delayed two days. The weather has been vary severe in the cast, north, and delightful to the last.

IRELAND'S AGITATION

Mrs. H. L. Bateman, formerly a well-mown actress, is dead. Continuation of the State Trials at Mr. Gladstone has reduced the rents of his

ADDRESS OF COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE.

A Home Rule M.P. Forced to ing Company, limited, has suspended pay-Quit the Country.

SPLIT IN THE PARNELLITE PARTY.

Petition to the Queen from the Grand Orange Lodge.

THE PROPOSED COERCION BILL

A Limerick despatch says .—The Tralee and Listowel mail car was attacked last night near Longhill, Limerick county, the car LONDON, Jan. 13. The agrarian outrages in Ireland in Decem-

ber, 1880, numbered 866, which was more than the whole of 1879, and a little less than the aggregate of the three preceding years. THE ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin In the Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin' to-day Mr. McDonogh opened for the defence. He made a touching reference to the fact that he is almost the sole survivor of the counsel employed in O'Connell's case. He denounced the prosecution as a landlords' indictment against the tenants of Ireland. The court was crowded. Before the opening of the court a procession of about 200 persons of both sexes, who are understood to be rackrented and evicted tenants, marched from the offices of the Land League to the Four Courts. Mr. McDonough's speech to-day consisted Mr. McDonough's speech to-day consisted of a vindication and reassertion of the princiof a vindication and reassertion of the principles of the Land League, which organization he said was as legal as a trades' union. He declared that the traversers professed the principles of John Stuart Mill, and but for the support from England the landlords would be driven into the sea. The people pay the shop-keepers £40,000 for seed. Were they, he asked, to deprive their wives and children of sustangary in order to pay the landlords? sustenance in order to pay the landlords Before he concluded the court rose.

LAND LEAGUE RECEIPTS. At the meeting of the Land League yeste day it was announced that the receipts for the past week amounted to £4,161. It is stated that the League will no longer give facilities for attending their meetings to Gov-ernment reporters or to the police.

LONDON, Jan 14. The Times says :- "We understand that Mr. Mitchell Henry, Home Rule member of Par-liament for Galway county, who has spent a fortune in reclaiming and beautifying his es-tates in the west of Ireland, and who has been notoriously generous to his tenantry, has been obliged to quit Ireland in conse-quence of threats. Henry refuses to have anything to do with the Land League,"

It is authoritatively announced that the new parliamentary party formed under Mr. Shaw will only oppose the coercion bill within the strict forms of the House. If they consider the Irish land bill just they will not only

LAND REFORM RECOMMENDATIONS. It is understood that the Duke of Richmond's Conservative commission on agricul-tural depression in part of their report dealscheme of emigration; also one of migration from the over-peopled districts, a plan for the reclamation of waste lands, and a court of arbitration for fixing rents. They generally approved a modified form of peasant proprietary. The minority of the commission consider these measures not sufficiently strong.

CORPORATE LAND OWNERS IN IRELAND. CORPORATE LAND OWNERS IN IRELAND.

It is stated that the London city guilds which own estates in Ireland have been sounded regarding their transfer to the tenants under the terms of the new land bill. They are willing to make the necessary arrangements, and about 170,000 acres of land belonging to these companies will probably be thus transferred.

LGCAL LEAGUE ARRESTS. The examination of the officers of the Tralee branch of the Land League was concluded to-day. Brazil, proprietor of the Kerry Independent, and Jeremiah Teefy, President of the Krires branch of the Land League, were discharged. Concerning the other prisoners the magistrates deferred their decision until tonorrow. The defence proffered no evidence.

THE STATE TRIALS. A Dublin despatch says:—Mr. Macdonogh to-day continued his speech for the traversers. Judge Fitzgerald intimated that although Mr. Macdonoch would be allowed to refer to the famine of 1848 he could not call evidence relating to facts that occurred 30 years ago.
When Mr. Macdonogh concluded he was loudly cheered. Mr. Macdonogh submitted jury that the Land League was a perfectly legal organization, to cause by agitation certain alterations in the land laws, with the necessity of which not only Ireland, but all England was now ringing. He cited the example of the jury who acquitted the Seven Bishops, and drew a moving picture of the evictions succeeding the Irish famine. Mr. Samuel Walker followed on the same side in a powerful speech. He quoted the charter of the Land League, and contended that it was legal. He then read extracts from the parlia-mentary speeches of Messrs. Gladatone, Lowe. and Bright in support of the Compensation for Disturbance bill. He insisted that the traversers said nothing more calculated to damage landlordism than was said in the speeches in Parliament referred to. The court then adjourned till Monday.

The split in the ranks of the Home Rulers has much weakened the Irish party. It is rumoured that Mr. Parnell has resolved to use all the forms of the House to oppose the coercion bill, which is set down for Monday, use all the forms of the House to oppose the coercion bill, which is set down for Monday, and that the Parnell party will threaten that the Government will be compelled to suspend or imprison the members before the coercion measures are passed. Mr. Parnell claims that the Government wants to force a premature rebellion in order to suppress the League organization. The Irish members were greatly disappointed by the small Radical vote against coercion. Thirty were expected to support Mr. Parnell's amendment, but only eight of the leading Radicals, Measrs. Jacob Bright, Burt, Bradlaugh, Jesse, Collins, Labouchere, Thompson, Joseph Cowen, and Arnold, voted; many of them abstained. There is a decided feeling in English Parliamentary circles that Mr. Parnell's party will commit a serious error in opposing further the direct legislative measures entertained by the Ministry toward Ireland. It is generally assumed that Mr. Gladstone has employed the delay caused by the debate in elaborating a land bill further in favour of Ireland than was originally sketched. slight injuries, but neither are thought to be dangerons. One passenger got off with the end of his finger cut off. Some received cuts on the hands and some slight bruises, while others received bad cuts on the face. The ex-

PROSECUTION OF LAND LEAGUERS. Land League prosecutions are cropping up all over Ireland. On Saturday no fewer than 96 summonses were served on six prominent members of the Maryborough Land League, charging them with "Boycotting" and inti-

The Toronto Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1881.

midation. Their offence consisted of call on shop-keepers and endeavouring to com them to join the League. The five League charged at Tralee on Saturday were returned to the magistrates, and warrants were issued the arrest of the eleven officers of the Kebranch, among whom is a Catholic pir The secretary of the Cork League and anot member have been summoned for individual distinct acts of intimidation.

servative Commission on the agricultural de-pression, the terms of which have been pub-lished, was adopted by 14 to 5. It is under-stood that the majority of the Commission-will recommend the adoption of the "Three F's." proposition,

MR. MITCHELL HENRY'S CASE.

pletely changing the character and behaviour of the people.

DAVITT ON THE RAMPAGE.

THE SHAW PARTY.

Mr. Shaw has formally announced his withdrawal from further parliamentary action under the Parnell banner. This constitutes

THE SALFORD EXPLOSION.

rs were present.

Davitt to-day, near Kanturk, vehemently ttacked the landlords. Government report-

THE DEBATE AND THE DIVISION

and distinct acts of intimidation.

AN ORANGE PETITION.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland has forwarded a strong memorial to the Queen on the state of Ireland, signed by Lord Enniskillen, Imperial Grand Master. The memorial states that in this portion of her Majesty's dominions coercion and tetroriam prevail, which have become unsupportable, and which mat speedily drive every loyal and well disposed subject of her Majesty sut of the country unless put to an end. Aurders, robberies, and the sending of threatening letters are of daily occurrence, and take place with impunity. After declaring that the existing Government has proved its inability to copewith the exigency of the case, the memorial humbly prays "that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to order that such steps may be taken as may be necessary to punish evil-doers and protect the lives and property of your faithful and loyal subjects, that they may be able to live in peace and security un-Tactics.

WHAT WOULD FOLLOW COERCION

The debate on Mr. Parnell's amendments of the address has developed an unexpected mount of sympathy with Ireland on the part of the Laberal members. General disappoint-

he is again confined to his bed. He was not present in the House to-day, but re-seived the deputation of Irish Liberal members headed by Mr. Shaw, late leader of the Home Rule party, who urged the necessity of the land bill securing the "three F's" and ample provinon for the establishment of a peasant proprietary.

under the Parnell banner. This constitutes one of the two re-arrangements which may be made from the small factions in the House. Mr. Shaw's influence in Parliament is far greater than with the Irish people, but may yet result in so reducing Mr. Parnell's following as to increase greatly the difficulty of sheer obstruction. Mr. Shaw openly expresses his delight at the conciliatory manner in which Mr. Gladstone received the deputation, and has strong hopes that the land bill will yet assume a satisfactory shape. HOUSE OF COMMONS. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons to-day
Mr. Forster asked members whose bills
are on the order of the day not to insist on
their rights, as the Government desired to
proceed with the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech.
The Irish members began obstructive objections, and the wrangle continued
for three hours. Ultimately a motion that
the debate on the address be resumed was
carried. Just before the division was taken,
Mr. Pannell said his party had made their
protest against the action of the Government.

He said his conduct had always been fair and The explosion at Salford, which was sup-posed to have been caused by a Fenian at-tempt to blow up the armoury of the in-fantry barracks, was heard for a mile. The district. One woman was desperately, and one boy, it is feared, fatally, injured. There were several thousand stand of arms in the armoury. It is asserted that the regiment now quartered in the barrae's contains many Irish, and that Fenianian has been previoustest against the action of the Government, said his conduct had always been fair and we board, but he would not pledge him

It is generally believed that the State trials will collapse early next week. The withdrawal of the nineteenth count by the Attorney-General has brought the Land League evidence to a sudden termination. The concluding speeches will be short, and there only remains the judge's summing up. DEPARTURE OF MR. BENCE JONES' FAMILY.

Mr. Bence Jones' family left Clenakilty for
England to-day, after arranging that their
farm should be managed in their absence by

THE IRISH LAND BILL. The following is said to be the draft of the Government's land bill, which may, however, undergo modifications before its presentment:—The surplus fund of the Irish Church will be devoted:—1, to the reclamation of waste lands; 2, to assist migration from overcrowded districts; 3, according to a carefully-drawn scheme to assist emigration. The measure will-also include the "Three F's," guarded by certain restrictive provisions necessary for the practical working of the measure. the measure.

THE COEPGION BILL With respect to the Coercion Bill, it is With respect to the Coercion Bill, it is stated that the Government contemplates the creation of a commission of two judges, for which precedents are alleged, with power in certain cases to supersede the ordinary judicial tribunals. A general disarmament Act will be passed. As the Government is still busy discussing the bill, however, many modfications are possible. THE STATE TRIALS,

A Dublin despatch says:—The Court of Queen's Bench was crowded to-day. Mr. MacDonogh, for the traversers, said he intended to put in ovidence forty-one Acts of Parliament passed before and after the Act of Parliament passed before and after the Act of Union regulating the land laws, and the preservation of peace in Ireland. He called as witness an evicted tenant, aged \$3, whose feebleness caused a sensation. The prosecution objected, and the court decided it was admissible if the presecution intended to rely on the nineteenth count of the indictment, which charges the traversers with conspiracy to create discontent and disaffection among the subjects of the Queen, and ill-will and hostility between different classes of her subjects, and then, the court said, the trial would last for years. A short adjournment was granted on application of the Attach the Act of the Act of the Attach the Act of the Act short adjournment was granted on applica-tion of the Attorney General, to enable him to consult his colleagues.

During the late trials at Dublin yesterday, the Catholic bishops of Donegal, Meath, and Killala were seated beside the traversers.

The distress in County Clare is worse than last year. The Lord-Lieutenant has ordered a presentment for the organization of relief works.

The first meeting in connection with a movement in England against coercion, for the organization of which a committee of Home Rulers has been formed, will probably be held in Birmingham on Saturday. Parnell will attend THE POPE ON THE AGITATION.

A Rome despatch states that the Pope has requested Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, to immediately publish throughout Ireland the recent papal letter concerning the agitation there. The Pope expresses regret that, contrary to his instructions, the publication of the letter has been delayed. GIGANTIC FENIAN ORGANIZATION FORMED A London correspondent says the Secretary of State for the Home Department states that he is in possession of details which show the formation of a gigantic secret society, with local branches in every important town of the kingdom, by Fenians from the United States. Great alarm is felt at this new danger,

Mr. Parnell's Amendment to the

Development of Obstructionist

EXCITING SCENES IN THE HOUSE. Attack on the Ministry by Irish

Members.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

received from the Secretary of the Home Bepartment, stating that the setition has been laid before the Queen.

THE DURE OF RICHMOND'S COMMISSION.

The report of the Duke of Richmond's Confinity prevails among the Liberal members in favour of a settlement which would meet the favour of a settlement which would meet the views of the Irish people. The extreme Radi-cals, led by Jesse Collins, head of the Liberal caucus, and by Mr. Cowen, editor of the Newcastle Chronicle, have signified their inention of joining the Irish members in resistance to coercive measures. Reinforced by this powerful English contingent, Mr. Parnell and his followers will, it is said, offer a Mr. Mitchell Henry, in a letter to the Times, says it is true his tenants have disappointed him very much owing to secret instructions from the Land League agents, which virtually are, that every landlord is a robber and intruder. Very few of his tenants, he says, have paid their rents, though many would do so if not intimidated by the lawless confederation who have snoceeded in comand his followers will, it is said, offer a strenuous resistance to the passage of a Government coercive bill. It is expected that several months will elapse before their resistance can be overcome. The excitement of the struggle has already told on Mr. Gladstone's health, and rumours are abroad to night that he is again confined to his bed. He was not

The answer received by the delegation, which was entitled to speak for the English Liberals, is said to have been favourable. There was is said to have been favourable. There was an obstructive scene in the House to-day, the Irish members objecting to the continuation of the debate on the ground that it was an invasion of private members' rights. Several hours were wasted in wrangling, but the Irish party finally cave way in order that they might not exasperate the English Radicals. I have just heard a rumour that the Government land bill was submitted a few days ago to the leading English Radicals, who advised the Government to put it in the fire.

self as to the conduct of himself and his friends when the bills for the coercion of the

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS. Mr. Shaw Lefevee, Secretary to the Admiralty, said he believed mere passing coercion bills would probably be sufficient to terminate the state of terror in Ireland, and that the Government would not be obliged to enforce its exceptional power. The present state of Ireland was largely due to the Conservative neglect of Irish questions. He trusted Parliament would now be prepared to deal with the land laws in a generous spirit so as to secure a perma-nent settlement. He hoped the question would be dealt with in accordance with Irish

A COMMITTEE OF ENOUTRY. Mr. Parnell proposes a select committee of he House to enquire into the outrages in Ire-

A rumour was circulated in the House to-A rumour was circulated in the House to-day that the Government was making prepara-tions for a prompt suppression of the Par-nellite party should obstructive tactics be adopted when the Coercion bill is introduced. In order to clear the ground for energetic action strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the moderate section of the party to disassociate themselves publicly from the leadership of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Shaw has already done so in a letter not yet made leadership of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Shaw has already done so in a letter not yet made public. At a meeting of Mr. Parnell's Cabiset Council, called to consider Mr. Shaw's letter, nineteen Home Rule members, it is claimed, will join the revolt against Mr. Parneil's leadership. This, however, is doubtful. It is alleged that the Government will ask Parliament to adopt extraordinary measures for the suppression of the Parnellite party, on the ground that they seek, not constitutional reform, but the disintegration of the Empire. Hence the desire of the Government to separate the moderate from the violent apocion.

Fifteen other Irish members have seconded from Farnell's party, and more are expected to follow.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Forster, replying to Lord Randolph Churchill, said Davitt's acts are watched, but he has not yet broken the conditions under which "tickets of leave" are granted to convicts. In the House this evening the debate on the address was resumed.

Mr. Commins (Home Ruler) sought to show that the state of Ireland was not so bad as represented.

Mr. SMITH declared that if the agitation

were met by the passage of a strong Lind Act with coercion, it would pass away like a storm from the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. RYLANDS did not consider such a case had been made out as would justify entrusting the Government with exceptional powers
Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, formerly Chie Secretary for Ireland, said if the facts stated on the part of the Government were true, they were amply sufficient to justify coercion.

LONDON, Jan. 14. In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Sexton and Mr. O'Sullivan (Home Rulers) defended the action of the Land League, and attacked the Government.

Mr. VIVIAN (Liberal) said the feelings of the

Irish were shown by the fact that many waded through the blood of Lord Mount-Mr. PARNELL said "That is a falsehood."
The Speaker declared that if Mr. Parnell

applied the expression to any member of the House he must withdraw it.

As Parnell neither withdraw nor repeated the expression, Mr. Vivian said he would leave the House to judge between him and Mr. Parnell.

Mr. CHILDERS, Secretary of War, strongly arred the necessity of energetic measures in Ireland, and said the Government could not

tolerate revolution, and allow Ireland to be swayed by self-asserted authority. Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address

was rejected by 435 to 57, and the debate was adjourned. Six Liberals voted with the A FARCE IN THE HOUSE. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Biggar (Home Ruler) asked whether the United States had made representations relative to the wretched condition of the Irish. He made a farcical enquiry relative to the intervention of the Sultan in Ireland. He was called to order and his questions were not allowed.

THE VOTE ON MR. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT. Eight English members, including Messrs. Arnold, Jacob Bright, Bradlaugh, and Labouchere, voted for Mr. Parnell's amendment. Many Liberals abstained from voting. Thirteen Irish members voted with the majority Messrs. Shaw and Henry voted with the minority. Mr. Henry denies that he quitted

LONDON, Jan. 18, 2 a. m. The Parnellite party came into open collision with the Government last night in a heated debate on Mr. Justin McCarthy's amendment to the address, praying the Queen not to use the army or constabulary to carry uot to use the army or constabulary to carry out evictions pending the reform of the land

bitter speech, accusing the Irish members of delaying remedial measures. Mr. Parnell answered later in the debate, charging answered later in the debate, charging Mr. Gladstone with misrepresenting the Irish members. He stated that he believed the Irish people would justify the shedding of their blood to secure their liberty if they saw the chance of success. He denied having encouraged armed insurrection, because he knew England was too strong. He stated his belief that legislative independence would follow the downfall of landlordism, and under the new relations hostility between England and Iretain of landfordism, and under the new rela-tions hostility between England and Ire-land would disappear. The Government could not suppress the Land League, because if the leaders should be imprisoned the people would organize secret societies. Murier and outrages would be increased tenfold by coercion. If the Act of Habeas Corpus were be the signal for a general refusal to pay rents. Bishops and priests would advise this course, and the Government would be met with the passive resistance of the entire nation.
Sir Stafford Northcote called on the Gov-

ernment to take action on the serious speech of Mr. Parnell, whom he accused of dictating to the Queen as an equal. Great excitement was manifested by the members during the

Mr. O'Donnell made a fierce attack on the Gladstone Ministry amid constant interrup-tions. An Irish member moved the adjournment of the debate after miduight.

Lord Hartington refused to accede, on the ground that the debate had been succinctly prolonged. The Irish members charged the Government with attempting to gag them. Mr. Parnell stated that the conduct of Lord

Mr. Parnell stated that the conduct of Lord Hartington showed that the aristocratic element had obtained the upper haud in the Cabinet, and that the policy of coercion was fittingly represented by Lord Hartington, who, as Irish Secretary, had caused the people of Dublin to be bludgeoned by the police at Phœnix Park.

After the first division the Government agreed to adjourn the debate. Forty members voted with Mr. Parnell, all of whom were Irish.

AN INDIAN FIGHT.

A Brust Between Crees and Sloux—Thirty Crees Killed.

Winniped, Jan. 17.—A Cree Indian who arrived at Abrams, Battle river, last week from the Cypress Hills reports that two weeks before six half-breeds and thirty Crees were killed in an engagement with the Sioux. The police did all the could be revent bleed.

shed, but could not. Forty lodges of half-breeds who had pitched across the Missour river had all their horses stolen.

SITTING BULL.

The Chief Suspects Bad Faith-Preparing for War. New York, Jan. 17.—A special from Wolf Point, M.T., Jan. 12, says:—Two white men arrived at Wolf Point on the night of the 11th from the steamer Batchelor, which is laid up near the mouth of Milk river. They report that Long Day, a chief of Sitting Bull's camp, and a white man named Thompson, who is living in Sitting Bull's camp, and about twenty of Sitting Bull's bucks stopped over twenty of Sitting Bull's bucks stopped over night on the Station Batchelor on the 10th. They report Sitting Bull camped twelve miles from the mouth of Milk river. They say Allison, the Government scout, promised to return in fourteen or fifteen days with three waggon loads of provisions. He has not rewaggon toacs of provisions. The has not re-turned according to promise, and Sitting Bull thinks he is trying to draw him into a trap, and has ordered his men to reload their cart-ridge shells and prepare for war.

# MONTREAL AFFAIRS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 18 .- The Rev. J. J. Roy, Church of England clergyman, stated at a meeting last night that thirty years ago there was not a single French Protestant church in this city, the few French Protestants at that time meeting in a room in a private house. A great change has taken place since then, as there are five churches at present, with con-gragations aggregating an attendance of three thousand.

Real estate sales are now matters of daily occurence, there being purchases for all that offers. To-day an auction sale of eligible inoffers. To-day an auction sale of eligible inside property brought \$26,000.

A number of French-Canadian capitalists are forming a syndicate for building a monster hotel here on Notre Dame street, on the site of the old Government House, and near the depot of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental railway. The cost is estimated at \$3,000,000, and the establishment will be could be synthing of the kind on this

will be equal to anything of the kind on this

ontinent for magnificence.
Richard Liston, the prize-fighter who married a young Jewess girl of respectable family in the city, to obtain his freedom from a charge of robbery and seduction, was tried to-day for a brutal assault upon his wife. Evidence for the prosecution was conclusive, but the case was postponed to allow the prisoner to bring up witnesses. Mrs. Liston testified that she called in sub-constable of police Malone to arrest her husand, but that valiant officer declined, on the ground that a man had a right to whip his wn wife, and he, the officer, said he had

often whipped his.

The famons crim. con. case of Higgins v.
Bowes came up for trial this afternoon before
Judge Ramville. The defendant, who is a
wealthy contractor, is accused of having on the 12th August last committed adultery with the wife of plaintiff. The damages claimed are \$10,000.

The City Corporation has been applied to by the promoters of the Trent Valley Canal for their assistance in urging upon the Government the necessity of making a survey of the route to connect the waters of the Georgian Bay with those of the St. Law-

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill, without inaction of the stomach, liver, or kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure?

Ask your neighbour this same question.—

Times.

# POSTSCRIPT.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MAIL OFFICE. THURSDAY, Jan. 20.

Mr. Mackenzie's Condition Mrs. Mackenzie has joined the ex-Promier at Ottawa. He continues very ill, but his physicians still hope for the best.

The Thames Overflows. London, Jan. 19, 9 p m.—The Thames has overflowed its banks, causing much damage in Lambeth and Southwark. Over 100 barger have been sunk, and the Woolwich pier habeen washed away. The damage will amount to not less than £2,000,000:

Accident on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—A serious accident occurred on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa railway this morning shortly after 6 o'clock, a mile south of Osgoode. At this point a portion of this morning's train, due here at o'clock, consisting of the first and second class coaches and the pullman, jumped the track, owing to a broken rail the cars being thrown into a ditch. There were quite a number of passengers in the train, among whom were Mrs. Alexander Mackenzie, the Misses Carling, of London, Ont., Miss Fellows, of Ottawa, Mrs. Von

Wedtt, of New York, Dr. Canniff, of To-ronto, and Dr. Phelan, of Kingston. Fortu-nately but very few persons were injured by the accident. Their wounds were dressed by the two medical gentlemen mentioned who were passengers on the train. Miss Fellowes, who lives on Gloucester street, was the most seriously hurt. She received a severe scalp wound, which Dr. Phelan stitched. Mrs. Von Koeber and Mr. F. Shanly had their wrists painfully injured, whilet several others, including Dr. Phelan and the Pullman porter, were slightly bruised. Mrs. Mackenzie, the were slightly bruised. Mrs. Mackenzie, the Misses Carling, and the other passengers escaped without injury. When the report of the accident reached the city Mr. A. G. Peden, Superintendent of the Company, ordered a special train to proceed to the scene of the accident for the purpose of bringing the passengers to the city. Dr. Brouse and Hon. John Carling accompanied Mr. Peden in the special, the former taking with him the necessary material for the relief of the injured passary material for the relief of the injured pas-sengers, who arrived here shortly after nine o'clock. It appears that the rail which caused the accident had been repaired only rester-day, and it is supposed that the labourers did not properly attend to their work.

The Latest in Brief. A Dutch rifle corps is to be organized to ssist the Boers in the Transvaal.

The crews of the Irish coast guard ships have been reinforced in view of anticipated McCarthy's Home Rule Amendment was rejected in the Imperial Commons this after-noon by 201 to 37, after he had been denied

permission to withdraw it. Ottawa : Rev. Dr. O'Connor died in a fit of apoplexy this morning. He was recently appointed Vicar-General. — Mr. Patrick, pioneer stock-raiser of the Rocky region, has gone home. He says Canadian territory is far superior to that south of the line.

### THE ACCIDENT RECORD.

CLIFTON, Jan 18 .- A range in Chris. Flan-CLIFTON, Jan 18.—A range in Chris. Flanagan's kitchen exploded this morning when at breakfast, scattering fragments of the range and red hot coal promiscuously around the house, setting fire to the floor, which was extinguished by the timely arrival of Mr. Smith, express agent, who heard the report of the explosion. Mr. Flanagan was strock by one of the flying fragments breaking two of his ribs and otherwise injuring him. The explosion was caused by the pipes attacked to the range being left full of water and freezing during the night. reezing during the night.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 18 .- Yesterday morning in Guilford township Geo. Ehrett, aged 17 was shot dead by his younger brother Fred was shot dead by his younger brother Fred, who after coaxing him to get up playfully picked up a rifle, threatening to shoot him if he did not. Both supposed the weapon was not loaded, when Fred, pulling the trigger, sent the ball crashing into his brother's brain. Their father, rushing to the room, found one son weltering in his blood and the other standing with the smoking rifle in hand, transfixed with fright. A coronor's jury found a verdict of "accidental death."

found a verdict of "accidental death."

DETROIT, Jan. 18.—Yesterday noon a horrible accident happened to Mrs. Buttner, wife of Mr. A. Buttner, secretary of the German branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. She had been advised to take an alcoholic sweat for some ailment, and ignorantly placing a saucer full of alcohol on the floor, set fire to it, and then stood over it, wearing her ordinary garments. The flames set fire to her under garments, and in a moment the unfortunate woman was a mass of flames. She was alone in the house, but a neighbour heard her screams, and arrived before aer clothes had been entirely burned off. She is 23 years of age. She is in a critical condition, and may not recover.

LONDON. Jan. 18.—Mr. Jos. Shoebottom, postmaster of Ballymate, was found this morning frozen almost to death on the road about one and a half miles from his house. about one and a half miles from his house. He went to a friend's place yesterday afternoon and drank a good deal. It is supposed that on attempting to come home on foot late at night he was overcome with the cold and liquor, and lay down to sleep. The members of his family went out to look for him at daylight with the result stated. The unfortunate man was quite stiff, and his clothes were one mass of ice and had to be cut from him. He died in an hour or twe afterwards, never recovering consciousness. afterwards, never recovering consciousness.

ELECTION PETITION.—A petition was filed on Monday at Osgoode Hall, in the Court of Queen's Bench, by G. P. Pattullo against the return of James Sutherland as member for the north riding of Oxford. The election was held in September last, and the grounds for petition are, that bribery and corruption was largely amployed as a prease of returnwere largely employed as a means of returning the present member.

THE COMING 'DRINK-KAOKA. to entirely supersede tea and coffee. In addition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, consti-pation, sick headache, sleeplessness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. Sold in half pound tinfoil packages at ten cents by all first-class grocers and druggists. e o w

A commercial traveller from Boston having had a run of hard luck in prosecuting busi had a run of hard lines in prosecuting outsiness on the road received from his firm the following exhibitanting despatch:—"If you can't make expenses, come home at once."

To which he sent the following reply:—"All right; can make plenty of expenses, but no sales. Will follow your implication and make au effort to increase expenses."

A son of Mr. Edwin Jenkinson, of the Kingston read, died on Sunday morning under the distressing circumstances. On Friday very distressing circumstances. On the morning Mrs. Jenkiuson went into the morning Mrs. Jenkiuson went into the yard to get some water, leaving the little fellow, who was about fifteen months old, in the kitchen. On her return, she found him in flames, his clothes having caught fire at the stove. He ran out into the hall, thus fanning the flames, and his mother, seizing a shawl, ran after and wrapped him in it, thus extinguishing them. The upper part of his body and face were very badly burnt, but hopes were entertained of his recovery. The shock was too much for his nervous system, however, and in spite of all the doctor could do, he died as stated.



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### THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT

The Senate met this evening at eight Mr. Geo. W. Howlan was introduced as new member by Sir Alex. Campbell and Mr. Miller, and took his seat. AN ERROR IN THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.

THE SENATE.

Before the orders of the day were called, Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL desired to correct an error which appeared on page 57 of vol. 2 Public Accounts of 1880, by which it would appear that he had received as Min-ister of Militia the sum of \$183 for cab hire. On enquiry he had found that the omission of 'travelling expenses" was an error of the clerk who had copied the statement for the printer. Of the whole amount so paid to him some \$172 were for travelling expens on two occasions, on public business, and the remainder only for cab hire. PRIZE-FIGHTING.

The prize-fighting bill was read the third time, and passed after some debate. PATENT ACT AMENDMENT. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL introduced

a bill to still further amend the Patent Act of The House adjourned at 9.20 p.m.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 12. The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock ANTI-SYNDICATE PETITIONS. Petitions in opposition to the syndicate con-tract were presented by Messrs. Guthrie, Ry-mal, Thompson (Haldimand), MacDonell, Casey, and Sir Richard Cartwright. JUNES asked that the petitions sented from the town of Gananoque be read. He added that they were prepared at a meeting of the Reform Association. (Hear, hear.)

The names of some thirty persons Mr. JONES remarked that these representd nearly all the Grits in Gananoque. (Laugh-

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE. Mr. BEATY presented a petition of the Toronto Board of Trade in reference to the anadian Pacific railway.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Read, read.

The Clerk of the House read the petitio which stated that the proposal of the syndi-cate to acquire the Canada Central railway would, if carried out, make Montreal the astern terminus of the road, and cause it to to the interest of the syndicate to divert trade from the western part of Ontario to that city, and asked that most stringent provisions be made to prevent injustice to Ontario by ordering that no higher mileage rate be charged for traffic from the North-West to any part of Ontario than to Montreal. The petition also prayed that arrangements be made under which the Ontario Pacific Junc-tion railway would have running powers over the Pacific railway. The petition further set forth that as the through line would not be completed until 1891, an independent line to Sault Ste. Marie should be aided.

THE SYNDICATE. The House resolved itself again into committee on the resolutions providing for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway

Mr. BERGERON resumed the debate. He repudiated the charge which members of the Opposition had hurled at the Ministerialists that the latter were slavish supporters of the Government. The days of slavish servility ceased at five o'clock of the afternoon of the 18th September, 1878. (Applause.) He proceeded to compare the Mackenzie offer with the terms of the present contract as the best means of discovering whether this was an advantageous arrangement, and in the interests of the country to compare it with pre-

ter to him of deep regret that through personal indisposition he had been unable to speak earlier in the debate. During his entered silence it had been said that he was the other side of the House. He thought the part he had taken in the House for the past twenty sessions should have shielded him from a charge of lack of courage. He did he lacked courage, except to misrepresent the opinions and misquote the speeches of his opponents. He had carefully listened to the speeches from both sides of the House, and he was bound to say that, while he had observed that gentlemen on his side of the House had studied the contract side of the House had studied the contract (Hear, hear.) The Ontagio Government had well, and had given excellent criticisms of the scheme, gentlemen on the Ministerial side had contented themselves with avoiding a discussion of the matter on its merits, and with construction. It was not true that the sec-No one who had spoken on the Ministerial side had attempted to defend the contract except the member for Provencher Royal), who stated that he was compelled to support the contract because if he and the Manitoba members did not they were threatened with an unpleasant state of affairs

in that province.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—No. no. Sir JOHN MACDONALD—No, no. Mr. MACKENZIE—It is so rumoured. Sir JOHN MACDONALD—That is very

unparliamentary.
Mr. MACKENZIE said the hon. member for Provencher in excusing the monopoly stated that there could be no monopoly, as the Hudson Bay could be navigated for certain months in the year, and a line to the Nelson River would give the desired concertainty of new could be seen that the desired concertainty of new could be seen that the desired concertainty of new could give the could be concertainty of new could give the could be concertainty of new could give the could be concertainty of new could be concertainty. would give the desired opportunity of navi-gating the bay, and with it the desired competition. The hon, gentleman was far too modest. There was another way of escape by way of the Mackenzie river, which was open three weeks a year. When he assumed office he determined to women the control of the cont he determined to remove the Sir Hugh Allan Act of 1872, which he thought objectionable, and he passed the Act of 1874, which was not an offer to contractors, but simply a basis for the required tenders, beyoud which the Government of the day could not go. (Hear, hear.) It was more, as far as ney and land grant were concerned. It was a continuation of the Act of hon. gentlemen opposite two years before. Favourable for the contractors as was the Act of 1872, Sir Hugh Allan was unable to induce any responsible contractor to take up the scheme; and with regard to the Act of 1874, the only contract awarded was to Mr. Foster for the Georgian Bay branch. It was their intention to advertise for tenders and to submit them all to Parliament. (Hear, hear.) In 1877 he advertised for tenders for the construction o the whole line, but in that matter, as well as in others, he had met with the fraposition of the Opposition in the late Parliament. Although the Government of Sir John Macdonald provided in the Sir Hugh Allan contract that the Pembina branch should be built by 1874, the members of that were Government. the members of that very Government, when he (Mr. Mackenzie) proposed to build that branch, cried "treason." He would never scruple to take advantage of a corner of his neighbour's property if this was obtainable as the shortest and best route into his own property, and this was the view taken in the United States. One railway in Canada was owned by Americans, who were also argely interested in others. The present Government in 1879 had gone to England to forward this scheme, but the attempt was a palpable and utter failure, and last summer certain members of the Administration had proceeded to England and on returning the Premier had announced that he had made a firm contract. But what right had the hon. gentleman to make a firm contract? He held none. A scheme was now anbinitted which entailed on the country an expenditure of \$53,000,000, whereas the Government aid in each was limited to \$30.000,000. (Hear, hear.) There was no justification for this. If it had been known that the man bonds was to be increased to this attent.

like to know what was the necessity for giving the syndicate for building the prairie sections more than those sections would actually cost? Why was it that the Gov that the Government undertook to build the difficult part of the road? Why was it that the Government agreed to build the most difficult portion of the road, and allowed the syndicate to build a piece of road than which there was not an easier piece in any country to be built? vernment undertook to build the

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. MACKENZIE, resuming his speech, stated that he looked on the standard of the Union Pacific as very unsuitable, and as a great calamity. The grades on the Union Pacific were as high as 70 or 80 feet, and it was well known that low grades gave the advantage of cheap rates, while to make high grades pay, the freights must necessarily be much higher in proportion. He could see nothing to prevent the syndicate building the cheap parts, which were first to be completed, and abandoning the expensive sections. He favoured the building of the Sault Ste, Marie branch and connection with the American lines in the winter season. The provision re-AFTER RECESS. branch and connection with the American lines in the winter season. The provision re-specting arbitrators was absurd and imprac-ticable, and would practically prevent the Government from efficiently interfering with the construction of the line in case cheaper material was used. There was nothing more obnoxious than to render exemptions obligatory in any portion of the country. The emission of Custom dues on all the material required for the construction of the road was also most obnoxious, and no corporation should be exempted from the operation of these dues and from taxation. His impression, from a rough calculation, was that the Customs dues on bridges, &c., exempted would not be worth less to the company than two or three millions. (Hear, hear.) \$100,000 was clearly too low an estimate, but whatever the amount might be the principle was wrong. At the present moment eminent men on both sides of politics were preparing an offer to be submitted to the Government of a character more favourable than that now be-fore the House. If the Government did not know its duty, he hoped the Conservative mem-bers of the House would bethink themselves and think more of their duties as representa-tives of the people than as members of a party. Let them refrain from supporting such a scheme. None of them had been able to defend it upon its merits. He took but little notice of the half-hearted support which was given to it by the member for Monck, or the support given to it by the member for Provencher (Mr. Royal), who was evidently ar

Several HON. MEMBERS—Order, order.
Mr. MACKENZIE—I make no imputation against the hon, gentleman's honour.

Mr. MACMILLAN—Then you had better Mr. MACKENZIE—There are many influ-

ences which may be brought on a member which I know nothing about.

Mr. ROYAL—I would like the hon. gentleman to state what influences he means.

Mr. MACKENZIE—I believe the hon. gen eman expressed himself hostile to the sche before he came here. Did he or did he not?

Mr. ROYAL—Never, sir.

Mr. MACKENZIE—I understood him to say that both he and his people were hostile

Mr. ROYAL-I never said such a thing either inside this House or outside of it.
Mr. MACKENZIE—Then I was under nisapprehension. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. ROYAL—It is very unfortunate that the hon. gentleman has misunderstood me

Unfortunately my opinions do not harmonize with his own, but that is no excuse for him when he misrepresents me.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he had no desire and no reason to cast an imputation on the hon, gentleman's personal conduct, and if he had done so he withdrew the imputation a once. In conclusion he would say that he would be amazed at the passage of the agreement without amendment, and it would be In conclusion he would say that he his duty in any case to offer in every constitutional way opposition to its adoption. The provisions were so onerous and disastrous that they were much more serious than the

great pecuniary loss which the passage o

propositions.

MACKENZIE said it had been a unat. (Applause:)

Mr. DAWSON said he believed that all the members of the House were united on one thing, the necessity of building this railway; but they differed very materially as to tails, and as to building the whole line at one time or not. Some hon gentlemen thought be abandoned at present at least, and that for a time the Sault Ste. Marie branch and an American connection would be sufficient. He was both in favour of building an all-through line and also of the Sault &te. Marie branch. He thought that the latter road would be built under any circumstances. and the Dominion Government had promised to aid it, and there was no doubt as to its and sterile region it was represented to b He believed that this was far from being th

case, and it was very strange for gentlemen coming from the rock-bound coasts of Ireland and Scotland to find fault with its rocks. The general rule was that the valleys found in the rocky country were exceptionally rich and the territory north of Lake Superior was no exception to the general rule. It was a very high country, ranging from 1,400 to 1,600 feet above the sea level west of Lake lipissing, and fertile lands were to be in this portion of the Dominion. He read from Prof. Bell's report showing the favour able nature of this section. Again, further to the north, were to be found lower lands. which were extremely fertile and extensive and abounding in good timber, and of a cl mate of lower temperature, with large and important rivers falling into the Hudson Bay. Immense deposits of coal existed in the neighbourhood of Moose River. Surely it was as important to open up this rich and ex pensive region as other portions of the North-West, about which and its resources so many bon. members had become so enthusiastic all of a sudden. The bargain is calculated to produce good results, the principal of which lay in the fact that the early construction of the railway would induce a large number of settlers to go into our own territory who

would otherwise settle in the United States, owing to the great advantage of hav-ing railway communication already pro-vided. He referred to the auxiliary vided. He referred to the auxiliary schemes to provide communication with Hudson Bay, and observed that they knew that ships of war 200 years ago found their way to this sea and wintered there in in perfect safety. It was not the frozen ocean it was supposed to be, and it was very probable that the centre of the bay was permanently onen. The Moose and other great manently open. The Moose and other great rivers fell into James' Bay, which was open six months in the year. The probability was that we would attract to our own lines the traffic of the Western States instead of the Mostern States. Western States instead of our traffic being drawn to the American lines. If the general election for which such a loud clam was raised, took place to-morrow, hon gen-tlemen opposite would be found expatiating in glowing terms on the great mineral and agricultural resources of the region awarded in the boundary award, and would call on the people to reject a Government which failed to confirm an award that gave to Ontario such a

nagnificent territory. (Applause.) Mr. ALONZO WRIGHT said that they Mr. ALONZO WRIGHT said that they had heard during the debate about "demagogues" and "aniative Liberals," etc., but in all seriousness, he thought that this subject had been treated in a very exhaustive manner on both sides of the House. The Minister of Railways had certainly delivered a most elaborate and exhaustive speech on the subject, which he faucied many gentlemen in the Opposition had found very difficult to answer. The member for Richmond and Wolfe had placed the matter very clearly before the House, and the member for Niagara had also spoken very eloquently, although rather casuistically, on the subject. The member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) had treated the question before the House with some ability, and as the hon, gentleman had spoken with equal ability

on the other side, he considered that hon, gentleman had at least conclusively proved that he was capable of looking at both sides of a question. (Great laughter.) The hon, gentleman followed the advice of Emerson, who said that in this gentleman followed the advice of Emerson, who said that in this nineteenth century no sensible man tied himself to a blind consistency. (Laughter and applause.) They all remembered distinctly that it had been maintained by the Opposition that this road should be built by a company, and only by a company. (Applause.) The policy of the Househad been shaped in that direction, aiding by liberal subsidies of land and money. (Hear, hear.) This vigorous plant had been planted by Sir John Macdonald, watered by Mr. Mackenzie, and, as some of them had thought, very much watered and dithought, very much watered and di-luted by the magnificent water stretches. The fact was that both sides of the House were committed to this grand scheme of building the line by a company aided as he had mentioned. (Cheers.) His impression had always been that if Sir Hugh Allan had been allowed to carry out the arrangement

been allowed to carry out the arrangement made with him, it would have been the best possible result, and we would have had a possible result, and we would have had a road built to-day. (Cheers.) A period of severe defeat arrived, and he had had the honour to belong to "the broken band" and "miserable minority" which they were taunted with being when they returned to the House in 1874. But this "broken band" and "miserable minority" which to their and "miserable minority" stuck to their leader—(cheers)—and in the hour of his enjoyment of the highest position the right hon. gentleman was not served with truer devotion and fealty than in the hour of darkness, desolation, and despair. (Cheers.) There were traitors in the camp then even as there were under the palm trees of Judæa, who wished to dethrone their leader and cast him under the feet of the wild riders who were pursuing, and those who wished to throw him out of the vessel even as Jonah. But the party was true and the result was that ere long unmistakeable signs were perceived of the dawn being about to break and of the hour of deliverance being at hand. (Cheers.) Their best and their bravest had fallen and they came back as a "broken band" and "miserable remnant," but they quickly repaid these gentle-men in their own coin. (Cheers.) They deprived their Ministry of their best and bravest men, and in 1879 the Liberals came back as a "broken band" and "miserable emnant." (Cheers.) The Conservatives were lways true to their leader-(applause)-but the Opposition did not so treat their leader, who was broken in their cause, and who, according to his lights, always defended them and their party bravely and well. (Applause.) He had always opposed this hon, gentleman, but he would say that when the history of Canada came to be written that hon, gentle-man would be remembered with respect. (Applause.) He had been told by a Liberal that they disposed of their leaders, but that the Conservative leaders disposed of their ollowers. If this was the case it was in the interest of the country and an act of patriotism. (Cheers.) But apart from that riotism. (Cheers.) But apart from that, and with reference to the contract, he must say that, having been told by a reverend prelate from the North-West that

the arrangement was the best the country could have, having been told by a candid Liberal that the proposals were as good as coald be made, and having conlered them well himself, he resolved to give he Government a good support. All he cared for was that the bargain was in the inter sts of the country, which were subordinate to party advantages. (Laughter.) Sir A. J. SMITH said it would be a splen did spectacle if the hon. gentlemen on the Ministerial side of the House would cross the oor and join the Opposition in voting against the Government, and hand down nildren a legacy of patriotism even cher than that which it seemed ould satisfy the Minister of Railways. It had been the clearly-defined policy of the Government, as clearly explained by the

last session. This policy was adopted by the House, and he could not understand why policy so deliberately approved of should now cast aside.

Mr. CASGRAIN opposed the adeption of the contract. He desired to know what it would really cost the country, and stated that with a single exception bon, gentlemen opposite had avoided this matter. They were walking in darkness. The circumstances sur-

its emphatic condemnation. Mr. BLAKE proceeded to say that he had een charged with cowardice in not meeting the Minister of Railways before other idiences. He did not think that the Min ister was afraid to meet him or that he was afraid to meet the Minister. He had also been charged with having refused to be bound by opinions he had before expressed. The charge was supported only by perversions of the language which he had used. He had been met with old exploded slanders regarding his areer in another Legislature. Those who new the facts knew the falsehood of the Those who knew the facts control adge of the slanders by the position which e held in the estimation of the people of On tario. The fact was the slanders were but a part of the Tory gospel of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. (Opposi-

on applause.)
Mr. McCALLUM said in referring to the ad conduct of the leader of the Opposition had not slaudered him for he spoke by the pok. (Applause.) The action of that gentleunan regarding the railway fund of Ontario had demoralized the province. (Hear, hear.) He provided for a vote of \$1,500,000 in order to control the Legislature and turned the ajority of one into a majority of thirty in is favour, buying not only members of the louse but a Minister of the Crown. A committee was certainly appointed to aquire into the hon. gentleman's crime, t it was a partisan committee, e member for West Durham actually appointing the tribunal which was to try him. Hear, hear.) He (Mr. McCallum) said this. or he would not submit silently to the slan lers of the leader of the Opposition or of any other man. (Applause.)

The resolutions were carried on a division,

and the Committee rose and reported.

The House adjourned at 1.10 a.m.

## OTTAWA, Jan. 13.

THE SYNDICATE. On the order of the day to resume the de-bate on the motion of Mr. White (Cardwell) respecting the alleged exodus being called, Sir JOHN MACDONALD rose and said, move, seconded by Sir Leonard Tilley, that he Government orders of the day be now the Government orders of the day be now read. When I moved the resolution that we should go on with the discussion de die in diem on the Pacific railway resolution I explained the reasons, and that this matter sh disposed of in one way or another without any delay. (Hear, hear.) We are told in addition that it is of very great consequence, ned, that the conf the contract is to be affire tractors should have the earliest opportunity of organizing and entering into their engagements to get out ties and supplies in order to proceed at once, vigorously and effectively, in the construction of the railway. Therefore, I think that my hou friends opposite will not object that we should proceed at once with the Government orders of the day. Applause and cries of "Carried" and

Mr. BLAKE—The hon. gentleman gave notice last night that he would on Friday move whether the resumption of the Government orders should be daily taken up and have precedence after routine; but he now proceeds after routine; but he now proceeds
to anticipate this motion by the procedure now adopted, to my surprise, without
giving any notice of his intentions. It seems to me that this is highly objectionable. I think the hon. gentleman ought not to press this upon us, and I do not believe that they will make very much progress if they do

press it upon us.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD-Mr. Speaker, the concluding remark of the hon, gentleman precludes the possibility of my withdrawing this motion. (Hear, hear.) The hon, gentletion for this. If it had been known that the cash bonds was to be increased to this extent it would have been the easiest matter to obtain advantageous proposals. He would have been the easiest matter to obtain advantageous proposals. He would have been the easiest matter to obtain advantageous proposals. He would have been the easiest matter to obtain advantageous proposals. He would have been the easiest matter to obtain the subject. The member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) had treated the question before the House with some ability, and as the hone gentleman had spoken with equal ability — the Old Country—and he is attempting to

follow at a humble distance the obstructionist system there. (Hear, hear.) We shall be obliged, therefore, to put down the obstruction attempted here in just such a manner as that lover of free debate, Mr. Gladstone, has found it necessary to put it down at home. (Applause.) Mr. MILLS said that the Opposition

Mr. MILLS said that the Opposition was not open to the charge of obstructing. Teo much time had not been taken in the discussion of this matifer. The reason the Premier was in such hate was because he knew a new and more favourable proposition was to be submitted to the Government and the House for consideration. The hon gentleman showed a want of meral courage in seeking to prevent this new scheme, which would save fifteen millions of dollars to the country, from being considered,

Mr. PLUMB observed that it would be remembered by those who sat in the late Parliament that on the 8th May, 1874, the leader of the late Government introduced his Pacific railway resolutions. These were adopted in Committee, and reported on the 12th May, and, were forced through the House.

adopted in Committee, and reported on the 12th May, and, were forced through the House.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD — At three o'clook in the morning.

Mr. PLUMB—By, a majority who refused to hear one single word from the Opposition—(hear, hear)—and which choked us down in the most ruthless manner at three o'clook in the morning. (Applause.)

Mr. COURSOL and he was not surprised at the attitude of the leader of the Opposition and his friends in obstructing the discussion, and preventing the business of the country being proceeded with at once. (Applause.) They all knew that the important business of the session was under consideration—(applause)—but he, with other hon. members on that side of the House, were probably aware that this was only part of a system which had been decided upon, it seemed, at a caucus of the Opposition. (Cheers.)

Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) said he quite agreed that ample time should be allowed for the discussion; and that the Government ought not to adopt any course that would put a stop to or accelerate unduly full and ample discussion; but he differed from the hon, gentlemen of the Opposition on the second proposition. It seemed to him that ample time has been allowed, and would be allowed by proceeding with the debate as the leader of the House proposed. (Applause.)

Mr. BOULTBEE remarked that hon, gen-

plause.)
Mr. BOULTBEE remarked that hon. gen Mr. BOULTBEE remarked that hon, gentlemen opposite expressed a desire to have the matter discussed in the country. He had attended three of the meetings in question, and his impression was that the Opposition did not want the contract discussed or considered in the country. (Cheers.) He had gone to a meeting held by the leader of the Opposition in Toronto, and he found that the front benches had been carefully packed with Grits. He wished to see whether they wished to have the matter discussed fairly. A Senator (Mr. McMaster) took the chair, and this old, venerable, grey-headed man at once, in opening the meeting, condemned the measure in order that the people on the back benches might understand what they were wanted to do. He approached the chairman modestly, and asked whether anyone would be allowed to discuss the question, but the request seemed to act like a bombshell on the platform. They did not seem to wish discussion, but finally it was said that after Mr. Blake had spoken he (Mr. Boultbee) would be allowed to speak. For three hours he waited, but, was continually insulted by the Grits in the front heavest of whom he is

allowed to speak. For three hours he waited, but was continually insulted by the Grits in the front benches, the aspect of whom led him to believe that his life would not have been safe if the lights were extinguished. (Laughter.) When Mr. Blake finished he thought a chance for discussion would be allowed, but the chairman hemmed and said lowed; but the chairman benned and said "Wait, now, we want a resolution passed." (Laughter.) Then a gentleman, he believed Mr. Howland, came forward with a resolution so absurd in its terms, and so utterly fidiculous, that he wondered how a level, headed man like Sir W. P. Howland could bring it forward. He explained next day that previously he had not even read the charter or agreement. He asked, after the cusolution was passed, whether anyone on the other and rould head howed to speak. "No," was the answer, "with until it is passed—thoughter, and after it is passed you can say something on the subject." (Laughter.) Then a string of resolutions appeared, and some men read them with difficulty; apparently their education had been neglected— Premier to the country through Parliament ast session. This policy was adopted by the

laughter.) But this was no great matter to be treated in this way. (Hear, hear.) With the putting of every resolution he asked to be allowed to discuss it, but every time he was refused. (Hear, hear.) They said "No, you must waituntil the resolutions are passed before you discuss them. (Applause and laughter.) He put it to any sensible man whether this was evincing patrictism and a desire to save the country. (Hear, hear.) He fancied that gentlemen opposite wanted to save them-selves. (Cheers and laughter.) After the resolutions were passed he was allowed a short time, and he tried for an hour to discuss the question, but was hissed and howled

down during the whole time. (Applause He did not say that the leader of the Oppos tion encouraged the crowd, but he was told by people that the hon gentleman smiled or the crowd, and thus encouraged them to do so. (Hear, hear.) He was not a brave and courteous gentleman enough to get up an say, "This man has waited here the who say, "This man has waited here the whole night to say a few words, and give him a hearing,"—(cheers)—and he saw the chairman come forward a dozen times and smilingly ask the meeting to hear him. (Hear, hear.) The chairman seemed to say, smilingly, "Don't put him under the pump, gentlemen." (Laughter.) When he saw that Senator do this, he remembered the remark of Sir Frances Hincks respecting a tall man, that he was. "six feet of hypocrisy"—(cheers and laughter)—and when he saw that gentleman smiling and encouraging the crowd to hisshim

he was "six feet of hypocrisy"—(cheers and laughter)—and when he saw that gentleman smiling and encouraging the crowd to hisshin down, he said, and he repeated to the House advisedly, that to call any such meeting as that which gentlemen opposite held there a meeting for the purpose of free discussion was a falsehood. (Cheera.) It was not called for the purpose of fair discussion. It was not called for that purpose, but as the chairman emphatically aunounced before the meeting began, it was called for the purpose of condemnation and for no other purpose. (Cheera.) Such meetings as these were not indicative of public sentiment. (Hear, hear.) Then there was a meeting at Thornhill. He (Mr. Boultbee) attended. It was called to condemn the contract. It commenced at two in the afternoon and continued until six, when the Grit chairman, seeing that the people were growing convinced of the correctness of the contract, adjourned the meeting for supper. The majority objected to this course and appointed a new chairman, who was, however, soon superseded by the old chairman, who returned. The discussion was continued, and at nine o'clock resolutions in favour of the contract were carried. (Applause.)

o'clock resolutions in Tayour of the contract were carried. (Applause.)

Mr. TROW said the great demonstrations against the contract should not be treated with such levity as that in which the member for East York had indulged. He was at a meeting in St. Marys, where 700 were against the syndicate and only one in favour of it, that one being the hon, member for North Perth.

of it, that one being the hon, member for North Perth.

Mr. HESSON said he had the pleasure of attending the meeting at St. Marys to which the last speaker had referred. Before going the Reformers were asked that he might be allowed to speak. The reply was that the committee organizing the meeting had made such arrangements that it would be impossible to permit him to speak. The member for South Perth (Mr.) Prow) also said he was in the hands of his friends. (Laughter and applause.)

the hands of his friends. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) observed that members of the Opposition were speaking against time in order to prevent a discussion of the bargain. At the time when the Premier moved that the debate should continue from day to day until a final result was reached, every one understood that the discussion was to continue to the exclusion of other matters. (Applause.) Hon, gentlemen would remember in the late Parliament the noisily obstructive policy of the Liberals pre-

intedity great constitutional question these gentlemen not only forced a vote on the third day of the debate, our refused to adjourn and even to listen to the arguments of the steen Opposition—(hear, hear)—while in the present instance it was only proposed that the discussion of the contract should be resumed in accordance with the original understanding. (Applianse.)

Mr. WHITE (Renfrew) said, in reply to the member for West Middlesex, with had charged the Ministerialists with having been forced to support the measure by the party whip, bit who, no doubt, had keen and vivid recollections of the agonies of the whip himself, that no coercion was necessary to induce the supporters of the Government to vote for this measure. (Hear, hear.) As to the proposal to prolong the discussion, he might say that while members of the Opposition might charm the House with their eloquence—laughter)—they were not able to coavince it by their logic. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LITTLE said he was greatly amused at the vain boasts of hom, gentlemen appealed to the supporters of the Ministry to divest themselves of all party feelings. But had these, hon, gentlemen set the example? "(4 Hear, hear.) These hon, gentlemen specaled to the supporters of the Ministry to divest themselves of all party feelings. But had these, hon, gentlemen on the other side of the House who had not ransacked the dictionary for every possible adjective by which they could in terms of condemnation characterize the Government of the day, and their entire press had followed suit. He tild not wonder at it. These hon gentlemen were sent to the House to criticise the acts of the Government. The contract had been bitterly attacked by fevery member of the Opposition, from the leader down to the member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton), who had talked about "donkeys," and it was unquestionable that gentlemen generally applicated the proposals of the Opposition would, if they had the power, inflict upon the country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Recker Sch and he had citaline of the gene

bate.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Go on.

Mr. PATERSON proceeded at some length to say that he would like to know upon what authority the Ministers went to England and negotiated this contract. Time should be given to the Government to look up this authority. Besides, there was no danger in delay, for the Premier had announced that the syndicate was prepared to go on right away, while if its members should get angry because of the delay the country would net be ruined, as it could build the road itself. In addition to all, a new offer was to be made to the Governall, a new offer was to be made to the Govern-

ment.
Mr. KIRKPATRICK would like to ask the hon. gentleman if it will be legal for the Government to accept a tender from for the Government to accept a tender from a new syndicate.

Mr. PATERSON said he supposed it would be quite as legal for the Government to accept the new syndicate's offer as to accept that of the present syndicate. If the Government continued to press this matter the Opposition would be compelled to think there was some sinister purpose, some dark object, hidden under the Ministerial haste. (Opposition applanse.)

Opposition applanse.) Mr. MACDONELL (Lanark) said there was a strong feeling in his county against the con-tract. He wanted the new syndicate terms 

Yeas, 49; nays, 132.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER—Mr. Speaker,—
After the very satisfactory discussion and still more satisfactory vote that has been taken—(loud chears)—I move the adjournment of the House, seconded by Mr. Langevin,
The motion was carried.
The House adjourned at 1.25 a.m.

### OTTAWA, Jan. 14. THE NEW SYNDICATE.

Mr. BLAKE—Before the Government notices of motion are called I desire to enquire whether the Government will lay on the table at once the proposal for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway which they received to-day, and if they will not, whether they will adjourn the debate for concurrence in these resolutions until they do lay it on the table.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, who was absent when the question was put, said on his re-

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, who was absent when the question was put, said on his return—I regret I was not in my place when the hon, member asked his question, which has just been repeated to me by my right hon, friend beside me. I beg to say in reply, that I had placed in my hand since two o'clock a paper purporting to be a tender for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. I have not had time to read the document up to the present, and it is quite impossible to say what course will be' taken until I have had an opportunity of reading it. In the meantime wa propose to go on with the discussion as before. (Loud Ministerial applause.) THE SYNDICATE DEBATE.

On the order for the second reading of the syndicate resolutions.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Shelbourne) moved "That in view of the fact that another offer or the construction and working of the Canadian Pacific railway had been received by the Government, and in order that the Government may lay the said offer on the table, this debate be adjourned." (Cries of lost, and "yeas, and nays.")

Mr. BLAKE said the sounds of levity which he heard were hardly consonant with the importance of this question. He had not heard in the House one speech giving the contract unqualified approval. All the speeches made in its favour damned it with faint praise. The member for South Simose (Mr. Little) had said it was a hard bargain. (Opposition obsering.) The member for Ottawa county (Mr. Wright) said it was a bad hargain, and, in his opinion, the whole thing was a mistaks. Othern said the contract was bad, but, had as it was, it was the best thing

that could be done. The Government having another and better proposal, a copy of which he (Mr. Blake) had had placed in his hands—(hear, hear, and laughter)—the House should pause before it concurred in these resolutions. He left the responsibility for the carriage or defeat of this motion with the House first, and with the country afterwards. (Opposi-

defeat of this motion with the House first, and with the country afterwards. (Opposition applause.)

Mr. MACDOUGALL said he confessed to a feeling of regret and surprise that on a motion of so great importance they did not hear from hon, gentlemen who were responsible for the conduct of public affairs a sufficient explanation and justification for pressing the House to vote upon such a question under the circumstances which they now knew to exist. He had formed an opinion with respect to the propriety of the course proposed by the Government in dealing with the great question of the construction of the railway, as an independent member friendly to the Administration. He found himself in the position of having to justify the vote which he would now give, and the use of the influence which he possessed, upon the greatest question and the most important in its effects upon the future of the country that had engaged the attention of Parliament or the people of the country since the great question of Confederation was under discussion. He saw no occasion for such precipitancy as was proposed, and he believed that the Government were not pursuing a course likely to prove advantageous to themselves or their party. If this offer was made merely to produce effect on the public mind, and was net bona fide—made merely to enable the leader of the Opposition to take advantage of the Government and its supporters—Mr. PLUMB—You have it right now.

ment and its supporters—
Mr. PLUMB—You have it right now. (Applause.)
Mr. MACDOUGALL—This would soon be

developed and established, and he preferred to vote, if obliged to vote, after such develop-ment rather than before. Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I was reminded, sir, by the ebullition which we witnessed from the other side yesterday of a story I once heard of a polemical discussion which from the other side yesterday of a story I once heard of a polemical discussion which was to take place in the city of Glasgow between two celebrated divines. A person, known to be deaf and dumb, was found wending his way to the place in which the discussion was to be held, and was asked what interest he would have in the discussion. "Oh," he said, "I will find out who has the best cause." "How will you know that?" he was asked. "I will observe," he replied, "who gets angry first, and will know that the cause of that person is gone." (Applause.) Sir, when I found hon gentlemen on the other side of the House—I will not include among them the leader of the Opposition, because I assume that his anger was only feigned—I say when I found gentlemen on the other side of the House exhibiting an ebullition of temper. I knew their cause was ebullition of temper, I knew their cause was gone. (Cheers.) But, sir, I know what makes these gentlemen unhappy. (Hear, hear.) I know what has brought them back to Parliament in a disturbed mental condition. It is the fact that the effort to excite public opinion and to create indignation outside the House has been a ludiorous failure. (Ap-plause.) There never was an instance of an plause.) There never was an instance of an attempt to excite the popular mind which has ee signally failed as this, and why? Because these gentlemen, however able they may be, have to deal with an intelligent public—(hear, hear)—because they are not now discussing with the people a matter which the people do not understand. (Hear, hear.) It may suit hon, gentlemen here to feign entire ignorance of their own position on this question, but they cannot deceive the people, however short and defective they may choose to make their memories. Why, the late Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Sir Albert Smith) the other night was saying what a terrible Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Sir Albert Smith) theother night was saying what a terrible disaster this contract was to be, but he forgot a few little things of which I will remind him. He forgot that when that great disaster, the proposal to build the Canadian Pacific railway, came up before the people, he supported it. He forgot that he voted against a resolution providing that se large a sum as \$30,000,000 and 50,000,000 acres of land should not be at the disposal of the sum as \$30,000,000 and 50,000,000 acres of land should not be at the disposal of the Government, but that a certain portion should be roted annually. He forget this; but what more did he forget? He forget that he went to his constituents and before them recanted his past political opinions, and said that, though elected to support the Liberal party, he was compelled, after five years' experience of what was in the interests of the country, to abandon that party and join the Conservative party, which he now says is bringing such calamities on the country. (Hear, hear.) Is the gentleman foolish enough to suppose that the intelligence of this country is so low as to give any kind of consideration to the statements of a gentleman who has shown that his opinious depend upon the side of the House on which he sits, and the relation he occupies to the Government of the day? (Cheers.) The hon, gentleman wanted to know upon what authority the Liberal party, he was compelled, after five of the day? (Cheers.) The hon, gentleman wanted to know upon what authority the Government entered into these negotiations, and said there was no authority. He had better have confined himself to the line of his honourable and learned leader. He will find no statement in the speech of that gentleman that the Government had exceeded its power in proposing this contract.

Sir ALBERT SMITH—Then what do you come here for?

come here for?
Sir CHARLES TUPPER—The hon. gen-Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—The hon, gentleman comes here one day to take one line in reference to a public question, and on another day to take an antagonistic line, thus teaching the people of this country that men who would fain be regarded as statesmen have so little respect for themselves as to think they can play with the intelligence of the public by changing their attitudes from day to day, as a weather-cook, regardless of anything but their own individual interests. (Applause.) Well, the hon, gentleman, after having attached himself to the Conservative party, was subsequently induced to leave this side of the House. But the Liberals could not get him back into their arms until they had provided a seat for him in the Cabinet, which was the object of his great ambition. (Hear, hear.) I say it is trifling with the intelligence of the people for a gentleman standing in such a position to feign this absurd indignation. (Hear, hear.) But what did the hon, gentleman do when he found himself a member of the Cabinet? He assisted to place on the statute book in 1874 an Act or law which to-day authorized the Government to secure the construction of the Canada Pacific railway upon terms far more ernment to secure the construction of the Canada Pacific railway upon terms far more Canada Pacific railway upon terms far more operous than those now before the House. That Act, supported by him, is on the statute book to-day. And yet in 1881, now that he is back on the Opposition benches, he discovers that this railway is a frightful undertaking—(laughtes)—and that the Government has no authority to negotiate with a view to securing a contract. (Applause.) The hon. gentleman may find it convenient to forget this, but the people will not. (Hear, hear.) What did the hon. gentleman do more? At a time when the revenue was altogether inadequate to meet the expenditure, at a time when the late Minister of Finance was coming down session after session with deficits which amounted to seven million dollars in four years—.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—No, no.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER—Yes. Had not the hon. gentleman been deposed by an indignant public from the position he held he would have found himself on the first day of July, 1879, with a further deficiency of over three millions. (Cheers.) And in that position, with the alarming deficiency rolling up year after year between revenue and expenditure, what did they do? Did they say that this road was to be proceeded with provided it could be done without increase of taxation? No, but squeezing out all the taxation they could from the country, facing deficits year after year, amounting to over seven millions in four years, these hon, gentlemen came down session after session, and instead of saying "Stop," and to their friends, "Don't let any more contracts," or to the Minister of Public Lands, "Hold your hand, "they went on, session after session, taking power to let new contracts, and down to the last hour the leader of that Government declared that their intention was to complete the Canadian Pacific railway from the shores of Lake Superior to the Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT-No, no.

Pacific. (Applause.) And what more? These tlemen, in the face of enormous annual cits, published advertisements all over the world, asking on what terms and for hor over and above \$10,000 a mile, or 20,000 acres of land, parties could be found to construct this railway. (Hear, hear.) And when they went out of office in 1878 this public advertisement was in the Government papers and paid for by them all over the country. (Applause.) The leader of the Opposition has made out the strongest case in layour of the contract—and how? He has shown that the contract-and how? He has shown that ir tead of a grant of 56 million acres of land which were offered by the Government of which he was a member, these 56 million was a member, these 36 million acres, according to his own calculations, will wipe out every dollar of expenditure connected with this road, past, present, and future. The very fact that these gentlemen have based their whole argument on this matter of the land on a misstatement of what the contract contains is the best proof that they could not challenge the contract their contents. challenge the contract itself. (Cheers.) It provides, first, that instead of having the choice of all the best lands in the North-West they shall have their land in alternate blocks, a mile square, along the line of the railway through the fertile belt.

Mr. MILLS-Or elsewhere.

But suppose they do not build branches.
They can then choose the best land in the
North-West? Not an acre. (Applause.)
But they shall have land on the front lines

designated by the Governor-in-Council. (Cheers.) And yet the case is so plain that a

boy ten years old ought to be well birched if

be did not so understand it. Upon a false construction of a sentence these hon. gentlemen founded all this agitation, and about which they endeavour to excite the intelligent outside public. (Cheers.) Is it any wonder that when they came face to face with the intelligent public it did not

tany wonder that when they came face to face with the intelligent public it did not require even a statement of the case on the other side to prevent enthusiastic indignation, until finally they were compelled to resort to the wild and extraordinary process of holding indignation meetings by ticket. (Cheers.) Unless a man

was prepared to make a solemn affirmation that he would howl wildly against the con-

tract he was not permitted to hear the dis-cussion at all. (Cheers.) This is the kind of

case which these hon, gentlemen have, and

this was the position into which they were driven to evoke the indignation of the outside

public. (Cheers.) The intelligence of the people of Canada is too great, their memory is too good, to accept these exaggerations and misstatements of fact.

Applause.) Under these circumstances this contract was made and laid on the table of

this House; and we were prepared not only to receive the support of the supporters the

Government, but we expected that the hon, gentlemen opposite would give it their hearty

and generous support. If they had the slightest regard for their own characters as

statesmen—(applause)—they stood pledged by their action in this House and out of it for five years to come forward and say, "We congratulate the Government of the coun-try." (Applause.) What did the member

only eight months ago? You expect out of your great immigration scheme to build this railway with 100 million acres of land. I

tell you you are mistaken; it is a fallacy

upon to sustain that argument He said, "You

will find by experience that it will cost the Government about as much to settle and ad-

have only made a rough statement, but I be-

lieve that of the million acres of which we have disposed the Government stands with a

profit of something like 16 cents per acre— (hear, hear)—and the hon. gentle-man knows what it cost him to

it is to get money out of them, though they are very valuable if opened up by railway

communication. (Applause.) The member for West Middlesex went over his fingers half

a dozen times, and stated a few little things

again and again, as if to make them of greater importance. (Hear, hear.) He spoke of freedom

importance. (Hear, hear.) He spoke of freedom from taxation and duty, which latter amounted to something like \$130,000. But these hon, gentlemen forget that when one hun led million acres were voted for this work, all the

objection raised was that this was not suf-ficient, though we had these exemptions, and

could bring in all the bolts, rails, and spikes, on which there is a small duty, about \$100,-

000 in all, required for this work, and every

locomotive, steam-shovel, spade, pick, etc., needed for building a railway free from duty.

When we had all this property free, as on the

Intercolonial, these gentlemen said:—"For God's sake do not go on." (Applause.) They were startled and said we were going to ruin the country. (Applause.) Now, if with all

these exemptions in our favor, and not only twenty-five millions, but one hundred

million of acres at our disposal, the Government would ruin the coun

try by constructing this railway, how is it that with a paltry twenty-five

million acres and so many dollars cash the syndicate is to be enriched, and each member

made a gigantic millionaire? (Cheers.) There is a problem which I would like these gentlemen to answer. (Cheers.) These gentlemen are astounded to find that the position they

have taken has produced no impression of

the House, unless on some member who for

reasons of his own might desire to make com-

their lot. Not a single man in the House can be found outside of the Opposition who is not prepared to sustain the Government on this great question, and the question is well understood by

every intelligent person in the country. These

hon, gentlemen want time. And why? for play the game of obstruction. (Cheers.) What ddi they do before? (Hear, hear.) By pre-

cisely such a course as they are now following they killed the Allan contract—(hear, hear)

-and by exciting the public mind and by assaulting the Allan contract as they did

assauting the Aman contract as they did, they prevented Canada from having this work at a very early day completed. (Cheers.) I tell them it is too late. We have had eight years of solid discussion on this question—

thear, hear)—yet the Opposition say this is a question suddenly sprung upon the people. The hon, gentlemen opposite are not only prepared to turn their backs on their own principles, but they assume

their own principles, but they assume that the public will accept such state-ments as the exigencies of party may dictate. (Hear, hear.) I admit that their

exigencies are very great. (Applause.) I admit that on the fiscal policy of this country

they have not an inch of ground left them. I admit that in nailing their colours to a

I admit that in nailing their colours to a one-sided free-trade policy they made a mistake, and I would again say that they are going to find themselves on this, the other great national question before the people, in more complete and direct antagonism to the electors of Cauada than ever. (Loud cheers.) An hon. gentleman had been speaking of the building of the road stopping at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. That is just what we don't want to do. (Cheers.) We can get a thousand syndicates that will build a road at a small charge from Winnipeg to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. If we were to accept such a proposal, the idea of building a great national line, of con-

non cause with them, however desperate

minister the lands as they are worth."

And the hon.

of Railways' address in Montreal answer to the speech of Mr. Blake Sir CHARLES TUPPER-No, the honentleman had better read the contract again. Hear, hear.) It means elsewhere out of the Mr. WHITE (Cardwell)-Will gentleman mention one Conservative (Hear, hear.)
Mr. ANGLIN—I make that states North-West. "Elsewhere" does not apply to the fertile helt at all. (Applause.) They can go to the North Pole if they like, but the North-West. can go to the North Pole if they like, but the option is outside, not inside, of the fertile belt. They may have it between the parallels of 49 and 57 of north latitude, or outside the fertile belt altogether. The hon, gentleman will find—and I am sure that the member for Middlesex (Mr. Ross) is quite well qualified to decide on the question of parastration, that his between the content of the sure my personal honour and veracity. hear," and laughter.) I am not at liuse any names. (Laughter.) AFTER RECESS. Mr. ANGLIN, resuming, argued had no opportunity of properly ratif terms made with British Columbia. Sir CHARLES TUPPER—Does punctuation—that his has been an entire mis-reading of the contract, and no such stategentleman forget that his leader this question was submitted to ment exists in it. (Cheers.) Where else are their lands? Along their branches. How and decided in its favour, and that will these be constructed? With their own received no mandate to reverse th money. (Applause.) We want them to carry branches into the most fertile districts (Applause.)
Mr. ANGLIN—The hon. gentler of the North-West. And why? Because to my late leader, and— Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I ref for every mile they get the Government has the next alternate square mile, and has a railway brought to it, and thereby land now comparatively worth nothing is made of great value. (Cheers.) But suppose they do not build branches.

hon. gentleman's present leader. (A Mr. ANGLIN-That does not (Laughter.) The entire contract suspicious, and the Ministry in were giving colour to the suspici ruption which had arisen. If the passed, the names of the leaders of ernment would go down to posterit with infamy, for the road would be over to a band of Germans, Yan Canadians who had not yet sh very great degree of patriotism is agement of the road they now own position applause.) Mr. WHITE (Cardwell), referri

structing a Pacific railway from Nipis the Pacific, would become but an idle I can understand that a number of

men outside, just as intense in their feelings as the leader of the Opposi would like to get a soft thing of tha

But, sir, they will never get it from the ernment. (Loud and prolonged cheering

policy is-and we have nailed our colou

to end, and we do not want any sync

to end, and we do not want any synd build the road upon terms which ruinous to them. (Loud applause do not want any syndicate to engage work, and make a disastrous failur (Renewed cheering.) The hon. ge has now, by his policy and by hi ances in this House, carried obstructio utmost limit of faction. (Hear, her has come so far as to threaten the

has gone so far as to threaten the sy and to say, "If we ever get into p

will be as regardless of the publipledged to you as we were to the publipledged to British Columbia." (Loud at Mr. ANGLIN spoke in support amendment. He heid that the speec Minister of Railways was no answer statement of the leader of the Opp and stated that while in Montreel.

and stated that while in Montrea Conservatives had told him that the

-a Canadian Pacific railway f

new syndicate offer, said that the the Government desired to give the company to construct had been lon Early last summer the Premier stated that he had received offers talists ready to take up the const the road. Where were the eminent then who now come forward with table offer to which the Opposition is so kindly? (Hear, hear.) Subministers went to England into negotiations. The emin patriotic capitalists of the new knew that they had gone, b was their offer at that time? (... While the Ministers were in Euglarumours were sent to this country success, and when they returned. success, and when they returned announcement of the terms of the signed contract was made. The enpatriotic members of the new synd what the terms were. Why did come forward with their offer? (He For more than a month this House in session, how was it that it was week that the eminent and patrious of the new syndicate decided the rescue of their country? They their political friends to go frow end of Untario endeavouring to agitation, and they gave them no hintention to make their offer to the ment. It was not until it was there was no chance of disturbing success, and when they returned there was no chance of disturbing mind that the Opposition resolv their aid a number of capitalis Who were th political stripe. Who were to patriots and capitalists who form cate? There was Col. John Wal record was written in the courts and from whom, according to the of a judge, the waters of would not be sufficient to the suspicion that he was not truth even after he had sworn Evangelists to tell it. (Applause interested solely by the desire to p interested solely by the desire to p interests of this country? (Hear, h there was H. H. Cook, a mem House in former times, a gentlem nent purity—(laughter)—and ness in the observance of in regard to election matters. (1 That gentleman had been in Ottaw dence with the leaders of the Re (Hear, hear.) Was he influence the desire to serve his country? the gentlemen from Hamilton w to this new syndicate and were save the country from a drea-poly? They were the gentlemen bonuses from part of the district (Mr. White) represented, and from on the promise to build a road t monopoly exercised by the Northe monopoly exercised by the Northe They were the gentlemen who, had received bonuses and had but handed the road over to the ment of the line with whad promised it should comp plause.) Would gentlemen of means, control an enterprise involving. go into an enterprise involving go into an enterprise involving at ture of fifty or a hundred millions on twenty-four hours' notice? (E Would the men who composed the dicate have made the proposal just to the Government if they had sup moment that there was any their tender being accepted? plause, and cries of "Try then Opposition benches.) There were circumstances connected with the What did the leader of the Oppo What did the leader of the Oppo

What did the leader of the Oppo He stated that he had a copy of in his possession. He (Mr. Whi doubt he had it before it was at the Government. (Hear, hear, likely that men making a bona fithe Government would sub offer first to the leader of sition? (Applause, and cries of the offer were Then the details of the offer were to the Opposition papers in adv presentation to the Government were placed in the telegraph office tender might be sent widespread the country. Would an honest made known before it had receiv sideration of the Government? whole proceeding was simply to do by means of a discreditable these hon, gentlemen had fails means of an honest and cussion, and to excite in of the public some degree of that too much was to be given to cate. But they would fail in thi other attempts. (Cheers.) The not to be fooled in this manner, ple of Lower and Upper Canad member the old French adage, daughter is married there is no in-law." ("Hear, hear," an in-law." ("Hear, hear," and
The people, remembering regard the conduct of the
with very much the fee which these hon, gentlemen gard it, of humiliation and a political party should reso, dodge in order to defeat the Al and not to build the Pacific railw.

Mr. ORTON said that the Mr. ORTON said that the

Mr. OKION said that the was whether the resources of C permit the construction of the raing to the terms of the cont hear.) This was satisfactorily estable. ne could see no reason why the should be rejected. He went into of the question at some length the estimates made at different to he could see no reason why

Pacific. (Applause.) And what more? These emen, in the face of enormous annual is, published advertisements all over the orld, asking on what terms and for how much and above \$10,000 a mile, or 20,060 acres f land, parties could be found to construct his railway. (Hear, hear.) And when they rent out of office in 1878 this public adverent was in the Government papers and aid for by them all over the country. (Ap-lause.) The leader of the Opposition has de out the strongest case in lavour of the stract-and how? He has shown that ind of a grant of 56 million acres of land nich were offered by the Government of nich he was a member, these 56 million res, according to his own calculations, will pe out every dollar of expenditure connect-with this road, past, present, and future. ery fact that these gentlemen have ed their whole argument on this matter of land on a misstatement of what the contract tains is the best proof that they could not hallenge the contract itself. (Cheers.) It rovides, first, that instead of having the loice of all the best lands in the Northest they shall have their land in alternate

ailway through the fertile belt. Mr. MILLS-Or elsewhere. Sir CHARLES TUPPER-No, the honatleman had better read the contract again, hear.) It means elsewhere out of the North-West. "Elsewhere" does not apply to the fertile belt at all. (Applause.) They can go to the North Pole if they like, but the is outside, not inside, of the fertile They may have it between the parallels 49 and 57 of north latitude, or outside the tile belt altogether. The hon gentleman ill find—and I am sure that the ember for Middlesex (Mr. Ross) is quite well qualified to decide on the question of punctuation—that his has been an entire misading of the contract, and no such state-ent exists in it. (Cheers.) Where else are will these be constructed? With their own money. (Applause.) We want them to ry branches into the most fertile districts the North-West. And why? Because every mile they get the Government has he next alternate square mile, and has a railway brought to it, and ereby land now comparatively worth thing is made of great value. (Cheers.) othing is made of great value. (Cheers.) hey can then choose the best land in the orth-West? Not an acre. (Applause.) ut they shall have land on the signated by the Governor-in-Council. heers.) And yet the case is so plain that a y ten years old ought to be well birched if did not so understand it. alse construction of a sentence these hon-entlemen founded all this agitation, nd about which they endeavour to excit ne intelligent outside public. (Cheers.) Is t any wonder that when they came face to ace with the intelligent public it did not require even a statement of the case on the other side to prevent enthusiastic indignation, until finally they were compelled to resort to the wild and extraordinary process of holding indignation meetings by ticket. (Cheers.) Unless a man was prepared to make a solemn affirmation that he would have been support that the world here. that he would howl wildly against the con-tract he was not permitted to hear the dission at all. (Cheers.) This is the kind of which these hon. gentlemen have, and his was the position into which they were ren to evoke the indignation of the outside blic. (Cheers.) The intelligence of the ople of Canada is too great, their emory is too good, to accept these aggerations and misstatements of fact, pplause.) Under these circumstances this ract was made and laid on the table of his House; and we were prepared not only receive the support of the pernment, but we expected that the hontlemen opposite would give it their hearty generous support. If they had the men-(applause)-they stood pledged by eir action in this House and out of it five years to come forward and say, "We atulate the Government of the coun-(Applause.) What did the member only eight months ago? "You expect out of your great immigration scheme to build this railway with 100 million acres of land. I tell you you are mistaken; it is a fallacy."

And the hon, gentleman had a good deal to go upon to sustain that argument. He said, "You Il find by experience that it will cost th ernment about as much to settle and adnister the lands as they are worth." I we only made a rough statement, but I beeve that of the million acres of which we we disposed the Government stands with a ofit of something like 16 cents per acre-ear, hear)—and the hon. gentle-an knows what it cost him to ister these lands and how hard is to get money out of them, though they re very valuable if opened up by railway nunication. (Applause.) The member or West Middlesex went over his fingers half zen times, and stated a few little things gain and again, as if to make them of greater apportance. (Hear, hear.) He spoke of freedom taxation and duty, which latter amounted something like \$100,000. But these hon, ntlemen forget that when one hun led illion acres were voted for this work, all the jection raised was that this was not sufnt, though we had these exemptions, and ould bring in all the bolts, rails, and spikes, which there is a small duty, about \$100,-00 in all, required for this work, and every comotive, steam-shovel, spade, pick, etc., eeded for building a railway free from duty. hen we had all this property free, as on the the we had all this property free, as on the Intercolonial, these gentlemen said:—"For God's sake do not go on." (Applause.) They were startled and said we were going to ruin the country. (Applause.) Now, if with all ese exemptions in our favor, and not only tenty-five millions, but one hundred illion of acres at our disposal, the Government would ruin the counby constructing this railway, how that with a paltry twenty-five illion acres and so many dollars cash the radicate is to be enriched, and each member ade a gigantic millionaire ? (Cheers.) There em which I would like these gentlenen to answer. (Cheers.) These gentlemen are astounded to find that the position they ave taken has produced no impression on he House, un ess on some member who for easons of his own might desire to make comon cause with them, however desperate heir lot. Not a single man in the House can be found outside of the Opposition who is not prepared to sustain the Government on this great question, and the question is well understood by very intelligent person in the country. These on. gentlemen want time. And why the game of obstruction. (Cheers.) What they do before? (Hear, hear.) By preely such a course as they are now follo they killed the Allan contract-(hear, hear) and by exciting the public mind and by saulting the Allan contract as they did. assaulting the Allia Countries as they old, they prevented Canada from having this work at a very early day completed. (Cheers.) I tell them it is too late. We have had eight years of solid discussion on this question— (hear, hear)—yet the Opposition say this is a question suddenly sprung upon the people. hon, gentlemen opposite are not prepared to turn their backs on their own principles, but they assume that the public will accept such state-ments as the exigencies of party may dictate. (Hear, hear.) I admit that their exigencies are very great. (Applause.) I admit that on the fiscal policy of this country hey have not an inch of ground left them. admit that in nailing their colours to a ne-sided free-trade policy they made mistake, and I would again say that hey are going to find themselves on this, he other great national question before he people, in more complete and direct anm to the electors of Cauada than ever. (Loud cheers.) An hon, gentleman had been speaking of the building of the road stopping at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. That is just what we don't want to do. (Cheers.)
We can get a thousand syndicates that
will build a road at a small charge from
Winnipeg to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

If we were to accept such a proposal, the of building a great national line, of

structing a Pacific railway from Nipisaing to the Pacific, would become but an idle dream. I can understand that a number of gentle-men outside, just as intense in their party feelings as the leader of the Opposition is, would like to get a soft thing of that kind. But, sir, they will never get it from this docu-But, sir, they will never get it from this Gov-ernment. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) Our policy is—and we have nailed our colours to the policy is—and we have nailed our colours to the mast—a Canadian Pacific railway from end to end, and we do not want any syndicate to build the road upon terms which will be ruinous to them. (Loud applause.) We do not want any syndicate to engage in that work, and make a disastrous failure of it. (Renewed cheering.) The hon. gentleman has now, by his policy and by his utterances in this House, carried obstruction to the utmost limit of faction. (Hear, hear.) He has gone so far as to threaten the syndicate, and to say, "If we ever get into power we will be as regardless of the public faith pledged to you as we were to the public faith and to say, it were to the public faith pledged to you as we were to the public faith pledged to British Columbia." (Loud applause.)

Mr. ANGLIN spoke in support of the amendment. He held that the speech of the Minister of Railways was no answer to the statement of the leader of the Opposition,

and stated that while in Montreal several Conservatives had told him that the Minister of Railways' address in Montreal was no answer to the speech of Mr. Blake in the

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell)-Will the hon. nan mention one Conservative's name? (Hear, hear.) Mr. ANGLIN-I make that statement on my personal honour and veracity. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) I am not at liberty to use any names. (Laughter.)

AFTER RECESS. Mr. ANGLIN, resuming, argued that they had no opportunity of properly ratifying the terms made with British Columbia. Sir CHARLES TUPPER—Does the hon. gentleman forget that his leader stated that this question was submitted to the people and decided in its favour, and that they had received no mandate to reverse these terms? (Applause.)
Mr. ANGLIN—The hon. gentleman refers

to my late leader, and—
Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I refer to the hon. gentleman's present leader. (Applause.) Mr. ANGLIN-That does not matter in the least, as far as my argument is concerned. (Laughter.) The entire contract was very suspicious, and the Ministry in pressing it were giving colour to the suspicions of corruption which had arisen. If the contract ssed, the names of the leaders of the Government would go down to posterity reeking with infamy, for the road would be hauded over to a band of Germans, Yankees, and Canadians who had not yet shown any very great degree of patriotism in the man-

agement of the road they now owned. (Opposition applause.) Mr. WHITE (Cardwell), referring to the mr. WHITE (Cardwell), referring to the new syndicate offer, said that the fact that the Government desired to give the road to a company to construct had been long known. Early last summer the Premier at Bath stated that he had received offers from capitalists ready to take up the construction of the road. Where were the eminent capitalists then who now come forward with th able offer to which the Opposition had taken so kindly? (Hear, hear.) Subsequently Ministers went to England to enter into negotiations. The eminent patriotic capitalists of the new syndicate knew that they had gone, but where was their offer at that time? (Applause.) While the Ministers were in England various rumours were sent to this country as to their success, and when they returned an official announcement of the terms of the not then signed contract was made. The eminent and patriotic members of the new syndicate knew what the terms were. Why did they not come forward with their offer? (Hear, For more than a month this House had been in session, how was it that it was only last week that the eminent and patriotic capitalsts of the new syndicate decided to rush to ists of the new syndicate decided to rush to the rescue of their country? They permitted their political friends to go from end to end of Untario endeavouring to get up an agitation, and they gave them no hint of their intention to make their offer to the Government. It was not until it was found that there was no chance of disturbing the public mind that the Opposition resolved to call to their aid a number of capitalists all of one political stripe. Who were these eminent ment. It was not until it was found that there was no chance of disturbing the public mind that the Opposition resolved to call to their aid a number of capitalists all of one political stripe. Who were these eminent patriots and capitalists who formed the syndicate? There was Col. John Walker, whose record was written in the courts of Option.

record was written in the courts of Ontario. and from whom, according to the declaration of a judge, the waters of the ocean would not be sufficient to wash awa the suspicion that he was not telling the truth even after he had sworn upon Evangelists to tell it. (Applause.) Was he interested solely by the desire to promote the interests of this country? (Hear, hear.) Then there was H. H. Cook, a member of the House in former times, a gentleman of emi-nent purity—(laughter)—and of carefulness in the observance of the law in regard to election matters. (Hear, hear.) That gentleman had been in Ottawa in conferdence with the leaders of the Reform party. (Hear, hear.) Was he influenced sin the desire to serve his country? Who were the gentlemen from Hamilton who belonged to this new syndicate and were anxious to save the country from a dreadful mono-poly? They were the gentlemen who asked bonuses from part of the district which he (Mr. White) represented, and from elsewhere, on the promise to build a road to meet the monopoly exercised by the Northern railway. They were the gentlemen who, when they had received bonuses and had built the road, handed the road over to the management of the line with which they had promised it should compete. (Ap-plause.) Would gentlemen of business capacity, gentlemen of means, seriously go into an enterprise involving an expendi-ture of fifty or a hundred millions of dollars on twenty-four hours' notice? (Hear, hear,) Would the men who composed the new syndicate have made the proposal just submitted to the Government if they had supposed for a moment that there was any chance of their tender being accepted? (Loud ap-plause, and cries of "Try them" from the

circumstances connected with this new offer. What did the leader of the Opposition say? He stated that he had a copy of the tender in his possession. He (Mr. White) had no doubt he had it before it was submitted to the Government. (Hear, hear.) Was it likely that men making a bona fide offer to the Government would submit their offer first to the leader of the Opposition? (Applause, and cries of "No.") Then the details of the offer were furnished to the Opposition rappers in advance of its to the Opposition papers in advance of its presentation to the Government, and copies were placed in the telegraph offices that the tender might be sent widespread throughout the country. Would an honest offer be thus made known before it had received the consideration of the Government? (Cheers ) The sideration of the Government? (Cheers.) The whole proceeding was simply an attempt to do by means of a discreditable trick what these hon, gentlemen had failed to do by means of an honest and fair dis and to excite in the mind of the public some degree of apprehension that too much was to be given to the syndi-cate. But they would fail in this as in their other attempts. (Cheers.) The people were not to be fooled in this manner, and the peo-(Cheers.) The people were ple of Lower and Upper Canada would re-member the old French adage, "When the

gentlemen opposite regarding the immense difficulties of the work and the extraordinary expenditure it would necessitate, and urged that as the present scheme would only entail an expenditure of some \$3,000.000 a year, and that for a limited period, this was a strong reason for supporting the contract. (Cheers.)

Sir A. J. SMITH said that the member for Cardwell had no right to insult the gentlemen who made the new offer by stating that they were parties to a discreditable political trick. He denied that he able political trick. He denied that he had deserted the Conservative party in 1873. He had merely given the Government of the day a fair and independent support. He accused the Minister of Railways of having made false and malicious charges against him, the chief of which was that he had been an afficiency of the chief of which was that he had been an afficiency of the chief of which was that he had been an afficiency of the chief of which was that he had been an afficiency of the chief of which was that he had been an afficiency of the chief o office-seeker. He would ask the Minister if he had ever asked him for a situation in his

Sir CHARLES TUPPER rose to reply. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT-The hon. entleman has spoken already. (Opposition

Sir CHARLES TUPPER said he rose to personal explanation.

Mr. SPEAKER ruled that an explanation ould be given.

could be given.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER said that the hon. gentleman would not at all benefit his position by endeavouring to prevent the fullest discussion on a personal matter between the hon. gentleman and himself. He would repeat that the hon. gentleman was an office-seeker. He had not replied to the hon. gentleman in this connection a year ago, but the hon. gentleman knew very well why he had not done so. The statement was not of sufficient importance to merit a reply why he had not done so. The statement was not of sufficient importance to merit a reply at the time, in view of the fact that at the moment he wished to follow and not to precede another hon. gentleman in the debate. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman was diametrically opposed in 1871 to the Government of Sir John Macdonald on the great public question of the building of the Canada Pacific railway, which he even now characterized as an insane which he even now characterized as an insar which he even now characterized as an insane proposal. And yet in one short year they found the hon. gentleman voting down a motion made against the building of the railway by a gentleman, the member for Bothwell, with whom he (Sir A. J. Smith) was co-operating in 1871. How did the hon. gentleman reconcile this change of base? (Applause.) He had intimated to the hon gentleman that his administrated to the hon gentleman that his administration is sufficiently as the hone gentleman that his administration is sufficiently as the hone gentleman that his administration is sufficiently as the hone gentleman that his administration is sufficiently as the hone gentleman that his administration is sufficiently as the hone gentleman that he hone gentleman that he had not be the hone gentleman that h

intimated to the hon gentleman that his ool-league the Minister of Finance had stated that he (Sir Leonard Tilley) believed that the member for Westmoreland would accept the governorship of New Brunswick, and he reported to his colleagues that the hon, gentleman did not want the governorship, but a seat in the Cabinet. (Applause.) Sir. A. J. SMITH-You reported what was

not true. Sir C. TUPPER—Will the hon, gentle-Sir C. IUTTER—Will the hole, generical man deny that when I discussed the question of the governorship he said it would be a great deal better if Sir Leonard Tilley or Mr. Mitchell would take the position? (Hear, near.)

Sir A. J. SMITH-It is absolutely untrue. Sir CHARLES TUPPER-Then all I can say is this, that if the hon, gentleman is prepared to deny that, he is prepared to deny anything. (Cheers.) The hon, gentleman now said it was insane and monstrous to involve the country in the dreadful liability which the building of the railway would necessitate. Why, he went back to the people 1872 to sustain the Government wh proposed to construct this railway, and this was at the time the leading issue and question. He would now give the hon. gentleman the opinion of one of his colleagues, the member for Gloucester (Mr. Anglin.) That gentleman, in his paper in 1873, stated that all those who voted as he (Mr. A. J. Smith) had voted had covered themselves with infamy for a consideration, and that they were ready to sacrifice honour character honour character honour character honour character. honour, character, honesty, and reputation. That was the opinion of the member for Gloucester regarding the member for Westmoreland. (Hear, hear.) Sir A. J. SMITH-And of you.

Westmoreland was looking for some office. Sir A. J. SMITH said that the hon, gentle man, true to the instincts of his nature, had folowed the course in this case which had caused all his statements to be termed "Tupperisms." The hon. gentleman did make him an offer of the Governorship of Nova Scotia, and the the Governorship of New Brunswick himself. Moreover the Minister offered him a seat in the Cabinet, did he not?

Sir CHARLES TUPPER said that he never made such an offer. He had not the power to make such an offer.

Sir A. J. SMITH appealed to the Finance
Minister to state whether the Government of Sir John Macdo ald had not made him an offer to enter the Cabinet. Sir LEONARD TILLEY said he had no knowledge of any such offer being made.

Mr. ANGLIN stated that the member for Westmoreland (Sir A. J. Smith) had reported to him in 1874 that the Minister of Finance

had seen him and had offered him a Cabine office, stating at the same time that the Gov rnment wanted to get rid of Mr. Mitchell. Sir LEONARD TILLEY—Mr. Speaker, rise at once to say that there is not one wor Mr. LANGEVIN said that it was precisely

of truth in that statement. because they wished to protect the interests of the country that the Conservative party, and especially the members of it in the province of Quebec, opposed, and ought to oppose, the proposition of the second syndicate, so-called. Hon, gentlemen said that in ignorance of the terms they rejected it. Hon, gentlemen intimated that they were prepared to accept it. Hon, gentlemen eulogized the new proposition. It was magnificent. It was superb. Why? Because it came from the friends of hon, gentlemen—(hear, hear)—and was not presented to the House by the Government. But the Government had no personal interest in sustaining the contract before the House more than any other syndicate. They submitted this proposition to the House because it was the best offer that had been made to the Administration. At the time and especially the members of it in the made to the Administration. At the time when it was received had not the Government made known to the country that it was pre-pared to receive proposals? ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) The Premier at Bath declared that the Government was so prepared.
(Applause.) Where were the friends of the (Applause.) Where were the friends of the hon. gentlemen at that time? (Cheers.) These gentlemen then lived in the country. It was not long ago, and the capital they now have they taen possessed. (Hear, hear.) Why did not they then make this proposition? (Hear, hear.) Why did they not say that they would build this road on such and such conditions? (Hear, hear.) They made no communication to the Government. They made no communication to the Govern-ment at that time. It was a common thing when tenders were asked for a work for some individual to offer the work in question for 10, 15, or 20 per cent. less than the lowest tenderer, (Hear, hear.) What did the Government do under such circumstances? The tender was put aside. Such an affair could not be considered member the old French adage, "When the daughter is married there is no lack of sonsin-law." ("Hear, hear," and applanse.)
The people, remembering this, would regard the conduct of the Opposition with very much the feelings with which these hon, gentlemen must regard it, of humiliation and shame that a political party should resort to such a dodge in order to defeat the Administration and not to build the Pacific railway. (Cheers.)
Mr. ORTON said that the only question was whether the resources of Canada would permit the construction of the railway according to the terms of the contract. (Hear, lear.) This was satisfactorily established, and he could see no reason why the agreement should be rejected. He went into the history of the question at some length, mentioning the estimates made at different times by hon. ability, and at the head of it a practical man. The fact of his being a practical man was a matter of boast, and a just boast, among those who gathered around him. He had directed his energies to the subject. He had at his back a body so strong that no opposition could effectively thwart him, or oppose him, or even obstruct him; and that hon gentleman states himself that he was the state of t gentleman states himself that he was not ob-structed; that he was not opposed; that he was not in any way impeded by the Opposi-tion of the day; and he, sir, took up the same line of policy in essence that we ini-tiated in 1872. He served honestly and faithfully, I believe, to relieve his Govern-ment and relieve himself and his party from the responsibilities of his position, and of the pledges which were made, and which could not without dishonour be broken, which could not be delayed, which could not with-

THE NEW SYNDICATE. Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I have the honour to lay on the table of the House a paper which was placed in my hands on Friday last, purporting to be an offer for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway.

PRIZE-FIGHTING.

Mr. SPEAKER called the attention of the House to the fact that the Senate had passed the Act respecting prize-fighting—(laughter)—and the Act for better protection against Both bills were read a first time.

THE NEW SYNDICATE PROPOSITION. Mr. BLAKE-I would like to ask the Minister of Railways whether communications have reached him to-day enclosing certificates of bank managers that deposits aggregating about \$1,300,000 as security for the offer of Sir Wm. P. Howland and others.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I may say, Mr. Speaker, I will lay on the table of the House to morrow any reacre of that kind that was

was admitted that it was a sacred obligation. It was admitted that there was a treaty made with British Columbia, with the people and the Government of British Columbia; and not only was it an agreement and solemn bargain made between Canada and British Columbia, but it was formally sanctioned by her Majesty's Government. It was a matter of Colonial policy in England that the road should be constructed, and the late Government, led by my hon. friend from Lambton, who is absent from his place to-day, and and who, I fear, is absent from the same cause which compelled my absence on Friday night, and I regret his absence very sincerely. I say my hon. friend felt himself bound to that policy. Both the Government, of which I was the head, and the Government of which he was the head, were bound by the original resolutions that were passed at the time that British Columbia came in, were bound to the policy that this road should be built with the aid of money and land, and built by an incorporated company if possible; and some went so far as to say, built in no other way. He was hampered by that obligation, but although it hampered both Governments, yet inasmuch as it was the declared wish of Parliament, and must stand until it was reversed by Parliament, that resolution was not an intringent. Speaker, I will lay on the table of the House to-morrow any papers of that kind that may reach me between now and the time of the meeting of the House to-morrow.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Mr. Speaker, I had intended on Friday night to have made some remarks on the amendment that was then in your hands, but unfortunately for myself and perhaps fortunately for the House, I was too much indisposed to be able to do so, and I was obliged to leave the chamber. With your permission, and the permission of the House, I shall offer a few remarks, and they will not be long, on the subject so brought up and involved in that resolution and the amendment, and on the discussion which arose upon it. Sir, in the first place, I would like to speak of the position of the Government with respect to this whole question. It is true it has been treated ad nauseam in this House and in the country; but holding the position that I do, I think it not improper or idle or a waste of time if I recall the attention of the House to some of the facts connected with the present condition of the great enterprise; and in doing so I must offer my most humble and respectful apologies to my colleague who sits next me, the Minister of Railways, because he has again and again gone over the whole ground in a manner. and must stand until it was reversed by Par-liament, that resolution was not an infringe-ment of the original arrangement. The dele-gates from British Columbia sat here when gates from British Columbia sat here when the motion was carried. They were assenting to it at the time it became in fact the law of the land; and when they went home there was not a word of objection or reproach from the Legislature and the people of British Columbia. All they wanted was that the spirit of the resolution should be carried out so far as men could carry it out honestly and fairly and straightforwardly—that solemn compact, that obligatory piedge, that treaty not to be broken with dishonour. Both Governments felt themselves bound to make every exerbroken with dishonour. Both Governments felt themselves bound to make every exertion to build the vailway by means of the intervention of a body of capitalists incorporated for that purpose; and what we had tried to do, so tried the succeeding Government, and they advertised in the manner which has been stated and explained, and I need not go through the details again.

Advertisements were issued by the hon need not go through the details again.

Advertisements were issued by the honmember for Lambton, then the bead of the
Government, calling on capitalists all over the
world to come forward and tender for this Railways, because he has again and again gone over the whole ground in a manner which I may imitate, but which I cannot hope to emulate. It is known that from the time that British Columbia came into Confederation, and I need not read the journals of the work. But the tenders did not come in.
Whether it was that Canada had not the House to prove the fact, the declared preference of both sides of the House of the then Parliacredit it now has, whether it was that the Government of the day had not the credit ment was in favour of the construction of the Pacific railway by an incorporated com-pany. We commence from that starting point, and if we look through the whole line of the discussion and the whole line of the policy of the two Governments which have had to deal with that question, we will find that the thread way. that the present Government of Canada has, whether it was that the circumstances of the money market were un-prop.tious at the time, whether it was that the country in the North-West was not so well known then as now, I cannot say.

Perhaps all these causes, or some of
them conjoined to prevent success;
but at all events the call upon the capitalists
of the world by the late Government did not
succeed. Sir, as I understand it, that was that the thread running through the whole subject was for the construction of the road subject was for the construction of the road by a company. It was felt in the country, in the House, and by every thinking man, that if we should be fortunate enough—if Canada should have sufficient credit in the market where capitalists to most congregate—to in-duce capitalists to come forward and under-take this great work, we would have obtained not a mere offer giving capitalists a certain day to respond, as if you were going to build a house, calling upon them to put in tenders by a particular day at twelve o'clock, and informing them that no offer could be received afterwards. There was in the first place an take this great work, we would have obtained for the Dominion a great advantage. Our legislation was based upon that idea in 1872. The legislation of the Government that succeeded us was based upon the same principle—that it was advisable, if possible, to avoid all the trouble, responsibility, and uncertainty, and all the danger to be apprehended of making a great work like this a political engine. It was thought by all parties that it was of the greatest consequence that all those obstructions to the successful prosecution of the work, to the carrying out of this great object and connecting this country from sea to sea, invitation from our Government calling upon capitalists to compete. There was an invita-tion from the succeeding Government calling upon the capitalists of the world to compete.
That was an announcement to the whole world, and when we received gladly and hopefully received an offer from parties who, we believed, were in every way able to carry out the enterprise, if they undertook it, we felt that they were carrying out the received live. that they were carrying out the repeatedly expressed wish of Parliament, the desire of every man really on both sides of the House, and connecting this country from sea to sea, and making it one in fact, as well as in law, should be removed; that it was of the that the Government should be rid once for that the Government should be induce for all from this responsibility. And, sir, I might allude to a speech I made before going to England in the spring of 1880, and I do so because it was noticed by the country. greatest consequence that the work should be expedited; that it should not be carried on as a public work; that it should not be made a matter over which rival parties could or would fight; that it should be undertaken on Mr. BLAKE-(Hear, hear.) ommercial principles and be built by a body of capitalists like any other railway with the hope and expectation that the capitalists would get full returns for all their risk, for all their expenditure, and for all their responsibility. The whole country was in favour of that proposition if it was received to be a second to be a secon

vas not from any want of the strongest op

position offered to the Government of which I

two things occurring together—the personal object in attacking the Government and the

desire to overthrow the scheme. It has been arged in this House, and I say it has been proved,

that the present scheme laid before the House

for its approval is a more favourable scheme

than that proposed in 1872. Whatever may be the operits of other offers or tenders, what-

ever may be the merits of the last offer that

has just been laid on the table, I believe no

man of candour and common sense who

understands figures but will see that the pre-

sent proposition is more favourable to the

country than the arrangement made with Sir Hugh Allan in 1872. And I would ask this

House and this country if Canada would not have been a great gainer if we had accepted

and carried out that proposition of Sir Hugh Allan in 1872. Nine precious years have been lost since that time which can never be

recovered, during the whole of which the road world have been in successful process of

construction. The men engaged in that scheme, if they could have got the ear of the

European capitalists, were strong enough to push that road across the country, and at the end of those nine years we would have had hundreds of thousands of people who have gone from mere despair to the United States

Territories. That country, instead of hav-ing but a small settlement in the eastern end of it, would have been the happy home of hundreds of thousands, to use the smallest figure, of civilized men, of earnest,

active, labouring men working for themselve and their families, and making that country

and their families, and making that country, much sooner than it will be now, a populous and a prosperous country. But there is little use in regrets like these. We on this side of the House are not responsible for the delay. We are not responsible for the loss of any time, and we appeal confidently to the country, and confidently to posterity, we appeal confidently to every candid man to say that this Dominion of ours, of which we are seen

this Dominion of ours, of which we are so proud, about the future of which we are so

anxious, and yet so certain, would not have been infinitely greater in our own time, in the time of the oldest of us, if the future of that

country would not have been opened out as a great branch of the Dominion, if the contract

of 1872 had been carried out. Still, sir, it was not to be. Our effort failed, and we fell in those efforts. We were succeeded by a Government strong in numbers, strong in

ability, and at the head of it a practical man.

gentleman states himself that he was not ob-

could not be delayed, which could not with-out disgrace and discredit be postponed. It

owding into one of our own North-West

as the head; but it was in consequence of

Sir JOHN MACDONALD-Doubtless the Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Doubtless the hon, gentleman, speaking in a legal and technical sense, will say that a speech of mine to a meeting was not a legal notice. But upon a previous occasion, when the hon, member for Lambton was forcing a measure upon the country without notice he said indignantly to this House: "Every man has read my speech at Sarnia when I went home to be recleoted as Premier. I gave notice to the whole country of the policy of the Government, and we have not faken the country by surprise." I will ask the hon, member if that that proposition, if it was possible to have it carried out. We tried, and we failed; although we made an effort as strong, and almost a successful effort, in 1872 to thus build the railway. I will not drag into this discussion, as far as I am concerned, and as cussion, as far as I am concerned, with the " I will ask the hon. member if that ar as my remarks are connected with the subject, any references to the political past.
Allusions were made to it by those opposed to did not occur, that if what is sauce for animal of a particular kind is not sauce for anthe Government, especially by those who desired to asperse myself. But, sir, there is the other animal of the same kind.

Mr. BLAKE—We do not say he is a goose. record. There is the fruit of the appeal to the country, and I am Prime Minister of Sir JOHN MACDONALD-That is a ready answer from an anser. (Loud laughter.) I think my hon. friend will pardon me for the Canada. But whatever may have been the cause of the failure of Sir Hugh Allan and the allusion because he brought it on himself, although he be a biped, no one will class him among that branch of bipeds. Let me read what I said in the spring of 1880. "When I first company that was organized for the purpose of building this road, I can say without reference to any political reason why that company was defeated. I can only say it

tell you that at this moment there are a num ber of capitalists offering to build the road, desirous of taking it off the hands of the Government, and also making their own fortunes by running it, and by the settlement of the land set apart for its construction," etc. I also said that "the Government at this moment have the offer under consideration That, sir, went to the country. It was copied and commented upon. It was commented upon by the organ of the hon, gentlemen opposite. It was published and commented up-on by every political paper in the Dominion of Canada. Notice was fully given what our intention was, and, sir, was no remonstrance made to our want of power in doing so.
Nobody spoke against our having the right to do so. We were congratulated upon having this offer made. The whole tone of the Op position press, was pool-pooling the thing.

"You cannot get capitalists to build it; you won't be successful, but we wish you God That was the tone of the Opp

press before we went to England. We might have concluded that contract under the spirit and terms of the Act passed by the pre-vious Administration. I would much like to discuss that matter of law with the hon. gentlemen opposite, but it is too large a matter for us to deal with in that way. We felt that this scheme was one that must pledge the fortunes of Canada and the revenues of Can ada for a great many years; and that it was due to the people of Canada, to the Parliament of Canada, and to the Government that their sense should be obtained before we ventured to put it into execution We did not in that respect follow the example of the Government that preceded us. Some of the branch lines involved the expenditure of very large grants of money, and the present leader of the Opposition took strong grounds against the late leader of the Opposition. When the hon member for Lambton declared that a contract had been given and that certain work was to proce the hon. member for West Durham as him—I forgot the exact question put—but the answer was that he (Mr. Mackenzie) had

nothing more to give, and he acted upon hi Mr BLAKE—I think the hon, gentle is mistaken. He refers to the question I put asking for the authority on which the hon. member for Lambton proposed to build the Esquimalt and Nanaimo branch. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-Yes, that was

it. The answer will speak for itself. The hon, gentleman questioned him in regard to the authority to build the portion from Esquimalt to Nanaimo. Mr. Mackenzie answered that he had nothing more to ask from Parliament. I ask if that was not the answer he Mr. BLAKE-No. The answer given that part of the question was that he had al-ready given notice of the introduction of a bill to authorize the construction of the rail-

way which was a sufficient answer to my question. In the same speech I asked the hon member whether he was going to submit the Carnarvon terms for the approval of the House, and the hon gentleman said that in that particular he had nothing to ask of Parliament. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-Well, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Mackenzie told the congentle-man that he had nothing to ask Parliament for, and it was after that, after he found that was going to get the stern opposition of

the hon. gentleman, and that cave of Adullam, which the hon. gentleman had formed behind his back, that he whipped Mr. Mackenzie into that statement. I cannot be mistaken. The circumstance is deeply impressed upon my mind. The Government, I say, had every right to use all their exertions in order to relieve themselves and the country of the obligation of building this road, and the still greater obligation of running it. Let any one consider for a moment what these obligations are and how they press upon the Government. We see this in the Intercolonial and in every public work. Why, sir, it is actually impossible, although my hon friend has overcome many obstacles with regard to the Intercolonial railway, for the Government to run that railway, satisfactorily. It is made a political cause of complaint in every way. The men that are put on the railroad, from the porter upwards, become civil servants. If one of those men is put on from any cause whatever he is said to be a relitively and the said of t on from any cause whatever he is said to be a political hack. If he is removed, it is said his removal was on account of his political opinions. If a cow is killed on the road a motion is made in respect to it by the mem-ber of the House who has the owner's vote ber of the House who has the owner's vote and support. The responsibility, the expense, the worry and the annoyance of a Government having charge of such a work, are such that for these causes alone it was considered advisable to get out of the responsibility. We have had enough evidence of that in this House. With respect to the question referred to by my hon, friend from West Durham, I have the answer of Mr. Mackenzie. Here it is:—"We have never asked Parliament for the authority by merely communicating to Parliament this decision. communicating to Parliament this decision, and rely upon the House to support us in accepting the terms made through the intervention or mediation of Lord Carnarvon, and that support, I do not doubt will be cheerfully accorded." (Applause.) Well, sir, we went to England, and though in England we any confidence or trust in a Government stamped with the Pacific railway scandal. It was said that if there was another Government having greater confidence, and greater purity of character, and greater ability, the result would be different. There were tears, crocodile tears perhaps, dropped upon the unhappy fate of Canada in having such an

the. The immigrant from Europe will find here a happy and comfortable home in the great West secured by the exertion of the Conservative party. (Applause.) But then, sir, comes the interjection. After the arrangements have been made, and the Government had made a contract that hon gentlemen opposite three or four years ago would have leaped at, and bragged and boasted of as wonderful proof of their superior adminis-trative ability, we now have the assertion that the contract was made without due that the contract was made without due authority. As long as Mordecai sits at the king's gate he will protest. We have had taking part in this discussion gentlemen who are accomplished actors, my hon. friends opposite. (Hear, hear.) These hon. gentlemen are perfectly trained in histrionics. (Hear, hear.) But, sir, the best actor is not always successful. (Cheers.) We have had tragedy comedy and force from the

have had tragedy, comedy, and farce from the other side. (Laughter and applause.) Sir, it commenced with tragedy. (Hear, hear.) The contract was declared oppressive, the amount of money to be given was enormous. We were giving away the whole lands of the North-West. Not an acre was to be left for the free and independent settler. There was to be a monopoly handed over to this company. We had painted for us the tyranny of pany. We had painted for us the tyranny of this company that was to override the people by raising a high tariff, and the tyranny of a great monopoly which was to keep in their control a large area of lands (out of which they expect to build this railway) for some hundreds of years in order that through the exer-tions of others the value of their acreage might beincreased. This was the tragedy. (Hear, hear.) And hon, gentlemen opposite played it so well that if they did not affect the whole audience we could see tears of pity and sor-row trickling down the cheeks of gentlemen row trickling down the cheeks of gentlemen sitting on that side of the House. (Laughter.) Then, sir, we had the comedy. The comedy was that when the speeches of these hon, gentlemen were read to them, it was proved that last year, or the year before, or in previous years they had thought one way, and that now they spoke in another way. (Hear, hear.) Then it was an amusing and comic thing that every hon, gentlemen got up and said, "I am not bound by that. (Hear, hear.) It is true that I said so a year ago, or it is true that I said so two years ago, but circumstances are changed, but to what I said I am not bound now." (Cheers and Laughter.) This was very comic. (Laughter.) Laughter.) This was very comic. (Laughter.) It amused us all, it amused the house, and the whole House chuckled on a broad grin. (Laughter.) These hon. gentlemen said, "It (Laughter.) These hon, gentlemen said, "It is true we were fools eight months ago and two years ago, but because we were fools in the past you have no right being Ministers to be fools, too. You have no right to advocate the follies we have advocated." (Laughter.) This was the comedy. Now, sir, the last thing that came was the farce. (Hear, hear.) We had the force laid on the table to day.

We had the farce laid on the table to-day. (Cheers.) The tragedy and comedy were pretty successful, but the farce, I am afraid, with an impartial audience, in theatrical phrase, will be damned. (Cheers.) It is a arce, but still whether it will be its consequences I do not know. (Opposition—hear, hear.) I do not think, for my part, that it will be farcical in its consequences—(Opces—(Opposition—Hear, hear)—because the greatest punishment that a farce writer or a farce

actor can get when he has played his farce is that his farce is unsuccessful, and that the audience hisses the act. (Cheers.) This will be the consequence of this charming farce that has been played. (Hear, hear.) To change the metaphor, Mr. Speaker, I may say that this thing is "too thin." (Cheers and Laughter.) It would not catch the blindest, It would not catch the most credulous. It would not catch the most unsuspicious. (Cheers.) No one of common sense, no man who can say two and two make four, will be caught for one moment by this flimsy scheme. (Cheers.) Mr. Speaker, it was concected here, (Cheers.) It was concected in Ottawa.

were disappointed and defeated candidates at the late election. (Cheers.) I need not go over their names. I read the speech of my hon. friend, and find that it is a political plot. I would ask my hon. friend, the member for the West Riding of Durham, if Colonel John Walker is not a rather remarkable politician. (Laughter.) I would ask my hon. friend if Mr. H. H. Cook is not also a rather remarkable politician—(laughter). a rather remarkable politician—(laughter)— and so on. Mr. Speaker it is a political plot got up here. (Cheers.) It was quite easy to make an offer, knowing that the Government cannot or ought not or will not accept. We cannot or ought not or will not accept. We made a bargain with a company in good faith, and we promised that it should be a compact between the Dominion of Canada and them, provided that the Parliament ratifies it. (Opposition—"hear, hear") Yes, provided Parliament ratifies it. We were bound to submit the agreement to Parliament for ratification and then it was argued:—"The Government cannot in honour, in decency, if their policy is defeated, remain in office, and therefore we will get in and we will take care of our friends. (Cheers.) For thesesevenor eight political gentlemen and their confrers we will went to England, and though in England we occasionally saw what was going on in the Opposition. Oh, how frightened they were lest we should succeed, and cablegram after cablegram came to Canada informing the country with an expression of regret that we had miserably and wretchedly failed. Then as long as this was supposed, they said it was an evidence of want of confidence of the people of England in the present Administration. How could any body of capitalists put any confidence or trust in a Government tan let them out of it. (Cheers.) There is a series of clauses providing that the Government can let them out of it. (Cheers.) The hon. gentlemen have made up their minds that we must go. out of it. (Cheers.) The hon, gentlemen have made up their minds that we must go. They have made up their minds that we could not respectably remain in office. They said, "Well, our sentiments are known everybody knows what we think about the construction of the Canada Pacific railway and what we will do, and what our policy the unhappy fate of Canada in having such an incompetent and criminal Government that could not within nine years from the original transaction carry out a beneficial arrangement by which it was proposed to enclose the could are the could a transaction carry out a beneficial arrangement by which it was proposed to endeavour to get English capitalists to take their place and build the road. However, sir, we did, and in the speech at Hochelaga that I hear so much about—a speech that can hardly be diguified by the name of a speech—I announced the fact that we had made the contract. I say so now. We made the contract that we had made the contract that we had made the contract. I say so now. We made the contract that we had made the contract that we had made the contract. caught by it. (Cheers.) No web in the net is going to catch the intelligent community with these papers before them. (Cheers.) Sir, these hon. gentlemen had better have dealt with this matter in general. They could have said, "Other people are ready to make a contract." If they had said in their hoped it would be done with the assistance of hon. gentlemen opposite. But the project that has been laid on the table to-day shows that they have abandoned tract. I say so now. We made the contract | caught by it. (Cheers.) No web in the net But the project that has been laid on the table to-day shows that they have abandoned all idea of ever building the Canada Pacific railway. By a political and discreditable plot they are trying to put off the blame upon others, but notwithstanding that plot we are going to build that road, and the original traty will be carried out. (Applause.) The pledge made to British Columbia, and the pledges made in reference to the future of this Dominion, will be carried out under the auspices of a Conservative Government, and with the support of the Conservative party. (Applause.) That road will be constructed, and notwithstanding all the wiles of the Opposition, and the finingy arrangement which has been concocted, the road is going to be built, and will be proceeded with vigorously, continuously, systematically, and successfully to completion; and the fate of Canada will then as a Dominion be sealed. Then will the fate of Canada be fixed beyond the possibility of the hon gentlemen to unsettle. The immigrant from Europe will find some persons might not see that it was merely a flank movement to obstruct the formation of the company, and to delay and These hon, gentlemen cannot do it. What have they told us? That this proposition was illegal. The hon, member for Gloucester told us it was illegal and unconstitutional fo the Government to have made this arrangement with the first syndicate; and how can he vote to give the contract to this second syndicate? The hon, member for North Norfolk has told us that some portions of this arrangement are a swindle, yet those very clauses which he said were a swindle are incorporated in the proposals of the new syndicate. Those very clauses which the hon gentleman so eloquently, but rather un-parliamentarily, denounced as a swindle and a fraud he will find were, with the two exceptions, copied into this arrangement. Let me just look over some of these clauses. In the first place our terms were said to be excessive in comparison with the terms of the present bogus tender. In the next place, it was said that we had no right to contract except on tenders given in reply to an advertisement, but this is a point to which I will call the attention of the hon, member for North Norfolk. The manner of selecting the lands under our proposal was said by him to be a swindle, a fraud, and a robbery, yet these gentlemen, Sir W. P. Howland and Company, say that they must be allowed to perpetuate that swindle and carry out that fraud, or they will not undertake the contract. Surely this eing the case the hon. gentleman will not

vote for the second syndica An HON. MEMBER-He will do anything. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-Then it was said, "Oh, the Government is going to build the road from Thunder Bay to Red River, from Kamloops to Port Moody, and from Yale to Port Moody. Why, the Government will become partners with the syndicate that will never do." Gentlemen who used that argument cannot vote for the new syndicate. Then there was an argument used that the scheme for issuing bonds was wrong, that the contractors would issue the bonds and leave the bond holders to whistie for their money, and the people of Canada to whistle for their road; yet the general prin-ciple for the issue of bonds is adopted in the proposal of Sir W. P. Howland & Co. Then, Mr. Speaker, there was a great grumble at the smallness of the deposit. The offer is a million of dollars. That is the offer made by the gentlemen of the new syndicate. I have learned from my hon. friend since I came into the House that the new syndicate gentle-men thought they could "go one more," to use the language of my good friend Mr. H. H. Cook, and they have sent down certificates to the extent of twelve or thirteen hundred thousand dollars.
Several MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSI-

TION—Oh, oh! Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Hon. gentlemen opposite must not be unparliamentary.
I am speaking at some disadvantage because
I am not well, but I will make myself heard. The proposition just laid on the table of the House is that the members of the new syndicate shall make a deposit of a million dollars. I understand that they have sent a communication by telegraph stating that they have deposited \$1,200,000 as security, that when the contract is signed they will deposit the million dollars permanently. Well, sir, this is a small trick to put up, and yet if you look at the contract lying on and yet if you look at the contract lying on the table you will see that the syndicate have to put up the whole of \$5,000,000 by the 1st May, 1882. Mr. ANGLIN—No, no.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD-I beg not to be interrupted again. I think that an old speaker ought to know something about the decencies of debate.

An HON. MEMBER—The 1st December,

(Hear, hear.) It was concocted as a political engine. The reason of it was this, "Well, the present Government have committed themselves under their hand and seal. (Hear, hear.) There is the seal of the Minister of Railways. There is the seal of the Minister of Railways. There is the order-in-Council. There is the contract signed, sealed, and delivered. The Government are pledged to it. They cannot get out of it, and we are quite safe; we can make any offer. (Hear, hear.) We can make any offer. (Hear, hear.) We are make an offer to build the road for \$1,000 a mile. (Hear, hear.) We are quite safe. We can get all these gentlemen to sign." I think, although I was not here at the time, that my hon. friend from Niagara showed it, that of the incorporators and petitioners themselves who make the offer under this precious document, seven or eight—

Mr. PLUMB—The number is seven.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Seven of them were disappointed and defeated candidates at the late election. (Cheers.) I need not go

the expanditure of sixpence by the people of Canada. We believe it will carry out what it was intended that we should carry out it was intended that we should carry out—
the early construction of the railway; and
we are bound to ask without reference to any attempted obstruction at
the eleventh hour by the bringing out of
bogus tenders—and I use the word bogus
notwithstanding the respectability of some of
the gentlemen who have signed it—that
the contract will be adopted and the
road built according to the wishes
of the people and Parliament of Canada,
It is not constitutional, and I would not say It is not constitutional, and I would not say for a moment, or nold any threatening language to the House indicative of what course the Government ought to take or would take in the matter, if, when they have submitted in the matter, if, when they have submitted their best judgment, which becomes a portion of their policy, it were not adopted. This document is probably prepared for the purpose of giving them the opportunity of saying that "our usefulness was gone." The hon. gentlemen opposite have not hidden their lights under a bushel. Their words have not hear speken in a corner. We know the not been spoken in a corner. We know the governing policy of the Opposition, declared on several occasions and repeated in this on several occasions and repeated in this House during the present session by the leader of the Opposition. We know he is opposed to the building of the road through British Columbia, that he has from the time the subject was brought before Parliament protested against it, using such language to that province as "erring sister depart in peace." We know he has ridiculed the idea of forcing a railway through an "inhospitable region," a "sea of mountains," that would get no traffic but be built at an enormous ex-pense, and be of no real value. The hon. gentleman has adhered to that policy. Last session he moved that the further construction of the road through British Columbia, in allusion to the contract given out by the present Government under advertisements published the late Government, and for the purpose of carrying out its policy, be postponed, as also all action with that object. I expressed my regret of the unavoidable absence of my hon. friend from Lambton on this occasion, but greatly as I regret that, I still more greatly regretted his humiliation at the time last session when the hon, gentleman's motion was in our hands. If I were his worst enemy, and wished to triumph over him, I would not desire a greater humiliation, a sorrier fate, or a more wretched ending of a statesman than that at the whip of the man who had deposed him, of the man who had removed and supplanted him-that he should be obliged eat his own words, and vote in favour of postponing the construction of the road through British Columbia, that he should have to be lie—I use not the word in an offensive sense his own advertisement, and all the action of his Government in asking for tenders for the building of that road. What did that adver-tisement mean, and the calling for tenders? Was it a sham, a fraud? I cannot assume that the hon contlement worth that the hon, gentleman went down to the depth of degradation to use that argument himself, and say that he did not mean anything by that advertisement, but merely wished to ascertain the probable cost of the work, because it was stated in this House that that was the object of issuing the advertisement, so that contractor were called upon to come from not only all parts of the Dominion, but San Francisco, the United States, England, and the world at large, to consider this matter; and they were to go over the whole ground with their surveyors and engineers, make their surveys and estimates at the greatest trouble and expense in order to ascertain the character of this work, and that the Canadian Government might be able to say to them afterwards—"Gentlemen we are very much obliged to you for the information you have given us, gathered at your expense and not at that of the public." Not one of the gentlemen of the late Government could have done that, I am sure, or have said that the advertisement was not have fed ween the feather than the same feather than bona fide, was not for the purpose of giving out the work. Was it a mockery, a delusion and a snare, an injury to every man put to expense in connection with it, and to all the professional men and capitalists of the world? I must say the policy of the leader of the Opposition was avowed and ex-pressed. In the first place his policy as a Minister would be to stop all the work in British Columbia, not a mile would be built, not a train would ever run through British Columbia if he could help it, not an article of trade or commerce would pass over a line through that province to the east if he had his will; and that province would be compelled to appeal to the paramount power, to the justice of the British Government and the justice of the British Government Parliament where justice is always rendered to relieve her from connection with a people of the property of the people so devoid of honour, so devoid of ch so unworthy of a place among the nations and let her renew her immediate connection with her Majesty's Government which would see that justice was done to that long suffer ing people. That was the policy of the leader of the Opposition with regard to the west. Now his policy with regard to the east was hostile to the construction of the road north of Lake Superior. He avows his pre-dilection for the Sault Ste. Marie line to run off the trade, and the United States to trengthen, to renew, to extend, and develop our commerce with the United States to the utter destruction of the great plan, basis, and policy of the Dominion which is to

thus becoming one country in principle, loyalty, and interest. That was the policy of hon. gentlemen, and it was supported, and would be supported, by the whole party. It was supported by their organ also. I do not often read it, for I do not think it very wholesome reading, but I am told it now goes in strongly for the Sault Ste. Marie road, yet we all remember for I have heard it read many a time-the manner in which that organ in days of old denounced the building of the Sault road as traitorous to the interests of Canada and destructive to the future of the Dominion, as calculated to unite us willy nilly with the States by a commercial connection which must be followed by a political connection a little later. Times have changed, and I am told that the organ strongly supports the hon. leader of the Opposition, just as strongly as some years ago it vigorously, and in a leyal British sense, opposed him. If the chief man who conducted that paper was now living I do not believe he would so belie his whole life and all his interests as to surrender a great connecting principle which, whatever might be the subjects of contention across the floor, kepthimalways united with the party of which I am a humble member always united in de-fending British interests, in defending montending British interests, in defending mon-archial institutions, and in trying, as far as possible, to keep us a free and independent people, free from all external relations with any country in the world except our grand old Mother Country of England. Now it is quite clear that this document was prepared here for a political use. I would only call the attention of the House to a very few variations which are made in this contract from the contract, that we land on the table variations which are under the table, from the contract that we laid on the table, and you will see that it is prepared for the and you will see that it is prepared for the area of enabling the most time. Sir JOHN MACDONALD—They are to put up one million dollars to remain per-manently in the hands of the Government. express object of enabling the most timid man, including my good friend Sir Wm. P. They are to put up the other four millions by the 1st December, 1882, and that is a suf-

connect the great sections composing the Do-minion from sea to sea by one vast iron chain

which cannot and will never be broken. We should have in favour of this means of constitutions of British

nection the pecuniary interests of British Columbia, to unite them more firmly to the

rest of the Dominion, all of the

(Continued on Fifth Page)

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1881 SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S SPEECH.

THE speech of the Premier on Monday probably marks the keynote of the present debate. The country will be glad to learn that the Premier, though not in perfeet health, was apparently as energetic and forcible as he has been at any time during the past seven years. There was a proper dignity in the manner in which he put aside all the Opposition's factious references to the Pacific slander. The country has deliberated upon and decided all those questions, and he is to-day stronger than ever in the confidence of his countrymen. In the presence of graver matters and less personal themes, these petty assaults are powerless, and the Premier proudly brushed his defanters away.

The history of the Pacific railway has often been told, yet, told in the manner of Sir John MacDon-ALD, it assumes a more important aspect. The serious nature of the bar-gain made with British Columbia, and the still more serious nature of the bargain made with Lord CARNARVON, have never first necessity, and of great magnitude. The first Government failed for reasons which are well understood, and probably no greater misfortune has occurred in ection with the Pacific railway than the defeat of that Government. Five years have been lost to the North-West, and nine years have been gained by the United States in consequence of that ever-to-be-regretted

Mr. MACKENZIE's dealings with the Pacific railway are equally well known to the public. The late Government failed with its own plans to build the line as a Government work, and failed also in its attempt to obtain private capital to do it with, although terms were offered more eral than those of 1873, which latter had been curiously enough denounced by one section of the Government party as ruinous, and derided by another as too low. The Premier has disposed of one charge the want of notice to capitalists. His own speech last summer was sufficient notice to all concerned, and Mr. BLAKE's interference at this stage of the debate only revealed the fact that Mr. MACKENZIE himself has held that his speech of 1873 was sufficient notice of his policy. He also disposed of the charge that not enough freedom was given to Parliament. When Mr. BLAKE (impelled by an apparent passion for more knock-downs) was inpassion for more knock-downs, was an autoed to interpose, he found himself face to face with Mr. MACKENZIE's declaration in 1875, that, in regard to the CARNARVON terms, he had no powers to ask from Parliament. All Parliament had to do was to accept the terms. Mr. BLAKE did well not to contest this point. Hansard was read to him, and of those tablets there is no denying and ro erasing. The Premier's statement of the action of his Government in this matter will commend itself to the country. From the ent that the Government last sumannounced that they were negotiating with capitalists there was no protest but one against the action. There was to question as to the authority of the Government. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, last summer, after his return from Mani toba, declared his hope that the Government might make a good bargain. Every capitalist in Canada had good and suffi ment notice of the intention of the Government to build the road with private capital, and therefore all who had any in-tention to do so might have joined together in an attempt to do so. But after receiving notice in 1874, notice in 1879, and notice in 1880, none of these now pro essedly anxious Grit capitalists came for ward to deal with this matter. And what is the reason of this? To our mind it is obvious. The Opposition see plainly that if the Canada Pacific railway goes on under the Government's contract, the last tope of Grit opposition in Canada will be gone forever. Therefore it is, as the Pregone forever. Therefore it is, as the Pre-mier said, that at the last moment a bogus and discreditable rival offer from a jealous clique has been suddenly flung on the table

them a chance to disturb the public mind, and furnishes a possible nucleus for future As the Premier said, and said with perfect propriety, the course of he Opposition has been characterized by tragedy, somedy, and farce during the session. All

by men who have no hope that it will be accepted, who know that it ought not to

be accepted, but who think that it affords

three forms of dramatic opposition have been received with the same common hiss of disapproval. The new syndicate completes the representation. It is the farce. Sir John Macdonald was severe, but not too severe, on the men who form the new Their conduct has laid them open to this severity. They have effectually stirred up the memories of previous conspiracies, and they have suggested the danger that would arise if men who have shown that they can conspire against a strong Government in order to get a contract had once the power to conapire for selfish purposes against a weak Govern-ment if they had the contract. When Sir John Macdonald denounced the new syndi-cate's offer as a fraud he did what we have done, what thousands of men have done already, and he will find himself endorsed by the common sense of the country. When the two contracts he points out in a very striking manner the fact that the new syndicate's offer contains several sections which the Opposition had denounced in advance as "swindling," "robbery," and "ruinous." It is quite obvious, now, as Sir JOHN MACDONALD pointed out, that the new syndicate's proposition is simply to abandon all the difficult yet necessary sections, and to get the prairie section, which is the cheapest, at the most profitable rate. Sir John MacDonald was fully justified in denouncing it as an "impudent offer. It looks, also, as the Premier points out, like a fraudulent offer, for while in the Government's contract the company are bound to build the railway, as fully as the Government are bound to pay the money, in the new offer, while the Gov-ernment are bound to pay the money the new syndicate are not so bound to build the road. Who changed the language, who advised the change, and why it was changed, are questions which at once suggest themselves to every reader. These little straws show which way the breeze of Opposition blows, and to suggest that there is, to use a common expression, an Ethiopian in the Opposition fence. Whether Mr. w it or not we shall not say. BLAKE kn may have been humbugged himself, but we fear he is not ignorant of the meaning the paper, a copy of which was handed to him even before it was communicated to the Government.

That the new syndicate is making an offer which is anti-national, which is suggestive of treason to British Columbia, which is opposed to British interests, and which contains suspicious alterations suggestive of fraud, are facts which Sir John Mac-DONALD dwells on with great force. His views may not commend themselves to the gentlemen who seem to be acting in the inerests of the United States railways and of United States trade; but they will be endorsed by every man who has an interest in the future of Canada, not merely as a nation but as a great bulwark of British power, influence, and commerce on this orthern continent.

THE NEW SYNDICATE. Ir needed but the proceedings in Parliament on Friday to emphasize with full force all the objections we have before raised to the new syndicate's propositions, and to give a colour of fraud to what had previously been stained with obtrusive partisanship. The Pacific railway question has been before the country for ten years in every shape which it was possible for such a scheme to assume. Private enterprise and public enterprise have up to this date exerted and almost exhausted themselves in the effort to bring about a favourable fulbeen quite fully appreciated by the present Opposition. The manner in which Sir John Macdonald put it deserves the attention of the country. Two Governments had committed themselves to the ments had committed themselves to the helder of the speech of every Opposition building of the railway. Two Governmember this session, with the exception of ments had fully understood that it was at Sir Albert Smith, had at length united in as one of their most sanctimonious supcould and should only be built by a private company liberally subsidized by the Government. Every capitalist in Canada has long been aware of this. Every capitalist Canada has long known that the late Government in 1874 passed an Act taking power to charter a company to build the ine. Every capitalist in Canada has long known that in 1877 Mr. MACKENZIE offered 54,000,000 acres of land, \$30,000. 000 in money, and a guarantee of 4 per cent. for 25 years on any sum above \$10,000 per mile that the company might name. Every capitalist in Canada has known since last summer that the present Government was negotiating with private persons to build the road. For weeks and months past the press of the Opposition has been declaring that the Premier was endeavouring to "rope in' Canadian capitalists, who all refused to have anything to do with it. weeks Parliament and the public have had the terms of the new contract before them, and a considerable agitation has been

raised for and against the contract. Nevertheless, with all these years of discussion, all these public opportunities, all these months of notice, and all these weeks of agitation, no Canadian capitalists of standing have attempted to undertake this great public work. But now, at two or three days' notice, a company men propose to undertake a work which three Governments have staggered under, which all capitalists have hitherto refused, and which requires the strongest capital to carry out. This, we say, stamps the new proposition with the stamp of factiousness. Mr. BLAKE confesses that he had this proposition in his pocket before it was handed to the Government. The Opposition speakers in the discussion of the past two days have been bursting out with little gleeful hints | with of what they could say if they would. The and expensive consignment of Opposition press have had the contents of the document committed to them as one of the weapons of this campaign. This, we say, fastens the charge of factiousness on all who have had a hand in this peculiar

scheme. Now let us see what it is that is offered. First we are told that the subsidy is reduced to \$22,000.000 and 22,000.000 acres of land. Wonderful reduction ! The whole Opposition have been shouting for weeks that \$25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres as a subsidy was going to absolutely ruin the whole country, or plunge it at least into debt for a century; and yet the saviours of Canada only propose to take off \$3,000,000! How much national safety is there in \$3,000,-000, even if we add 3,000,000 acres of land 1 We assume that the company wants to have the work already done or contracted for, and then how does the matter stand on the figures of the Opposition? Cash \$22,000,000, land 44,000,000, Government work \$30,000,000; total \$96,000,-000. How much national safety is there in that? Compare it with even the inimical statement of the present contract as fol-lows: Cash subsidy \$25,000,000, land 50,000,000, Government work \$30,000,000;

total \$105,000,000. The new syndicate give up the claims to exemption of their lands and materials, and so on, about which the Opposition have had so much to say, and well they might, for as business men they know right well that those exemptions are worth little or nothing. But the best is behind. The

new syndicate give the Government the option, we are told, of abandoning the eastern section and the western section, and they will build the Sault Ste. Marie line. Wonderful liberality! The Government are to have the option of breaking the national faith with British Columbia on one side, and of abandoning the national character of the work on the other, putting the whole future trade of the West the whole future trade of the West at the control of an American corporation, which, under the Government's plan, will be completely checked. All that the new syndicate want to get hold of is the control of the prairie section. We commend them for their shrewdness, though some may despise them for greed. What the Government is the section of the prairie section was all the control of the prairie section. ment want is to get a company that will allow itself to be bound to do justice to British Columbia in the west and to preserve the national character of the line in the east. The Opposition in times past made out very clearly that the running of the road was to be a very expensive undertaking. The present Government have already got rid of this, but the new syndicate wish

them to resume it.

We may say in conclusion one word as to the company. It is composed of men of respectable standing, some of whom have considerable means, some small, and some simply no means at all. do not care to assume the responsi-bility of financial criticism, but we venture to say that all men of business experience will agree with us in think-ing that outside of their own businesses they have hardly the control of capital sufficient for this undertaking. If they failed, and they might do so, half of them might find their own business too much to handle. Their ruin would be an injury to the country. But the syndicate which has come to terms with the Government comprises capitalists of Canada, the United States, England, and France. It is as strong as such a company can be. On every ground we object to this new syndicate. It is not financially strong. It is circumstantially a conspiracy. It is politically a piece of partisan effrontery. Dr. Johnson said of a certain leg of mutton that it was ill-killed, ill-kept, ill-dressed, ill-cooked, and tasted badly. This new proposition was ill-conceived, ill-prepared, ill-considered, and ill-proposed.

MR. CANUCK'S CONTRACT.

Mr. CANUCK was the favourite nephew of old Mr. JOHN BULL, from whom he received at a tender age, the gift of a large but comparatively unimproved tract of land. Young CANUCK would have been unworthy of the bequest had he not displayed a desire to improve the princely property, and he therefore gave instructions to his steward, one MACDONEWELL, to consolidate and open up the various sections of the estate by building roads and bridges from the cleared and settled sections to the more remote and outlying farms, which were very sparsely tenanted owing to the difficulties of communication. MacDonewell set to work with alacrity to carry out his instructions, and soon enlisted the sympathy of a large majority of the leading men of each section. Malcontents, however, were not wanting, who viewed with a jealous eye the favour with which the steward was regarded by both proprietor and tenants, and who counselled together how they might best destroy Mac-DONEWELL and his friends. Chief among the conspirators were MACGRUMBLER and QUAKE. Both of these men were loud and ong professors of religion. They priced themselves upon being better than the rest of the human race, and were never done talking about their own virtue and moral-Notwithstanding all this they did not refrain from "fighting the devil with fire." orters phrased it, and they accepted large ontributions both at home and abroad for the purpose of making a "big push" to push Macdonewell out of his place. In this work they were assisted by a military man, Col. PEDESTRIAN, who had never fought anything except "the tiger," but who bled freely at the poclet in the cause of MACGRUMBLER and QUAKE.

The conspirators discovered that the

steward had also been receiving contribu-

tions, which had been distributed amongst

the leading tenants to stimulate them in

the great work which Mr. Canuck desired o have carried out. An interloper from a neighbouring estate, chagrined at the steward's refusal to give him lucrative employment, leagued himself with MAC-GRUMBLER and QUAKE, and charged MacDonewell with corruptly abusing, for his own benefit, the trust reposed in him. Mr. Canuck, being young and inexperienced, and not suspecting that the hypocritical Macgrumbles and QUAKE nad been guilty of more corrupt acts than the steward, became quite excited; but he would not have dismissed his old servant even then had not many of the representative tenants been bribed to lift up their voices against him, and to declare that Mac-GRUMBLER and QUAKE were men of the most severe purity. The upshot was that MacGeumbles was installed in MacDonewell's place, with Quake as his deputy and adviser. The works on the estate were stopped, but the new incumbent declared that he would continue them on a new and better plan. He engaged one FROSTER to build a road in a sterile ravine where no road was required, and which had to be abandoned. From another of his fellow-conspirators he purchased an hotel at which no guest had ever sojourned. He caused which to be dug, in an out-of-the-way place, a large pit, which was afterwards filled up sawdust. He sent a large and expensive consignment of ma-terial to the uttermost end of the estate, and left it there, remarking that that part of the property was of very little value. The tenants complained because no improvements were being made, and the new steward paid a lawyer six thousand dollars to go out and palaver them. But they believed not the lawyer, and cried out with loud voices: "Go to! 'Give us back MACDONEWELL!" From these and many other occurrences Mr. CANUCE gathered that he had made a mistake, and when the term of MACGRUMBLER's engagement expired a renewal thereof was denied him. He and his friends were dismissed in great humiliation, and the tenantry burned tar in honour of the event,

and to fumigate the place. which was "rank and smelled to heaven." The old steward, being re-instated, immediately resumed the great work which Mr. Canuck so earnestly desired to see accomplished. MACGRUMBLER and QUAKE had long and vainly endeavoured to form a company who would assume the task in consideration of liberal inducements, but MACDONEWELL succeeded in ments, but Macdonewell succeeded in forming such a company at once. In the meantime Macgrumpler and Quake had quarrelled, as such allies always do. Quake persuaded those conspirators who had lost their places and their pay that their loss was due to Macgrumpler's bad management. So it came to pass that Macgrumpler was degraded to the second rank, and that Quake was made chief of the malcontents. Finding that Macdoney well was about to succeed where they had

failed, the conspirators approached Mr. Canuor, protesting that the steward's contract with the company was a bad one for the estate, and that they could do much better if they had a chance. Mr. Canuor naturally replied that he had given them five years' chance, and that they had done nothing but harm. He said that years had taught him wisdom, and that he was not prepared to repeat the mistake which he had made when he accepted QUAKE and MACORUMBLER as the perfect men which they had represented themselves to be. Then QUAKE and MACORUMBLER incited their friends to tender for the work, which tender Mr. Canuor received with a sarcastic smile, saying, "I have prayed for this. For ten long years I have desired you to send in a tender, and here it is. The trains must be very slow up your way. Peradventure the postmaster was busy reading the registered letters, else I might have received your favour a few years sooner. It never rains but it pours. Your tender is too high. I have received, and am still receiving, better offers from other parties. Why, the editor of the Hog's Hollow Reformer writes me that he will build the road for nothing and take his pay in cordwood. But I cannot accept even his kind offer. Both in equity and law I am bound not to permit the figures of the company who have come to my aid to be used by parties who have hitherto refused to take up my project, and who have already deceived me as to the character and feasibility thereof." So the work was done upon the terms of Macdonewell's bargain, and Mr. Canuor

the work was done upon the terms of MacDonewell's bargain, and Mr. Canuck and his tenantry never forgot the faithfulness and energy of the old steward. This is the true story of Mr. Caroon's contract. Those who read it can "point" the moral and adorn the tale " quite as well as we can.

PENING OF THE ONTARIO LEGIS-LATURE. THE second session of the fourth Parlia-

ment of Ontario was opened on the 13th inst. with the usual formalities. The speech put into the hands of his Honour was unusually lengthy and not unusually interesting. Its authors made the most of their ha'porth of bread," but there was not even the Falstaffian "deal of sack" to eke out the scanty meal. It is scarcely worth while to examine in detail the various paragraphs of the deliverance, as they promise very little, and as it is a wellknown fact that the Provincial Government seldom or never perform even the little which they promise. Through the veil of words in which they have shrouded their present intentions is clearly discernible one purpose, and that is the embarrassment of the Federal Government by every means in their limited power. The allusion to the boundary question is couched in the language of partisanship, and cannot pos-sibly affect the decision of the powers who have that large subject under tion, and who are devoting to it the atten-tion that it deserves. When reference was made to the prosperous condition of the country meaning singles and glances were exchanged upon all sides, and more than one listener murmured in his neighbour's ear the cabalistic letters "N. P." The predicted ruin that was to follow an ncrease of the tariff has not come. It is so conspicuous by its absence that even have not the hardihood to pretend that have not the hardihood to pretend that they can detect its presence. We con-grafulate the country and the Ottawa Gov-ernment upon the fact that so much is tacitly and unwillingly admitted by the bitterest Grits in this province. Of practical legislation very little is fore-shadowed. The abortive judicature bill of last session will be reintroduced with

of last session will be reintroduced, with dict; but it is safe to say that there is a considerable feeling against it among many of the legal profession. The municipal and school laws will of course be tinkered as usual, and the proposed new Parliamentary buildings will be talked over again, let us hope with better results than followed the ill-considered steps already taken. session promises to be even more than usually tame and uninteresting, which is saying a good deal. We must not look to Mr. Mowar for bold legislation or needed reform. The most that we can hope is that, in eking out his sparse resource may do as little as possible, and do that little as quickly as he can.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT Ir is not usual, in a speech from the Throne, to introduce for puffing purposes the report of a Minister. The Ontario Premier was possibly hard put to it for a paragraph to fill up, with the semblance of matter, his wordy document. Still, there appears to be a suspicion, in the wording of this particular paragraph, of an attempt to wave off any detailed criticism of the conduct of the Education Department. It has always been our desire to avoid introducing either personality or partisanship into the subject of public instruction, and if the Govern-ment members who elsewhere have ex-pressed their dissent from some of the Minister's measures will only do their duty, there is no reason why the subjects which must come under the notice of the House should not be ventilated in a dis-passionate way. That Mr. CROOKS has committed some grave errors we are firmly convinced; but, if he will only listen to reason even at late hour, no one will be harsh in dealing with past mistakes. too the same time, we insist upon it, as a condition precedent, that any reform he pro-

poses to introduce shall be substantial. There must be no paltering with the public—no pretence at reconstruction where nothing earnest is in contemplation.

Mr. Merenite referred to the entire subject in his speech on Friday, and very preperly announced his determination to insist upon full and free discussion of what has transpired during the recess. The Premier was not equally candid; but for that there may have been present reasons he could not disclose at the moment. The leader of the Opposition may be trusted to the fullest extent. He has shown himself entirely free from the spirit of factiousness, notably in educational matters, and will no doubt prosecute his enquiries and will no doubt prosecute his enquiries and shape his course temperately and with discretion. But he has a duty to perform to the public in the matter of the University appointments and of the Central Committee which he will certainly decline to shirk. Personal hostility to the Minister of Education there is none.

is of the highest importance that legisla-tive responsibility should be strongly im-pressed upon Ministers. The long vaca-tions and short sessions give them great power, and this will be doubled if the sys-tem of blennial meetings be adopted. Under Mr. Mowar, the office of Cabinet Under Mr. Mowar, the office of Cabinet Minister has assumed an autocratic character which is decidedly unhealthy from a constitutional point of view. With a large majority in the Assembly during two Legislatures, Ministers have seased to look upon themselves as responsible to anybody. It is the duty of the House, irrespective of party, to assert its authority; and in no sphere can it be vindicated with greater propriety than in the Department of Education.

THE NORTH-WEST EXPERIMENT Normine can be more marked, and few hings could be more amusing, than the comparisons made by the Opposition be-tween the present state of Ireland and the probable state of the North-West. The fondness of these people for the comparison in question is so obvious, and the reason of the fondness so plain, that we do not need to expose it, even for the purpose of laughing at it. In vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird, and in vain is the support of a class sought by palpable misrepresentations of the state of public affairs. There is absolutely no point of semblance between the condition of Ireland and the probable condition of the North-West. In Ireland, it may be, it often is the cruel interest of the land-lord to increase the size of his farms and decrease the number of his tenants. In Ireland rents may be high and land treland rents may be high and land scarce. In Ireland the purchase of land may be difficult, and legal expenses a shameful tax on the transfer of property.

shameful tax on the transfer of property. Ireland may be overpopulated by people with a hunger for land. In Ireland there is a demand for peasant proprietorship which, long unsatisfied, has produced something like a rebellion.

But, manifestly, there is nothing of all this to fear in the North-West. The Government still retains at least three-fourths of all the valuable lands for its own purposes, and can give them away in free purposes, and can give them away in free grants if it pleases. The syndicate is a landlord that will be only too willing to decrease the size of its holdings and increase the number of its tenants, and make the tenure of settlers permanent. In fact the present scheme opens up a first grand opportunity for the astablish. first grand opportunity for the establish ment under favourable circumstances of the long-looked for great experiment of peasant proprietors. A joint system of immigration will be adopted, the pre-liminaries of which are being settled. Once the contract is ratified the work will begin. Then in the North-West the peasant proprietor may begin his career under favouring circumstances. His land will be a free gift, or a cheap purchase. There will be no high legal expenses of transfer. There will be no rack-renting, no renting at all. There will be no question as to compensation for unexhaust-ed improvements, as all the improvements will be the proprietor's own. The land-lord class will not exist, save, as in the case of the syndicate, where there are bondholders who will be only too willing bondholders who will be only too willing to sell their lands, and sell them on reasonable terms. In fact there is not a single point of resemblance, as we have said, in the cases between which our imaginative friends of the Opposition find such close likeness. Mr. Mackenzis would have given away 52,000,000 acres of land to the company that he advertised for in 1877; or more than double the area given to the syndicate; yet neither Mr. Ross to the syndicate; yet neither Mr. Ross nor Mr. Chartron found any dismal re-semblance between the "serfs" of Ireland and the "serfs" of the possible com-pany. We have treated the subject too se-riously parlans, but since our Opposition riends take it so seriously we have compliments ted them by adopting the same line. But we might have done nothing more than laugh—as perhaps they do them-selves when they make the comparison.

THE SCIENCE OF RELIGIONS.

Or late years creditable progress ha been made in the study of ancient, and especially of Oriental, faiths. When Sir WILLIAM JONES was patiently investigating Indian literature early in the last century, rationalism drew its weapons chiefly from the stoical philosophy of Greece and Rome The maxims of SENECA, EPICLETUS, and ANTONINE were in great favour. It was deemed sufficient if it were only proved that Roman philosophers living after CHRIST had uttered moral precepts as elevated as some of His. The elevation and purity of sentiment evidenced by these ethicists proved what might be done by the light of Nature. This was, of course a mere begging of the question; because if the light of Nature, when pure and stainless, be the light of Gon wherever it is found, there could be nothing surprising in a coincidence between the Divine Word recorded in Scripture, and that inscribed upon the fleshly tablets of the heart. It would be singular indeed, and go far to show that theism is a fallacy, if the purer spirit everywhere did not speak the same spirit everywhere did not speak she same moral language and enforce the same prac-tical admonitions. So far from the fact being a disproof of the Divine origin of our religion, it is a presumption in

our religion, it is a presumption in its favour.

Brahmanism has been pressed lately into the same service. The Vedas and other sacred books of Hinduiam have been thoroughly sifted, and out of the countless bushels of extravagant chaff and fable some solid grains of wheat have been winnowed. Now it appears to be the turn of Buddhism, and Mr. Edwin Arnold has entered the field as a translator of one of its Scriptures. In the Nineteenth Century Prof. Estilin Carpenter treats of the parallelisms between sayings of Buddha Prof. ESTLIN CARPENTER treats of the parallelisms between sayings of BUDBHA and sayings of CHRIST. They are sometimes exceedingly striking in their similarity. The modern rationalist theory is that, by some means or other, our Saviour learned them after the flight into Egypt. The Professor shows, at length and in the clearest manner, that Buddhism had no contact with Alexandrian civilization until centuries after the Christian era. The worship of Krishna, referred to in the "Biad of India," translated by Mr. Arnold, did not arise until the fifth or sixth century. A French writer strives to identify Christ with Krishna, traces his morality to Buddha, and makes the purity and trinity of God's immortality and future reward and punishment faint copies of Brahmanism.

Now these coincidences both in moral and dogma simply confirm the Scriptural account of the Divine dealings with humanity. In the early dawn of rational

account of the Divine dealings with humanity. In the early dawn of rational life upon the earth there was a revelation common to the race, and each of the old faiths that have lingared is a false rescript of it, tarnished by man's device and futile imaginings. What is Buddhism that it should inspire? It inculeates noble maxims; to what end? Some of the achiest are said to have received divine honours. It has no God. Its hope of de-

verance from sin and pain is, as Professor CARPENTER remarks, a deliverance from cuistence. Responsibility either in matters of life or worship has no meaning. Man should be "enlightened," but there is no cause shown why he should be so. The wisest and purest suffer the most, and after death follows, not the judgment, but annihilation, which shrouds in forgetfulness after death follows, not the judgment, but annihilation, which shrouds in forgetfulness the high and the low, the good and the evil, alike. Budden inculcates purity and self-denial, but suggests no motive for it but the propriety of freeing oneself from ignorance. Perfect charity is the crowning virtue, but it also is without any moral sanction. To be good is to be wise, to be wise is to be unhappy, and there is the

wise is to be unhappy, and there is the end of it.

The religion of Curust is the antipodes of this futile philosophical dream. We are bound to be good and to do good, because we are the creatures of one whose name symbolizes goodness. We are to do His will because we are responsible to Hin, not merely to save our souls, but because the perfection of nature requires that we should strive to be like Him. Buddhism holds the casket of dry precept, but the soul of spiritual life has escaped from its keeping. The instinct of worship, the motive for high and pure aspirations, the spiritual strength imparted to those who spiritual strength imparted to those who atrive and act "as seeing Him who is in"visible" are wanting. The corpse of religion is there, pale, cold, and haggard; but the life has fied. BUDDHA was an exemplary man, so far as we can decipher his character on the moss-grown monument of myth ; but CHRIST is a living figurebeing who lived and taught, suffered and died, for and amongst men. Buddha went out from the world, like ARTHUR on a pilgrimage to the happy land ; CHRIST remained in it until He had perfected his work on Calvary, and, lifted on the cross, drew all men unto Him. BUDDHA was an ethicist in short, like a SOCRATES touched with mysticism. CHRIST was the Divine revelation in person, whose mission it was to bring life and immortality to light in the revelation

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The return of the Commissioner of Public Works for 1880 shows that \$522,000 has been been spent on the Central Prison on capital account, \$120,000 on the Mercer Reformatory, and \$198,000 on the Agricultural College and

Mr. Bentley, the Brazilian consul, has, appears, been successful in forming in London a company for the purpose of establishing steam communication between Canada and Brazil, for which the Canadian subsidy is

Our debt is of some use. It is, according the Boston Herald, an argument against annexation. But it is no argument, the Herald says, against a reciprocity treaty, which would be advantageous to both countries. Taking care of oneself appears to make your rivals respect you, and court your friendship.

There are rumours of a third syndicate. We call upon the leader of the Opposition to talk against time until next week, when the terms of the latest scheme will be formulated. we are only in a position to guess that the offer will be much more favourable than the tender of either of the other combinations.

A journal hitherto very friendly to Mr. Blake, the Montreal Star, says that "there is a half of suspicion "about the prairie sec-tion syndicate. It trusts that the suspicion is unfounded, but feels constrained to admit that "there is not wanting evidence that the rival scheme was conceived in insincerity and born in deception. We fear the new syndicate is the progeny of political exigencies."

Dun, Wiman & Co. give the return of fai ures in the Dominion as follows:

Number. 1,728 Amount. \$25,517,000 1877. 25,523,000 1879. ....... 29,347,000 1880 .... 907 7,988,000 So that, after all, the new tariff is not playing the havor Sir Richard prophesied.

The Galt Reformer says :-"It will cost Ontario at least forty millions of dollars in hard cash for its share of the Pacific railway swindle." Perhaps our excellent contemporary

come down to details. The cash subsidy is \$25,000,000, and the cost of the completed sections, according to the engineers, will be \$28,000,000; in all \$53,000,000. Ontario does not pay forty-fifty-thirds of the revenue.

The United States business failures for 1880 were more than two-thirds of what they were in 1879, and the press of the country point to them as the best proof of extraordinary pros-perity. Our failures for last year were less than one-half what they were in the previous twelve months. The logical conclusions are that, comparatively, we have made more pro-gress in the year of grace just past towards a healthy commercial condition than even our neighbours.

For years past the Canada Southern railway has been under the control of the New York Central Railway Company, Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt being president of both roads, but it was only the other day that the line really became amalgamated with the New York Central, the company owning the latter road having leased the Canadian line. The necessary legal papers, it is stated, have been signed, and the stock will be guaranteed at five per cent., the same as the bonds.

Commander Cheyne has not abandoned his proposed Polar expedition, as has been reported. On the contrary he declares he i determined to carry it out, and in order to do so asks that the very modest sum of £10,000 shall be raised. He suggests that England shall find £5,000, America £2,000. Denmark £1,500, and Canada £1,500. It may be that there are sufficient people in the Dominion interested in the far off idy regions to raise a fund of \$7,500, but we are airaid it will be allow work abtaining its alow work obtaining it.

There is at least one patriotic Grit in the country. The Mitchell Advocate says :- "A few days ago an out-and-out Reformer, who is a leading man in the township of Hibbert, and has been a member of the Municipal Council, was asked to sign a petition demanding changes in the agreement, but he refused, his answer being 'that he did not consider it atther without the countries of methods. either wise or patriotic to throw obstacles the way of men who were endeavouring carry out a great work, and in such a way, believed, as was for the best interests of t country."

After the tremendous agitation by those wonderfully popular agitators the Opposition members, after that grand firing up of the popular heart to which such frequent referpopular heart to which such frequent reference has been made by the Opposition, the grand total of signers of the petitions scattered broadcast over the country amounts to a mean 7,000. As there are 653,000 voters in the Dominion, the Government has still a large majority of voters at its back. That only 7,000 persons have signed the petitions is an indication that even their own party will not sign the petitions, will not in fact "enthuse" a cent's worth.

A cable from Paris states that the Credit Poneier is definitely constituted. Baron Joubert is elected president, and Mr. Chap-leau vice-president. Mr. Wurtele is appointed

delegate and representative in Canada of the Paris committee. It is a high mark of confidence, richly deserved by Mr. Wurtele. The nominations of Messrs. Chapleau, Wurtele, and Workman, the Montreal directors, and of Messrs. Paquet, Thibaudeau, and Boudet, the Quebec directors, are ratified. Mr. Edmond Barbeau is the Montreal administrator, and Mr. Boudet the Quebec administrator. Mr. D. Girouard, M. P., is the advocate of the institution in Montreal, and Mr. Morisette at Ouebec. A million has delegate and representative in Canada of the Mr. Morisette at Quebec. A een paid up.

The St. John Sun says that in 1874 the nanufacturing interests of that city had an invested capital of \$7,966,000, and there were 10,197 operatives. In 1878 the invested careital amounted to \$5,730,000, and the number ital amounted to \$5,730,000, and the number of hands was 6,344. Under the new tariff, says our contemporary, "dying industries have revived. Old industries are greatly extended. New industries have eprung into being. Thousands who were idle have found employment. Wages have improved. Short time has become full time and over-time. Importers have become manufacturers; and in thousands of instances the money of the country, instead of going to maintain foreign workshops, is retained in the country and expended among our own people."

In England as in Canada the party of all the virtues is, according to its own preachings, the Liberals, but there as here investigation shows that they are as deep in the mire of corruption, and deeper, than their op-ponents. At the last general election that hotbed of goodness, the Reform Club, it is stated had a quarter of a million pounds sterling at its disposal, with which it helped to buy the electorate and force its triends into power. It is with biting sarcasm that one Conservative writer remarks apropos of the new Corrupt Practices bill proposed to be introduced by the Liberal Ministry, "They bought what they wanted, and now, being penniless, they wish to prevent other from resorting to the same shop."

Our trade with the Mother Country, which Reformers said the new tariff would ruin, is still flourishing. The following are the import returns of textile fabrics up to the 30th

November last :		
VALUES		
	1879.	1880.
Carpets Woollen and worsted manu-	€ 89,281	£127,139
factures	651,390	932,447
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Linen goods	105,147	180,965
QUANTITI	ES.	10 45 40 40
	1879.	1880.
	Yards.	Yards.
Carpets Wooilen and worsted manu-	815,900	1,199,800
factures	9,696,000	14,176,100

The Stratford Times says that Mr. James frow, M.P., recently held a meeting in a Shakespeare tavern. There were about thirty people in the meeting room and as many more the bar-room. One of the latter applied Mr. D. D. Hay, M.P.P., for a corkscrew, an article which Mr. Hay declared he did not possess, but he offered in lieu thereof a tract upon the abominable character of the water on the Dawson route. Mr. Trow delivered the Dawson route. an oration in Welsh, which was much admire y the editor of the Grit county organ, and ir. James Fisher, M.A., the twice defeated of North Perth, gave one of his popular gymnastic exhibitions. Messrs. Trow and Fisher have carefully avoided holding a meeting in the county town, where they reside. They have no confidence in the gullibility of their near neighbours.

The Pacific railway schemes stand as fol-

ALLAN CHARTER 54,500,000 acres land at \$2....\$109,000,000 Cash subsidy...... 30,000,000 \$139,000,000

MR. MACKENZIE'S ACT OF 1874. 55,940,000 acres land at \$2...\$111,880,000 Cash subsidy, \$10,000 per mile... 29,779,000 Government guarantee on \$7,500 per mile at 4 per cent..... 20,977,500

\$189 897 500 VOTE OF PARLIAMENT 1879, ASSENTED TO WITH-OUT OPPOSITION. One hundred millions of acres of

land in North-West at \$2 an acre.....\$200,000,000 PROPOSAL NOW BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

Some reasons for rejecting any proposals from a new or any subsequent syndicate :-(1.) The present and the late Government were desirous that the road should be constructed by a private company, and inducements were offered, but without avail. (2.) The present Government was therefore, in the interest of the country, compelled to make proposals to the present syndicate, which were accepted. (3.) The new syndicate, having learned the terms of the agreement, now offer to undertake the work for what they believe to be on more favourable terms to the country; but they do not offer any excuse for not having applied for the work in the first not having applied for the work in the first instance. (4.) Should the Government accept this offer, would they consider that the Government would be justified in accepting a further proposal from another syndicate which, having learned their terms, would be willing to do the work on terms still more favourable to the country, and so on as to other and future syndicates created in like manner? (5.) In private life, when parties advertise for tenders for a work, and, failing to get any, give the work, or agree to give the work, to contractors whose attention has been invited specially to it, it would be dis-honourable and illegal to entertain and accept tenders for a less price from third parties who have ascertained the prices which such parties (owing to the inaction of the third partie were compelled to agree to pay for it. (t The "bona fides" therefore between the Go ernment and the syndicate must be preserved.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday Sir Charles Tupper laid the following letter on the table :--

" OTTAWA, Dec. 16, 1880. "SIR.-With reference to the objections "SIR,—With reference to that have been raised to the description in the third clause of the Pacific railway control to the standard named in the third clause of the Pacific railway contract of the approximate standard named in that clause, we beg to state that when the contract was framed it was not considered that there was any difference of importance between the time of the original construction of the Union Pacific and the date of the Allan contract. We are therefore prepared to agree on behalf of the syndicate that the description of the standard shall be construed as applying to the Union Pacific railway as it was in February, 1873, so that the obligations of the company will virtually be obligations of the company will virtually be the same as if that date were substituted in the clause in question for the words 'as the same was when first constructed.' We have no hesitation in agreeing to this construction, as it is obvious that our interest will lead u to construct the railway in a substantial ma ner with steel rails and efficient equipment, and our reason for desiring that a standard should be named was not in any degree to enable us to construct an inferior ra merely to protect us from captious or arbi-trary criticism.

\*\*We have the honour to be, sir,

"Your obedient servants,
"DUNCAN MCINTURE,
"INO. S. KENNEDY,
"R. B. ANGUS,
"On behalf of the Pacific railroad contrac-

tors. "The Hon. the Secretary of State for Can-

DOMINION PARLIAME

(Continued from Third Page.) Howland, to approve of it. It is dr. the purpose of enabling the most tin to sign the document, knowing the is safe. It was "heads I tails you lose." Those who con themselves with this expected the present Government must and would to the first contract, and therefore a new ernment would take its place; and r friend would take the place which unworthily occupy—a place which his dual ability and individual zeal and ex-for his party would enable him to They knew what his policy would be has declared it so recently that I do not he can change it. To be sure he can cha tween 1880 and 1881, but then in the the change would be so rapid that a hon, friend's versatility of talent not allow him to change so as that. Well, I will come new offer, and what is the first prop

The company also hereby offers, event of the Government desiring draw from the proposed construction eastern section, that t land by the amount apportioned by t paragraph of this proposal." Now, the men who made that tender did not in build this Lake Superior section, becan believed that the present Government insist upon the Lake Superior section built. They hoped we would be defet the profier of a second syndicate that the hon gentlemen opposite come in, and in that event the event of the Government's to withdraw from the proposed constithey would do it for so much les and the other clauses convince me convince every man that this contr "politically drawn," that this was a plot, and that these men, some means, some of less, and some of no fortestings single sixpence, either by be the Lake Superior section, or running it years afterwards. The next section follows:—"In the event of the Gove desiring to withdraw the said eastern from construction, the company herel to construct within three years, and own, and operate as a part of the Pacific railway a branch line from Sou Bay, Lake Nipissing, to Sault Ste.
It is so clear that he who runs may
Now, sir, the 21st clause. The relate constituency and the province which is sent, and I call the attention to it of m colleague in the representation of Victor In the event of the Government desi postpone or withdraw from the constroit design of the western section of the said raily tending from Kamloops to Port Mood shall be at liberty to do so." Ther again. No chance for a road running the sea from Yale. The hon, gentlema Blakel is against a mile of railway heir

Blake) is against a mile of railway being in British Columbia, and how gla would receive those gentlemen where they came to say:—"Well, you don to press us to build this, to go on with they came to say to build this, to go on with the would "No, we are only too glad to go fit." The last clause reads to the construction of the Government designation of the construction of the construction. postpone or withdraw from the const by the company hereunder of the w portion of the central section of the sa way "—that is to say, the first contrabuild from Kamloops to Emory's Bar. is under contract now, but the remain miles from Kamloops through the Mountains to Jasper House is the row Mountains to Jasper House I go on, any portion of the country. I go on, the western 450 miles, thereof, as me in the ninth clause of this proposal, pany offer to reduce the in money and lands by the apportioned to the said westerl miles." That is, the first clause do with the Lake Superior section. Th clause provides for the building of the Ste. Marie road. The third clause that the Government may give up the ing of the line from Emory's bar Moody; and the fourth section gives Now, Mr. Speaker, it is the policy Government to build all these sections the pledged policy of the Opposit wipe them out. It is, I say, the pledged of the Opposition. They cannot so be of the Opposition. They cannot go be their pledged policy. This offer is in tender for the prairie section of the ro paying section; the easiest section; the est section; the most profitable section est section; the most promote section that will be built not only it sively, but that will pay whenever population will folk comes in, and population will followilding of the road. And this whole s which was ostensibly to assume the rebility of building and running the line from Lake Nipissing to the Ocean, is simply an impudent to build the prairie section, and to demeans of political friends, who whe means of pointical friends, who whe get in power will grant them all the and allow them to confine their exc their responsibilities, and all the lia for the future to building an easy road the prairies, connecting with the An system of railways, and carrying aw trade of the North-West by one of American channels, to the utter rule great policy under which the Dom anada has been created, to the utter our hopes of being a great nation to the ruin of our prospects of ting possession of the Pacific trad connecting Asia with England by a r
passing through the dominions of En
It is as easy as rolling off a log to run
way across the prairies and work it, bu is an endeavour to deprive this coun deprive Ontario, to deprive Quebec,

am proud to say that if our s carried out the steamers landing at l will discharge us freight and emigrant a British railway, which will go t Quebec and through Ontario to the Fai on British territory, under the British under Canadian laws, and without any of either the immigrant being delud seduced away from his allegiance or h posed residence in Canada, or the coming from England or from being subjected to the possible prohi toms regulations of a foreign is quite clear that gentlemen are safe, as safe as a cherry.
would be under no obligation to but very expensive portions of the road. would be relieved for ten years of r any portion of the road that would n Canada might whistle for those counce her own territory, but the people would nally see that the colonies would gradusevered from each other, that we show come a bundle of sticks as we were without a binding cord, and that we fall hopeless, powerless, and aimless in hands of the neighbouring Republic. consider what this offer is. These gen are going to build the prairie road for \$ against our \$10,000, and they mile against our \$10,000, and they a corresponding reduction in the quan land. But you must remember that it is a reduction in the quantity of lan land will be right alongside the railway prairie. They will get all the land way most valuable. It has been various calated as worth \$5, \$4, \$5, \$2, and \$1 is quite clear that if the prairie section to be built all the land will be take the immediate vicinity of the railway if the whole is built much land will be taken far away from the and will be taken far away from the at diminished value. George Stephe must take the land where they can They can only get some 11,000,000 acr Winnipeg to laser House, and the rei of the 25,000,000 acres they must fix where. In order to make it worth a worth anything at all, they must

prive the Maritime Provinces, of all tion by railway with the North-West.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD-The

Mr. ANGLIN-Hear, hear.

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ted by a private company, and inducewere offered, but without avail. (2.) resent Government was therefore, in the st of the country, compelled to make osals to the present syndicate, which accepted. (3.) The new syndicate, havarned the terms of the agreement, now to undertake the work for what they beto be on more favourable terms to the try; but they do not offer any excuss for having applied for the work in the first ence. (4.) Should the Government acthis offer, would they consider that the proposal from another syndicate naving learned their terms, to do the work on terms still more ole to the country, and so on as to and future syndicates created in like er? (5.) In private life, when parties tise for tenders for a work. and, failing any, give the work, or agree to give rk to contractors whose attention work, to contractors whose attention has a invited specially to it, it would be dis-ourable and illegal to entertain and accept lers for a less price from third parties who ascertained the prices which such parties ing to the inaction of the third parties) npelled to agree to pay for it. (6. ona fides" therefore between the Gov nt and the syndicate must be preserved.

the House of Commons on Wednesday harles Tupper laid the following letter

" OTTAWA, Dec. 16, 1880. -With reference to the objection have been raised to the description in third clause of the Pacific railway conof the approximate standard named in clause, we beg to state that when the en the time of the original construction nere was any difference of importance he Union Pacific and the date of the a contract. We are therefore prepared ree on behalf of the syndicate that the ion of the standard shall be con as applying to the Union Pacific rail-is it was in February, 1873, so that the ations of the company will virtually be me as if that date were substituted se in question for the words 'as the was when first constructed.' tation in agreeing to this construction struct the railway in a substantial man-ith steel rails and efficient equipment, ir reason for desiring that a standard be named was not in any degree to en-to construct an inferior railway, but to protect us from captious or arbi-

have the honour to be, sir. "Your obedient servants,
"Dungan McIntras, "INQ. S. KENNEDY,
"R. B. ANOUR,
behalf of the Pacific railroad contra

as Hon. the Secretary of State for Can-

branch railways to those points, and this House and the country would be only too glad to give this permission in order that they might open up other sections of country far away from the main line of the railway. But we have the testimony of hon, gentlemen opposite as to what, according to them, the lands in the vicinity of the railway are worth. The railway will run through the most fertile portion of the land, and still further increase its value, so that the profit to be gained in building the prairie section of the railway out of the lands in the immediate vicinity of the railway which are to be handed ever to the new syndieste, is a much larger profit than all the 25,000,000 acres will give to a company bound to build the whole line from Lake Nipissing to the Pacific. Hence it was a very safe bargain to make. There is a little point of difference between these two tenders to which I cannot refrain from calling the attention of the House. I have already stated that in going over this second offer I find they have just cut out of the printed paper most of the clauses of the contract and the accounts by the second of the printed paper most of the clauses of the contract and the accounts. (Continued from Third Page.) Howland, to approve of it. It is drawn for Howland, to approve of it. It is drawn for the purpose of enabling the most timid man to aign the document, knowing that he is safe. It was "heads I win, tails you lose." Those who connected themselves with this expected that the present Government must and would adhere to the first contract, and therefore a new Government would take its place; and my hon, friend would take the place which I now unworthily occupy—a place which his individual ability and individual zeal and exertions for his party would enable him to adorp for his party would enable him to adorn.

They knew what his policy would be. He has declared it so recently that I do not think he can change it. To be sure he can change between 1880 and 1881, but then in this case tween 1880 and 1881, but then in this case the change would be so rapid that even my hon, friend's versatility of talent would not allow him to change so speedily as that. Well, I will come to the new offer, and what is the first proposition? the printed paper most of the clauses of the contract and the schedule, but reducing the prices; but there are some changes, and there is a change of one little word to which I think I ought to call the attention of the House. We all remember the discussion beween my hon, friend from Lincoln, (Mr. Rykert) and the hon, leader of "The company also hereby offers, in the event of the Government desiring to withdraw from the proposed construction of the eastern section, that the company shall reduce the said subsidy in money and land by the amount apportioned by the said eastern section of the railway under the ninth (Mr. Rykert) and the hon. leader of the Opposition, upon the question whether there was any power which could force the railway company to construct the railway, and my hon. friend (Mr. Rykert) quoted the Court of Chancery. I stated that if it was merely a permissive contract, it could not, of course, be enforced. Either the charter might be cancelled by Parliament if that was the law, or there might be an action for damages by way of compensation. But if there was a statutory obligation, if it was not merely permissive but obligatory, not merely a contract between parties, but an obligatory paragraph of this proposal." Now, the gentle-men who made that tender did not intend to build this Lake Superior section, because they believed that the present Government would believed that the present Government would insist upon the Lake Superior section being built. They hoped we would be defeated by the profier of a second syndicate, and that the hon gentlemen opposite would come in, and in that event and in the event of the Government's desiring to withdraw from the proposed construction, they would do it for a world less These a contract between parties, but an obligatory statutory obligation, it became a statutory duty imposed by Barliament with a paramount power upon the individual; and if that duty they would do it for so much less. These and the other clauses convince me, and will was imposed it could be forced by a manda-mus. That is my statement. Well the second clause of the contract made by us is followed word for word. I may say, except striking out and the other clauses convince me, and will convince every man that this contract was "politically drawn," that this was a political plot, and that these men, some of more means, some of less, and some of none at all, could not by any possibility run a chance of forfeitings single sixpence, either by building the Lake Superior section, or running it for ten years afterwards. The next section is as follows:—"In the eyent of the Government descript to withdraw the said cestary section. the words "hereby contracted for," "hereby rendered for," It provides that the contrac-tors, immediately after the organization of the company, will deposit with the Government \$1,000,000 in cash or approved securities. There was an obligation. We were told that store, immediately after theoremization of the company, will deposit with the Government of the company, will deposit with the Government of the company, will deposit the construction of rival lines as many and the construction of rival lines early and the construction of rival lin desiring to withdraw the said eastern section from construction, the company hereby offers rom construction, the company hereby offers to construct within three years, and equip, own, and operate as a part of the Canada Pacific railway a branch line from South-East Bay, Lake Nipissing, to Sault Ste. Marie." It is so clear that he who runs may read. Now, sir, the 21st clause. The relates to my constituency and the province which I represent, and I call the attention to it of my hon. colleague in the representation of Victoria:postpone or withdraw from the construction of the western section of the said railway extending from Kamloops to Port Moody, they shall be at liberty to do so." There it is again. No chance for a road running towards the sea from Yale. The hon. gentleman (Mr. the sea from Yale. The hon, gentleman (Mr. Blake) is against a mile of railway being built in British Columbia, and how gladly he would receive those gentlemen whenever they came to say :--- Well, you don't want press us to build this, to go on with that now," and the hon. gentleman would say :-"No, we are only too glad to get rid
of it." The last clause reads thus :--In the event of the Government desiring to postpone or withdraw from the construction by the company hereunder of the westerly portion of the central section of the said railway"—that is to say, the first contract is to build from Kamloops to Emory's Bar. That is under contract now, but the remaining 450 miles from Kamloops through the Rocky Mountains to Jasper House is the roughest of

any portion of the country. I go on, "being the western 450 miles, thereof, as mentioned the western 450 miles, thereof, as mentioned in the ninth clause of this proposal, the company offer to reduce the subsidy is money and lands by the amount apportioned to the said westerly 450 miles." That is, the first clause does away with the Lake Superior section. The second with the Lake Superior section. The second clause provides for the building of the Sault Ste. Marie road. The third clause provides that the Government may give up the building of the line from Emory's bar to Port Moody; and the fourth section gives up the that for building the prairie section, the cheap section, the easy section, the section which can be run at a profit at once, at \$1 an acre, they will get \$17,333 per mile, at \$2 an acre they will, get \$27,333 a mile, and at \$3.18 an acre they will get \$39,133 a mile; and this price would be given by hon, gentlemen opposite, who say that the section can be built for \$3,000 per mile. Now, Mr. Speaker, it is the policy of the Government to build all these sections. It is the pledged policy of the Opposition to wipe them out. It is, I say, the pledged policy

wipe them out. It is, I say, the pledged policy of the Opposition. They cannot go back on their pledged policy. This offer is in fact a tender for the prairie section of the road, the paying section; the easiest section; the cheapest section; the most profitable section the section that will be built not only inexpensively, but that will pay whenever population comes in, and population will follow the building of the road. And this whole scheme, Sir ALBERT SMITH-How much would they get on your proposition.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Now, when the House was discussing the subject, it was alleged that there was a disproportionate sum given to Messrs. Stephen & Co., and this offer was meant to make the public believe which was ostensibly to assume the responsi-bility of building and running the whole line from Lake Nipissing to the Pacific line from Lake Nipissing to the Pacific Ocean, is simply an impudent offer fo build the prairie section, and to do it by means of political friends, who when they get in power will grant them all they want, and allow them to confine their exertions, their responsibilities, and all the liabilities for the future to building an easy road across the prairies, connecting with the American system of railways, and carrying away the trade of the North-West by one or more American channels, to the utter ruln of the great policy under which the Dominion of Canada has been created, to the utter ruin of our hopes of being a great nation, and to the ruin of our prospects of getting possession of the Pacific trade, and connecting Asia with England by a railway passing through the dominions of England. It is as easy as rolling off a log to run a railway across the prairies and work it, but this offer was meant to make the public believe the sum was excessive. I have shown you that believing as everybody must who looks at this offer, that it is only intended to build the prairie section, the whole thing will vary from \$17,000 to \$39,000 per mile, according to the various estimates per mile; that is for the prairie section, alone. The reason why the sum was put large and full in the original contract for the prairie section was because that section must be built first and speedily; that is the portion that can only be

that section must be built first and speedily; that is the portion that can only be built first; and until that is built the population which we believe will readily and eagerly seek shelter and homes in our North-West cannot get there. It was of the very greatest consequence to the Gevernment that this road should be built at once. This large subsidy was therefore given for the prairie section as an inducement for the contractors to push that road there within three years, which they stated they were quite ready to do; that if they got the contract ratified by the last of January they would build that as shortly after that time as possible. It makes no difference if the security is good, if the capital is in the hands of gentlemen of honour and means, it is of no consequence where the money is exway across the prairies and work it, but this is an endeavour to deprive this country, to deprive Ontario, to deprive Quebec, to deprive the Maritime Provinces, of all connection by railway with the North-West. Mr. ANGLIN-Hear, hear. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-The hon. gentleman says "hear, hear." Yes, I am proud to say that if our scheme of no consequence where the money is expended. The division is made for the pur am producto say that in our scheme is carried out the steamers landing at Halifax will discharge us freight and emigrants upon a British railway, which will go through Quebec and through Ontario to the Far-West on British territory, under the British flag, under Canadian laws, and without any chance of either the immigrant being deluded or seduced away from his allegiance or his proposed residence in Canada, or the traffic coming from England or from Asia being subjected to the possible prohibitory or offe sive restrictive taxation or outs

pended. The division is made for the purpose of hurrying up the 900 miles across the fertile prairies of the North-West so as to enable the population to go in at ence. And, sir, you must remember they can get no lands near Lake Superior nor in British Columbia which have been described by hon, gentlemen opposite as valueless, that prevince being "a sea of mountains." Therefore all the land to be given is concentrated in the prairie country, and we endeavour to induce them to build the road and as many branches as possible by grants in that region. The great object was not or offe sive restrictive taxation or ous-toms regulations of a foreign power. Hence it is quite clear that these gentlemen are safe, as safe as a cherry. They would be under no obligation to build the very expensive portions of the road. They would be relieved for ten years of running any portion of the road that would not pay. Canada might whistlefor those connections in her own territory, but the people would grad-nally see that the colonies would gradually be exverted from each other that we should he and as many branches as possible by grants in that region. The great object was not only to have the line running from east to west, but to assign the company lands to be selected by the joint action of the Government and themselves, to encourage them to build branches we give them a large and valuable allowance, so that that whole country may not only be opened up east and west but be negeritated by "barring long" country may not only be opened up east and west, but be penetrated by "herring bone" lines running northward and southward far into the interior. I hear a voice behind me saying that they are to build the Lake Superior section at the same time. We, took good care of that. I believe that the man who signed the first contract are men of honour and great wealth who cannot afford to lose their character, prestige, and credit in the markets of the world by breaking a contract. But we felt we had no right naily see that the colonies would gradually be severed from each other, that we should be-come a bundle of sticks as we were before without a binding cord, and that we should fall hopeless, powerless, and aimless into the hands of the neighbouring Republic. Let us consider what this offer is. These gentlemen are going to build the prairie road for \$7,333 a mile against our \$10,000, and they make a credit in the markets of the world by breaking a contract. But we felt we had no right to take their word for it, and therefore stipulated in the contract that the syndicate should commence from the beginning of the line, possibly at Callendar station, and proceed vigorously and continuously, and in such a manner that the annual progress shall secure completion at the end of ten years. You must remember that this is one contract and not a separable contract to build the eastern of the central section. It is a contract to build both, and if the company sailed in performing their contract, in carrying out their obligations as to the Lake Superior road or the Prairie road, they have no right to claim a subsidy in land or money because of having done so much work on the Prairie section. If they fail on one section, although they may have built twice the corresponding reduction in the quantity of land. But you must remember that if there is a reduction in the quantity of land, that land will be right alongside the railway on the prairie. They will get all the land where it most valuable. It has been variously calalated as worth \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, and \$1; but it is quite clear that if the prairie section only is to be built all the land will be taken from to be built all the land will be taken from the immediate vicinity of the railway, while if the whole is built much of the land will be taken far away from the railway at diminished value. George Stephen & Co. must take the land where they can get it. They can only get some 11,000,000 acres from Winnipeg to last per House, and the remainder if the 25,000,000 acres they must find elsewhere. In order to make it worth a dollar worth anything at all, they must build

number of miles that they promised across the prairie, and may have finished them to our thorough satisfaction, when they come to demand the land and the money, if they have not worked vigorously and continuously on the Lake Superior section schieving a rate of annual progress assuring us that it will be finished within the proper time, then we shall say:—"No, you don't; you shall not have this money. True, you have built the prairie section but you have failed at other parts of the road which must go on pari passu, and we will not give, you a dollar or an acre because though you have done the full amount on the prairies you liave made a failure to a great extent elsewhere." In order to make a great flourish on the new sections the opponents of the old scheme have struck out the fifteenth clause which provided for the prevention of any competing line south of the Canadian Pacific, except running southwestwards, for twenty years. That was a clause put in deliberately for the same reason that we asked Parliament to build the Canadian Pacific at all. We desire, the country desires, that the road when built should be a Canadian road, the main channel for Canadian traffic of the west to the seaboard through Canada. So far as we can we shall not allow it to be built for the benefit of the United States lines. We desire to keep on our own railroad as long as we legitimately can. We believe it will carry freight as cheaply, and satisfy the wants of the country, as fairly, as any American railway. But, sir, we desire to have the trade kept on our own side—that not one of the trains that passes over the Canada Pacific railway will run into the United States if we can help it, but may instead pass through our own country, that we may build up Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Halitax, and St. John by means of one great Canadan line carrying as much traffic as possible through our own country. Our Dominion is as big as a lat Europe, and we might se well say that the railways running from Paris to Moscow might souly the wants of a and may have

all Europe, and we might as well say that the all Europe, and we might as well say that the railways running from Paris to Moscow might supply the wants of all Europe as that this railway might supply the wants of the whole North-West. There will be room for as many railways in that country by and bye as there are in Europe, and if there be any attempt—and the attempt would be futile on the part of the Canada Pacific railway—to im-

would almost all go to the United States. (Hear, hear.) Some of it would come to us, but the great portion of the trade would go through the United States by the favoured line of hon gentlemen opposite without any hope of getting it back to Canada at the Sault Ste. Marie. (Hear, hear.) Sir, we knew what a great amout, what an enormous amount of capital American capitalists possess who are connected with the railways of the United States. We have seen evidences of the mad rivalry which has existed occasionof the mad rivalry which has existed odcasionally between some great railway lines of that country. You have seen them run railways at ruinous rates in the hope of breaking each other down. Sir, with our road backed by a country of scarcely four millions, with our infant country and with our infant capitalists, what chance would they have against the whole of the United States capitalists? What chance would they have a Tha Americant

what chance would they have against the whole of the United States capitalists? What chonce would they have? The Americans would offer to carry freight for nothing and pay shippers for sending freight that way. It would not all come by the Sault Ste. Marie. It would come to Duluth It would come to Chicago. It would come through a hundred different channels. It would percolate through the United States to New York and Boston and to the other ports, and, sir, after our railway was proved to be useless, they mig. to perhaps come into the market and buy up our line as they have bought up other lines. (Hear, hear.) Railway and telegraph lines are under no protection from foreign capitalists coming in and buying them up, and getting control of our markets, and cutting us off from the trade which should come from the great west and by Canadian railways to the River St. Lawrence. (Hear, hear.) They could afford for a series of years with their enormous wealth, with their enormous capital, exceeding the revenue of many first-class Governments in Europe, to put their rates for freight down to such a figure as would ruit our road, as would ruin the company and render it utterly impossible for them to continue in competition. And, sir, what can be more wretched a more mreerable in any country than an insolvent railway. (Hear, hear.) What could be more wretched and miserable, and destructive to the future of a country than the oliering on the market of the stock of an insolvent railway. (Hear, TER, N.Y.

It is announced by the members of the Rochester Driving Park Association that on the 4th of next July they will offer a purse of \$10.000 for treating stallions. Entrance will be free to all of this class, and the purse will be divided as follows: \$5,000 to the third, and \$1,000 to the second, \$1,500 to the third, and \$1,000 to the fourth. The announcement will cocasion great interest all over America, as the event will be the greatest of the kind that has taken place within the past four years. At Boston, between four and five years ago, there was a grand stallion race: which attracted flyers from all ever the country. Among those who will probably strive for this generous purse are: Boneaetter, Piedmont, Voltairs, Monroe Chiel, Kentucky, Wilkes, Black Cloud, Alcantra, Gov. Sprague, Hannis, Wedgewood, Mutwood and Earits Class (California stallions), Hambletonian Mambrino, and Hambletonian Bashaw.

he debate. The House adjourned at six o'clock.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

PROPOSED GREAT STALLION BACK AT ROCKES

TER, N.Y.

PEDESTRIANISM.

ROWELL AND VAUGEAN IN TRAINING.

LONDON, Jan. 15.— In consequence of Cleary's acceptance of the challenge of Rowell the latter has gone into strict training for another world's championship walking match. Vaughan has also gone into training.

GALE'S WALK.

hear.) What could be more wretched and miserable, and destructive to the future of a country than the offering on the market of the stock of an insolvent railway. (Hear, hear.) They cannot supply or renew the rails; they cannot maintain the road-bed in repair; they cannot keep the line supplied with railway stock. Sir, the road would become shrunken, shrunken, shrunken until it fell an easy prey to this ring. (Hear, hear.) We cannot afford to run such a risk. (Cheers.) We saw what a wheat ring did in Chicago. They raised the price of the necessaries of life. The ring in Chicago raised the price of the poor man's loaf for a whole year in order to make a profit at the expense of the labouring poor of Europe and of all the rest of the world; and a similar combination, but infinitely riches, with infinitely more capital, and infinitely more unscrupulous, and so reckless as the railway speculators and proprietors in the United States—would be formed in this case. (Applause.) It was essentially as a matter of precaution and a matter of necessity, and a matter of self-defence that we provided that this road should not be depleted of this traffic in the manner in which I have mentioned—(cheers)—and that the road should be allowed fair play for twenty years from now, and only ten years after construction—(hear, hear, and cheers)—and that it

GALE'S WALE.

The greatest and, at the same time, the dreariest and most disappointing of long walks came to an end on the afternoon of New Year's day at Lillie Bridge grounds, West Brompton, when Gale's 1,000 hours expired, and his record showed the enormous distance of 2,405 miles 920 yards. For more than five weeks Gale walked 14 mile in each succeeding half hour, until in 1,786 half hours he half completed 2,232 miles 120 yards, when he broke down Between five o'dlock on the 28th ult. and four o'clock on the 18th inst. he added by irregular spells of work just under 1735 miles, making the full distance for the thousand hours 2,405 miles 920 yards. This, though nearly 944 miles less than was intended, is a wonderful feat of endurance, and one which throws into the abade every previous long-distance walk, accomplished, as it was, should be allowed fair play for twenty years from now, and only ten years after construction—(hear, hear, and cheers)—and that it should be protected from the chance of being robbed of all the profits, robbed of all the gain, the legitimate gain which the company expects to get from this enterprise and the employment of their capital. (Cheers.) This was done only to protect them for the first ten years of their infant traffic. (Applause.) We know perfectly well it will take many years before that country is filled up with a large population, and that the first

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1881. ten years will be most unprofitable. We know perfectly well that it will require all the exertion, and all the skill, and all the management of the company to make the eastern and western sections of this road fully compensate them, and fully compensate them for their responsibility and for their expenditure during these 10 years. In order to give them a chance we have provided that the Dominion Parliament—mind you the Dominion Parliament, we cannot check any other Parliament, we cannot check on the first 10 years after the construction of the road, give their own road, into which they are putting so much money and so much land, a fair chance of existence—(cheers)—and the very fact, sir, that these gentlemen are willing to strike that bargain shows that they do not mean to run the line east of Red River. (Hear, hear.) They can well afford, Mr. Speaker, to allow railways to run into the prairie line. (Hear, hear.) Why, sir, as a local colonization line, as a line to supply the wants of the country lying along the line from east to west, the local traffic and the trade which the road will obtain from Jasper House to Red River will be amply sufficient to keep it up—(Opposition "hear, hear," and appliance)—and therefore these gentlemen can well afford to say "We do not want any such exemptions." (Hear, hear.) Rut, Mr. Speaker, if they are going to build the road to the north of Lake Superior—(hear, hear)—if they meant to do it and run it for 10 years they would not allow that road to the north of Lake Superior—(hear, hear)—if they meant to do it and run it for 10 years they would not allow that road to the north of the second contract showing that it is not a bona fide and honest offer to build the road through Canadian territory; but that it is not a bona fide and honest offer to build the road through Canadian territory; but t in the open-air, in the most inclement season of the year. The walk was not for any prize, and as the public did net very heartily support Gale the only reward he will receive will be in the nature of money subscribed for him. A list has already been opened on an behalf. Mr. Gant, F. R. C. S., of the Royal Free Hospital, who has eften examined Gale, said the pedestrian was in better health when he finished than when he commenced the task on November 20th. His report, made on the list inst., immediately after the finish, states — "Found pulse strong, full and regular, at 75; heart's action and sounds quite normal. Temperature 97 2-5; hands and feet warm. Respiration 15 per minute, and deen. Appenite good. Frontal headache. Pupils of cyclids, not dilated, of equal size, and contracted under light. Was drowsy, and slept in few minutes; snoring, but with no puffing of cheeks in expiration. Exterior of body—Complexion red, and somewhat weather-beaten. Lege—Middle of thigh right leg, 174 inches; left 164 inches; varicose veins of left leg exactly same as at start. Feet sound, but cutiele on heel and treading portion of sole much thickened. Weight at start, Set. 9lb.; Weight at finish, 8st. 2lb. General condition most satisfactory.

AQUATICS. HANLAN AND ROSS'S CHLLENGE ACCEPTED. New York, Jan. 15.—The challenge made by Hanlan and Ross a short time ago to row any two men in the world for a sum of \$2,500 or more has been accepted by J. A. Kennedy and M. F. Davis, of Portland, Me. The race is to be for \$3,000 a side, time and place to be agreed upon hereafter. A foriest of \$1,000 was sent last night to the editor of the Boston Herald by the Portland current.

THE HANLAN-LAYCOCK MACE. London, Jan. 17.—The Hanlan-Laycock race has been postponed because of ice in the Thames. The betting this morning was 3 to 2 on Hanlan. The race will be rowed on Saturday at 4 p.m., weather permitting. ROSS AND BOYD.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Wallace Ross, of St. John, and Robert W. Boyd, of Middlesborough, signed articles to-day for a race for £200 a side over the Thames course in August ed for that purpose, and for that purpose only. (Cheers.) The next clause, Mr. Speaker, is the sixteenth.

AN HON. MEMBER—Six o'clock.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I do not think it will be the clause. next. Hanlan sails for New York on the 27th

Thorston, on Wednesday, 12th inst., by W. Whestley Bates, B.A., incumbent Essa, Mr. A. W. Fletcher, cidest son Fletcher, Esq., Township Treasurer, Mary E. Jamison, edest, daughter of Alexander Jamison, Esq., of Resa. SEALLEN—OWEN—In the city of Quebec, on the sth fast, by the Rev. G. L. Matthews, D.D., Andrew Coulter Skillen, of Quebec, to Annie, sidest daughter of Hichard Owen, Esq., Toronto. JAMES—EWART—At the residence of the bride's father, Township of Drummond, by the Rev. J. W. Thorne, Mr. George James to Miss Agnes D.

Ewart.

SHAW-MAXWELL-At the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. W. Carlyle, Queen street west, by the Rev. Mr. Smith. Mr. R. Shaw to Miss Maxsie Maxwell: both of Toronto.

English papers please copp.

EARLS-CHEFFEY-At the residence of the bride's father, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. John Bredin, John Earls, Esg., of Toronto, and Sarah, daughter of R. S. Cheffey, Esq., M. D., of Allistor.

to the United States. You are asked to have a line by which the trade from the east will run into the States, and by which the legitimate profits of the Lake Superior road will be destroyed. You are asked to have a line by which the trade from the West will run into the States. Mr. Speaker, the whole thing is an attempt to destroy the Pacific railway. I can trust to the intelligence of this House and to the patriotism of this country. I can trust not only to the patriotism but to the common sense of this country to carry out an arrangement which will give us all we want, which will satisfy all our loyal and legitimate aspirations, which will give us a great and united. A rich, an improving, a developing Canada instead of making us tributary to American laws, to American railways, to American boudage, to American tolls, to American freights, to all the little tricks and big tricks that American railways can use for the purpose of destroying our road. Look on this picture and look on that; and I know which choice will be made by the people of Canada; and, sir, I believe before the general elections in 1883, hon." gentlemen opposite will try to make the people "disremember," to use a Western phrase, this political plot, and will cat their own words before the people as they are trying to do pow with regard to the National Policy; and in doing so they will lose the respect of the people of Canada. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. BLAKE moved the adjournment of the debate. DEATHS. Kirsy-At Willowdale, on Thursday, 13th January, 1881, James Herbert, infant sen of John and Mary Ann Kirby. BELLSMITH In Hamilton, on 11th Januar, 881. Charles Lauder Be limith, fourth son of John and Maria Bellsmith, aged 29 years, nonths, and 21 days. Goodman—At 34 Queen street west, on Wednesday, January 19th, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Goodman, aged 31 years.

RIDULE—At the residence of his father, Mr. Hugh Riddle, 8th encession King, on the 5th of January, 1881, Robert Riddle, in the 32nd year of his age.

months.

MacDonalds At Marina, near Cobourg, on the 12th inst. Catharine MacDonald, widow of the late Captain Archibald MacDonald, of H.M. 25th Regiment, in the 78th year of her age.

Lows—At Bowmanville, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., Wis. H. Lowe, barrister, etc., aged 40 Brown—In this city, on the 18th instant, Mabel L., daughter of George Brown, Windsor Hotel, ged 3 years and 6 months.

K., daughter of George Brown, Windsor Hotel, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Graham—At 171 Wilton avenue, Agnes, fifth daughter of Mr. Thos. Graham, file manufacturer, aged 11 years and 3 months.

Connor, printer, aged 35 years.

McCabe, of this city, and brother of M. McCabe, undernaker, aged 35 years.

Graham—At 172 Wilton avenue, on the 13th Jan. 1861, agnes, fifth daughter of Mr. Thomas Graham, file manufacturer, aged 11 years and 3 months.

McEl. Roys—On the 15th inst., Theresa Ellen, eldest daughter of He.ry and Ann McElroy, aged 18 years 7 months.

Mill. Sham—At the residence of his son-law, aged 18 years 7 months.

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MCCULLOGE—At Perth, Eliza McCulloch, aged McCulloon-At Perth, Eliza McCulloch, aged

Pears.

BROCKWELL—At Cous one street, Leelleville, on the morning of the 16th inst., Thomas Brockwell, aged 87 years.

IVORY—In this city, on Monday, January 17th, Rebecca, reliet of the late John Ivory. Parron On Sunday morning, the 18th inst., at 153 Gerrard street, the residence of Dr. Carlyle, his son-in-law, R. G. Patton, Eeq., aged 64 years, formerly deputy-postmaster of Quebec. formerly deputy-postmaster of Queuec.

May—At Belleville, on Thursday, 13th inst
Harrold May, Esq., aged 32 years, formerly of
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Charlettetown, P. E. I.

McKes. On Monday, January 16th, at his residence, in the village of Bolton, William McKee, aged 55 years and 6 months.

HAMILTON—At her mother's residence, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Queenston, on the 19th January, 1881, Helen, daughter of the late Sheriff Lamilton.

McCarrity on the 17th list, in Hamilton, Bridgel McCarthy, in her 6and year.

HAROLD—On the 18th list, of apoplexy, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. W. Merrison, 37 Gould street, Incompto, Eliza Harold, redict of the late Major Harold.

My Customers Praise It. ONTO, ONT., Mar. 18, 1880. I have pleasure in informing you that smooth the sale of your Vagerian the deaded in the sale of your Vagerian the deaded in the sale of your vagerian the deaded in the sale of your tomers who have spoken to me have do no in the highest kind of praise. It is taking the ad of all the preparations sold for purifying

A. HARVARD, 316 Queen street West. An Excellent Medicine. PERTH, ONT., Mar. 20, 1880.

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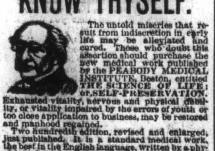
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STAMMERING PERMANENTLY CURED.
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miles above the falls. J. SLATER, Chipaswa, P.O.

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P. O.

POR SALE OR RENT—ON THE 1st OF April, 1881, 50 acres of choice land, with as frame barn, 60x35; new frame house. Exist it was cres of orchard, and well watered bart of le No. 2, 6th concession, township of vauchan county of York; also, 37 acres of timber land part of let 17, in the 7th concession, township a frock, county of Ontario; and building he at Weston. For particulars, apply to propriete EUBERT CON WAY, auctioneer, Eramines P.O. or to ADAM H. MEYERS, barrister, 25 Scottreet, Toronto.

stoves, &c., of the present occupant cap is he at very reasonable prices, so that the purchase could step into a going concern. To an activy young man, with capital of \$1,000, this present a favourable opportunity to analysis. WYLD, BROCK & A UCTION SALE OF FARM OF ONE HUN-

A DRED acres in Chinguacousy.—The unsigned will sell by public auction, on the primises, on TUESDAY, the 25th JANAURY at 12 o'clock, noon, that valuable form he west half of lot No. 18, in the 6th con. as Hurontario street, Chinguacouse, comprising acres, more or less, and belonging to the est of the late Thomas Shaw. The is a very distributed form he in love and in a good docality. of the late Thomas Shaw. The is a very deable farm, being level and in a good locality, a one of the best grain-producing farms in township. On the premises are a good he farm house, good and commodious frame is and stables; also good water, a good oronast choice fruit. The farm is partly fensed we seed at fifty acres of fall ploughing done, a twenty acres of fall wheat in the ground. It is a rare chance for those wishing to invest improved farm property. Farm must be no Terms made known on day of sale. For parist lars apply to HICHARD HEWSON, Tullamo P.O. JOHN SMITH, Auctioneer.



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parties destrous of Liazzine. Navy Hand upon which their valuable fruit farm is situate for a term of years to be agreed upon. It island contains 300 acres, one-half a which under cultivation, about 100 acres being plant with grapes, peaches, peace, see, flow in hoaring. The largest proportion of fruit upon is however peaches of various excellent varieties A good span of horses, the nocessary farmin implements and boats for working the later can be had at a valuation. All requisite hous and outbuildings have been erected by the Ass dation. Anyone desirous of viewing the just dation. Anyone desirous of viewing the just intention to visit the Island, addressed to 5th Hogan, Chippawa P.O. For further purificults and information address ROBH. Jan. 17, 1881.

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This property is known as the "ALLAN TARM, and is one of the very finest farms in Ontario. It is situate about 25 miles from Belleville, nightest between Stirling and Campbellford. The Grand Junction railway runs through the farm, and has a station immediately advicent to it. The farm is eminently adapted for stock-raising or dairy purposes, and has been successfully operated as such. On the premises are a fine d welling house and extensive barns and outbuildings.

Tenders will also be received for the purchase the farm.

Apply to MESSRS. BELL & PONTON.

Property Wanted.

\*You are most unjust, Charles, and I know the Lord will one day sting your conscience for your cruelty, and for your heart-lessness toward that dear child."

The speaker was a comely lady of about fifty, tall, slim, and upright, and neatly clad in widow's weeds. Charles Pemberton, her sidest son, a handsome, stalwart young man of eight-and-twenty, whom she addressed,

"Confound the boy, I wish he was dead." "Confound the boy, I wish he was dead."

He did not mean that; for he loved his little brother and delighted to make him happy.
But his mother had a fatal facility of tongue, and for the last three hours she had been attacking him on the subject with aggressive meekness, and had stung him with half ruths, accusations the letter of which he could now deny, though in their spirit and assence he felt them to be immeasurably false. And now, out of his grief and his impatience he flung forth those bitter words, angry with he flung forth those bitter words, angry with himself as he did so, and rising to leave the com lest his overwrought temper should be

His saintly mother flung a parting shaft

expect, Charles, and more than that. He will probably not trouble you many years, for he is very delicate; and I shall not outlive him very long. Then I suppose you will be

Charles Pemberton saw the cambric pre-pared for the shower, and, shuddering, fied; whereupon Mrs. Pemberton retired to her bedroom to pray that her son's hard heart.

might be softened.

And then from a curtained recess at one end of the old panelled room there came out a little boy of twelve, with blanched, serious face, half-parted lips, and wide, dark eyes. Toward the close of Mrs. Pemberton's lecture he had entered the room by an open window, an entered the room by an open window, an entered, and, finding that he was the subject of the discourse, he had concealed himself. He had heard only the concluding words, and they chilled his very life-blood. He stood now with one hand clutching the

So Charles wishes I were dead, does he And mother thinks I am going to die to please him. But I won't. I wonder what makes mother think I am going to die. Perhaps she enly said it to aggravate Charles. Why should be wish I was dead? I thought he was fond

ne wish I was dead? I thought he was fond of me;" and here he was nearly choked with a rising sob, which he gulped down with difficulty. "I wonder why—I'll ask him."

The next morning after breakfast his brother, who had forgotten the incident of the previous day, taking a ball, called out: "Get your bat, Teddy, and let's have half an hour's practice." As they were walking down to the field Edward suddenly startled his brother by

asking:
"Would it be any good to you if I was dead, Charles? "Good to me! why, Teddy, what are you thinking of?"

Well, yesterday you said you wished I was dead; and you wouldn't wish that if it would be no good to you, would you?"

Charles stopped abruptly, and said with sternness: "Who told you that?"

Nobody. I just came into the room as

you said it, and you didn't see me. And ever since I have been wondering why."

Charles Pemberton flung away the bat and ball he was carrying, and clasped the boy in his arms, kissing him, and hugging him like a girl with a new doll.

Oh, Teddy, Teddy, Teddy," he said: "I wish my tongue had been torn out by the roots before I had said such a thing; but I didn't mean it, Teddy. You never thought I meant it, did you? Why, Teddy, I wouldn't hose you for all the world, my little play-fellow, my brother. It isn't right for me to complain to you of mother, and when I have just told you how it happened that I said those aruel words—that I didn't mean, didn't ever mean, you know, for a moment, Teddy—then you must forget all about it. I had told mother that I wanted to make a man of you, that it was time you went to school and learn to stick up for yourself; and ther she said I was cruel to you, and that I didn't care for you, and lectured and scolded me all the afternoon, and then I forgot myself— which I ought not to have done, for I know anxious-and I said those hateful words that

I never, never, never meant, Teddy. "I thought you never could mean it, Charles," said the little fellow. He had borne up with wonderful stoicism till now, verwhelining sense of relief was too much for him, and he began to weep and sob onvulsively.
Then Mrs. Pemberton glided from the

shrubbery at hand, made a half-gesture as though she would have clasped the little fel-low in her arms, and borne him away, but checking herself, turned on her eldest son cold reproachful glance, and said :"It would be less unkind of you, Charles

the child from me, not to make his remaining days miserable."
And then with aggravating meekness of de-

meanour she turned once more to the house.

Teddy looked after her with a queer oldfashioned smile on his young face, but, when she was quite hidden from view, he sprang up nd clasped his brotner's neck, saying :—
"I'll go to school, Charlie, and I'll do just as you like, and you'll see if I won't be a man, and I'll win the Greek and Latin prizes,

too, if I can; but you know I'm not clever so Charlie you mustn't be disappointed if I don't do that all at once, will you?" "I'll trust you, Teddy, my boy, to do the best you can, and none of us can do more than that. I shall miss you, sorely, Teddy, but there'll be jolly long holidays, you know, and we shall have pleasant times together then. And now come on and let's see how you'll guard your wicket. If you don't do dit as a cricketer, I'll set on you."

The poor lady's heart was very sore when her boy had gone, and she felt herself alone, and many and dread were the misgivings that darkened her mind. And Charles, too, felt nself alone. They may talk as they will of a solitude of deserts, of Arctic wastes, of shabited islands, but there is no solitude ike that of being shut up in the same house with one we love, and with whom we would fain hold affectionate intercourse and commion, but who at every advance toward ace withdraws to some inner shrine and bars our approach.

sutwardly calm and uneventful; but she was but of sympathy with her husband, a man of easy, jovial temperament, who scarcely noticed her coldness, and never troubled Mrs. Pemberton's married life had been oldness, and never troubled himself about it; and she had sought consolation in religion. She had fallen under the influence of certain meek fanatics, who held that "the world," and things of the world, were for-bidden to them. When her husband died, leaving her only a life-interest in a moderate property, and making his eldest son sole guardian of the boy, she had made some efforts o win over Charles to her views ; but his honest sealthy nature was absolutely impervious to these narrow notions; he was, according to the jargon of her sect, "given up to a reprobate mind," he belonged to the world from which she had been commanded to "come out and be separate," and day by day the icy crust of reserve in which she lived became thicker and denser, and it was rendered more hard by the feeling of bitterness inspired by the provisions of her husband's will. Charles felt all this acutely. He tried to be, and he was, a good son, but all attempts at filial confidence were repulsed. He had rarely been betrayed into an expression of dis-respect, and when he had his utterances were received with a meekness that was infinitely worse than any reproach. Few as the impatient words were, Mrs. Pemberton bore all these sayings in her heart, and embraced them as "her cross." The kind of fatalism which she had accepted made her her with resignation to the sail with the sail of the sail

might be given to her, and might be gathered into the fold of the elect. into the fold of the elect.

The boy throve at school. His health, now that he was freed from maternal coddling, improved rapidly. As was to be expected, he did full justice to his brother's diligent coaching in athletics, and what no one had expected, he developed a wonderful faculty for mathematics. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the reports of his conduct and progress, and nothing brighter and more beautiful than the lad's healthy confidences with his brother in his happy holidays, when he described his school life, and the young hopes and ambitions kindling within him.

But Mrs. Pemberton looked on all these

But Mrs. Pemberton looked on all these things with pious disapproval.

"Charles," she would say sometimes, "you are filling that dear boy's mind full of worldly thoughts, and should the Lord one day open your eyes to see the truth, it will be as gall and wormwood to you to think what you have done."

have done."
"Why, mother," he would say, "even the Apostle tells us to be diligent in business; and it is Teddy's business now to get wisdom, and with all his getting to get miderstanding."

"You talk lightly and frivolously," would be the answer, "for you are of the world, worldly; the letter—which killeth—you know; of the spirit you are ignorant, spiritually blind."

"But mother" But, mother—"

"I cannot discuss the matter with you,

"I cannot discuss the matter with you," she would interrupt, "but I will pray that your mind may be enlightened."

And so, with ostentations meekness she would leave him to grope in outer dankness. When the term of Teddy's school life was drawing to a close, the head master of the school strongly urged that he should go to Cambridge; and the lad himself, pleased with the idea was encouraged in his desire. with the idea, was encouraged in his desire by the fact that the dearest of his school friends had just entered St. John's.

But this was an extension of the educa-tional course which had not been contem-plated. The Pembertons, though in com-fortable circumstances

By the will of his father only a very moderate sum had been assigned for the boy's education, and this had already been doubled by Charles out of his own limited means, in order that he might have the advantages of a uperior school. If he went to the university the funds must come entirely from his elder prother, who would have to deny himself in nany ways to arrange matters.

And it was especially hard to do at this

time, for the opportunity had just occurred of purchasing on advantageous terms some fields on which he had long looked with an eye of rational desire.

Old Livermore, his alter ego on the farm, was very urgent that he should buy

them.

"There's the sixteen acre, and Three-ash Field, and Hartley Copse," he said; "and yow must ha'em, maaster. They just reownd off the propputy beautiful. There han't never bin such a chance sin' Ay can meeind, and that's gettin' on for fifty year."

"No doubt, Livermore, no doubt," he answered, as he cast a longing even towards

answered, as he cast a longing eye towards the fields mentioned, lying like a peninsula in the sea of his own estate. "No doubt it is most desirable we should have them; but I fear if Mr. Edward goes to the University I cann

afford to make the purchase."
"Goos to the 'Varsity!" said Livermor in a tone of contempt; " and what should Master Edward go to the Varsity for, Ay went, nor more did yow, and yow both on yow got on very well wi'out it."

"That's very true," replied he; "but then neither my father nor I had much taste for books, and parson tells me Mr. Edward is a genius, and must be cultivated.

a genius, and must be cultivated. But I have not absolutely made up my mind yet. I have promised to give Argent my answer-next week, and I shall not decide till then." And so he strode away, his mind pretty well made up to forego the opportunity for which both his father and he had longed, and to send the bright young scholar to dis-tinguish himself on the Cam.

Mrs. Pemberton had been looking forward

Mrs. Pemberton had been looking forward with hungry desire "to" the dosing of the chapter of Teddy's school experience. He was still young and impressible, and she would have opportunities daily and hourly of guiding his thoughts in the only direction in which, according to her views, they could be profitably employed. Her nature, which hardened more and more to all the rest of the world concentrated all its tenders. affection on this boy; and her dearest hope on this side of the grave was that it might be through her instrumentality that he should separate himself from the world, even as she had done.

When, therefore, a few days after his conversation with Livermore, Charles announced to her his intention of sending the boy to Cambridge, it was to her a cruel and bitter

For a few moments ahe sat in sile growing icier than ever within her.

"It will not be with my will or with my consent," she said at length, "that he goes. But I know my will and my wish have no weight with you, and that you delight to thwart them."

"Nay, mother," said he mildly. "I am thinking only of Teddy's good. It would be far pleasanter for me to have himat home, but both Dr. Vardy and Mr. L'Oste have assured me that Ted has remarkable abilities, and that he ought to go. The boy himself is eager to go; and I know he will distinguish himself, if honest work can bring him distinc-

'And what good," she flashed out, "will "And what good," she flashed out, "will his distinction do him? Knowledge pnffeth, up, and it shall vanish away. There is but one thing needful to know, and of that he is likely to learn little among gay and thought-less youths whose homes are all of this world. You are willing to gratify your own small and worldly ambition by sacrificing the boy's only true interest."

'Mother," he pleaded, "I wish you would be a little more reasonable—"
"Ay, 'reason!" she broke in. "Reason is the will-o'-the-wisp that leads you astray, not only to your own undoing, but that of others. You think yourself wise; and you may be wise in the affairs of this world, but find has said 'I will destroy the windows. God has said, 'I will destroy the wisdom of the wise, I will bring to nothing the under-standing of the prudent.'"

There was no pity for him in this anticipation of ultimate failure. She was ready with quotations at every turn to justify herself, and to condemn her son. He would gladly have avoided giving her pain, had he known how to do so, but having made up his mind as to what was best for the lad, he did not hrink from carrying it out; and as he walked the fields alone, month after month, he was oppressed by a dull sorrow which he was compelled to bear in utter solitude, for to no living soul could he complain of his mother. His only consolation was that in his college career Teddy fully justified every expectation that

had been formed of him.

His long vacation had come, and he was to spend it with his old school chum, who had been his dearest friend also at college, but had left the University on the previous year. Tunne Jermyn was a young man whose friendship was worth having, clear-headed, sound-hearted, of exuberant vitality. He had often heard from Teddy of "dear old Charlie," and in arranging for this long vacation an earnest invitation had been given that he should join them. It offered a tempting head; in a load m. It offered a tempting break in a dull

nonotonous life, and was accepted. Sir Frederick Jermyn's seat lay on the slop of a lovely Berkshire hill, shut round by woods, but overlooking a wide and charming landscape. As Charles Pemberton passed the lodge gates, and saw on either side the evidences of wealth and social station, he began to regret his acceptance, feeling that he would scarcely be at his ease amid surroundings so much above his own homelier state. The cordiality of his welcome, however, soon chased away these misgivings, and he had not been many hours at Wilmore Court before a new set of feelings took possession of his mind.

braced them as her cross. The kind of fatalism which she had accepted made her bow with resignation to the will which had decreed the eternal perdition of her elder son in common with that of the overwhelming majority of the human race, but with something of inconsistency she prayed with passionate earnestness that her younger son

THE CRIME OF CAIN

whom, curiously, Teddy in his letters had said nothing, but whose presence, as he thought, made of the hall a temple.

Not that she was a beauty. A fair-haired girl, with large grey eyes and rather blunt features, there was nothing of classic grace about her; but in every line of her fair face there shone the light of a beautiful soul. There was a faint flush on her face, and two good little dimples marked her pleasant smile, as looking straight into his face with frank clear eyes, she held out her hand to greet him and made a captive of him forever.

"Your brother," she said, "is already one of the family, and he has made you so well known to us that I feel as though I were welcoming an old friend." Trial of the Accessories in the Narbonne Fratricide.

day with wonder, for his whole being wa transformed. He had never realized till now

the buoyancy and energy of the spirit which had been cabined and confined at home. Every day the wonder grew, for every day the light of hope burned clearer and stronger

within him.

He watched Teddy and Lilian in frank an

happy intercourse, and thought with delight that they were already as brother and sister. Her manner to him was confidential, almost

affectionate. He was sure of his ground; more and more sure each day till the very last, on the eve of which he sat in his bed-

room, musing much, for he had determine that he would know his fate on the morrow.

There was a tap at the door.
"Come in," he cried, and, turning, saw his brother, with a brilliant flush on his face and

a strange fire in his eyes.
"Charlie," said he in a voice that quivered

with some deep feeling, "I want to tell you mething."
"Yes," said he kindly, and scarcely notice.
"And I

ing these signs of unusual emotion. "And I have, I think, something to tell you. What

Teddy walked to the window, and stood there looking out for a few seconds before he asked, speaking abruptly, and without

turning:- "Charlie, what do you think of Lilian

Had the boy then discovered his secret, and

was he coming to urge him to the step on which he had already determined? His agitation was so great that he could scarcely find words to speak, but he began to answer slow-

ly in low tones:
"I should, perhaps, have spoken to you

earlier, Teddy—"

The young man turned to him impulsively.

"Ah!" he exclaimed, "you have seen it all. I might have known that, dear old brother. Charlie, bless me, congratulate me, make much of me; she has promised to be

my wife."

He had thrown his arms round his elder

brother's neck in the old childish way, and was for a moment so incoherent in his joy he did not observe, or if he did observe attri-

outed to a wrong cause, his brother's emotion.

thrill of grateful recognition as his brother kissed his forehead and said:—"God bless

you, Teddy, and make you worthy of such a

An hour later, as Teddy was leaving him he

said:—"Oh, Charlie, there was something you were going to tell me. What was it?" "Oh, that was a small matter, we will not

Mrs. Pemberton did not approve of the

match. Years were growing on her, and her one hope seemed further from fulfilment than

all that she said to him, but toward Charles

she was cold and bitter in her heart, though

she cloaked her coldness and bitterness to herself under the thought of resignation only

'It is you," she said, "who have mad

this match, in your poor, short-sighted ambi-

tion. You have been permitted to have your own way in all things; and you are right, probably, as this world goes. But the fashion

of this world passeth away. You have been selfish all through Edward's career, and

sooner or later you will reap as you have

Trapped.

changes to make in my apparel."

"Certainly, madam," and the gentlen in lady's attire immediately complied.

"Now, sir, you may resume your own seat."

To his great surprise, on resuming his seat the gentleman in female attire found his lad

"It appears that we are both anxious to avoid recognition. What have you done? I have robbed a bank."

"And I," said the whilom lady, as h

dexterously fettered his companion's wrists with a pair of handcuffs, "am Detective J—, of Scotland Yard, and in female

apparel have shadowed you for two days

EPPS'S COCOA, -GRATEFUL AND COMFORT

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many thorough the company of th

age which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such arti

cles of diet that a constitution may be graducles of diet that a consultance and to resist ally built up until strong enough to resist and the strong tendency to disease. Hundreds of onb

every tendency to disease. Hundreds of enb-tle maladies are floating around us really to

attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES Erps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use. 101-35

You Have no Excuse

Have you any excuse for suffering with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint? Is there any reason why you should go on from day to day complaining with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Waterbrash, Gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, and disagreeable taste in the mouth, Coming up of food after eating, Low spirits, &c. No! It is positively your own fault if you do. Go to your Druggist, and get a Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 75 cents your cure is certain, but if you doubt this, get s Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two

attack wherever there is a weak point.

now," drawing a revolver, "keep still.

companion transformed into a man. aughed loudly, and said:

nade her more tender than was her

to the Divine will.

though he felt in every fibre of his frame

EVIDENCE OF THE CONVICTED MURDERER

All the Prisoners Sentenced to Death All the Prisoners Sentenced to Death.

Montreal, Jan. 12.—Jean B. Narbonne was placed on his trial yesterday at Ste. Scholastique for the murder of his brother Alexander four years ago. Great interest was taken in the case, and the court was crowded with people. Madame Narbonne, who is accused of being an accessory before the fact, gave her evidence to the effect that the prisoner shot deceased, and then dragged the body out and hid it in a bush, concealing it until information was lately given to the authorities. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of guilty. Francis Narbonne, father of the prisoner, and his second wife, Genéviève, were arraigned to-day as accessories to the murder. known to us that I feel as though I were welcoming an old friend."

"Thank you very much," said he, "I hope I may yet be privileged to give you better reason for regarding me as such."

That night, as he sat in his room long after the household was asleep, he could but ask himself, with a beating heart, whether it were possible that there was in store for him a compensation for much of weariness in his life hitherto, so immeasurably rich as the love of this girl. He never thought of himself as living a life of self-sacrifice. He had found some things rather hard to bear, and life had perhaps been blank for him—a negative thing. But with Lilian by his side—how naturally the name slid into his thoughts—his whole life would be flooded with joy. Was he too old to hope for such bliss? He was barely thirty-seven in years, and he was younger in that he had never been hackneyed in the ways of love, and his heart had never bowed to a meaner passion.

vieve, were arraigned to-day as accessories to the murder.

GEORGE MACKENZIE gave his evidence. He said the old woman had confessed to him that she mixed poison for Dan before he was shot, and old Narbonne said he knew of it. When the old man and woman were talking of the murder before it took place, he said he did not believe Baptiste had courage enough to do it. There were three persons in the house after the murder, one of them being an Irishman who had come to aid Baptiste in concealing the body. bowed to a meaner passion.

When he descended next morning there was the light of hope and love in his face.
"Why, Charlie," exclaimed Teddy, "how concealing the body. young you look! If you grow backward at this rate while you are at Wilmore Court mother will hardly know which is which."

The young man looked at him from day to the court of the court o THE CONVICTED MURDERER

JEAN BAPTISTE NARBONNE, was now brought up from his cell, on the floor of which he had been in a heavy sleep. He is a tall well-built young man, 25 years of age. He walked carelessly into the witness box, and folding his arms with an air of indifference bears his crideres. and folding his arms with an air of indifference began his evidence. Having said that he lived in Arundel and answered other preliminary questions, he continued:—I could not say whether Dan had any money at all when he came to my father's house. I did not ask him as to where or how he had spent the winter, nor whether he had any money at all.

"Had you any difficulty with him?"
asked Mr. Filion, the Crown counsel.

The murderer had stood in the box without

The murderer had stood in the box without the slightest sign of emotion, but his voice faltered and his eyes became glassy with tears as he replied .—"If I ever had any difficulty with my brother it was the fault of my father. My father and my stepmother told me they wanted me to kill him, and my father also told me that Dan wanted me to kill him. I asked Dan if that was true and he said 'That's not the case.' My stepmother told me that Dan had given her all his money to keep for him. I asked Dan to lend me \$10, and he told me that if I wanted money I should go and earn it. I told this to my stepmother. My father said I had taken \$20 of the sum given my stepmother by Dan, but I had not. My father very often had quarrels with Dan, and when he told me to kill him he said that Dan had taken a him he said that Dan had taken a him he said that Dan had taken a chair up and beaten him like a dog. He also said that Dan had insulted my stepmother. My father has always wanted to kill Dan for the last fourteen years. A man named Thos, Veitch knows this well enough. My brother Dan was never afraid to say anything. He was brave that way. (The witness hesitated again as though he would give way to his feelings, but the tears in his eyes would not start, and in a moment he proceeded.) My stepmother urged me to go and kill my brother, and when I told her that Dan loved life as well as inyone, she said he did not. life as well as anyone, she said he did not, and that anyway he did not deserve to live, he was so wicked a man. My father said he wished to send him to the devil." The witness wished to send him to the devil." The witness then related in detail how the quarrel arose between the deceased and Proulx, their neighbour. Proulx's cows used to go on their land, and deceased had put them off. The case went before a magistrate, and Proulx will found over to keep the peace toward him for three months, losing costs which the bould for pay. Deceased had actually goneso far as to lend Proulx \$5 to pay them. "My stepmother told me to borrow a gun to kill my brother with. My father hearing this, also told me to go to Proulx's house for a gun, and to say, if I was/asked what it was tor, that it was to kill asked what it was tor, that it was to kill bears in the woods. He gave it to me at once and I went home with it. It was not loaded when I got it. I loaded it myself, my father giving me the slug and powder. It was 6.30 o'clock in the morning when I did it. Dan was at home, but he did not see me load it, for I went to the door. When I came back with it my brother Dan asked me what I had got a gun for and what I was going to do with it. I told him that my father had told me to shoot him. "To shoot me!" he cried out at first, but in a moment he did not believe me at all. Oh, my God! my God! (and shaking his head he grew a shade paler.) My father told me that if I did not kill Dan he would do it himself. Oh, God! father gave me the gun in my hands. The evening before my stepmother, after bidding me to shoot him, mixed up some poison for him herself. I told her it was not

The sense of his awful position was gradually overcoming the witness. His colour changed several times, then faded into a Give me a drink of water." he said in

There is a story told of a lady and a gentle-man travelling together on an English rail-road. They were strangers to each other. Suddenly the gentleman said: "Madam, I will trouble you to look out of the window a few minutes; I am going t faltering voice, and having emptied the glass he stood staring vacantly at the jury for a moment, then his legs tottered under him, and gasping. "let me sit down," he sank back on the chair which had been brought him, make some change in my wearing apparel."
"Certainly, eir," she replied, with great
politeness, rising and turning her back upon In a very short time he said :—
'b Now, madam, my change is completed hid his face in his hands, and gave vent to hid his face in his hands, and gave vent to tears which only a determined effort had restrained so long. "Oh, my God!" my God!" he groaned over and over again, while an awful silence reigned in the courtand you may resume your own seat."

When the lady turned she beheld her male companion transformed into a dashing lady with a veil over her face. "Now, sir, or madam, whichever you like," said the lady, "I must trouble you to look out of the window, for I also have some

Witness said:—My father pressed me to do the deed and I did it. I cannot say in what part of the body I shot him. I cannot say in what part of the body I shot him. I cannot say just how near I was to him either, but I think no further than from here to that box there, or perhaps not more than four feet. I shot him in the side next me, for he was lying on the floor. I don't know whether he was asleep or not. Just after the shot he sat up for a moment. My father and mother were lying in the next room, and just after the deed I heard them talking, but I could not hear what they said. My father came out and told me to strike him with the gun, and I struck Dan with it, the gun breaking with the blow. The old woman helped me to drag the bedy out of the house, and after we fiad gone a little way I said I was able to take it the rest of the way alone. She left me then and I took a short way into the woods. I was alone then. Oh. God I (and the unhappy man sank back again into his chair, and his burdened spirit again sought relief in a flood of tears. Kising up again, he contined.) I left the body there for a day and a night. Next morning early side next me, for he was lying on the floor. I again, he contined.) I left the body there for a day and a night. Next morning early I was asleep when my father shook me, saying, "Wake up, quickly: You killed your brother, go now and bury him." I then went out and buried the body a little distance from the house. Last fall I directed Dr. Mignault, the coroner, to the place, and was with him when he found the bedy.

with him when he found the body. Cross-examined—It was I who was tried and found guifty yesterday of the crime of murdering my brother Dan. I never had any quarrel with Dan in my life, I always loved him. I never told Mr. Stanford that I had had any difficulty with my brother. I only said to him that all my father told me to do I did.

do I d'd.

Q. Can you remember events a year ago?

A. Oh, yes; two or three years ago.

Q. Can you remember four years ago?

A. I don't trouble myself about that.

Q. Well, do you trouble yourself about this murder?

A. Oh yes, though I knew no one had seen it. I prayed night and day to God and the Blessed Virgin to give me strength to confess the truth (and he brushed away the starting tears).

away the starting tears).

Q. You say that your father told you not to tell anyone that he had counselled you to do the deed, and you try to excuse yourself for shooting your brother because you say you obeyed your father. How are you carrying

out your principle always to obey your father in giving such evidence against him? A. I always obeyed him. I was a good son to

Again he was obliged to sit down, and Again he was obliged to sit down, and as the counsel proceeded to question him, his Honour interrupted, saying that prisoner's terrible position was worthy of consideration. Rising up suddenly, witness raised his hand over his head and exclaimed, in a clear ringing voice:—"My father told me to kill my brother, and I killed him."

The witness had left the box, and was being conducted back to the cell by several constables when his Honour called him back, and said:—"I hope that you perfectly no.

constances when his Honour called him back, and said:—"I hope that you perfectly understand your position. You have been found guilty of the crime of murder, and—"
"That does not trouble me now," Nar-

bonne interrupted, listlessly.
"But," continued his Honour, know that you have been convicted. In coming here to make these statements, do you hope to escape from punishment by them?"

The prisoner made no reply at all, but stood vacantly staring around until removed from the box.

Addresses having been delivered for the defence and for the Crown,

His Honous charged the jury, cautioning them to adhere strictly to the evidence in their deliberations.

their deliberations.

The jury retired, and after about three minutes deliberation brought in a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy.

The aged prisoners, the man 85 years of age, and the woman over 80, were then removed from the deck and the cent moved from the dock and the court adjourned. The unhappy family will be sentenced on Friday morning.

THE SENTENCE. MONTREAL, Jan. 14 .- Sentence of death was pronounced by Judge Johnson at Ste. Scholastique to-day upon Francis Narbonne, Génévière Narbonne, his wife, and Jean Baptiste Narbonne, his son, the latter for the murder of \*Alexander Narbonne, his own brother, and the others as accessories before the fact. The execution of the prince of the fact. the fact. The execution of the prisoners was ppointed for Feb. 25th.

THE NORTH-WEST LANDS.

Return of the Sales. OTTAWA, Jan. 12. Copy of return to an order of the House of Commons dated 13th December, 1880, for a statement of total number of scree sold and taken up from the acquisition of the North-West Territories to the 31st October, 1880 :-

To 31188

356,761	251,777	125,153	570,670	12,908	113,716	3,749,075	922,515	1,007,104	1,819,456	otals
8 nil.   57,878 298,918	\$ 17,700 25,160 31,183 10,188 6,129 10,502 24,241 54,397 72,274	\$ 15,200 16,620 17,713 4,908 2,819 1,422 4,951 14,351 14,351	\$6,742 169,566 120,429 212,920 31,010	### ##################################	\$ 2,500 8,540 13,470 5,280 3,310 9,080 19,290 34,706	56,800 155,660 334,694 156,722 132,928 423,984 709,260 1,096,817 682,227	15, 200 16, 620 17, 713 4, 908 39, 562 19, 989 125, 380 271, 343 260, 797	1,600 2,600 101,461 67,314 40 406 107,713 275,240 270,178	40,000 136,640 216,520 84,480 52,690 145,280 308,640 555,296	872 873 874 875 876 877 877 879 879 1880
Amounts hereuser to be received.	Totals of Receipts.	Sales, Cash.	Sales, Scrip.	Preemptions, Fees.	Totals of Homesteads, Acres. Fees.	Totals of Acres.	Sales, Scrip and Cash, Acres	Preemptions, Acres.	Homesteads, Acres.	Year.

In the foregoing the fractions are omitted in the columns. The totals are correct.

A Big Wood-Pulp Enterpris

A paper manufacturing firm has bought 0,000 acres of Somerset county mountain timber, and a large gang of workmen has been sent to the tract to begin improvements. There will be erected a, shanty lifty feet in hength, twelve feet in width, and eight feet high. The shanty once finished, the work will be begun on a large store building, thirty dwelling-houses, and an enormous digester for the cooking and steaming of wood in the manufacture of pulp, and a huge building to be used in the manufacture of paper sacks and wrapping paper. All these preparations are preliminary to reducing 20,000 acres of forest to news, book, and fine writing papers.

A Wonderful American Clock. Mr. Felix Meter, of Detroit, Mich., after nearly ten years of patient labour, has produced a clock which, not excepting that of Strasburg, is the most wonderful clock in the world. It is 18 feet high, 8 feet wide, 5 feet days and weighs 4 000 pounds. The framedeep, and weighs 4,000 pounds. The frame-work is of black walnut, and elegantly carved. Washington sits beneath the marble dome with a coloured servant on either side guarding the doors. On the four corners of the face of the clock are four figures, emblematic of the different stages of human life; two are females, one holding an infant, the other with a child; the third is a man of middle life, while the fourth is a figure of an old grey-bearded man. All of these figures have bells, each with a tone in keeping with the age re-presented. The infant strikes its sweet-toned bell at the first quarter hour; the larger bell of the youth rings out at the end of the half hour, followed by the strong resonant tone of the bell of middle age at the third quarter, and the hour closing with the mournful bell of the aged man. Death, represented by a carved skeleton just above the clock-face, then strikes the hour at the same time a carved cupid pops out on the other side, with wings to indicate that time flies. This is followed by sweet music, when Wash-Inis is followed by sweet music, when Washington, rising from his chair, presents the Declaration of Independence, and a door on the right is opened by the servant, and each of the ex-Presidents, donned in the costume of his time (including President Hayes), files before the "Father of his Country," face him, and raise their hands walk agrees the platand raise their hands, walk across the platform and pass out of sight, at a door which is afterwards closed by the second servant. Washington takes his seat, and all is quiet washington takes his seat, and all is quiet again save the heavy tick of the wonderful time-keeper. Though such a clock shows a great deal of ingeruity, it is of little practical value.—American Agriculturist.

For colds, coughs, asthma, in short for any and all derangements of the lungs, or respiratory organs, or for any complaint tending towards consumption, nothing is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In all ordinary cases it is a certain cure, and it affords surelief even in advanced stages.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the VEGE-TINE as a cleanser and purifier of the bleod is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA

A fall in coal oil from 32 to 23 cents has taken place in Ottawa, owing to the

The output of the Wellington collieries in British Columbia in December reached 21,000 tons, the heaviest yet reached. Diphtheria is still raging in Grand Manam. Mr. John Meggs recently lost eight children by the terrible scourge within a few days. The Quebec local banks have several millions of dollars now uninvested, which they are at present offering at 2 and 3 per cent, in

The Minister of Militia has given instructions for the holding of an investigation into the recent outbreak of smallpox at the

It is said that the cut of logs in the Gati-neau district this season will be 100 per cent, in excess of last year's operations. Foot-and-mouth disease has appeared in 28 counties in England. There had been 1,300

eparate outbreaks reported from Oct. 21st to Dec. 31st. Owing to some trouble between English and French-speaking members of the Ottawa Separate School Board, five of the former

The Women's Christian Association Belleville are making arrangements for the erection of a combined hospital and home for the friendless. It is said that the papers relating to the mpeachment of Chief Justice Wood, of Mani-

toba, will be put before the House of Parlianent shortly.

A new paper called the Bulletin is published at Edmonton, N.W.T. It is a small eight-column folio sheet, but is a very newsy and bright little sheet. The London Chief of Police in his annual report returns a total of 1,283 cases for the

year, and 691 convictions. The cost of police force for 1880 was \$14,308. Erskine Presbyterian church, Montreal, at length free from debt, the balance due upon it, amounting to \$7,978, having been ubscribed by the congregation.

It is stated that an extensive sale of gold and iron mining property in Madoc has been made to parties from the United States. The consideration is said to be \$200,000. The Rev. E. P. Hammond has held seven

meetings at Newmarket since Saturday evening. The deepest interest is manifested, and a number profess to have been converted. At a meeting of the Rideau and Bathurst Medical Association it was decided not to assist in the formation of the Ontario Medical Association as proposed by Dr. Wright, of Toronto.

About one hundred persons attended meeting held at Kingston on Tuesday evening to organize a Land League. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and report at a future meeting.

At an entertainment which followed Jewish wedding at London on Wednesday night, a large quantity of champagne, cigars, grapes, and liquors was carried off by some persons who had come unbidden to the feast. The furniture factory at Almonte which has been idle for many years has been purchased by a Hamilton firm, and will shortly be re-opened. Messers. Shields & Thorburn will shortly commence the erection of a new woollen mill at Almonte.

From a return brought down in the House of Commons on Thursday it appears that the number of cases in which judgments were rendered in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts last year was fifty-one. The fees received by the Registrar were \$1,068.95.

Bright Swiftsure, which arrived at Halifax N. S., from Georgetown, P. E. I., was the only one of eleven vessels, leaving that port at the same time, which reached her destination; one sinking at Arrasc, another going ashore, and the rest putting back on account of ice.

The increase in the amount of duty collect-

the Inland Revenue division of Perth for the first six months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, is \$6,364.81, the amount collected for the six months just ended being \$17,805.40. Some of the Quebec savings banks have

issued circulars to depositors stating that in consequence of the difficulty now experienced in safely and remuneratively employing the funds on deposit, they find themselves compelled to discontinue allowing interest on current accounts. For the last seven days the thermometer in

Winnipeg has registered daily an average of from 15° below zero maximum to 33° below zero minimum, being the coldest spell ever experienced there. People, however, do not el any inconvenience from it, owing to the A proclamation has been issued by Lieut.

Governor Laird at Battleford giving effect to the order-in-Council passed on the 4th of Council granting aid to Public Schools in the North-West. It lays down the principle upon which the sustenation will be dis The schooner Edith, Snow, master, from

Portland, was seized by the Custom authorities for a breach of the revenue laws on her arrival at Port La Tour, where she remains pending instructions from Ottawa. Many persons who had their supplies for the winter on board are thus deprived of them, and are suffering in consequence. Early Monday morning the main feeding

pipe leading to the reservoir of the Clifton Water Works Company burst. The water washed away about seventy-five feet of the cliff to the south of Table Rock, and did other damage to property, though fortunately no loss of life occurred. The town of Clifton is now shut off completely from its water supply.

At the closing meeting of the Prince Edward County Council, the resignation of Dr. Chapman, treasurer for twenty-seven years, was presented and accepted, and a resolution expressive of appreciation of his services passed. Mr. Robt. Boyle, the clerk, was appointed his successor. A complimen-tary resolution was also unanimously passed to the warden, Mr. Levi Williams, for his services during the year.

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Con The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Conservative Club took place on Thursday night, when the following officers were elected:—President, ex-Mayor Logan; vice-president, Wm. Phipps; committee, Dr. Benson, John G. Hargrave, David Young, J. R. Cameron, J. H. Ashdown, Geo. Fowler, A. W. Wright, J. H. Ashdown, Geo. Fowler, A. W. Wright, J. H. Ashdown, Geo. Fowler, J. Donaldson; John Fonesca, and H. S. Donaldson; John McDonald, treasurer, and C. R. Tuttle,

John Purtell, one of the Biddulph prisoners, told a reporter on Saturday that he had quarrelled with James Carroll, the alleged ringleader of the vigilants, and that they have not been on speaking terms for a month. He says Carroll has been putting on "side" over the rest of the boys, and wanted to boss the ward on all occasions. He (Purtell) resented this, and an angry dispute arose. They once were going to fight, but the trouble was pre-vented by Carroll's being removed to an up-stairs ward. Purtell says Miss Blake, who was killed in the late railway accident near Clandeboye, was the witness on whom he re-lied at the coming trial. It is understood that ninety subpœnas have been served by the Crown in these cases.

The first vegetarian Christmas The first vegetarian Christmas supper, under the auspices of the Scottish Food Reform Society, was held in Glasgow on the 27th ult. The supper, which was rather an unusual one, consisted of the following Soups—Oriental soup and Haricot bean soup. Sayouries—Maccaroni and cheese pre Roman Sayouries—Maccaroni and cheese pre Roman Sayouries—Maccaroni Savouries—Maccaroni and cheese pie, Roman pie, carrot pie, shepherd's pie, Haricot beans à la braize, lentils and rice, city commercial omelet. Puddings—Lemon pudding, plum pudding, Victoria or maize pudding, and preserved rhubarb and rice. The chairman said

the adoption of a vegetarian diet would lead to an entire suppression of those barbaric ens-toms and habits which were closely allied to the flesh-eating process, and permeate society with a gentle and more humane spirit.

UNITED STATES.

The Whittaker court of enquiry cost the Government \$4,000, and the court-martial will cost \$6,000 more.

Bradstreet's agency reports that the cotton crop last year reached nearly 6,000,000 bales, ergest ever known, David Jones, a well-known brewer of New York, died yesterday leaving an estate estimated at ten millions. Twenty deaths from smallpox have occurred

n New York since the 1st of January. The ase is gaining ground. The Rochester branch of the Irish Land League passed resolutions protesting against the persecution of the Jews in Germany.

The Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal Exchanges announce to operators in the anthracite regions that it has been agreed to work full

A female domestic was burned to death at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in New York on Friday. She was probably insane. She piled a quantity of wood about her and set fire to it. The plans for new buildings in New York city filed last year aggregated 2,336. The estimated cost was nearly twenty-four milions, or a million more than the estimates

An Annapolis despatch says there is great suffering among the crews of the oyster schooners imprisoned in the bay by the ice. Two oyster men are reported to have been frozen to death.

The Pennsylvania coal companies are considering the question of resuming work on full time next week. It is stated that all the companies, with one exception, have agreed to this proposal, but it has been determined to take no action for February until the latter

part of this month. Under the provisions of the Civil Damage Act Mrs. Ellen Bender, of Brooklyn, N.Y., recovered \$700 damages from David and Edward Shields, saloon keepers, for selling her husband liquor despite her frequent protects.

Health Commissioner Waller, of Chicago is agitating the subject of compelling street car companies to furnish a substitute for the straw used on the floors of street cars, on the ground that straw is liable to spread contagious diseases. He recommends gutta percha carpeting.

A starving woman was found locked up in a house in Flushing, N.Y., and was identified as a demented girl named Mary Hammel. She claimed she was locked in the place by Mrs. Allen, who has been prominent in philanthropic work. It is alleged that Mrs. Allen obtained control of the woman's property and then kept her in constant subj

The World's Fair Commission last week elected Gen. Grant to the only vacancy on the Commission, and unanimously, and with cheers, Grant was afterwards elected presicheers, Grant was afterwards elected president of the Commission. The following vice-presidents were chosen:—Henry G. Stebbins, Hugh J. Jewett, William A. Cole, Augustus Schell, Samuel Sloan, Frederick L. Talcott, General Joseph E. Johnston, Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman; Thomas McElrath, elected secretary; George W. Debvres, treasurer; R. G. Rollston, fiscal agent. The Commission then adjourned, subject to the cell of the president

adjourned, subject to the call of the president. Dr. Clare Beamer, of New York city, reports that while residing at Pamrapo, N.J., a few months after the lost steamer City of Boston was missing, his servant found bottle on the sea shore containing a scrap of bottle on the sea shore containing a scrap of paper on which was written with pencil, "Steamship City of Boston burned, June 29th, 1870. A. Harrick Treque." The paper 29th, 1870. d. the paper can be of with hair oil contained in the bottle, making the writing rather indistinct.

Beamer says he did not allude to the matter at the time because so many rumours prevailed. He put the bottle away, and when it came to light recently he decided to make the matter

IS HE INSANE?

Strange Actions of a Canadian—Poetry that

Several days ago J. A. Buck, or an individual registering by that name, and in-dicating that he was from Belleville, Ont., put up at one of the best hotels in this city. His actions at first appeared to be all right and he paid with commendable promptness for whatever he ordered. Soon, however, it was noticed by the hotel employes that he did some very strange things. At night he would disturb the inmates of the house by walking about the hall, reciting verses, and singing. One of the porters was ordered to search the room occupied by this strange gentleman while he was out, and the result was the discovery of some twenty-five or thirty verses of poetry, such as would seem to indicate that the man was labourseem to indicate that the man was labour-ing under an impression that he had killed some one, or else was trying to write a poem on the same subject as that of "Paradise Lost." The jingle is at times very mild and religious, and again morbid and profane. Several verses are published to indicate the state of mind under which "Mr. Buck

evidently suffering. THE SON OF BELZEBUB. "I killed thy father with one blow By act of will, two years ago; His son like a man took his part, Sent me to Belleville gaol on cart.

I did sing God's praise on the street To all the people I did meet; There were spirits hovering round Right and left above the ground.

The doctors came, pronounced me mad; They said I lost all brains I had For killing father with one blow, With iron will, two years ago."

This morning the police authorities were nformed of the condition of the stranger, informed of the condition of the stranger, and although he is considered perfectly harmless, a careful watch will be kept over him. In the meantime the authorities of Belleville will be communicated with, and should he have any friends they will be requested to come and take care of him.—Rochester Union, Jan. 13.

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Father is Getting Well. My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after a long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N.Y.—Utica Herald.

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The Berlin News declares that so f the Manitoba Mennonites leaving the Province for the United States, the M ites settled in Dakota are moving int oba and the North-West Territory. in Mennonite, Mr. J. Y. Shantz, has letter informing him of removals dien territory from the States. He advised that the Mennonites who have in Minnesota are in a very bad wa had only one fairly good crop in years' residence there. They are /ears' residence there. They com anxious to make a change if they com of their land. Thus ceed in disposing of their land. other "exodus" slander explod

The other day we directed attention importance of the egg trade, and point to our farmers that a very remunerat port trade might be done if they so A couple of illustrations of the money j being made in eggs will bring the nearer home. In Belgrade, Me, bought up all he could find in the and though he paid a good round producen, turned them over at a profit of standard them. In Auburn, Me., a speculator gath gether fourteen thousand dozen at pricing from lifteen to twenty cents, and disposing of them at an advance of a per cent. As Col. Sellers remarks,

### AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

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Essex Centre, Ont. Mr. Wm. Gray, Guelph township, his farm of 150 acres to Mr. John La \$5,000. Mr. John Reading has also farm in the same township—100 a Mr. Wm. Murray, of Nichol, for \$6,

Mr. Kenneth McLennan for \$3,000. During the fiscal year ending the June last, the exports of horned cattle 32,680, valued at \$2,292,161; for ti year ended 30th of June, 1879, the was 23,272, and the value \$1,767,80 number of sheep exported in 1880 w 143, of the value of \$629,054, as 54,721 sheep, of the value of \$335

TARING TIME BY THE FORELOG John Paterson, Secretary of the and North Gwillimbury Agricultural has certainly taken time by the when he requests us to state, for the of other societies, that the annual fo of his society will be held on Thurs Friday, the 13th and 14th day of

A. L., East Morigomish, N.S.-Ih horses, one troubled with stomach long red kind; the other has pin short white hind. Answer.—Feed you on bran mashes for twenty four hou dminister the following drink, viz. turpentine two ounces; raw linse fterwards if necessary.

Ormond E. Flewelling, of Salisbur, to be a passenger by the Polyne week. He goes out in connection wi vate scheme of immigration formed Chandler, who wishes to settle a nu farmers in King's and Westmoreland Several other people having farms have gone into the scheme. Mr. Fle will go out armed with maps, plan valuations, and letters to Canada's Hig

missioner. The Sarnia deputation had an intervi Sir John Macdonald on Thursday with reference to an Indian reserve cupied by some seven families. The that a road should be constructed thr and also that the land should be ro outsiders and the proceeds devoted to

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The New Brunswick Lumber and Company, formed with the object of ding and colonizing the lands purchas the new owners of the New Brunswick way Company, and the New Brunswick of the New way Company, was organized yeste the election of the following officers: Hon. Lord Elphinstone, president : Stephen, Bank of Montreal, Donald A Hon. Isaac Burpee, J. Kennedy Samuel Thorne, O. H. Northcote, Ritchie, Montreal, E. R. Burpee, di Robert Turnbull, secretary.

On Tuesday afternoon a Londo shipped what is said to be the first ment of goods that ever left that port East Indies. It consisted of thirty bacon and hams, about half a ton of c large quantity of canned goods, and cornmeal, white beans, fish chowder tash, pickles, etc. The order, amou value to £200 sterling, is filled for the Oil. Refining Company, of Akyab, Burmah, being supplies for the comployes. The goods will go by way York and Liverpool.

Mesers. Adamson & Lamb, of History

report the following as some of the recently made by them:—Bruce acres for \$1,000; Dufferin Co., 100 a \$1,200; Durham Co., 97 acres for Elgin Co., 100 acres for \$1,100; Ha Co., 100 acres for \$2,850; Halton acres for \$9,200; Kent Co., 900 acres 000; Lambton Co., 400 acres for Norfolk Co., 94 acres for \$2,300 scree for \$1,800; Sincoe Co., 200 a \$350; Waterloo Co., 90 acres for three-run grist mill for \$8,000; We Co., 100 acres for \$6,500; Welling 115 acres for \$2,000.

O. K., Derry West .- I have a h has a quarter crack (front foot

e largest ever known. David Jones, a well-known brewer of New York, died yesterday leaving an estate estimated at ten millions.

Twenty deaths from smallpox have occurred in New York since the 1st of January. The se is gaining ground. The Rochester branch of the Irish Land

League passed resolutions protesting against the persecution of the Jews in Germany. The Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal Exchanges announce to operators in the authracite regions that it has been agreed to work full

A female domestic was burned to death at he Hebrew Orphan Asylum in New York or Friday. She was probably insane. She piled quantity of wood about her and set fire to it, The plans for new buildings in New York city filed last year aggregated 2,336. The estimated cost was nearly twenty-four milions, or a million more than the estimates

An Annapolis despatch says there is great uffering among the crews of the ovater hooners imprisoned in the bay by the ice. Two ovster men are reported to have been

The Pennsylvania coal companies are considering the question of resuming work on full time next week. It is stated that all the companies, with one exception, have agreed to this proposal, but it has been determined to take no action for February until the latter part of this mouth. Under the provisions of the Civil Damage

Act Mrs. Ellen Bender, of Brooklyn, N.Y., recovered \$700 damages from David and Edward Shields, saloon keepers, for selling er husband liquor despite her frequen Health Commissioner Waller, of Chicago,

s agitating the subject of compelling street car companies to furnish a substitute for the straw used on the floors of street cars, on the ground that straw is liable to spread contagious diseases. He recommends gutta percha carpeting. A starving woman was found locked up in

a house in Flushing, N.Y., and was identified as a demented girl named Mary Hammel. She claimed she was locked in the place by Mrs. Allen, who has been prominent in hilanthropic work. It is alleged that Mrs Allen obtained control of the woman's property and then kept her in constant subjection by intimidations.

The World's Fair Commission last week elected Gen. Grant to the only vacancy on the Commission, and unanimously, and with ers, Grant was afterwards elected president of the Commission. The following vice-presidents were chosen:—Henry G. Stebbins, Hugh J. Jewett, William A. Cole, Augustus Schell, Samuel Sloan, Frederick L. Talcott, General Joseph E. Johnston, Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman; Thomas McElrath, elected secre-tary; George W. Debvres, treasurer; R. G. ton, fiscal agent. The Commission there djourned, subject to the call of the president.

Dr. Clare Beamer, of New York city, reports that while residing at Pamrapo, N.J., a few months after the lost steamer City of Boston was missing, his servant found a small bottle on the sea shore containing a scrap of paper on which was written with pencil "Steamship City of Boston burned, June 29th, 1870. A. Harrick Treque." The paper bottle, making the writing rather indistinct. Beamer says he did not allude to the matte at the time because so many rumours prevailed. He put the bottle away, and when it came to light recently he decided to make the matter

## IS HE INSANE?

Strange Actions of a Canadian—Poetry that Indicates an Unsound Mind. Several days ago J. A. Buck, or an individual registering by that name, and in-dicating that he was from Belleville, Ont., put up at one of the best hotels in this city. ections at first appeared to be all right and he paid with commendable promptness for whatever he ordered. Soon, however, it was noticed by the hotel employes that he did some very strange things. At night he would disturb the inmates of the house by walking about the hall, reciting verses, and singing. One of the porters was ordered to search the room occupied by this strange gentleman while he was out, and the result was the discovery of some twenty-five or thirty verses of poetry, such as would seem to indicate that the man was labouring under an impression that he had killed some one, or else was trying to write a poem on the same subject as that of "Paradise Lost." The jingle is at times very mild and religious, and again morbid and profane. Several verses are published to indicate the state of mind under which "Mr. Buck" is

> THE SON OF BELZEBUB. "I killed thy father with one blow By act of will, two years ago; His son like a man took his part, Sent me to Belleville gaol on cart.

I did sing God's praise on the street To all the people I did meet; There were spirits hovering round Right and left above the ground. The doctors came, pronounced me mad; They said I lost all brains I had For killing father with one blow, With fron will, two years ago."

This morning the police authorities were aformed of the condition of the stranger, and although he is considered perfectly harm-less, a careful watch will be kept over him. In the meantime the authorities of Belleville will be communicated with, and should he have any friends they will be requested to come and take care of him.—Rochester Union,

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"Mr. Andrews, a Goderich butcher, last week archased what appeared to be a fine plump roose. Upon a close examination it was ound that the fowl's apparent rotundity was saused by three goodly-sized newspapers which had been stuffed into it." That bird must have been fed on the co-operative plan. It had a patent inside. We have recently referred to a number of

hings in which a large export trade might be lone by our people. We would add another -game. Some idea of the demand abroad may be gathered from the fact that Chicago consigned one million dollars' worth of wild game to Europe last year. What Chicago can do surely we can de.

Mr. Clare Sewell Read is very kind. He wishes us all to pack up our traps and follow Horace Greeley's advice. In his speech before the London Farmers' Club, Mr. Read said, "I say, let the Cauadians and Yankees go to the West, and let the people who emigrate to America be located in the civilized regions." Mr. Read is worse than an Irish landlord.

The Berlin News declares that so far from the Manitoba Mennonites leaving the Prairie Province for the United States, the Mennonites settled in Dakota are moving into Manitobs and the North-West Territory. A Ber-lin Mennonite, Mr. J. Y. Shantz, has received a letter-informing him of removals to Cana-dian territory from the States. He is also advised that the Mennonites who have settled Minnesota are in a very bad way, having had only one fairly good crop in their five years' residence there. They are also very anxious to make a change if they could suc-ceed in disposing of their land. Thus is anceed in disposing of their land. Tother "exodus" slander exploded.

The other day we directed attention to the importance of the egg trade, and pointed out to our farmers that a very remunerative export trade might be done if they so willed. A couple of illustrations of the money just now being made in eggs will bring the subject nearer home. In Belgrade, Me., a seller bought up all he could find in the district, and though he paid a good round price per dozen, turned them over at a profit of \$30,000 In Auburn, Me., a speculator gathered to gether fourteen thousand dozen at prices rang-ing from fifteen to twenty cents, and is now disposing of them at an advance of a hundred per cent. As Col. Sellers remarks, "There's millions in it."

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J. Elliott, of Kingston, has purchased 150 head of cattle for shipment to England in May from the Messrs. Satchell, of Ottawa. Mr. H. Legru is at Ottawa for the purpose of conferring with the Government in rela-tion to the encouragement of the manufacture of beet-root sugar.

The Detroit Free Press -A. J. Fair of this city, and Wm. Edgar have secured 5,000 acres of timber in Essex county. They will employ 200 teams and 500 men. The timber is near Essex Centre, Ont. Mr. Wm. Gray, Guelph township, has sold

his farm of 160 acres to Mr. John Laidlaw for \$5,000. Mr. John Reading has also sold his farm in the same township-100 acres—to Mr. Wm. Murray, of Nichol, for \$6,000, and Mr. Murray has sold his farm of 50 acres to Mr. Kenneth McLennan for \$3,000.

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Taking Time by the Forelock.—Mr. John Paterson, Secretary of the Georgina and North Gwillimbury Agricultural Society, has certainly taken time by the forelock when he requests us to state, for the benefit of other societies, that the annual fall show of his society will be held on Thursday and Friday, the 13th and 14th day of October next. A. L., East Morigomish, N.S .- I have two

horses, one troubled with stomach worms, long red kind; the other has pin worms, short white hind. Answer.—Feed your horses on bran mashes for twenty-four hours, then administer the following drink, viz.—Oil of turnenting, two owners are inseed oil. turpentine, two ounces; raw linseed oil, eight ounces, and repeat the drink three days afterwards if necessary.

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The Sarnia deputation had an interview with Sir John Macdonald on Thursday morning with reference to an Indian reserve of some 525 agres near that town, which is only occupied by some seven families. They asked that a road should be constructed through it, and also that the land should be rented to outsiders and the proceeds devoted to the In-dians. Sir John intimated that the proposal was a reasonable one, and would probably be

considered favourably. The New Brunswick Lumber and Land Company, formed with the object of develop-ing and colonizing the lands purchased from the new owners of the New Brunswick Railway Company, was organized yesterday by the election of the following efficers:—Right the election of the following chicers:—Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone, president; George Stephen, Bank of Montreal, Donald A. Smith, Hon. Isaac Burpee, J. Kennedy Todd, Samuel Thorne, O. H. Northcote, T. W. Ritchie, Montreal, E. B. Burpee, directors; Robert Turnbull, secretary.

On Tuesday afternoon a London firm shipped what is said to be the first consignment of goods that ever left that port for the East Indics. It consisted of thirty cases of butter, half a ton of lard, a ton of spiced bacon and hams, about half a ton of cheese, bacon and hams, about half a ton of cheese, a large quantity of canned goods, and oatmeal, commeal, white beans, fish chowder, succo-tash, pickles, etc. The order, amounting in value to £200 sterling, is filled for the Baranga Oil Refining Company, of Akyab, British Burmah, being supplies for the company's employes. The goods will go by way of New York and Livernool

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Messrs. Adamson & Lamb, of Hamilton, report the following as some of the sales recently made by them :—Bruce Co., 150 acres for \$1,200; Durham Co., 97 acres for \$3,200; Elgin Co., 100 acres for \$1,100; Haldimand Co., 100 acres for \$2,850; Halton Co., 200 acres for \$9,200; Kent Co., 900 acres for \$14,000; Lambton Co., 400 acres for \$2,900; Norfolk Co., 94 acres for \$2,300; do., 75 acres for \$1,800; Simcoe Co., 200 acres for \$350; Waterloo Co., 90 acres for \$2,500, three-run grist mill for \$8,000; Wentworth Co., 100 acres for \$3,000.

115 acres for \$2,000.

O. K., Derry West. I have a horse that has a quarter crack (front foot) about one

inch and a half from the heel, and is cracked right up to the hair. Last winter I gut into the quick and started a new hoof, and it did well until about a week ago, when it started to bleed; but he is not a bit lame. Its about the centre where the blood comes out, and solid at bottom. What is the best cure? Answer.—Remove the shoe and cut the ball down immediately under the crack, and also pare the edges of the crack slightly. Poultice, the foot for two days with a bran poultice, then apply a blister around the coronet, composed of powdered cantharides one-half drachm, lard, three drachms. The horse should be kept quiet for some time.

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An Eastwood correspondent says:—Some of the beauties of leaving "Happy Canada" and emigrating to Nebraska are pourtrayed in the following sketch:—About four months ago Mr. Edwin Lewis, jr., left this neighbourhood, and journeyed to the Western States, settling on a farm in Lancaster county, Nebraska. He built a house and moved into it with his wife and two children; let out by contract the breaking up of thirty acres of prairie with the intention of putting it into crop next spring. On New Year's day he arrived back with his family at the old home near here, leaving the prairie farm to take care of itself, as he resolves not to go back there. He gives the following reasons for leaving Nebraska:—No wheat can be raised on the land, all they raise in that locality is corn, which they sell at 20 cents per bushel. Fuel is very expensive; wood, \$11 per cord; coal, \$13 per ton; lumber, \$20 to \$30 per M; other articles can be got at about the same other articles can be got at about the same rates as in Ontrio. Winter sets in about the first of November, the cold being more intense than ever experienced in this country, the winds being dreadfully cold, and sweep along with fearful force, so much so that all houses exposed require to have the rafters well fastened to prevent the roofs from being

# FOR THE FARMER.

Suggestions for the Season.

In our position of farm manufacturers an erchants, it is well to take account of stock figure up and put down on paper, in some form, however simple, a catalogue of every-thing we have, small and large, with its pres-ent value, indeed every implement, every ani-mal, produce, and cash on hand, and dues to us, the farm itself, each field, and the value invested in growing winter crops upon it, etc. On the other hand, set down every liability, and strike a balance. One great effort of the coming twelve months will be to increase the stock on hand, and decrease the liabilities. not done hitherto, begin with January 1 to note down, each day, every transaction, the work of the day, what is sold or bought, of or to whom, and its price, whether paid for or not, etc. The writer of this kept such a journal, on a farm of 238

or not, etc. The writer of this kept such a journal, on a farm of 238 acres, from the age of 14 years onward. At first it was only written on foolscap sheets. A rough plot of the fields was made and each one numbered, and the amount of plowing and sowing, seed, manure, etc., expended upon each and every field were written down at night. All the larger animals were named. The sheep, swine, and poultry, too numerous to name, were classified for reference. In to name, were classified for reference. In brief, everything on the farm was noted down on paper, and everything done or transpiring was daily entered with the pen. It furnished entertainment, and the sheets became valuentertainment, and the sheets became valuable for reference in many cases. A simple style of farm bookkeeping grew out of it, which was of decided utility; but we will leave that for the present. We would be exceedingly pleased to know that every farm reader of this, or some one in his family, would start such a complete memorandum, beginning January 1, 1881. We know its usefulness by experience, and what good it leads to.

leads to. Let one of the first plans for the year be to secure more knowledge about our occupation. Certainly we each know some things that certainly we each know some things that others do not, and every other man knows some things that we do not. Writing and talking with others, the talks at farmers club meetings and conventions, what others think and say as given in books and papers, are all sources of new ideas. Let the head help the hands by better thinking and better plans. One cannot talk with an intelligent neighbour, or read a farm book, or farm paper, without getting some new idea, or suggestion that

getting some new idea, or suggestion, that will help his own thinking and planning. Well, along with the above, we must look after the work in hand. The farm animals are the chief care at this season, generally; not merely to get them through winter, but in the best condition, and to do this at the last expense—for that means the best profit in the end. Any flesh or strength lost for want of a pound of hay or grain, will be likely to require half a dozen pounds of feed to restore it, and here "a penny saved" is "a sixpence lost." Animals grow less in winter; most of their food goes to keep up internal heat to supply that escaping by reason of the cold outside. A warm place will save much of the food thus used and will save much of the food thus used, and less will be required, or more will go to increasing growth and weight, and that is profitable. Warm shelters, barns, stables, closed cracks, tight fences, straw sheds well closed cracks, tight fences, straw sheds well shut in, "dug-outs" on the prairies for cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poultry—all of these are feed-saving, growth-producing, health-conserving, and therefore sources of real profit. There is money in keeping every animal shielded from wind and cold, as much as possible, excepting only that they be not confined in foul air. . . Growing animals need more food and protection than mature ones. The future size victor and value ture ones. The future size, vigour, and value of a horse, ox, cow, or sheep, may be doubled by a little extra feed and care during the by a little extra feed and care during the growing period, all especially in winter. The boy's idea of feeding his pig only on alternate days "so as to have a streak of fat and a streak of lean meat," is too often acted upon—unintentionally of course. The one day's hunger will pull down a solt or calf, or other animal greatly. Warm or unfrozen water is a health-saver and food-saver. . . Thought and mechanical skill will detrie research.

and mechanical skill will devise many con-trivances for saving food.—American Agri-Wheat, Clover, and Sheep.

Wheat, Clover, and Sheep.

In Great Britain the average yield of wheat is twenty-six bushels per acre against thirteen bushels in the United States. Wheat is no longer a profitable crop in many parts of this country where the yield was very large within the memory of men who are still young. The soil of England has been cropped as many continuous across has are still young. The soil of England has been cropped as many centuries as ours has decades, and is increasing instead of diminishing in fertility. The English have rendered continued wheat production practicable by combining the industry with growing clover and raising sheep. It is likely that we must adopt this practice or give up raising wheat except on new land, and our supply of virgin soil will soon be exhausted. Clover returns to the surface soil much more than it takes from it. It derives much of its sustenance from the derives much of its sustenance from the air. Its growth is wonderfully increased by an application of land plaster, which costs very little. The production of clover improves the soil mechanically as well as chemically. Its roots penetrate the subchemically. Its roots penetrate the subsoil deeper than any plough or harrow. Its foliage shades the soil and keeps it moist during very hot weather. There is no better food for sheep than clover. Sheep while feeding on clover leave their droppings scattered about where they will manure the soil to the best advantage. Winter wheat sown on a clover sod enriched by the manure of these will mediate a wignerous growth and

on a clover soil enriched by the mature of sheep will produce a vigorous growth, and ordinarily affords good pasture during several months. Where winters are mild wheat may be eaten off by sheep without injury to the crop. In fact, the yield of grain is often increased by allowing sheep to feed on the following a portion of the winter months. age during a portion of the winter mon Bristol's Sarsaparilla is a grand medicine for all kinds of CHILDREN'S ALL-MENTS, being a fine tonic as well as a great MENTS, being a line tonic as well as a great cleanser and healer, and, if given in moderate doses, will ward off very many of the sick-nesses affecting children from the ages of 5 to 16 years. While it is thus safe and effica-cious to the little ones, it is at the same time powerful enough to search out and heal the, worst cases of disease in adults.

BREEDING THOROUGHBREDS

ome Practical Information for Parmi

BY ALEXANDER SYDE

breds has existed in the minds of some farmers. They have seemed to regard this class
of animals as a sort of quadruped aristocracy,
suitable enough for rich amatuers in agriculture, but not adapted for general use. We
are glad to say that this prejudice is dying
out. True merit always trumphs, and the
thoroughbreds, having intrinsic and not fancy
value alone, as their enemies claimed, have
conquered, and stude of Morgan, Messenger,
Percheron, and other breeds of blooded horses,
breeds of Durham, Devon, Dutch, Jersey,
and Ayrshire cattle, and flocks of Cotswold,
Merino, and the various Downs of sheen, are

derino, and the various Downs of sheep, are

to be seen in all parts of the country, and scarcely can a herd or flock be found in which

there are not traces of thoroughbred blood. Still there is here and there a farmer who

claims that mongrels are just as good as thoroughbreds, and that by a judicious cross-ing with choice mongrels a herd can be soon

and with choice mongress a nerd can be soon established equal to anything in the country. This shows ignorance of the laws of heredity. It is not disputed that specimens of native cows may be found that give as good milk

and in as large quantity as many of the thoroughbreds, but the trouble is, their char-

acteristics cannot be perpetuated, and possibly the excellence of these natives may be due to

herd years ago, for it is a well-known fact that among the first importations of cattle into this country were the Devons and the Dutch,

the former in New England and the latter in

is wanted, the little deer-eyed, waxen-horned,

and yellow-skinned Jersey will fill the bill. She has been bred for butter, and nothing else, in her native island for an indefinite period, and he must be foolish who thinks he

can originate any breed that will furnish more, cream or better butter to the quart than the

Jersey.

Nor is it worth while to cross the different

coarse and others fine. Continuing his experi-ments in this line for a few years, he gave up in disgust. A shorthorn bull was put to a very fine leavy heifer, and the result was a heifer calf

some thoroughbred blood introdu

A Brilliant Gathering at the thoroughbred animal is meant been bred in one strain of blood that has been bred in one strain of blood for so many generations that the excellent qualities of the family have become fixed, and may confidently be expected to be transmitted by heredity. Exactly how many generations are required in order to entitle an animal to be called thoroughbred no one ventures to say, but the tendency to "strike back," as farmers call it, is so great that the longer an animal has been bred in one line the greater is the probability of transmission, and when a cross is made with a mongrel, the thoroughlyred impresses his characteristics

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1881.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

The second session of the fourth Legislature of Ontario was formally opened on Thursday afternoon by his Honour the Lieutenanti Governor. Long before the arrival of his Honour the floor and galleries of the Chamber were crowded to their utmost capacity, and it is safe to say that a larger or more brilliant gathering of our citizens has not been seen on any previous occasion of the kind.

At three o'clock his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor left Government House escorted by the Governor-General's Body Guard. At the entrance to Parliament Buildings he was received by a guard of honour supplied by the Queen's Own, the guas of the Field Battery firing a salute, and the band of the Q. O. R. playing the National anthem.

His Honour, attended by his A. D. C., Captain Geddes, and preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Speaker, at once passed on to the Chamber and took his seat.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE. and when a cross is made with a mongrel, the thoroughlyred impresses his characteristics upon posterity much more strongly than the mongrel. Thus the shorthorns (Durhams) have been bred with much purity for so long a time—some say 200 years and more; certainly for a century, for Colling began his improvements with this breed in 1780—that when a shorthorn bull is put to a cow of this breed we expect the calf to show the characteristics of the family as certainly as we expect the offspring of white parents to be white. Again, when a shortparents to be white. Again, when a shorthorn bull is put to a nativa (mongrel) cow we can rely with great certainty upon the call showing more of the points of the sire than of the dam. Another great advantage of thor showing more of the points of the sire than of the dam. Another great advantage of thoroughbreds is the high price which they command, varying, as it does, from twice to twenty times that of common stock. At Colling's great sale of shorthorns in 1810, English farmers opened their eyes in astonishment when one of his bulls, Comet, brought the them unprecedented price of 1,000 guineas (35,000.) and the common remark was, "the fool and his money are soon parted." Still the price of shorthorns has steadily risem, and nowhere more than in this country. Possibly it culminated at York Mills z few years ago, when a shorthorn cow of the SPEECH FROM THE THRONE. His Honour then addressed the House as

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Begislative Assembly:

It affords me much pleasure, on this the first occasion since my appointment as Lieutenant-Governor, to meet the representatives of my native province, and to welcome them to its capital, in the discharge of their legislative duties.

I congratulate you on the revival of commercial prosperity, the result of the abundant harvest of the past year, of the revival of trade abroad, and of the increased demand for lumber, the receipts from which source, I am happy to say, have considerably exceeded the estimate of last session.

It is much to be regretted that the Dominion Government have taken no steps to obtain, and have hitherite shown no intention of seeking to obtain, from the Parliament of years ago, when a shorthorn cow of the Duchess family brought about eight times as much as Mr. Colling's Comet.

An unreasonable prejudice against thoroughbreds has existed in the minds of some farms.

tain, and have hitherto shown no intention of seeking to obtain, from the Parliament of Canada legislation confirming the award determining the northerly and westerly boundaries of Ontario, made two years ago by three most distinguished arbitrators chosen by the two Governments; and who had before them all the evidence obtainable from the most diligent researches both in America and Europe, or brought to light during the many discussions bearing on the subject that have taken place during, the past century. The result of the inaction of the Dominion Government in this respect is to defer the settlement and organization of a large extent of country; to deprive the inhabitants of that district of those safeguards of peace and order which they, in common with all others, are entitled to enjoy, and to withhold from the people of Ontario the benefits which the possession of that territory would afford.

It is obvious that the earliest possible construction of railway communication between

struction of railway communication between the existing railway system of Ontario and the Canadian Pacific road is of the very greatest importance to the interests of this prevince. An appropriation having been made for this purpose by an Act of a former session of the Legislature, a measure will be submitted to you for carrying out the object of the Act with the least possible delay.

The commissioners appointed to enquire into matters connected with the agricultural industry of Outric have by also seed on the control have a property of the control have by also seed on the control have a control

the former in New England and the Dutch, the former in New England and the latter in New York.

All attempts, however, to build up a new breed from choicetapecimens of mongrels have proved failures. The process is too slow and has too many drawbacks. The "Cream-pot" breed, which had considerable celebrity in New England for a time, amounted to little, as it was hable to "sports," and it was found impossible to transmit the virtues of the good old mother cow. And why should the attempt be made to establish a breed of native cows, when we have ready made such various and excellent breeds adapted to the varying wants of the farmer, and the result of scores, if not centuries, of skilful crossing and manipulation by the most intelligent breeders of this and others countries? For a few weeks past we have been eating cheese made from the milk of thoroughbred Dutch cows, and though it is not as creamy as some would like, in flavour it is all that can be desired. If golden butter is wanted, the little deer-eyed, waxen-horned, and college the standard contributions. into matters connected with the agricultural industry of Ontario have, by close and unremitting attention to the duties assigned to them, collected a large amount of information of a most interesting character and of much value. The evidence and report of the commissioners will be laid before you in the course of the session. I trust that the publication of these documents will stimulate enterprise and encourage a spirit of improvements. enterprise and encourage a spirit of improvement among the farmers of the province and at the same time produce, a province and at the same time produce, a province impression elsewhere of the openings which Ontario affords to the capital and energy of the intelligent and experienced, agriculturist. I am sure you will agree with me that the province is under no small obligation to those gentlemen who, as commissioners, placed their services, without any peculiary recompense. services, without any pecuniary recompense, at the disposal of the Government, and will

Nor is it worth while to cross the different families of thoroughbreds with each other in the hope of securing a "roundabout cow," good in all points. We have known this to be attempted in many instances, and the experimenters at first thought they were meeting with great success. The first cross might result in a beautiful animal, but no one could tell in what the second generation might result. A breeder of Suffolk pigs thought to start a new breed larger than the Suffolks, but retaining their short legs and snout and fine hones throughout, so he crossed the Suffolk sow with a Chester White boar, and the first litter proved to be large, handsome pigs. But crossing one of these eow pigs with another Chester White, he obtained a mongrel-looking litter, by no means uniform, some being very coarse and others fine. Continuing his experiments in the lite for the second continuing his experiments in the lite for the second continuing his experiments in the lite for the second continuing his experiments in the lite for the second continuing his experiments in the lite for the second continuing his experiments in the lite for the second continuing his experiments in the lite for the second continuing his experiments in the lite for the second continuing his experiments in the lite for the second continuing his experiments. ang of the public records, the due performance of the ever increasing business of the departments, and the proper accommodation of the Legislature, and of the provincial library, as well as the safety and health of the members and other persons engaged in the public service, has received the carnest attention of the Government. Competitive plans were invited, and sixteen different designs, by as many competitive, were submitsigns, by as many competitors, were submit-ted. None of these designs were entirely satisfactory, but three of those which were derive heifer, and the result was a heifer calf of such size and symmetry that the owner named her The Beauty, but as a dairy cow she was worth little, if any more than a good native. She gave a good mess of milk, but it had none of the qualities of Jersey milk. The experiment was a failure in the first cross, and succeeding crosses were no better.

Much as we favour thoroughbreds we would by no means recommend all farmers to

signs, by as many competitors, were submitted. None of these designs were entirely satisfactory, but three of those which were considered to have most nearly complied with the conditions of the competition were, under the terms of those conditions, secured for the province; subsequently it was deemed advisable to permit the authors of the best of the three, and certain other competing architects on whose plans experts had reported most favourably, to modify and alter their plans, with a view to a reconsideration of their merits by the Government when so altered. Time has not yet sufficed for this to be done; but I confidently anticipate that the result will be to secure the commencement in the coming spring, and the early completion, of buildings worthy of the province, and at a cost not exceeding the amount already voted for that purpose by the Legislature.

The reports of the several departments of the public service will be laid before you. I am glad to find that the several institutions under the management of the Government are in a state of satisfactory efficiency; and that others, to which provincial aid is given, are respectively performing services to the community fully commensurate with the aid afforded them.

The report of the Minister of Education, as usual, possesses deep interest, showing, as it does, to what a high standard of excellence, as compared with other countries, the educational system of Ontario has attained; and I doubt not that you will agree with me, that no efforts should be spared to maintain it in the fullest state of efficiency. While marked improvement may be observed in elementary education, the expense of that branch has been less in the last three years than previously. Gratifying progress, too, has been made in the department of higher education.

I commend the very important subject of the administration of justice to your continued and careful attention. For ting by the example of Great Britain and other states, in which the anomaly of two systems of pleading and practice Succeeding crosses were no better.

Much as we favour thoroughbreds we would by no means recommend all farmers to go into the Dusiness of raising these aristocratic animals. To do this successfully requires an amount of capital and talent such as few possess. Besides, if all were to breed thoroughbreds the profits from sales—the main source of profit to the breeder of such stock—would be reduced to such a minimum that the business would not pay for the large expenses which skilled breeders say are necessary to keep their herds up to concert pitch. When we hear of a Jersey calf being sold for \$100 soon after it is dropped, and a Dutch cow bringing \$500 as soon as she is landed in New York, it seems like an easy way of making money, but the truth is comparatively few breeders, even with skill, business talent, and capital to back them, attain great pecuniary success. The business is too much like a lottery, with many blanks to one prize. This is particularly true of the breeders of thotoughbred horses. These animals sometimes sell for \$10,000, and even more, but there are more sellers than purchasers at these high prices, and only the capitalist should run the risk of purchasing, for the horse is one of the most precarious kinds of property, liable to disease, accidents, and death when least expected. If a farmer has the rare combination of money, talent, and tact, he may possibly succeed in breeding thoroughbred horses, but otherwise he should let them alone. With cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, the risk is much less, and the chances of success are greater, but even here there must be a trained eye to see, and a hand to handle, combined with a natural love of these domestic animals, and a sound judg-

provision for the due administration of justice.

Amongst the other measures to be submitted to you are, a bill relating to railways, and making provision for the greater safety of railway employes and the public; a bill for protecting the public interest in streams and rivers within the legislative authority of the province; a bill giving increased stability to Mutual Insurance companies; and one dealing with the question of market fees, which have long been a source of complaint by the farmers of the province.

In view of the many extensive and beneficial improvements in our laws effected since the province obtained, thirteen years ago, control over its local affairs, and of the further legislation which will engage your attention during the present session. I commend to your serious consideration the question whether the time has not come when the public interests may be sufficiently protected. hand to handle, combined with a natural love of these domestic animals, and a sound judgment to regulate the enthusiasm naturally engendered in the business, or success is very doubtful. CANADIAN POULTRY, PIGEON, AND PET

CANADIAN POULTRY, PIGEON, AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.—At the annual meeting of this Association, held on Wednesday evening in the Council Room of the Agricultural Hall, the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—President, W. H. Doel, J. P.; 1st Vice-President, W. Boddy; 2nd Vice-President, J. M. Ewing; Corresponding Secretary, L. B. Greenslade; Recording Secretary, W. J. Way; Treasurer, I. B. Johnson. Auditors.—J. James and G. Murchison. The Association has grown rapidly since its son. Auditors—J. James and G. Murchison. The Association has grown rapidly since its formation, fifteen mouths ago, showing that fanciers are taking a deeper interest in the breeding and exhibiting of pure bred poultry public interests may be sufficiently protected, and at the same time a considerable saving of expense be effected, by confining future legislation to every alternate annual Session, except in easier of special urgency.

The public accounts of receipts and expensions

moneys required for the services of the our-rent year will be laid before you. The esti-mates have been prepared with every regard for economy consistent with the public in-

I trust that the labours of the seasion new commencing may, when brought to a cless, reflect tresh honour on the wisdom and patriotism of our lagislators, and prove permanently beneficial to all classes of our people. His Honour then left the Chamber and resturned to Government House.

BUSINESS PRELIMINARIES.

The House having been cleared, Mr. Speaker entered the Chamber, and having taken his seat offered up prayers.

Mr. MOWAT moved the usual formal motions relative to the administration of oaths of office to persons appointed as justices of the peace, and providing for the taking the speech into consideration to-day at 3 p.m., for the sappointment of standing committees, &c., &c., which were carried.

The House adjourned at 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14. THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS. Mr. GIBSON, in rising to move the adoption of the reply to the Address, said that as one of the young members of the House he craved their indulgence. He thought they would all join in congratulating his Honour on his accession to office, and they might safely predict that he would prove an eminently constitutional Governor. He proceeded constitutional Governor. He to say that they would all gratitude the signs of a return of prosperity which had manifested themselves; public credit had been revived, and the general indebtedness of the community was being cleared off. The increased activity in the lumber trade, as evidenced by the timber trade, as evidenced by the timber trade, as evidenced by the timber trade, as evidenced by the stimates, was a constant of the estimates, was a dues being in excess of the estimates, was a good proof of the revival of prosperity. The shipping interests were looking up, and lake freights had improved. He did not attribute freights had improved. He did not attribute this return of prosperity to any particular cause, although some ascribed it wholly to the National Policy. In no sense, however, did he believe it attributable to any trade policy. He regretted that in the matter of the North-West boundary the Dominion Government had taken up an antagouistic position by neglecting to ratify the award, and by the tone of the speeches of Government supporters on the resolution to refer the matter to a committee. The most important measure force.

on the resolution to refer the matter to a committee. The most important measure foreshadowed in the address was that to limit the meetings of the House to alternate sessions, which as it would effect a saving of \$50,000 was a proposal worthy of grave consideration. He was entirely opposed to any proposal te give up our legislative control of our owa affairs to the Dominion. (Applause.)

Mr. DRYDEN seconded the resolution. He congratulated the House on returning to the Chamber with unbroken ranks. In alluding to the proposed legislation for the session, he approved of an alteration in the law respecting market fees, which, while removing the farmers' grievances, would do a measure of justice to the cities and towns market fees, which, while rem farmers' grievances, would do a the farmers' grievances, would do a measure of justice to the cities and towns. He completion of the labours of the Agricultural Commission, who had been appointed solely on account of personal fitness, and not for their political proclivities, Many of its members were representative men, who cheerfully gave their labours entiroly free. The statistical information gathered by the Commission from every township in the province would prove most valuable for reference, and the report would, moreover, be found to contain everything relating to farming gathered from practical farmers in different localities. The evidence in regard to the importance of breeding good in regard to the importance of breeding good live stock would be of particular value, especially as there was such a demand for cattle of a good class in England. After dwelling upon the public benefit to be desired from the enquiry into the subjects of forestry, fruit culture, he said the publication of the

information collected would present this country in a more attractive light to other

Mr. MEREDITH said that the Premier had last session made the most alarming pre-dictions of what would happen when the power of appointing the Lieutenant-Governor passed out of the hands of his party, and had passed out of the hands of his party, and had said it would be necessary to watch the next occupant of the office. He, however, found share the disposal of the Government, and will share the feeling of satisfaction with which I have observed in how cordial a spirit the proceedings of the commissioners have been regarded by the public.

The subject of constructing the new provincial buildings, required for the safe keeping of the public records, the due performance of the reply to the address. He and this view was confirmed by the tone of the reference to his Honour made by the mover of the reply to the address. He thoroughly agreed with the sentiments ex-pressed by that gentleman, and believed his Honour would be found to be as thoroughly constitutional a Governor as any of his prede-cessors. It struck him that when the hon-member for Hamilton referred to the Na-tional Policy, he did so in a way that indicated that the views of his constituency were not in accord with his own on that with were not in accord with his own on that sub-ject. He stated that none of our present prosperity was due to the inauguration of that policy. He (Mr. Meredith) believed that no inconsiderable number of the citizens of Hamilton were supporters of that policy, and no city had probably derived so much benefit from its operation as Hamilton. (Applause.) The unanimous voice of the country was that the National Policy had in a large measure tended to restore confidence and bring about the return of prospectiv. While he agreed in regard to the importance of the next subject touched upon by the address, it seemed to him that there was a desire on the part of the Covernment to make a point against the Dominion Administration in reference to the boundary award. It was a paltry thing to try to make political capital out of such a question, which involved the interests of other provinces. Many of the smaller provinces were jealous of Ontario on account of its wealth and extent of territory, and regarded any further addition of territory with disquietude. The Dominion Government had had no opportunity of dealing with the question since the passing of the resolution on the subject by the Legislature last session, nevertheless the Premier seemed desirous of having recorded another condemnation of the Ottawa Administration. He was fully sensible of the importance of the connecting link with the Pacific railway, but fancied that when the subsidy was paid there would be little left of the surplus of Sandfield Macdonald. As to the operation of the Agricultural Commission, no doubt some valuable information had been gleaned, but the extent of the value must be estimated when their report was laid before the House. He was not one of those who believed that the Government made political capital out of the Approultural Commission, no doubt some valuable information had been gleaned, but the extent of the value must be estimated when their report was laid before the House, but the under the country had of their own accord remitted the market fees. Many of the country of the change the proposition which would be to reduc

pass such a measure as suggested by the address would have a tendency to belittle the business done by the Honse. He trusted that they would have a short session, so that the members, after performing their duties, could return to their homes at an early period. (Applause.)

Mr. MOWAT, after complimenting the mover and seconder of the reply to the address on the able speech they had made, said that he was glad to say, in reply to the remark of the leader of the Opposition, that up to that day his Honour had acted in a constitutional way. It was proper and becoming on the part of the leader of the Opposition, that up to that day his Honour had acted in a constitutional way. It was proper and becoming on the part of the leader of the Judicature Act, as it was characteristic of Conservatives to be a little too slow. But the House would remember that the English Judicature Act was passed seven years ago, and its defects removed by occasional legislation. He had taken up the subject when he thought he could no longer delay with any good reason, or in other words, that the time was ripe for it, Although the bill was an adaptation of the English Act, he had not taken up any subject which had involved a larger expenditure of labour. So far from centralising, the tendency of the bill was in the direction of decentralization. With regard to the suggestion made as to alternate sessions, the subject was worthy of consideration, as many people fancied we had too much gestion made as to alternate sessions, the subject was worthy of consideration, as many people fancied we had too much legislation. It was not suggested that legislation should necessarily be confined to every alternate session, because cases of special urgency were excepted. The question required a great deal of consideration, and he did not pretend he had made up his mind in regard to it. (Fronical cheers.)

Mr. MORRIS asked for an adjournment of the debate, as many of the members wished to return home in the evening.

### The House adjourned at 6 o'clock. CANADIAN ITEMS.

Rev. Dr. Ure, of Goderich, has a brother who is Lord Provost of the city of Glasgow,

Miss Maggie Campbell, eldest daughter of Mr. John Campbell, of Brussels, carried off the first prise for the best lady skater at the carnival last week at Wingham. Some few days ago a young lad, son of Mr. F. Frey, of the Central hotel, Brussels, while playing with his brother, accidentally fell backwards with his foot between the spars of a chair, and had his leg broken.

Up in Goderich and vicinity the girls made a desperate effort to take advantage of Leap Year just before it ended. In the Huron Signal we find thirteen marriage notices, each event occurring close to the end of the year. The members of the Episcopal congregation

at Millbank the other day presented their esteemed paster, Rev. D. J. Caswell, with a very tensible and substantial Christmas box, consisting of about one hundred and twenty bushels of oats. The following are the names of candidates The following are the names of canadacteristics of the Municipal Council of the united tewnships of Eastnor, Lindsay, and St. Edmunds, in the county of Bruce, for ISS1:

Reeve, Mr. William Hall; Councillors,

Reeve, Mr. William Hall; Councillors dessrs. Robert Davidson, James Elder, F V. Stuart, James Weatherhead. The school enumerators, who have just completed their labours, give the population of Mitchell at 2,357, which shows a falling off from former years of upwards of 400. This is accounted for partially by the removal of the Thomson & Williams' works and the fall-

ure of several large establishments. Mrs. John Bissel, of Chatham, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Fulton, Windsor, slipped on the sidewalk on Goyeau street last Sunday evening, about eight o'clock, and broke her leg. She was taken to the residence of her daughter, and Drs. Coventry and Cusgrain were called in and reduced the fractuse. At last accounts she was doing well.

On Saturday afternoon last, as a party of children were driving about Cannington in a cutter belonging to the Rev. Mr. Weldon, the borse took linght when near the residence of Mr. Coyle on King street, and upset the cutter, which, falling on one of Mr. Weldon's sons, aged about seven years, broke the thigh bone of one of his legs. The little fellow is now progressing favourably.

now progressing favourably. Mr. A. H Ankin has a cann ployed in cutting ice for the Strabane ice-houses above Walkerville, and reports that young whiteish fairly swarm in the open-mgs made in removing the ice. He and all others who have seen and handled them are quite sure of the identity of the try. This is still another proof, of the good work being done by the Sandwich fish hatchery.

The Cannington Gleaner says:—On Wednesday, 5th Jan, the house of Mr. James Wright, Port Belster, took fire in the upper part of the building. The roof was considerably damaged as also the contents of the upper storey. On the discovery of the fire, Mrs. Wright went up stairs and was nearly suffocted by the heat and smoke. To obtain relief she broke a window with her foot, and relief she broke a window with her foot, and in doing so call her leg severely.

In doing so out her leg severely.

Two hundred dollars reward is offered by the relatives of the missing John B. Sage, of Brantford township, for the recovery of his body, dead or alive; and if his death is the result of foul play, \$200 is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties. Numbers of sensational stories have been about in regard to the finding of Sage's body in various places, but no definite trace of him either dead or alive has yet been obtained.

Port Hope Times:—It will cause pain to a large circle heredo aunounce, as we regret to have to do, a very serious accident to Mr. John Lynn, of this town, but lately an employe on the Michigan Southern railway. When in the discharge of his duty last Monday at the depot at Erie, Pa., he had the misfortune to aip between the engine and tender and fracture three ribs and one of his wrists by the fall. He is reported to be lying in a precarious condition.

The Niagars Falls Gazette says: | "For some years past there has been a good deal of talk of stationing women searchers on the Capada side of the bridge, but hitherto the result has been merely talk. On Monday last the Collector of Customs at Clifton was officially notified from Ottawa that one or more lady Custom Hoise searchers would be sent to both bridges immediately. When these new officials arrive, the ladies will have to be careful not to smnggle."

new officials arrive, the ladies will have to be careful not to smuggle.

A prominent Conservative in Mount Forest is prepored to deposit \$100 in the Ontario Bank, backing the statement that the majority of the ratepayers present at the syndicate meeting were in favour of the bargan. He wants to know if there is any of the opposite party willing to put up a similar stake in support of their wild statements on the subject. The bet can be decided by the affidavits of any sumber of those present from both sides in politics.

Woodstook Times.—There cannot be any doubt that political feeling in Oxford has, during the past few years, undergone a considerable change. Such an important party question as the syndicate terms, to be publicly discussed, would at one time have packed the town hall with anxious Grits from all parts of the riding; but the meeting on Tuesday evening was remarkable for their absence, and the flatness with which the utterances of their best speakers fell upon the audience. The old party fire and enthusiasm seems to have been knocked out of our Grit friends, and ne wonder when we think of the astonishing results of the last election.

On Tuesday evening last, Mrs. Dunn, of the Henvertient house.

on Tuesday evening last, Mrs. Dunn, of the Hanoverian house, Downie, conceived the idea, from causes known to many, that she had lived in the world as long as was consistent with pleasure or agreeable to associations, and accordingly partock of a spoonful of Paris green. Anticipating the result, a messenger was at once despetched to Stratford for Coroner Hyde to hold an inquest. The doctor is a canny sort of an old gentleman, and not wishing to risk his valuable life in the hight air, he postponed his visit till Wednesday morning. When about starting, he was informed that the dose had not operated as expected, and the lady was still in the land of the living.

Baedical. DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

UURE Jague, Rheuma-tism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles This Syrup possesses Varied Properties

It Stimulates the Pryailine in the Salive which converge the Starch and Segme of it food into gravose. A deficiency in Pryailine causes Wind and Sourcing of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the formentation of for in prevented. is prevented. the Liver, it not upon the Liver, it not upon the Liver, it not upon the Liver, it learns the Lineys, it Regulates the Educys, it Purlies the Educys it I want to Educys it I want to Educys it I want to Educys it Nourishets, Evenirthens and Invigousites, it convoles of the Oid Blood and under new it opens the person of the skin sign indexes Educishy Perspiration.

Healthy Perspiration.
It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poleon in the blood, which generates Scrotlin, Erspielas, and all manner of skin diseases and atternal atmost.
There are no spirits employed in its mannfacture, and it can be taken by the most deficate bake, or by the send and facility and the send and facility of the send and send a

### TESTIMONIALS. CANADIAN.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

I was troubled with derangement of the nervents system. I was attended by one of the best doctors in this part of the country, but obtained no relief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP to lieved me at once. I really do not think any one in ill-health using it can fail to receive great benefit.

MRS. JOHNSON.

Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Ont.

LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. BOTHWELL, Kens Co., Oat.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has gready benefitted me for
Liver and Kidney Complaint. I cannot recommend it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGINS.

EXCELLENT MEDICINE.
SIMCOE, Norfolk Co., reb. Sth. 1879.
Dear Sir,—Having suffered terribly from Heart.
Disease and Dysp-psia, I find that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP gave me more relief than any
medicine which I have ever taken.
MRS. JOHN BOUGHNER.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT. Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valual INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has benefitted me me for dynamics. or dyspepsia and liver complaint than an medicine I ever used. MRS. M. J. BRIDGE.

POR COSTIVENESS.

New Carlisle, Bonaventure County, J. Quebec, Canada.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Costiveness and Loss of Appetite. By advice of your agent began using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Tan now regular in my bowels, and my strength an appetite have been restored. It is the best med chief ever used. In SYLVESTER RAY. HEART DISEASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT
Troy, Wentworth County, Ontario.
I have been subject to Heart Disease and Live
Complaint for many years. I tried many doctors
but obtained no benefit until I tried your IND in
BLOOD SYRUP.
HENRY W. VINTON.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

BIDFORD, Addington County, Ontario, Canad.

I was sir.—I was troubled with Dyspensia a Bifforn, Adding ...
I was troubled with Dysper various other diseases, and your INDI BLAOD SYRUP cured me after all other means had failed. MARGARET TOPPIN

For Asthma.

Nackawick, York County, N.B.

Deal Sir,—I was troubled with asthma for a number of years, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has given me more relief than any other medicine I ever used.

MRS. JAMES DUNHAM.

For General Debility.

Formoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada.

Dear Sir, —I was troubled with General Debility, and failed to obtain relief until I tried you INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which completely oured me.

A Very Valuable Medicine.

Westport, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1879.

Dear Sir, —I have suffered greatly with Kidney Disease, and the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP the only medicine that ever gave me relief. firmly believe it to be a valuable medicine.

PETER DONNELLY, Blacksmith.

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Westport, Leeds Co., Unt, Jan 28th, 1878.
Dear Sir,—I have been afflicted with Dyspeps for about nine years, and your INDLAN ELLO SYRUP is the only medicine that ever belie me. I would say to all suffering from this die case to give your medicine a fair trial.

W. H. RORISON.

A Valuable Medicine.

Eganville, Renfrew Co., Untario, Canada.

Dear Sir.—I have used your truly excellent NDIAN BLOOD SYKUP, and am convinced of its merits. It is a valuable remedy.

MR. JOHN MOGRATH. Pain in the Back, Lungs, and She Toronto, April

Dr. Clark Johnson:

Dear Sir,—I have had a pain in the small at my back, also through my lungs and shedder, for more than three years; I have also had liver collipiant and dyspepsia. I have tried doctor and other medicines, but never received any relief until my attention was called in your valuable INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER; after its us a short time. I can say that I have full before and more able to do my work than I have full last two years.

J. G. AMEY.

77 Richmond street west

Dissiness in the Head.

Beaver Brook, Albert County, N.S.

Dear Sir, — This is to certify that your LD DLA
BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cuted me of dissinces in my head and sick stomeof. It is the first and the measurement of the measurement of

Severe Pain in the Side.

Dr. Clark Johnson: Bear Sir.—I have been troubled with a severe pain in my side for over two years, so that it caused me many side for over two years, so that it caused me many sidepless nights. Having heard of the wonderful effect of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PUNLIFICK, I purchased a small bottle, and I has entirely cured me; also my digestion has improved greatly.

JOHN McEACHREM. Carpenter, It Sheppard street

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

BURFORD, Brant County, Onto
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that after
your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a shor
it has entirely cured me of dyspepsia. R
you recommend it to be. JAMES GLENN

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.—Bewer of Counterfeits. We employ no runner or travelling agents to solicit trad from Druggists. Be sure you get the genuine, from our authorized agent Messrs. NORTHRUP & LYMAN Toronto. The public are cautions against buying spurious medicines.

ST. CATHARINES.

KINGSTON.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

EAST LIBERTY.

I, Price Brown, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Dominion of Canada, do solemnly declare that I am the Foreman f the Press Room of The Mail Printing Company. That the number of copies of THE WEEKLY MAIL printed at this office during the last three months of the year 1880 has averaged over Forty Thousand per seek. That the circulation of the said paper has been rapidly increasing, and to-day, January 6th, 1881, the issue of THE WEEKLY MAIL amounts to over Forty-

seven Thousand copies.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirtyseventh year of her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths." PRICE BROWN.

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1881.

W. BARCLAY McMURRICH, A Commissioner and Notary Public.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19. In Montreal to-day sterling exchange was firm, at 1084 for round amounts between banks and 1081 over the counter. Drafts on New York as before, at 3 to 4 per cent, premium. At New York to-day sterling exchange was as before, at \$4.84 for demand notes, and \$4.80} for

London, Jan. 19, 5 p.m.—Consols, 98 11-16 for noney, and 98 13-16 for account; bonds, new 4½, 1152; new 5's, 1035; Erie, 53; Illinois Central, 134. STOCKS.

The market to-day showed increased activity and firmness. Montreal sold twice at 178, and closed with sellers 4 and bids 33 higher. Toronto was offered 2 lower, with no bids. Ontario was held 1, with bids 1 higher, and a sale of one share at 100. Merchants' was held } higher, with bids as before. Commerce sold twice at 139, closing with sellers 2 and buyers 22 higher. Dominion ard firm, with bids up 11. Bids for Federal advanced 1, with no sellers. Imperial was held 1, with bids 1 higher. Bids for Molsons advanced L

Miscellaneous stocks were firm. Western Assurance sold at 226, and closed with sellers 3 higher but no bid. Consumers' Gas sold at 141. and cosed with sellers at 143, and 141 bid exallotment. Dominion Telegraph was offered lower with no bid. Montreal Telegraph was held 24, with bids 34 higher. Loan and Savings stocks were firm. Canada

Permanent offered as before with no bids. Free-hold offered as before at 159, with 157 bid. Bids for Union rose 1. Building and Loan sold at 98 and 981, and closed at advance. Imperial was affered 3 lower with bids unchanged. London and Canadian was held I higher. Bids for Huron Debentures were wanted as before, with non-

The following is the official report of the Toconto Stock Exchange for Wednesday, January

Banks.	Sellers,	Buyers,	Trans.
Montreal	1781	1773	5-10 at 178
Toronto	146		
Ontario	983	98	1 at 100
Merchants'	1184	1175	
Commerce	1394	139	*
Dominion	150-50	148	*****
Hamilton	1201	****	
Do 50 p.c	105	1013	*****
Federal	no.	Y 126	39775
Imperial	119	1187	Series of alabate for
Molsons	7	104	
Insurance, &c.		202	** ** **
British America	156	152	
Western Assurance	230	*****	11 at 226
Canada Life		316	
Confederation Life		200	
Consumers' Gas	143	140	35 at 141
Dominion Telegraph	91	101	
Montreal Telegraph	122½ 105	121	
Globe Printing Co	100		*****
Toronto, Grey and Bruce			
Toronto and Nipissing	****	*****	
Loan and Savings Cos.			
Canada Permanent	200		
Ereehold	159	157	
Western Canada		164	
Union Canada Landed Credit	152	1481	
Canada Landed Credit	$135\frac{1}{2}$	134	
Building and Loan	99	98	†
[mperial	121	1194	*****
Farmers'	170	125	*****
Votional Investment Co.	152	149	******
National Investment Co People's Loan		104 106	******
Manitoba& North-Western		100	******
Loan and Investment Co.		104	
Huron and Erie		148	
Dominion Savings and In-			
vestment Society	119		
Ontario Loan and Deben			
Canadian Sav. & Loan Co.	(r		
London Loan Co	\		*****
Hamilton Pro. & L. Soc		123	
Debentures, &c.			
Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p. c		106	*****
County (Ont.) stock, 6 p.c		108	*****
Townp. (Ont.) stock, 6 p.c		104	*****
City Toronto stock, 6 p. c	****	110	*****

### TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

PRODUCE. The past week has been an uncommonly dull period in this market. Offerings of everything have been very small, but the demand has been go slack that they seem to have been sufficient. Still holders have not been inclined to push sales, and the upshot has been that prices have varied but little. Stocks ou hand have shown a slight increase, and stood on Monday as follows:-Flour, 7,447 bbls.: fall wheat, 80,244 bush.; spring wheat, 56,645 bush.; oats, nil; barley, 426,291; seas, 54,867; and rye, 12,242 bush.; against on FLOUR, f.o.c. the same date last year-Flour, 14.848 this : fall wheat, 148,898 bush.; spring wheat, 154,529; oats, 000; bariey, 182,425; peas, 45,338; and rye, ash. An interruption in the cable reports has left us without any news of English market to-day: but yesterday's quotations show a fall 1d. on red and red winter wheat, but prices otherwise the same as on day week. The feeling on Monday GRAIN, Lo.b. and Tuesday seemed to be quiet and easy, Markets were quiet during last week; the at-"No. 3, "1 03 1 04 none. Spring wheat, No. 1 1 1 1 16 1 17 No. 2 1 14 1 15 No. 3 1 08 1 09 Oats (Ganadian), per 34 lbs 0 34 0 00 Bar.ey, No. 1, per 48 lbs 1 00 0 1 02 "Choice No. 2, per 48 lbs 0 35 0 97 No. 2, per 48 lbs 0 39 0 90 0 91 Extra No. 3 0 86 0 87 No. 3 0 77 0 78 Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs 0 68 0 67 Rye 0 66 0 67 Rye 0 68 0 0 81 tempt to raise prices made at the beginning of it proved a failure. Heme deliveries showed an No. 2 116
No. 3 1 14
No. 3 1 18
No. 3 1 18
Oats (Ganadian), per 34 lbs 0 34
Bar.ey, No. 1, per 48 lbs 1 00
Choice No. 2, per 48 lbs 0 35
" No. 2, per 48 lbs 0 95
" Extra No. 3 0 86
No. 3 0 77
Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs 0 68
Rye. 2 provement both in quantity and quality. ign breadstuffs were quiet but rather firmer towards the close of the week. The general ion was that offerings from abroad would be in excess of the consumptive demand, and this celing kept all quiet. Cable disarrangement leaves as without details of last week's imports, and unable to compile the total supply in it. The quantity of wheat and flour in pansit on the 13th inst. again showed a slight increase, and amounted to 2,350,000 qrs., against 2,327,000 qrs. on the 6th ult., and ,210,000 qrs. on the corresponding date in 1880. Mail advices to the 31st ult. state that the imports of wheat and ficurinto the United Kingdom from nst 29th to December 23rd, 1880, amounted to 5,619,620 qrs., against 6,775,895 qrs. last year; and the total deliveries from farmers in the whole of the United Kingdom during the same time were omputed to have amounted to 2,910,136 qrs., st 2,062,540 qrs. last year, making the total upply in the above time 8,529,156 qrs., against 8438,435 qrs. in the corresponding period of the preceding harvest-year, being a decrease of 308, 679 qrs. in the first seventeen weeks of the har-vest-year. Mail advices state that stocks of heat at ten leading ports were on the 31st ult. 00 qrs. less than at the end of 1879, or little ore than one-half. Against this fact, however, as to be set the further fact that the stocks of

larger than they were at the close of 1879.

A similar state of affairs, both as to stocks in store and stocks in farmers'

TRADE—Has been important fairly active.

Continental advices by mail state that in France the wheat trade continued to show very little animation, partly owing to the holidays, and partly owing to the fact that many mills had to stop working to the ract that many mills had to stop working owing to the swollen rivers. Most of the country markets quoted some decline, whilst foreign wheat met handly any demand, and was nominally unchanged. At the close there appeared, however, to be a better feeling. Red winter was quoted at 48s. to 48s. do, per 480 lbs. duty world in the wardows poors. The quantum of the country world. lbs., duty paid, in the various ports. The quan lbs., duty paid, in the various ports. The quantity of American wheat on passage to France by sailers remained very small, viz., 130,000 qrs., whilst of Danubian wheat there were about 40,000 qrs. on passage to Marseilles. At this latter port business remained very slack. At Antwerptrade was quiet, but improving somewhat, with red winter quoted at equal to 47s. 6d, to 48s. 0d. per quarter. Imports and the quantity in transit were both small. German advices in transit were both small. German advices state that the "term" markets were rather firm and improving for both wheat and rye. But at Berlin wheat was freely offered and gave way in value, with a dull trade. Rye was dearer for value, with a dull trade. Rye was dearer for December "term," from speculative causes, but distant periods were rather lower. At Hamburg spot wheat continued very quiet, and prices still left no margin for exports. German imports of wheat were very small, but there were at the close of the year 62,000 quarters of corn intransitfrom America. Advices from Russ an Black Sea ports state that business was virtually atanend, Nicolaieff and the Azof ports being closed to navigation, whilst at Odessa, according to last to navigation, whilst at Odessa, according to last advices, there was very little passing. About 68,000 qrs. wheat were reported as on passage from the Azof to the U. K., but part of this quanity was expected to be diverted to the continent. dessa advices of the 27th ult report a stagnation in business and prices receding all round. States markets have not varied very much in price since our last. It is now admitted that heir sarplus is larger, and that the wants of Europe are less than in 1879; and "hence it, would appear quite absurd to insist on higher prices as the season advances unless the grow-ing crop in this country and Europe should be seriously damaged." This contingency seems improbable, and yet it appears that farmers are improbable, and yet it appears that farmers are holding their wheat firmly, and stocks in the Western States are increasing. At New York the domand for export has fallen off and the markets have been weak. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in grainary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and on rail from western lake and river ports and frozen in on New York canals:—

| 1881, | 1881, | 1880, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879, | 1879

Total.... 53,338,793 52,790,408 51,012,234 37,144,374 The following table shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool market for each market day during the week: 5 pm.

Jan. 13,

Jan. 14,

Jan. 16,

5 p.m.

Jan. 17,

6 p.m.

Jan. 18,

6 p.m.

S. d. s. d.

FLOUR—The dullness and inactivity which showed some signs of departure at our last have returned; scarcely any business has been done, and values seem to have been easier; superior extra would have found buyers at \$4.50, and extra at \$4.50 last week, but they were offered at these prices to-day with no buyers in the market. ket.

Bran-Cars sold on Friday and Saturday at \$12.75 to \$12.50, which is probably about the pre-

BRAN—Cars sold on Friday and Saturday at \$12.75 to \$12.50, which is probably about the present values.

OATMEAL—Inactive, and values apparently unchanged at \$4 to \$4.10 for car Iots, and \$4.25 to \$4.50 for small lots.

WHEAT—Inactive, but held steadily, and offered only to a very small extent. No. 2 fall sold last week at \$1.09 and \$1.10 f.o.c., and was offered on Tuesday at equal to \$1.09, but not taken. No. 1-spring has been wanted at \$1.10 f.o.c. the market to-day was quiet, but steady; No. 2 fall would have found a salle at \$1.10 f.o.c.; No. 1 spring stil to \$1.11 at a point east, and No. 2 would probably have brought \$1.11. On street fall sold at \$1.10 to \$1.11, andspring at \$1.10 to \$1.11 andspring at \$1.10 to \$1.11 andspring at \$1.10 to \$1.11 andspring at \$1.10 to \$1.12.

OATS—All offering have been wanted; cars sold last week and on Monday at \$4.0 on track; and on Tuesday a car of bagged brought \$3.60; cars in bulk were wanted to-day at \$4.0 on the spot, but held higher. Street prices from \$6 to \$70.

Barley—Has been quiet, with offerings small

spot, but held higher. Street prices from 36 to 37c.

BARLEY—Has been quiet, with offerings small and prices rather easy. No. I has been offered at \$1.03, but no sales or bids reported. Cho.ce No. 2 has been purely nominal. No. 2 sold on Thursday at 33c., t.o.c., and on Saturday at 30c. and 91c., on track. Extra No. 3 sold on Thursday, Saturday, and Monday at 57c. on track. And No. 3 went oif at 78c. on track on Friday and Tuesday. The market to-day was dull and inactive, with no sales reported, and buyers 1 to 2c. below previous prices. Street receipts small; prices ranging from 78c. to \$1.

PEAS—Inactive and prices almost nominal, 66c. for No. 2, and 67 to 39c. for No. I inspected in carlots; but round lots held at 70c. Street receipts small; prices ranging from 64 to 67c.

RYE—Dull and weak; cars are unlikely to bring over 80c. On street one sale was made at 80c.

Seeds—Quiet; clower would be taken by the shipment at \$5 to \$5.10 for yearing, and \$5.20 to \$5.25 for new, recleaned in both cases; but holders generally want more, so there has been little trade done. All other sorts are purely

Jan. 19.—Flour—Receipts, 1,115 bbls. The market is quiet and values unchanged. The following sales were reported on Change:—125 bbls. spring extra at \$5.10; 100 bbls. do. at \$5.50. Quotations unchanged:—Superior extra at \$5.50 to \$5.50; extra superfine at \$5.20 to \$5.25; fancy at \$5.15 to \$6.20; spring extra at \$5.10 to \$5.20; strong bakers at \$5.75 to \$6.25; superfine at \$4.75 to \$4.85; fine at \$4.75 to \$4.85; superfine at \$4.75 to \$4.85; fine at \$4.75 to \$4.85; superfine at \$4.75 to \$4.85; fine at \$4.15 to \$4.40; superfine at \$4.75 to \$4.85; fine at \$4.15 to \$4.40; superfine at \$4.75 to \$4.85; fine at \$4.15 to \$4.40; superfine at \$4.75 to \$4.85; fine at \$4.15 to \$4.80; collings at \$3.00 to \$3.00. Barley—Nominal. Oatmeal—Ontario, at \$4.40 to \$4.45. Rye—Nominal. Oatmeal—Ontario, at \$4.40 to \$4.45. Rye—Nominal. Oatmeal—Ontario, at \$4.40 to \$4.45. Rye—Nominal. Oatmeal—Ontario, at \$4.40 to \$4.50. Cornmeal—\$3 to \$2.50. Exceptible at 18 to 200; Moorrisburg at 19 to 21c.; Eastern Townships at 20 to 21c.; creamery at 24 to 27c. Cheese—12; to 14c., according to quality. Lard—12 to 124c. for pails. Pork—Heavy mess, at 16 to 17c; hams, uncovered, at 12; to 13c.; bacon at 10 to 11c. Dressedhogs, at \$5.50 to \$6.75. Ashes—Pots, about \$4.50 to \$4.00 per 100 lbs. for firsts. holders generally want more, so there has been little trade done. All other sorts are purely nominal.

HAY—Pressed has been quiet, and easy; a car of small bales sold at \$12 on track. Receipts on the market have been irregular, but on the whole sufficient. Prices stood to day at from \$9.50 to \$14, with the great bulk going at \$12 to \$13.

STRAW—Has been rather firmer; loose has sold at \$5, and oat and rye in sheaves has ranged from \$6 to \$7.75, with offerings sufficient.

POTATORS—Car-lots have been inactive, but worth \$8 to 40c. Street receipts have been small, and prices firm at 40 to 45c, per bag.

APPLES—Car-lots inactive, but would probably bring \$1.40 to \$1.45. Offerings on the street have been large and prices easy at \$1 to \$1.25 for the great bulk, but with \$1.50 sometimes paid for exceptionably fine samples.

MUTTON—Has been offering more freely, and rather easy in price, at 6c, per lb. for sheep, and 64c. for lambe by the carcase.

POULTRY—There has been very little coming forward, either by rall or by farmers' waggons. Box-lots have been worth \$ to 9c, per lb. for turkeys and ducks, and 5 to 6c. for geese and fowl. On the street, turkeys have sold at 9 to 10c, per lb., or 80c. to \$1.25 each; geese at 55 to 65c.; ducks not offered but worth \$0 to 70c. per pair, and fowl 40 to 50c.

LONDON.

Jan. 19.—Wheat—The market during the past week has been rather light except in hay, which has come in every day in abundance. Wheat has come in steady but not nearly up to the demand. Barley and corn have also come in small quantities but the demand is much greater. Eggs are very scarce, and prices almost what the sellers asked. Other produce is wanted in much larger quantities than is offered. Wheat per 100 lbs.—Spring, \$1.70 to \$1.75; Delhi, \$1.67 to \$1.77. Oats, per 100 lbs.—\$7. Oats, per 100 lbs.—\$8. to \$1.78; Treadwell, \$1.69 to \$1.78; Clawson, \$1.67 to \$1.77. Oats, per 100 lbs., \$6 to \$3. Corn, per 100 lbs., \$6. to \$1.02. Peas, per 100 lbs., \$6. to \$1.03. Peas, per 100 lbs., \$6. to \$1.00. Barley, per 100 lbs., \$1.35 to \$1.53. Rye, per 100 lbs., \$0. to \$1.01. Clover seed, per 100 lbs., \$2.75 to \$3. Eggs, retail, 25 to 30c.; do per basket, 22 to 23c.; do. The core, \$1.01. The core, \$1.02. Peas, Butter, per lb, \$2. to 25c.; do. crock, do., 19 to 22c.; do tubs, do., 18 to 20c. Lard, 9 to 12c. Fall flour, \$3 to \$3.25; spring do., \$2.75 to \$3. Oatmeal, fine, \$2.50 to \$2.75. do., granulated, \$2.75 to \$3. Graham flour, \$2.75 to \$3. Cornmeal, \$1.50 to \$2.60. Shorts, \$14 to \$18. Bran, \$12 to \$14. Hay, \$1.00 to \$13. Sheep and lambukins, each, 75c. to \$1.25; calfiskins, green, No. 1, 10 to 11c.; do. dry, 15 to 17c. Hides, No. 1, \$1 to 9c., do. No. 2, 75 to \$0. Dressed hogs \$6.35. Beef, per lb., 4 to 6‡c. Mutton, 6 to 7c.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.

Jan. 19.—Wheat, white, per bush., \$1.05 to \$1.08; treadwell, \$1.05 to \$1.08; red winter, \$1.05 to \$1.08; red winter, \$1.05 to \$1.08; spring, \$1.05 to \$1.10. Peas, 60 to 70c. Barley, 65 to 90c. Oats, 33 to 35c. Potatoes, 40 to 45c. Turnips, 8 to 10c. Hay, per ton, \$7 to \$10. Butter, per lb., 18 to 20c. Eggs, per doz., 16 to 18c. Hogs, dressed, \$5 to \$6.00. Hides, per 100 lbs., \$7 to \$7.50. Sheepskins, each, \$1 to \$1.75. Geess, per brace, 80c. to \$1.20. Ducks, 40 to 50e. Turkeys, \$1 to \$2. Cordwood, per cord, \$3.75 to \$4.

Jah. 18.—Apples, 22 to \$3.50 per barrel, according to quality. Hay per ton. \$12. Straw \$8. Wood, cord—Hard, \$4 to \$5; tamarac, \$2.25; mixed soft, \$2. Fowls—Chickens, 50c. per pair; turkeys, 60c. to \$1.25 each; ducks, 50c. per pair; geese, 40 to 45c. each. Butter, per lb.—Prints, 20c.; tolls, 17 to 20c.; palls, 15 to 20c. Eggs, none. Cattle, live, none, but wanted. Beef, \$4 to 54c, per lb. Potatoes, 45 to 50c, per ber lb. Potatoes, 45 to 50c, per bag. Turnips, 35c, per bush. Carrots, 30 to 35c, per bush. Parsnips, 30 to 35c, per bush. Onions, \$1 per bush. Cabbage \$4 to \$10 per 100. Oats, 32 to 35c, per bush. Rye, none offered. Beans, \$1 per bush, HAMILTON. Jan. 19.—Flour, superior, \$4.90 to \$5; process fancy, \$7.40 to \$7.50; strong bakers', \$5 to \$5.50; fine; \$5 to \$5.50; middlings, \$5 to \$5.50. Wheat, \$1.07 to \$1.08; red, \$1. Corn, 58c. Peas, 63 to 70c. Oats, 36c. Barley, 70 to 80c. Rye, 75c.

Butter.—Some enquiry for alipment has been heard, and some lots have changed hands at firm prices; one car of selected sold at about 18c., and a lot of 67 packages of extra-choice selections at 20c. Whether the wants of buyers have been yet satisfied is not clear, but these prices would probably be repeated for choice qualities for the local market. Ordinary round lots have shown no improvement; they continue to be neglected, and purely nominal in price. Rol's have been offering freely, and selling much as before; the great bulk of good lots has gone off at 16 to 17c., but very choice has occasionally gone to 18c. Street receipts have been small, and prices steady at 21 to 24c. for pound rolls, and 19 to 20c. for tubs and crocks of dairy.

Cherse—Has been quict but firmer in sympathy with the advance outside; small lots have usually sold at 12t to 14c., with nothing doing in round lots.

Eccs—Fresh have been very scarce and in good demand; any offering have brought 20 to 21c.; limed quiet and unchanged at 11 to 18c., with offerings sufficient. Street receipts very small; new-laid wanted at 25 to 25c., and fresh bringing 20 to 21c.

PORK—Quiet and firm; a few small lots have sold at 316.50, but car-lots were held at this price to-day.

BACON—Has been active, at advancing prices. Long-clear has been wanted; cars have sold at 82 and 84c., and on Tuesday evening asale of five cars for March delivery was reported at 9c.; small lots were held to-day at 99c. Cumberland has been quiet; but the advance has extended to it, and 84c was asked for small lots to-day. Rolls have been frim at 10c.; but no movement reported in shoulders.

HAMS—Active and steady; smoked have sold in lots of 100 at 105c., and in small lots usually at 11c.; pickled hams were held to-day at 10c., but it has not been paid. Green have sold freely; offer round lot sold at 9c. and another of 1,000 hams at 9c. Jan. 19.—Flour, No. 1 super at \$5.50 to \$5.75. Wheat, fall, \$1.05; do., spring, \$1.33 to \$1.10. Corn, 55 to 60c. Barley, 80 to 85c. Peas, 60c. Oats, 34 to 35c. Buiter, 22 to 25c. Eggs, 26 to 30c. Cheese, 13c. Hay, \$13 to \$14. Potatoes, per her 70c. Jan. 19.—Flour, \$2.75 to \$2.90. Wheat, white, \$1.00 to \$1.04; red, fall wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.04; spring, 95c. to \$1.05. Barley, 70 to 80c. Peas, 60 to 65c. Oats, 31 to 22c. Corn, 50 to 55c. Buckwheat, 40 to 45c. Rye, 75c. Lard, 12c. Cheese, 12 to 13c. Butter, 20 to 22c. Eggs, 20 to 25c. Hay, \$10 to \$11. Straw, \$2.50 to \$3. Potatoes, 40 to 50c. Apples, 30 to 40c.

it has not been paid. Green have soldfreely; office round lot sold at 9c, and another of 1,000 hams at 9c.

Lard—The late active demand has been maintained at steady prices; tinnets have usually sold at 11, and pails at 11½c; tierces at 10½ to 10½c., but there is some inclination manifested to charge an advance on these prices.

Hoss—Were inactive during the latter part of last week, with buyers and sellers apart; but an advance was established on Tuesday, when sales were made at \$6.37 and equal to \$6.40, and to day \$6.5) was paid for cars. Street receipts very small, and prices up to \$6.50 to \$7.

SALT—Has shown no change since our last; sales seem to have been limited. Cars of Livernool are held at 78c.; small lots usually bring \$5 to 37½c.; dairy has ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.40, according to quantity and quality of the bags; Goderien quiet at \$1.10 for cars here, being equal to \$0c. at the wells; small lots at \$1.15 to \$1.25.

DRIED APPLES—Country lots have been more active, and have changed hands at 3½ to 4c., closing with the former price still bid. Dealers sell as before at 5c. for barrelied in small lots.

HOPS—Quietude has contined to be the rule, with buyers and sellers apart; for choice first-class 19 to 21c., and for good medium 17 to 18c. has been bid and refused. Yearlings have not been much in demand, but good qualities worth 10 to 12c. Jan. 19.—Wheat, fall, \$1.17 to \$1.23; spring wheat, \$1.20 to \$1.28. Barley, No. 1, 83 to 83c.; No. 2, 75 to 80c. Peas, 67 to 70c. Rye, 75 to 80c. Oats, 34 to 87c. Receipts very light. Jan. 19, 9.35 a.m.—Hogs.—Estimated receipts, 43,000; official vesterday, 44,828; shipments, 2,802; light grades, \$4.70 to \$5; mixed packers, \$1.70 to \$5; heavy shipping, \$5 to \$5.40. Cattle—Receipts, 5,300.

1.10 p. m.—Hogs.—Estimated receipts, 35,000; nothing doing yet; dense fog; prospects a shade lower.

Jan. 19, 10.30 a.m.—Cattle—Slow; best at 5½ to 5½c;; fair to good, 4½ to 5½c;; common, 3½ to 4½c; receipts, 231; shipments, 34. Hogs—Active; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,800; Philadelphias, \$5.50 to \$6; Yorkers, \$5.15 to \$5.30. Sheep—Dull; receipts, 3,400; shipments, 5,800. JERSEY CITY.

Jan. 19, 10.50 a.m.—Cattle—Quiet, 8½ to 10½;;
receipts, 166. Sheep—Quiet, 5 to 6c.; receipts, 20 cars. Lambs—Quiet, 5 to 6c; receipts, 30 cars. Hogs—Steady, 6½ to 7c.; receipts, 38 cars. CATTLE.

TRADE—Has been quict but firm.

BEEVES—There has been very little change during the week—small receipts; poor qualities, and high prices have remained the rule. As before the only way of getting any fit for shipment was by picking a couple out of a load; prices have been firm at \$4.75 to \$5.25 for steers weighing 1.300 lbs, and over. Second-class, consisting of light steers and helfers and heavy cows, have been in sufficient supply, and all offering readily taken for the local market at steady but unchanged prices; the general run has been \$4 to \$4.25, with \$4.50 sometimes paid for steers. Third-class also have been scarce, firm, and selling well, usually at \$3.50 to \$3.75, but some poor bulls going as low as \$3.

SHEEP—Offerings have been on the increase, and, fully equal to the wants of the market. Prices have remained easy but show no change of any consequence. Choice first-class, weighing not under 150 lbs., have been easy at \$4.00 per cental, or \$6.00 to \$6.75 each. Ordinary first-class, weighing 125 to 150 lbs., have been much as before at \$0 to \$6 each; and third-class are not wanted at any price.

LAMBS—Have been in increased supply, but all offering have been wanted, if not for this market then for export to the States. This steady demand and the high prices now ruling for skins have kept prices steady, but no advance can be quoted. Picked have sometimes brought \$4.50; but droves of second-class, dressing from 35 to 43 lbs., have ranged from \$3.37 to \$2.75; and third-class and culls have run from \$2.75\$ of \$3.25; but offerings of the latter few and these few fully sufficient.

CALVES—The supply has been small but apparently equal to the demand; all offerings of the latter few and these few fully sufficient.

ficient.

Calvis.—The supply has been small but apparently equal to the demand; all of good quality offering have found a sale at steady grices. Choice first-class, dressing from 125 to 150 lbs., have been \$7.50 to \$9.00; ordinary first-class, dressing from 100 to 125 lbs., have been firm at \$6 to \$6.75, and any of lighter weight have not been wanted. CHICAGO.

Jan. 19.—Opening—Wheat—98/c. for March.
Corn—41/1 to 42c. for May. Oats—35/t to 35/c. for
May. Pork—\$13.25 now, \$12.27/t bid for March.
Lard—\$8.57/t to 88.99 for March.
1.02 p.m.—Closs—Short rib, \$6.77/t for February; \$8.57/t for April. Pork—
313.15, nominal for January; \$13.15 for February;
\$13.30 to \$13.32/t for March; \$13.45 to \$13.47/t for
April. Lard—\$8.80 to \$8.82/t for January; \$8.80
to \$8.82/tor February; \$8.90 to \$8.92/t for March;
\$0 to \$9.02/t for April.

1.03 plans—Wheat colle., nominal for January;
\$74c. asked fir February; \$16. for May. Corn 36/c. for January; \$16. for June; 41/c. for July. Oats—31c. for January; 31/c. for February; 31/c. for March;
\$35c. bid for May. HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL,

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Seems generally to have been fairly good for the season.

HIDES—Prices of green have advanced 50c, percental, but this must not be taken as indicative of any change in the market, being purely the result of local competition. Cured have sold at \$2c., and could probably still be bought at this figure.

CALFSKINS—Offerings small, and selling as before at 14 to 16c. for green; cured nominal.

SHEEPSKINS—The demand has been slack, as dealers are not very anxious to buy at present prices, and certainly want no more than they dealers are not very anxious to buy at present prices, and certainly want no more than they have been getting. Prices continue moving upwards slowly; the best green now bring \$1.65 to \$1.75; country lots range from \$1.30 to \$1.60.

Wool.—Has been que: but fairly steady; one round lot of \$0.00 lbs. of fleece sold on Saturday at 30c., which price would have been repeated, but holders generally want more; some small lots have sold at the same price. Pulled of all sorts has been dull, and super not worth over 29 to 30c. to 30c.
TALLOW—There has been no change in the condition of the market either as regards price or

BY TELEGRAPH.

PETERBORO'.

LONDON.

NEW YORK.

12.05 p.m.—Wheat—Quiet; Chicago at \$1,12 to \$1.16; Milwaukee at \$1.16 to \$1.17; No. 1 White at \$1.14 to \$1.15 for cash; \$1.14 to \$1.15. for January; \$0.00 bush. at \$1.15 for February; \$1.164 to \$1.17 to \$1.18 for cash; \$1.17 to \$1.18 for cash; \$1.17 to \$1.17 to \$1.17 to \$1.18 for January; \$1.18 to \$1.18 for cash; \$1.17 to \$1.17 for January; \$1.18 to \$1.18 for February; \$0.000 bush. \$1.19 for March. Corn—Quiet. at 57 to 58c. Oats—Quiet. Receipts—Flour, 18.366 bbis; wheat, 18.300 bush.; corn, 23,000 bush.; cots, 36,000 bush; rye, 5,000 bush.; barley, 29,000 bush.; pork, 375 bbis; lard, 2,737 tcs.; whiskey, 369 bbis.

2 p.m.—Wheat—Sales, 300,000 bush. Chicago at \$1.12 to \$1.16; Milwaukee at \$1.16 to \$1.17; No. 2 red at \$1.17 for cash or January; \$1.18 for February; \$1.19 for March; \$1.19 for May. Corn—Sales, 40,000 bush. No. 2 at 569 to 58c. Oats—Quiet. Tallow—68 to 69c. Dressed hogs—7c. Exports—Wheat, 31,312 bush.; corn, 8,140. dition of the market either as regards price or movement.

Quotations stand as follows: —No. 1 inspected, \$9. 50; choice No. 1 steers, \$10; No. 2 inspected, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 3 inspected \$7.50; calfskins, green, 14 to 16c.; calfskins, cured, 17c.; calfskins, dry, once; sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.75; wool, fleece, 30 to 31c.; wool, pulled, super, 29 to 30c.; extra super, 34 to 35c.; wool, pickings, 11 to 124c.; tallow, rough, 34c.; rendered, 6e.

BUFFALO. Jan. 19.—Barley—Quiet and steady; Canada, \$1.05 to \$1.30; six-rowed state, 95c. to \$1.15; two-rowed state, 85c. to \$1.

CHICAGO.

NEW YORK.

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PETERBORO'.

Jan. 19.—The market for the past week has been more active, and receipts have been larger, but prices nominal. Oats have been offering in large quantities, and have sold as high as 35c., but 30 to 31c. seem to be the ruling price. Receipts of peas have been averagely large, and prices purely nominal. Wheat offering slowly, and in demand at quotations. Butter wanted at 18 to 20c, for rolls, but no tub to be had at any price. Poultry nominal. Wood plentiful, at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$4 per cord, according to quality. Spilag wheat, \$1.12 to \$1.14. Oats, 30 to 34c. Peas, 62c. for No. 1; 60c. for No. 2. Barley, No. 1, 90c.; No. 2, 30c.; No. 3, 70c. Rye, 75 to 80c. Corn, 57c. Hogs, \$5.75 to \$6.25. Butter, 18 to 20c. Lard, 10c. Hay, \$9 to \$10. Beef, \$4 to \$5.50. White beans, \$1 to \$1.10. Turkeys, 50c. to \$1 each. Geese, 80c. to \$1.45 per pair. Cheese, 10 to 112c. Books and Stationern. **ESTERBROOK'S** AND VARIETY All the Popular Styles

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EAST BUFFALO.

Jan. 19.—11.45 a.m.—Hogs—Higher, very few here; receipts, 22 cars; shipments, 16 cars; 8 cars Yorkers at \$5.40 to \$5.60; pigs and light Yorkers at \$5 to \$5.70; medium and heavy at \$5.40 to \$5.65; six cars reported to arrive, probably through stock.

Jan. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 1.336; hogs, 2.530, sheep, 2.700. Shipments—Cattle, 2.711; hogs 2.73; sheep, 1.800. Cattle—To-day there was quite a fair supply on sale, but there was only one or two shippers on the market, and traderuled dull and slow at a declipe of 10 to 12c, per owt, on nearly all grades; the bulk of the offerings, however, changed hands; the highest price received was \$5 per cwt., no very prime steers being on sale; light Missouri fair Michigan brought 34.15 to \$4.75; common mixed to good butchers lets, \$2.90 to \$3.87\dayset; a load of Cherokee steers brought \$3.25. Oxen dull, with a few unsold. Veals—Easier, but not quotably lower. Sheep and lambs—The demand was fair, and prices about the same as on Monday for good lots of fresh stock, but a number of common stale lots sold very poorly; the bulk of the offering, however, was sold, and the market on the whole ruled fully as strong for good grades as at the opening of the week, but sales were not as readily effected. Hogs—There was scarcely enough stock on sale to form a market, the few loads offering being quickly disposed of, mostly on orders from the country and to outside buyers, hence sales made to-day do not form a fair criterion of the market, as with a fair run yalues would rule lower. 25 NEW YEAR CARDS, 20c.; 12 XMAS Florals, 10c.; 25 Gill-Edged, Glass, turned-down corner, 30c. NATIONAL CARD HOUSE, Ingersoll, Ontario. 423-28 25 FIGURED, GILT EDGE GLASS, TURNED down corners, 30 cents; 25 Fun Cards, for winter evenings, 15 cents. National Card House, Ingersoil, Ont. CANARY WHISTLE, SOMETHING NEW,

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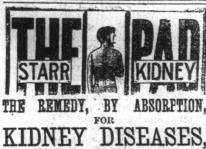
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LATEST CABLE

Mr. Gladstone's Health Occasioning Anxiet

FATAL RIOTING IN LANC

Lecture on Canada's Fu Sir A. T. Galt.

THE RUSSIANS IN TURK

An Englishman's Contribution To venting Muscovite Encroachin

A STEAMSHIP SUNK IN THE

Collapse in the Russian Manufacturing Trad

The great snowstorm has almost United Kingdom under a complete United Kingdom under a complete It is general throughout Europe, cation between London, Paris, Bru Amsterdam is entirely stopped, has somewhat abated, but its for great. The overflow of the Thame immense damage. Traffic in almost entirely suspended.

The loss of shipping will prove

almost entirely suspended.

The loss of shipping will prove
At Yarmouth seven vessels w
ashore and fifty lives lost,
six of the life-boat men. At No
a boat containing a crew of ten
lost. At Southend eight men wer
while attempting to rescue the
and his family, the pier having be
away. Several individuals were
by the storm and forcen to deby the storm and frozen to d passenger steamer which left S Bristol on Tuesday morning is sti Fearful weather prevailed in the France. No Paris trains have Calais during the last forty-eighthough two packets have arrive to-day. A telegram from Nunet that a Norwegian ship from Glor Baltimore, with salt, foundered of Point. The crew were saved.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE BY WE A French vessel has sunk off mouth with a loss of twenty live stranded at Gorleston with a los lives. A barque is wrecked on coast with a loss of ten lives. The barque Vraneyczauy was wrecke singland, Suffolk, Only one of al

RAINSTORM IN SPAIN. A Madrid despatch states that quiver has risen twenty-four feet, storm is raging in the Mediterrane SIXTEEN LIVES LOST BY A BOILER A boiler exploded last night a woollen factory at Dewsbury. T was levelled to the ground, and sons were instantly killed and si ously injured.

A LOCK-OUT IN LANCASHI Bolton cotton masters, who othere-fourths of the spindles of will close their mills if the demoperatives for an advance withdrawn before the end of next dispute affects 15,000 operatives. burn masters have also refused

RETIREMENT OF A LIBERA The retirement from Parliam Duncan McLaren, Liberal memb-burgh city, is in order to find a son, the present Lord-Advocate It is stated that Edward Jenkins Liberal, will stand as an independ

LONDON It is generally rumoured in the l House of Commons this evening Gladstone is to be created Earl of

A STRIKERS' RIOT. In consequence of the disturbe affairs in the Wigan and Prestor owing to the miners' strike, troesent there. A riot occurred yes tween the colliers and the police at dale, in which several persons wer injured. Arrangements have been the despatch of soldiers from the garrison to any strike locality.

will keep special trains in horse-boxes attached.

LONDON A letter from Major Butler publi Globe to-day throws interesting nature of the Tekke defence Tepe and the opposition made sians. The adventurous traveller explored the Turcoman territory ago, where he was received with his nationality being known. It stood that the Tekkes had a syste stood that the Tekkes had a syste fications evidently designed bears. We now learn that signer was Major Butler. says:—"A single Englishman proved more efficient in restrict threatened advance of Russia in all the English diplomatic effort past or present." Major Butler "Only two maps have been publi Akhol district with any pretence to These are the Russian staff ma English War Office map. Both worthless, and entirely misleading worthless, and entirely misleading worthless, and entirely misleading ling in various disguises in 18 enabled to take a rapid survey of about Akhol, and to hold and corretary survey of the neighbourhood. I have before me a map of the neighbourhood and the property of the neighbourhood and the property of the neighbourhood. the original one made by m Turcomans, giving them a plan to and strengthening that post, from Russians had retreated under Ger kin and before which they are no Should the Russians penetrate

Should the Russians penetrate they will find two other posts as was Geok-Tepe, which is defended band struggling for life and liberty to throw dust in the eyes of sleepy the Russians have industriously port that the land of the Ture everything north of the Attrice barren wastes. This is utto They are trying to conquer a country, which will supply them wof the best fighting men in the wof Europe, a country with which can feel safe as a base of operatory Afghanistan, India, and the non-which by Russian 1878 prevented from marching into India the colit had organized for that purpose timed timidity on the partice of t cupation of Merv, and my const that my friends will act as hero two spots further east which I out for them as they are actin peleaguered earth; work of Geok-

THE FUTURE OF CANAL Sir Alexander Galt, Canadian