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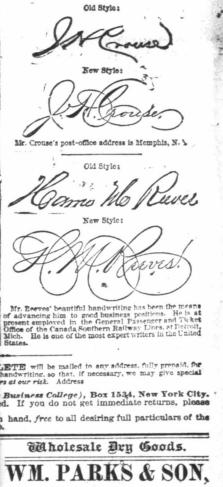
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missioner, delivered to-night an interesting lecture on "The Future of Canada," in the rooms of the Royal Institute at the Grosve-nor Gallery, before a very distinguished audi-ence. Among them were Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M. P., Mr. Albert Pell, M. P., Mr. George Anderson, M. P., Sir John Rose, Bart, K. C. M. G., Gen. Sir Selby Smyth, K. C. M. G., Colonel Sir John McNeil, K. C. M. G., Colonel G. Z. Gzowski, Colonel Hunter Grant, Messrs. R. Gillespie, C. Bischoff, and Frederick Young. Viscount Bury being ill Sir John Rose occupied the chair. Sir Alexander was received with cordial applause, which was frequently re-peated during the course of his address. MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH. CABLE Mr. Gladstone's Health Again Occasioning Anxiety. FATAL BIOTING IN LANCASHIRE. Lecture on Canada's Future by Sir A. T. Galt. MB. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH. The condition of Mr. Gladstone's health, owing to the strain in performing his duties, in the Commons, is occasioning some anxiety. THE RUSSIANS IN TURKESTAN. THE CLOTH TRADE IN BUSSIA. An Englishman's Contribution Towards Pre-Russian advices state that the cotton mills Russian advices state that the cotton mills are working on short time or closing because of the large accumulation of stock. The failure of last year's harvest has de-prived the peasants of the means to buy cloth. Mr. Thornton, the English mil-lionaire at St. Petersburg, owner of one of the largest cloth manufactories in the world, discharged 1,500 weavers at a stroke, and announced that the mill would be closed enventing Muscovite Encroachments. A STEAMSHIP SUNK IN THE OLYDE. Collapse in the Russian Cloth ufacturing Trade. PARIS, Jan. 200 COLUMN ON THE OLYDE The great snowstorm has almost placed the United Kingdom under a complete embargo. It is general throughout Europe. Communi-cation between London, Paris, Brussels, and Amsterdam, is entirely stopped. The gale has somewhat abated, but its force is still the somewhat abated but its force is still The State line steamer State of Indiana, at Glasgow to-day from New York, collided with and sank a steamer trading to Spain in the river Clyde. The State of Indiana was very little damaged. has somewhat abated, but its force is still great. The overflow of the Thames has done immense damage. Traffic in London is almost entirely suspended. The loss of shipping will prove immense. At Yarmouth seven vessels were driven ashore and fifty lives lost, including six of the life-boat men. At North Shields a boat containing a crew of ten men was lost. At Southend eight men were drowned while attempting to rescue the niermaster THE FORTUNE BAY AFFAIR. In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Charles Dilke said no reply to Earl Granville's despatch on the Fortune Bay dispute had been received, but he had reason to expect a reply which may show that the divergence was not irreconcilable. FRENCH JOURNALISTS FINED. The proprietors of the Paris Marseillaise have been fined 1,000 francs in contumacian for defending and eulogizing regicide. The manager of the same paper has been senlost. At Southend eight men were drowned while attempting to rescue the piermaster and his family, the pier having been carried away. Several individuals were overtaken by the storm and frozen to death. The passenger steamer which left Swansea for Bristol on Tuesday morning is still missing. Fearful weather prevailed in the North of France. No Paris trains have arrived at Calkie during the last fortu-side the new manager of the same paper has been sen-tenced to one year's imprisonment, and fined 2,000 francs. Gen. Cluseret has been sen-tenced to two years' imprisonment and fined 3,000 frances. 3,000 francs. Calais design the last forty-eight hours, though two packets have arrived at Dover to-day. A telegram from Nunethead states that a Norwegian ship from Gloucester for Baltimore, with salt, foundered off Warren THE CONSTANTINOPLE CONFERENCE. A Constantinople despatch says .- The powers are considering the following condi-tions relating to the approaching conterence here : Secrecy of deliberations ; exclusion of the Greek representative ; the Porte to in-dicate the frantier it would concede and the means it would adopt to assure the transfer ; Greece to be informed that Europe will no longer be bound toward her if she declines the decision of the conference. The crew were saved. GREAT LOSS OF LIFE BY WRECK. A French vessel has sunk off Great Yar-mouth with a loss of twenty lives. A brig stranded at Gorleston with a loss of eight lives. A barque is wrecked on the Suffolk coast with a loss of ten lives. The Austrian barque Vraneyczauy was wrecked off Kes-singland, Suffolk. Only one of all on board he decision of the conference. AN ADVANCE ON THE TRANSVAAL. A D'Urban despatch says :--General Col-ley's column, four miles long, advanced from Newcastle towards the Transvaal on Monday. The Zulus and Swazes refused the overtures made by the Boers to join the rising against was saved. BAINSTORM IN SPAIN. A Madrid despatch states that the Guadal-quiver has risen twenty-four feet. A violent storm is raging in the Mediterranean. NOTES. A private telegram says Callao has been surrendered to the Chilians as well as Lima. The fog in the river Mersey somewhat delays steamers outward bound from Liver-SIXTEEN LIVES LOST BY A BOILER EXPLOSION A boiler exploded last night at Graham's woollen factory at Dewsbury. The building was levelled to the ground, and eleven per-sons were instantly killed and sixteen seri-News has been received at Paris that th Peruvians lost seventy guns in the battle at Chorillas. ously injured. A LOCK-OUT IN LANCASHIRE. Bolton cotton masters, who own nearly pree-fourths of the spindles of that place, ill cless their mills if the domand of the

are safe, while honest men who keep it are in danger. The Land League strikes terror. We must therefere strike terror into them ; we must arrest these orminals." (Prolonged THE IRISH QUESTION. <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Conclusion of the State Trials at Dublin. THE JURY FAIL TO AGREE. Excited Scenes on the Streets of Dublin. THE DEBATE ON THE COERCION BILL All Night Sitting in the House of Commons. WR. BIGGAR "NAMED " AND SUSPENDED. A Threat to Blow up the Windsor Barracks STRESS AMONG LAROURERS IN COUNTY CLASS Popular Feeling Against the Shaw Secessionists. LONDON, Jan. 20. Blennerhasset, the member for Kerry, has completely severed his connection with the Home Rulers. MR. FORSTER WARS DEFECATORS. In moving the coercion bill in the House of Commons, Mr. Forster said at the close of his speech last night that he had never been clearer about anything than the necessity of the measures he introduced, but if he had over expected such an unpleasant duty he never would have become Secretary for Ire-land. Mr. Dillon declared the retrospective clauses of the first bill were evidently aimed at the traversers. STEAM LAUNCHES. It is understood that one result of the conerence between the naval and military commanders in Ireland is to request that a large number of steam launches and pinnaces be sent over for the purpose of watching the coast, and for the speedy transportation of police and troops. at the traversers. at the traversers. THE IRISH MODERATES. The attitude of the moderate section of Irish members is attracting much attention. Mr. Litton, Liberal member for Tyrone county, one of the most moderate, last night urged that the Government, pending remedial measures, should introduce a bill suspending evictions in cases where the rent is expessive. THE ORANGEMEN DRILLING. Rev. Mr. Condon, of Lisburn, has received several cases of rifles with ammunition for distribution among the Orangemen, who drill nightly in the Orange hall. LONDON, Jan. 21. A Dublin despatch says :-- A Land League meeting at Rockcarry, Monaghan county, Ulster, and a counter meeting of Orangemen on the 18th inst, were prohibited on the ground that the meeting might lead to a breach of the peace. LAND LEAGUE FROESCUTIONS. FEELING AGAINST THE SECEDERS. There is great displeasure in Include at the seconders from Mr. Farnell's party. Mr. Shaw was hosted when he passed through Dublin, and the constituents of various members have called upon them to resign. The O'Neill, secretary of the Cork Land League, has been summoned on a charge of intimidation by writing threatening letters. He was discharged for want of evidence. Forty-three members of the Land League have been summoned at Listowel on a charge THE STATE TRIALS. seditious conspiracy. 5 m 1 DUBLIN, Jan. 22. The result of the State trials is awaited with considerable interest. Mr. Parnell left London to night, and intends to be present London to-mght, and intends to be present during the judge's charge. Preparations are being to de to give him a grand reception on his atrival. All the members of the League in town will meet him with bands on Monday, and he will be essorted to the court by an im-JUDGE FITZGERALD'S CHARGE. A PROHIBITED LAND MEETING. A telegram from Castlebar states that a op of dragoons with a large force of con-bulary will leave that town to morrow to it in preventing the land meeting to be A Tiflis despach says :- The death is an-nounced of the Russian Lieut.-General Ter-

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1881 .--- TWELVE PAGES. THE BIDDULPH CASE Opening of the Trial by Commission. CHALLENGING THE JURYMEN. The Prisoner, the Witnesses, and the Audience. LONDON, Jan. 24.—Under commission is-sued by the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor, a special sitting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery pened at the court-house here to-day. It is nearly a year since the Biddulph tragedy occurred, and since that time the alleged murderers, James Carroll, John Ken-nedy, Martin McLaughlin, Thomas Ryder, in John Purtell, and James Ryder have been in gaol, bail having been refused. At the Otober sitting of the assizes, James Carroll, one of the principal prisoners, was put on trial charged with having murdered Judith Donnelly. There were six indictments assuss him, five charging him with murder and one with aroon. Particulars of the awful batchery in Biddulph are still fresh in

butchery in Bidd

The Toronto Weekly Mail.

LONDON, Jan. 25. It has become necessary to open subscrip-tions for the relief of the distress of the la-bourers in every town in County Class. The workhouses are crowded MR. FORSTER WAXES DEPRECATORY.

THE STATE TELALS. A Dublin despatch says :—Judge Eftererald oncluded his charge to the jury to day. He asked the jury to perform their duty, with the courage springing from a desire to act consci-entionsly, without fear or favour. Replying to Mr. Macdonogh, of counsel for the traver-sers, he admitted that if his directions to the jury were wrong in point of law he could be rut right by appeal to a superior court. Mr. Macdonogh began his argument, quoting au-thorities. Mr. Parnell entered the court and was loudly cheered by the gallary. There was great excitement in court.

Another despatch says .- Judge Fitzge summing up was specially severe on Another despatch says — studge Fingerand in summing up was specially severe on the violence of the leading numbers and paid agents of the Land Leagns. If the jury, he said, found all the charges not made out it would be their duty to again the tury coursers. If — on the other and they, found the charges brought home to oue

proceed by writ of error.

THE MOUNTMORRES MURDER.

A.Galway deepatch says the men arrested on suspicion of taking part in the murder of Lord Mountmorres have been discharged. The witnesses gave their evidence reluctantly.

THE COEBCION BILLS DEBATE.

that the Donnelly boys were of bad habits, and that there existed enmity between the prisoper and them. He related a number of disagreements between the Donnellys and their neighbours, all of which culminated in the tragedy he spoke of. He sketched the formation of the vigilance committee, which met in the school-house near the cedar swamp, and how through the influence of that society Casey was appointed a magistrate and Carroll a constable. He dwelt upon the arrest of Mrs. Donnelly for the burning of Ryder's barn, and pointed out the difficulties that had arisen through the stealing of Thompson's cow. A Continuous Sitting for Two Mr. Samuel Peters, a land surveyor, swor Mr. Robert Thompson, a builder, testified to having built the Donnelly homestead, and Mr. J. R. Peel took oath as to the correctness of the plans of the house. Mrs. Whalen was the next witness. She

Mrs. Whalen was the next witness. She was allowed a seat in the witness-box. She gave her answers in a hesitating way, but counsel exercised great patience. She lives across the road from Donnelly's farm. She said that she knew the Donnelly's farm. She said that she knew the Donnelly's well, and was personally on good terms with them, but the boys might have had occasional rup-tures. She told how on the morning of the 4th of February last the boy Connors had come to their house and told them that a gang of men had chased the Donnellys to the woods, had slain the old woman and Tom, and had them set the house an fire. He was without shoes, stockings, or hat, and had his coat over his arm. He asked her to call up the old man and boys so that they might go with him to extinguish the fire. He told her that among the men who had com-mitted the deed was. Carroll, whom he knew by his voice. She told him ars of the still fresh in awid butchery in Biddulph are still fresh in the public memory, and if would be useless to give them in detail now. Upon the night of the third of February, 1880, or rather the morning of the fourth of February, a gang of armed men dressed in various disguises, and with faces masked or blackened, visited the house of James Donnelly in the 7th conces-sion of Biddulph township, Middlesex county, and murdered the old man, his wife, his son Thomas, and a Servant named Bridget Donnelly. Then they proceeded to the house of William Donnelly, and shot and killed John Donnelly. Half a, dozen residents of the township were arrested for the crime, James Carroll being of the number. His trial lasted six days, a large number of witnesses being examined. The jury failed to agree, and the prisoner was sent back to gaol to await another trial. The Govern-ment, upon the representations of the auhe knew by his voice. She told him not to tell what he had seen as it would get them all into trouble. In his former test-mony Connors said that when he got to Whalen's he found the back door open. whaten's the found the back door open. The witness explained that by saying that the snow had got into the door jamb and she could not shut it. Two men named Feehley and two girls named McLaughlin had visited her the night before, but had not stayed late. She and her husband and her daughter Teresa slept on the first floor, and her two sons gaol to await another trial. The Govern-ment, upon the representations of the au-thorities of this section of the country, then issued a special commission addressed to Mr. Justice Cameron and Mr. Justice Osler, com-manding them to hear and judge the case against the prisoners. A special panel of 100 jurors was struck, and everything done to ad-minister the law as expeditiously as possible. Accordingly Joseph and William, slept up stairs. Joe came down when he heard Connors speaking, butshe did not wake William. Her husband. shortly after Connorstold his story, went to her son John's, who lived on the next farm After informing John of what had taken place he went over to Donnelly's. Her hus-band went to Granton early in the morning, and she went over to the ruins, and saw the remains of the four bodies there. Johnny Connors went home to Lucan early in the

orning. Patrick Whalen, an old, white-haired ma

that the Donnelly's house had been set on fire by a gang of men dressed in women's clothes, who had murdered the old man and woman. He questioned the lad, and ha said that he recognized Carroll among the men, and upon witness asking him how he knew Carroll he said that he knew him by his voice. The "old woman" told Johnny not to tell anyone, as they would all be brought up in court. Witness, with a hesita-ting air, then related how he had gone over to his son John's and told him about the fire, and had then gone to Donnelly's. When he reached the place the house was in flames, and while he was there an explosion occurred, thought it advisable to call the court, and give the prisoners a speedy trial, so that pur-inhment might follow the crime if the guilty parties were revealed. This was the only allusion to the Biddulph murders in the charge. His Lordship then spoke at length of the grand jury system, which he considered to be the bulwark of the people's liberties. The grand jury having withdrawn, Mr. Amnuts Invess, Q.C., of Hamilton,

Days. TIRING OUT THE HOME RULERS.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

POSTSCRIPT.

INPERIAL PARAMENT

MAIL OFFICE, THUESDAY, Jan. 27.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Commons is still sitting at one o'clock to-day, having sat all night. The discussion is practically confined to the Irish members, who are repeatedly called to order, but the debate is good humoured. Mr. Playfair, the Deputy Speaker, has relieved the Speaker. Mr. Glad-stone re-entered the House after ten o'clock this memping and sma hould cheered. Mr.

has relieved the Speaker. Mr. Glad-stone re-entered the House after ten c'clock this morning and was loudly cheered. Mr. Forster has been tour hours during the night. The Conservative leaders are also working by relays. Mr. Gladstone about one o'clock this afternoon declared that he could not accept a compromise, but if the vote be now taken on the main question the adjourned debate on Mr. Forster's Bill would be resumed to morrow, to-day's sitting hav-ing virtuilly gone. In the Commons repeated motions for ad-journment by the Home Rulers were success-tilly resisted by the Government, with the assistance of the Conservatives, which early in the evening was promised by Sir Stafford Northcote; the Conservative leader, amid loud cheers from both sides. Mr. Parnell arrived shortly after ten o'clock this morning, and was enthisiastically received by his support-ers. It is impossible to tell how long the straggle will continue. In the Commons the speeches of the Irish members are mostly rambling and uninterest-ing. Mr. Dawson (Liberal) said Mr. Fors-ter was seeking to impose laws against which the could rise en mazes. Mr. Gladstone's speech, in which he declared he could not accept a compromise, was in re-ply to a suggestion of Mr. Parnell that a division might now be taken if the Govern-ment would agree to postpone the debate on Mr. Forster's bill till Thursday. Sir Stafford Northcote intimated the readiness of the Con-servatives to continue the session, if necessary. The House divided at 2 p.m. Mr. Gladstone's motion to give precedence to Mr. Forster's Protection Bill was carried by 251 to 33. motion to give precedence to Mr. Forste Protection Bill was carried by 251 to 33. The House adjourned to Thursday.

# PACIFIC RAILWAY DEBATE

Division on the Opposition Leader's Amendment.

THE GOVERNMENT'S MAJORITE SO

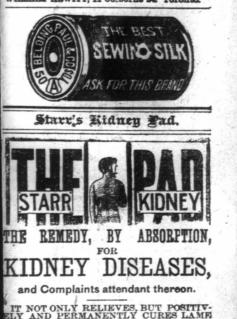
OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—The division on Mr. Blake's amendment to Sir Chas. Tuppe's Pacific railway contract resolutions was taken at half-past five this morning and resulted in the Government being triumphantly su by a majority of 86, the vote standing, amendment 54, against 140. Foll the division list :--

YEAS.-Messrs. Anglin, Bain, Borden, Bourassa, Brown, Burpee (St. Joh pee (Sunbury), Cameron (Huron), Cart Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Cockburn (Mu Dumont, Fiset, Fleming, Geoffrion, Gillie

the streets. The showrights in two yards on the Clyde have struck for an advance of 7½ per cent. on their wards. Weidon, Wheler, Wiser-Ad. Weidon, Wheler, Wiser-Ad. Navs.-Messrs. Allison, Arkell, Baker, Ban-nerman. Barmard, Beaty, Beancheene, Bennoit, Bergeron, Bergin, Bell, Bolduc, Boulbee, Bour-beau, Bowell, Breeken, Brooks, Bunster, Hunt-ing, Burnham, Carling, Caron, Cimon, Coet-burn, Northumberland, Colby, Connell, Corrièr, Cuthert, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, Dessulniers, Desjardins, Domville, Donll, Drew, Dugas, El-liott, Farrow, Fergusen, Fitzsinmons, Fortin, Fulton, Gault, Giganit, Girouard (Jacouse Car-tier), Girouard (Kent), Grandhois, Hackstt, Haggart, Hay, Hesson, Hilliard, Hooper, Houde, Hurteau, Ives, Jackson, Jonet, Kaubach, Keeler, Klivert, Kirkpatrick, Krans, Langley, Macdonald (Kings), Macdonald (Sir-Jon), McDonald (Cape Breton), McDonald (Pi-tou), McDonald (Citoria, N. S.), Maconila, Mo-Callum, McCarthy, McConville, Montplaist, Mousseau, Muttart, O'Connor, Ogden, Orton, Nassue, Murtear, Routhier, Montplaist, Mousseau, Muttart, O'Connor, Ogden, Orton, Nassue, Muttart, O'Connor, Ogden, Orton, Nousseau, Muttart, O'Connor, Ogden, Orton, Nousseau, Muttart, Nethot, Montplaist, Mousseau, Muttart, O'Connor, Ogden, Orton, Nassue, Muttart, O'Connor, Ogden, Orton, Nassue, Muttart, Nethot, Montplaist, Mousseau, Muttart, O'Connor, Stranger, Hast, Humb, Pope (Connor, Stranger, Hast, Humb, Pope (Causta), Kykert, Schultz, Scott, Shaw, Sproule, Stephenson, Stranger, Tasse, Tei-ei, White (Rentrew), Williams, Wright, 140, <text><text><text> American Importations

THE GOURT WAS OPENED TO-DAY, with Mr. Justice Cameron as presiding Judge, and Mr. Justice Osler as associate. After their Lordships had taken their seats, The Deputy-Sheriff, Mr. McBeth, read the Royal Commission - a formidable document with great red seals - convening the court, and the grand jury was struck. In address-ing the grand jury. Mr. Justice Chamnon said that it was to be regretted, that the circumstances were such in the country as to require a sitting of the court at this season of the year. The persons who were to be brought before the equit were accused of a high crime, committed in a most atrocious mannet. The Govern-ments of the Dominion and Ontario had thonght it advisable to call the court, and gree the prisoners a speedy trial, so that pun-Patrick Whalen, an old, white-haired man, and husband of the last witness, was called. After the oath had been administered to him, Mr. Irving asked him if he had kissed the book. "Witness answered "yes." "If there is any doubt about it," said his lordship, "he must kiss the book again." The witness did so. He said that he re-membered the boy Conners coming to his place upon the night of the murder. The lad had no shoes or stockings on, and he cried out that the Donnelly's house had been set on fire by a gang of men dressed in women's

ion, and St. John AGENTS : 411-53 ALEXANDER SPENCE, 223 McGill St., Montreal, WILLIAM HEWITT, 11 Colborne St. Toronto.



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RETIREMENT OF A LIBERAL M. P.

The retirement from Parliament of Mr. Duncan McLaren, Liberal member for Edin-burgh city, is in order to find a seat for his son, the present Lord-Advocate of Scotland. It is stated that Edward Jenkins, advanced Liberal, will stand as an independent Liberal candidate The Scandinavian, from Boston, arrived at Glasgow on Monday, and landed her 240 exen in good order. A Calcutta despatch says :- The Govern-ment press at Simls has been burned. Damage £30,000.

AN EXTERNA ETTA.

A Paris despatch says a terrific storm pre-vails in the Mediterranean, and it is reported fifty smacks have been wrecked. LONDON, Jan. 21. It is generally rumoured in the lobby of the The s.s. Prussian, from Boston, which ar-rived at Glasgow on Monday, landed her live stock, 172 oxen, all in good order. House of Commons this evening that Mr. Gladstone is to be created Earl of Hawarden.

A STRIKERS' BIOT.

withdrawn before the end of next week. The dispute affects 15,000 operatives. The Black-burn masters have also refused to grant the

advance.

candidate.

VOL. IX. NO. 461.

A renewal of the snowstorm is reported in the southern portions of England and Scot-land, and the weather is very cold. In consequence of the disturbed state of affairs in the Wigan and Preston districts, owing to the miners' strike, troops will be sent there. A riot occurred yesterday be-tween the colliers and the police at Skilmores It is stated that in consequence of the ex-plosion at Salford it is intended to materially strengthen the garrison at Manchester. dale, in which several persons were seriously injured. Arrangements have been made for the despatch of soldiers from the Fallwood garrison to any strike locality. The railways It is stated that the powers have agreed t request Germany to exercise her influence at Constantinople to prevent a rupture between Greece and Turkey. will keep special trains in readiness, with horse-boxes attached.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The employing cotton spinners of Oldham have promised an immediate advance of wages to the operatives, who last month de-manded an increase of five per cent. A letter from Major Butler published in the Globe to-day throws interesting light on the nature of the Tekke defence of Geok-Tepe and the opposition made to the Rus-sians. The adventurous traveller and author A crowded meeting of operative cotton spinners at Bolton to-day resolved that the spinners at Bolton to-day resolved that the notice for an advance of wages be withdrawn until March. A strike is therefore averted. sians. The adventurous traveller and author explored the Turcoman territory three years ago, where he was received with open arms, his nationality being known. It was under-stood that the Tekkes had a system of forti-fications evidently designed by Euro-peans. We now learn that the de-signer was Major Butler. The Globe says :---"A single Englishman has thus proved more efficient in restraining the threatened advance of Russia in India than all the English diplomatic efforts, whether past or present." Major Butler writes :--"Only two maps have been published of the Akhol district with any pretence to accuracy. These are the Russian staff map and the English War Office map. Both are simply worthless, and entirely misleading. Travel-ling in various disguises in 1878, I was enabled to take a rapid survey of the district about Akhol, and to hold and correct a mili-tary survey of the neighbourhood. Further, I have before me a map of Geok-Tepe, the original one made by me for the Russians had retreated under General Loma-kin and before which they are now fighting. Twenty-four deaths have taken place in Wiltshire as the result of the late storm. explored the Turcoman territory three years The ocean is strewn with the remains of vessels broken up by the severity of the

Prince Gortschakoff, Russian Chancellor, definitely retires from public affairs. This leaves room for a doubt as to the future course of the power to which the whole Eastern difficulty has frequently been at-tributed.

THE BOER RISING. AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF

OOMMONS -- A MODIFIED AUTONOMY TO BE OFFERED TO THE BOERS. LONDON, Jan. 21. In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. M. E. Grant-Duff, Under Colo-nial Secretary, said the Government had re-ceived no proposal relative to the appoint-ment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the claim of the Boers. LONDON, Jan. 22.

LONDON, Jan. 22. In the House of Commons last night Mr. Ryland (Liberal) moved that the annexation of the Transvaal is impolitic and unjustifi-able. Mr. Gladstone said it was the reso-lute intention of the Government to re-establish British authority in the Transvaal in the first instance. Mr. Grant-Duff, Under Colonial Secretary, said the Government desired to give the people of the Transvaal to as great as possible an extent the management of their own affairs as soon as they acknowledged the Queen's Government. kin and before which they are now fighting. Should the Russians penetrate further east they will find two other posts as well fortified as Geek-Tepe, which is defended by a gallant as Geok-Tepe, which is defended by a gallant band struggling for life and liberty. In order to throw dust in the eyes of aleepy John Bull, the Russians have industriously spread a re-port that the land of the Turcomans and

Government. Mr. Ryland's motion was rejected by 129

port that the land of the Turcomans and verything north of the Attrick river are barren wastes. This is utterly false. They are trying to conquer a magnificent country, which will supply them with 100,000 of the best fighting men in the world outside of Europe, a country with which any general can feel safe as a base of operations against Afghanistan, India, and the non-possession of which by Russian 1878 neveented that power to 33. An Amsterdam despatch says :--- At a meet-Alghanistan, india, and the hon-possession of which by Russiain 1878 prevented that power from marching into India the columns which it had organized for that purpose. The ill-timed timidity on the part of our Government in 1878 prevented my

An Amsterdam despatch says :--At a meet-ing held near this city it was resolved to cir-culate for signatures an address to Queen Victoria, praying that she will exercise her prerogative for the purpose of averting blood-shed in the Transvaal. LONDON, Jan. 24. A despatch from D'Urban says :--Sir Her-cules Robinson has arrived at Cape Town and assumed office as Governor of Cape Colony. Government in 1878 prevented my parrying a further survey to Merv, but I can claim with pride that for two and a half years by constructing the for-tifications of Geok-Tepe I have helped a brave and herois people to retain their lib-erty, have kept back the Russian army from the frontier of Afghanistan and from the oc-cupation of Merv, and my constant prayer is that my friends will act as heroically at the two spots further east which I have chalked be below them as they are acting within the beloguered earth; work of Geok-Tepe."

The following missive was received to-day by Mr. Davitt. It bears the Hastings postmark, and is addressed to

" Ticket-of-Leave Convict Davitt, League Office, Sackville street, Dublin. "MEM .- It is as well that you and all

" MISS.—It is as well that you and an your gang of ruffians, Biggar, O'Sullivan and Company, should know that we landlords are determined to get rid of and clear all our property of Irish Land Leaguers, and only to have tenants who will adhere to their con-tracts. The man who repudiates his con-tract with his landlord is a thief and a rogue. It is quite time you were remitted to pris again. "A LANDLORD."

THE BOYCOTT PROPERTY.

THE BOYCOTT PROPERTY. The statement that Captain Boycott's farm at Lough Mask is lying vacant is not true. It is being worked by a man called Graham, a member of the relief expedition. A Land Leaguer from Ballinrobe informes me that Graham is well liked by the people, and no attempts have been made to interfere with him. A beautiful silver medal about the size of a five shilling piece has been struck to commemorate the Boycott relief expedi-tion. One will be presented to each member who took part in the harvesting operations. The inscription sets forth the services rendered and the date of the expedition.

LONDON, Jan. 23. The emergency committee of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland has forwarded a number of men by train to-night from Dub-lin to Ballina, county Mayo, to relieve Miss Gardiner, who is being "Boycotted." The authorities will provide an escort of military at Ballina to protect the men to their destin-

LONDON, Jan. 24. Mr. John Barry, member of Parliament for Wexford county, vice-president of the Home Bule Confederation, has left to organize mass meetings at Manchester, Birmingham, Liver-pool, and other large towns to protest against coercion.

THE STATE TRIALS.

THE STATE TEIALS. A Dublin despatch says :--Judge Fitzgerald in charging the jury in the case of the tra-versers expressed his gratification at the fairness and justness with which both sides conducted the case. He said the jury must dismiss all they had heard or read outside the court and only consider the evidence. He pointed out that the land laws of Ireland were more favourable that those of Great Britain, Belgium, or the United States. United States.

FENIANISM AT BIRMINGHAM.

A Birmingham despatch says :--It is be-lieved Femianism is extensively organized here, and a raid upon manufactories of arms is probable. The Government has sent troops to guard the small arms manufactory.

THE COERCION BILL.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> THE COERCION BILL. In the House of Commons to-night Mr. SMYTH (Home Rulea), on behalf of the Irish members who follow Mr. Shaw and who are not disposed for coercion until the Govern-ment has disclosed the features of its land measures, questioned Mr. Gladstone in regard to the Land Bill. Mr. GLADSTONE regretted his inability to inform the House of the contents of the bill, and said when State business more developed, the question might be more conveniently raised.

S a. m. ITEMS. Mr. Shaw, who leads the defection from the Parnell ranks, was hooted last night at Dublin station. The ironclad Belleisle has been sent to the northern coast of Ireland to prevent the land-ing of successful to prevent the land-

northern coast of Ireland to prevent the land-ing of arms. The Government has information that there is danger of the Fenians making use of the agitation in Ireland. It is reported that Major Nolan, the Home Rule whip, has been ordered to join his bat-tery going to India. It is rumoured at Windsor to-night that the authorities have received a letter con-taining a threat that the infantry baracks will be blown up. Precautions: will be taken. two and a half years by constructing the for-tifications of Geok-Tepe I have helped a brave and heroic people to retain their lib-the frontier of Afglianistan and from the 90-the frontier of Afglianistan and from the 90-the frontier of Afglianistan and from the 90-that my friends will act as heroically at the two spots further east which I have chalked sut for them as they are acting within the oeleaguered earth work of Geok-Tepe." THE FUTURE OF CANADA. Sir Alexander Galt, Canadian High Com-

Macdonogh contended that the judge should not have mentioned the power of appeal to the jury. Mr. Justice Barry concarred with Judge Fitzgerald, and pointed out that Mr. Macdonogh could move for a new trial, or Mr. Hugh McMahon, Q.C.-appeared for the

Mr. Hugh McManon, Q.C. — appeared for sac prisoner. The prisoner was led into the dock hand-cuffed. He is thin and pale, having failed much since he last stood in the dock. He was dressed in a dark suit, with a coloured shirt, and a hand of red flannel around his threat did not add to his appearance. He sat in a corner of the dock facing the jury box, and watched the proceedings with nervous difference.

THE COURT WAS OPENED TO-DAY.

Stention.
The formula of the court in reference to the priories's right to challenge was repeated, and the clerk called the first jurer, Mr. Geo, M. Dowell. When the juror reached the box to be sworn.
M. Kayne looked at Mr. McMahon.
"Yone," answered Mr. McMahon.
"Yone," answered Mr. McMahon.
"Stand down," said the Crown prosecutor, and the juror stepped out of the box.
The McManos objected to this manner of the juror stepped out of the box.
The McManos objected to this manner of the juror stepped out of the box.
The McManos objected to this manner of the juror stepped out of the box.
The were then called, but they were then called, but they were challenged one by one, Mr. Irving chalf opposing counsel. The thirteenth man suited both parties, and he was sworn. The four two soopted and swort. Challenges followed fast until the twenty-sixth man was challenged, but the fitteenth was accordingly requested to "stand ows accordingly requested to "stand ows accordingly requested to "stand ows agreed upon as the twelth juror was the seventy-eighth man was agreed upon as the twelth juror was the seventy eighth in the seventy with juror was the seventy eighth in the seventy eighth was accordingly requested to "stand ows agreed upon as the twelfth juror, in all sinty in jurors were challenged, Mr. In the seventy eighth in the seventy eighth is having expressed an opinion on the case, is having expressed on so the twelfth juror, in all sinty in jurors were challenged, Mr. Intering shutting out all who came from the out the country, where the prisoners live. ttention. The formula of the court in reference to the

LONDEN, Ont., Jan. 25. -The trial of James

number on and the prime the prime like.
Tarry to the part of d duits formation of the prime of the prim the prim

BERLIN, Jan. 26 .- A great many German agriculturists are earnestly complaining

Parts of the Tower of London Closed LONDON, Eng., Jan. 26.—The Horse Armoury and White Tower, containing armouries at the Tower of London, are closed the public on account of appr turbances.

Probable Crash in the Iron Trade.

Probable Crash in the Iron Trade. PrirrsBURG, Pa., Jan. 26.—A leading manu-facturer states that the iron trade is in a very unsatisfactory condition and there is no projet in present prices. If trade does not brighten a crash is expected. Surrender of Sitting Bull. FORT BUTORD, Jan. 26.—A man from Weody Mountain reports that Sitting Bull has surrendered to the Canadian Government, and asks to be sent to Fort Buford.

Married to a Child of Eight.

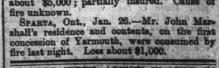
ATLANTA, Ga. Jan. 26.—Benjamin Schnell was married yesterday at Seneca, S.C., by Justice James to a child eight years old, with the consent of the latter's mother.

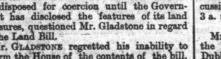
the consent of the latter's mouner. Serious Diseases in Chicage. CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Feide and five children living in a squalled tenement were recently stricken with small-pox. The parents recovered, but one of the children died after two weeks suffering without medi-cal attention. The other four are in a critical condition. The facts were first made known through neighbours yesterday. Small-por, diptheria, and a disease which in summer would probably become asiatic cholers, are increasing. creasing.

Fires in Canada.

Fires in Canada. Sr. WILLIAMS, Ont., Jan. 28.—About three o'clock this morning the St. Williams' Hotel, kept by Geo. Hover, was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread so rapidly that the immates barely escaped with their lives. Nothing of any value was saved. The fire was supposed to have originated from the pipe in the dining-room. Loss about \$1,600. Con-tents insured for \$500 in the Union Insur-ance Company. No insurance on building. WATERDOWN, Jan. 26.—The rake and cradle factory of Messrs. Brown and Baker was harned at one o'clock this morning. Loss about \$5,000; partially insured. Cuse of fire unknown.

S12PER WEEK-IGENTS WANTED





# THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1881 .-- TWELVE PAGES.

# THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

#### THE SENATE. OTTAWA, Jan. 18,

OTTAWA, Jan. 18, In the Senate to-day, Mr. POWER moved for copies of all the correspondence respecting the alleged falsifi-costica of some of the statistics submitted as part of the English case to the Fishery Com-mission, which sat at Halifax in 1877; also, mission, which sat at Halifax in 1877; also, of any report or explanation made by the Commissioner of Misheries or other officer of the Government of Canada with reference to such alleged falsification. He spoke at con-siderable length, expressing the opinion that Prof. Hind from brooding over the matter had become almost a monomaniac on the subject.

Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL deprecated any Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL deprecated any discussion on the question as tending to give it and Mr. Hind an importance which they did not deserve. The mat-ter had been referred to in the Imperial Parliament and disposed of by the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who said Mr. Hind's statements were not entitled to any attention. It was for those who had been primarily engaged in the conduct of the Commission to take up the question. It was probable that these charges were due to the came suggested by Mr. Pawer-that Mr. Hind had become a monomaniac on the sub-ject.

# The motion was agreed to. The Senate adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, January 18. IN FAVOUR OF THE SYNDICATE. Mr. PATTERSON (Esser) presented peti-ons from Amherstbarg, Windsor, Tilbury ast, Anderson, Tilbury West, and Leaming-East, Anderson, Tilbury West, and Learning-ton in favour of the passage of the syndicate contract. The petations from Amherstburg and Windsor were signed by the mayors of those towns. (Applause.) Mr. FAREOW presented four petitions from North Huron, one from Goderich, and one from Blyth in favour of the ratification of the contract laid before the House by the Consernant.

THE SYNDICATE DEBATE.

Mr. BLAKE resumed the debate on the motion for the second reading of the resolu-tions regarding the syndicate contract. It was not true that he had supplanted his hon friend (Mr. Mackenzie) in the in the He had rship of the Liberal party. He had r desired this position. On the con-he had always shunned it. He acnever de cepted and held the position with the utmost reluctance, and if he had the wishing cap of Portunatus, he would wish that it might open to him a mode of retiring from it. The only thing that abated his desire to see the Government defeated was the reflection that their defeat would involve his accession to their detext would involve his accession to power. (Applause and deraive "hear, hears.") He would use the influence he pos-sessed to effect some share of good for the country. It was this hope that nerved him to his task. It was only because he believed that the legalization of the country that he fatal to the future of the country that he how owned it. The advancement of the now opposed it. The advancement of the country was the only legitimate aim of party. The advancement of the country required the withdrawal of the contract. He beheved the legalization of the contract meant the rain of the Government, but the Opposition did not choose to destroy the country in order to destroy the Government. The Premier had quoted the motto, "Country first, but party afterwards"; but it seemed to him that the Administration vanted to ruin the country first in order to ruin the party afterwards. This was inevit The House might adopt the contract able. The House might adopt the contract or the second offer, or might call for new tenders. The hands of Parliament were not tied, and it might do as it pleased in the matter. It was within its powers either to accept or to reject this contract. It was agreed by the House dimest animously in 1676 that the work should be pushed for-ward without any increase of the rest of tara-tion, and the late Premier had afterwards ad-certized for tenders but without encous ed for tenders but without success. ar, hear.) The money market was then very different from its present condition. Trade was depressed. The Northern Pacific had collapsed. Railway enterprises on this continent were in utter discredit, and the North-West was not so well known as now. The credit of Canada, however, progressed under the late Government, as was evidenced by the placing of the loans at an excellent figure at 4 per cent. In 1879 the present Government recognized the imperial character of the enterprise of building the Canada Pacific railway, and brought down certain propositions to attain this end; but the mission of the Ministers in this conpection to England was a miserable failure as far as to England was a miscratic failure as far as securing Imperial aid was concerned. Last session the Administration proposed to build the road as a Government work, though the Minister of Railways was convinced that he could have the road built by a company with out difficulty.' Now the Opposition dissented from the proposition to construct the British Columbia section, and held that the efforts should be coufined for the present to the prairie section. He denied that the Government had the tangible sup-port of Parliament in the new departure of handing the work over to a company.

tion, " Is it possible that there are members in this House who will sink so low as to ratify the contract which is submitted for consideration." (Hear, hear.) Sir, it did not appear to me that if the hon. member had a good case, if he had a strong case, if, he had an irresistible case, he would depend upon his arguments rather than upon the imputation which he threw on members sitting on this side of the House. (Cheers.) The leader of the Opposition stated to-night that he had said to British Columbis " if it is necessary that we should carry out the terms of union with reference to the construction of this railway in all its details, I would tell British Columbia to go." Mr. BLAKE-No, I did not. I said if Mr. BLAKE-No, I did not. I said if you demand as price of that connection these terms, I would say you can go. Sir LEONARD TILLEY-Then I would

say that that is a distinction without a difference. (Hear.) hear.) Sir, when that hon. Gentleman was a member of the Government in 1873 and up to February, 1874, did he say to British Columbia when they had the only concerning in the that hon. Gentleman was a member of the Government in 1873 and up to February, 1874, did he say to British Columbia when they had the only opportanity in their power or the power of Parliament to take advantage of an order to relieve them of these terms, "We feel that this arrangement is too oncrous, and that the responsibility is too great, and instead of carrying it out, we leave to you the option of withdrawing from the union." No, sir; yet this was the only time that was left open to the Government of the time to do it. if they believed that thus contract was one which could not be liberally or fairly carried out. As hon-est men they should have told Brit-ish Columbia "we cannot hold you to this contract; we cannot but violate these conditions; and we say to you that if you insits upon it go in peace." No, sir, they did not say so--(cheers)-- and in failing to do so they admitted that though the terms, as they urge, were concur, and such that they could not be literally carried out by the Gov-ernment of this country, they looked at the advantage of having British Columbia in the Union, and said. "No, we will not offer British Columbia the choice of going out, but we will make such arrangements and condi-tions with her as we feel we can carry out;" and they bound themselves to terms and con-ditions which were still more onerons--(cheers, and Mr. Blake, "No")--and more difficult to carry out--(hear, hear)--and imposed a greater responsibility than did the terms on which that province came into the Union. (Cheers.) Sir, what did they do ? Though the original terms declared by the vote of this Parliament that this road was only to be built on condition that it did not increase the rate of taxation, what did they do, as ? They provided that there should be 54,000,000 acres of land, \$27,-000,000 in cash, and \$1,140,000, which amount, admitting the estimate made by the hor-member for Brant or of Middlesex the other night, capitalized makee just \$4,628 per mile. but the prairie section of 900 miles, and that they would receive the 450 miles of railway at the head of Lake Superior and the Pembina branch. That is one of the most lucrative propositions that could possible be made. It is a superthat could possibly be made. It is no wor der that they are prepared to take hold o this work. Suppose now that this proposi-tion was accepted, and that the whole matter passed into the hands of hon. gentlemen opadmitting the estimate made by the hop. member for Brant or of Middlesex the other night, capitalized makes just \$4,628 per nile, or including the branches over \$13,000,000 to be added to the present proposition. Sir, what did they do further than this ? They entered into more generate approximant than Sir ALBERT SMITH-Suppose you accept t yourself. Sir LEONARD TILLEY-The acceptan by us of a proposition which on the face of it clearly declares the determination not to build what we hold to be necessary would be an

what did they do further than this ? They entered into more onerous engagements than existed in 1873. Remonstrances were laid, I may say, almost at the foot of the throne by the Government of British Columbia. They sent a representative to England which led eventually to the services of Lord Carnarvon, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, being brought into play to settle this difficult and important question. What do we find were the terms agreed upon by the late Government in order to settle this ques-tion with British Columbia ? I have them before me here. They provide, first, that the before me here. They provide, first, that the Esquimault and Nanaimo railway shall be built : secondly, that the surveys on the Mainland shall be prosecuted with the utmost vigour, and, thirdly, that a waggon road and the surveys bling shall be immediately and vigour, and, thirdly, that a waggon road and telegraph line shall be immediately con-structed. This was no part of the original agreement. It was one of the pro-positions made to the old Govern-ment in 1871, but, that was withdrawn, and we find that the late Government agreed that a waggon pess and telegraph line should be constructed. The estimated cost of the telegraph line alone was a million dol-lars, which has to be added to the liability lars, which has to be added to the agreed to by hon, gentlemen opposite. Now, sir, this was the agreement entered into by hon, gentlemen opposite which, as I stated before, was certainly more onerous than the anch. \$14,760,000 : Pembina branch. \$1 556,000 ; total, \$91,316,000. Valuing the land at \$1 an acre they would receive \$35,362 a mile; at \$2 an acre, \$45,362 a mile; or original proposition of 1871-2. (Hear, hear.) Well, sir, the operation of this at \$4 an acre, \$60,000 a mile for construct 900 miles of railway between Winnipeg and the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Unde proposition with reference to the Nanaimo branch of the railway was suspended by an adverse vote in the Senate. The Government of the day were censured, these circumstances, is it to be wondered at that these men are ready to make such a magnificent bargain for themselves ? Mr. MILLS-What do the terms with the The Government of the day were censured, and especially the leader of the Government. The insinuation was thrown out that he was a party really to the defest of the proposi-tion in another branch of the Legislature, and when Lord Dufferin visited British Col-umbia he made the statement denying this, which, as we all know, sould only have been made on the responsibility of his advisera. Now, Mr. Speaker, let us see where we stand at this period in the proceedings? Here an syndicate give them for the same section? Sir LEONARD TILLEY-I will show what we give for the same section, and point out the fallacy of the argument used by hon. gentlemen opposite when they seek to show that we are running the risk of the syndicate whole thing after they have built the line to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. It has been said that under the proposition of that made on the responsibility of his advisers. Now, Mr. Speaker, let us see where we stand at this period in the proceedings? Here an opportunity was opened to these hon, gentle-men. When the Government was formed, of, which the present. leader of the Opposition was a member, they went to the country and declared distinctly that this policy would be earried out. They brought down a bill, and placed it upon the statute book, giving 54,000,000 acres of land and \$27,000,000 for the completion of the read. They provided for \$1,440,000 to be paid in addition to that, and they practically provided for \$13,000,000 at 54,000,000 acres of land. They undertook to build a telegraph line in addition to that at a cost of another million dollars, making the whole expenditure under the bill of 1874, and under the con-tracts they entered into subsequently in-finitely more onerous than the proposition of 1873, and more expensive by \$20,000,000 than the proposition now on the table of the House. (Cheers.) If we have a right to expect from our supporters on this side of the House, who are in favour of the construction of a Pacific railway on British territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that they will support us in this scheme, we have a right to expect the hon, gentle-men who were members of the late Adminis-tration from 1873 to 1873, and who with their supporters renewed and extended the obli-gations we had entered into in 1871, should contract these contractors may build from th Red River to the foot of the Rocky Moun Red River to the foot of the Rocky Moun-tains; that they may then, after having obtained the sum of money per mile and the land that is appropriated for that section, abandon it and make millions by the transaction. Let me say that exampt be done. What do the terms of this contract require? They require that while the prairie section is being rapidly constructed, the east-ern portion of it, that portion of it north of Lake Superior, shall be continuously and vig-orously prosecuted—that is that each year, that road being 650 miles in length, 65 miles of it shall be constructed. of it shall be constructed. Sir ALBERT SMITH-It does not say that. Sir LEONARD TILLEY-It says what is equal to it, because it says distinctly that it must be prosecuted in such a manner yearly that it shall be finished in ten years. There is no question about that. What do we find? is no question about that. What do we find? Three years have been named to build the prai-rie section, but it will probably require four years, especially if any little delay ocours in the legislation on the subject. From the time that they commence operations in the next spring to build the road from Winnipeg to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, they have to construct 280 miles north of Lake Superior ; and it was of the utmost import-ance in the consideration of the Government that that condition should be placed in the contract, because we knew, unless that por-tion of the work was pressed forward vigor-ously, a pressure might possibly be brought at the expiration of three or four years to abandon what we considered a point of vital importance in its construction. Under the terms of that syndicate contract it is pro-vided that if bonds are issued and the money placed in the hands of the Government The file MARKETT'' and soft of varies of the first we have a first we have

it was then. Let me tell him that contains members of Parliament, and the Government, in 1871, valued that land at what it would be worth when the railway was constructed. Let me tell the hon gentlemen that the tenit was then. Let me tell him that capitalists. Let me tell the hon. gentlemen that the ten-der was in the public press, and sent broad-cast. The notice asking for tenders was published down to 1878, when the Pembina branch was built, and when the contracts were well under way by the late Government, when we knew as much about it as we do to-day. The hon. gentleman says he is pre-pared to stand by any statement of his when the circumstraces are not changed. How great are the changed circumstances from 1878 to the present moment, with reference to the facilities of getting into that country, and to

O. THURSDAY, JANUAR
We have been entered into between the foremment and the syndicate, and accept the proposition before the House. I have member accept these terms. The hon settling this point. The Government is denoted a settling this point. The Government is construction of the transformer of this house to ave the settling this point. The Government is construction of the transformer of this house to ave the settling this point. The Government is construction of the Pacific settlement of the transformer of t The section of the section of the operation of the present moment, with reference to the facilities of getting into that country, and to its future. Down to 1878 no tender was offered, because, it is said, it was not known how liberal we were going to be. But I have just shown that the proposition of 1874 was more than we are proposing at the present moment, and still not one of those gentlemen took sufficient interest in or had sufficient public spirit to make any offer to build the road upon terms better than those now proposed. What is my solution of the difficulty i cannot understand it, and still I think I can understand it. Then, sir, the Government was known to be solemaly pledged to she completion of the railroad from the head of Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean ; and if these gentlemen oposit last year, the doclaration made by the leader of the Opposition, the vot of the party, and the subsequent opnions arpresed everywhere as to the inadvisability of constructing and working it be British Columbia section, are known, and if the terms "bogu," and "delusion," and a "anare," are applicable to the men who have put up their money, but to the hon members who have instigated them and led them to submit this proposition the these for the Opposition, the view entertained by the Opposition chart they would not have to deal with the Government whose policy was to build the road from coean to coean to coean to coean the solemn contract they had entered into, felt sure that they would not have to deal with those who have expressed their willingness to postion of the signal would be been bound to chart and the solemn asys the money has been put ap, and were I a capitalist I would not hee to put op money on a proposition of the skind, knowing that there would be nothing to build but the prairie section of 900 miles, and that they would receive the dot whe would be added from the head and they would not have to the solemn contract they had entered into, felt sure that they would not have to deal with the ore would

40 cents. Sir LEONARD TILLEY-Did the hon.

gentleman not speak to-night of the monopo-lies of those railways, and read authorities to lies of those railways, and read authorities to show the effect the monopolies had upon set-tlement, the high price they charged, and that in a country where the competition of rail-ways is so great ? What was the remedy ? He proposed that we should build a road through American territory toremedy the very difficul-ty he was complaining of. (Cheers.) We have people subjected to enormous taxation and unnecessary charges, such as is the case with the American roads generally, and the bon. gentleman's remedy for our similar troubles would be to place us in dependence upon another American railroad, instead of encour-aging the construction of a line of railway

by us of a proposition which on the face of it what we hold to be necessary would be an admission on our part that we are not to be true to British Columbia. true to ourract which has been entered into. No, sir, it cannot be whold have legal authoring to end, concerned. Suppose that our friends opposite assumed the responsibility of dealing with this matter, having declared in the contract which has been entered into. No, sir, it is not desirable to build have legal authoring to concerned. Suppose that our friends opposite ign country and on a foreign railway, over with British Columbia section at present at all two the British Columbia section at present at all two the British Columbia. We accept your proposits not to do anything in British Columbia, Twe will anything the solution of the prairie section, struction of the prairie section, struc

dermine f It was the whip of the party which called him into the Ministry. Why, his whole course as regards party was such as to remind one very forcibly of the lines :--Here lies our good Edward, whose genius was such That none ever praised him or blamed him too who, born for the universe, so narrowed his and to party gave up what was meant for man-kind. (Applause.) Upon an expression of opinion by about two per cent. of the electors against the contract, the member for Centre fluron (Sir Richard Cartwright) wanted an appeal to the appeal. He met the bit st of the standard of construction at a meeting which was called by order from the Reform cancus at Ottawa. He (Mr. Kirkpatrick) met the hon, gentleman there. There was a full and free discussion, and he would leave it to the hon, member to say if the meeting did not decide in favour of the ontract. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT - Decontract.

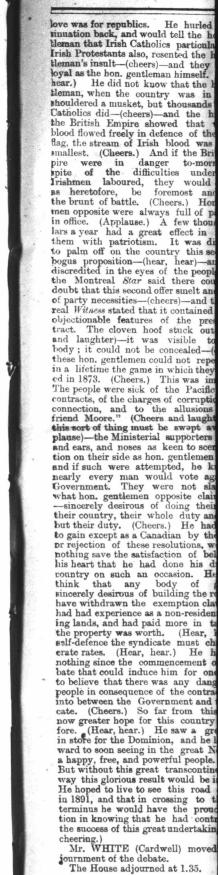
contract. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT — De-cidedly got. Mr. KIRKPATRICK—The hon. genitle-mas says "No." At that meeting he pro-mised the people that he would take another opportunity of finishing his speech. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—No. Mr. KIRKPATRICK—Then, sir, if he did not, I challenge the hon. gentleman to come valuable

Mr. KIRKPATRICK—Then, sir, if he did not, I challenge the hon, gentleman to come back to Kingston and to call a meeting and to discuss this matter. (Hear, hear.) I will go further. The city of Kingston is repre-sented in this House by a Reformer. It is a Reform constituency, according to the gentle-men opposite. I challenge him now to ask his friend and follower, the member for Kingston, to resign his seat and open the con-stituency. Then if the hon. gentleman will resign his seat for Centre Huron, I will re-sign mine for Frontenac, and will meet him in resign his seat for Centre Huron, I will re-sign mine for Frontenac, and will meet him in Kingston and ask public opinion whether this contract should be endorsed or not. (Cheers.) If the hom gentleman would not accept this challenge, he should not repeat that the people of Kingston were against the contract. (Hear, hear.) He had just put in his hand a telegram stating the result of a meeting last night at Port Hope, and this was that the inght at Port Hope, and this was that the meeting was three to one in favour of the Government on this question. (Cheers.) The leader of the Opposition thought he made a great point in connection with the clause in the new offer that the Government could acquire possession of the railway after it was built at any time on paying such compensation as might be agreed upon. But what did it mean? It offered the Government the oppor-tunity of buying back twenty-two million acres, twenty-two million dollars, the sec-tions of the line from Thunder Bay to Red River and from Yale to Kamloope and the Port Moody branch, etc. This was ex-tremely generous. (Laughter.) Valuing the lands as the hon. gentlemen opposite did at \$3 an acre, the Government would thus be enabled to buy back the road at a given cost of \$116,000,000. (Hear, hear.) He would sooner accept the contract without any such sconer accept the contract without any such clause. (Cheers:) The Parliament of Can-ada, like the Parliament of Great Britain, was ada, like the Parliament of Great Britain, was supreme; and if it should ever be in the public interest to assume possession of the road, Parliament could do so on settling in a fair and reasonable manner for the vested interests. (Applause.) The Parliament of Great Britain had freed slaves

of 1874 to make this contract, dicate for the if the figures of the new syndicate for the prairie section were too large, still they were smaller than the figures imposed by the present contract. It was clear that the offer of the new syndicate was for the whole line. Mr. SHAW said he was delighted at the full consideration which the subject had received. Both Governments were

being in or out of office. (Hear, hear.) In office these hon. gentlemen were ready to build this railway and assure the country that its resources were quite capable of carrying on the work as they pro-posed to do at the time — (hear, hear)—and without increasing taxation— (hear, hear)—though they knew, as did every intelligent man, either in or out of the House, that it was impossible that a great, a gigan-tic, and enormous undertaking like this, as the leader of the Opposition described it, could be constructed without an increase of taxation. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) When these gentlemen said, as they boasted Opposition claimed that the offer of the new syndicate was far better than that of the old syndicate, because the clause giving certain exemptions from the payment of duty was omitted in the latter offer. Well, it was a pretty safe thing for the new syndicate to offer to forego the exemptions from duty. If the offer of the first syndicate was rejected, of course a new Government would be country in the world in our position could build a work of this character without such of course a new Government would be called, and that Government would be coman increase. (Hear, hear.) How was it with these men when they were in power? Did posed of gentlemen whose policy was to admit free of duty such articles as those prothey prosecute this work without any incre posed under the original contract to be ex-empted. (Applause.) He then pointed out that under the original proposal the syn-dicate would have to build 2,140 miles of branches in order to make all their lands of taxation? On the contrary, the first act of the late Finance Munister, a gentleman who had employed language unbecoming to gentlemen in Parliament, and which no gen-tleman would use towards another either in the House or out of it, was to call for an in-Mr. MILLS-They will be worth \$5 an for the dream of the founders of Confederation had been to found in British North America Mr. KIRKPATRICK-Suppose they should be worth \$5, will not the improvement in the price of their lands result in an improvement in the price of the lands still held by the Gova great English speaking nation on monarchi-cal principles, and to overshadow the Repub-lic to the south of us. (Cheers and laughter in the price of the lands still held by the Gov-erament--(hear, hear)---and if our lands are worth \$5 an acre, will we not the more easily pay off our money subsidy than if they only realized \$1 an acre? (Loud cheers.) The Opposition, in endeavouring to prevent the building of the railway now, were acting very disingenuously. Under the Carnarvon terms, they proposed, when in power, to build the road by 1890, and Lord Dufferin said that if they did not consider themselves bound to carry out these terms, they were guilty of from the Opposition.) He saw the hon. mem-ber for Gloucester (Mr. Anglin) sneer and ber for Gloucester (Mr. Anglin) sneer and laugh. From the antecedents of the hon. gentleman they could expect nothing else. (Hear, hear.) The cry, as it always was with these gentlemen when they were in the cold shades of Opposition and had nothing to do with the matter under con-sideration, was "ruin," "ruin." (Applause.) They had so long cried "ruin," "ruin," that unless they (the Opposition) were in the midst of it, he did not believe they were ever happy. (Cheers.) No wonder they were called the "party of ruin and decay." (Ap-plause.) The Opposition would certainly not have an opportunity in this Parliament, at all events, of ruining the bright future of this young nationality by destroying the contract whether they likeditor not. Though not a law-yer, and not accustomed with block and razor they did not consider themselves bound to carry out these terms, they were guilty of base and deceitful conduct. The leader of the Opposition, when he joined that Govern-ment, became a party to the terms. Last session he proposed the abandonment of these terms, and this year he was endeav-ouring again to prevent the carrying out of their most important provision. In doing so he certainly caused Lord Dufferin's dennncia-tion to be applicable to himself and his party. (Applause.) In conclusion, he nointed out yer, and not accustomed with block and razor to split hairs like the leader of the Opposi-tion, he ventured the opinion that the hon. gentleman's amendment was out of order. An amendment should affirm something (Applause.) In conclusion, he pointed out that the Opposition in their frequent references to the Pacific scandal were only pointing to enforce it.

their own shame. If the Conservatives were as bad as they were painted, how much worse An amendment should affirm something— (hear, hear)—and this amendment was a meronegative of the proposition before the House. (Applause.) He did not think that the point of order was worth urging, as enough time had already been lost by the obstructive tactics of hon. gentlemen. (Hear, hear.) The leader of the Opposition, posing as a great lawyer, had announced that the courts could not enforce the execution of this contract as oad as they were painted, how much worse must have been the men who were deposed by the people in order to make room for a Conservative Government? The people in rejecting the Reformers said either "We do not believe your charges against the Conser-vative leader," or "With all his faults we would rather have John Macdonald than a reputition of the incoments. repetition of the incapacity, extravagance, and corruption which were so disgraceful and not enforce the execution of this contract, but he (Mr. Bergin) believed the law could lisastrous to the country during your terms of office." (Cheers.) Mr. GUTHRIE obtained the floor. He Mr. BLAKE-I did not make that state-Mr. GUIHELE obtained the floor. He urged that the arguments of the hon. gentle-man in favour of the offer of the first syndi-cate, applied with equal force to the offer of the new syndicate. He held that the Gov-ernment were not authorized under the Act of 1874 to make this contract, and said that ment. Mr. BERGIN-It was substantially as I Mr. BERGIN-It was substantially as I have put it. Mr. BLAKE-No. Mr. BERGIN said he could not remember any statement of these hon. gentlemen being quoted that they did not spring to their feet and say they were not bound by the state-ment. (Hear, hear.) He would show that the hon. gentleman on this occasion as in con-nection with the Oaths bill, and on other occasions was entirely astray, and was not as present contract. It was creat that the oner of the new syndicate was for the whole line. Mr. SHAW said he was delighted at the full consideration which the subject had received. Both Governments were committed to the work? It was true, however, that a small section of the Reform party during the existence of the Machieven administration had been opposed to the scheme, and it was now per-fectly clear that this section had obtained complete control of that party. (Hear, hear.) Referring to the offer of the maw syndicate, he pointed out that this object was the a-bandonment of that fine was postponed, the construction of that fine was postponed, the aminimal sont fire and parcel of the people of canada. Cheers, What other result could follow the proposition smith these councils of the submitted to the people. Mr. BOLDUC charged the Opposition with opposition and near that this question should be submitted to the people. ...Mr. BOLDUG charged the Opposition with largetting the interests of the country in op-ousing the stification of the contract in order so blind and so ignorant but that we could see that the trade of this country was diverted for a little while through an American chan-nel, and our railway was not built to the north of Lake Superior and west of the Rocky Mountains, as the *Globe* predicted a few years ago a hostile neighbour would put, an end to the bonding system, and we would have no outlet for the products of the North-West to the east or west (Hear hear) The posing the ratification of the contract in order to advance the interests of their party. (Hear, hear.) If any poute was favourable to the interests of Quebec alt was certainly that which has to the north of Lake Superior. He touched upon the Mackennie Act of 1874 and the proposition of 1879, and in connection with the very advantageous scheme at pre-sent under the consideration of the House West to the east or west. (Hear, hear.) The people of the North-West, under such cir-cumstances, would break up Confederation people of the North-West, under such cir-cumstances, would break up Confederation and ask for union with the United States, (Hear, hear.) And more, our entire Customs system would be swept away, and the North-West would become part and parcel of the United States, while the millions which we have spent for the purpose of bringing the North-West into the Confederation, and to make it the future harmy home to come observed that the electors ectly that once the contract form was sign between the company and the Government its ratification should inevitably follow. Mr. KAULBACK supported the contract. He held that the Government should have retained the Pembina branch, as the key to the position, under their control and pre-North-West into the Confederation, and to make it the future happy home of a great, free, and glorious British people, would be destroyed. (Cheers.) Self-defence would draw them to the nation south of the line. With all these evils staring us in the face, and knowing the character of hon. gentlemen, opposite, he did not think it was to be won-dered at that gentlemen who supported the Government were united as one man and could not be broken, and would listen to neither the blandishments nor threats of gen-tlemen opposite, but would do their duty by the position, under their control and pre-vented the possibility of a diversion of traffic into American channels. It was also advisa-ble that a clause should be inserted providing that the Government could purchase the road at any time within twenty years on payment of the cost and charges. Nevertheless, it was important that the Government should free important that the Government should free itself from the management of such a great railway enterprise. He did not consider the second offer serious, and could not under the circumstances in which it was made support it. The contract before the House had neither the blandishments nor threats of gen-tlemen opposite, but would do their duty by their country, even although hon. gentlemen opposite possessed, as they said they did, all the patriotism of this country. (Cheers.) It was a sad day for Canada when fifty gen-tlemen stood up before the whole country and elaimed that they possessed all the patriotism in it—(hear, hear)—and that one hundred and fifty gentlemen who opposed them were not patriots but partisans. (Hear, hear.) If he were inclined to be severe and the great advantage of having better names appended to the agreement, of possessing among the gentlemen composing the syndi-cate Frenchman and Germans, who would care Frenchman and Germans, who would perform most valuable services to the Do-minion by attracting immigration from two important sections of Europe. (Applause.) This syndicate evidently meant work, and them were not patriots but partisans. (Hear, hear.) If he were inclined to be severe, and stigmatise as he thought ought to be stigma-tised such language towards gentlemen who certainly ought to have, if they had not, as much love of country as their opponents, he would say that these gentlemen represented not a party but a faction. (Cheers.) Mr. Mackenzie did not obtain any offer under their Act for building this ather their the the other did not. (Hear hear.) Mr. KING opposed the ratification of the contract as not being in the interest of the country. He thought that objectionable fea-tures existed in both propositions. tures existed in both propositions. Mr. BERGIN congratulated the Speaker and the House on the fact that on the left of the Speaker sat a body of gentlemen so, pure, so disinterested, and so patriotic—(laughter) —and amongst these gentlemen was to be found very properly a gentleman who com-bined in himself the greatest amount of all these virtues, the leader of the Opposition. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He wished as confid eive the horn contiemen modif for Act for building this railway. The cause was said to be the hard times, but the real was said to be the hard times, but the real reason, in his opinion, was that the capitalists of the world had no confidence in hon. gen-tlemen opposite. (Hear, hear.) If the con-trary was the case, money was not so scarce or dear to prevent it being sufficiently offered for the purpose. (Hear, hear.) But capital ists had no faith in the Finance Minister who exhibited a shield, brazen on one side, and of silvers the other (complexe) and had the ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He wished he could give the hon. gentleman credit for the tone and temper with which he (Mr. Blake) had conducted the debate. (Hear, hear.) He regretted this on account of the feeling the hon. gentleman's manner of dis-cussing the subject had created on that side of the House, and in the interest of the House and the country. (Hear, hear.) It was not well that the hon. gen-tleman should set such an example to his followers. Yesterday thehon. gentleman opened the debate with the most studied insults to gentlemen sitting on that side of the House. The hon. gentleman told them that there were amongst them men so low as to vote for this contract. He did not think it becoming in the hon. gentleman in his position to burl any such epithet at gentlemen who ven-tured to differ with him in opinion, especially considering the fact that hon. gen-tlemen sat men who were the pears even of the loader of the Gunceiton are a set of the load and a very small band, and that on the Ministerial benhes ast men who were the pears even of the loader of the Gunceiton are a set of the loader of the Gunceiton are are an of the loader of the Gunceiton are a set of the loader of the loader of the pears even of the leader of the Gunceiton are are an of the leader of the Gunceiton are are an of the leader of the Gunceiton are are an of the leader of the Gunceiton are are an of the leader of the Gunceiton are are an of the leader of the gentleman and an of the leader of the loader of the gentleman and set of the loader of the l silver on the other-(applause)-and had the audacity to boast of the trick which he perpetrated on the capitalists of London. (Cheers.) Mr. Mackenzie had honestly endeavoured to Mr. McINNES-What he did say was that if British Columbia wished, she might go. if British Columbia wished, she might go. Mr BERGIN said he sincerely regretted that Canada had been defamed by a man who believed himself to be and was, one of tha ablest of persons. (Hear, hear.) This hon, gentlemen had done everything possible to depreciate this country, and his words of detraction had gone into every hole and corner, every nook and oranny of the wide world over. (Applause.) He exhibited the hon, gentleman's pamphlet portrait to a large meeting in Glengarry, and every man in the vast assemblage hung his head with shame that Canada should have a son who would so defame her. (Hear, hear.) The hon, gentleman intimated that monarchical institutions were foreign to the genius of the Irish people, and that, their



OTTAWA.

THE PACIFIC CONTRAC

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) resume bate. He observed that the Co party had kept steadily in view importance of uniting thoroughly solubly the whole Dominion exten ocean to ocean. (Hear, hear.) He viewed the history of the Canada He

way from its inception, and stated of the Government in this relation he said his attention had been call eral view of the probable cost building of this railway would inv member for West Durham. Wh

ing the propriety of asking and complaining that the Gover

#### AFTER RECESS.

AFTER RECESS. Mr. BLAKE, continuing his speech, urged that the second offer was tangible and gave no excuss for its rejection in order that worse terms should be accepted. Its acceptance would save three millions in hard 'cash and the total saving would exceed twelve millions. In other respects it was much better than the contract before the House. The hon. mem-ber for Lincoln had quoted him as saying that a bushel of wheat would never be carried to the seaboard by an all-rail route. This was true at the time, but rates since then had been largely reduced. Mr. RYKERT-That is a good way to get been largely reduced. Mr. RYKERT-That is a good way to get

Mr. BLAKE-The actual cost of carriage

had fallen below the reductions, and a larger profit was now made. He believed that the

Sir ALBERT SMITH-It is very likely. Sir LEUNARD TILLEY - Very likely ; but if the hon member intends by that re-mark to indicate that my chance of getting a mark to indicate that my chance of getting a seat is a poor one, I may answer that I would be prepared to go to his own county and measure swords with him. (Cheers.) Sir ALBERT, SMITH-I would be glad to

Sir ALBERT, SMITH-I would be glad to see you. Sir LEONARD TILLEY-Even in the hon gentleman's own county I would run the risk; because if there is one county in New Brunswick, or the Dominion, that is being benefitted by the National Policy and the course pursued by the Government, it is his. The hon, member ought to express to the Government his great and deep gratitude for this advantage. Sir ALBERT SMITH-Suppose we both resign and try the electors.

resign and try the electors. Sir LEONARD TILLEY-The Opposition have invited us, or some of our supporters, to change places on this question, and have tok us very gracionaly that our friends will vote down this proposition. Not so, they will allow us to remain in power. The mem-ber for West Middlesex (Mr. Ross) said he

ber for West Middlesex (Mr. Ross) said he hoped for a pentecostal conversion of the Min-isterial side. Mr. MILLS-It is much needed. SiE LEONARD TILLEY-I am afraid he and his friends have little chaim upon the spirit that produced that conversion. (Laugh-tet.) Gentlemen who violate soleum com-pacts, or betray their master, have very little claim to such a sacred influence. (Loud and long continued, cheets.) Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT followed, and Mr. Kirkpatrick moved the adjournment

and Mr. Kirkpatrick moved the adjourn of the deb The House adjourned at 1.35 a. m.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19,

THE PACIFIC CONTRACT.

The orders of the day being called, Mr. KIRKPATRICK alluded to the great length of the debate, which had been so full in its nature as to enable every member to give its nature as to enable every member to give an intelligent vote on the subject, and to the failure of the agitation against the agree-ment. The next step of hon, gentlemen op-posite had been to send out petitions from Ottawa to every polling place in the country to secure signatures. He would ask these hon, gentlemen, whether they believed that one-tenth of these signers had read the terms of the contract with alarm and as-tonishment. (Langhter.) Sir JOHIN MACDONALD—Only the men of mark did thest. (Great langhter.)

tonishment. (Larghter.) Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Only the men of mark did that. (Great laughter.) Mr. KIRKPATRICK said that the leader of the Opposition had boasted yesterday that they had rich men on their side ; and to the remark that the supporters of the Gevern-ment represented the poor people. (Hear, hear.) But the hon, gentlemen opposite re-presented rich deptations. (Hear, hear.) As to the new proposition, it was evident that it had been drawn up under the direction of hon, gentlemes opposite —(applause)—and he did not think that it reflected much credit on them. (Hear, hear.) It was a piece of plagiar-im from beginning to end -(applause)—and he did not think that it reflected much credit on them. (Hear, hear.) It was a piece of plagiar-im from beginning to end -(applause)—and if there were any, points in the old contract upon which anyose had doubts, the fact that they were repreduced in the Opposition syndi-cate's offer was sufficient to remove this doubt. It was eurions last night to hear the member for West Durham appeal to his opponents to shake off party ties. Why did not the gentleman, before attempting to re-move the mote from the eye of his opponenta, remove the beam from his own eye? Who of all public men had been more fre-guently called upon by the young Liberals to sever himself from party than the hom, gentleman? Who had stood more frequently than he shivering on the brink of party and afraid to launch away? (Applause.) Who was it that yielded to the whip of his party, and entered in 1876 the very Government he had been trying 'to un.

and would be hon, member for Lambton said othat if the land brought \$2 an acre he would other he had been utterly mistaken on this subject. The member for Bothwell, in 1879, stated that Mr. Fleming calculated that the interest that Mr. Fleming calculated that the interest on the money required for the construction of the railway for many years to comey shd of running the road, would amount to 14 million dollars. (Hear, hear.) No wonder, under these circumstances, that astonishment was expressed at the idea of the Government re-suming the work and the expenditure this would entail. No wonder they raised a howl of indignation at such a proposition. But these hon. gentlemen, with their usual facility for turning somersaults, when they found that the syndicate were to build and run the road efficiently forever, urged that a resump-tion clause should have been inserted— Mr. MILLS—The estimate was what Mr.

Fleming said. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-Is Mr. Flem

ng a member of the Opposition ? Mr. MILLS-What do you think ? Mr. KIRKPATRICK replied t

Mr. MILLS-What do you think ? Mr. KIRKPATRICK replied that he thought that the cost of running the road would amount to six or eight millions a. year, and the syndicate would have to pay interest on a heavy investment of some three millions additional. (Hear, hear.) For many years to come the traffic would not pay the expense of operating the line. (Hear, hear.) A year ago hon, gentlemen opposite held that the money coming from the land sales would not pay one-quarter of the cost of the construction of one-quarter of the cost of the construction of the road; but in eight short months these son gentlemen had completely changed their

Sir JOHN MACDONALD-It is a base change. (Laughter.) Mr. KIRKPATRICK said a year ago these

Mr. RIRKPATRICK said a year ago these hon. gentlemen belittled the Government's chances of settling the North-West, and even frightened one or two members into voting gainst the resolutions of last session; but when they found that the ultimate cost of this work was fully ascertained under this contract, they maintained that the road could be built so easily and cheaply and that the lands were worth so much that the contract should not be ratified, though much less was being given to the company than they them-selves considered necessary, only last year. (Applause.) But he did not think that their position would even have as much effect as followed their course eight months ago. (Hear, hear.) He rejoiced, however, in the fact that hon. gentlemen opposite had at last delivered some patriotic speeches, and ac-knowledged thata great and splendid future lay before the North-West (Applause.) He had been informed on good authority that it cost the Atcheson, Topeka, and Sante Fé railway not less than 88 cents per acre to bring in settlers. (Hear, hear.)

settlers. (Hear, hear.) A VOICE-It cost more than that. A torone to cost more than that. Mr. KIRKPATRICK asked what would be the cost to this company. They must send agents to Europe and all over the world, following the example of the railway companies to the south of them, and compete actively and energeti-cally in this connection in order to make the undertaking a success. (Applause.) The gentlemen opposite did not make allowance for this necessity. How many millions would it cost the syndicate during the next twenty years before they sold their lands and paid the running expenses of the road? He did not think that the immigration expenditure would be less than nine or ten millions, and the Dominion treasury would be relieved pro-tento. He thought that it was proven that twenty-five million acres and twenty-five million dollars were not too much, as the new syndicate did not reduce these figures to any material extent. If a grant of twenty-five million acres created a huge monopoly, would not a grant of twenty-two mil-lien create the same condition of things? It was known before Parliament met what the land and money grant would be, and yet these gentlemen did not come forward with their offer. (Hear, hear.) The Mr. KIRKPATRICK asked what would

very small band, and that on the Ministerial benches sat men who were the pears even of the leader of the Opposition, except as far as the hon. gentleman's inordinate self-esteem was concerned. They were told when they recalled the hon. gentleman's record that they were curs and dogs snarling at him on the street. Was this the language becoming to the leader of a great pury? He would not fatigue the House with quoting the hon. gen-tleman's remarks, but he would take occasion to recur to the position which the hon gentle-man occupied towards the House and the country, and show that with all the hon, gentleman's boasted patriotism his course than that of any other member of the House to damage the interests of this country. (Cheers.) Hon. gentlemen opposite regulated their, conduct by the circumstance of thetr.

not requested tenders, the hon. quoted from the speech of the l Railways last year, to the effect that were as asked for in the section be River and Kamloops, capitalists doubtedly be obtained who would railway. The scheme then advoca railway. The scheme then advocat construction of the line as a Ge work, and this was the declared po Government. He regretted that gentleman had not read further speech of the Minister of Railw stated that he had good reason to b an offer could be obtained which we the construction of the whole line River to Kamloops, and the ope maintenance of the road to the P maintenance of the road to the F cost not exceeding \$10,000 a mile River to Kamloops, and 26,000,00 land. This clearly showed that the contract was infinitely better than which the House or country had could be secured last y effected a saving of \$7,259 It was to be borne that the present propagition put effected a saving of \$7,229 It was to be borne that the present proposition pur completion of the whole work territory. The member for Wes had raised two important quest reference to this contract. The reference to this contract. The what are we to give the compa-other was, what are we to get for give ? For what we give we we first the immediate sale of 25,000,0 land in the North-West; next, the tion of the railway which will alternate blocks valuable and salead large contributions from the new the revenue of the country, and also of no small importance an ex-ledge of our liabilities. The elem certainty in regard to the expendit road was one upon which the n West Durham dwelt, last year West Durham dwelts last year out that the loss on running would be greater than the in the money borrowed for its co True, the hon. member did to be held responsible one yea statements at a previous sessio the hon. gentleman held that when ernment had adopted a policy wh accord with his previous views, right to change his opinions on t right to change his opinions on t that circumstances were changed. the doctrine of the leader of the ( but it was a doctrine under which an end to all fair controversy. (I They had, however, the amount the hon, gentlemen opposite was give annually for the construct railway, as the Mackenzie Governm that they had increased the taxat millions per annum for this purpo hear.) This statement was to b the document submitted to th Government, and under such cir if anywhere, public men ought t and accurate in the statements No one had a greater respect fo opinions of the leader of the Oppos by him as a lawyer, than he (Mr. But the House had seen enough gentleman to know that his leg given as a politician, and in the the Opposition, were not so valual hear, and cries of "Oh, oh," from sition benches.) How had the hon acted regarding the legal point ra hon. member for Lincoln? He an opinion as to leave the imp the courts could not interfere to contract, but he worded that opin fully and ingeniously, that when fully and ingeniously, that when he conveyed was questioned, he point out that his words conveyed actly opposite to the impression (Cheers.) The legal opinion of a who, in the interests of his part like that, was certainly not entit great deal of respect. (Opposit "oh, oh.") It was very well for to say "oh, oh," but the fact wa much lower than had the leader o **mition in dragging professional** sition in dragging profes

being in or out of office. (Hear, hear.) In office these hon. gentlemen were ready to build this railway and assure the country that its resources were quite capable of carrying on the work as they pro-posed to do at the time -- (hear, posed to do at the time — (hear, hear)—and without increasing taxation— (hear, hear)—though they knew, as did every intelligent man, either in or out of the House, that it was impossible that a great, a gigan-tic, and enormous undertaking like this, as the leader of the Opposition described it, could be constructed without an increase of taxathon ("Hear hear" and applause.) When could be constructed without an increase of taxation. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) When these gentlemen said, as they boasted with quibbling, that this railway could be built without increasing the tax-ation, they knew that they were attempting to deceive and committing a fraud on the public. (Cheers.). It was not possible that anything of this kind could be done. No country in the world in our position could build a work of this character an increase. (Hear, hear.) How was it with these men when they were in power? Did they prosecute this work without any increase of taxation? On the contrary, the first act the late Finance Minister, a gentleman who had employed language unbecoming to gentlemen in Parliament, and which no gentleman would use towards another either in the House or out of it, was to call for an in crease of three millions in taxes, and what for? To build this railway. (Hear, hear.) The dream of the founders of Confederation had been to found in British North America great English-speaking nation on monarchial principles, and to overshadow the Repub-c to the south of us. (Cheers and laughter Ic to the solth of us. (Cheers and laughter from the Opposition.) He saw the hon. mem-ber for Gloucester (Mr. Anglin) sneer and laugh. From the antecedents of the hon. gentleman they could expect nothing else. (Hear, hear.) The cry, as it always was with these gentlemen when they were in the cold shades of Opposition and had nothing the descent of the transformed of the second section of the second states of the second secon nothing to do with the matter under con-sideration, was "ruin," "ruin." (Applause.) They had so long cried "ruin," "ruin," that Inley had so long cried "run, "run, "that unless they (the Opposition) were in the midst of it, he did not believe they were ever happy. (Cheers.) No wonder they were called the "party of run and decay." (Ap-plause.) The Opposition would certainly not have an opportunity in this Parliament, at all events, of runing the bright future of this young nationality by destroying the contract whether they liked itor not. Though not a lawyer, and not accustomed with block and razor to split hairs like the leader of the Opposition, he ventured the opinion that the hor gentleman's amendment was out of order. An amendment should affirm something-(hear, hear)-and this amendment was mere negative of the proposition before the House. (Applause.) He did not think that the point of order was worth urging, as enough time had already been lost by the obstructive tactics of hon. gentlemen. (Hear, hear.) The leader of the Opposition, posing as a great lawyer, had announced that the courts could not enforce the execution of this contract, but he (Mr. Bergin) believed the law could

Mr. BLAKE-I did not make that state-

Mr. BERGIN-It was substantially as I

have put it. Mr. BLAKE-No. Mr. BERGIN said he could not remember any statement of these hon. gentlemen being ted that they did not spring to their fee and say they were not bound by the state-ment. (Hear, hear.) He would show that the hon. gentleman on this occasion as in conaction with the Oaths bill, and on other asions was entirely astray, and was not as reat an authority on points of law as he Mr. Blake) would wish the House and ountry to believe. The hon, gentleman pro-ounded a policy that would make this counry a part and parcel of the United States. Cheers.) What other result could follow he propositions which hon. gentlemen oppomade from day to day. (Appla They urged that we should only b prairie section. If he could build the prairie section. If he could be so false that this country could be so false as to listen for one moment to the councils of the should despair of hon. gentlemen opposite, he should despair of its future. (Hear, hear.) But he did not we that there was any American sympathy, in the hearts of the people of Canada, (Cheers,) We desired a railway from ocean to ocean over our own soil, and we were not so blind and so ignorant but that we could ee that the trade of this country was diverted or a little while through an American channel, and our railway was not built to the north of Lake Superior and west of the orth of Lake Superior and west of the Rocky Mountains, as the *Globe* predicted a ew years ago a hostile neighbour would put, n end to the bonding system, and we would ave no outlet for the products of the North-Vest to the east or west. (Hear, hear.) The eople of the North-West, under such cirumstances, would break up Confederation nd ask for union with the United States, ear. hear.) And more. our entire Custom em would be swept away, and the Northst would become part and parcel of the, ted States, while the millions which we, ave spent for the purpose of bringing the North-West into the Confederation, and to, nake it the future happy home of a great, ree, and glorious British people, would be festroyed. (Cheers.) Self-defence would them to the nation south of the line. With all these evils staring us in the face, and knowing the character of hon. gentlemen, pposite, he did not think it was to be won-dered at that gentlemen who supported the, bovernment were united as one man and uld not be broken, and would listen to ther the blandishments nor threats of genan opposite, but would do their duty by ir country, even although hon. gentlen pposite possessed, as they said they did, all ne patriotism of this country. (Cheers.) t was a said day for Canada when fifty genlemen stood up before the whole country and claimed that they possessed all the iotism in it-(hear, hear)-and that one undred and fifty gentlemen who opposed hem were not patriots but partisans. (Hear, ear.) If he were inclined to be severe, and tise as he thought ought to be stigma ised such language towards gentlemen who ainly ought to have, if they had not, as ch love of country as their opponents, he ould say that these gentlemen represented lot a party but a faction. (Cheers.) Mr. Mackenzie did not obtain any offer under their act for building this railway. The cause as said to be the naru times, but the rapitalists asson, in his opinion, was that the capitalists if the world had no confidence in hon. genlemen opposite. (Hear, hear.) If the con-rary was the case, money was not so scarce r dear to prevent it being sufficiently offered or the purpose. (Hear, hear.) But capital-ts had no faith in the Finance Minister who bited a shield, brazen on one side, and o lver on the other-(applause)-and had the adacity to boast of the trick which he perpeadacity to boast of the trick which he proc-rated on the capitalists of London. (Cheers.), fr. Mackenzie had honestly endeavoured to uild the railway, and did, so far as he was ermitted by the band of patriots around him, ermitted by the band of patriots around nim. Hear, hear.) In course of time, a ommissioner was sent to British Co-imbia-("hear, hear," and laughter)-and they were informed that this commissioner was instructed by the leader of he Opposition not to threaten British Colum-is, but to nersued the he Opposition not to threaten British Colum-ia, but to persuade the people to accept be terms offered. (Hear, hear and laughter.) at they did not accept these terms, and the ader of the Opposition told the province hat it could go, though he denied saying se, ad at the same time affirmed as much. Mr. McINNES-What he did say was that ritish Columbia wished, she might go. British Columbia wished, she might go. Mr BERGIN said he sincerely regretted nat Canada had been defamed by a man who elieved himself to be and was, one of the elest of persons. (Hear, hear.) This hon, intlemen had done everything possible to epreciate this country, and his words detraction had gone into every ole and corner, every nook and oranny the wide world over. (Applause.) the wide world over. (Applause, the wide world over. (Applause,) is exhibited the hon, gentleman's pamphlet-ortrait to a large meeting in Glengarry, and very man in the vast assemblage hung his ead with shame that Canada should have a on who would so defame her. (Hear ear.) The hon gentleman intimated that ionarchical institutions were foreign to the anius of the Iriah people, and that their in a lifetime the game in which they succed-cd in 1873. (Cheers.) This was impossible. The people were sick of the Pacific railway contracts, of the charges of corruption in this connection, and to the allusions to "my friend Moore." (Cheers and laughter.) All this sort of thing must be swopt away-(ap-plause)—the Ministerial supporters had eyes and ears, and noses as keen to scent corrup-tion on their side as hon, gentlemen opposite, and if such were attempted, he knew that nearly every man would vote against the Government. They were not slaves, but what hon, gentlemen opposite claimed to be —sincerely desirous of doing their duty to their country, their whole duty and nothing but their duty. (Cheers.) He had nothing to gain except as a Canadian by the passage or rejection of these resolutions, would have nothing save the satisfaction of believing in his heart that he had done his duty to his rountry on such an occasion. He did not think that any body of gentlemen sincerely desirous of building the road would have withdrawn the exemption clauses. He had had experience as a non-resident in bold. can do nothing nor get an acre without the consent of the Government. Mr. MUTTART said that within the last Mr. MUTTART said that within the last few days he had read a number of letters from his constituents who, in every instance, advised him to give his hearty support to the contract. The petition against the agree-ment which had been presented from the Island bore on its face evidence of forgery.<sup>2</sup> A great number of names were written in the same hand, and 100 names were signed twice. (Hear, hear.) A more barefaced thing he never knew. (Hear, hear.) The petition contained the names of a number of dead and living Grits. (Hear, hear.) He read letters stating that the meetings held in ophave withdrawn the exemption clauses. He had had experience as a non-resident in hold-ing lands, and had paid more in taxes than the property was worth. (Hear, hear.) In self-defence the syndicate must charge mod-erate rates. (Hear, hear.) He had heard nothing since the commensue of the definition nothing since the commencement of the de-bate that could induce him for one moment to believe that there was any danger to the and niving Grits. (Hear, near.) He read letters stating that the meetings held in op-position to the contract had been decided failures, and the residents of the Island gen-erally felt that the syndicate bargain was the best arrangement yet submitted. Thenamesof children and boys in their teens were placed on the retitions. Even serverate the Grits dia people in consequence of the contract entered into between the Government and the syndicate. (Cheers.) So far from this, he had cate. (Cheers.) So har from this, he had now greater hope for this country than be-fore. (Hear, hear.) He saw a great future in store for the Dominion, and he looked for-ward to soon seeing in the great North-West on the petitions. Even respectable Grits dis-countenanced the petition, and the people did not care how much land was granted to the a happy, free, and powerful people. (Cheers.) But without this great transcontinental rail-way this glorious result would be impossible. He hoped to live to see this road completed not care now much land was granted to the company if the older provinces were spared the burden of building the road. He did not consider that the second offer was worthy of consideration, being evidently not se-rious; and he felt that he would be carrying out the wishes of his constituents in 1891, and that in crossing to the Pacific terminus he would have the proud satisfac-tion in knowing that he had contributed to the success of this great undertaking, (Great cheering.) Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) moved the ady voting for the ratification of the contract. journment of the debate. The House adjourned at 1.35. OTTAWA, Jan. 20, THE PACIFIC CONTRACT. Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) resumed the de hat, WHILE (Cardweil) resulted the de-bate. He observed that the Conservative party had kept steadily in view the great importance of uniting thoroughly and indis-solubly the whole Dominion extending from ocean to ocean. (Hear, hear.) Having re-viewed the history of the Canada Pacific rail-man from its incontion and stated the relieve

in connection with their scheme for building the road in 1874? (Hear, hear.) Mr. SPROULE drew a comparison between Mr. SPROULE drew a comparison between the cost of various railways and the proposed cost of the Canada Pacific. The Union road, 1,079 miles long, cost \$112,259,360, or about \$113,110 a mile. The Central Pacific cost about \$114,388 a mile. The average cost of railways in the United States was \$60,425 a mile. The average cost of fallways in Cán-ads had been \$54,532 a mile. The Canadian Pacific, which would be 2,700 miles long, would cost the country but \$103,000,000 ac-cording to the high estimates of the Opposi-

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(Cheers.) Mr. DUGAS approved of the contract. He stated that it was contrary to the principles of the British constitution to submit a ques-tion concerning such complicated details to the vote of the people ; and asked why hon. gentlemen opposite, who now insisted so strongly on such submission, had not so acted in connection with their scheme for building

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> the opposition. I pointed out, as I thought it my duty to do, what its merits seemed to be, what was contemplated by the Govern-ment in submitting it; and I also called at-tention to some features which seemed to be defects, some of them serious defects. I asked them to express their opinion for my guidance. I was asked by some who were active in the Conservative interests whether I would support this scheme in Parliament, if a majority of my constituents instructed me to do so. I said at once, "I can make no such promise; I am here for the purpose of hearing your views, of ascertaining the political pulse, so to speak, upon this subject, of Halton; not of the Con-servative party only, because I hold—and I told you after my election that I would hold myself responsible to the people of that con-stituency at large—that in dealing with great questions in which all your interests were or might be affected, it was my duty to regard, not the political party who chiefly gave me their support, but the views, opinions, and interests of the whole body of the electors." I said that I wished to have the opinion not merely of the Conservatives, but of those who rive, after a pretty full discus ous propositions had been submitted to the meeting, made by leaders of the Liberal party meeting, made by leaders of the Liberal party as well as by prominent men of the Conserva-tive party, that the public opinion of that constituency, so expressed, was favourable to the proposition generally which had been submitted by the Government to Parliament. It was favourable to it on this view ; in the first place it seemed to be the unanimous opinion that it was desirable, if it could be accomplished, to take the construction of the Pacific railway out of the hands of the Government and the officers of the Govern of the Pacific railway out of the hands of the Government and the officers of the Govern-ment, and to place it in the hands of the com-pany of capitalists, a commercial company, who would construct, operate, and own it as a commercial speculation. They seemed to be of opinion that it would be preferable, in the interest of the country, that that course should be taken, if it could be accomplished without teaking the hundre too heart for the without making the burden too heavy for the people to bear. Then, as to the amount of land subsidy. It was a very simple question— \$25,000,000 in cash, and 25,000,000 acres of land to be appropriated, the land to be chosen in alternate sections, so that the Government would retain everywhere adjacent to a section \$25,000,000 in cash, and 25,000,000 acres of land to be appropriated, the land to be chosen in alternate sections, so that the Government would retain everywhere adjacent to a section belonging to the company a section of its own, to be dealt with as the Government of the day, instructed by Parliament, might deem proper. If the policy of this country should in the future be to give away all the hands, to induce settlers to go into the coun-try, it would be quite competent for Parlia-ment to pursue that course with respect to the alternate sections. I do not think any intel-ligent man of that day, of either party, ob-jected to the amount of land and money pro-posed to be given for the completion of this railway. Objections were made—and I think on the face of the construct they were naturally and justly made—to some features in it. I was able to tell them, with reference to the standard of construction which had been selected, that I understood that the syndicate had consented by one of its members, who. I was told, had a power of attorney to act for his colleagues, that the Union Pacific railway, as it had been delivered to the Government in 1873, should be regarded as the standard, the approximate character of which was to be the guide in the construction of this railway. (Hear, hear.) Then I was able to say that, before leaving Ottawa, I was assured by those who had it in their power to assure me, that, with respect to the exemption from duty of a before leaving Ottawa, I was assured by those who had it in their power to assure me, that, with respect to the exemption from duty of a certain portion of the materials required for the construction of the railway, an arrange-ment would be made which would meet the objections with respect to that; that, in other words, those manufac-turers in the country who are engaged in the making of railway materials should have no just ground of complaint against the Gov-ernment, as this matter was entirely in the hands of the Government. With respect to the objection which has been raised here as to the roadway, the property of the company along the line, and the rolling stock exempted from taration, it did not engage my atten-tion or the attention of those who were pre-sent very much; it was regarded as an infrom taxation, it did not engage my atten-tion or the attention of those who were pre-sent very much; it was regarded as an in-significant objection, inasmuch as if the rail-way were constructed as a public road, the roadway would be exempted. As it has been the custom throughout these provinces to encourage the construction of railways by exempting them from taxation in some cases, and by bonuses in other cases, it did not strike me that that was a matter worth speak-ing of. But as to the exemption of the lands from taxation, it did strike most people, I confess, as a pretty serious objection. But it was explained to them that this exemption of lands from taxation was only operative in the case of municipalities being organized along the line of railway, owing to the presence of settlers—and that the time when this ques-tion would arise would be somewhat remote-over the greater portion of the line, inasmuch as the question does not arise in Ontario or Manitobs ; because, I apprehend, it is well understood that the Government of the Dominion does not assume to contract with this company to exempt their road-bed in

the Provinces of Ontario or Manitoba-Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD-Or British Mr. MACDOUGALL-Or British Colum-

Columbia. In the order that the order that the second of t course we are supreme; our law must pre-vail if we choose to make it against the comval if we choose to make it against the com-pany, as they are subject to us, and we may choose to overlook the terms of this contract if we will. But most hon. members of this House, and most honest people out of it, will say that we should be guided by a sense of justice, that we should be guided by a sense of justice, that we should respect our contract, and see that justice should be done in any change that should become necessary. (Cheers.) But reading that clause, it seemed to me and the hon continent people out of the second people out of the me and the hon continent on the to me and the hon. gentlemen present on the occasion I refer to—some of them were legal gentlemen—that it meant that there should be gentiemen-that it meant that there should be a profit earned by the company on the whole expenditure made by the Government on the Thunder Bay section, on the Yale-Kamloops section, and on the Pembina section, as well section, and on the Pembina section, as well as on the \$25,000,000 to be given to the com-pany for the construction of the railway—a total sum which would certainly amount to somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$80,000,-000. If that be the construction of that part of the contract, if that is the position in which the country will be placed, if the people will not be able to revise, through the action of the Covernment, the toils the charges the will not be able to revise, through the action of the Government, the tolls, the charges, the rates which may be imposed by this company for their own interest, we know what will be the result. We know how railway boards act in a matter of this kind. We have had, in questions that have arisen in England, a frank exposition by railway managers of the princi-ple upon which they impose rates and charges. They hold that the shareholders are the con-stituents, that they are trustees for the share-holders, that they have nothing to do with the public excert to get profits out of them. a cosam. The people of this country had infired severity from the mixing of the mix datas in sentence, and in looking over the Hansard report I did not observe any clear and distinct statement on his part that that particular construction which I have at-tempted to describe was, or was not, the true one. However, I suppose it will be elicited before the bill has passed through its various stages what construction will be placed on that particular section. For my part it seems to me the company ought to be willing to trust to the equity, honesty, and judgment of Parliament in the future man-agement of the road. They are receiving great aid in land, and great privileges on the face of this contract, and it does seem to me that in developing that new country, in which they will have so large an interest by reason of the quantity of land they hold, they ought to act harmoniously and in con-cert with the Government in dealing with a question of this kind. I have said before, not in this House, but out of it, that if any not in this House, but out of it, that if any attempt be made by any company whatever in that North-West country to impose extortionate rates on the people who go there, neither the Go ernment of Canada nor any Government will be able to enforce obedience to that state of things. (Hear, hear.) We cannot, in this British (Hear, hear.) We cannot, in this British American Confederation, govern any province against the will or determination of a large majority of its inhabitants. Our only in-fluence, our only power of control, is in the confidence of the people in our justice and honesty of purpose. We can govern, in other words, only by moral influence. (Cheers.) We have no physical power adequate in the sumpression of any very large movement words, only by moral influence. (Cheers.) We have no physical power adequate in the suppression of any very large movement among the people in any province, more espe-cially in the North-West. We must hold these people by reason of the feeling that we are dealing honestly and fairly with them, and that it is their advantage to remain part and parcel of the Confederation. If we put in the hands of this company the power to oppose them, and they exercise that power, a feeling of resentment will spring up in that country which no force we can use will subdue. (Hear, hear.) There-fore I say that no great injury can result from this clause, because it is impossible it can be put into force. Those who insist on it because it will become profit-able to them, as well as those who represent the people of this country here, must both see that there must be a revision of those terms. The people must feel that they are not at the mercy of a soulless corporation, but that thay are under the protection and control, and have the assistance of, the Gov-ernment. That provision in my mind is a most important one. (Hear, hear.) It in-cludes or excludes many of the objections that have been pointed out by gentlemen oppointe. It is true we have sometimes experiences that do not indicate a very great amount of independent action on the part of supporters of the Government. I sat some time aco, by have been pointed out by gentlemen opposite. It is true we have sometimes experiences that do not indicate a very great amount of independent action on the part of supporters of the Government. I sat some time ago, by permission, on the floor of this House, during the *régime* of the Liberal party. During that time the hon, member for Lambton, who was for many years a personal and political friend of mine, was at the head of affairs, and the hon gentleman who now leads the Opposition—and leads it with such distinguished ability, leads it I believe so far as parliamentary knowledge, legal skill, oratorical power, perhaps with more distinc-tion, with more remarkable success than any leader of that party within my time—was in his Administration. (Hear, hear.) I re-member when he first took the political stump. I, though not pretending to his ability, did not regard him as a very formi-dable antagonist before the people, but I would so regard him now, because I see he has made grand progress in all those arts which enable a public man to conciliate and secure the confidence of the multitude. When in the House on that occasion, I observed the tyranny of Government, the power of the Executive to impress its views and control the action of members of Parliament, was more pronounced and exercised a greater influence over Parliament than at any time since 1850, when I first entered Parliament. (Hear, hear.) There was in the House a

feeling among the Opposition that there was a power in the Government which was inex-orable. I saw it in all the actions of Parlisorable. I saw it in all the actions of Parlia-ment and was amazed; as an old Liberal, I was offended; I said to myself: "If these men represent the sentiments, the broad views of responsible government, of which in my earlier days I learnt from the lips of Robert Baldwin, and other distinguished men of the time, who fought and struggled with the right hon, centleman-at all events with my earlier days I learnt from the lips of Robert Baldwin, and other distinguished men of the time, whe fought and struggled with the right hon. gentleman—at all events with his political party—as they did, to secure for the people the right to have their well under-stood wishes expressed in Parliament, is it possible that these men, the successors of that political schoel, have so misunderstood its lessons that they have resorted to the means familiar to despotism in the conduct of the affairs of the country?" (Cheers.) Perhaps I was mistaken, perhaps some little irritation of feeling, personally—for I seemed to be a special object of hostility, at least it appeared so to me—may influence my judgment. I may have been mistaken ; but they learnt a lesson. They found that the arbitrary sys-tem of the Government, that that dictatorial system that prevailed during the regime lof Mr. Mackenzie, that that personal govern-ment, that power which he practically exer-cised over this whole country and his col-leagnes, was unpalatable to the/people. Ifound men, who in their provinces had held some position of prominence previously, unwilling to express an opinion upon a moobed question that might occupy the attention of the Gov-ernment till they had consulted their chief, not even an opinion in the privacy of their bed-rooms or their offices. But that has passed away so far as the Liberal party is concerned; different ideas prevail to-day; and I am glad to notice, because I am observant in regard to such matters, that in this House and among the members of the Opposition there is a dif-ferent feeling brevalent. I think that the hon, gentleman who leads the Opposition now must consult his friends and ascer-tain their feelings before he undertakes to act. I think that lesson at all events has been learnt. I must say with regard to the hon, gentlemen who lead this House and govern this country, whatever differences may have existed between myself and them, and dif-ferences have existed, and exist to-day, yet I have al I there always found them amenable to rea-son; they will argue-they can be approach-ed. You can speak your views to them, and sometimes I have thought I had seen occasions when they had listened to the views express-ed by their political friends, not merely in matters of patronage or administration, but on matters of legislation and government. So, making this little excursion into the history of the past, with reference to the two politi-cal parties, I have come to this conclusion— that when I learned from hon. gentlemen closely connected with the Government that there is to be no such construction as I have described with reference to the meaning, of that clause in the contract—that is to say, that the company, when it is organized and the road is in operation, will not be able to plead that they have a right to impose such tolls as they please until we can show they have contributed, and over and above their stock —I am disposed to regard with less disfavour the contract as it stands than when I visited my constituents in Halton. I told them I

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way from its inception, and stated the policy of the Government in this relation since then, he said his attention had been called to a gen-eral view of the probable cost which the building of this railway would involve by the member for West Durham. When discuss-ing the propriety of asking for tenders and complaining that the Government had and complaining that the Government had not requested tenders, the hon, gentleman quoted from the speech of the Minister of Railways last year, to the effect that if tenders would cost the country but \$103,000,000 ac-cording to the high estimates of the Opposi-tion, which was a very small figure compared with the cost of other lines. (Hear, hear.) He denied that the people favoured the con-struction of the road as a Government work, and absord that he the were as asked for in the section between Red River and Kamloops, capitalists could un-doubtedly be obtained who would build the and showed that by the present proposal the country was saving no less than \$24,536,400 railway. The scheme then advocated was the As to the gentlemen composing the new syn-dicate, it was a notorious fact that the judges construction of the line as a Government work, and this was the declared policy of the work, and this was the declared policy of the Government. He regretted that the hon. gentleman had not read further from the speech of the Minister of Railways, who stated that he had good reason to believe that an offer could be obtained which would secure the construction of the whole line from Red River to Kamloops, and the operation and maintenance of the road to the Pacific at a cost not exceeding \$10,000 a mile from Red River to Kamloops, and 26,000,000 acres of land. This clearly showed that the present contract was infinitely better than the which the House or country had any idea could be secured last year. It cffected a saving of \$7,259 a mile. It was to be borne in mind that the present proposition purposed the completion of the whole work on British territory. The member for West Durham had raised two important questions with reference to this contract. The first was what are we to give the company? The other was, what are we to get for what we give ? For what we give we would have first the immediate sale of 25,000,000 acres of land in the North-West : next, the construc tion of the railway which will make our alternate blocks valuable and saleable ; next, large contributions from the new settlers to the revenue of the country, and what was also of no small importance an exact know-ledge of our liabilities. The element of un-certainty in regard to the expenditure on the road was one upon which the member for West Durham dwelt last year, pointing out that the loss on running the road would be greater than the interest on the money borrowed for its construction. True, the hon. member did not wish to be held responsible one year for his statements at a previous session. True, the hon. gentleman held that when the Gov-ernment had adopted a policy which was in accord with his previous views, he had a right to change his opinions on the ground that circumstances were changed. That was the doctrine of the leader of the Opposition, but it was a doctrine under which there was an end to all fair controversy. (Hear, hear.) They had, however, the amount fixed which revenue of the country, and what was not. They had, however, the amount fixed which the hon. gentlemen opposite was prepared to give annually for the construction of this railway, as the Mackenzie Government stated that they had increased the taxation by three millions per annum for this purpose. (Hear, hear.) This statement was to be found in the document submitted to the Imperial Government, and under such circumstan if anywhere, public men ought to be careful If anywhere, public then ought to be catching and accurate in the statements they made. No one had a greater respect for the legal opinions of the leader of the Opposition, given by him as a lawyer, than he (Mr. White) had. But the House had seen enough of the hon. gentleman to know that his legal opinions given as a politician, and in the inter the Opposition, were not so valuable. rests o (Hear, hear, and cries of "Oh, oh," from the Oppo-sition benches.) How had the hon, gentleman acted regarding the legal point raised by the hon. member for Lincoln? He gave such an opinion as to leave the impression that the courts could not interfere to enforce the contract, but he worded that opinion so care-fully and ingeniously, that when the opinion he conveyed was questioned, he was able to point out that his words conveyed an idea expoint out that his words conveyed an idea ex-actly opposite to the impression they left. (Cheers.) The legal opinion of a gentleman, who, in the interests of his party would act like that, was certainly not entitled to a very great deal of respect. (Opposition cries of "oh, oh.") It was very well for gentlemen to say "oh, oh," but the fact was no one had sunk lower than had the leader of the Oppo-mition in dragging professional reputation

on the bench had commented on the conduct of at least one of them in a manner which in tified strong doubts concerning their integrity. He did not think it unreasonable to judge of others by the characters of those whom they knew. (Hear, hear.) Mr. TROW said he was not favourable to Mr. TRUW said ne was not involutions to either proposition, as he thought the Govern-ment could build the road cheaper; but of the two he preferred the second offer. He stated that the public and the press, even the Conservative press, opposed the first the Conservative press, opposed the first syndicate. The Boards of Trade at Toronto nd Montreal had come out against it. Mr. GAULT said the Montreal Boar Trade had passed a resolution in favour of the syndicate, Mr. TROW proceeded to say that the peo-Mr. TROW proceeded to say that the peo-ple of his constituency opposed the scheme. At one meeting of 700 electors there was only one man who favoured the scheme, and that was the member for North Perth (Mr. Hesson), while several rabid Conservatives, including Mr. Guest, opposed it. Mr. HESSON-Did Mr. Guest sign your activities petition? Mr. TROW-Said Mr. Guest, at all events speke against the scheme. He (Mr Trow opposed the proposal for one reason, be-cause he knew it was not to the advantage of ne country that it should fall into the hands of land an ulators. Mr. RYAN, (Montreal)-Have not you Mr. TROW-I am sorry to say I have Mr. RYAN-But have you not bought Mr. RYAN-But have you not bought some land up there? Mr. TEOW-I purchased 350 acres for my sons, and I do not think that was too much. Mr. RYAN-Certainly not. Mr. TROW said he had opportunities of purchasing a great deal of land in the North-West very cheaply, but his opinion that speculating in lands should not be in-dulged in had caused him to refrain. He would record with great pleasure his vote for the amendment. Mr. ROCHESTER said it was well known that a company could get the work done Mr. ROCHESTER said it was well known that a company could get the work done much cheaper than the Government, and for reasons that had been fully explained, it was desirable to hand over this under-taking to the syndicate, he would vote for the contract. He would say nothing against the members of the second syndicate. against the members of the second syndicate. He was acquainted with some of these gentle-men, and he knew that they would not put their names to a document in bad faith, but they had been deceived. Two or three days before this second offer was made, one of these gentlemen had told him that he would to God that the House would ratify the contract as it was the best offer the Government ever had, and was the best thing that could be done. (Hear, hear.) the best thing that could be done. (Rear, hear.) He would not give the gentleman's name, and did not know what had changed the gentle-man's mind. Undoubtedly, the only object of this last offer was to secure the defeat of the Government. (Hear, hear.) Mr. FLEMING moved the adjournment f the debate. The House adjourned at 1.55 a.m. OTTAWA, Jan. 21. MANITOBA SCHOOL LANDS. Mr. FARROW inquired, is it the intentio

of the Government to put the 'school lands in Manitoba into the market ; if so, when, and at what price. Sir JOHN. MACDONALD—These lands will be put in the market from time to time, as will be most advantageous to the school fund. The Government consider themselves trustees for these school lands, and will en-

owing to the chance of getting the work for-ward immediately, that it was the path of honour and duty to ratify the agreement— (applause)—and to vote down the amendment (applause)—and to vote down the amendment in two volumes placed before the House. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) It was their duty to vote for the contract, the whole conract, and nothing but the contract. Mr. KILLAM expressed his disapproval of

the contract, on the ground that the country could not afford to add \$25,000,000 to its could not afford to add \$25,000,000 to its debt. Besides this, the entire arrangement was too much in favour of the syndicate, while the country had but few advantages to gain from the bargain. He was unqualifiedly opposed to the contract, and to the Govern-ment which was guilty of making it. Mr. ARKELL said he did not intend to

quote Hansard, three-fourths of that interest-ing work for years back having been already ing work for years back having been already flung across the House. (Laughter and ap-plause.) The people of this country, he con-tended, were anzious to see the Canada Pacific railway an accomplished fact. It was a great minfortune that the Sir Hugh Allan scheme for building it was a failure. In consequence of that failure the Reform party came into power. Their accession to office, though disastrous to the country, was not without a redeeming feature, namely, the opportunity it gave the people of judging of the honesty and ability of Reform Government. It was not merely the National Policy which caused the defeat of the late Government. It was the general incapacity of its members. (Hear, Lear.) As soon as the present Government took office an endeavour was made to place the Pacific railway matter on a sound footing. the Pacific railway matter on a sound footing. The Government had succeeded in doing this The Government had succeeded in doing this so far, but strenuous efforts were being made by their apparently unpatriotic opponents to defeat the undertaking. If gentlemen opposite were imbued with that love of country which should characterize members of Parliament they would assist the passage rather than the defeat of the mea-sure. (Applause.) During the Christmas recess a number of gentlemen on the Opposi-tion side of the House held public meetings throughout the country. One of the mostactive opponents of the scheme was the member for West Elgin (Mr. Casey), who held meetings in his own constituency. In view of that gentle-West Eigin (Mr. Casey), who held meetings in his own constituency. In view of that gentle-man's statements it might not be out of place to make a few observations as to the character of the meetings he held. They were small gatherings as a rule. (Hear, hear.) One meeting he called at Dutton, in the centre of his riding. When he arrived at the village he found there was achedy there to meet him found there was nobody there to meet him. Happily, however, there was a tea meeting in progress. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman was appointed chairman of the tea meeting. (Renewed laughter.) About ten or eleven

o'clock he organized a syndicate meeting, and made his little speech and passed his resolu-tions. He (Mr. Arkell) was not going to read the hon. gentleman's speech Several HON. MEMBERS-Oh; no; don't lo that. Mr. ARKELL-But he would point out

some of the gentleman's statements. He stated that the cash bonus to the syndicate was equal to \$6.25 a head of the populatio of Elgin, or \$31 a family. (Laughter.) By another calculation the hon. member made out that the total bonus to the syndicate was out that the total bonus to the syndicate was \$35 per capita of the population—(laughter)— or \$176 per family. This would be \$493,000 for West Elgin, or \$1,410,000 for the whole county. (Loud laughter.) After making such statements as that one would have thought, that the petitions the hon, gentleman had sent round would have been largely signed. The reverse, however, was the case. There were very few signatures, and half of those which were attached to the petitions were bogus. The hon, gentleman had come down into his riding at St. Thomas, and he had attended a meeting at which about 800 were present. But the hon. gentleman, who came against the advice of his friends, never produced any re-solutions and his efforts resulted in utter failure. The hon, gentleman shot as wide of the mark

showed faction and opposition in the count but this did not exhaust their resources. new syndicate appeared, and it occupied the position of the member for Gloucester, being position of the member for Gloucester, being open to doubt and suspicion. It seemed to be a put-up job, and it was uncommonly difficult to do that without detection. It had the stamp of suspicion from its very inception. It bore the mark of being conceived in fraud and brought forth in iniquity. It reminded him of what was said of the bill of Lord John Brandl which the stand or both the standard to him of what was said of the bill of Lord John Russell which turned out rather absurd. It was a child whose idiot features anoestral sins disclosed. (Laughter and applause,) Throughout the whole length and breadth of the country it was termed a fraud. (Ap-plause.) Sir William P. Howland appeared to be the financier of this project, but he had better have kept his hand out of this nasty thing. This gentleman had been well paid, and should have been satisfied. He (Sir Wm. Howland) had been treasurer of the Moand should have been satisfied. He (Sir Wm, Howland) had been treasurer of the Mo-Donald-Scott Government, which he had got in such a mess that the Government burst up in a year on account of his financial inability. Other members of the syndicate had been connected with the Hamilton and North Worthow will be a built or had been connected with the Hamilton and North-Western railway, which was built on the ground of honestly competing with the Northern railway, which was charged with imposing rather onerous rates. They obtained in bonuses on this plea about half the cost of the line, but they contracted among them-selves to build a road, botched the undertak-ing, and sold out to the Northern with which they were pledged to compete, committing a fraud on the men who granted the bonuses. The city of Hamilton, which so yoted \$200fraud on the men who granted the bonuses. The city of Hamilton, which so voted \$200,-000, threatened an action for fraud, and these men crawled around Hamilton on their stomachs, said they would starve if the ac-tion were pressed, and their families would be cast on the streets; they would not have a cent left, would be deprived even of their beds, and they got the proceedings stopped on the ground that they would be irretrievably ruined if the action were not stayed. On the double ground of fraud on those who en-trusted these men with bonuses and of the pretence of ruin, he objected to such men being entrusted with the carrying out of such a transaction. Then there were Major Walker and H. H. Cook, etc. Their charac-ters were known, and he did not think that the general composition of this syndicate ters were known, and he did not think that the general composition of this syndicate commended itself to the good judgment of the country. (Hear, hear.) But the new. syndicate, like everything else the Opposition proposed, was of course good. No proposal of the Opposition could be anything but excellent according to them. If they got into office, the country must blossom like a rose ; there would be no more taxation-(laughter)-and the railway would be built on a scheme different to that which any busness man would propose. (Hear. hear.) For his part he could propose. (Hear, hear.) For his part he could only account for the course of the Opposition by the fact that Grits, as a rule, had, hadly constituted ntellects, of not much good to themselves anyone else. (Hear, hear, ) Mr. MACDOUGALL-I have abstained from taking part in this debate until the pre-sent moment on the main question which has been before this House, because I felt as an old member of Parliament and an ex-member old member of Parliament and an ex-member of the Government, and one who has in his official capacity had to do somewhat with questions closely connected with this, that it would be proper for me to hear the views and opinions of hon. members, some of whom have become members of this House only at the last election, and to observe, as well as I could, the progress of the agitation which has taken place in the country for the purpose of exciting—I will not say for that purpose alone —opposition to this scheme which the Gov-ernment has submitted to Parliament with respect to the Pacific railway. I am one of ernment has submitted to Parliament with respect to the Pacific railway. I am one of those who have a very strong faith in the sober second thought of the people. From the beginning of my political life, new too many years ago, that has been my guiding star. I have endeavoured to ascertain first, what, according to my judgment, was in the interests of my country, and then, as

tleman would desire, the extent to which the 10 per cent. profit will apply. (Cheers.) Mr. MACDOUGALL-1 am delighted to Mr. MACDOUGALL—I am delighted to hear that statement by the leader of the Gov-ernment. (Cheers.) It removes one of the most serious objections in the minds of some hon. members on this side of the House, as well as in the minds of intelligent thinking people outside, with respect to this contract. Now, what has happened since the submis-sion of the Government scheme to Parliament? Some gentlemen in Toronto, Hamilton, Lon-don, and other parts of the Dominion, have been induced to offer to take this contract, with certain modifications, at a certain lesser amount in money and in land ; and my hon. friend—I will call him so politically, although I am sorry to say we are not in the habit of communicating politically with one another, amount in money and in land ; and my hon. friend—I will call him so politically, although I am sorry to say we are not in the habit of communicating politically with one another, and I do not think the fault is mine—the leader of the Opposition and many members on that side urge that the Government should withdraw from the arrangement which they have conditionally entered into with the first syndicate, as it would save to the country \$3,000,000 and 3,000,000 acres of land worth a dollar an acre. It might seem to the country obvious that it is desirable to save \$6,000,000 by placing this contract in the hands of a new company appear-ing at present equally able with the other to carry out the contract. That does impress me as a very setions quee-tion for the members of Parliament to consi-der. It is, a substantial sum, an amount which, I believe, will impress most of the ve-ters to whom we will have to appeal, after a couple of sessions, with a notion that it would have been well to have saved it. I should like to see my way to an honourable course, assuming that the Government could takes such a course, by which the conditions could be improved in this respect. But I think it would be unfair for a member of Parliament, and especially any one on the Ministerial side, to ask the Government, as a corporation or committee of Parliament, to take a course with respect to a transaction of this kind which he should not himself be willing to take if he were a member of that Government. We must pat ourselves in their place. We must not ask Ministers to do an act against which our own minds would revolt if we were clothed with the responsibilities of diffe. Can they retreat from the position they co-cupy ? I do not say anything about the dra-ummances which preceded this contract. That has been contended with great skill by the leader of the Opposition that under the Ast of 1874 the Government had no authority to do what they have done ; that the law did not authorize them to enter into a courtact of acting within the Sir ALBERT J. SMITH—The Minister of Railways said so. Mr. MACDOUGALL—I did not so under-stand it, and the very fact that the contract is before us to-day ; that we have to pass an Act of incorporation, ab initio, proves, I think, that this contract is not confemplated by the Act of 1874—though the purpose which it is intended to serve may be the pur-pose indicated in that Act. It is an action of the Government outside of the Act of 1874, but within the spirit of it, within the motive and the intention of that Act. This is a pro-position to hand over the construction of the remainder of the Canadian Pacific railway, and that was an alternative which was con-tained in the Act of 1874. I think, however, that when the Government of that day, the Sir ALBERT J. SMITH-The Minister of

that when the Government of that day, is Government of the hon. member for Lambto adopted the other alternative, although the said, "We have the power of either construc-ing the road as a Government work or han

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

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#### THESYNDICATES CAPITAL STOCK.

THE episode of Friday night between Hop. WILLIAM MACDOUGALL and Sir JOHN MACDONALD, and the prominence which it gives to the question of what makes the capital stock of the syndicate, induce us to devote a little space to the subject, in order that our readers may fully understand the meaning of the discussion.

The section of the Act constituting the wndicate is as follows:

"The limit to the reduction of tolls by the "The limit to the reduction of tolls by the Parliament of Canada provided for by the eleventh sub-section of the seventeenth sec-tion of Consolidated Railway Act, 1879, re-specting tolls, is hereby extended, so that such reduction may be to such an extent that such tolls when reduced shall not produce less has ten per cent. per annum profit on the cap-al actually expended in the construction of the visions, instead of not less than fifteen per eent. per annum profit, as provided by the said sub-section ; and so also that such reduc-tion shall not be made unless the net income if the company, according tion shall not be made unless the net income of the company, ascertained as described in said sub-section, shall have exceeded ten per cent, per annum instead of fifteen per cent, per annum as provided by the said sub-sec-tion. And the exercise by the Governor-in-Commoil of the power of reducing the tolls of the company as provided by the tenth sub-section of said section seventeen is hereby limited to the same extent with relation to the profit of the company, and to its net revenue, as that to which the power of Par-liament to reduce tolls is limited by said subliament to reduce tolls is limited by said subsection eleven as hereby amended.'

no more than quote again the proceedings of Friday night : "Mr. Macdougall—So, making this little reference to the two political parties. I have come to this conclusion—that when I learned from the hon, gentleman closely connected with the Government that there is to be no such construction as I have described, with reference to the mean-ing of that clauses in the contract—that is to say, when the company organized and operating the read will not be able to hold that they have a right to impose such tolls as they please until we can show they have control the ten per cent. on the \$90,000,000 over and above the private capital they have control to the two political they have control to the construction he fears is to say when the construction he puts in disposed to regard with less disfavour the contract as it stands than I was when I visited my constituents at Halton. "Sir John Macdonald—I may inform the form disposed to present the possibility of any doubt on the question there will be a clause inpon it ; it is not the construction he puts upon, it ; and to prevent the possibility of any doubt on the question there will be a clause instruct in the Consolidated Railway Act, which is to be introduced by the Minister of always, defining and limiting, in the sense to be not the construction here will be a clause instruct in the Government puts upon it ; it is not the construction he statement on the question there will be a clause instruct the 10 per cent. profit ges. "Mr. Macdougall—I am delighted to hear finds of intelligent thinking people outside, which is ide of the House, as well as in the objections in the minds of some hon, members on this side of the House, as well as in the winds of intelligent thinking people outside, with respect to this contract." We need only, in conclusion, point out that even in altering the Act the Governore than quote again the proceedings Canada he secured a nomination of Friday night : a safe constituency, was elected, to Ottawa, sulked in his tent he succeeded in supplanting leader whom he had served so and then burgeoned out in the role of an and their burgeoned out in the role of an industrious agitator—a part which he had abandoned during the party supremacy of Mr. MACKENZIE. It is alleged, by those who ought to know, that some of Mr. MACKENZIE'S friends do not warmly ap-prove of the manner in which the member prove of the manner in which the mo-for Lambton has been treated. Wh blame them if they do not? We have been describing the same gen-tleman who sought last year to depreciate the North-West to the advantage of Texas,

but who now contends that the lands in the North-West are much more valuable than he ever imagined them to be. We have been describing the gentleman who charac terises the proposal of the second syndi-cate as an objectionable one, but who nevertheless desires to see that objection able proposal accepted. He is an able lawyer and a clever debater, but his record for statesmanship and sincerity of purpos is so defective that the electorate no longe accept his professions with unqualified con fidence, and the members of the Hour

hear in his impassioned declarations the old undertone of the special pleader in the Court of Chancery. Far be it from us to underrate the capa

city of the member from West Durham to serve his country if he would, but we are justified by his record in saying that he has not utilized either his abilities or his We need only, in conclusion, point out that even in altering the Act the Governopportunities for patriotic purposes. It is the firm conviction of thousands of thous who appreciate his legal and oratorica attainments that before he can be entrusted ment are simply explaining the view they took, which is also the view the syndicate took, and the view that Sir CHARLES CUPPER set forth as the view of the Gov Mr

ernment in his opening speech. It BLAKE is in a confessedly awkward fix.

to govern the country he must learn-a he appears not to have learned-how to control his own wilful and wayward in his own wilful and wayward in tellect. the second second second second second MR. MACDOUGALL'S SPEECH. PROF. HIND'S CHARGES. THE speech of HON. WM. MACDOUGALL

THE Ottawa correspondent of the Bos n Friday night may be said to have concluded the rapidly diminishing doubts of on Herald takes no stock in the charges the public regarding the wisdom of acceptmade by Prof. HIND as to the garbling and forgery which he says was practised ing the contract for the Pacific railway n making up official statistics for use at resented by the Government. His mode of treatment had the merit of being realistic the Fishery Commission. On the contrary, the Herald's correspondent, who in a high degree. He, above all others, not excepting the Opposition members, had made a decided effort to obtain the invidently writes with a full knowledge of the case, says that the strictest investiga timate opinion of his constituents. He tion reveals the fact that only a few clerical errors were made, and that these were of did not go to his people with cut and dried no importance either way. In dealing resolutions in one pocket, and a cut and dried speech in the other. He did not with the Trade and Navigation returns, Mr. HIND makes a series of mistakee make a pretence of discussion to enable him to condemn, without consideration, a amounting in the aggregate to \$207,000 measure which the people were asked to meet and discuss. He had taken his con-stituents into his confidence on the subject of the contract, had stated his objections, His assertion that the whale oil returns were deliberately omitted from the Cana dian returns arose from the fact that the United States authorities refused to admit pointed out the merits of the measure, and given them to understand that on the hat the whale is a fish. Many other blunders into which Mr. HIND has whole he was in favour of the contract, which provided a means other than the employment of Government capital of been led by undue zeal or mono-mania are quoted, but perhaps the most curious is that relating to the employment of Government capital of constructing a necessarily expensive work. On each of the objections concerning which the Opposition have made the strongest complaints Mr. MACDOUGALL took the opinion of a practical and intelligent people. They saw that the exemptions from taxation of which the Opposition complained so bitterly ware as a matter of fact of very little consequence to the country, and of very little practical Nova Scotia coal exports, which he treated of in a recent letter to the New York Herald. In that communication he draws he attention of the Governor-General t the great differences which exist betweer the Dominion records of the exports of coal from Nova Scotia to the United States and the official records of the Nova Scoti department of mines, which give all the details and form the basis of revenue. He to the country, and of very little practical value to the syndicate. Considered as a means of protecting the syndicate from possible exactions of an undue character, ces on to say " that these differences are very striking, and the cause must lie at Ottawa. For example, the Domision

<sup>6</sup> Ottawa. For example, the Domision <sup>6</sup> trade and navigation returns for 1873 <sup>6</sup> and 1874 put Nova Scotia exports of coal <sup>6</sup> to the United States as amounting to <sup>6</sup> 259,699 tons, and valued at \$706,271, <sup>7</sup> whereas the official report of the mines <sup>7</sup> dominant which gives all details com the exemptions are of value to them; but considered as concessions from the public, they are of little value indeed. This the people of Halton saw clearly, and this Mr. MACDOUGALL expressed clearly in his spee department, which gives all details, says 138.335 tons the occasion of an authoritative declara United States that year." The differ tion of a very important character. nce, he says, of 121,364 tons amounts have had ourselves no doubt on the nearly one-half the alleged export real meaning of the terms of the contrac the fact is, Mr. But regarding the capital stock on which the ounded the fiscal with the company would require to earn ten per dar year, and compared the Nova Scotia returns for 1874 with the Dominion ent. before the power of the Government should be used to control their freight rates; but Sir John MACDONALD's declarareturns for the year ending the 30th June, 873. tion that both the Government and the Coming back to the fish figures, syndicate agree on the more favourable Herald's correspondent takes up Mr. Hinp's construction of the contract has given . most serious charge, viz., that certain more public and striking importance to articles were omitted from the import and the fact. In the course of the debate, in export returns extending over a period of twenty-five years. This was due to the his speech on the contract, Mr. BLAKE admitted that if this favourfact that the official classification did not able construction could be placed on the specify the articles named in the years contract, and the capital stock of the com pany could be held to mean simply the referred to, and, consequently, the values of such items were included under other money they put into the work, a great part of his objections to the contract would disappear. We believe that a similar eads. For instance, in 1879-80 fish and products of fish are classified into over 44 rticles, but, from Confederation in 1867 statement was made by fir RICHARD to 1872, inclusive, they were condense ander something like four or five genera CARTWRIGHT ; but on reference to Hansard we do not find it reported as it was under headings. Applying the same reasoning to the United States trade and navigation restood. But Mr. BLAKE will suffice ; and since the condition which be demanded is fulfilled, we shall be glad to know what turns for 1869, 1870, and 1871, Mr. HIND would find that no mackerel, as well a part of his objections will disappear. We shall look with some degree of curiosity to the next utterances of the hon. gentleman everal other indispensable descriptions of sh, were imported into the United States during those years, which is manifestly absurd, as it is well known that such com on the subject to see what objections he will retain, and what objections he will nodities were exported from Canada to the abandon. United States during the years referred to Meantime, to the mind of the public and were, of course, imported then and accounted for under other heads in their and to the mind of the Grit party as well as the general public, the case of the Op-position is gone. Mr. MACDOUGALL's stand in the matter has been made on ish statistics. Mr. HIND is not worth much powder and shot, but it is important that the American newspapers which have taken him by the hand should know what manner mature reflection, after serious efforts to get at the opinion of the public, and after hearing every objection that could be made f statistician he is. to the arrangement. No doubt his speech will have due weight with all who occupy

tations. In recalling the history of the past few years, it is impossible not to think, at times, that representative gov-ernment is after all a farce. In the Do-minion Parliament, diversities of interest, sectional, class, and other, assert them-selves, and a Government may possess a large majority without detriment to the public well-being. Its following is hetero-geneous, and can only be held together by some broad unity of policy and sympathy. It is far otherwise in the Ontario Legisla-ture, where the majority issimply made up of units entirely of the same class, the aggre-gate making a dead mass sustaining the Government by the mare force of its in-ersia. The consequence necessarily is an assumption of power by the Executive which makes the Legislature a mockery. We are quite prepared to admit that in the departments generally great activity has been displayed. Mr. Woop, for ex-ample, may be properly congratulated on the energy shown in bringing up the Pub-tic Accounts to the end of the year, and promptly laying them on the table of the went until

promptly laying them on the table of th House. That is a feat for which a Min ister, irrespective of party considerations, deserves credit. But we are speaking of the legislative, not of the administrative, aspect of provincial affairs, and in that we contend that there is a chronic unreadiness. No reason can be given which will bear a moment's examination why all the few measures proposed by the Gov-ernment should not be laid on the table

ernment should not be laid on the table during the first week of the session. Last year Mr. Mowar could not decide upon anything, he said, until he met and con-ferred with the members ; and yet the conference resulted only in an obstinate persistence in a pre-determined course of action. The vacation is surely long enough to admit of the thorough prepa-ration off Ministerial measures ; it has been longtheaded by more than a month

been lengthened by more than a month whilst the session has been shortened about as much. Of the latter feature in Reform rule as contrasted with Reform Opposition we do not complain ; but it is time to protest against the helplessness Ministers exhibit during the first half of Ministers exhibit during the first half of every session. They cannot always plead the necessities of a Dominion campaign, as they practically did in 1879. The separa-tion which, according to Reform prin-ciples, ought to be rigorously observed between Provincial and Dominion affairs does not trouble Reformers in office ; still, the people of the province have a right to object to their representatives being sum-moned together to adjourn daily before six o'clock, and await Ministers' pleasure

six o'clock, and a wait Ministers' pleasure before doing anything except go into Com-mittee of Supply. That we are not captious in urging this complaint will be elear when it is con-sidered that some subjects of more than ordinary importance must be fully dis-cussed, or else alurred over perfunctorily by the Assembly. The Attorney-General proposes to make sweeping changes in the judiciary, and his draft Act has been float-ing about for scue time. How can the Assembly adequately deal with it in the short time at their disposal ? The ex-emptions question, although of immense importance to the taxpayers, especially the poor of towns and cities, has never been grappled with in earnest. And as for the Education Department, the Ser-bonian bog of Ontario, no sign is made. bonian bog of Ontario, no sign is made We repeat that the Mowar Government We repeat that the Mowar Government, in matters of legislation, acts with gross disregard of the popular will, treats the people's representatives with barely dia-guised contempt, and is rapidly bringing the representative system, so far as Ontario is concerned, into serious disrepute.

THE KINGSTON POLICE MAGIS noted sero TRACY. tom

Some weeks ago we gave an outline of a

eachers are guilty of uttering base English. The reports of the inspectors themselves are full of gross errors, and even members of the Central Committee perpetrate blun-ders which, as the context shows, are not mere slipe of the pen. Now, whilst a high standard of education

s eminently desirable, the Department sught not to seek it at the expense of the -UNCONSCIOUS OHRISTIANITY. ought not to seek it at the expense of the three R's. Natural philosophy is very well in its place; but it is heart-breaking for a father to read his son's views on the properties of matter when they are clothed in the dirty and ragged habiliments of average school English. So also chemistry is an important subject, but what profit or leasure is there in a paper on hydroen when the young FARADAY clips the Queen's coin with every sentence, and does not know that he is loing wrong? It is not too sweeping an assertion to say that 75 per cent. of the lads who pass through the common and high schools bitterly regret in after life that they were compelled to devote so high schools bitterly regret in after life that they were compelled to devote so much time to fancy studies, to the neglect of the humbler but more useful branches. We have nothing to say against the curriculum as a curriculum, but we do believe that it is too intricate and cumbrous for children who seldom spend more than seven or eight years at school, and that it leads to cranning and superficiality, with a train of lesser evils.

THE MUSKOKA DISTRICT.

THE settlers in the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts have encountered and overcome great hardships, and no one will begrudge them the money the Ontario Government has spent there during the past ten or twelve years. The report of the Commissioner of Public Works for 1880 shows that up to the 31st December last nearly \$420,000 has been expended in that region, chiefly in the building of locks and oridges and the improvement of rivers. This does not include any portion of the sum sunk in colonization roads ; taking that item into account, it is safe to estimate that not less than \$600,000 has been spent in the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts since they were first opened up for settlement. As has been said, the settlers in those parts de-serve a helping hand; and it is to be hoped that the Government will continue o treat them with the utmost liberality. The Ontario and Pacific Junction railway will soon be under way, and it is of the highest importance that the inhabitants should have easy means of communication with that road. Muskoka is destined to become one of the richest grazing districts in Ontario, and the construction of the rail-way will bring it into direct connection with the Toronto cattle-yards.

At the same time, the special attempt to nake it a field for immigrants should be bandoned by the Government. Enormous ums have been spent in inducing Sums have been spent in increment Old Country people to take advantage of the free grants. Nearly \$17,000 was spent on the clearing and log-house scheme, which, to put it mildly, was a fizzle. The region cannot compete with he North-West. Few English or Irish tenant farmers will care to go upon a free grant and spend years in clearing it, when they can buy prairie land ready for the plough for a song. It will be well, of course, for the Government's emigration bureau in England to keep Muskoka before the people as a grazing district, but to try and induce wholesale emigration to to try and induce wholesale emigration to it would be simply throwing money away. For many years to come the North-West will be the chosen abode of the British emigrant to Canada, and Muskoka must be content to receive only a very small

numbers, to take account of the ultras. and there will be the crucial boulder in his path. How it is to be hurled out of the way remains to be seen ; at all events, he has his majority, such as it is, and an Oposition the reverse of factious

LAST week we ventured to call attention o the assumption that the religion of CHRIST was a mere system of eclecticism mainly derived from the East. The very fact that no trace of Buddhist teaching appears upon the shores of the Mediterranean in either of the three continents would alone suffice to shatter so entirely priori a theory. To account for the concert in ethical teaching between teachers so far removed by time and space as BUDDHA and CHRIST is by no means diff. cult, so soon as it is admitted that the moral commands of the Creator have been inscribed, from the first, upon the fleshly tablets of the human heart, Those who believe in the universal Fatherhood and Providence of GOD can readily understand that in widely remote ages the same truths will come to the surface in remote regions and at divers times and in sundry manners. As absolute truth is essentially one, it would have been surprising indeed if the devout aspirants of heathenism had not attained to some knowledge of it by earnest

and painful seeking. But it is in the times immediately sucbeeding the first century of the Christian era that we find even more striking paral elisms in religious conception and Modern unbelievers are in the habit o pointing to the pure morality inculcated by SENECA, MARCUS AURELIUS, and EPICLETUS, as if their maxims could be an adequate substitute for the Gospel. Into that phase of the subject it is not neces-sary to go, farther than simply to note that the Roman ethicists had not advanced one step in theory, nor did they achieve one permanent triumph in practice, in regener-ating the race. They all, in common wrapt themselves up in the garments of an esoteric philosophy. From Steicism and Platonism they had learned the dig-nity of virtue, but they had no Gospel for universal humanity. They the times were out of joint, They felt that lamented the depravity and social dissolution around them, but they could not touch the heart of the mischief. Their moral ideal was high, and at times touched with a pensive spirituality, but it was powerless to redeem a world lying in wickedness and sinking in decay. It is sometimes said by Christian apolo-

gists that these men of lofty aims and pure ives must have borrowed from the religion they ignored. There is no proof that they ever heard of Christianity as aught but "a deadly superstition" cherished by an obscure sect of the Jews. At all events, it is not necessary to charge them with plagiarism of the most disingenuous kind. The springs from which their limpid morality flowed, in a stream all too thin, came by philosophy, from the rooted testi-mony engraved by the Divine hand upon the consciences of men. That they thought more deeply, and interfogated the still small voice within more searchingly than their fellows, was to their everlasting credit. They had no need to borrow, for the truth, overlaid with the crust of human invention and apostacy, was within them. A lady contributor to the Contemporary Review selects PLUTARCH as a distinguish d example of " unconscious Christianity during the early centuries of our era. The paper is ably written, since, while it takes na high theological ground, it fully develors the resemblances between the Gospel and PLUTABOH's ethics. There is proof that he knew anything

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Mackenzie continues to improve. Re will not likely take any active part in the present session by the advice of his phy-

We quite agree with a Barrie contemporary that Mr. H. H. Cook has "had experience in syndicates." He raised several, single-handed, in North Simcoe.

Mr. Blake claims that he represents the wealthy classes of the country, but next election we shall see him posing as the friend of the majority-the poor man. Of course by that time "circumstances" will "have hanged.

There were giants in the Local Legislature from 1867 to 1875, and there are many good men there yet; but on the whole there has been a sad falling off in the personnel. The abolition of dual representation was not an inmixed blessing.

The fact that when Mr. Mackenzie offered etter terms for the construction of the road than those now agreed upon Sir William P. Howland and his associates made no bid, is pretty good evidence of the bogus character of their present scheme.

The rumour that Mr. Paxton, M.P.P., will be appointed to the vacant shrievalty in the county of Ontario is probably correct. If he has not been a brilliant or over-scrupulous politician, he has at least been a faithful one, and deserves his reward.

It will not be good news for the opponents f the Deceased Wife's Sister bill in this country that Mr. Gladstone has pledged himself to the promotion of a similar bill in Eng-land, although holding out no hope in the present state of public business of legislation.

It is rumoured that Mr. Pattullo's petition against the return of Mr. Sutherland for North Oxford will be withdrawn, because counter charges of corruption against the great disorganizer are being prepared. Tiger hunting is exciting fun, until the tiger turna and hunts the huntaman.

In a letter from Hon. Peter Mitchell on the Hind charges, Sir Albert Smith is called upon to de simply his duty, viz., to take the earliest opportunity of defending his honour against Mr. Hind's imputations. Nobody puts much faith in what Mr. Hind says, but hat does not warrant Sir Albert's si

The Brantford Telegram avers that there is in that city a justice of the peace who is unable to write his own name. This is a dis-grace to the province. As the member for South Brant appears to have nothing to do in his department, he might open a night-school and give his protégé a few lessons in penman-

United States papers oppose the Canada Pacific railway scheme with remarkable unanimity. Our opponents are unfortunate. to say the least, in always having the sympathy of those whose interests are naturally not Canada's interests. It was so at the time of the Pacific scandal, it was so during the N. P. agitation, and it is so now.

The St. Mary's Argus is in a bad way bout the Pattullo-Sutherland election case. It says that "a number of the best known nen in the riding are involved in this matter, and some dirty revelations will no doubt be made before the thing is settled." The fact that "dirty revelations" should be made in a contest between two Reformers in a Reform riding does not say much for the purity of the party.

If, as the Globe argues, no bargain that the present Parliament makes with the original syndicate can be binding upon the country, it follows that no bargain which the present can be binding. Yet Mr. Blake and the chief organ are in favour of making a bargain with the political syndicate organized by Col. Christianity as a creed, although he lived the reign of DOMITIAN. His ethical philosophy was the outcome of deep Walker & Co. The mere statement of the and solemn pondering upon the signs of human depravity and helplessness which were at hand on every side. There was nothing original in PLUTARCH's admonicontention exposes its dishonesty Like all sensible men. Mr. Scott. M. P. for Selkirk, has no respect for petitions that are tions, and yet the pressure of the time had gotten up to order, and for a purpose. He given to his thoughts a pointed and says that thousands of signatures could be obtained to a petition praying for the execu-tion of the honourable gentlemen of the crystallized form peculiarly his own. And et, as Miss WEDGEWOOD points out, he tion of the honourable gentlemen of the Opposition. There is no necessity for taking the trouble. Politically, those gentlemen had no idea of the mighty spiritual revolution which was even then at work in the effete Empire of Rome, and in the Greece where he was born. What we are now has only need to be given rope enough and they will finish themselves. been derived from the spirit of Christiani-The Opposition press persists in saying that ty, as it developed itself through the cen-turies. PLUTABCE held bravely by the letthe syndicate is composed of "Sir John's friends." There is not a Conservative in the company so far as we know, a fact which shows that partiaanship was not a factor in the bargain; but the members of the new syndicate which the Opposition support are all Reformers with one or two exceptions, a fact which does not relieve their proposition from the suspicion that it is a political dodge. The challenge of the Opposition to the Government that the syndicate agreement should be submitted to the people is as absurd as the tender of the second syndicate-each knows that its offer is impossible of acceptance. But if a test is deemed advisable, Reformers can-not do better than prevail on Sir Richard Cartwright to pick up the gauntlet Mr. Kirk-patrick threw down the other evening. Both these gentlemen are Kingstonians, but as Kingston returned a Reformer in 1878 the salvation for the mass of men. And yet PLUTARCH's ethical standard hances are in Sir Richard's favour The Montreal Spectator has not a very high opinion of syndicate No. 2 : "The new syndicate for building the Pacific railway is n no way a credit to itself nor to the country. Its inception was due to the exigency of the Opposition in the House ; it was in-tended to strengthen Mr. Blake's position, and for that purpose the unpardonably honest and blundering trick was playe putting names of gentlemen on the list who had never been consulted, and who at once denied any complicity in the worse than questionable business. That stamped it at once as a mere political device, got up to make capital out of." The Grit members of the Ontario Legislature are devoting most of their time to the discussion of the N. P., the boundary question, and the railway syndicate. Of course they have the excuse that there is a dearth of provincial business, but they have the alternative of admitting that fact and going home. They might as well consider the Irish ques-tion or the Boer insurrection as matters aption or the Boer insurrection as matters ap-pertaining to the province of the Federal Ad-ministration. In the language of a homely but expressive Westernism, these wordy gentlemen should not "bits off more than they can chaw." The commercial papers take no stock in the new syndicate. The Journal of Commerce says :- "Whatever may be the respective merits of the old and new propositions, it is clear that the Government, which took the responsibility of signing the contract with the first syndicate, had no option to procure its ratification by Parliament or to resign office. We have no desire to impeach the motives of nortality the subscribers to the new syndicate, but our conviction is that there are few people in Ca-nada so credulous as to believe that, if the Government had advertised for tenders in Ca-Government had advertised for tenders in Ca-nada, they would have received the offer which has been just made. On the other hand, it must be sufficiently obvious that, by failing to obtain offers in answer to a formal advertisement, the Government would have materially weakened its hands." ONTÁRIO LEGISLA

# FOURTH PARLIAMENT ..... SECOND

would be unequal to the task of able men for both the Dominion Legislatures. He thought it m that the leader of the G should charge the Opposition w hostile to the existence of t Legislatures, for when challenged t

any of the Conservative members taken such a position, he took ref statement that Sir John Macdonal advocated a legislative union. Th

that after years of struggles betwee and Lower Canada, Sir John Maed favoured a scheme for one Legislatu to bring the troubles to an end, bu

servative policy, finally adopted

to a successful issue, was a combi-the provinces of the Dominio

autonomy of each being preserve had occurred since Confederatio

to destroy the autonomy of the In fact, how could the Dominion overburdened as it already wa

Columbia, the North-West, Onta and the Maritime Provinces? I

egislatures of the provinces, tics should combine in re-

In referring to the speech of the

claimed too much when he said

ment had done more work than h

overlooked the existence of

Imperial Governments, and

present Administration in amount of work accomplished.

acknowledged return of

singular that the trade

overnment. Surely the hon. ge

over, cast a slight upon the Ontar

ments which had preceded his A tion. He (Mr. Morris) fancied Government of Sandfield Macdon

he ranked at least on an equalit

one so much towards bringing it

been ignored in the speech. Surel ernment should have the good acknowledge what was conceded

one. In touching upon the prope alternate sessions, he said he witto to any scheme of biennial sessions, and favoured short annual sessions, and

avoured short annual sessions, an mencement of real business as a House opened. A Parliament members would be ample on the business of the the more especially as, accordi opinion of the Attorney-General, mere almost activated Biannie

was almost exhausted. Biennia were still more objectionable than sessions; they were not adapted

quirements of the country, and a Government to escape public res

or too long a time. Mr. YOUNG (Brant) said he d

to make a general reply to the rem hon. member for East Toronto. S boundary clause in the address was

the leader of the Opposition seeme the clause an interference with the Government, but it was a question

the people of this province were d

terested. The action of the Domi ernment on the matter was a direct of the arbitration, and the infere drawn was that the people of thi could not get justice from the get Ottawa. He read the eleve graph of the speech with able surprise, and it appeared that it was not in accordance with tional reversment. He locked

tional government. He looked paragraph as a "feeler." The peo

province were a practical people the Lieut -Governor open a sessi

The action of the Dom

that the Conservative party

ness, deal with the local int

cmpt should be made

General, he said

MONDAY. THE ADDRESS. The debate on the address was re Hon. Mr. MORRIS said he has with a great deal of pleasure to the of the mover and seconder of the re address, as they afforded a st answer to the cry once made that would be unequal to the task of abla men for both the Dominica

On this the question arose as to what was the " capital actually expended in the "construction of the railway." Did it include the lands ? Did it include the subsidy ? Did it include the work done by the Government? The Opposition said it did include these things, and, therefore, the bargain was bad. ters and their supporters contended it did not. Let us give some instances in which the question was discussed.

The first occasion on which the question was started in Parliament was during Sir CHARLES TUPPER's first speech, Hansard report as follows :

report as follows : "Sir Charles Tapper-We in this contract have changed that, and have deprived the company of the power which, under the Consolidated Railway Act, they and every other railway in the country enjoyed, and stipulated a lower rate of profit as the point at which they may be asked to lower their rates. I think, under these circumstances, that the hon gentleman's long discussion on a question that was certainly not before the House was hardly called for. "Mr. Anglin-Is the points to be taken upon the capital of the company or upon

upon the capital of the company or upon the whole money expended upon the con-struction of the road, because there is a great

difference? "Bir Charles Tupper-The hon, gentleman will be greatly relieved to find that it is not to bad as he had hoped. It is upon the capital they have expended themselves. "Mr. Anglin-Under the terms of the con-tract, for there is a doubt about it ? "Bir Charles Tupper-That is a question of law, upon which I will defer to the hon. gantleman. He has the contract before him, and whatever want of confidence I may have in his political sentiments, I have great con-fidence in his legal ability. I will not require to say anything more about that." anything more about that."

instead of "Mr. ANGLIN" the report thould read Mr. BLAKE; it was Mr. BLAKE who interrupted, and to Mr. BLAKE Sir CHARLES evidently refers. But that was the first occasion on which a Ministerial statement of the case was made. Sir CHARLES repeated the state-

ent in his Montreal speech. Mr. BLAKS would not be convinced, and so in his speech following Sir CHARLES TUPPER he said :

and so in his speech following Sir CHARLES Torran he said : "Now, let us discuss this ten per cent. a just. The hon, gentleman ventured the sug-pestion the other day that this was on the company's own private capital, but he will be tend that suggestion borne out. I shall be very much pleased if the hon, gentleman is able to obtain a declaration from the members if the syndicate that what is intended is that they are to get not less than ten per cent. on the money they themselves put into the rail-way. That nothing that comes from the country—that the Thunder Bay branch, for instance, is not included—that the railway in British Columbia or the Pambina branch is not included—that the railway in British Columbia or the Pambina branch is not included—that the proceeds from the sale of lands is not included—that only that which, after the public resources are ex-hanted, they take out of their own pockets, is to bear this ten per cent. If the hon, gen-tions to be the solution of the capte part of my objections to his contract. But he cannot say so; it is not the law. If this contract passes in this shape, the capital no matter from what source—though it represents the many we have put in, and the money we are prime to put in—is the capital spent on the many we have put in, and years on the many we have put in, and years on the many we have put in a state of the the source of the under taking called, by the Act, the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is en-ilized to bear ten per cent." to bear ten per cent."

gentleman would still take the w of the subject in spite of Min-ements to the contrary.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE. a similarly untrammelled political It is extremely unfortunate for the in terests of Ontario that its Legislature -A RESUME OF MR. BLAKES escapes proper notice and adequate criti-

tion.

RECORD. cism because its sessions are synchronous TEN years ago Mr. BLAKE could and did with those of the Dominion Parliament. pose with some success as a superior per-There is no reason whatever why the Proson and a superlatively virtuous politician. vincial House should not be summoned to He cannot do it now with the same sucmeet for the despatch of business at the cess. He had no record then, but he has middle of November. Were that done. record now. In sporting parlance, he all the legitimate work of the year might has been " on the turf." That record is be accomplished by Christmas, and the blotted by a series of inconsistencies and public attention would not be diverted self-stultifications such as few politicians of from local affairs. Year by year, since the his standing have ever had to account for. Reform regime began, Ministers have A few of these are fresh in the popular regradually lapsed in this matter further and collection. He denounced coalitions, and further from the salutary rule laid down at the first opportunity formed a coalition with the Hon. R. W. Scorr, whose Tory successor in his chilly affections was the Hon. Mr. CAUCHON. He pronounced

and strictly adhered to by Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD. No public man was more vilely abused than he during his tenure of Hon. Mr. CAUCHON. He pronounced against the acceptance of a place in a Cabi-net without portfolio, and accepted such a place. He coquetted with the Catholic League while urging the Orangemen to averge the murder of Scorr, and then re-fused to speak on behalf of the League's candidate in East Toronto. He declared at Aurora that the Reform party was a party which could find nothing to Reform, started a paper upon that theory, aban-doned his associates in the caterprise, and accepted a Ministerial position at the hands of the party which he had so contemptu-ously characterised. He led the Reform Premier a miserable life, declined the re-nomination for South Brace, then accepted the re-nomination for South Brace, and ended his inglorious part in the campaign of 1878 by running away to the Old Coun-try in the heat of the fight. Returning to flice ; and yet no one during the fourteen years of provincial autonomy did so much to enhance the dignity and stimulate the usefulness of the Local Legislature. From the hour of his resignation, the credit of the Assembly has gone down with a rapidity unexampled in the annals of presentative government. At this oment no one pays the slightest heed to its deliberations, because it is clear that the Government rules, not the Legislature. Instead of responsible government, we have an Assembly called upon to register the acts of a self-willed bureaucracy. Mr. Mowar and his colleagues, in fact, rule the rule the province; they are in theory they should be, its not, as

servants. No one can fail to have noticed the autocratic air assumed by the Premier in ad-dressing the House, or in answering depu-

cointment of a police magistrate for the city of Kingston. Some of our Grit contemporaries affected to doubt the ex-HIND con actitude of our statements, but these have been confirmed to the letter. The Which admits that the job has been consuminsted. Mr. Mowar's brother-in-law, Mr. the

JOHN DUFF, has been made police magistrate, Mr. WM. ROBINSON, ex-M.P.P. being considered too illiterate for the post tion, and Mr. ROBINSON takes Mr. DUFF'S place as clerk of the Division Court. It will surprise the public to thus learn, on the au-thority of the Ontario Government, that the position of Division Court clerk in so important a place as Kingston demands no educational qualifications from its incum-bent. The whole business is redolent of corruption and nepotiam. It is bad enough that Mr. Mowar should appoint a partisan to a place which he is utterly in-competent to fill, but it is far worse that the appointment should be made in order to remove a competitor from the path of one of his own family. Perhaps the worst feature of the trans-

action remains to be noted. In order to make things still more pleasant for Mr Durr, senior, Mr. Durr, junior, is to re main in the Division Court clerk's office and if the income of that office should at any time exceed the Police Magistr income, the surplus is to scenue to Durr the younger, thus enabling Mr. Mowar's relatives to enjoy the profits of two fat offices. We shall not waste words upon the situation. The job is so patently flagrant that comment is needless.

Apart altogether from the moral con-sideration involved, the appointments are very unpopular in Kingston, and will do much to discredit- the pretensions of the purity party" in that city.

THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

On Tuesday afternoon the Assembly discussed at some length the curriculum in vogue in the public schools. It is a matter which comes up regularly every session, but it cannot be said that its discussion is attended with much profit. There is a widespread belief outside the Chamber that the curriculum is too elaborate. The Department is always striving to put a quart of beer into a pint pot-to cram children with a knowledge of subjects which they cannot possibly master. The result is apparent everywhere. It may be true that ours is the best school system in the world ; but it is also true that the education imparted under it is largely superficial. In the debate yesterday afternoon one or two hon. members, who have been teachers of no mean standing, addressed the House in lame and slipshod grammar, while ratting on glibly about the binomial theorem and the utility of higher mathematics. It is quite clear that in their case the fundamentals of a sound English education were neglected, and that they were marched into the far coun-tries before their base of operations was thoroughly secured. The reports of the thoroughly secured. The reports of the school inspectors teem with references to this subject. For example, in the Minister's report for 1879, which was laid on the table the other day, Inspector Knight, of the county of Victoria, says "a good deal "of attention is paid to grammar, but so "long as teachers use bad grammar in their "ordinary cohversation, but little can "be expected," Higher officials than

let Mr. FRASEE improve the rivers and build roads and bridges ; but it would be he height of folly to continue the large pecial expenditure which has been going n for ten years past.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. No one can allege that the Conservative Opposition in England has, so far, embarrassed the Government in the slightest degree. ' The leaders, in both Houses, contented themselves with simply criticizing the course of the Ministry abroad and at home. Lord BEACONSFIELD, in a vigorous speech, attacked the course adopted with regard to Ireland ; but stopped there, and his colleagues added nothing to his strictures. On the other hand, the ex-Premier distinctly offered the assistance of his party in grappling with the perplexities of a difficult crisis. He urged the Government to proceed with their measures from day to day, without pause, and promised all the aid his party could consistently give them. The Spectator, somewhat ungener-ously, complains that Lord BEACONSFIELD ously, complains that Lord BEACONSFIELD did not propound any plea of his own re-garding Ireland. How could he do so? The Opposition stands pledged only to one thing—to avoid assisting the Obstruction-ists, and to give a fair consideration to the measures proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE. The responsibility for much of the present

state of things in Ireland rests with the Liberal party; and upon them also rests the burden of finding a remedy.

Nothing in the antecedents of the Conservative party would render any co-opera-tion in a judicious measure of land reform impossible. When Lord BEACONSFIELD impossible. When Lord BEACONSTILLD and the majority of the Lords defeated the Compensation for Disturbance bill, they did so on the avowed ground that the measure was a hasty and ill-considered one, and that, instead of being a cure, it sea only a temporary palliative. The Peers have at least the privilege of reject-ing a measure which they consider precipitate and unsupported by popular opinio Professor FAWCETT, the Postmaster-G r-Ger eral, admitted at Manchester, on the eve of the session, that the Lords three wo the bill simply under a belief, "not un-"supported by the votes of the Commons, "that the Liberal party were not united " on the subject, and the country not en-" thusiastic about it." He further told the Manchester Radicals that the Lords would never stand in the way of any really de-liberate reform of the Irish land laws to which the country had made up its mind. The only two obstacles, therefore, in Mr. GLADSTONE'S way are, differences of opinion in his own following, and the obstructive policy of the Leaguers. The latter will, no doubt, be overcome by some stringent order of the House, analogous to the American "previous question," or the French clóture. The former is a more serious hindrance. Disguise it as the Liberal journals may, there can be no question about the disagreements rumour-ed within and without the Cabinet. As the Saturday Review remarks, Mr. GLAD-STONE named all the difficulties in the way of coercion, for example, but the prime one-opposition from Messrs. BRIGHT and

CHAMBERLAIN. The same difficulty occurs with regard to the Land Bills. It would be comparatively, easy for the Premier to frame an inadequate measure, acceptable to the moderate men about him, and not radically opposed to the views of Liberal Conservations. But he is found in the second Conservatives. But he is forced, by their pass supplies he thought would not them as a wise proceeding. The I no power to adopt biennial session N. A. Act.) They had the power their constitution, but they had power to do so as the law exists at t but they time. Do our requirements call fo session in two years, and would it public interest to meet only at such the did not think that the busin Legislature would be smaller in than it had been in the past, but he had was that Legislature in would tend to increase instead of If they only met once in two year would have to be prolonged. Mr. LAUDER considered the of the word "feeler" applied to clause of the address, a most a word, and one which could be ap advantage to other clauses of There was no policy forshadowe of the clauses save the 11th, and as of hon. gentlemen opposite, and inember for North Brant, had att paragraph, how would the hon. Con for Public Works, who had vote clause, like to abandon it, and h appreciate the snub he had got? So d been made regarding the bound that one would have supposed it v tention of the Dominion away the termitory to the west o Bay to the States or Russia, or s grasping power, but he did not there was anything to be alarmed question could be easily settled. erritory concerned in the boundary part of the Dominion, and d enjoy the privileges which other oved ? Then, what was there to c The only argument for hurrying a was, that law was in an unsatist dition. The new territory, if acqu cause us a great deal of extra and unless increased revenue could from timber dues, there was no vantage to be gained in acquirin The sixth paragraph, the Parliament buildings, was a c because, while the House had no on the subject at all, the paragraph his Honour for the information give the school system, the public sections were most dissatisfied with ing. It was complained that the expensive, while others complained peated changes in school books, functions and powers of the supe

and inspectors. Mr. HAY admitted that there eral feeling of discontent in . the the increased expense of the school but contended that the people had f this matter in their own hands, be told so. Mr. CALVIN (Frontenac) intro

subject of the abolithm of taxation that one-third of the property in the is not assessed, and there was r which a cent could be collected n this was what is called Reform, the want any reform. All the propert he alluded was the property of rich the poor two-thirds paid the tax one-third. He had been up rich. emption committee, but he had sown by men who wished to kee poorer and the rich richer. He w pared to assess a church or tomb ne was prepared to tax bonds which paid a heavy income. He w in a bill proposing such a tax, H in his desk of about \$40,000,000 e A house was valuable, and a piece of was valuable as taxable property, b stock which paid 10 per cent, wen Before the inception of the Natic by Sir John Macdonald they had and hard times. He had lived in And hard times. He had need in States for forty years, and he h that when the Democrats got lowered the tariff, and hard time ately followed, but when the I same into power they put the tar the country became prosperous a policy which had made the United

ter of duty, but no spark of the Divine spirit lent persistent utility to the philoso phy to which he clung. The Gospel preach-ed to the poor would have had no attrac-tions for him had he known it. "The artizan," he says, " only partakes of virtue

"so far as he partakes of slavery." He was merely a subordinate member of the body politic, and was "outside the sphere of virtue" the moment he asserted himself as an independent being, responsible to his Maker alone for the concerns of his soul. That was no regenerating theory which PLU-TABCH taught ; the old notions common to Greece and Rome about individual subservience tainted his views, and made them as mpotent as those of the other post-Chrisian moralists. Out of them could come no

vas an elevated one. No writer has even dwelt so lovingly upon the obligations of kindred, and although, as might be expected, he did not estimate woman highly, was exceedingly tender in his exhortations touching conjugal affection. He said that man was to the woman what the spirit was to the body, but he was not slow to enforce the obligations of the spirit to the body. Some of his illustrations are strikingly apt in their point and force. He ould teach that evil came from withinfrom the heart-and yet he seemed to sup pose that morality chiefly consisted externals. His virtues had almost always a self-regarding character. He had no notion of a personal ideal such as had appeared in the person of CHRIST. Yet he made a being, which he treated as a person, and advised his friends to obey the dictates of philosophy. The days of philosophy had got by that time into the sere and yellow leaf. It was an inward solace to the few ; to the seething mass of humanity a sealed book, bringing neither hope, aid, nor consolation. PLUTARCH had a deep sense of the Divine ustice, and from a contemplation of it he eclared the doctrine of immortality :-GOD is a pursuer of trifles, if He makes so much of creatures in whom there is nothing permanent and steadfast, nothing which resembles himself, but who are, as HOMER says, the withering foliage of the day. For Him to spend His care on creatures such as these, would be to 'imitate those who make oyster shella." Posthumous i had no charms for him, and he held firmly that death was only the entry into high If he could only have heard the life. authoritative message of Him who "brought life and immortality to light in

# the Gospel" ! Mr. Blake declared that the grant of 25,-000,000 acres to the syndicate would create an Ireland in the North-West; but he thinks that a grant of 22,000,000 acres would make it a land of liberty.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Mackenzie continues to improve. He will not likely take any active part in the present session by the advice of his phy-

We quite agree with a Barrie contemporary that Mr. H. H. Cook has " had experience in yndicates." He raised several, single-handed North Simcoe.

Mr. Blake claims that he represents the wealthy classes of the country, but next election we shall see him posing as the friend of the majority-the poor man. Of course by that time "circumstances" will "have anged."

There were giants in the Local Legislature from 1867 to 1875, and there are many good men there yet ; but on the whole there has been a sad falling off in the personnel. The abolition of dual representation was not an unmixed blessing.

#### The fact that when Mr. Mackenzie offered

better terms for the construction of the road than those now agreed upon Sir William P. Howland and his associates made no bid, is pretty good evidence of the bogus character of their present scheme.

The rumour that Mr. Paxton, M.P.P., will be appointed to the vacant shrievalty in the county of Ontario is probably correct. If he has not been a brilliant or over-scrupulous politician, he has at least been a faithful one, and deserves his reward.

#### It will not be good news for the opponents

of the Deceased Wife's Sister bill in this country that Mr. Gladstone has pledged himself to the promotion of a similar bill in Eng land, although holding out no hope in the present state of public business of immediate legislation.

It is rumoured that Mr. Pattullo's petition against the return of Mr. Sutherland for North Oxford will be withdrawn, because counter charges of corruption against the great disorganizer are being prepared. Tiger hunting is exciting fun, until the tiger turns and hunts the huntsman.

In a letter from Hon. Peter Mitchell on the Hind charges, Sir Albert Smith is called upon to do simply his duty, viz., to take the earliest opportunity of defending his honour against Mr. Hind's imputations. Nobody puts much faith in what Mr. Hind says, but hat does not warrant Sir Albert's sile

The Brantford Telegram avers that there is n that city a justice of the peace who is unble to write his own name. This is a dis grace to the province. As the member for South Brant appears to have nothing to do in his department, he might open a night-school and give his protégé a few lessons in penman-

United States papers oppose the Canada Pacific railway scheme with remarkable manimity. Our opponents are unfortunate, to say the least, in always having the sympathy of those whose interests are naturally ot Canada's interests. It was so at the time of the Pacific scandal, it was so during the N. P. agitation, and it is so now.

The St. Mary's Argus is in a bad way bout the Pattullo-Sutherland election case. It says that "a number of the best known men in the riding are involved in this matter. and some dirty revelations will no doubt be made before the thing is settled." The fact that "dirty revelations" should be made in a antest between two Reformers in a Reform riding does not say much for the purity of the party.

If, as the Globe argues, no bargain that the present Parliament makes with the original yndicate can be binding upon the country, it follows that no bargain which the present Parliament makes with any other syndicate can be binding. Yet Mr. Blake and the can be binding. Its making a bargain chief organ are in favour of making a bargain with the political syndicate organized by Col. Walker & Co. The mere statement of contention exposes its dishonesty.



hostile to

The House adjourned at 19.20. THE ADDRESS. Mr. WATERS, in referring to the bound-ary question, said that the Government would have been neglectful of its duty if they had made no reference to the matter in the speech. He believed there were sections of the new ten ritory which would well support a hardy popu-lation and would be therefore of some value. He could understand that certain influences may have been prought to hear unce the The could understand that certain infinences may have been brought to bear upon the Dominion Government to prevent them ratj fying the award, the fear being that Ontario would get two much influence in the Do-minion Parliament by reason of the increased representation given by the new territory. Mr. D. ROBERTSON said he had been informed; that the new territory included Legislatures. He thought it unfortunate that the leader of the Government should charge the Opposition with being hostile to the existence of the Loca Legislatures, for when challenged to mention any of the Conservative members who had taken such a position, he took refuge in the statement that Sir John Macdonald had once nformed that the new territory inc informed that the new territory included twenty-six townships of excellent land. Were the boundary question settled, four hundred families would at once go into Rainy River district. An early settlement of the matter was very desirable in the interests of law and order, and of immigration. In adverting to the school laws, he considered that the power of the inspectors had been curtailed by recent legislation. advocated a legislative union. The fact was that after years of struggles between Upper and Lower Canada, Sir John Macdonald had favoured a scheme for one Legislature in order to bring the troubles to an end, but the Conservative policy, finally adopted and carried to a successful issue, was a combination of all legislation. Mr. McLAUGHLIN said that gentleme the provinces of the Dominion, the local omy of each being preserved. Nothing opposite argued that it would be injudiciou to do away with the Senate at Ottawa be had occurred since Confederation to show that the Conservative party had any desire to destroy the autonomy of the provinces. In fact, how could the Dominion Parliament, cause it was a check upon wrongful legisla-tion, and upon somewhat similar grounds he objected to the reduction of the membership of this, as such a reduction would have a bad effect. Mr. MEREDITH, referring to the state-

overburdened as it already was with busi ness, deal with the local interests of British Columbia, the North-West, Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces ? If ever an atnent that the Dominion Government was tempt should be made to destroy the responsible for the non-population of the ter-rity west of Thunder Bay, said the blame legislatures of the provinces, all combine in resisting it. ties should should rest upon the Ontario Government. Mr. MOWAT said that it was the re-In referring to the speech of the Attorney-General, he said the hon. gentleman claimed too much when he said his Governfusal of the hon. gentleman's friends at Ot-tawa to confirm the award that was the cause ment had done more work than had any other of all the trouble, and he thought it was a rather cool thing for the leader of the Opposi-Government. Surely the hon, gentleman had overlooked the existence of the Dominion and tion to place the blame upon this Govern-ment. The Dominion Government had de-Imperial Governments, and he had, moreover, cast a slight upon the Ontario Governlayed in confirming the award, and it was questionable whether anything would be done ments which had preceded his Administra-tion. He (Mr. Morris) fancied that the during the present sitting at Ottawa to settle Government of Sandfield Macdonald would the question. Mr. HARDY said that the responsibe ranked at least on an equality with the present Administration in regard to the amount of work accomplished. As to the pility for the delay of the Dominion Governacknowledged return of prosperity, it was singular that the trade policy which had lone so much towards bringing it about had been ignored in the speech. Surely the Govcernment should have the good grace to acknowledge what was conceded by every one. In touching upon the proposal to hold alternate sessions, he said he was opposed to any scheme of biennial sessions, but favoured short annual sessions, and the com-mencement of real business on scene at the comvalid objection mencement of real business as soon as the House opened. A Parliament of sixty members would be ample to carry on the business of the province, House resolve itself into a Committee of Supthe more especially as, according to the opinion of the Attorney-General, legislation The House adjourned at 5.10 p.m. was almost exhausted. Biennial

were still more objectionable than alternate sessions; they were not adapted to the re-quirements of the country, and allowed the Government to escape public responsibility for too long a time. Mr. YOUNG (Brant) said he did not rise to make a general reply to the remarks of the hon. member for East Toronto. So far as the oundary clause in the address was concerned the leader of the Opposition seemed to see in the clause an interference with the Dominion Government, but it was a guestion in which the people of this province were directly in-The action of the Dominion Government on the matter was a direct violation f the arbitration, and the inference to be drawn was that the people of this province could not get justice from the gentlemen at Ottawa. He read the eleventh paragraph of the speech with consider-able surprise, and it appeared to him that it was not in accordance with constitu-tional government. He looked upon the paragraph as a "feeler." The people of this province were a practical people, but to have THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1881 .--- TWELVE PAGES.

some of the bodies had been buried with

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS,

national policy, and a national policy was what would make Canada. The first and second clauses of the address due the province, and the municipalities should be entitled to this interest when a

should be entitled to this interest when a ettlement was made. Mr. WOOD said there would be no objec-tion to the motion, so far as the return was made. The correspondence of last session had been very small, because the question turned upon the settlement by the Dominion. If frequent applications would have led to an early settlement they would have been made. He admitted that the payment to the munici-palities ought not to be much longer delayed. He hoped next session to be in a position to divide the money. The interest allowed by the Dominion would be paid to the municipalities. The motion passed. TUESDAY, Jan. 18. The motion passed. The House adjourned at 4.10 p.m.

MONDAY. Jan. 24. CLOSING OF THE DEPOSITORY.

Mr. HARCOURT enquired when the deository, in connection with the Education Department, is expected to be closed. Mr. CROOKS said that practically the

depository was closed now, and no further vote would be asked for the institution ex-cept what would be necessary to pay three months' salary to the clerks required to work off the old stock.

THE SUPERVISION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

Mr. HARCOURT asked whether it was intended to take away from Public School Inspectors the supervision of Mechanics' In-

Mr. CROOKS said it was not the intention of the Government to alter the duties in-posed by the present law upon Inspectors in relation to Mechanics' Institutes. They would, however, be required to make fuller eturns.

SCHOOL VACATIONS.

Mr. WATERS moved for a return show ing the number of rural school sections which have taken advantage of the late amendment to the School Act respecting shortening the summer vacations. Mr. CROOKS said he had no particular nformation on the subject, but his impression

was that the number was very few. The re-turn would, however, give the information. The motion passed. The House adjourned at 4 p.m.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Evidence of an Expert Before the Senate Committee-Disease Imported from Eng-land.

ment in confirming the award rested upon the friends of the Dominion Government in this WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- Prof. Low, House, because they had failed in their duty in protecting the province from robbery. Al-luding to the question of holding sittings of the House every alternate year he saw no to it. Many members spoken upon the question, but none had ex-pressed any tenable objection to it. The remaining clauses of the address then

SUPPLY.

Elections Throughout the Province. The following is the list of wardens elected by the different county councils throughout

he province on Tue County.

......R. Purvis...... Dr. Beatty;...... F. C. Stewart....Orangeville,

Frey.

...D. W. Allison...Adolphustown ...Irs F. Culp.....Beamsville. ...Jas. Armstrong. Westminster. ...T. W. Walsh....Simooe.

Robt. Colville...Clark. Peter Christie...Reach. Stephen Hall.... Swinarton...Albion.

some of the bodies had been buried without clothing. An investigation shows that they are the remains of persons who died of cholera at the almshouse in 1848. The central council of the Land League on Friday night expressed dissatisfaction with the national convention at Buffalo. It is pro-posed to establish an independent New York State organization. At Wilmington, N. C., the streets are thickly covered with snow, which is still falling, and there is a prospect of good sleighing. The whole city is excited over the unusual event. A targe number of ladies were on the streets on Tuesday snowballing. The damage by Friday's storm to the tele-graph lines in New York was more serious even than first reported. Several days will be required to complete the repairs, but the main offices are now receiving bisiness as usual, with somewhat limited facilities. Tate intelligence shows the surprising fact that Sitting Bull, when he escaped from the troops, had over 1,000 warriors. As the (BY TELEGRAPH.) CANADA. Diphtheria is very prevalent at Brock Smallpox is reported amongst the Betsimi It is now reported that the Quebec Legis ture will assemble in March. Samples of hubs and other wooden stuff are being sent over to Germany by a Londo Captain Cuthbert, the well-known yacht ouilder, is erecting a new shipyard at Belleville. A copper mine has been discovered at the Mullock, to the rear of Whycomagh, Cape Breton. The Canada Cotton Company, of Cornwall roops, had over 1,000 warriors. As the troops in condition to fight numbered less than 300 it is thought Sitting Bull might have defeated them had a battle occurred. The New York obelisk was placed over the Ont., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. The amount of money lost to the city of Belleville last year by exemptions from taxation was \$68,100. pedestal in Central Park on Saturday, from 5,000 to 10,000 people being present, includ-ing Secretary of the Navy Goff and Secretary Evarts. The monolith has to be lowered eight The commission to try the Biddulph mur der cases will consist of Justices Osler and Cameron. The trial commences this week. nches before it fairly rests on its pedestal. The Canada Temperance Act has gone into

operation in Westmoreland county, N.B. will shortly be put into operation in Kings. N.B. It Did you ever know any person to be ill, without inaction of the stomach, liver, or Listowel was lighted by gas last week for the first time in its history, and the occasion was celebrated by the residents with great kidneys, or did you ever know one who was 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.-

.

Sandhurst, Victoria.

daughter.

of a son.

Answer This.

nen either was obstructed or inactive :

For more than a year and a half my face

was covered with pimples and blotches. Four bottles of Bristol's Sarsaparilla and three of

Pills have entirely cured me.-David Barr,

A cough, cold, or sore throat should be

BIRTHS.

GREEN-In Westminster, on the 20th inst., the wife of Wm. Green, merchant, London, Ont., of

BATES-At 294 Wilton avenue, on January 15th, the wife of Joseph Bates, of a daughter.

HUGHES-On Sunday, the 23rd inst., at "Glen hurst," Rosedale, the wife of B. B. Hughes, Esq.

HEWAT-At Rosedale, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. Alexander Hewat, of a daughter.

COLVILLE - At Cookstown, Friday, January 21st, the wife of Mr. William Colville, editor of the Advocate, of a son.

DUNN-At 18 Homewood avenue, on the 2nd nstant, the wife of H. K. Dunn, of a son.

BARWICK-At 112 St. Patrick street, on the 23rd instant, the wife of F. D. Barwick, Esq., of a

MORRISON-At 17 D'Arcy street, on Sunday, the 23rd inst., the wife of W. J. Morrison, of a

BURRITT-At "St. Leonard's," Peterboro', the wife of Dr. H. C. Burritt, of a daughter.

CURRY-On Saturday, the wife of Mr. J. L. Curry, Nassau street, of a daughter.

HOLMES-At the parsonage, Kingsville, Ont. on Monday, the l7th inst., the wife of the Rev. J. Holmes, of a daughter. Sarnia papers please copy.

BOULTON-GIBSON-At St. Luke's church, on he 19th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Langtry, John Soulton, Niagara, to Tillie, fourth daughter of oseph Gibson, of Toronto.

DEATHS.

years and three months, TURNER.—On Saturday, 22nd January, at the residence of his uncle, John Turner, 119 John street, Freddy J. Turner, aged 13, of consump-tion

MILLIGAN—At 25 Maple street, west of Dundas street, on Sunday, January 23rd, Theresa Clen-dinning, wife of the late William Milligan, aged 28 years.

HUGHES-At Glenhurst, Rosedale, on the 24th inst., infant son of B. B. Hughes, Esq.

LIVINGSTONE-In Listowel, on the 20th inst Sarah, beloved wife of John Livingstone, sr

ged 65 years. Glasgow and Edinburgh papers please copy.

MCARTHUR-On Monday, the 24th inst.,

Clarence Terrace, Clarence Square, the A. McArthur, Esq., of a daughter.

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A pulp factory is about to be established in the County of Charlevoix by S. X. Cimon, who intends shipping pulp to England for the At the annual meeting of the London Liberal-Conservative club, on Monday night Mr.

Balkwill was appointed president, and Mr. E. Gibbons secretary. Eight hundred and twelve persons were arrested by the Belleville police force during the past year, the largest number yet known

stopped. Neglect frequently results in an in-curable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the stomach in the history of the place. Information has been received at Halifax, N. S., that the Government have declined to take any action regarding the allegations of improper conduct in his official capacity prelike cough syrups and balsams, but act di-rectly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief to asthma, bronchitis, coughs, catarrh, and the throat troubles which singers erred against Judge Johnston.

The only case of general interest so far in and public speakers are subject to. Sold at scribed for argument at the February term of the Supreme Court is that of Schultz v. 25 cents a box everywhere. Wood, the parties being Dr. Schultz, M.P., and Chief Justice Wood, of Manitoba.

The mails for the Muskoka, North Simcoe and Beeton branches from Toronto have been so heavy of late that the post-office authorities have opened an office at the Allandale railway station. Mr. R. Dunn is in charge, He transfers monthly 2,500 large bags.

The members of the Belleville Women's Christian Association have resolved to pro-ceed with the enterprise of erecting a home for the friendless and general hospital. The site will be selected by the Ontario Govern-

Mr. C. Duquet, of Quebec, has just completed a very handsome piece of silverware for the Governor-General. It consists of a beautifully proportioned yacht, in full sail, standing upon the lid of the tankard, and is probably intended as a gift to some yacht

Chief of Police Griffiths, of Brantford, has just returned from Michigan after finding traces of J. B. Sage, missing since the 21st of December. The chief traced Sage from Port Huron to Detroit, thence to Sarnia , where all trace was lost. At last accounts he was in good health. At the recent races on the ice at London.

Dougall-At St. Denis street, Montreal, on Monday, 17th inst., the wife of Mr. Jas. S. N. Dougall, of a daughter. it was complained that a gentleman from California was roughly handled by the rowd. The latest version is that the Californian flourished a revolver without cause or pro-KEMPLING-On Monday, January 24th, at 81 Magill street, the wife of J. W. Kempling, of a MARRIAGES.

vocation of any kind, and otherwise miscon-ducted himself. MATTHEWS-CARUTTHERS-On the 12th inst., by the Rev. W. L. Rutledge, at the Wesley Par-sonage, Mr. James Matthews, of this city, to Maggie, daughter of Mr. James Carruthers, Thistletown. On Monday morning hallorse belonging to

Mr. Charles Green, at Belleville, ran away up Front street and offiniped offean through the Phistletown. MUTTLEBUEY-GILLESPIE-On the 20th inst., at St James' Cathedral. Toronto, by the Very Medical. THE REASONS WHY

Vegetine MRS. JULYE MYERS' RHEUMATIC CHRE is having so great a success, are :--It gives in-stant relief; is a sure cure, and was never known to fail. It cures Rheumatism, Neural-gia, Lame Backs, Sprains, Stiffness of Joints, Severe Aches, &c. Price of trial bottle, 10 cents; large size, \$1. For sale by all drugyists. General agent for Canada, J. COOMBE, 155 King street east, Toronto, Ont. 4455283W

My Customers Praise It. TORONTO, ONT., Mar. 15, 1880.

I have pleasure in informing you that since I commenced the sale of your Vegerine the de-mand for it has steadily increased, and those of my customers who have spoken to me have done so in the highest kind of praise. It is taking the lead of all the preparations sold for purifying the blood. TAMMERING PERMANENTLY CURED-For free circulars and testimonials from hun ireds who have been cured, address STAMMER ING INSTITUTE, London. Ont.

A. HARVARD, 316 Queen street West. 5 6 1 6

LYE, EAR, AND THROAT-DR. G. S Ryerson, L.R.C., P.S.E., Oculist and Aurist Toronto General Hospital, late Clinical Assistant Moorfield's Eye Hospital, London, Eng. 317 Church street, Toronto. An Excellent Medicine.

PERTH. ONT., Mar. 20, 1880. Mr. H. R. STEVENS :

Sir,-Having suffered for more than a year with Congestion of the Muscles, as the docto with Congestion of the Muscles, as the doctor called it, caused by overheating while working in my garden, and after being under medical treat-ment for a considerable time, having tried various other remedies with very little benefit, I was induced to try your VegerIns, and am happy to say that I derived great benefit there-from, indeed I may say it cured me. I can confidently recommend it to others as an ex-cellent medicine. A GENTS WANTED - BIG PAY - CON-STANT employment; light work; no capitag required. JAS. LEE & CO., Montreal, Que. 434-52 \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO. Augusta, Maine. 443-52 ellent medicine.

Yours, &c. JNO. W. ADAMS. Its Effects are Decided.

W. R. STEWARD, Cor. Spadina Ave. and College St., Opp. Knox's College,

First-Class Blood Purifier.

INDIANTOWN, ST. JOHN, N. B., April 8, 1880. H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston : I consider V RGETINE a first-class blood purifier, and my customers' statements fully endorse its wide-spread reputation.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Toronto, Ont.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

NORMAN'S ELECTRO

CURATIVE BELTS AND BANDS

Immediately relieve and permanently curd Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all diseases of the nerves, and revitalize the blood. Circular and consultation free.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

Total Weakness and Prostration

A. NORMAN

Queen street east Toronto

EMPLOYMENT LOCAL OR Travel-ferred. Also SALARY per month. All EXPENSES advanced. WA GES promptly paid. SLOAN & CO., 200 George street, Cincinnati, O. I ORONTO, ONT., March 5, 1880. I have had more satisfaction in selling VEGE-INE than any other preparation, its effects being lecided. TORONTO, ONT., March 5, 1880.

E. J. MAHONY.

Teachers Wanted.

Situations Vacant.

Medical.

WANTED-A SCHOOL TEACHER. HOLD W ING a third-class certificate, for School Sec tion 6, Normanby. JAMES CLARK, Trustee Ayton P. O. 4614 Ayton P. O. 4614 MALE TEACHER WANTED, FOR SEC-TION No. I, Saugeen, adjoining Port Elgin; must be a good disciplinarian. Applications, stating salary, cartificate, etc., received up to the loth of February. Address N. E. LEEDER, Port Elgin, Ont. 461-3

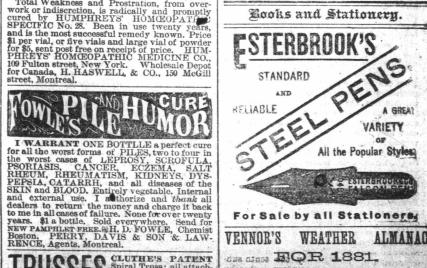
Books. &c.

ANADIAN MONOGRAM PLAYING CARDS U —Round corners, snowshoe pattern, 20c.; Dufferin, 30c.; Great Mogul, 40c.; Great Mogul, best quality, 50c. per pack, mailed free. CLOUGHER BROS., Booksellers, Toronto,

COMPART BRUS., BOOKSELLERS, TOTONIO, CRIP'S COMIC ALMINACK FOR 1881-TILIUSTATED, 25c., mailed free. CLOUGHER BROS., Booksellers, Toronto. QUEENIE HEATHERTON – BY MISS MARY JANE HOLMES-Cheap complete edition, 20c.; mailed free, CLOUGHER BROS., Booksellers, Toronto.

Business Chances.

HOTEL FOR SALE ON THE GRAVEL road, six miles south of Kincardine. For particulars, apply to D. McDERMID, Pine River LOUSE TO LET - CONTAINING TWO T1 stores with dwellings; good opening for tailor or saddler, Maine street, Beeton. Appl JAMES HINCHAN, Beeton. 461-2



TRUSSES CLUTHE'S PATENT Spiral Truss; all attach-ments improved. No more buckles, all on solid Invaluable to every farmer. Contains full weather predictions for 1881, with much other three for 60c.; one dozen, \$2. MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., Montreal P.Q.

Farms to be Let.

COUNTY WARDENS. ment. sday :--Warden. Of.

Northumber-land and Dur-

whether it had been discussed. The proper way to arrive at an agreement was an inter-change of views on the question between the two Governments. Mr. MOWAT said that the observations of his hon. friend seemed to suggest that boro'.....M. Sanderson ... Smith. rescott and Russell.....J Russell......J. Vanbridger...N. Plantagenet Prince Edward.J. H. Knox.....S. Marysburg. this Government had not been severe enough with the Dominion authorities. The gentleman had had ample information as imcos.....O. J. Phelps...,.Flos. award, as all the papers had been printed and circulated. He moved an addition to the Stormont and Glengarry...J.R. Ault....... Waterloo.......Wm. Snider.....Waterloo, Wellington.....Jas. Smith......Willoughby. Wellington.....John Prain......Harriston... Wentworth.....Wm. Sexton.....Ancaster. York.........Wm. Eakin......Markham. motion, which in its amended form was car. SCHOOL BOOKS. Mr. LAUDER moved for an order of the House for a list of all the school books an-

Cornell University, appeared before the Senate committee to consider the prevention Senate committee to consider the prevention of cattle plagues. He stated that two bulls and eight heifers on the steamship France, from London, were suffering from foot and mouth disease. The lung plague has appear-ed in Queen's county and Yonkers, making the disease almost as widespread as before any agitation led to State interference in New York Mr. WOOD moved that on Thursday the

ply, and a Committee of Ways and Means,

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Mr. MORRIS moved for an address to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of all correspondence between the Executive Council of the province of Ontario or any member thereof, and the Privy Council of Elgin .....

Canada or any member thereof, respecting the award relating to the boundaries of the province of Ontario, which may have taken place since the opening of the last session of the Legislature of Ontario. His reason for Haliburton... Halton Lanark.... Leeds... Lennox and Ad making the motion was the answer made by the Premier when he asked for informati on the subject. It was important for the House to know whether the Government had

endeavoured to ascertain the views of the Government at Ottawa on the matter, or

Like all sensible men, Mr. Scott, M. P. for Selkirk, has no respect for petitions that are otten up to order, and for a purpose. He ays that thousands of signatures could be ion of the honourable gentlemen of the position. There is no necessity for taking trouble. Politically, those gentlemen need to be given rope enough and they ill finish themselves

The Opposition press persists in saying that e syndicate is composed of "Sir John's iends," There is not a Conservative in the pany so far as we know, a fact which hows that partisanship was not a factor in he bargain; but the members of the new dicate which the Opposition support are I Reformers with one or two exceptions, a act which does not relieve their proposition m the suspicion that it is a political dodge

The challenge of the Opposition to the Govnment that the syndicate agreement should submitted to the people is as absurd as the der of the second syndicate-each knows at its offer is impossible of acceptance. But a test is deemed advisable, Reformers can t do better than prevail on Sir Richard rtwright to pick up the gauntlet Mr. Kirk trick threw down the other evening. Both nese gentlemen are Kingstonians, but as ingston returned a Reformer in 1878 the ces are in Sir Richard's favour.

The Montreal Spectator has not a very high opinion of syndicate No. 2 : "The new syndicate for building the Pacific railway is no way a credit to itself nor to the coun-Its inception was due to the exigency Opposition in the House ; it was ined to strengthen Mr. Blake's position, ended to strengthen Mr. Blake's position, nd for that purpose the unpardonably dis-conest and blundering trick was played of putting names of gentlemen on the list who ad never been consulted, and who at once lenied any complicity in the worse than nestionable business. That stamped it at ace as a mere political device, got up to ake capital out of."

The Grit members of the Ontario Legisla ire are devoting most of their time to the assion of the N. P., the boundary queson, and the railway syndicate. Of course ey have the excuse that there is a dearth of icial business, but they have the alterative of admitting that fact and going home. "hey might as well consider the Irish queson or the Boer insurrection as matters ap-rtaining to the province of the Federal Adistration. In the language of a homely expressive Westernism, these wordy en should not "bits off more th ey can chaw.'

The commercial papers take no stock in the w syndicate. The Journal of Commerce -"Whatever may be the respective its of the old and new propositions, it is ar that the Government, which took the ponsibility of signing the contract with the st syndicate, had no option to procure its ign office. tion by Parliament or to res have no desire to impeach the motives of e subscribers to the new syndicate, but our nviction is that there are few people in Ca-da so credulous as to believe that, if the pyernment had advertised for tenders in Caa, they would have received the offer ich has been just made. On the other id, it must be sufficiently obvious that, by ling to obtain offers in answer to a form vertisement, the Government would have terially weakened its hands."

pass supplies he thought would not appear to them as a wise proceeding. The House had no power to adopt biennial session (86 sec. B. N. A. Act.) They had the power to alter their constitution, but they had not the power to do so as the law exists at the present time. Do our requirements call for only one session in two years, and would it be in the ried. public interest to meet only at such periods ? He did not think that the business of the Legislature would be smaller in the future than it had been in the past, but the feeling thorized and in use in the Public Schools he had was that Legislature in the future would tend to increase instead of diminish. If they only met once in two years the sitting

ernor open a session merely to

Ontario on the 1st day of July, 1867, with the retail price in each case. A list of all school books that have been authorized at would have to be prolonged, Mr. LAUDER considered the application of the word "feeler" applied to the 11th different times for use in Public, Grammar, and High Schools of Ontario since the above date, specifying the name of the author in each case, together with the retail price of the same. Said last mentioned list to indi-cate those text-books now authorized and in clause of the address, a most appropriate word, and one which could be applied with advantage to other clauses of the address. There was no policy forshadowed in fany of the clauses save the lith, and as the organ use. He moved for the return owing to the dis satisfaction there was in the country owing to the numerous text-books in use, and he would like to know if there were any grounds of hon. gentlemen opposite, and the hon. member for North Brant, had attacked the for complaints, as there had been consider-able talk about the authorization of some of paragraph, how would the hon. Commissioner for Public Works, who had voted for the the books. The return would be a long one, but it would be interesting. Mr. CROOKS said he would shortly be in clause, like to abandon it, and how would he appreciate the snub he had got? So great a cry had been made regarding the boundary award that one would have supposed it was the in-tention of the Dominion Government to give away the termitory to the west of Thunder a position to place before the House a revised list of the books in use. It would appear that the branches included only the ordinary Bay to the States or Russia, or some other grasping power, but he did not think that there was anything to be alarmed about. The question could be easily settled! Was not the territory concerned in the boundary question part of the Dominion, and did it not enjoy the privileges which other territories onjoyed? Then, what was there to complain of. The only argument for hurrying a settlement was, that law was in an unsatisfactory con-dition. The new territory, if acquired, would cause us a great deal of extra expenditure, Bay to the States or Russia, or some other branches of an ordinary Engl dition. The new territory, if acquired, would cause us a great deal of extra expenditure, The House adjourned at 4.30. and unless increased revenue could be derived from timber dues, there was not much advantage to be gained in acquiring the terri-tory. The sixth paragraph, referring to REPLIES TO ADDRESSES. Mr. HARDY presented the replies to ad-resses from this House to the Queen and the Parliament buildings, was a curious one, because, while the House had no information Marquis of Lorne. The business being exhausted, about half an hour was spent in an interchange of "chaff" across the floor. Mr. WHITE then addressed the House in on the subject at all, the paragraph thanked his Honour for the information given. As to the school system, the public in the rural sections were most dissatisfied with its worksections were most dissatistical with its work-ing. It was complained that the system was expensive, while others complained of the re-peated changes in school books, and on the functions and powers of the superintendents French and Mr. Springer in German. The House finally adjourned at 4 p.m.

and inspectors. Mr. HAY admitted that there was a general feeling of discontent in the country at the increased expense of the school system, but contended that the people had the control of this matter in their own hands, and should Mr. CALVIN (Frontenac) introduced the subject of the abolition of taxation. He said

that one-third of the property in the province is not assessed, and there was no law by which a cent could be collected upon it. If this was what is called Reform, then he didn't next, and if so, from what source will their expenses be paid. Mr. HARDY said the Government had under consideration legislation respecting this matter, which, when submitted, would exwant any reform, All the property to which plain the intentions of the Government. he alluded was the property of rich men, and the poor two-thirds paid the taxes of the rich, one-third. He had been upon the ex-LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND. Mr. HAY moved for an address to the Mr. HAY moved for an address to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a return of any correspondence or papers which may have passed between the Government of Ontario and the Government of the Dominion in res-pect to the land improvement fund. In making the motion he metered to the origin of the fund, as derived from the sale of school and Crown lands. a certain proportion of emption committee, but he had been voted sown by men who wished to keep the poor poorer and the rich richer. He was not preared to assess a church or tombston he was prepared to tax bonds and stocks which paid a heavy income. He would bring in a bill proposing such a tax. He had a list in his desk of about \$40,000,000 exemptions. A house was valuable, and a piece of wild land was valuable as taxable property, but the bank stock which paid 10 per cent, went untaxed. Before the inception of the National Policy by Sir John Macdonald they had bankruptey and hard times. He had lived in the United

and Crown lands, a certain proportion of which was to be applied to the local im-provement fund of the municipalities in which the lands were located. Under the award relating to the matter, the proportion of the Province of Ontario was fixed at \$125,000. It was some time since the awar had been made, and the various localitie entitled to the distribution were anxious to know when they would be paid, and were blaming the Government for the delay. Mr. CREIGHTON said the Dominion Gov-

States for forty years, and he had noticed that when the Democrats got office they lowered the tariff, and hard times immedi-stely followed, but when the Republicans same into power they, put the tariff up, and the courty because many states the tariff up, and

the country became prosperous again. The golicy which had made the United States was ernmont had paid the interest on the a CANADA GAZETTE.

Imperial Government Notice-Exports for December-Notice of Incorporation-Ap-plication to Parliament.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23 .- The Canada Gazette of yesterday contained the following extract from the London Gazette of the 7th day of General. December, 1880 :---

DOWNING STREET, Dec. 4. "The Queen has been graciously pleased to recognize the claim of Charles Calmore. Grant to the title of Baron de Longueuil of Longueuil in the Province of Quebec, Canada." This title was conferred upon his ancestor, Charles Lemoyne, by letters patent of nobil-ity signed by King Louis XIV., in the year 1700.

The exports for December were :----

ed	Produce of the mine	82,270
ar	Produce of the fisheries	521,062
7	Froquee of the forest	468,675
ry	Animals and their produce	943,620
n,	Agricultural products	
nt	Manufactures	259,830
	Miscellaneous articles	63,167

York, give notice of their intention to apply for incorporation as the British American Iron and Cost y for incorporation as the British rican Iron and Coal Company, for the sequiring, mining, and working of iron and coal mines and coal deposits, and manufacturing iron and steel within the Do-minion of Canada, to wit, within the province of Nova Scotia, and of trading and dealing in the available thereof throughout the Doin the produce thereof throughout the Do minion of Canada.

EPPS'S COCOA.-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT-FRIDAY, Jan. 21. ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful ap-LICENSE OFFICERS IN LAMBTON. Mr. GRAHAM asked whether it was the plication of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our break-fast tables with a delicately flavoured beverintention of the Government to continue the services of the License Commissioner and Inspector for the current year in the county of Lambton, owing to the Scott Act taking age which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such artieffect in that county on the first day of May cles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of sub-tle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. Wo 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 markets labelled Fazette. Sold only in packets labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, ondon, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Choc late Essence for afternoon use. 101 - 35

Photography can give us only the images of the flowers, but in Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, chemistry has preserved their aromatic essence. It is literally the bottled breath of the most fragrant products of the richest floral region in the world.

Those requiring a good sewing machine, equal in every respect, and superior in many, to machines manufactured in the United States, are requested to examine the Wanzer. It runs so lightly that 5 oz. weight will turn it. Possesses all the latest improvements, and is nickel-plated and finished in the latest tyle. The cabinet work is superb. Price within the reach of all. Toronto office, 82

dow of the Phoenix Hall elothing house, breaking it into small pieces, The animal was badly cut up by the glass. Loss, \$125; uninsured. All the employes of the Levis and Kenne

bec railway have commenced the new year by taking a solemn pledge against the use of in-toxicating liquors. The clergy of Levis and other parishes have largely aided in this work, and it is the intention of the directors MITCHEEL-PATTERSON-At the residence of the bride's father, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. Carmichael, M.A., Mr. C. F. Mitchell, of Ringwood, to Maggie E., youngest daughter of James M. Patterson, of Springdale, Markham. to support it to the utmost of their power.

At the Carleton, N.B., Municipal Council a resolution was passed directing the warden and secretary-treasurer to memorialize the nion Government to enact that fines collected under the Canada Temperance Act be paid into the county where collected in-WADE-LAWSON-At the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. John Potts, D.D., Arthur Maxwell Wade, Royal Navy, to Isabella Lawson, of this city stead of being handed over to the Receiver-

Maxwell wade, Royal Navy, to Isabella Lawson, of this city. TEEVIN-MULLHOLLAND-On Wednesday, Jan. 19, at St. Patrick's church, by the Rev. Father Laurent, Mr. John Teevin to Miss Sarah Mull-holland. The Executive Committee of the Dominion Alliance met at Ottawa on Monday and arranged for a meeting of the Alliance on the 9th February. A committee consisting of Messrs. Vidal, G. W. Ross, Muttart, and holland. McMAHON-MOGUIRE-AtSt. Michael's Cathe dral, on Tuesday, 25th January, 1881, by Rev. J J. McCann, assisted by Very Rev. Vicar-Genera Rooney, A. J. McMahon, Esq., merchant Elmira, N.Y., to Teresa, second daughter o Francis McGuire, Esq., of this city. Longley, M.P.'s, was appointed to wait on the Minister of Justice with reference to cer-tain amendments to the Act. It is said that in Prince Edward Island there is no officer to ADAMS-COOPER-On the 12th inst., at Sarnia, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Mr. Thomas Adams, of Crediton, to Miss Mary E. Cooper, eldest daughter of Capt. B. H. Cooper. try offences under the Act, and that in Nova Scotia, outside of the city of Halifax, there is some difficulty in bringing the Act into force in consequence of no licenses being issued. H. R. Cooper. HARRISON-STIBBS-At the residence of F. P. Reynolds, St. Thomas, on the 24th inst., by Rev. G. G. Ballard, of Trinity church, Alexander F. Harrison, of the G. W. R., to Lizzie, daughter of Mr. John Stibbs, of Bradford, Ont. Bradford papers please copy, Mr. Joseph Keeler, member for East Nor-thumberland, died suddenly at the Russell House, Ottawa, on Friday morning. The de-ceased gentleman had been suffering from heart disease for some time past. He was born at Colborne in May, 1824, and was elu-cated at the Upper Canada College, Toronto. He married in 1848 the daughter of Rev. MCKENZIE-BURK-On January 26th, by Rev. Sanson, Peter McKenzie, of the township of carboro', to Sarah Elizabeth Burk, of the same

Thos. Phillips, D.D., principal of Upper Canada College. Deceased was a farmer and DEATHS. CRISP-On the 19th inst., at the residence of his father, 38 Wellington street south, Hamilton, William, eldest son of Alfred Crisp, in the 35th year of his age. MAHONY-In Hamilton, on the 18th inst., Ellen, daughter of Daniel Mahony, Staff-Sergeant of Pensioners, aged 10 years 2 months and 27 days. an extensive grain dealer. He was post-master of Colborne in 1858, and was first returned to Parliament in the general election of 1867, and again returned in 1872. He was an unsuccessful candidate in 1876, but was elected at the last general election. Deceased FARMER-In Ancaster, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Farmer, widow of the late Wm. Farmer, Esq., In her Sist year. was a Liberal-Conservative and Protectionist In her Sist year. CLARE-On the 18th inst., at 71 \*Louisa street, Edward Massey, fifth son of the late Charles Clark and Mary Ann Day. THEOBALD-On Monday, 17th January, at his father's residence, Telswater, Albert E., eldest son of George Theobald, V.S., aged 23 years,

UNITED STATES. A cablegram from London to Philadelphi announces the death of Sothern, the actor. At New Orleans the snow is from three to son of George Theobald, V.S., aged 23 years. Wart-On Sunday morning, January 9th, 1831, at Fergus, Elizabeth Watt, second daughter of the late John Watt, Esq., of Fergus. ELLIOT-On the 9th inst., at his residence, Stillwater, St. Marys, Nova Scotia, in the 45th year of his arc, William H. Elliot, son of the late Dr. Henry Elliot, and brother of Dr. C. S. Elliot, of Orillia, Ont. four inches deep, the heaviest fall since 1852. Five inches of snow fell at Mobile, Ala., on Sunday night. Many valuable trees were damaged. Three million tons of ice were harvested on the Hudson river this winter, against 150,000 last winter.

SMOKE-At Hamilton, on the 12th inst., Sarah, vife of the late Peter Smoke, in her 81st year. 24,000 immigrants arrived in the United States during December, and 277,000 during the six months ending December, 31st. McMackEne-On Sunday morning, the 23rd inst., little Freddie, son of William and Caroline McMacken, aged one month. MORRISON-On Saturday, January 15th, at his residence in the Township of Mono, George Mor-rison, aged & years 6 months. Thirteen German Socialists, expelled from Altona, arrived at New York Thursday and were welcomed by the New York Socialists

BARTLETT-On January 3rd, at Exbury Rec-tory, Hants, aged 45 years, Major Henry Harrison Bartlett, late 69th Regiment, youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Bartlett, Rector of Burton-Latimer. with red flags and banners, 33 The loss to the New York merchants by the blockade of the streets consequent upon their icy condition, rendering trucking ex-ceedingly slow and difficult, is said to be a hundred thousand dollars daily. MCPHERSON-At 219 Wilton avenue, Toronto, on Saturday, 22nd inst., Mr. L. A. McPherson, barrister-at-law, eldest son- of Mr. Alexander McPherson, formerly of Chatham, Ont., aged 23 years and three months.

At Key West on Thursday the steamer Erl King, which went ashare on the Tennessee reef on Tuesday and was relieved in twenty four hours by wreckers, was libelled for \$15,000. The Salvage Court awarded \$3,000.

At Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday Benjamin Schnell, a brutal-looking man over six feet high, was arrested while trying to find some one to marry him to a girl eight years old who was with him, and whom it is thought he kidnapped.

327,371 aliens arrived at New York last Glasgow and Edinourga papers please copy. MacDoNELL-At Alexandria, Glengarry, on the Sist inst., Mary Catharine MacDonell, eldest daughter of the late Robert Long Junes, Esq., her Majesty's 37th regiment of foot, and widow of the late Archibald John MacDonell, of Greea-field, Recorder of Kingston, aged 61. year, being 186,611 more than during the preceding year. 104,000 were from Germany, 66,000 from Ireland, 35,000 from Sweden, 33,000 from England, and the remainder from other countries.

Workmen engaged in digging a trench near an almshouse in West Philadelphia discovered a mass of nearly sixty coffins buried in one spot, piled: one on another. Many of the boxes were broken, and it was found that

brass casting. Book on rupture and human frame, free. Send address in full on post card, free. Best true information about rupture, and at St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Toronto, assisted by the Rev. R. W. E. Greene, George A. Muthebury, of Winnipeg, Man., to Fannie L. W. Gillespie, daughter of John Gillespie, Esq., Queen's Park, Toronto.

CHAS. CLUTHE, Surgical Machinist, 118<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> King Street West, Toronto MANSERIDGE-Rows-On the 12th January, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, Henry J. Mansbridge, of Sunni-dale, to Eliza, eldest daughter of William Rows, Esq., West Gwillimbury.

RADICAL CURE TRUSSES. DR.J. ADAMS.

58 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

BY UNIVERSAL ACCORD.

Ayers/

quired.

Address

References permitted to persons who have been completely cured after having been ruptured fifteen and eighteen years. "Pamphlet on Rup-une" free. 421-52

THE NAVY ISLAND FRUIT GROWING ASSOCIATION is prepared to treat with parties desirous of LEASING "Navy Island," upon which their valuable fruit farm is situated, for a term of years to be agreed upon. The Island contains 300 acres, one-half of which is under cultivation, about 100 acres being planted with grapes, peaches, pears, &c., now is full bearing. The largest proportion of fruit trees is however peaches of various excellent varieties. A good span of horses, the necessary farming implements and boats for working the Island can be had at a valuation. All requisite houses and outbuildings have been erected by the Asso-ciation. Anyone desirous of viewing the pro-perty will be met at Chippawa station, C.S.R., upon giving at least three days notice of their intention to visit the Island, addressed to John Hogan, Chippawa P.O., For further particulars and information address ROBT. JENKINS, Secretary-Treasurer, 71King street west, Taronto. Jan. 17, 1881.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purga-tives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their VALUABLE FARM TO LET

1,000 ACRES.

by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effect ual purgative Pill that

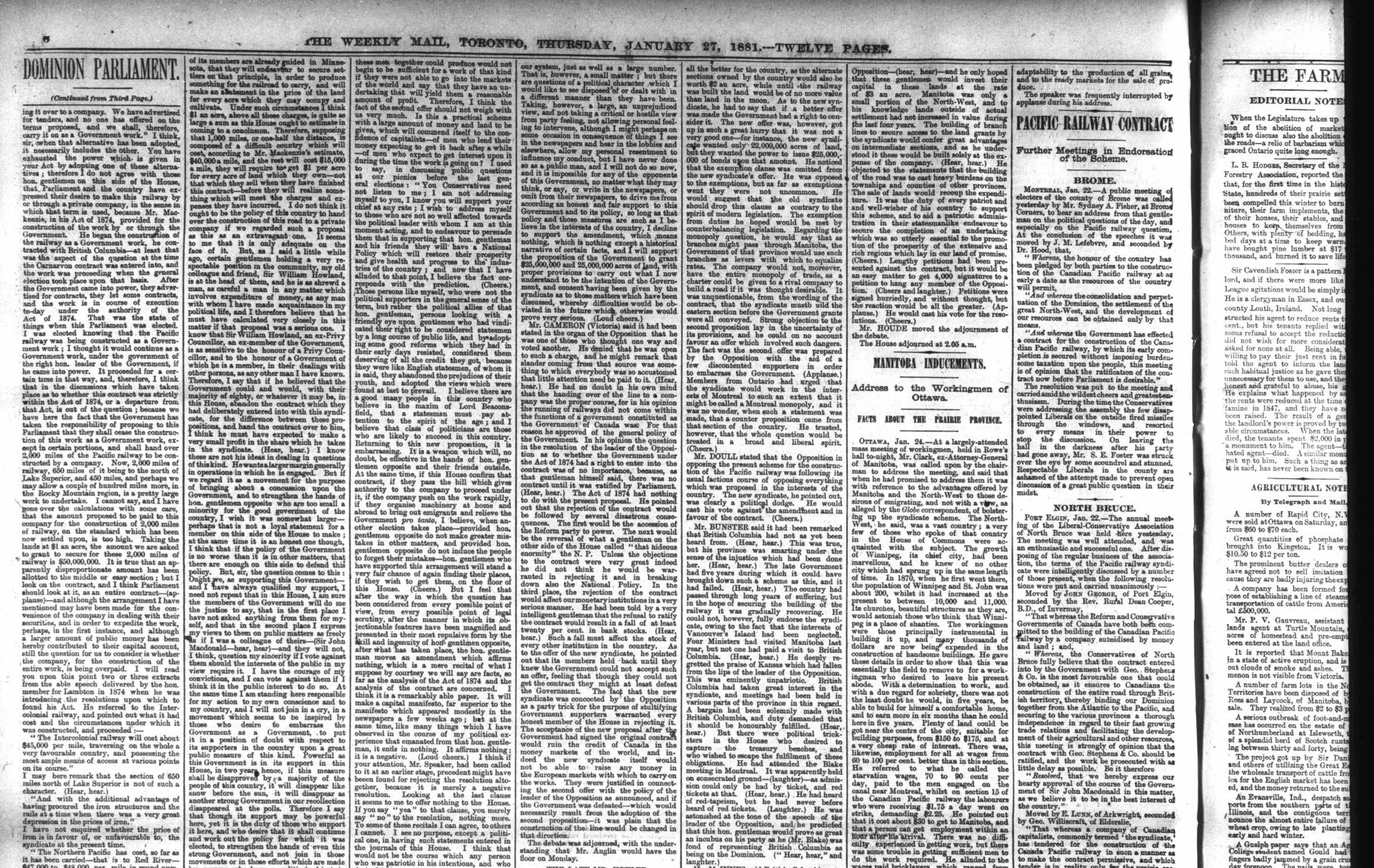
Lots Nos. 21, 22; and 23 in the 2nd concession, and lots Nos. 21 and 22 in the 3rd concession, in the township of Seymour, in the county of Northumberland. This property is known as the "ALLAN FARM," and is one of the very finest farms in Ontario. It is situate about 25 miles from Belle-ville, midway between Stirling and Campbell-ford. The Grand Junction railway runs through the farm, and has a station immediately adjr-cent 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 dwelling house and extensive barned and outbuildings. Terms reasonable; possession given 1st April next. mal purgative Pill that medical science can de-vise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, search-ing, and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derange-ments of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitu-tions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is re-

next. Tenders will also be received for the purchas of the farm. mploy for children and weakened constitu-ions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is re-

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cote, of New York, as the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company. Sir Hugh Allan, G. A. Drummond, A. Allan, and H. A. Budden, of Montreal; J. W. Clendenen and C. B. Hoffman of New THURSDAY, Jan. 20.



"The Northern Pacific has cost, so far a it has been carried—that is to Red River— \$47,000 to \$48,000 per mile in round num-Well, sir, that road traverses, alm wholly, a prairie region, easily accessible, and where materials were easily found, and is altogether quite as favourable as the most urable spot of any part of our territories with this advantage, that it was much nearer to the producers of supplies than any portion of our lines except that on the imm frontier of the lakes."

"But, judging from the cost of our own railways, we have no reason to suppose that it will be possible to construct this line from end to end at a less price than \$40,000 per mile, and it may exceed that by several thou sands of dollars. Parts of it will, of course exceed that very much, though in the whole of the sections east of the Rocky Mountains omething in the neighbourhood of that figure will cover the outlay.' Now you will observe that we have 2,000 miles of railway to construct, of which about 1,100 miles may be said to be quite as difficult as large portions of the Intercolonial, and according to Mr. Mackenzie's calculations, the cost would be \$40,000 per mile, and pro-bably, if you look at the capital account, more. Well, sir, for 1,000 miles of that difficult country, if you give \$40,000 per mile, that comes to \$40,000,000. The other 1,000 miles is a section including a large portion in the neighbourhood of the Rocky Mountains, be-yond the Pembina river, which, according to Marcus Smith and other engineers, is not by any means an easy country to construct a road through, and being removed so far from the base of supplies there are many diffi-culties, such as Mr. Mackenzie indicated, to interfere with the success of the contractor n that region. If you put it at \$10,000 a mile there will not be any profit to be mad by a company who constructs the road for that sum, so that counting land at \$1 an acr over and above all the expenses of management, and over and above the costs of emig tion, which this company must promote, if they are to receive any valuable result from the construction of the road, there will not be much margin for profit left. The matte of cost in promoting emigration is a point about which I have not heard much said in connection with this question. I have had an opportunity of knowing something of the process by which the Northern Pacific railway managed its emigration business. When I was in London in 1873-4 I visited frequently he offices of the Northern Pacific railway because there was a regular propaganda es-tablished there. There were maps of every description, there were pamphlets and books prepared with elegant illustrations describing the country-most expensive books circulated by the thousands. The gentleman who had charge of that establishment was an old news-paper man, an old and honoured friend of my own, Mr. George Sheppard, a very able man, who I believe is in their service again, and who was receiving \$10,000 a year as a salary superintending those offices and managing the subordinates under him. They had agencies on the Continent, they distributed their litera-ture everywhere over England, Ireland, and Scotland, and they made arrangements with the steamers for bringing out emigrants in-tending to settle on those lands. I believe that all this machinery cost them more than \$1 an acre for all the land which they sold at \$1 an acre for all the land which they sold at that time. Now, sir, if this company under-take to settle their alternate sections of land so as to produce a traffic for their railway when it is built, and they will have little traffic for it unless they do so, it will cost them hundreds of thousands of dol-lars in circulating pamphlets of their terms, etc., in order to secure the immigra-tion they will need. Therefore, it will not be all profit. The calculations that have been made, the speeches that have been recorded in the *Haneard* and in the newspapers, all omit, overlook, and leave out that important element in ascertaining the value of the land emit, overlook, and leave out that important element in ascertaining the value of the land which this company is to receive. I say, therefore, that assuming that this company will act upon the same principle and be guided by the same motives of profit by which some

the journals of this House. strong Government, and not join in those movements or in those efforts which are made would not be the course which any person who was patriotic in his intentions, and who by persons who have a political object in view. Their political object may be com bined with a public object; that is the busi desired to impress on the country and upon the House-upon the House first and the country afterwards-the desirability of adoptblied with a phone offers, size is the duty of an Opposition to seize upon these measures in which the Government have not come up to the mark, as they say, and to expose them to point out to the country that they have not done as well as they ought to have done, that they have not been so economical as they ought, that they have not made a choice of public servants from the class that they ought to have done. On all these points it is legitimate, proper, and useful to the countri that the Opposition should take the groun of attack and compel defence. But, sir, when we are dealing with a question of the mag we are dealing with a question of the mag-nitude of this one, that, as has often been said, ' is unparalleled, except by the great scheme of Confederation itself — affecting the important interests involved in it, so far reaching in its influence over that great oountry which is to be, in my opinion, the chief seat of empire upon this North American continent, —I say, that in dealing with such a question as this, I appealed to my constituents, for the sake of their country, to put aside their party feelings for the mo-ment, and to deal with this matter upon its merits—not to mistake partisanship for pat-riotism, or hostility for truth, but to treat this momentous question on its merits, and if this momentous question on its merits, and if possible ascertain what course their repre-sentative ought to pursue. In that spirit, and with a desire to support the Government in carrying out their policy, I am disposed to overlook small points, and to disregard overlook small points, and to disregard words, unless they are significant words, in this contract; and I think one may be justi-fied in taking this ground because when the government of a country have adopted a policy which no party objects to, which hon, gentlemen opposite do not pretend to object to—of constructing this railway by means of a private company—I say, when the Government have entered into a contract with capitalists at home and abroad, when they felt justified in leaving their departments and colleagues be-hind them and visiting Europe, and making arrangements and explanations to, and laying facts and figures before, the powerful men on the bourses of Europe, as I presume they had to do, to secure their co-operation—I say, when they did that, in dealing with a country like this, the future of which we are now settling—a country which has a cultivatable settling—a country which has a cultivatable area of 150,000,000 acres of land, at any rate area of 150,000,000 acres of land, at any rate, and some say more—a matter of two or three millions more or less, in the price of the con-struction of a railway 2,000 miles long is a very small matter. I suppose, under the pressure of this political exigency, and out of sympathy with Ministers, the first syndicate should come down, as they might easily do, and say, "You have entered into a written contract with us; we have made certain excontract with us; we have made certain ex contract with us; we have made certain ex-penditures on the assumption that such a Government, with such a support in Parlia-ment, would implement the agreement; and therefore if it is going to embarrass you, we will come down in the price." What would be the result? They would take the difference out of the railway. They would make such a road as they could make a profit upon at a lower sum. I do not think, upon at a lower sum. I do not think sir, that in so gigantic an undertaking as this, for this small consideration, small as compared with the large amount repre-sented, it is worth while to force Minis-ters into the repudiation of the solemn agree-ment which they made in the light of all the information available to them at the time with parties competent to undertake this con tract, because—and that has not been deniedtract, because—and that has not been denied— if the new syndicate embraces gentlemen of large means and large experience, there are some, it is stated, who have not very large means to boast of. No doubt there are some quite capable of undertaking a large enter-prise of this kind with the backing of capital-ists who have confidence in their undertaking in the markets of the world; others are not. None of them have the means of building even the Lake Superior section, or the section from Yale to Kamloops. All the millions

ing the second proposition, would not have undertaken to embarrass the Government, to place the Government and all its supporters in so many false positions as they are placed in apparently by the long recital and by the figures and calculations made from the be-gunning to the end of that declaration, and which amounted simply to a declaration that it is not expedient to legalize the contract. That was all it was necessary to say. The resolution was like a famous one proposed on the occasion of the English Reform bill, by an hon. member who wished to record all his objections to that revolutionary bill, as he con-sidered it, and it was ruled that he had the right to place those reasons, in elaborated form, in a resolution. That was the precedent on which the hon. gentleman was enab to set forth in his amendment all the object tions to the present contract, by showing how it differed from the Act of 1878, and the offer made. I believe the question will be-I see evidence of it on this, and I think on the other side of the House-that this amendment is at the bottom, in its inspiration and in its motives and throughout, of a political, a quasi-political—I will admit it has something hear.) se-movement; and in that sense it is not surprising that supporters of the Government in this House should resent; resist, and op-pose it. (Cheers.) For my part I would be very glad to save three millions of dollars and three million of acres of land, but I do not see how it can be done. If the Government were forced to abandon the contract with those gentlem believing it to be the best that could be made, they, as honourable men and as men of a fine sense of propriety as to the positions they hold, would be compelled to abandon they hold, would be compelled to abandon their places. You force them, you drive them, to give up the position they hold, and transfer to any one who may succeed them the carrying out of this work. It would not be expected if hon. gentlemen opposite were in power. When they were in power, does any one suppose an Opposition amendment, inspired as this has been, containing such propositions as this contains, so obviously aimed at the destruction of the Government as a Government, so obviously prepared for the purpose of elevating themselves in the estimation of the country, and succeeding to estimation of the country, and succeeding to the places of the Government-does any one suppose they would have hesitated to vote it down? (Cheers.) How many cases can be cited if we look at the journals, when questions not involving, it is true, such large interests, except the Act of 1874, were before the country, where motions were voted down without the least hesitation; and every political party under our system of Governwith these observations upon the general position of the question, to say that I can-not, having been elected at the last general election as a supporter of the policy of hon. gentlemen on the Treasury benches, having been elected by a majority of their political supporters, although I fancy I would not have been here if I had not been supported have been here if 1 had not been supported by a good many voters who are not Conserva-tives, who are not of the same politics as the present Government, in regard to mere party questions—I say, that having been so elected, having found that the policy which we were all pledged to secure at their hands, if possi-ble, has, in respect to the tariff, been carried out, and has proved itself successful, and in the general administration of affinise methics

SYNDICATE DEBATE. On the order of the day being called Mr. ANGLIN resumed the debate. He Mr. ANGLIN resumed the debate. He denied the reasonableness of the charges of inconsistency made against members of the Opposition, and particularly the leader of the Opposition, in this connection, and went on to show that the member for Lambton had not been whipped back under the lead of the member for West Durham. He touched upon the Carnarvon terms, and claimed that the Opposition was grossly mis-represented in the statement that they were at any time opposed to the building of an all. at any time opposed to the building of an all-rail railway on Canadian territory. They only urged delay in the completion of the railway. He held that this contract would hand over the traffic of the North-West to an American company to pass over American lines, and argued that the fifty-four million acres proposed as a grant under the Act of 1874 were not worth as much as the twenty-five million acres granted under the contract, on the ground that the former were to be taken as they came, and that the latter were to be chosen in the fertile belt. He denied that the Op-position had drawn up the second proposi-tion, but admitted that they had copies of it before it was laid on the table of the House. He presumed that this was the case with members generally. He closed by strongly condemning the action of the Government with regard to the second propo-sition, by which if adopted a large sum would be saved to the country, and ground would not have been given for the discreditable rumours which were in circulation. Mr. GIROUARD (Jacques Cartier) said he had no doubt this would be the most impor-tant question discussed until the time should come when a change in the political system of the Dominion either in the political system of the Dominion either in the direction of Legislative Union or, to do the leader of the Opposition justice, of Federation of the British Empire was under consideration. During the Christmas recess he visited his constituents, and at five public meetings held in the manner customary in the Province of Quebeo he exposed the policy of the Government to his hearers. He told his constituents that out, and has proved itself successful, and in the general administration of affairs nothing very particular appears to have occurred of very mischievous nature, I cannot support the amendment. (Cheers.) I would have liked to have seen certain views which I held in early life and which I hold now carried out, among others in regard to the number of his nearers. He told his constituents that the country was pledged to the road, that the late Government endeavoured to get a company to undertake the work but unsuccess-fully, and that the present Government had made a contract. The contract entered into in early life and which I hold now carried out, among others in regard to the number of Ministers, for I believe eight or ten members of the Government, if properly chosen, could administer public affairs, could direct the departments, could lead the House, could do all the executive acts of Government ander do all the executive acts of Government ander

I think that

standing that Mr. Anglin would have the floor on Monday. laughter.) Mr. McINNES said British Columbia was

THE LATE MR. KEELER. not the incubus upon the Dominion which members of the Opposition claimed it to be. The province paid in the way of duties a much larger amount in proportion to popula-tion than any other province. Last year British Columbia with her one hundred and seventy of the part of the approximately of the sevential of Sir JOHN MACDONALD-Before moving the adjournment of the House, I desire to express on my own part, and on the part of my friends, and on the part of every member of the House, the deep sorrow and regret with which we learn the very sudden and unwith which we learn the very sudden and un-expected demise of the hon. member for East Northumberland, All those who knew him personally, as I have had the gratification of knowing him for so many years, must have been well acquainted with his high and esti-mable character in every possible relation of life. He was an upright, candid, and consider-ate man, whose word was as good as his bond, and was respected alike by all his neighbours and friends in this House for the straightfor-ward manner in which he performed his duties as a member of Parliament. I am quite sure that I speak the sentiments of hon. gentlemen opposite and those of all who sat in Parliament with him for some time---and I may say I speak the sentiments of everybody seventy-fifth part of the population of the Dominion paid \$1 for every \$26 paid by the Dominion paid of the Dominion. In other remainder of the Dominion. In other words, each British Columbian paid the way of duties, while words, each British Columbian paid \$20 in the way of duties, while each Quebecer, Prince Edward Islander, Nova Scotian, Manitoban, and Ontarian paid only \$3. A British Columbian was, therefore, worth to the Dominion six Prince Edward Islanders, six New Brunswickers, six Quebecers, or six people of any other province. (Applause.) The province was, therefore, not the trouble to the Dominion that it was reported to be. British Columbia had borne the insults of such men as the leader of the Opposition without a murmur, and it had not been unreasonable in its demay say I speak the sentiments of everybody --when I state that this House feels and will mands. The people of the Mainland were perfectly satisfied with the policy of the Goventertain the greatest respect for the memory of the departed, and deeply regrets the loss to the House of so valuable a memory. (Hear, The House adjourned at 1.05 a.m.

ernment, and had no sympathy with the action taken at the meetings of residents of the Island; but he had no doubt that if the latter would wait as patiently as the former had done, the object of their desires would be accomplished. He desired to call attention to a couple of clauses in the OTTAWA, Jan. 24. bogus and political syndicate proposition. These gentlemen suggested the withdrawal from construction of the eastern and western sections, and the object was plain. The proposition was made in the interests of the Op-position, and in case of the defeat of the Government these sections would be abandoned. He trusted that the right hon. gentleman would yet be able to visit British Columbia via the Canadian Pacific railway, and he be-lieved that the leader of the Opposition would live to regret his efforts to defeat the comple-tion of this great hational work. (Applause.) Mr. GILLMOR followed in opposition to the contract. Mr. SCOTT said it had not been his inten-

Mr. SCOIT said it had not open his inten-tion to address the House during his first session, but circumstances had occurred which rendered this necessary. In the tele-graphic correspondence of the *Globe* of Janu-ary 13th he was charged with having neglectto vote and with trying to leave the chamber. He need hardly say that this was chamber. He need hardly say that this trush untrue. It did not form part of the Irish character to shirk a vote. (Cheers.) He felt character to shirk a vote. (Cheers.) He tell it his duty as a representative of Manitoba, the province more deeply and directly in-terested in the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway than perhaps any other pro-vince of the Dominion. (Applause.) He vince of the Dominion. (Applause.) He would give his unprejudiced and unbiassed opinions with reference to the contract and the second syndicate bargain brought forward in the interests of the Opposition. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He rapidly sketched the march of the locusts from the year 1869, be the same if this railway attempted the when the new territories were purchased, when the new territories were purchased, to the present day, and observed inter alia that having, through the expendi-ture of a large sum, obtained possession of that country, it was the duty of every statesman, every loyal man, and every one who possessed the slightest spark of patriotism, to take every step which would render that region really and truly a British possession. (Cheers.) He referred to the common practice of making concessions in the way of re-mission of taxes in order to secure the enormons benefits conferred by railway communi-cation, and remarked that an offer had been made by Winnipeg of thirty acres of land and exemption from taxation for all time to come as an inducement to secure the workshops and railway buildings. (Applause.) Land was worth nothing outside the limits of actual advised the young men who loafed around the Parliament buildings to go to Manitoba and settle down to earn an honest livelihood. He referred to the fact that no beggars were

hour after his arrival. There was no diffi-culty experienced in getting work, but there was some trouble in getting sufficient men to do the work required. He alluded to the wages paid bricklayers, which ranged from \$3.50 to \$4 per day. Carpenters could not be found, whilst it was almost as bad in re-spect to bricklayers. Building upon building stood completed to a certain height, but could not be completed for want of labour-ers. Plasterers, painters, cabinet-makers, and in fact every class of skilled labour could find ready and remunerative employ-ment. The workingman, he would assure them, was highly appreciated there, and was a power in the city, as was shown by the has tendered for the construction of the Canada Pacific railway in such a manner as to make the contract permissive, and which tender is in reality only for the prairie sec-tion; and whereas this Association views with regret the action of certain eminent Canadians in lending their names to a com-nany whose object anneas to be to embedded. Canadians in lenging their names to a com-pany whose object appears to be to embarrass the Government in this great national enter-prise, we, the members of this Associa-tion, heartily endorse the course pursued by the Government in rejecting a tender which would ultimately be the means of placing the trade of the great North-West under the ine fluence of the United States." a power in the city, as was shown by the recent election, when the Hudson Bay Com-

#### SOUTH SIMCOE.

pany, with allits money, could not elect their candidate, Donald A. Smith, over the work-ingmen's candidate, Capt. Scott, whom he saw present. He mentioned the rapid growth of such places as Emerson and Rapid COOKSTOWN, Jan. 22.—The annual meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of South Sincoe was held in this village on the 21st inst., J. W. Norris, M.D., first vice-president, in the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :--W. C, Little, M.P., re-elected president; J. A. Norris, M.D., re-elected first vice-president; Col. Tyrwhitt, re-elected second vice-president; growth of such places as Emerson and Rapid City, which exist in reality, and which prob-ably do more business in a week than some places of ten times the size. It was often the case that the farmer had to cease the tillage of his farm to put up his dwelling, but in his opinion it would be more advantageous for the farmer to employ a carpenter at \$3 or \$4 per day and attend to his own duties. Manitoba and the North-West offer advantages which cannot be found in Col. Tyrwhitt, re-elected first vice-president; Col. Tyrwhitt, re-elected second vice-president; Mr. Boddy, re-elected treasurer; Col. R. T. Barting, re-elected secretary; C. W. Buchanan, M.D., and Mr. P. H. Stewart

Buchanan, M.D., and Mr. P. H. Stewart auditors. On motion of Col. Barting, seconded by Mr. Boddy, it was resolved,— "That this meeting desire to express its full and entire confidence in the integrity and sound Conservative principles of our esteemed representative in the Commons of Canada, W. C. Little, and request that the secretary forward him a copy of this resolution." On motion of C. W. Buchanan, M.D., seconded by Geo. D. Morton, M.D., it was resolved, mantona and the North-West offer advantages which cannot be found in any other country. He explained the work-ings of the homestead and pre-emption laws, and showed that a mechanic could go to the towns and work steadily at his trade by get-ting the farmer to look after his farm in his observe. It might be achieved the multiabsence. It might be asked what would the Pacific railway do in order to develop this magnificent country? Facilities for doing so were required, and the Pacific railway would undoubtedly be the means of populating the country. He did not care what party built the

resolved,— "That the Conservative Association of South

undoubtedly be the means of populating the country. He did not care what party built the road, but its construction was imperative. What did it matter, it might be asked, whether the road was built by Sandy Mackenzie (for he still regarded him as the leader of the Op position) or by Sir John Macdonald? The work, ingmen would wish them god-speed in their work, and endeavour to make what they could out of it. He did not desire to bring in politics in the discussion of the question, but he could not refrain from alluding to the cry of mono-polies. He did not give a fig for such cries, as no railway could monopolize the farmers and workingmen. If they refused to trans-port their wheat at any but an exorbitant rate, it would bring about the same results as had been effected by the refusal of the Chi-cago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul railway to carry wheat except at a rate which was too op-pressive for their farmers to pay. Minnea-polis, which to-day had the finest mills in the United States, had outstripped St. Paul in the race of progress, and was indebted for its success to the action of these railways men-tioned. The wheat which it refused to carry which would have been spent in turning it into flour, and the money which would have been spent in turning it into flour in England was expended at home, where it did the most good. Now the railways were fighting each which would have been spent in turning it into flour in England was expended at home, where it did the most good. Now the railways were fighting each other to secure this trade. The results would of the work on most favourable terms were laid before Parliament in Decen terms, which ber and deserve general support. Therefore, "Resolved, that we view the contract en-

"Resolved, that we view the contract en-tered into by the Dominion Government for the construction of this railway as a just and favourable one, and at a lower cost to the Dominion than would have been readily accepted by their predecessors in office; that the proposition or offer by what is termed the 'new syndi-cate' has the appearance of a political dodge entered into at the eleventh hour to en-barrass the Government and delay the con-struction and completion of this important work. And further "Resolved, that we consider it behoves same tactics in Manitoba. Among the rich men in Winnipeg the speaker mentioned James Ashdown, worth at least \$500,000, who was a working tinsmith when he went to Winnipeg, and who had be-come wealthy by strict sobriety, sterling in-tegrity, and honesty. His stock of hardware never was less than \$200,000, whilst just across on the other side of the street was Mr. Lustel, who had at one time been placed in gaol for three weeks by Riel. He was a wag-gon-maker, and began in a small way, but had recently sold a piece of land for \$7,000 in the

"Resolved, that we consider it behoves every honest, loyal lover of his country to rear streets of the city. He could name a dozen persons who had grown wealthy in Manitoba, where a livelihood was to be had, and in the course of time a certain competency, for all who were willing to work for it. He give his warm support to the Government this matter, and to frustrate the object factious opponents who are only triffing with the best interests of the country."

#### 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 Heraid. to be seen in Winnipeg, quite a contrast to the state of affairs in Ottawa. In conclusion the speaker dwelt at some length upon the fertility of the soil, its

A Guelph paper says that an Ag College student named Gould had fingers badly jammed by a grain crus day forenoon. The nails were tor gers otherwise badly mutila Herod dressed the wounds.

The Dominion Government have r a 70 acre farm on Cole Harbour r mouth, N.S., from the estate of the ohnson for the use of Indians in the Several families have already there, and others will follow.

Close Bros., of Lemars, Iowa from speculators 19,000 acres of l rounding Larchwood, Lyon count paying \$5 an acre. The purchasers ze it in the spring with English The land was bought in 1868 for acre.

The St. Thomas Home Journal of date says that Mr. John Andrews 1 date says that Mr. sound an agnific ed from Burlington with a magnific of the shorthorn breed. This men of the shorthorn breed. young bull is fourteen months of 1,130 pounds, and cost the owner was one of Mr. J. W. Pettitt's her secured second prize at the Toronto e As five Irish acres are equal in

eight English acres, it follows that whe farmer says he pays £1 per acre, i that he really pays 12s 6d per English the midland counties of Ireland a v mon rent for fair average arable la 6d per Irish acre—equal to 20s per acre. This will explain somewhat t inally high rents heard of in Ireland. we hear of prime feeding grass land l at £4 per acre, it only means to an man 50s per acre.

Four years ago Abram C. Clem Berlin, obtained from a friend in vania a sample of White Mountai about a handful in all. He sowed it on his farm near Berlin. The first c three pints of grain, the second five the pext a good harvest, and last fall bushels of this wheat, produced from ful, was sown by the farmers in th bourhood. This wheat is said to quality superior to anything at pr and --- Reformer.

Brock Palmer, Esq., an old resider township of Grimsby, died on Sunda ary 9th, 1881. He was born in the ye on the 22nd of October, on lot 9, in cession of the above township, where ed until about a year ago, when he co to give up farming and build himsel to give up farming and build himsel house in the village of Grimsby, w might spend the remainder of his da tirement. But he was not permitted that pleasure long, having been sich past six months.

About three weeks since a stran peared at the residence of Mr. Sim 12th line of Rawdon, representing 1 a moneyed man, from England, on put for an improved farm. Mr. Stile interested; his farm just pleased th stranger; and arrangements were c for the sale of the property. Mr. Si drove his guest to Campbellford to money. Putting up at a hotel, borrowed the old gentleman's over to go down town "-whence he n turned. Oh, the check of the imp tramp ! Oh, the gullibility of innoc -News-Argus.

THE New York State Agricultur ciation last week considered a series lutions relative to the existence a bility of extirpation of pleuro-pu The same question came up for disc the House of Representatives at ington yesterday, when a c of five was appointed to bf five was appointed to the best means of eradicat disease. A bill now before the prohibits, under heavy penalties, t duction or exportation of infected ction or exportation of infected o snimals from foreign countries or to State, and authorizes an absolute upon the exportation of animals from I tates to other States believed to be fafection. It also extends the pow

adaptability to the production of all grains and to the ready markets for the sale of pro-The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause during his address.

PACIFIC RAILWAY CONTRACT

Further Meetings in Endorsation of the Scheme.

#### BROME.

MONTREAL, Jan. 22.—A public meeting of electors of the county of Brome was called yesterday by Mr. Sydney A. Fisher, at Brome Corners, to hear an address from that gentle-man on the political questions of the day, and especially on the Pacific railway question. At the conclusion of the speeches it was At the conclusion of the speeches it v moved by J. M. Lefebvre, and seconded es it was Dr. Hood, that,

Whereas, the honour of the country has been pledged by both parties to the construc-tion of the Canadian Pacific railway at as early a date as the resources of the country

will permit, "And whereas the consolidation and perpetuation of the Dominion, the settlement of the great North-West, and the development of our resources can be obtained only by that

"And whereas the Government has effected contract for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, by which its early com-pletion is secured without imposing burden-some taxation upon the people, this meeting is of opinion that the ratification of the contract now before Parliament is desirable."

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried amid the wildest cheers and greate siasm. During the time the Conservatives were addressing the assembly the few disap-pointed Liberals on the outside fired missiles through the windows, and resorted to every means in their power to stop the discussion. On leaving the hall in the darkness after his party had gone away, Mr. S. E. Foster was struck over the eye by some scoundrel and stunned. Respectable Liberals in the county are ashamed of the attempt made to prevent open discussion of a great public question in their nidst.

#### NORTH BRUCE.

PORT ELGIN, Jan. 22 .- The annual meetng of the Liberal-Conservative Association f North Bruce was held here yestesday, The meeting was well attended, and was an enthusiastic and successful one. After dis posing of the regular business of the associaon, the terms of the Pacific railway syndi Moved by JOHN GEORGE, of Port Elgin conded by the Rev. Rural Dean Cooper,

B.D., of Invermay, "That whereas the Reform and Conservative overnments of Canada have both been comnitted to the building of the Canadian Pacific Failway by a company subsidised by money

and land; and, "Whereas, the Conservatives of North Bruce fully believe that the contract entered into by the Government with Geo. Stephene & Co. is the most favourable one that could be obtained, as it ensures to Canadians the instruction of the entire road through British territory, thereby binding our Dominion together from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and independence in regard to their fast growing trade relations and facilitating the develop-ment of their agricultural and other resources, this meeting is strongly of opinion that the this meeting is strongly or opinion that the contract with Geo. Stephens & Co. should be ratified, and the work be prosecuted with as little delay as possible. Be it therefore "Resolved, that we hereby express our

nearty approval of the course of the Governe nent of Sir John Macdonald in this matter, as we believe it to be in the best interest o the country.

Moved by E. LUNN, of Arkwright, seconded by Geo. Williscraft, of Elderslie, "That whereas a company of Canadian capitalists, commonly termed 'the syndicate,' has tendered for the construction of the

Canada Pacific railway in such a man to make the contract permissive, and which tender is in reality only for the prairie sec-tion; and whereas this Association views with regret the action of certain emin lanadians in lending their names to a con pany whose object appears to be to embarrase the Government in this great national enterprise, we, the members of this Associa-tion, heartily endorse the course pursued by the Government in rejecting a tender which would ultimately be the means of placing the trade of the great North-West under the in fluence of the United States."

THE FARM EDITORIAL NOTES. When the Legislature takes up the ques

tion of the abolition of market fees, it bought to discuss also the abolition of tolls on the roads—a relie of barbarism which has dis-graced Ontario quite long enough. for the year. L. B. HODGES, Secretary of the Minnesota

EAST DURHAM. FORT HOPE, Jan. 19.—The annual meeting of the Agricultural Association of East Dur-ham was held here to-day, Mr. Lewis Ross, in the absence of the president, Col. Wil-liams, in the chair. There was a very fair attendance. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :—President, R. Howden, Millbrook ; First Vace-President, Johnston Beatty, Port Hope ; Second Vice-President, R. Grandy, Manvers ; Secretary, John Foot, Port Hope ; Treasurer, H. Wade, Port Hope ; Directors, Messrs. P. R. Ran-dall, J. S. Caeser, John Vance, Isaac Pres-ton, R. Wade, S. Charlesworth, Geo. Camp-bell, William Redmond, and S. Staples ; Auditors, C. H. Winslow and J. S. Caeser were appointed delegates to the Provincial Working. BAST DURHAM. Forestry Association, reported the other day that, for the first time in the history of the State, hundreds of their prairie settlers have been compelled this winter to burn their furbeen compelled this winter to burn their fur-niture, their farm implements, the floors out of their houses, their stables, and their out-houses to keep themselves from freezing. Others, with plenty of hedding, have laid in bed days at a time to keep warm. Others have bought pine lumber at \$17 to \$20 per thousand, and burned it to save life. Sir Cavendish Foster is a pattern Irish land-

lord, and if there were more like him Land League agitations would be simply impossible. He is a clergyman in Essex, and owns land in appointed delegates to the Provincial county Louth, Ireland. Not long ago he instructed his agent to reduce rents twenty per FRONTENAC.

# structed his agent to reduce rents twenty per cent, but his tenants replied with a unani-mous refusal to accept the reduction. They did not wish for more consideration—they asked for none at all. Being able, they were willing to pay their just rent in full. They told the agent to inform the landlord that such habitual justice as he gave them made it unnecessary for them to use, and they were too honest and grateful to abuse, his generosity. He explains what happened by saying that the rents were reduced at the time of the last famine in 1847, and they have never since KINGSTON, Jan. 19.—The annual meeting of the county of Frontenae Agricultural Soc ciety was held to-day. The report showed that the receipts for 1880 were \$4,113.92; expenses, \$3,603.74. Sheriff Ferguson was elected President. It was decided to hold the Midland fair this year for four days, com-mencing on September 20th. MONCK.

NORTH VICTORIA.

NORTH WATERLOO.

NORTH LANARK.

NORTH WENTWORTH.

WELLANDPORT, Ont., Jan. 19.—The thir-teenth annual meeting of the county of Monck Agricultural Association was held here to-day, when the following officers were famine in 1847, and they have never since been raised. The result of a gentle use of the landlord's power is proved by two remark-able circumstances. When the late landlord here to-day, when the following officers were chosen :--President, Hugh Crawford; First Vice, Abram Angle; Second Vice, Joel Mis-ner; Directors, Joseph Garner, P. Metler, R. Hazlip, A. Lampman, John Jackson, A. Laid-law, Jonathan Fulson, S. Hane, and G. Hen-derson; Treasurer, A. Mackeague; Secre-tary, J. W. Johnston. died, the tenants spent \$2,000 in putting up a monument to him. The agent-the usually hated agent-died. A similar monument was put up to him. Such a thing as an eviction, t is said, has never been known on the estate.

### AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

By Telegraph and Mail. A number of Rapid City, N.W.T., lots were sold at Ottawa on Saturday, and brought

from \$60 to \$70 each. Great quantities of phosphate are being brought into Kingston. It is worth from \$10.50 to \$12 per ton.

The prominent butter dealers of Chicago have agreed not to sell imitation butter because they are badly injuring the export trade. A company has been formed for the pur-pose of establishing a line of steamers for the transportation of cattle from America. Capi-tal £500,000. delegate to the central exhibitio

Mr. P. V. Gauvreau, assistant Dominion lands agent at Turtle Mountain, says 5,000 acres of homestead and pre-emptions have been entered at the land office. pointed auditors.

It is reported that Mount Baker, B.C., is in a state of active eruption, and is throwing out clouds of smoke and ashes. The pheno-menon is not visible from Victoria. A number of farm lots in the North-West

Territories have been disposed of by Messrs. Ross and Laycock, of Manitoba, by private sale. They realized from \$2 to \$3 per acre. A serious outbreak of foot-and-mouth dis-

ease has occurred on the estate of the Duke of Northumberland at Isleworth, the whole of a splendid herd of Scotch runts, number-ing between thirty and forty, being affected.

The project got up by Sir Daniel Gooch and others of utilizing the Great Eastern for the wholesale transport of cattle from Amer-ica for the English market has been abandoned, and the money returned to the subscribers. An Evansville, Ind., despatch says :--Re-ports from the southern parts of this State, Illinois, and the contiguous territory an-nounce the almost entire failure of the whole wheat crop, owing to late planting and the early and hard winter.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1881 .--- TWELVE PAGES. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. Smith, Thos. Partridge, F. S. Hood, J. H. Griffiths, J. W. Martin, George Laing; audi-tors, John S. Dewart and John Smith; dele-gate, W. Y. Brunton. Annual Meetings and Election of Officers EAST MIDDLESEX. LONDON, Jan. 19.—The East Middlesex Agricultural Society held their annual meet-ing to-day. The accounts of the Western Fair submitted showed receipts \$17,607.35; disbursements, including balance, \$5,889.26; in bank, \$17,607.35. Mr. Joseph Johnston, of North Dorchester, was elected president for the year. CARLETON.

CARLETON. OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of Carleton County Agricultural Society was held yesterday afternoon at Bell's Corners. Thanks. were tendered for a special grant of \$1,500 from the County Council. The officers elseted for the current year are :—President, John Dawson ; Vice-Presidents, H. Beńnett, Rich-mond Hugh, Gourlay Carp ; Directors, Messrs. Duncan McDougall, Richmond ; N. Alexan-der, Huntly ; John Kemp, Goulbourne ; John Nelson, Nepean ; Albert Bradlef, Hazeldean ; T. Goode, Richmond ; Geo. Burrows, Tallow-field ; R. Richardson, March ; H. Brownlee, Kars. A number of Ottawa citizens were appointed directors. appointed directors. EAST HASTINGS.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of the East Hastings Agricultural Society was held at Thrasher's Corners this afternoon, the attendance numbering about one hundred. The annual report was read, showing a satis-factory statement, which was adopted. The The annual report was read, showing a satis-factory statement, which was adopted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :--D. R. Leavens, president, re-elected by acclamation; Charles Ashley, first vice; George Collwell, second vice; directors, N, W. Lazier, A. Sills, F. Martin, Gilbert Parks, M. Kennedy, Robert Jones, Jones Phillips, O. B. Weese, and P. Ross.

EAST ELGIN. . THOMAS, Jan. 20 .- The annual meet-Sr. THOMAS, Jan. 20.—The annual meet-ing of the East Elgin Agricultural Society was held here yesterday. The following officers were elected :—President, S. Day; First Vice, John King; Second Vice, W. Ayerst; Secretary, J. H. Still; Treasurer, J. King; Directors, J. H. Still; C. B. Spohn, James Currie, H. Pollock, E. Moore, C. Roe, W. W. Disher, John Andrews and Isaac Welter; Auditors, T. Eedson and R. Mills. The meeting adjourned for two

Mills. The meeting adjourned for two weeks, and at the next meeting an amalgamation of the East Elgin Agricultural, St. Thomas Horticultural and Yarmouth Agri-cultural Societies will be effected for the pur-pose of constituting the Southern Counties Fair Association.

#### HALDIMAND.

CAVUGA, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of the county of Haldimand Agricultural So-ciety was held here yesterday. The follow-ing were elected officers for the current year : —President, Jno. Lynch ; First Vice, E. S. KIRKFIELD, Jan. 19 .- The annual meeting of the North Victoria Electoral District Agri-cultural Society was held to-day at Victoria Road, when the following gentlemen were appointed office-bearers for the current year : President, Thos. Smithson ; First Vice-Pre-sident, A. H. Cart ; Second Vice-President, Las Murphenson ; Second Vice-President, Martin ; Second Vice, Francis Awde ; Direc-tors, M. McClung, N. H. Wickett, Robert Rutherford, Owen Fathers, Wm. Kellam, Wm. Bullock, M. Kohler, Wm. Dochstader, Jas. Mumberson; Secretary, John McTag-gart; Treasurer, Nelson Heaslip; Directors, R. Armstrong, Tobias Hodgson, Thomas Greenway, H. Reid, Thomas Winters, Dr. Charles Lamb; Secretary-Treasurer, Mussen: Auditors, J. R. Martin and Wm. D. T. Rogers. The financial statement showed balance on hand of \$147.96. Wood, John Bailey, Chas. Bowins, and John Holland. Thomas Winter was appointed

#### LINCOLN.

LINCOLN. Sr. CATHARINES, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of the County Agricultural Society of Lincoln was held on Wednesday after-noon. The following gentlemen were elected office - bearers :—President, Daniel Wiers, Beamsville; First Vice, Geo. Gibson, St. Catharines; Second Vice, Jabez D. Oille, St. Catharines; J. B. Mo-Intyre, Thos. Nihan, C. Gannon, John Car-roll, St. Catharines; Jas. Dunlop, A. Ten-broeck, Frank Wyatt, Louth; Samuel A. Nelles, Grimsby; Geo. Walker, Smithville; Honorary Directors, Chas. Elliott, Alexander Servos, J. H. Price, Eli Gregory; Auditors, John McTaggart and Edward Lytle delegates to represent the society at the annual meet-ing of the Agriculture and Arts Association, James Cowan and Thomas Shields were ap-BERLIN, Jan. 19 .- The annual meeting of BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The annual meeting of the North Waterloo Agricultural Society was held here to-day, when the following officers were elected :—President, B. Ballard ; First Vice, W. Howlett ; Second Vice, J. Moffat ; Directors, M. Grebenstein, H. L. Janzen, B. Devitt, J. K. Snyder, J. Killer, D. Shantz, W. Mitchell, H. Groff, and J. H. Campbell ; Auditors, J. McDougall and J. M. Scully ; Secretary-Treasurer, M. Springer, M.P.P. Servos, J. H. Price, Eli Gregory ; Auditors, Eli Gregory, Thomas Keyes. The auditors' and secretary-treasurer's reports adopted. NORTH LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

LENNOX. MERRICKVILLE, Jan. 19 .- At the annual NAPANEE, Jan. 20.-At the annual me meeting of the North Leeds and Grenville Agricultural Society held here to-day the NAPANER, Jan. 20.—At the annual meeting of the Lennox Agricultural Society, held at Napanee yesterday, the following officers were elected :—Benjamin Briaco, jr., Presi-dent; Nathan A. Caton, First Vice; Wm. N. Dollar, Second Vice; Charles James, Sec-retary-Treasurer; Directors, Messrs. James Allen, John Gibbard, E. R. Sills, James P. Lake, John C. Carscallen, S. K. Miller, John Johnston, J. E. Gursolus, and Jos. Allison; Auditora Messre J. C. Huffman and Goo. J following officers were elected for the current year :-- Z. D. Smith, President ; W. H. Magee, First Vice-President ; Thomas Kidd, Second Vice-President ; William Newman Daniel Real, Samuel Bower, E. H. White-marsh, D. J. Hall, R. Percival, A. Carson, Herman McCrea, and John Knapp, Directors. Auditors, Messrs. J. C. Huffman and Geo. J.

ALMONTE, Jan. 19 .- The annual meeting Smith. NORTH GREY.

of the north tiding of Lanark Agricultural Society was held in Almonte to day. The following officers were elected 10 President. OWEN SOUND, Jan. 20 .- The North Grey Win. Mostyn, M.D.; First Vice-President, Andrew Wilson; Second Vice-President, John Steele; Directors, R. McKenzie, Isaac Halpenni, Gilbert Forgie, John Bowland, Robert Yuill, William S. Neddon, S. Dixon, Agricultural Society held its annual meeting Agricultural Society neid its annual meeting here yesterday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :--President, Wm. Thompson; First Vice, John Douglass; Second Vice, James Cochrane; Secretary, Thos. Gordon ; Treasurer, S. J. Parker ; D John C. Stevens, Alex. McEwen ; Auditor rectors, G. Harkness, R. Johnson, A. Frost. McColl. ohn Menzies and W. Templeman. Thos. Gordon. Wm. Roy, John Thomson.

Chas. Taylor, John F. McVeigh, Duncan Mc Bougall, E. Turnbull, and Arch. Kennedy. CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS. An Essay Read at the Ontario Veterinary College-Causes, Symptoms, and Treat-ment of the Disease. WALKERTON, Jan. 20.-At the annual meet

The following very able and interesting paper on Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was read by Mr. Jesse A. Dell, of Michigan, a student at the Ontario Veterinary College, at last Thursday's meeting of the Veterinary Medical Society :---Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis is a name which conveys to most people a very good idea of the disease ; but some authors see fit to verify it to a slight extent, as Prof. Williams, or C. J. Lyman, V.S. of Boston, Mass., (from whom he quotes) prefers to call ng of the Agricultural Society for the south iding of Bruce, held in this town January riding of Bruce, held in this town January 19th, the following officers were appointed :--President, Paul Ross; Vice-President, Robt. Gowanlock; Second Vice, Wm. Clark; Sec-retary and Treasurer, Jacob Segmiller; Direc-tors, Wm. Scott, P. Zettler, Michael Fisher, Wm. Dickison, J. E. Eckford, Richard Rivers, Joseph Hunter, Thomas Tireman, R. H. Cun-ningham; Auditors, Wm. Collins, John Chambers. LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Thames is so full of ice that it will be impossible to row on that river for some time. POSTPONED FOR NEARLY THREE WEEKS. LONDON, Jan. 23 .- The Hanlan-Laycock

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

AQUATICS.

HANLAN AND LAYCOCK.

and people are skating on it.

A THAW ON THE THAMES.

ce on the Thames is disappearing rapidly.

CURLING.

PRESTON V. GALT.

LINDSEY CLUB MEDAL.

SEAFORTH V. LUCKNOW.

SIMCOF V. PARIS

PARIS, Jan. 21 .- A match was played here

THE WALKER MEDAL.

LONDON, Jan. 21.-The Toronto curlers

Walker medal to-day, which was won by

Milwaukee wrested the hono

BRANTFORD V. SIMCOF.

THE GAME IN THE STATES.

Winnams, or C. J. Lyman, V.S. of Boston, Mass., (from whom he quotes) prefers to call it "Epizootic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis," or more properly "Cerebro-Spinal Fever." Prof. Law substitutes epidemic for epizootic, which means the same, only the former is used more by the human physician and the latter by the veterinarian. But I cannot see the provider of profiling either term exit GUELPH, Jan. 20 .- At the annual meeting of the South Wellington Agricultural Society, held here yesterday, the following were elected officers :--President, Thos. Gowdry; First Vice, D. Sorby; Second Vice, Thomas Waters; Directors, Hugh Black, Alex. Bruce, James Anderson, Jas. Millan, Wm, Cowan, Jno. Murphy, Fred. Skinner, Wm. Brown, and Thos. Armstrong, Geo. Murton was re-appointed Secretary and Treasurer. the propriety of prefixing either term, as it can and does appear in isolated cases; but like many other diseases it may appear in an

fire, which was on the point of completion, and would have been a most handsome and lordly structure. The building was completely wrecked, and thirty-seven boats which were already housed there were burnt to atoms. epizootic form. I think the first mentioned is fully, if not more, appropriate than either, for all those that I have consulted define it to be an af-fection of all three parts. We are taught that it is "an inflammation on the taught The total loss is estimated at over £3,500. I that it is " an inflammation or congestion of the brain, spinal cord, and their coverings, s unknown how the fire originated. and involving more or less the sympath system." Prof. Law's definition does does not

materally differ from this; but Williams says :--- "It may be defined as a malignant GALT, Jan. 30.—A match played here to-day between the Granite Club of Galt and the Preston Club, two rinks a side, resulted in ion-contagious epizootic fever of the zymotic class, occurring during the winter and early class, occurring during the winter and early spring months, and affecting the coverings and surface of the brain and spinal cord." But whether only the surface of the brain and cord are affected as he says, I will not attempt to discuss, for with our present knowledge of the disease it matters but little whether the substance or only the surface he affected we are all LINDSAY, Jan. 20.—The club medal was won by W. McBurney yesterday, being a winner out of forty players. His last op-ponent was J. D. Flavelle ; score, 13 to 10. the surface be affected. We are all aware it is, as yet, a comparatively LUCKNOW, Jan. 20.-A match was played new disease, not only to the veterinary profession, | but to the human physician ; and here to-day between Seaforth and Lucknow, three rinks each side, resulting in favour of at the present time it is not known in the veterinary practice on the continent of Europe, and all acknowledge that the subject Lucknow by 23 shots. The score was as fol lows : LISTOWEL, Jan. 21.-In a match here tohas not had the attention paid it that it re-

day between two rinks from Brussels and two rinks chosen from the home club, the quires. In our patient I think it has been confined to the American continent, and mostly in the large cities of the United States, and this former were victorious by a majority of 17 shots. may, in part, account for our imperfect know-ledge, as it has there too many times fallen into the hands of the unqualified men, of to-day between the Paris and Simcoe clubs, two rinks a side, and resulted in favour of Paris by 57 shots. Paris 80, Simcoe 23. which our country has an excess. That it is on the increase is not denied, and no doubt it is the cause of the death of many horses that we hear of dying from some mysterious disease, and no doubt many times diseases of played a match with the London club for the a more mild type have been pronounced as this disease.

London in 30 shots. Of the cause there is a difference of opinion. Some ascribe all to atmospheric influences ignoring local causes, while others claim to trace it to real local causes. But although MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 20.-The contest for the Gordon Medal by the Curlers' Grand National Club closed to day, being confined the real cause may be unknown, it must be admitted that certain surroundings tend to increase its fatality, cases being known where to one rink of the Toronto and Milwauke clubs. The Chicago club was defeated by animals have been removed from the influence the Toronto four, and the Portage club b animals have been removed from the influence of these apparent causes and recovered, while those that remained have died. We also know of animals that, while receiving certain food and water, have become affected, and when the Milwaukee club, leaving the latter to meet the Torontos, and the latter to play Portage in case the Milwaukee club was worsted changed and treated have recovered, and refrom the famous Malcom Brothers and holds the medal. The players of the Milwaukee club against the Toronto brothers were A. mained free from it until they have again received the same, when the disease has made Middlemas, J. Johnston, H. H. West, and Jas. A. Bryden (the latter skip), and the ts appearance the second time. Others claim that crowding many animals

into too small a space or that poor food and neglect have no predisposing influence; but this is disproved by well authenticated wri-ters on human medicine, who tell us it is most prevalent in work-houses and barracks that are over-crowded, and among the chil-dren living in low filthy parts of our large score was 23 against 19 by the Toronto players. A game played by gaslight took place on the rink at Brantford on Thursday evening,

between the above clubs, and resulted if favour of Brantford by 11 shots. dren living in low, filthy parts of our large TORONTO V. ST. THOMAS. Among the most apparent influences that A curling match was played on the covered

produce or predispose to it may be mentioned over-work, neglect, unwholesome food and water, noxious gases, and generally poor surrink at St. Thomas on Saturday, between the Toronto and St. Thomas clubs, three rinks a side. The ice was in good condition, and roundings. As to the season in which it is most prevasome excellent play was made on both sides.

asually constipated, but may be loose; in some fatal cases the forces have been passed

which the symptoms are developed quickly

orous as the coma increases.

anged nervous function.

n brain.

and resulted in favour of Toronto by 35 shots. lent, Law claims there is no difference. This may QUEBEC V, THREE RIVERS. be the case as seen in some districts ; but our records show that it has been seen most du-ring the winter months and the breaking up

Rowell and John Dobler. According to the articles of agreement, both contests are to take place in New York the second week in April. Sir John Astley has posted one thou-sand pounds for Rowell and Vaughan, and the stakes for the Americans are now on the way here. Rowell and Vaughan will sail for America in March.

# TURF.

SPEED AND COLOUR.

match has been postponed until the 14th day of February, and well be rowed on that day if the weather permits. The sculler, the umpire, and others interested held a meeting to-day to decide as to the future. The Thames is frozen over above Twickenham, and people are skating on it To the Sporting Editor of The Mail. SIR,-In looking over your list of trotting stallions that appears in to-day's issue, with a record of 2.30 and under, I notice that the record of Crown Point is 2.31, which would throw him out of the list throw him out of the list. However, what I wish to draw the attention of horsemen to is the colour, number, and speed of these horses. Of the fifty-two in the list twenty-five are PUTNEY, Jan. 24 .- A thaw has set in. The bays, in other words, a fraction under 50 per cent. The chestnuts come next, numberin 11; blacks, 9; browns, 4; and 3 greys. Fift The Oxford University Boat Club sustained a severe loss on Saturday night, the 8th inst., in the destruction of their new boat-house by per cent. of the whole number, or 26 horses, have trotted in 2.25 and under. Of this number there are 12 bays, 6 chestnuts, 4 blacks, 2 browns, and 2 greys. Here we have a fraction under 50 per cent. bays. There are six horses in the list with a record of 2.20 and under. Of these four are be nearly 67 per cent., the other two being chestnuts.

Showing that two of the four bays, or 50 per cent., made better time than the chestnuts. Some people maintain that the chestnut horse avour of the former by 13 shots. Score, Galt 28, Preston 15. is the fastest. This does not look like it.

Yours, &c., FRENCHMAN Manvers, Jan. 20.

ITEMS.

The smallest huntsman, General Mite, one of Mr. Frank Uffner's Midgets, rode to hounds on Saturday last, his weight being 5 Ib. less than one stone.-London Sportsman. A meeting was held in London, Eng., on

the 11th inst., for the organization National Trotting Association. There was but a small attendance, but twenty-two members were enrolled as a nucleus. The great trotter, Maud S., is being pre

pared for an active campaign this year. The owner, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, is desir-ous that she shall lower still further her wonderful record, and after this season will take the phenomenal flyer from the public track. The present condition of St. Julien is admira-ble. He weighs seventy-five pounds more than when he was east. Mr. William S. King, of Minneapolis, has offered a purse of \$10,000 for a race between these two flyers. Mr. James R. Keene's and Mr. Pierre Lorillard's stables are well represented in the spring and summer handicaps and the two and three-year-old stakes to be run at Newmarket, Epsom, Ascot, and Goodwood. Each have two entries in the Newmarket handicap, which Mr. Lorllard won with Parole in 1879 and with Wallenstein in 1880. This year Mistake and Wallenstein are entered to run for Mr. Lorillard, and Bookmaker and Brak-

place in April. THE GUN.

speare for Mr. Keene. The race will tak

### CARVER AND BOGARDUS.

LONDON, Jat. 24.—Capt. Bogardus has formally accepted Dr. Carver's challenge to shoot a hundred pigeons each for £500 a side. Bogardus is expected in England in April. The match will probably take place early in May. Carver is at present fulfilling engagements on the Continent.

THE ACCIDENT RECORD.

A Fall of 200 Feet-Death From Swallowing False Teeth-Killed While Coupling Cars

VICTORIA, B.C., Jan. 22 .- The verdict of the coroner's jury at the inquest held on the body of Melchior Eberts was "accidental death." He fell a distance of two hundred feet, and was horribly mangled."

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.-A child was accidental ly smothered to death in Hull last night by QUEBEC, Jan. 22 .- In the curling match toits mother. ST. JOHN, N.B., Jan. 23 .- This aftern Geo. Allison was instantly killed by falling from the roof of a five-storey building to the sidewalk on King street, fracturing his skull. For some time he had been suffering from the effects of strong drink. He was n a room on the upper flat, from which he clambered through a window, and while en deavouring to raise another window fell to the street. London, Jan. 22.-The wife of Mr. Wel-lington Barnes, of London East, was cleaning lington Barnes, of London East, was cleaning her tech with a brush one morning about a week ago when two of her false teeth, be-coming detached from the plate, were swal-lowed. Some pain was experienced, and all that medicataid could do was done. Last night the unfortunate lady began to bleed in-ternally, an artery, it is supposed, being severed by a sharp piece of the plate, and this morning she expired. BROCKVILLE, Jan. 22.-At Haley's Station, on the Canada Central railway, to-day, a young man named King, while coupling cars, was caught between the cars and killed. LONDON, Ont., Jan. 23 .- The Atlantic ex press from Detroit, on the Great Western ailway, met with an accident near Bothwell this morning at five o'clock. The locomotive became disconnected from the tender and turned over. The driver, David Porteous, was seriously and, perhaps, fatally in-jured, being cut up about the head and apparently injured internally. He was brought to his home in the city, where he lies to-night in a semi-conscious condition being unable to give an account of the oc currence. No others were injured. Mr. Porteous has been on the road 28 years.

VEST PETERBORO. PETERBORO.'' Jan. 20.—The West Peter-boro' Agricultural Society held their annual meeting yesterday in this town. The secre-tary read the treasurer's report, which showed a balance of \$208.94. The reports were re-ceived and adopted, and the officers for 1881 were then elected. It was urged on the society that the prizes be increased, and more liberality about in the poultry denertment of iberality shown in the poultry department of he annual show, and \$50 was granted on the basis of last year to the Lindsay Central fair of 1881. It was agreed to hold a union spring show, the east riding to be permitted to join on the same terms as last year, and a com-

WEST LAMBTON.

WEST LAMBTON. SARNIA, Jan. 20.—At the annual meeting of the West Lambton Agricultural Society, held here, the following officers were elected:— President, Alex. MoGregor ; vice-president, D. Morrison ; directors, George Leys, Sarnia ; W. Mowbray, Moore ; J. Lowrie, Sarnia township ; G. Moncrieff, Wm. Anderson, Enniskillen ; Wm. Luscombe, Sarnia ; J. Lackson Moore. George Luces, Sarnia ; J.

WEST NORTHUMBERLAND. COBOURG, Jan. 20th.-The Agricultural ociety of the West Riding of Northumber-

Society of the West Riding of Northumber-land held their annual meeting here yester-day. The following officers were elected: President, J. Isaac : First Vice, W. J. Westington; Second Vice, William Beatty; Directors, G. Cockburn, J. Barnum, A. A. Burnham, J. Sherwin, H. Lapp, J. M. Car-ruthers, M. Winter, P. Hinman; Treasurer, W. Riddell; Secretary, R. Cullis; Auditors, E. A. Macnachtan and C. C. Field. WEST KENT.

CHATHAM, Jan. 21. —The annual meeting of the West Kent Agricultural Society was held at the town hall here yesterday. There was an unusually large meeting and consid-erable interest manifested in the choice of officiers, but little business beyond the read-ing of the financial statement and the election 1 of officers was transacted if The choice for delegate to the provincial exhibition district committee fell upon Mr. Stephen White, of Raleich township. The following officers

WEST HURON. GODERICH, Jan. 20.—At the annual meet-ing of the west riding of Huron Agricultural Society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :—President, W. Young ; First Vice, W. J. Hayden ; Second Vice, John Salkeld ; Secretary, John Varcoe ; Trea-surger, B. B. Socht. surer, R. B. Scott. WELLAND.

SOUTH BRUCE.

WEST PETERBORO'.

mittee was formed to meet with them to arrange for it.

CHATHAM, Jan. 21. -The annual meeting

in the spring.

# WELLAND. WELLAND, Jan. 20.—At the annual meet-ing of the Welland County Agricultural So-ciety, held here to-day, and which was largely attended, the following officers were elected:—President, George Hyatt; vice-president, G. L. Hobson; secretary, Alex-ander Reid; treasurer, J. H. Price; direc-tors, F. Swayze, John R. Swayze, Rolph Garner, J. K. Crawford, George Page, David Missener, James McCredie, John Schofield, and E. Fares. The finances were found to be in a very satisfactory condition, having a balance on hand of \$195 after paying all ex-penses.

Jackson, Moore ; George Lucas, Sarnia town-ship ; M. Sullivan, Sarnia.

#### SOUTH SIMCOE.

COOKSTOWN, Jan. 22 .- The annual meeting f the Liberal-Conservative Association of outh Simcoe was held in this village on the 21st inst., J. W. Norris, M.D., first vicepresident, in the chair. The following officers ere elected for the ensuing year :-Little, M.P., re-elected president; J. A. Norris, M.D., re-elected first vice-president; Col. Tyrwhitt. re-elected second vice-pre ent; Mr. Boddy, re-elected treasurer; R. T. Barting, re-elected secretary; C. W. Buchanan, M.D., and Mr. P. H. Stewart auditors.

On motion of Col. Barting, seconded by

On motion of Col. Barting, seconded by Mr. Boddy, it was resolved, — "That this meeting desire to express its full and entire confidence in the integrity and sound Conservative principles of our esteemed representative in the Commons of Canada, W. C. Little, and request that the secretary forward him a copy of this resolution." On motion of C. W. Buchanan, M.D., seconded by Goo D. Morton W.D. it may

onded by Geo. D. Morton, M.D., it was olved. "That the Conservative Association of South

ncoe at this its annual meeting desires to express its satisfaction with the bargain made ween the Government and the syndicate, and believe that it is the best for all parties that could be made under the circums and that it will ultimately redound to the greatest credit of the Conservative Governut that has introduced the measure into the House and will bring it to its completion

#### GLOUCESTER, N.S.

GLOUCESTER, N.S. BATHURST, N.S., Jan. 21.—To-day the Municipal Council of Gloucester county, repre-sented in Parliament by Mr. Anglin, unanla mously passed the following resolution :— "Whereas we consider that the people of this province are interested to a certain ex-tent in common with those of all other parts of the Dominion in the construction and speedy completion of the Canadian Pacifio railway through British territory as a work eminently calculated to promote the growth, wealth, and prosperity of the country at large, and we rejoice to learn he country at large, and we rejoice to learn hat Ministers have succeeded in contracting with capitalists for the prompt construction of the work on most favourable terms, whic ere laid before Parliament in December serve general support. Therefore,

lved, that we view the contract enred into by the Dominion Government for he construction of this railway as a just and the construction of this railway as a just and favourable one, and at a lower cost to the Dominion than would have been readily accepted by their predecessors in office; that the proposition or offer by what is termed the 'new syndle-cate' has the appearance of a political dodge entered into at the eleventh hour to enuarrass the Government and delay the con-truction and completion of this important ork. And further

"Resolved, that we consider it behoved very honest, loyal lover of his country to ve his warm support to the Government is matter, and to frustrate the object ous opponents who are only triffing with best interests of the country." he best int

#### Father is Getting Well

My daughters say, "How much better ather is since he used Hop Bitters." He is etting well after a long suffering from a lisease declared incurable, and we are ad dad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of tochester, N.Y.—Utica Herald.

A Guelph paper says that an Agricultural re student named Gould had twoof his fingers badly jammed by a grain crusher Mon-day forencon. The nails were torn off and gers oth erwise badly mutilated. Dr. Herod dressed the wounds. The Dominion Government have purchased a 70 acre farm on Gole Harbour road, Dart-

mouth, N.S., from the estate of the late W.A. Johnson for the use of Indians in that district. Several families have already encamped there, and others will follow.

acre.

Close Bros., of Lemars, Iowa, bought from speculators 19,000 acres of land surrounding Larchwood, Lyon county, Iowa, paying \$5 an acre. The purchasers will colo-nize it in the spring with English emigrants. The land was bought in 1868 for \$1.50 per

Laffarty. The secretary-treasurer's report shows the receipts for 1880 to be \$1,127.08; expenditure, \$543.74; leaving a balance of \$583.34. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :-- President, Thomas The St. Thomas Home Journal of a recent date says that Mr. John Andrews has returned from Burlington with a magnificent speci-men of the shorthorn breed. This beautiful for the ensuing year ?—President, Thomas Attridge ; first vice-president, Joseph Boyls ; second vice-president, W. D. Binkley. Directors—East Flamboro', Messrs. Stock, Drummond, and Sealey ; West Flamboro', Messrs. J. L. Robertson and S. S. Binkley ; Dundas, Mr. John Enright; Beverley, Messrs. C. Ricker, D. Patterson, and Brian Cornell. Delegates—Messrs. J. Stock and Weir. Auditors—Messrs. J. P. Bowman and J. S. Horning. The meeting then ad-journed. young bull is fourteen months old, weighs 1,130 pounds, and cost the owner \$156. He was one of Mr. J. W. Pettitt's herd, which secured second prize at the Toronto exhibition. As five Irish acres are equal in extent to eight English acres, it follows that when an Irish farmer says he pays £1 per acies, he means that he really pays 12s 6d per English acre. In the midland counties of Ireland a very com-mon rent for fair average arable land is 32s journed. SOUTH ONTARIO. WHITBY, Jan. 19 .- At the annual meetin

6d per Irish acre-equal to 20s per English acre. This will explain somewhat the nominally high rents heard of in Ireland. When of the South Ontario Agricultural S held to-day the following officers elected :--Wm. Smith, President; we hear of prime feeding grass land being let at £4 per acre, it only means to an Englishman 50s per acre. Four years ago Abram C. Clemmer, near Berlin, obtained from a friend in Pennsyl-vania a sample of White Mountain wheat.

Baxter, First Vice-President; Angus Mo-Kay, Second Vice-President; Directors, D. Lick, George Ormiston, Jonathan Porter, Thomas H. Smith, J. R. Mathewson, James Campbell, Robert Deverill, Wm. M. Miller, James J. Davidson ; Auditors, T. J. Holiday about a handful in all. He sowed it that fall on his farm near Berlin. The first crop gave and A. Johnston ; Delegates, A. Johnston and J. Holiday ; Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. three pints of grain, the second five h the next a good harvest, and last fall over 500 bushels of this wheat, produced from a hand-ful, was sown by the farmers in the neigh-bourhood. This wheat is said to be of a Nourse. SOUTH WENTWORTH. HAMILTON, Jan. 19 .- The annual meeting quality superior to anything at present pro

uced. --- Reformer. was held this atternoon at the Dominion notel, in this city. The president, Mr. William Calder, occupied the chair. The treasurer, Mr. Jonathan Davis, submitted the financial statement, showing receipts for the past year to be \$1,078.42, and expenditures \$649.25, leaving a balance on hand of \$429.17. After Brock Palmer, Esq., an old resident of the township of Grimsby, died on Sunday, Janu-ary 9th, 1881. He was born in the year 1812, on the 22nd of October, on lot 9, in 4th concession of the above township, where he resid ed until about a year ago, when he concluded to give up farming and build himself a fine the adoption of the financial statement, the following were elected officers for the coming to give up farming and house in the village of Grimsby, where he might spend the remainder of his days in reyear :- President, Joseph Cline; first vice, J. W. Jardine; second vice, Wm. Brown; Directors - Ancaster, John Ireland, Frank Gabel; Barton, A. W. Taylor and Thomas tirement. But he was not permitted to enjoy that pleasure long, having been sick for the past six months. About three weeks since a stranger ap-

peared at the residence of Mr. Simou Stiles, 12th line of Rawdon, representing himself as a moneyed man, from England, on the look-out for an improved farm. Mr. Stiles became interested ; his farm just pleased the honeyed stranger; and arrangements were completed for the sale of the property. Mr. Stiles then drove his guest to Campbellford to get the money. Putting up at a hotel, the latter worth Society to amalgamate for the purpose of arranging for the holding of the Central borrowed the old gentleman's overcoat, "just to go down town"-whence he never re-turned. Oh, the cheek of the impecunious tramp! Oh, the gullibility of innocent men! Fair. -News-Argus.

THE New York State Agricultural Asso ciation last week considered a series of resolutions relative to the existence and possi bility of extirpation of pleuro-pneumo Harry, Second Vice-President; Jos. Night-ingale, James Bird, John Graham, James St. Charles, John Harry, C. R. Ostrom, Levi Massey, J. A. Chisholm, and G. R. Purdy, Directors. Messrs. J. A. Conger and B. Mallory were appointed auditors.

bility of extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia. The same question came up for discussion in the House of Representatives at Wash-ington yesterday, when a committee of five was appointed to consider the best means of eradicating the disease. A bill now before the House prohibits, under heavy penalties, the intro-duction or exportation of infected or diseased animals from foreign countries or from State to State, and authorizes an absolute embargo upon the exportation of animals from infected litates to other States believed to be free from infection. It also extends the powers of the Hational Board of Health.

# NORTH NORFOLK.

SIMCOR, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of the North Norfolk Agricultural Society was held here to-day. The attendance was large, and increased interest was manifested in the society. A very satisfactory report of last year's transactions was presented, showing at the credit of the society after defraying the HAMILTON, Jan. 19 .- The annual meeting of the North Wentworth Agricultural So-ciety was held in the Mansion House this afternoon. Mr. Joseph Boyle, 2nd vice-presi-dent, was in the chair. Present Messrs. Thomas Stock, Chas. Sealey, W. D. Binkley, C. Ricker, S. S. Binkley, David Stock, H. Drummond, E. Avenile, L. Cornell, J. D. expenses of the past year, among which expenses of the past year, among which were several permanent improvements, over \$560. The following are the officers elected for the current year :--President, E. C. Carpenter ; lst vice, O. Jarvis ; 2nd vice, O. P. Mabee ; Secretary, J. Thomas Murphy; Treasurer, H. Groff ; Directors, Lewis Sovereign, Alex. McIntyre, I. G. Wyckoff, O. E. Freeman, R. M. Wilson, T. B. Ronson, J. O. Strander, John Nickerson, and J. H. Ansley ; Auditors, Frank Gordon and W. O. Foster.

#### PRESCOTT.

VANELEEK HILL, Jan. 20 .- At the annual meeting of the County of Prescott Agricul-tural Society, held at Vankleek Hillon the 18th Society were John reasurer.

#### PRINCE EDWARD.

PRINCE EDWARD. PICTON, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of the Prince Edward County Agricultural Society was held in Picton yesterday. The attendance was large. The society is in a very prosperous state, and is fast getting in a inancial condition to compete with any county society in the province, having the beautiful grounds about paid for and a large increase of members over previous years beautiful grounds about paid for and a large increase of members over previous years. The following are the officers and directors for 1881 :-- B. Story, President ; H. H. Huyck, First Vice; Thos. Welbanks, jr., Second Vice; R. S. Roblin, Secretary-Treasurer; Directors, Nelson Cahoon, Wm. of the South Wentworth Agricultural Society was held this afternoon at the Dominion hotel Clenbon, Robt. G. Davis, A. Davidson, Jno. Mallory, Nicholas A. Peterson, Jas. Davidson, Jno. son, Jas. Terrill, A. C. Dalmage; Auditors, A. Bristol and C. D. Marden.

PREL.

BRAMPTON, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of the County of Peel Agricultural Society of the County of Peel Agricultural Society was held here yesterday. The attendance was not so large as generally. The following officers were elected :--Mr. Jas. Jackson, President; First Vice, Jnd. Smith; Second Vice, R. A. Hartley; Directors, George Cheyne, Joseph Featherstone, Thos. Graham, Eli Crawford, J. P. Hutton, A. Duncan, W. Wylie, J. W. Main, and R. P. Campbell; Auditors Inther Chaume, and Palph Chaur Macklem ; Binbrook, Arch. Jarvis ; Salt fleet, Hamilton Swayze, Timothy Kennedy Glanford, W. M. Calder, John Diokenson; Auditors, Capt. Walker, Joseph Dingle. The society granted \$50 to the South Wentworth Pioneer Ploughing Club. The meeting ad-vised the abolition of the rule requiring sheep Auditors, Luther Cheyne and Ralph Craw-ford. The directors' report showed there had been a falling off in the receipts at the gate last year of \$180. There is a balance for exhibition to be shorn at a certain date. After the general meeting the Board of Directors met the Board of the North Went-

> PETERBORO', Jan. 20.-At the annual meeting of the Peterboro' Horticultural Society the following officers were elected for the current year :--President, J. H. Roper ; vice-president, James Stevenson ; sccretary, Jas. Saulter ; treasurer, F. J. Lewis ; directors, Rev. V. Clementi, and Messrs. A. H. Mac-Stratton, and John Burnham.

BUSSELL.

CITY OF LONDON. LONDON, Jan. 20.—The City of London Horticultural and Agricultural Society at their annual meeting last night elected the following officers for 1881 ;—John Plummer, president ; George D. Sutherland, first vice ; George Taylor, second vice ; directors, W. McBride, J. B. Smyth, W. Y. Brunton ; Jas. nedy ; Second Vice, Wm, Eadie ; Secretary, Ira Morgan ; Directors, P. J. McDonald, John Campbell, Alex. Dow, jr., Robert Curry,

Raleigh township. The following officers were elected :--Henry Smyth, of Chatkam, president; Samuel Glean, of Raleigh, first vice-president; B. Wemp, of Dover, second vice-president, Directors, Win Gray Thos. es, Chatham; Andrew Neal, Duncan Il, Harwich; Wm. Pardo, Raleigh; Wm. Hickey, Tilbury East; John Paxton, Dover; T. H. Merritt, Chatham; James Robinson, Romney. Auditors, Col. Smith and Kenneth Campbell.

SNOWDEN AND MINDEN. MINDEN, Jan. 21.-The annual meeting of the Snowden, Minden, &c., Agricultural Society was held at Minden on Thursday, the 13th inst. Mr. James Mortimer was elected President; Vice-President, Thomas Hobden; Directors, Delamere, Hughes, Garrett, Wil-son, Smith, Pettigrew, Dawson, Scott, and Bell. The society will stand in an excellent position if the grant for the year 1880, which has been withheld by the Minister of Agriculture, be paid. HALTON.

involuntarily. The temperature is lower than in health, especially at the extremities, and, in the later stages, the mucous mem-branes become injected. The urine is usually MILTON, Jan. 21 .- The annual meeting of the Halton Agricultural Society was held in the town hall on Wednesday, when the fol-lowing officers were elected :--President, W. G. Pettit : First Vice-President, J. Walnormal, but may be retained from paralysi In the gelding priapism has been noticed, and in the mare signs of æstrum are almost always present. The breathing becomes stor-

die : Second Vice-President, J. Robertson Directors, J. Bigger, — McDougald, W. Wil-son, J. Sproat, A. McGibbon, — Raikins, G. Brownridge, and J. Fothergill. SOUTH SIMCOE. COOKSTOWN, Jan. 21.-At the annual meeting of the South Simcoe Agricultural Society on the 19th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuingyear :-- President, Jno.

Ross. jr.; first vice-president, George Duff; second vice-president, Matthew Goodwin; directors, Messrs. Walter Fenton, James Mc-Bride, John McGee, Col. Banting, Capt. C. Cooke, Ogle R. Ferguson, R. Fennell, and Robt. Little; auditors, Dr. Norris and H. Coleman, honorary directors W. J. Park Coleman ; honorary directors, W. J. Park-hill, M.P.P.; Edward Jeffs, W. D. Stoddart, W. Lennox, J. Duff, and Wm. Cress ; dele gate to council, Capt. C. Cooke. MUSKOKA.

BRACEBRIDGE, Jan. 22.-At the annual meeting of the Muskoka and Parry Sound Electoral Division Agricultural Society, the following officers were elected :--President G. M. Ewing; first vice-president, E. Prowse; second vice-president, W. Parker; secretary, W. E. Foote; treasurer, J. W. Dill; directors, J. W. Dill, E. G. Muntz, A. Spring, W. E. Foot, Se. C. D. Roper, P. M. Shannon, Keall, J. Tookey, J. Rusk ; auditors, Boyer and A. Barron ; delegate, E. Stephenson. NORTH RENFREW.

OTTAWA, Jan. 24. The following are the officers elect of the North Renfrew Agricul-tural Society for the ensuing year :--James Wark, President; James Findlay, First Wark, President; James Findlay, First Vice-President; John Dunlop, Second Vice-President; George Surtees, Secretary-Treasurer; Directors, Joseph Jackson, Ed-ward Bulmer, Robert Reilley, Henry Wigels-worth, Alex. Condie, John Reynolds, Joseph Korn, Themes, Marguer, M. P. Keys, Thomas Murray, M.P.P., and A. T.

White. GRATTAN AND WILBERFORCE OTTAWA, Jan. 24:-At the annual meeting the Grattan and Wilberforce branch Agricultural Society the following were elected officers for the present year :--President, James Reeves ; Vice-President, James McKiernan ; Secretary-Treasurer, P. F. Quealy; Directors, Michael Furlong, Amicus Wilson, Robertson Reeves, Thos. J. Bourke, Thos. Power, John Green, Wm. Hagarty, John Childerhose, and James Jesgiven. sup; Auditors, Wm. Gorman and John D.

The Winnipeg Times, speaking of the valu-able live stock of Mr. A. C. Hawkins, in that vicinity, says that amongst the number of thoroughbred stock at his place, known as "Liberty Hall," there are four Durham cows, valued from \$100 to \$150 each. Mr. H. is spine.

VEGETINE .- The great success of the VEGEalso the proprietor of the thoroughbred bull Duke of Solway. The animal is just five TINE as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers is just five years of age, and was imported to this country at a cost of \$600. who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

beat the Three Rivers players, two rinks a The symptoms are varied in different cases. The animal may be suddenly seized with tetanic spasms of the voluntary muscles, side, by 19 points. more especially of the neck and loins, or here may be some premonitory symptoms, as

CALEDONIANS V. GLENFERVIE. A match took place on Saturday between the Glenbervie club of Markham and the Caledonian club of this city, resulting in a

dulness, appetite impaired, trembling, some local paralysis, as loss of the power of degluvictory by 9 shots for the latter. Owing to the fall ing snow the play was very unsatisfac tition, which is quite a common symptom, and still have an appetite and thirsty. These tory to both sides. LISTOWEL V. BRUSSELS Two rinks of the Brussels club played two

are sooner or later followed by paralysis when the animal barely stands or falls and loses all power of sensation and motion. If the disease proves fatal, these symptoms are followed by complete stupor and coma, or sometimes there will be delirium before coma sets in. Pulse rinks of the Listowel club on Friday last, in the covered rink at Listowel, resulting in fa your of Brussels by 17 shots. TOUR OF THE WINGHAM CURLERS. not much changed, may be slower than natural; but as the disease advances it may become quicker and somewhat wiry. Bowels

One rink of Wingham curlers visited London and Chatham on the 19th and 20th inst., and played six matches, two with London and four with Chatham, winning three from Chatham and making one game a tie. They also won one from London and lost the other.

SARNIA V. PETROLIA. SARNIA, Ont., Jan. 25 .- A curling match was played at Petrolia between a rink from Sarnia and one from Petrolia. Score-Sarnia, 23; Petrolia, 5. Majority for Sarnia, 18. A PRETTY GOOD STORY.

A laird of Strathaven, who owned a quarry,

In giving our prognosis we should be very careful; for any time during the first week the patient is liable to have a relapse and be suddenly carried off. But as a rule those in which the control of the suddenly carried off. and who was reported to be worth "a gey twa-three bawbees beside," was playing one day, and his foreman, whose name was Lawrence, was playing with him on the same rence, was playing with him on the same side. The laird was very anxious he should play a certain shot, and he cried out in this fashion :-- "Noo, Jock Lawrence, d'ye see whaur my broom is ? Lay your stane doon there, and, as sure as death, I'll gie ye my dochter Jean if ye do." Birr rushed the stone out of Jock's hand, and went trintling along to the very spot where the laird wished it. "Canital Jock canital ! Ye couldna are most liable to succamb. The unfavourable symptoms are deep coma, very slow pulse, lowered temperature, and laboured breath-

Williams says it may prove fatal in three ways, "first, by shock or collapse, from the extreme amount of virus absorbed ; second, it. "Capital, Jock, capital! Ye couldna hae done better, and ye can get Jean the morn if ye want her." "Ye maun gie me more slowly, by blood poisoning ; third, from a mal-nutrition of parts, consequent on desomething else than Jean, laird. I hae got her already. We were married sax weeks ago, and we've been thinking o' asking your blessing ever since, but somethias A post - mortem shows the stomach and bowels nearly empty, some extravasated blood in the small intestines, cord and its coverings congested, and may find effusion ago, and we've oeen thinking o' asking your blessing ever since, but something aye cam' in the way." The laird was dumfoundered when he heard this, but he compromised mat-ters by saying, "Aweel, aweel, Jock, I'll let by-ganes be by-ganes." A man that could lay doon sic a pat-lid like is worthy o' the best and bonnise these in Langebries. In treating, first, if possible remove to new quarters; if not, and there is some apparent cause, remove it. If some consciousness remains, and the patient can support himself to some extent, he should be slung. But unbest and bonniest lass in Lanarkshire ; keep her an' welcome, and ye'll maybe get the ess he can support some of his weight, it matter o' sax hundred wi' her. Keep her, would be injurious to do so. If he is not slung he must be made as comfortable as pos-Jock, and if ye hae ony laddie weans atween ye, bring them up in the fear o' the Lord, an' be ye sure ye dinna forget to mak' guid cursible, turned often, gently brushed, and limbs hand rubbed and bandaged. As lers o' them.

a rule, if the patient is not able to be slung on the second or third day, there is not ENDS. Mr. Geo. Hackland, formerly a resident of much hope of a recovery. If he has an appe-tite and can swallow, give soft laxative food ; Hamilton, Ont:, and a keen curler, died last week at New York in his 52nd year. and if bowels are much constipated, enemain of warm water, to which may be added a A match between the Simcoe and Brantford

solution of aloes, as it is better, if possible, to regulate the bowels without physic. clubs was played at Brantford on Thursday night. Brantford won by 11 points. The Hamilton Thistles and the Dundas club As to the medicinal remedies, many have been tried with better or worse results. I played a match on Thursday, two rinks a

would recommend in the first stages pot. brom., with belladonna and ergot, and if the side. The Thistles won by 31 to 29. Some Buffalo curlers have been playing in St. Thomas and London, Ont. In St. Thomas bowels did not act, give a laxative of aloes. If the power of deglutition is lost, the active prin-ciples of the belladonna and ergot may be they won, but in London they were beaten. A match played at Galt yesterday between Milton and Galt, three rinks a side, resulted in favour of Galt by 1 shot. Score, Galt 55, Milton 54, given hyperdermically, and perhaps a strong

solution of the pot. brom., or they may be pumped into the stomach by a tube being passed into it by the nostril. In the latter A game was played at Guelph yesterday tages stimulants followed by tonics, and between the St. Marys and Ayr clubs, three rinks a side, for a Caledonia medal. The paralysis remains nux vomica should h given. In some cases stimulants might be justifiable in the first stages. Some recomgame resulted in favour of Ayr by 7 points. core, Ayr 48, St. Marys 41. mend ice and freezing mixtures to the spine and head; but these should only be used by

PEDESTRIANISM. the practitioner, as careless attendants would do much harm with them. If the horse is down cold water might be applied to the head, or mustard might be rubbed along the spine ENGLAND V. AMERICA. LONDON, Jan. 20 .- Arrangements have

been made for a couple of international races for two thousand pounds and the long dis-tance pedestrian championship of the world. The races will embrace a six-day walk be-

#### CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

An Exciting Chase and Clever Capture. OTTAWA, Jan. 21.-Edward O'Brien, pugilist, known as "Boston O'Brien," under arrest on the double charge of assa and robbery. He was before the police magistrate on Wednesday on the single charge of assault, when he was admitted bail, a citizen going security for \$100. He left the city by the morning train yesterday. Not appearing at the court a telegram was sent to Prescott, and constable Mowatt was on the alert. When O'Brien got off the train oh the alert. When O Brien got on the train the constable asked, "Are you Boston O'Brien?" "No," said Boston, "my name is Lynch, I'm from Kemptville," "Do you know O'Brien?" was then asked. To this a negative answer

when Boston moved on and started to foot it across the ice to Ogdensburg, while the constable continued to look for him amongst the new arrivals. Conductor Con. O'Leary asked Mr. Mowatt who he was looking for, and when told, informed the constable that his man was the party he had been talking to O'Brien had got a start of several hundred his man was the party he had been talking to O'Brien had got a start of several hundred yards, but the constable jumped into a rig and started in pursuit. O'Brien threw away his valise and overcoat; but was unable to get across the line before he was overhauled, although he made a bold dash for it. The constable had quite a struggle with him be-fore the bracelets were put on. Detective Groulx went down to Prescott last night and brought the prisoner back to the city Groals went down to Prescott last night and brought the prisoner back to the city this morning. He will come up for trial to-morrow. The charges against him are pre-ferred by Mr. Johnston, from L'Orignal, who was assaulted and robbed of some \$60.

Ague Conqueror Will Cure.

Ague Conqueror Will Cure. There is no disease or affliction more easily cured than the ordinary Fever and Ague of this country, and yet it is one of the most dreaded. In fact, in some persons, Fever and Ague, Inter-mitting, Remitting, and kindred Fevers, if con-tinued, bring on other diseases which eventually prove very difficult to cure, and sometimes result in death. The Ague Conqueror, although a vege-table preparation, containing no poisons, has never failed to cure any case of Agrue within ou knowledge, and the chills do not return during that season. Price 60 cents and §1 per bottle. To make a permanent cure of a difficult case is tween Win. Vaughan, of Chester, the cham-pion long distance walker, and Daniel O'Leary, the American champion, and a six-day go-as-you-please race between Charles To make a permanent cure of a difficult o will require a \$1 bottle to cleanse the system leave the Liver and other organs in a he condition so that the chills will not return.

dougall, G. M. Roger, Charles Wallis, W. Mills, J. F. Jeffers, F. Mason, James R. METCALFE, Jan. 20 .- The annual meeting of the County of Russell Agricultural Society was held here yesterday, when the following officers were elected :--President, W. H. Hurdman; First Vice-President, John Ken-

due the Treasuery of \$22, and \$57 still due for prizes. PETERBORO'

WEST HASTINGS. BELLEVILLE, Jan. 19.-The West Hastings Agricultural Society met this afternoon, when the following officers and directors were elected :--Baltis Rose, President ; R. S. Patterson, First Vice-President ; John

# THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1881 .--- TWELVE PAGES

# COPY.

County of York, To Wit:

I, Price Brown, of the City of Toronto, is the County of York, Dominion of Canada do solemnly declare that I am the Foreman of the Press Room of The Mail Printin 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 week. 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 con scientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty seventh 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

# TNANCE AND COMMERCE

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26. In Montreal to-day sterling exchange sold

at 108} for round amounts between banks and 1083 over the counter. Drafts on New York about # per cent. premium. At New York to-day sterling exchange wa firmer at \$4.841 for demand notes, and \$4.81 for

sixty-day bills. London, 5 p.m.-Consols, 98 9-16 for money 98 11-16 for account. Bonds-new 41's, 151; new

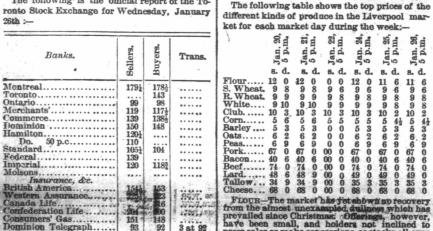
5's, 131; Erie, 1511; Illinois Central, 134. STOCKS.

The market was very quiet, but prices gene elly were fairly steady to-day. Bids for Montreal declined 1. Toronto was wanted at 143, with no sellers. Ontario declined 1. Dominion was offered as before at 150, with 148 bid. Standard was offered 1 lower, or at 1051, with 104 bid. Federal was held higher, with no bid. Bids for Imperial declined 1. All other banks were unchanged.

Miscellaneous stocks varied in tendency. Bids for British America declined 4. Western was offered 1, with bids 1 lower. Confederation was offered 1 lower. Dominion Telegraph sold at 92. and closed with sellers 1 and bids 1 higher. Montreal Telegraph was offered 2 lower, with bids as before.

Loan and Savings stocks were steady. Bids for Union rose 1. Building and Loan sold twice at 98], and closed with sellers 1 and bids 1 higher. Farmers' sold at 1281, and closed with bids 1 higher. London and Canadian was held 1 higher, with bids ½ lower. Bids for National Investment rose 1. Dominion was offered 12 ower, with bids 1 higher. Canadian Savings and Ontario were not quoted. Debentures were wanted as before, with

ownship bonds offered at 1081. The following is the official report of the To



Wheat, bu ....

Corn, bu..... Oats, bu.....

Barley, bu..... Rye, bu.....

1,500,000 quarters less than at the end of 187 can scarcely fail to render En fall, new, per markets sensitive. It is also that supplies from imports in January and February, 1881, are likely to be barely e, do ..... essed hogs, per 100 lbs..... set, hindquarters, per 100 lbs intton by carcase, per 100 lbs hickens, per pair... Pucks, per pair... rurkeys, each Butter, pound rolls... Do. large rolls... Do. tub dairy... Eggs, fresh, per doz .... Potatoes, per bag Apples, per bag Cabbage, per doz .... Cabbage, per doz .... Catrots, per bag Carrots, per bag Butter, per doz .... Catros, per bag Carrots, per bag Butter, per bag Carrots, per bag Carrots, per bag Butter, per bag lient, and an extra call is likely to be made sufficient, and an extra call is likely to be made on home supplies. South Australia, which fur-nished a good proportion of English require-ments in the latter part of last season, has this year a very deficient crop, and her surplus for export is roughly estimated at 175,000 tons, against over 300,000 tons last season. This will make a material difference in supplies of white wheat, a description which is expected to be more required on the continent than last year, being almost preferred to red whiter at its relative prices. Continental advices tate being aimost preferred to tet white as its relative prices. Continental advices state that in France the farmers' deliveries were falling off; and a rise being demanded. Reports from 71 markets in the week ending on the 8th inst., showed 10 dearer; 10 firm; 30 unchanged; 2 quiet, and 19 lower. Arrivals of foreign wheat remained very limited, save those at Marseilles.

which fact

The aggregate in the 6 principal ports was 10i,000 grs., against 120,000 grs. in the previous week. PROVISIONS. Prices of foreign wheat had rather improved, TRADE-Has continued fairly active in meats, and Bordeaux and Havre quoted red winter at 48s. 3d. to 48s. 9d. per 480 lbs., but buyers were very reserved, these prices being above the value of home grown. Stocks in general were much below those at the same time last year; at Paris

TRADE-Has continued fairly active in meats, but otherwise quiet. BUTER-The demand for shipment referred to in our last has fallen off, and seems to be for the present satisfied. Prices are consequently rather less firm, but choice selections would still find buyers at 18 to 19c. Round lots, however, are still unsalable, and prices of them remain nomi-nale. Offerings from the country have not been large, the cause of which is probably to be found in the fact that the buyers for shipment last week took up a good deal there as well as in the city. Rolls have been in fair supply, and selling as be-fore at 16 to 17c. for the general run of good qual-ity, and 18c, for choice. Street receipts have been small and of poor quality, with prices ranging from 20 to 24c. for pound rolls, and 19 to 20c. for tubs and crocks of dairy. CHERSE-Has remained firm, and has sold fairly well in small lots at 13 to 14c. for choice ; but inferior could be had lower; one lot sold as low as 115c. the stock of flour was 118,615 qtls., against 325.-362 qtls. last year, and that of wheat 40,800 qtls., against 197,421 qtls. At Marseilles it was estimated that there were 182,000 qrs. in the docks and in warehouse, whilst at this time last year there were 665,000 qrs. In Belgium the wheat trade was quieter, and prices were easier. German markets were quiet, and prices were easier on both wheat and rye. At Hamburg there was very little demand for wheat,

 $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 45 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 50 \\ 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 30 \\ 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 55 \\ 8 & 00 \\ 6 & 00 \\ 0 & 30 \\ \end{array}$ 

but holders were firm. Stocks generally were small in the German ports ; at Danzig there were 14,307 tons of wheat and 803 tons of rye on the 1st inst., against 24,418 tons of wheat and 4.519 tons of rye last year, whilst the exports of wheat during 1880 were only 101,279 tons, against, 231,155

well in small lots at 13; to 14c, for choice; but inferior could be had lower; one lot sold as low as lige.
Regs-Receipts of all sorts have been firmer; limed, which are almost the only sort offered in round lots, have brought 18 to 19c., and fresh would bring 21c. to day. Street receipts very small, and really new-laid worth 25 to 27c.
Porsk-The demand has improved and prices have been firm; small tots have been selling at from \$16.50 to \$17.00; cars were held to day at \$16.50 to \$17.00; cars were held to day at \$16.50 to \$17.00; cars were held to day at \$16.50 to \$17.00; cars more held to day at \$16.50 to \$17.00; cars more held to day at \$16.50 to \$17.00; cars more held to day at \$16.50 to \$17.00; cars more held to day at \$16.50 to \$17.00; cars more held to day at \$16.50 to \$17.00; cars more held to day at \$16.50 to \$17.00; cars more held to day at \$16.50 to \$17.00; cars more held to day at \$16.50 to \$17.00; cars more held to day at \$16.50 to \$17.00; cars more held to day at \$16.50 to \$17.00; cars more held to day at \$16.50 to \$17.00; cars more held to day at \$16.50 to \$17.00; cars more held to day at \$16.50 to \$17.00; cars more held to day at \$16.50 to \$10 to sale reported.
Bacon-Has continued to be active, and prices are to hower, but they cannot be said to be very well settled. Long-clear has been firm, with sales of round lots at \$6.c and \$2c; tons and under unsettled, ranging from \$10 \$6.c. Rolls quiet at 10c; for small lots. There is no doubt that firmness is the rule al over, and so long as hogs continue advancing as they have been it cannot be otherwise.
Larn.-The demand has been decidedly active and vanced, but seem rather unsettled at the close. The lowest quotations for small lots, however, are 104c for tinces; from 11 to 114c for tinnets, and 114 to 12c, for pails, while some report sales of round lots at theze prices.
Mosa - Offerings are very small, and altogether insufficient; prices have consequently advanced. Cars sold last week at \$4.50; tons in 1879, and 246,163 tons in 1878. In the Austro-Hungarian empire it was thought that the yield of the late crop had been over-estimated, and that the million quarters estimated as the probable exportable surplus was likely to prove too large. In Roumania business was at a standstill. In Egypt wheat showed great quietness, forward deliveries being upon the whole rather neglected at lower figures, while the little there now available is held for a somewhat higher range of prices. States markets have varied but little during the week, and seem generally to have been quiet. In the West No. 2 wheat is admittedly five cents above a shipping margin.

with a decidedly bearish tone in some of the markets, and some usually judicious commentators say that so far as can now be een, there is little ground for expecting any great fluctuations in prices, till the spring outlook for coming crops forms a basis for speculation on the course of markets. The visible supply of grain,

comprising the stocks in granary 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, at the indermentioned dates was as follows :--

Jan. 15, '81, Jan. 8, '81, Jan. 17, '80, ....28,603,068 23,892,132 31,023,306 ....16,658,220 16,651,479 11,927,167 ....3,558,540 3,732,855 3,317,942 ....3,259,713 3,215,885 4,403,114 ....789,722 846,442 1,068,112

Idea: Hors-A slight movement has been reported, with some few sales at 21c. for choice new; at 13c. for choice yearlings, and 8c. for good old. Choice new are usually held at 23c., with buyers Total, bu.....52,869,263 53,338,793 51,739,641

CATTLE.

TRADE-Has been in a condition rather unettled all week. BEEVES—Receipts have increased but business BEEVES-Receipts have increased but business has not, from the fact that buyers and sellers have been apart. The firmness of the market since the opening of the year seems to have led drovers to buy largely at high prices, and the in-flux of large supples held generally for even higher prices than before has checked the de-mand. Still offerings have been almost entirely of very poor cattle, a good many of which sold in the latter part of last week at from \$3.60 to \$4.00. But on Tuesday, another rush came in which was not wanted, particularly as the cattle were held even higher than before, and prices broke from 25 to 50c. Export cattle have been quiet because very few were offered ; and these only steers averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., which usually went off about \$4.50 to \$4.75, though \$5.00 and over would have been paid for heavy-weights. Second-class, consisting of light steers and helferg and heavy cows, have been 25c. caster, and sold at \$3.75 to \$4.00, with occasionally \$4.25 for a light steer. Third-class have been alow of sale and lower, at from \$3.00 to \$3.50.

BRANTFORD Jan. 26.—Fall wheat, white, \$1.00 to \$1.05; fall wheat, red, \$1.03 to \$1.05; spring wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.05. Oats, \$1 to 35.c. Barley, 65 to 75.c. Rye, 75c. Peas, 60 to 65c. Corn, 62 to 54c. Hay, \$10 to \$11. Straw, \$2 to \$3. Flour, per ovt., \$2.75 to \$2.30. Butter, 20 to 25c. Cheese, 12 to 13c. Lard, 12c. Eggs, per doz, 20 to 25c. Tallow, 5 to 6c. Potates, 40 to 50c. Apples, 40 to 50c. 12c. Eggs, per doz., 20 to 2 Potatoes, 40 to 50c. App horts, per ton, \$15. Bran, \$1 s. 40 to 5 OTTAWA.

**DTAINA** Jan. 36. – Fruit – Apples, 32 to \$3.50 per barrel, according to quality. Hay, per ton, \$10 to \$13. Straw \$8. Wood – Hard, \$4 to \$4.50; tamara, \$2.25; mixed soft, \$2 a cord Fowlin-Field each; ducks, 50c, per pair; geese, 40 to 50c, each, Butter, per h. – Prints, 20c; roll, 20c; tobs, if to 20c; pails, 15 to 20c. Eggs, 2ic. Cattle, ive, none, fout wanted. Beef, \$3.20 to \$5.50 per 100 lb. Mutton, 6 to 6ic, per lb. Pork, family, per bl., 6 to 7c. Potatoestper bag, \$250 to \$5.50 per 100 lb. Mutton, 6 to 6ic, per lb. Pork, family, per bl., 6 to 7c. Potatoestper bag, \$250 to \$5.50 per 100 lb. Mutton, 6 to 6ic, per lb. Dork, family, per bl., 6 to 7c. Potatoestper bag, \$250 to \$5.50 per 100 lb. Mutton, 6 to 6ic, per bush. Carn, 65 to 60c, per bush. Sec. Carrots, 90 to 35c, per bush according \$30 to 35c, per bush. Carn, 65 to 50c, per bush. Cars, \$2 to 35c, per bush. Carn, 65 to 60c, per bush. Sec. 65c, per bush. Carn, 65 to 60c, per bush. Feas, 65c, per bush. Carn, 65 to 60c, per bush. Sec. 610 to \$17.50. Hams, 100 per bl., \$16.50; new, do., \$17 to \$17.50. Hams, 100 per bl., \$16.50; new, do., \$17 to \$17.50. Hams, 100 per bl., \$16.50; new, do., \$17 to \$17.50. Hams, 100 per do., Flour-Double extra, \$7.50; c.tresh, 200 per doz. Floure-Double extra, \$1.50; bl.51, bl.51, bl.52, bl.52, bl.51, bl.52, bl.52, bl.51, bl.52, bl.52, bl.52, bl.52, bl.53, bl.53, bl.53, bl.53, bl.53, bl.

TONDON. Jan. 26. — The market still remains quiet. Hay has been the principal article during the week; the price, however, is not quife as good now quantifies and their price continues to increase, fags are still very scarce, and sellers can almost ment their own prices. Grain is in great de-mane their own prices. Grain is in great de-to the start own for the start of the start wheat, per 100 lbs. – Spring, \$1.70 to \$1.75; Delhi, \$1.67 to \$1.75; read %16, \$1.69 to \$1.77; Oats, per bus, 87 to \$6.60 Corn, per 100 lbs., \$5.00 harley, per 100 lbs., \$1.33 to \$1.33. Rys, per 100 bs., \$5. to \$1.62; reas, per 100 lbs., \$6. to \$1.75; Clewin, \$1.67 to \$1.75; Timothy seed, per 100 lbs., \$2.50 to \$4.76. Timothy seed, per 100 lbs., \$2.50 to \$4.76. Streage, retail, \$2 to \$0.5; do pasket, 92 to \$2.6; do, tubs, do, 18 to \$0.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each, 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and lambeting, each 75.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and 19.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sheep and 19.6; hard 9 to 19.6. Sh LONDON.

# ST. CATHARINES.

Jan. 26.—Flour, No. 1 super at \$5.00 to \$5.55. Wheat. fall, \$1.05 ; do., spring, \$1.05 to \$1.15. Corn. 52c. Barley, 65 to 70c. Peas, 60c. Oats, 35c. Butter, 25c. Eggs, 25c. Cheese, 13c. Hay, \$14. Potatoes, peribag, 75c.

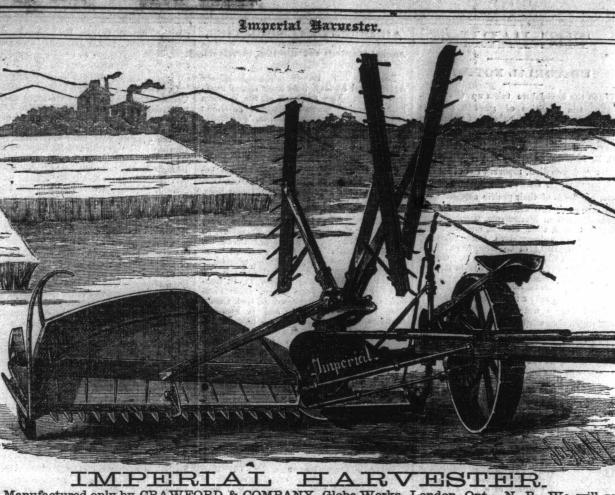
BUFFALO.

Jan. 26.-Barley-In moderate demand; Cany ada, \$1.05 to \$1.30; six-rowed state, 95c. to \$1.15; wo-rowed state, 85c. to \$1.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Jan. 26, 9.10 a.m.-Hogs-Estimated receipts, 25,000 ; excited, asking 10c, higher. 9.37 a.m.-Hogs-Estimated receipts, 30,000 ; official yesterday, 27,026 ; shipments, 4,715 ; light grades, \$5 to \$5.25 ; mixed packers, \$4.90 to \$5.20 ; heavy shipping, \$5.25 to \$5.60. Cattle receipts, 6,200. EAST BUFFALO.

EAST BUSFALO. EAST BUSFALO. Jan. 25, 12.35 p.m.-Hogs-Run light; trains late; 25 cars reported to arrive; receipts, 17 cars; shipments, 24 cars; 10 cars to New York; sales, Yorkers, light to choice, \$25 to \$5.40; pigs, \$4.85 to \$5; no medium or heavy on sale. Jan. 26.-Cattle, receipts, 323; shipments, 442. Hogs, 4.190 shipments, 3.355. Sheep, 1.700; ship-ments, 5.400. Cattle-To-day the receipts were again very light, and but a limited amount of trading was done. The feeling, however, was firm at opening rates, and all the offerings were sold. The weather was stormy, a heavy snow-storm prevailing zince early in the morning, and it is probable that both the eastern and western roads will be blocked if it continues long. The Central and Eric roads, however, were loading stook to ship. Sheep and Lambe-To-day there awas no change in the morning, an unber of loads will hold over, and there is no improvement, in the prospect for the immediate future; common to fair western sheep, \$4 to \$1.80; good to choice, \$43.04 to \$5.20; extra, \$5.30 to \$5.50; western lambs, common to choice, \$5 to \$6. Hogs-The supply to-day was very meager, there being scarcely enough to sell to base quotations on, but 25 cars were reported to arrive. The offerings consisted altogether of light to fair Yorkers, with a few good 200 to 200 h. hogs; sales of fair light, 150 to 210 lb, York weights, ranged from \$5.25 to \$5.45, local buyers being the principal buyers, there being no good medium or heavy hogs on sale. EAST LIBERTY. Jan. 25, 12.30, m.-Cattle-Active; best \$5.50



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Farms for Sale. Advertisements of Farms for Sale, inserted in this column, 20 words for 50c.; each additional word, 24c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail. FARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONTA-RIO; list sent to any address. Apply to CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent, London. FOR SALE-NINE FARMS IN NOTTAW-SAGA Sunnidale and Tiny, from 50 acres to 20. Apply to Laidlaw & Nicol, Stayner, or J. D. Laidlaw, Toronto. 500 virginia FARMS AND MILLS FOR sale or exchange. Write for free cata-ogue, R.B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va. FOR SALE-50 OR 100 ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS farm land, on Niagara river, three miles above the falls, J. SLATER, Chippawa P.O. FOR SALE, OR TO RENT-A GOOD FARM; also, stand suitable for saddler or shoemaker. Apply to R. JOHNSTON, Thistleton, P.O. 460-2 WILL SELL OR RENT-TWO HUNDRED-One hundred and Starl W One hundred and fifty cleared; grain stock farm on gravel road, near Walkerton P. R. B. CLEMENT. 461-2

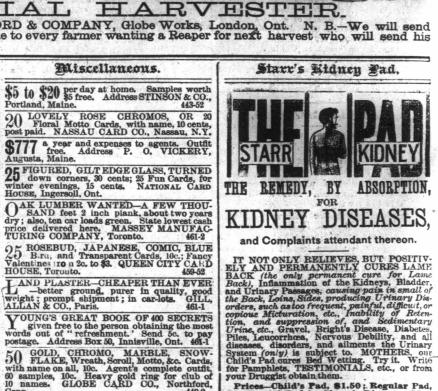
R. B. CLEMENT. 4012 **FURST-CLASS FARM-TOWNSHIP NOTTA** WASAGA-Two hundred acres; one hun-dred and eighty cleared. Best in the township cheap; terms easy. CHAS. J. CHAPMAN, Duntroon P.O. 461-3 Duniroon P.O. 461-3 **FARM FOR SALE-FIRST-CLASS 100** ACRE farm, in Pickering township, smile from Claremont. Terms-Ten per cent in three months, balance to suit purchaser. D. S. Mo-FARLANE, Claremont P.O.

FARLANE, Claremont P.O. DON'T YOU MISS IT - TO BE GIVEN away, on Niagara River, 150 acres; good buildings, fences; soil unsurpassed; garden of Canada; stock farm. For particulars, Box R, Thoroid, Ont.

UNNY BANK, ST. CATHARINES-FOI SUMMI BANK, ST. CATHARINES-FOR sale or to rent-containing fifty acres, jusi outside city limits; desirable for farming or gardening; fruit of all kinds; also a vineward which yields from seven to eight tons of choice grapes yearly. For terms, &c., apply on pre-mises, or by letter to W. L. COPELAND, St. Catharines.

TARM FOR SALE IN THE TENTH CONCES-SION of Puslinch, county Wellington-200 acres, 75 acres under cultivation; good barn and stables; rough-cast house, with eight rooms; stone cellar under the house; hard and soft water, and neverfalling spring near the barn; four miles from Guelph. Apply to W. H. BEATTY, Toronto.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN CANADA-U Lot 6, concession 6, township of Trafalgår, Halton County; 110 acres; good stock farm; 25 miles from Toronto by the Credit Valley Rail-way, and 2½ miles from Auburn station on the same line, and 5 miles from Milton, the county town. Price moderate; terms easy; possession immediately. DAVID R. KENNEY, Drumquin P.O., Ontario. 461 e o w



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UNCLAIMED MONEY AND ESTATES. **Gun's Special American Lists** 

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What it Looks Like from of a Locomotive.

iting Run Through He The heavy and continuous snows two or three days have in a great r vented the regular running of trai irregularity has supplied the pa with daily material for such items train from the east (or north or wer three hours late," As a general ru the writer nor the reader allow to to revert to the hardships encour endured by the trainmen on th The writer writes, and the readers condemn the railway company for their trains three hours behind tim ne were entitled to grumble and it is the delayed passenger. He, h on the spot, and is an eye-witness being done to bring the train thr although annoyed by the delay he

IN NO HURRY TO CONDEM

where condemnation is not "Three hours late" means three vork for those in charge of the that comparatively short space of serve an apprenticeship with the sh they are not apt to forget within period. It means three hours in s leep; damp feet and clothing; and sometime fatal colds. One such circumstances would satisfy mortals, and if undergone by those find fault would no doubt be the inducing them to change their s passenger seated in the warm and ar, when a heavy drift is encount rings the train to a stand-still, i found ready to lend a hand in brea the snowy barrier. These acts a ciated by those in charge of from a spectator' point of view, snow blockade, to be appreciated, m from the not un-comfortable cab notive. The prolific downfall of tiful" of the past few days place opportunity within the reach of a

"WE'LL RUN HER IN PRETTY

"Heavy running to-day," sai known conductor on the Norther to his engine-driver, while the tr "Do you think you will make it "It is pretty stiff running," was the become bind will be different with the different bind wit places are high and closely packed gees as well as the first part of the we'll run her in pretty close to the

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE PR

A brief conversation took place the conductor and the reporter, salted in the latter receiving per vitness the fight with the drift ocomotive. The driver not puttin jection, the abstract chronicler elf seated on the box-like seat sentleman. The conductor's sign receded several shricks from vhistle, the bar was drawn, and ouse was left behind. In the the early morning, the scene was dismal enough. When, however, dismal enough. When, however ransformed into one of great brill ar as the eye could see, it encounted

aeavy MANTLE OF DIAMOND-STUDDED with here and there a straggling f as it were, in a desert of pure ences-mostly of the snake co cere almost hidden from view, Tere almost hidden from view, sughs of the hardy pine and tan sent nearly double under the weig-now they were compelled to bea istance from the last stopping creased, so did the speed of the in the jelting and plunging of the eng-new and novel sensation, and one istioned a firmer hold to be mail cationary projections. The engine is hand grasping the draw-bar, ke bokout, and tried the while to very disjointed conversa

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO. EAST BUFFALO.

# SAIT-Has remained unchanged since our last; sales seem to have been limited. Cars of Liver-pool are held at 78c.; small lots usually bring 85 to 874c.; dairy has ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.40, according to quantity and quality of the bags; Goderich quiet at \$1.10 for cars here, being equal to 80c. at the wells; small lots at \$1.15 to \$1.25. DRIED APPLES-Country lots have been less active; no sales reported, but 3%c. still bid. Dealers sell barrelled as before at 5c. for small lots.

Montreal Telegraph	1271	1261	
Hobe Printing Co	105		
Railways.	18		
Foronto, Grey and Bruce			
Foronto and Nipissing		T	** ** **
Loan and Savings Cos.			
Canada Permanent	200	199	
Freehold	159	157	
Western Canada		164	
Union	1501	1491	** ** **
Canada Landed Credit		135	
Building and Loan	99	981	*
Imperial	1201	119	
armers'		128	8 at 128
London and C. L. & A. Co.	152	1494	
National Investment Co		106	
People's Loan		106	
Manitoba&North-Western	1	-	
. Loan and Investment Co.		110	
Huron and Erie		151	
Deminion Savings and In-	1		
vestment Society Intario Loan and Deben	1181	1174	
Ontario Loan and Deben.			
Canadian Sav. & Loan Co.			
London Loan			
Hamilton Pro. & L. Soc		124	******
Debentures, &c.		·	
Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p.c		106	******
County (Ont.) Stock,6 p.c		110	
Townp. (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c.	1081	108	
Townp. (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c. City Toronto Stock, 6 p.c.	iner	110	
* Building and Loan, 60-93	-83 at 9	98 <del>1</del> ,	
105110 LUG +		1.1.1	

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

WEDNESDAY, January 26.

PRODUCE.

The past week has witnessed no improvem in the condition of this market. Offerings have been small, but apparently sufficient, save in the case of oats, of which more has been wanted. Buyers have generally held off, and there have been apparently no orders in the market for anything. Prices have, however, shown no de cline save in the case of barley, which is decidedly weaker. Stocks on hand have shown a slight increase, and stood on Monday as follows:-Flour, 8,592 bbls.; fall wheat, 84,033 bush.; spring wheat, 72,059 bush.; oats, nil; barley, 438,996 peas; 51,498; and rye, 12,707 bush.; against on the same date last year-Flour, 15,724 bbls.; fall wheat, 154,534 bush.; spring wheat, 157,545; oats, 4,960; barley, 183,838; peas, 52,089; and rye, 2,776 bushels. Outside advices show English markets to have been tending downwards; quotations show a fall during the week of 6d. on flour; of 2d. on red wheat; of 1d. on other sorts, and of 1jd. on corn. Markets have been decidedly quiet and prices weak during the last three days ; dur ing last week they were not much better; and all this has been in face of decreasing supplies, which last week were below the average con-sumption. Imports then amounted to 195,000 to 200,000 grs. of wheat, and 160,000 to 165,000 barrels of flour, and home delivories to 147,734 quarters, making a total supply equal to 432,734 to 440,-546 quarters of wheat, against an average weekly consumption of 454,000 quarters. The nantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 20th inst. again showed a slight increase, and amounted to 2,425,000 qrs., against 2,368,000 qrs. on the 13th inst., and 2,162,000 qrs. on the corresponding date in 1890. Mail advices state that the import of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom from August 29th to December 31st, 1830, amounted to 5,972,000 gra, against 7,157,000 grs. last year; and the total deliverics from farmers in the whole of the United Kingdom during the same time were computed to have amounted to 3,018,000 qrs., against 2,160,000 qrs. last year, making the total supply in the above time 8,990,000 qrs., against 9,817,000 qrs. in the corresponding period of the preceding harvest-year, being a decrease of 327,-000 ars, in the first eighteen weeks of the harvest-year, Mail advices bring in detailed reports of the stocks of wheat and flour at sixteen leading ports, which is equal to 1,153,000 quarters of wheat, against 2,113,000 last year ; and adding to this 7 per cent. for the stocks at non-reporting to this 7 per cent. for the stocks at non-reporting parts it appears that the total stocks of wheat and flour in the United Kingdom, in first hands are 1.360,000 quarters, against 2.230,000 quarters at corresponding date last year—a decrease of 1.050,000 quarters; and the presentstocks are lower than they have been in any previous year since December, 1874, with the single exception of last June. Stocks in second hands also are said to be

press sales or make concessions, as stocks all over the country seem to be small, and it is impossible to manufacture at any lower prices. There was a lot of superior lying outside sold at about equal to \$4.55 here; but the only symptom of action in this market were bids of \$4.60 for superior extra, and \$5.15 for strong bakers', which were held firmly at ten cents higher. BRAN—Quiet and much as before in value, with sales of cars on Friday and on Tuesday at \$12.50 on track. BRAN-Quiet and much as before in value, with sales of cars on Friday and on Tuesday at \$12.50 on track. OATMEAL-Quiet and unchanged; a lot of average quality sold in the latter part of last week at \$4 on track. Small lots sell as before at \$4.25 to \$4.50. WHEAT-The market has been inactive, but prices have been fairly well maintained, with offerings small and holders steady. No. 2 fall sold on Thursday at \$1.10 f.o.c., and on Monday at \$1.09 on track. No. 3 fall has been offered almost daily at \$1.08 without buyers. No. 1spring sold in carlots last week at \$1.16 f.o.c., and \$1.17 at a point cast; the former price would have been paid on Monday and Tuesday. No. 2 spring rout start to far and rough \$1.15 f.o.c. on Tuesday. The market to-day was inactive; the only sale re-ported was that of a car of No. 3 spring at \$1.07 in store; No. 2 would have brought \$1.14, and No. 1 about \$1.16 f.o.c.; fall was unchanged. On street fall sold at \$1.08 to \$1.11, and spring at \$1.19 to \$1.18. On Monday, and 34;c. and 35c on Tuesday; there were no sales reported to-day, but had any cal lots been offered they would probably have sold as before. Street prices 36 to 37. BAREY-The market has been dull and in-active, and the tendency of prices downward. The only movement reported through the week vas the sales of a few cars at 94c., f.o.c. for wate he sales of a few cars at 94c., f.o.c. for othic No. 2, on Monday; and 85c, for extra No. 3 on Monday and Tuesday, some bringing 35c. on track on the latter day. The market to day re-mained weak, with sales of car lots at \$5c. for extra No. 3, f.o.c., and on the track, and at 75c. for No. 3 on track; other grades nominal at quotations. Street prices have ranged from 78c. to 50.00.

Ior No. 5 on track; other grades nominal at quotations. Street prices have ranged from 780.
 PEAS There has been scarcely any business domeal week, nor does there seem to have been any variation in prices since our last; the only sale reported all week was that of a car by sample to day at 64c. in store; but inspected No. 2 would probably have brought 66c. f.o.c., and No. 1 from 67 to 68c., while round lots are held at 70c. Street prices to 420, 62 to 68c.
 RYE-Some cars have sold on p.t., but values seem much as before, at 30 to 81c. On the street one load sold at 80c.
 CORN-Has been offered at 57c., but no sales reported.
 SEEDS.-There has been a demand maintained for clover, and cars have sold for shipment at \$6 to \$5.0 to 7 yearling; and \$5.2 to \$5.2 for new, recleaned in both cases. The market closes with the demand almost limited to any this sort soarce, but yearling farly abundant. Other sorts of seeds nominal.
 HAY.-Pressed has been steady, with sales of car lots of small bales at \$13. Receipts on the market have been large and fully sufficient; prices have been rather easier at \$5.0 to \$7.50 for ost and ryre in sheaves; loose nominal at about \$5.
 POTATOES.-Cars have been inactive but steady, with all wanted.
 AppLES-Car-lots remain quiet, with values for loads, and 60c. for single bags, with all wanted.

APPLES—Car-lots remain quiet, with values much as before. Street offerings scarcely so large as those before, but prices easy at \$1 to \$1.50.

to \$1.50. MUTTON-Has been in fairly good supply, but selling readily at steady prices; sheep carcasses usually sell at \$6, and lambs' at \$6.60 to \$7 per

POULTRY-Scarcely any has been offered either Poultry-Scarcely any has been offered either by rail or on the street. Box-lots of turkeys and ducks would have brought 8½ to 9c. per lb., and geese 5 to 6c. On the street turkeys have sold at 10 to 11c per lb., or 90c. to \$1.50, and fowl at 50 to 60c; no ducks nor geese offered.

BAG FLOUR, by car-lots, f.o.c.

GRAIN, Lo.b.

Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs.....

\$3.75 to \$4.00, with occasionally \$4.25 for a light steer. Third-class have been slow of sale and lower, at from \$3.00 to \$3.50.
SHEEP—There has been an improved enquiry for export, and prices have shown an advance; one lot sold as high as \$5 per cental, but these were something extra in both weight and quality, and we suspected they were probably wanted to complete a shipment. Still first-class, weighing not under 150 lbs., have advanced 50c, and have been worth \$4.50 per cental, or \$6.75 to \$7.50 each.
LAMES—Have continued in good demand at firm prices, with all officing wanted. First-class seem rather higher; picked have brought \$4.75 to \$5, and choves of first-class, dressing not under 150 lbs., have also been firmer, and bringing \$5.50 to \$6.50 each.
LAMES—Have continued in good demand at firm prices, with all officing wanted. First-class seem rather higher; picked have brought \$4.75 to \$5, and droves of first-class, dressing not under 150 lbs., have also been firm \$4.50 each.
Cather a shown no change all week; rest of the latter few and these form \$2.51 to \$3.25; but offerings bave found a sale at steady prices. Choice first-class, dressing from \$2.51 to \$3.00; offering have found a sale at steady prices. Choice 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.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL. TRADE-Has shown but little change during the week. HIDES-Green have remained unchanged at last week's advance, with offerings fully suf-ficient. Cured have been quiet, and have not advanced in sympathy with green; a few small lots have sold at %c., with more offerings at the same figure. same figure. CALFSKINS — Inactive and nominally un-

changed. SHEEPSKINS—Have been quiet, as dealers are

SHEEPSKINS—Have been quiet, as dealers are not very anxious to buy at present prices, which are as before at \$1.00 to \$1.75 for the best green. There has been scarcely anything doing in coun-try lots, and prices of them are almost nominal. WOOL—The market has been inactive for fleece, with buyers and sellers apart; the former bid 30c., but seem to have got nothing beyond a few small lots, as holders usually want 32c. for round lots. Some enquiry for super has been heard from the factories, and cales made to them on p.t.; dealers bid 20c. for super, and 34 to 35c. for extra super. TALLOW—Has been in good demand, and fair-ly active at rather firmer prices; rendered has been bringing 6 to 64c., and rough unchanged at 30c.

been bringing 6 to 6½c., and rough unchanged at 3½c. Quotations stand as follows :--No. 1 inspected, \$8.50 to \$25, NO. 3 inspected \$5.50; calfakins, green, 14 to 16c.; calfakins, oured, 17c.; calfakins, dry, none; sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.75; wool, fleece, 30 to 31c.; wool, pulled, super, 29 to 30c.; extra super, 34 to 36c.; wool, pickings, 11 to 12½c.; tal-low, rough, 3½c.; rendered, 6 to 6½c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL Jan. 26. -Flour-Receipts, 965 bbls. The mar-hess has been done for local trade, but none to quote. Prices unchanged ; superior extra, \$5.00 to \$5.35; extra superfine, \$5.20 to \$5.25; superfine, \$4.15 to \$4.85; strong bakers, \$5.75 to \$5.75; pollards, \$3.10 to \$3.30; Ontario bags, \$3.56 to \$5.75; pollards, \$3.10 to \$3.30; Ontario bags, \$2.50 to \$2.60; city bags. delivered, \$3.16. Bar-ley - Nominal. Oatneal - Ontario. \$1.40 to \$4.45. Rye-Nominal. Oats-35c. Peas-31 to \$2.60; city bags. delivered, \$3.16. Bar-ley - Nominal. Oats-35c. Peas-31 to \$2.60; city bags. delivered, \$3.16. Bar-ley - Nominal. Oats-35c. Peas-31 to \$2.60; city bags. delivered, \$3.16. Bar-ley - Nominal. Oats-35c. Peas-31 to \$2.60; cornneal-\$5 to \$3.10. Butter-West-ern,16 to 18c; Kamouraska, 14 to 16c; Brock-ville, 18 to 20c; Morrisburg, 19 to 21c; Eastern Townships, 20 to 22c; creamery, 24 to 28c. Cheese-12; to 14c, according to quality. Lard-15 to 126, for pais. Pork-Heavy mess, \$16,50 to \$47.50. Hams - Uncovered, at 12; to 13c. Bacom-10 to 11c. Dressed hogs-Market quice; prices too high to allow of much business; \$6.60 to \$6.80. Ashes-Pots about \$4.60 to \$4.70 per 100 lbs. for firsts.

GUELPH.

GUELPH. Jan. 28.—Wheat, white, per bush., \$1.05 to \$1.10; treadwell, \$1.06" to \$1.10; red. winter, \$1.05 to \$1.08; spring, \$1.05 to \$1.12. Peas, 60 to 70c. Bar-ley, 65 to 85c. Oats, 33 to 35c. Potatoes, 35 to 45c. Turnips, 9 to 11c. Hay, per ton, \$7 to \$12. Butter, per lb., 18 to 22c. Eggs, per doz., 20 to 22c. Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$5.75 to \$6.75. Sheep-skins, each, \$1 to \$2. Hides, per lb., 7c. Geese, per brace, \$0c. to \$1.20. Ducks, per brace, 40 to 50c. Turkeys, per brace, \$1.20 to \$1.75. Cord-wood, hard, per cord, \$3.50 to \$4. HAMILTON.

Jan. 28.—Flour, superior, \$4.50 to \$5; extras, \$4.75 to \$4.90; fancy, nil.; superior, nil.; strong bakers', \$5 to \$5.40; fine, nil.; middlings, nil. Wheat, \$1.07. Corn, 56 to 58c. Peas, 60c, Oats, S6c. Rye, 75c. Oatmeal, nil, Cornmeal, nil. Clover seed, \$4.80.

KINGSTON. 8.—Barley, 80 to 90c. Peas, 68c. Rye, 80

EAST LIBERTY. EAST LIBERTY. Jan. 25, 12.30 p.m.—Cattle—Active; best \$5.50 to \$6; fair to good, \$4.75 to \$4.80; common, \$3.75 to \$4.25; receipts, 901; shipments, 1,122. Hogs —Firm on good, slow on common; receipts, 2, 500; shipments, 1,100; Philadelphias, \$5.75 to \$6.85; Yorkers, \$5.75 to \$5.90. Sheep—Active; re-ceipts, 2,000; shipments, 4,200. OSWEGO. Jan. 26, 12 noon.-Wheat-Scarce; white state at \$1.16; red state at \$1.17. Corn-Steady; mixed western at 57c. Barley-Unchanged; heavy No. 2 Canada, \$1.15. DETROIT.

Jan. 26, 12.55 p.m.-Wheat, No. 1 white, \$1.01 for cash or January; \$1.02 for February; \$1.0 for March; \$1.05 bid for April. Receipts-Wheat, 17,000 bush. Shipments-Wheat, none.

TOLEDO.

-62 to 7c.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

BEERBOHM.

LIVERPOOL.

Jan. 26, 5 p.m.—Flour, 9s. 0d. to 11s. 6d.; spring wheat. 8s. 6d to 9s. 6d.; red winter, 9s. 2d. to 9s. 8d.; white, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 8d.; club, 9s. 8d to 10s. 2d.; corn, 5s. 44d.; barley, 5s. 3d.; oats, 6s. 2d.; peas, 6s. 9d.; pork, 67s. 0d.; bacon, 38s. 0d to 40s. 6d.; beef, 74s.; lard, 49s.; tallow, 35s. 3d.; cheese,





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HOW WE CAN CIVE THEM AWAY. These pictures were made as premiums to be given away with The Aldine, the finest art journal ever published, for \$6 per year. As every one knows, The Aldine fulled ; it was through our serve that the whole immense edilian of these chromes was enr. And that the whole immense secured at a bankrupt sale. It is only for this reason that w-could offer these pictures as preminants with our paper. Every one who remembers The Aldiene will know what would be the value of any picture which such a celebrated at journal would offer to its subscribers; and we confidently expect, offering these premiums, which were designed fors at dollar paper, will THE GUEST (three months for 15 offus), to secure at low 20,000 subscribers with the next two months. It barely pe 50,000 subscribers within the next two months. It barely pe

UHASE & CO., Westbere



The engine, under the impetus the extra head of steam, dashed n vard, and for a few seconds nothing een but flying snow. It charged he look-out windows, covered the the guard-rails, and profusely deco wood in the tender, much to the he fireman. The engine slacker and after it struck the drift; the memory steam was heard fed scaping steam was heard, fol worken. As soon as daylight was the driver shook his head and "Pretty stiff; wasn't it?" The looked at the gauge, and finding extra pressure had reduced the ste moved the snow from off the wood "he furnese the furnace.

THE STORM FENCES "We would have a pretty hard in such weather as this were it not storm fences you see at different play the line," shouted the engineer. ( tion had to be conducted in a tone alternating between a screech an scream.) "You see they are crect tions where the wind would have chance of submerging the track Why, before these were put up," the driver, "it was sometimes a w sources from Collingwood to Toro THE ENGINE CARRIES THE POST

The next station was reached wi contering any very heavy drifts, start was made, when the engine c standstill in a good-sized snow pile had got well under way. The driv he obstractive mass, and remarked in particular that "He'd soon smas "he engine was backed down the counte of hundred wards and year The engine was backed down are suple of hundred yards, and, re-insh was made into the snow heap ngine sped on its way, scattering th tiful," as before, in every direc-seavier drift, however, was encou eavier drift, however, was encou ittle further on. The snow lay p atting to a great depth. It brough ine to a full stop, while the wheels a the slippery rails, but failed to rogress. As before, the train wa own and a run made into the pile, itisfactory results. The whistle w cd, and in a few minutes the train ha their way to the front

ARMED WITH SHOVELS.

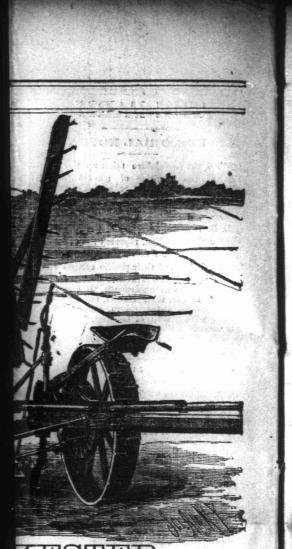
A vigorous onslaught was mad mow, and at the expiration of fiftee the workmen were summoned on be the workmen were summoned on be running-at process was again tried, time the engine wildly plunged the mass. Four times thereafter was stapped by the snow-each time performance was repeated. From, tion to Toronto a clear run was a snow being apparently not so plen was further north. Between these p running was the order and some of running was the order, and some of time was recovered. The engine into the Brock street station only minutes late, although nearly do time had been lost in fighting drif journey from Barrie to Toronto.

"Mr. O'Rafferty," said the Gal corder, "the witnesses all say y "his gentleman and called him all "his gentleman and called him all rile names." "I don't know what your Honour. If I did that I am indade." "Yes, you ought to reg much." "I do, indade. It's on own family that a take such liberti have been tratin' such an all-favou drei as If he was a member of me o I'll recert it to the bat day of me if

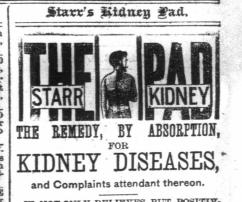
I'll regret it to the last day of me li -Galveston News,







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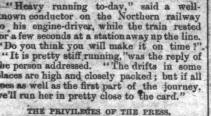
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# THE SNOW BLOCKADE.



IN FORMOSA

# THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1881 .-- TWEEVE PAGES.

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through, scattering the snow in all directions, and for a time completely obliterating the view ahead. The first obstruction of any arealded by the driver giving another draw on the bar, and exclaiming in a lond voice,

"You will never concert a Chines," still the state of the distribution distribution of the distribution distribution of the distribut

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acceive of strictly total abstainces. Amongto for york and Canterbury, the Queen in giving the name support to the representatives of the action of the string to the representatives of the action of whiles to not a total abstainces able and willing to ally neerest with their inche god ways in the representatives of the action Blake, flast the nembers of the met-solution line to all yours. The motion inche god ways are string to the representatives of a string to the representatives of the action blake, flast the nembers of the met-solution means in their power. The motion inche god ways for the string that is the action blake, flast the nembers of the met-solution means in their power. The motion is the best action is the string the string transfer which he had sees. The paper also all the string the string transfer which he had sees. The paper also all the string the string transfer which he had sees. The paper also all the string transfer has a string the the string transfer has a string string transfer the string transfer has a string transfer has has a string transfer has has strin

American Grain-English Gain. On every biashel of wheat grown in the North-western States of America and sent to shipowners receive for its carriage an amount equal to that which the producer receivest the English shipowners, who have the largest share of the carrying traffic, receiveas freight about one-fifth of the price at which the farmer sells his wheat on the spot where it is grown. The railway companies in the United between them the balance of the morety of cost at Liverpool. The English investor in these roads thus secures some share of the English farmer might secure. The unproce-dented activity of shipbuilding on the Clyde is also one of many results accruing to Eng-land from the increasing trade in cereals and provisions.-Londen Railway Nevs.

Meeting of the Dominion Temperance Alliance. The annual meetings of the Ontario branch of the Alliance were opened on Friday fore-noon in the Temperance Hall, Temperance street.

RETIREMENT OF THE President, was pre-sent at the opening of the meeting and stated that he was compelled to retire from the daties of his office in consequence of the state of his health, which had been very un-retisfactory during the past three months. state of his health, which had been very un-satisfactory during the past three months. Rev. Dr. Davidson, Chatham, was called to the chair, and Mr. Wm. Burgess was elected secretary, protent. Rev. T. W. CAMPERIZ, Treasurer, read the treasurer's report, which showed a balance in hand of \$118. THE SOOT ACT.

RETIREMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

sequence that the money should be paid by the Government at onee. Mr. BELL, M. P. P., asked why it was that when the Mackenzie Government gave a subsidy of \$12,000 a mile to the Canada Central the Pacific Junction was not subsi-dired of the Canada

Subsidy of \$12,000 a mile to the Canada Central the Pacific Junction was not subsi-dized also. Mr. ELLOT said that they had waited upon Sir Charles Tupper, and he had told them that the Dominion Government would not build Ontario railways, but if they would construct it as a colonization road and a feeder to Nipissing the Government would furnish enough to make it a first-class road. Mr. CANE, Mayor of Newmarket, said that under the terms of the syndicate the Ontario and Pacific Company was one of the few lines that would be allowed to tap the Canada Pa-cific railway line. The people in the north-ern counties, therefore, were very anxious to see it completed, and he hoped the views expressed during the interview would be properly considered and promptly acted upon. Mr. E. O. BICKFORD spoke on behalf of the Grand Junction railway. He said that it was

more and the section, and prompty acted upon. Mr. E. O. BICKFORD spoke on behalf of the Grand Junction railway. He said that it was to the interest of that company that the Pacific Junction should be built speed-by In 1876 an order was passed giving them power to run over the Midland railway line from Georgian Eay. That privi-lege had never been conceded, and he hoped, now that the matter was likely to be fully discussed, that the House would bring mat-ters to a satisfactory settlement. They were expecting great things from the North-West. It would become the granary of the world, and direct communication between it and Ontario was absolutely necessary. Mr. G. B. SMITH said that it was exceeding y important that the Pacific Junction should be placed upon the same footing as the Canada Central, and as the money would be of more service now than at any other time, the Government should pay it at once. After a few remarks from Mr. E. Gurney. Capt. McMASTER came forward. He said mat and not "Boycott" them in this matter. (Langhter.) It would be not under construction, and that the company was waiting for the money. Every business would be found favourable to the construction of the road, it would open up the country, encourage emigration to the section, and he might re-

rade, and would settle the said. It was to the interest of the company to encourage smigration to the section, and he might re-mark that every Irish family that came was worth \$1,000 to the country. (Laughter and

worth \$1,000 to the other applause.) Col. CUMBERLAND deprecated looking upon the road as a colonization road, and spoke at length upon the beneficial results that Western Ontario would experience from

Western Ontario would experience from its construction. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he met the deputation with great pleasure. The Government agreed with all the statements made, but had not decided as to the moment of legislation. They would give the matter their earliest consideration. clothes that were stolen. Cameron is now in Guelph gaol awaiting his trial. "The verdict of the coroner's jury at the in-quest held in Aylmer last week is a most ex-traordinary production for an intelligent body of men to promulgate, especially in view of the medical testimony, which pointed directly to arsenic poisoning, or, at least, not death from natural causes. Dr. Cross, who made the autopsy, testified his conclusion that "death resulted from strychnine," while Dr. McKay admitted that the appearance of the remains indicated every appearance of poison-ing. The verdict was "That deceased came to his death from causes unknown to the jury."
We learn from a correspondent that Mr. R. Richardson, jr., was seriously stabbed at Port Rowan one evening lately. It appears from what our correspondent says, that dur-ing the evening three parties entered the bil-land room of Mr. Gifford, and Mr. Richard-son, being in the room, was assuited by

# THE CHARLTON ALMANAC. In Eighteen hundred and seventy-six I placed me in an awkward fix ;

In Eighteen hundred and seventy-seven I had a special light from Heaven, And then, of course, in seventy-eight I changed my old opinions straight ; Again inspired by voice divine I shuffled round in seventy-nine ; Good party reasons, few but weighty, Compelled a change in Eighteen eight And now. by Jingo, my course is run In Eighteen hundred and eighty-one. Or else Heaven knows what I might do In Eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

I wonder what they will think of me In Eighteen hundred and eighty-three The railway will over the prairies roat I trust I shall not be alive. In Highteen hundred and eighty-five.

Mr. Potter and family resided in Waterloo, some jewellery was stolen from their resi-dence on William street during their absence. At that time suspicion was directed against certain parties here who need not be maned. Suffice it to say that the jewellery was since found in Berlin, and the suspected persons were undoubtedly innocent of all knowledge or part in the matter, which after all turned out to be a lark of some boys. A Kingston paper says :—" A man named for maximum sengaged at the Levant mines in re-drilling a 'missed hole' which was filled with blasting powder, neglected to keep in it a supply of water, and when the drill struck the powder it exploded. His left arm was shattered so that amputation was ren-dered necessary a short distance above the places. Dr. Henderson, of this city, left on standing to the unfortunate max." An incident of a painful nature occurred on for Mr. J. E. Wilson having almost entirely iost one of his cars. It seems that he was, in company with some other lads, going towards abome of the boys began playing with it, when it suddenly sprang up and caught Wilson by the sar. The poor fellow was unable to get more the boys began playing with it, when it suddenly sprang up and caught Wilson by for Amonay Mr. James Soott, assessor for Mr. Munce, was at once desfroyed. More diversed a blocks to be used in paving a stable. The circular saw used in cutting the blocks was driven by hand-power, and was hurled into Mr. Scott's face. He was struck with such violence as to be completely stime for a time, and several ugly cuts were inflicted about his face and forehead. His injuries have since confined him to the house. An interesting example of the power of magination occurred near Smith's Falls on thursday in the death of Mrs. Dillabough. Thursday in the decath of Mrs. Dill

the end of the vacation immediately tollow-ing. There is no doubt that he would have been entitled to succeed, but for one particu-lar. His certificate was found by the Judge to expire on 1st July, 1880, and the judge held that as he was not a certificated teacher after that date, and was not entitled to recover any salary after that date. We are not told in the report whether he sued the trustees as trustees or individually. If the former, we doubt whether he could succeed at all, even for the time up to the 1st July, 1890, as the contract was not under the corporate seal, and this does not appear to have been decided. If he sued that having engaged him, whether certificated or not, without an agreement, sealed with the corporate seal, the trustees were personally liable, and he would them have been entitled to judgment for the time up to and including the vacation. This does not appear to be consistent with the ruling we give above, but, possibly, this was only the judge's opinion given with a view to the plaintiff proceeding against the trustees indi-vidually.

FOREIGN. On the 5th of December last Mr. Fred. Eaton, of Toledo, Ohio, gave a lunch in cele-bration of the 25th anniversary of the assump-tion by his brother, Gen. John Eaton, of the superintendency of the Toledo Public Schools. General Eaton has since risen in public esteem and honour until, as United States Commis-sioner of Education, he has won for himself the fame and cordial respect which is freely accorded him both in his native country and in Canada. The lunch was the pleasant ex-cuse for the meeting of a number of the older citizens and educationalists of Toledo.

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#### A Mule with Lockjaw.

An Athens mule stuck a nail in one of feet hast Wednesday. A day or two late was discovered that the animal had the i jaw. He unfored a great deal, his hind gradually straightening out behind unti rank to the floor on his stomach. As he of to this position his back broke with an and hard room of all, the room, was assaulted by them, and when acting in self-defence he was stabled by a young man named William Berry, one of the three. Berry was arrested, and has been committed to the county gool for trial, but oue correspondent thinks the to this position hit in Banner orack, -Athens (Ga.) Banner

AGITATED TROUAND.

A Letter from his Holiness the inte sandiPope.

10

NEW STYLE OF HUNFING.

rous Address from the Orange Grand

The province of the proof of th dress every misfortmer rather than forsake the religion of their fathers or deviate even in the slightest degree from their ancient fidelity to the Apostolic See. Moreover, it is their singular glory, extending down to the present time, that proofs of all the other virtues wave never washing amongst them. These ceasins force us to love them with paternal benevo-lence, and farvently to wish that the evils by which they are afflicted may quickly be brought to an end. At the same time we unhesitatingly declare that it is their duty to be carefully on their guard not to allow the fame of their sterling and hereditary probity to be leasened, and not to commit any rash act whereby they may seem to have cast axide the obelience due to their lawful rulers; and for this rea-son, whenever Ireland was greatly excited in guarding and defending her own interests, the Roman Pontiffs constantly endeavoured, by admonition and exhertation, to allay the pracited faelings, last by a disregard of moderation justice might be violated, or the cause, however right in itself, might be forced by the influence of pasion into the name of sedition. The counsels were always directed to the end that the Catholies in Ire-land should in all things follow the Church as wa so dearly bought. AGRAELAN OUTLAGES. A parliamentary paper has been issued con-fining returns of outrages reported to the hoyal finith Constabulary Office from 1844 to 1890 inclusive. The following is the return of agrarian outrages reported has year --Of-fining cetures of a search of police 13, aggra-vated assault 75, assault endangering life 11, assault on balliffs and process-servers 37, outrages reported has year --Of-fining cetures of a search of police 13, aggra-vated assault 75, assault endangering life 11, assault on balliffs and process-servers 37, outrage maining the person 10. Offences aggrave for the person 20. Offences aggrave for the aggrave aggrave for aggrave aggrave for 20. Jac 1847, 600. Jac 1847, 600. Jac aggrave for 20. Jac 1845, 400. Jac 1847, 600. Jac aggrave for 20. Jac 1845, 400. Jac 1847, 600. Jac aggrave for 20. Jac 1845, 400. Jac 1847, 600. Jac aggrave for 20. Jac 1864, 20. Jac 1867, 1865, 20. Jac aggrave for 20. Jac 1864, 20. Jac 1867, 20. Jac aggrave for 20. Jac 1864, 20. Jac 1867, 20. Jac aggrave for 20. Jac 1864, 20. Jac 1867, 20. Jac aggrave for 20. Jac 1864, 20. Jac 1867, 20. Jac aggrave for 20. Jac 1864, 20. Jac 1867, 20. Jac 1867, 20. Jac aggra name of section. The counsels were always directed to the end that the Catholics in Ire-land should in all things follow the Church as a guide and teacher, and, thoroughly con-forming themselves to her precepts, they should reject the allinements of pernicious doctrines. Thus the supreme Pontiff Gregory XVI., on the 12th of March, 1839, and on the 15th October, 1844, through the Sacred Cougregation of the Propaganda, admonished the Archbishep of Armagh to do nothing ex-cept with justice and moderation ; and we, following the example of our predecessor, book care on the 1st of June last, as you are aware, to give to all the bishops of Ireland the salutary admonitions which the occasion itemanded, namely, that the Irish people should obey the bishops, and in no particular deviate from the sacredness of duty. And a little later, in the month of November, we lestified to some Irish bishops who had come to visit the tombs of the Apostles that we ardenally desired every good gift for the peo-ple of Ireland, but we also added that order should not be disturbed. This manner of Miniking and acting is entirely conformable to the ordinances and laws of the Church, Munking and acting is entirely conformable to the ordinances and laws of the Church, to the ordinances and laws of the Church, and we have no denbt that it will conduce to the interests of Ireland. If we have, confidence in the justice of the men who are placed at the head of the State, and who certainly, for the most part, have great practical experience, com-bined with prodence, in civil affairs, Ireland may obtain what she wants much more safely and readily if only she adopts a course which the laws allow, and avoids giving cause of of-fence. Therefore, Venerable Brother, let you and your colleagues in the Episcopate direct your efforts to the end that the people in Ire-land, in this anxious condition of affairs, do not transgress the bounds of equity and jus-tice. We have assuredly received from the bindops, the clergy, and the people of Ire-land may proofs of reverence and affection. If now in a willing spirit they chart the set 1878, 301; 1879, 863; and 1880, 2,590. All the colonels of regiments stationed Ireland have received threatening letters. constituencies not classed as Home Rulers. The Earl of Devon, sooner than get nothing at all, has accepted Griffith's valuation from his krish tenants.

and hunted the neighbouring they, found hards in abundance

AGRABIAN OUTRAGES.

he opening meeting was to the a my dairyman carrying on his busin position to the rules of the League THE OBANGE GRAND MASTER. Levis Arthur Hill, M.P. for county Down has been elected Grand Master of the Count Down Grand Orange Lodge. In that cap sty his Lordship usued "an address to do and the state of the state brought to the roles of the League to brought to the notice of the public A correspondent tolegraphs on inst :--- "A terrible outbreak of f rangemen of Down," n, too long tolerated at home to have been imported its at Tandragee. Or son, too long tolerated at home, has to its centre the sorial system. Cr spirators, with plausible pretano created distruct and disturbance the Include. Marder and outrage have p arried to day. There is great of and business is suspended in the tary gentleman, having asked th netable of Liverpool if there was an Am Hend Constable of Liverpool if there was an necessity for the extraordinary precautions i Liverpool and elsewhere against the Fenin seizure of volunteer rifles, was told that as fa as the police information went there was no the slightest ground for the source; if there was, the Head Constable averred that a should have known before the Government.

Ins Irish tenants. Three houses have been wrecked at Mur-neen, in consequence, it is said, of the in-mates having paid their rents. The contractor for supplying Galway com-missioners with ballast, has been "boy-cotted," so that no vessel requiring ballast can leave the docks.

Twenty-four persons, tried at the Golden

ITEMS.

There are sixteen Liberal members for Irist

# ER WEIEREN MAIL, TONONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1881 -- TWELVE PAGES.

med at Nugent, shooting him in the call of the leg and killing a dog which lay at his feet. The former tenant, when evicted, had received £150 compensation from Lord Lecon-field, together with a free outfit and pasage to America, but he lately returned and em-desyoured to get reinstated through the Land League, the local granch of which repudiated its claume.

able landowners in Ireland. The Salters' Company posses, 16,900 agres; the Iron-mongers' about 11,373 acres, to be partitioned among the minor companies associated; the Skinuers', 34,772 acres; the Drapers', 27,025 acres; the Fishmongers', 12,000 acres; the Breners', 7,000

The city of London companies are o

SCENDANT OF KINGS. Lord Leconfield, user Crusheen, county Cla was entered, by three men armed with ail and bayonets, one having his face blackens Under threats of being shot. Nagent w nade to swear that he would give £100 en p three some of the former tenant, mere boy The men went dway, but the man with the lackened face immediately returned an wed at Nagent alconing him in the cal art Protender to the Th of Great Britan From the London Teles

many years the inhabitants of Pl alutanue arvoi a romatikus a their stroets and at a neepose of b For many years the inhabitants of Pinlice and Belgravia have observed a remarkable personage walking about their strengthesis and at-tracting attention by the strangeness of his garb, as well as by his unusual appearance in other respects. It is not every day that metropolitan youngsters inve the okance of meeing what used to be called a stylish looking gentleman, of distinctly foreign aspect, persm-bulating the thoroughfares in a dark military clock, and with a variety of orders, medals, and decorations displayed in front. Irrever-ence might suggest making fun of the eccen-tric individual, but there was something about the particular personage in question which commanded a good deal of respect. A tall, thin figure, a high and narrow fore-head, a graceful and even majestic personal bearing, belonged to this much decorated and glittering cavalier, who seemed to have stepped straight out of the pages of some romance or novel on to the London flags. To those well versed in historical portraiture, it was easy to trace in that shapely flose,

Now. Among the lamentable features of the present agitation is Ireland, one of the most lamentable is the coming into prominence in the local press of a number of poetasters whom Apollo would certainly evict from Parnassus, no matter on what valuation they proposed to pay, and whom the Muses would relentlessly Boycott. One of these bards has contributed to a Cyrk contemporary an ode to Mr. Parnell. The member for Cork, if he in-herits the musical ear of his poetical ancestor, doubless regrets that the "ode" has been paid to him. Thus it begins :--

After lending new terrors to the famine of 1847 by his description of it, the poet bounds lightly over thirty-three years and strikes his wild harp to the following dazzling effort.

effect : effect : Once more I hasten, with indignation, To toll of Engiand's Queen: That onth so binding, by Gladstone's winding, Is broke what good, I ween. A noble stanza, 'worthy of-the author! It is unnecessary to observe that he had not pre-viously hastened, either with or without in-dignation, to tell of England's Queen, and the second couplet defice imitation. Bunsby alone could approach it: "Aye, aye, ship-"met-is broke what good, we weer; or for "that matter, what bad. But, awast there "ye lubbers," and let us carry on into the next verse :

New Year's day \$1,000 is distributed in gift ECHOES FROM ENGLAND

brains out.

beat off the animal.

At Sheffield a child four years old rolled if a sofa on which she was lying, and died rom compression of the brain, caused by the

The Record has reason to believe that the revised variant of the New Testament will be before the public in the early part of this car.

year. If any nineteenth century Sam Pepys is keeping a diary, this inuudation of the Thames ought to furnish material for an in-teresting entry. The Liverpool City Council has accepted a tender of the British Electric Light Com-pany for the illumination of some of the prin-cipal streets of Liverpool with the electric light.

Many years ago George Eliot wrote a work on the "History of the Ideas of Immor-tality." This work was never given to the public, but it is hoped that it will now see the light.

the light. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of wil-ful nurder against Charles Henry Sampson, file forger, Cumberland street, Sheffield, who, in a fit of delirium tremens, dashed his child's

she said. "Put aside your work an

hat and riding-habit, followed by galloped past the windows, and reine "Governess !" exclaimed a dozer here's Miss Rickhurst."

do you mean by pressing to the w Did you never see Miss Rickhurst beat off the animal. Prince William of Prussia's marriage is now definitely arranged to take place on the 27th of February. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Con-naught will be among the guests. It is intended that Exceter Hall shall be transferred to the Young Men's Christian As-sociation on the occasion of its jubilee, March 29 next, at which date all the improvements and alterations will have been effected.

The Rev. Frederick James Jobson, D. D., a distinguished Wesleyan minister, died of paralysis on the 30th ult., in his 69th year, at his house in Highbury place. He was born in Lincoln, and entered the ministry in

The Birmingham Post understands that the English Watch Company of Lozells has this year carried off, in fair competition, the con-tract for watches for the Indian State rail-ways, which has hitherto fallen to American acturers.

The briefs in the appeal of Castro, the "Claimant," to the House of Lords have been delivered to Mr. J. P. Benjamin, Q.C., as leader, and also to Mr. Atherley Jones, Mr. Hedderwick, and Mr. Spratt, on behalf of the appellant.

and alterations will have been effected.

The Conservatives are trying to win back Lord Derby to their ranks. Some communi-cations have passed on the subject, but it is said that Lord Derby has absolutely declined again to place himself under the leadership of Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Samuel Plimsoll has written from Ma-

deria to the owners of the Penygraig colliery, inclosing for the benefit of the widows' relief fund a cheque for £20, sent him by the editor of the *Nineteenth Century*, for his article on colliery explosions.

Miss Evans, of Darley Honse, Derby, lately died at the age of 94. She was the owner of Boscobel, near Wolverhampton, where the Penderels, why sheltered Charles II., lived, and by her order a strong iron fence was put round King Charles' oak.

round King Charles' oak. A sad ice accident has taken place at Fen-ton, North Staffordshire. A number of child-ren ventured on a pool, the ice being thin at the time. They had not been on long before it gave way, and seven of the children were submerged. Three were rescued, and four were drowned. Three of the deceased were little girls. To the land of the Shamrock green. You need not wonder, with voice of thunder, The link heart was cheered ! For Parnell standing he braves the husting, The landjords stand atraid. The link party he stands so hearty To more in the Parliament Their woos revealing, he too appealing To lower the farmer's rent. Should Mr. Tennyson depart this life before the fall of the Liberal Government (avert it, ye Muses !) we hope Mr. Gladstone will ap-point tho Corkonian poet laureate, He is

of forty, who had taken care of the accompanied the children carried off the boy's cap and ran with it to the parent's house; thus giving information of the accident. Both bodies were recovered. One of the most painful results attendant upon the incarceration of the refactory clergymen of the Church of England is the introduction of a new fashion for ladies' dresses. According to the leading journal of the modes, "the surplice or cassock mantle is now fairly introduced." Woman-all sym-pathy with suffering manking-has donned the motte. Mayfair was acitated recently by a ruponcarried off the boy's since its mistress. suddenly suggested that she should ap the new place. "What place ?" asked Regina. "The schoolmississ'," replied Nomy. Earl and the parson are a-wanting to fi and they do say, in the village, it w matter of £30 a year. Surely you'd d Gina, with the grand edication you've "Too much education for a village mistress," thought Regina. "But it keep me well, with what little I h

THE PARSON'S OA'

BY MRS. HENRY WOOD. L The day was drawing toward its ch the young charity children, assemble newly repaired school-room of the si lage of Littleford; glanced impatiently the windows at the shadows cast by chining sun ; for none knew better b shadows than they that five o'clock w "First class, come up and spell,"

"First class, come up and spell, out the governess from behind her the window. "There ain't no time, Miss," replies the girls, with the easy familiarity app sist between scholar and teacher in

iools. "It's a' most sleek on the tive." .

The governess, a fair, pleasant young woman, dressed in mourning too lady-like in appearance for the tress of a charity-school, glanced rou hour-glass, and saw that it wanted

minutes to the hour. "There is time for a short lesson, cl Sir Alexander Galt will read a paper at the next meeting of the Colonial Institute, on January 25th, on "The future of the Do-minion of Canada." Viscount Bury will

up." The first class laid their sewing bench, and were ranging themselv the governess' table, when a young h

minion of Canada." Viscount Bury will take the chair. At Birmingham a man employed in a men-ageriëwas attacked by a lion while cleaning the cage, and seriously lacerated. He would have been killed but for the lion tamer, who "Go on with your work, children

Jane Hewgill, open the door." "How d'ye do, Miss Winter?" syoung lady they had called Miss Rid carelessly nodding to the governess entered. "How are you getting on ?

class have you up now ?" "Spelling," replied Miss Winter. Hewgill, why don't you shut the door "Cause here's Mr. Lewis and his country up," answered the child. keeping it open for them." Miss Rickhurst hastily rose from t erness' seat, which she had uncereme

taken, and went to the door to meet Mr. Lewis, the clergyman of the

was a meek, quiet man of 30 years. I tain he was not ambitious, for he fel him an everlasting debt of gratitude him an everlasting debt of gratitude noble patron who had stepped forw presented him with this village living stipend of £150 per annum. He ha looked for more than a curacy, and sum. His father, dead now, had curate before him, and he, the son, h to Oxford as a servitor, had taken holy and struggled on. And when the Littleford, who had silently been a witness of the merits and unassuming Littleford, who had silently been witness of the merits and unassuming the poor young curate, presented him pectedly with the little village churc estate, John Lewis raised his heart in fulness to the Earl, who had thus un put wANT away from him for his spat Once inducted into the living, the erend John Lewis worked indefa Among other good works, he re-ests the girls' charity school, an anciently ad formation which had fallen nor ed foundation, which had fallen nea abeyance, as many other ancient of have in the present day. The mistre Dame Fox, was old ; so Lord Littlefo the clergyman superannuated her, and out for another ; and while they were Miss Winter, the daughter of Farmer 1 who was just dead, went up to Li Hall and asked for the situation. The whole village liked Regina 'although she had received an educati although she had received an chucatic for five years of her life, enjoyed a hor her dead mother's London relatives) fo what Littleford thought snitable for ing farmer's daughter. They likew mumerous liberties with her name. It it was one they could not become i with, so some called her Gina, many and a few brought out a short "Gin." her father's death, she found that a any provision was left for her ; and one day sat musing upon what should course, the servant Nomy, a buxom of forty, who had taken care of the

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On Erin's shore, in days of yore, Where Parliament was seen. In Dublin's towers those lordly powers Were twined with shamrocks green. The sense of this verse is not very clear, though it recalls the classic remark of an Irish-Canadian orator that his French-Canadian brethren "had entwirled the tricolor with the shamrock." The bard continues :--That soil so true, where "tatoes grew Were brought from Western shore; That root decayed, its offspring laid A famine round the poor.

next verse :

next verse : Is to come to Erin her wees excelling, By Gladstone's power expand : To drain the Farmer, he too would carter, The property of the land. If Michael Scott had only had that verse handy he would have been spared the trouble of devising such tasks for the devil as spin-ming ropes of sea-sand ; he could have bidden the fiend "Parse that!" But it is in the concluding stanzas, which are hurled directly at Mr. Parnell, that the poet skips up into the very garret of the heavens of invention, and carols light as lark at morn from the chimney-tops of Paradise : At last a Hero starts up with zero, To the land of the Shamrock green. You need not wonder, with voice of thunder,

New Year's day \$1,000 is distributed in gifts to 1,200 poor people of Windsor and Glewes. The Lord High Almoner and the Dean of Windsor make these presents in the absence of the Queen, and "Christmas cheer." These there are Royal folding chils, and other charities to which the Queen contributes largely. She and presents of game to many of the public hes-pitals. The season is not forgotten at Bah-moral, though the more there is small when the Queen is not at her is sound the Sooth resi-dence. This year the weather is mild and fine. To-day the sun was shining gloriously over London. You could 'walk to ride about almost in summer costume. An overcoast of the lightest description was too warm. To-right it is startight, and I am writing with a fine. The last Christmas the Prince Consort of the last Christmas the Prince Consort of the last Christmas the Prince Consort of the seaw will be long remembered as one of the codest we had experienced during half a contary. INCIDENTAL POETRY. Some of the Stuff Current in Ireland Just

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Petty Sessions, county Typperary, for "Boy-otting" cattle at the Golden Fair on the 5th ult., have been returned for trial at the

15th ults, have been returned for trial at the assizes. An undertaker in the County of Down has been "Boycotted," every man in the neigh-bourhood having entered into a solerun en-gagement " not to ride in the blaggard's hearse." A counter combination of houseowners in Waterford have evicted fifty householders for non-payment of rent who had endeavoured to force their handlords to take Griffith's colusting.

aluation.

valuation. It has not been generally made known that, on the departure of the troops from Lough Mask, the Land Leaguers swooped down upon the house and farm of Captain Boycott, and levelled all with the ground.

vante all dime together in the hall, and the employee on the estate outside the Royal hone have "an allowance" in measy. A few days ago the customary "Royal hounty" in London was distributed at Whitehall. The Queen's almonar gives away to ever 1,000 near mersons the sum of about \$2,000. Or

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> honour. Mayfair was agitated recently by a rumour that Lord Beaconsfield had been "Boyootted" at his new house in Curzon street. It turned out, on inquiry, that the report originated in the peculiar performance of a presumably mad muffinman. This eccentric, after taking his stand in front of No. 19, had there performed a long fantasis on his bell, followed by certain melodious utterances which the bystanders interpreted as a proclamation of "Boyoott-ing," because the performer had no muffins with him to show the nature of his calling. An association is about to be formed for the supply of hot food to the poorer classes of labourers at the docks and in large manufac-tories about London, who now experience great difficulty in procuring hot provisions at a low price close to their work. A number of barrows or turchs will be fitted with best

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"Go up to Littleford Hall ; go ri, "Go up to Littleford Hall ; go ri, yourself, Miss Gina, with your own tw legs," advised Nomy. "Nothing like ing to the fountain-head one's self, if h is to be done," added the shrewd wom: "Apply to Lord Littleford myself," lated Regina. "Why not ? Ain'the as pleasant-ma a man as one would wish to come

a man as one would wish to come One day lately, not three weeks afo One day latery, not three weeks also master died, the Earl was a-crossing o on horseback, and he axed me to op gate o' the turnip-field, and he kept on ting his jokes with me all the time I doing of it." The servant's advice was good,

proved so. Miss Minter made her o plication to the Earl of Littleford, a was successful, although the Earl de at her request at first, for her own sal ling her she was above the situation, an the remuneration was very small.

As the clergyman came into the scho afternoon, he shook hands with the S daughter; he then advanced and he his hand to Miss Winter. Miss Ric followed him with her eyes and curl lips; what right had the Vicar, their ass be shaking hands with a charity

governes? "I was going to hear the class, Mr. I said the young lady, after some mina been spent in talking. "Jane Hewg my groom he may go on with the ho shall walk home. Pray, Miss Winter, did you say they were spelling? The lables! how very ridiculous! C-a-t, c-o-w, cow; that's quite as far as the on"

co.w, cow; that's quite as far as the go," "Do yon think so ?" returned Regin cold tone, for she did not like these re interferences of Miss Rickhurst. "Highly ridiculous," snapped Mrs. "What can such girls want with spe If it were not for reading the Bible, I say never teach 'em to read at all." A very domineering widow was this of the clergyman. Upon his appoint the Vicarage, down she came and estal herself in it, assuring him the house never get on without somebody to man Mr. Lewis had a dim perception that Mr. Lewis had a dim perception that his house would get on better without but he never said so, and she remained Miss Winter went to the mante turned her hour-glass. It was five of and the children flocked out of school Vicar, Mrs. Budd, and Miss Rickhur

"Mr. Lewis," began the young lad coufidential toue, "don't you think schoolmistress is getting above her

'In what way ?" he asked, looki prised. "There is such a tone of superiority

the young woman-I mean implied ority," added Miss Rickhurst, correct

self. "I have always thought there is m real superiority about her," replied the "But I have never known anyone i manners and conversation, gave one idea of implying it. And she gets dren on astonishingly : one might the their progress, she had taught the years, instead of barely one." their progress, she had their years, instead of barely one." "It is of no use to argen with John Miss Winter," interposed Mrs. Budd, thinks her an angel, and nothing less." "No. I do not," laughed the Re John. "I only think her vary supe young women in general." And Miss hurst once more curled her haughty hi

#### ECHOES FROM ENGLAND.

At Sheffield a child four years old rolled off a sofs on which she was lying, and died from compression of the brain, caused by the

The Record has reason to believe that the revised version of the New Testament will be before the public in the early part of this

If any nineteenth century Sam Zepys is keeping a diary, this inuudation of the Thames ought to furnish material for an in-

Thanks ought of the second sec

Many years ago George Eliot wrste a work on the "History of the Ideas of Immor-tality." This work was nover given to the public, but it is hoped that it will now see the light the light.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict of wil-ful murder against Charles Henry Sampson, file forger, Cumberland street, Sheffield, who, n a fit of delirium tremens, dashed his child's orains out.

Sir Alexander Galt will read a paper at the next meeting of the Colonial Institute, on January 25th, on "The future of the De-minion of Canada." Viscount Bury will take the chair.

At Birmingham a man employed in a men-agerie was attacked by a lion while cleaning the cage, and seriously lacerated. He would have been killed but for the lion tamer, who eat off the animal.

Prince William of Prussia's marriage is now definitely arranged to take place on the 27th of February. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Conaught will be among the guests.

It is intended that Exeter Hall shall be transferred to the Young Men's Christian As-sociation on the occasion of its jubilee, March 29 next, at which date all the improvements and alterations will have been effected.

The Rev. Frederick James Jobson, D.D., a distinguished Wesleyan minister, died of paralysis on the 30th ult, in his 69th year, at his house in Highbury place. He was born in Lincoln, and entered the ministry in 1834.

The Birmingham Post understands that the English Watch Company of Lozells has this year carried off, in fair competition, the con-tract for watches for the Indian State railways, which has hitherto fallen to American facturers.

The briefs in the appeal of Castro, the "Claimant," to the Honse of Lords have been delivered to Mr. J. P. Benjamin, Q.C., as leader, and also to Mr. Atherley Jones, Mr. Hedderwick, and Mr. Spratt, on behalf of the appellant.

The Conservatives are trying to win back Lord Derby to their ranks. Some communi-cations have passed on the subject, but it is said that Lord Derby has absolutely declined again to place himself under the leadership of aconsfield.

Mr. Samuel Plimsoll has written from Maderia to the owners of the Penygraig colliery, inclosing for the benefit of the widows' relief fund a cheque for £26, sent him by the editor of the Nineteenth Century, for his article on olliery explosions.

Miss Evans, of Darley House, Derby, lately lied at the age of 94. She was the owner of Boscobel, near Wolverhampton, where the Penderels, why sheltered Charles II., lived, and by her order a strong iron fence was put ound King Charles' oak.

A sad ice accident has taken place at Ken-ton, North Staffordshire. A number of child-ren ventured on a pool, the ice being thin at the time. They had not been on long before it gave way, and seven of the children were submerged. Three were rescued, and four were drowned. Three of the deceased were little girls. tle girls.

While two children, a boy and girl, named Williamson, were playing on the ice on a tidal loch at Gell, in Shetland, the ice gave way, and both were drowned. The accident was unobserved by anyone, but a dog which



tive.

# BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.

The day was drawing toward its close, and the young charity children, assembled in the newly repaired school room of the anall vil-lage of Lattleford glanged impatiently through the windows at the shadows cast by the de-

he withdows for none knew better by those shadows than they that five o'clock was near. "First class, come up and spell," called, out the governess from behind her table by the window. e window. "There ain't no time, Miss," replied one of e girls, with the easy familiarity apt to sub-t between scholar and teacher in rustic "It's a' most sleek on the stroke o'

tive." The governess, a fair, pleasant-looking young woman, duessed in mourning, and far too lady-like in appearance for the paid mis-tress of a charity-school, glanced round at the hour-glass, and saw that it wanted full ten minutes to the hom. "There is time for a short lesson, children," she said, "Put aside your work and come up."

up." The first class laid their sewing on the The nest class hald then sewing on the bench, and were ranging themselves round the governess' table, when a young lady, in a hat and riding-habit, followed by a groom, galleped past the windows, and reined in. "Governess !" exclaimed a dozen voices, "here's Miss Rickhurst."

"here's Miss Rickhurst." "Go on with your work, children ; what do you mean by pressing to the windlow ? Did you never see Miss Rickhurst before ? Jane Hewgill, open the door." "How d'ye do, Miss Winter ?" said the young lady they had called Miss Rickhurst, carelessly nodding to the governess as she entered. "How are you getting on ? What class have you up now ?"

entered. "How are you getting on ? What class have you up now ?" "Spelling," replied Miss Winter. "Jane Hewgill, why don't you shut the door ?" "Cause here's Mr. Lewis and his aunt a-coming up," answered the child. "Fin a-keeping it oper for them." Miss Rickhurst hastily rose from the gov-erness' seat, which she had unceremoniously taken, and went to the door to meet the new corners.

taken, and went to the door to meet the new comers. Mr. Lewis, the clergyman of the parish, was meek, quiet man of 30 years. It is cer-tain he was not ambitions, for he felt within him an everlasting debt of gratitude to the hoble patron who shad stepped forward and presented him with this village living and its stipend of £150 per annum. He had never looked for more than a curacy, and half the sum. His father, dead now, had been a curate before him, and he, the son, had gone to Oxford as a servitor, had taken holy orders, and struggled on. And when the Earl of vittleford, who had stlently been an eye-witness of the merits and unassuming piety of the poor young curate, presented him unex-pectedly with the little village church on his state, John Lewis raised his heart in thank-funces to the Earl, who had thus under God put waxt away from him for his span of life.

brother: When he came in Miss Winter put down the book she was reading, poured out some hot water into a basin, and began to wash up

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recently his sister had lived with him in his cottage, no one else; but when Miss Winter found she wanted some assistance in the school she thought of Mary, compassionating the girl's lonely life, want of proper society, and weak health, and she took Mary to live with her. It may be questioned, however, if Miss Winter would have made the pro-posal to the girl had she foreseen that they should be inundated with visits from her brother.

THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUABY 27, 1881 .-- TWELVE PAGES

"I fooling you on ?" uttered Regins, in surprise. "Well-let that pass. Why did you not tell me you loved the black-coat ?" "I-could not tell you what I- did not know," stammered Regins, a blash dyeing-her cheeks. "Bosh 1 don't make excesses to me. I'd stake my Skye tarrier again his holding-forth sermon-book that there has been love between you two this many a month past. What is it you have got in that paper parcel ?" "It is only some work," said Regins. "Good morning, Brassy. Mary is gone home already. She will wonder where I an." "Let her wonder. I say, Regins, you re-member what I told you-that I'd taken an oath. I'll keep it yet, and have you, sooner

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> \_And I don't know why, but Mary ways to cust or in action, in his daily duties and durcht chamber, he was ever, dwelling rith this last dream." "" You had better call to mind all the pla

longer. A woman at West Cornwall, Conn., fail-ing to induce her husband to move out of a house she did not like, deliberately destroyed it by fire. An eccentric old bachelor in West Chester, Penn., feeds nearly all the cats and dogs in town, buying for them the best meat he can find in the market. An old settler in Colorado says that the cli-mate appears to be changing for the worse every year. There is sleighing on the plains, and the flocks of sheep are suffering terribly. The exports of grain from the port of New The exports of grain from the port of New York during the year 1880 reached 107,000,000 bushels, an excess of nearly 13,000,000 bushels over the exports of any previous year.

bushels over the exports of any previous year. There is a way to make damp cellars profit-able. A man in Delaware county, Pennsyl-vana, turned his into, a mushroom garden. In two weeks he raised sixty quarts of mush-rooms, which he sold for 75 cents a quart.

A young woman married a helpleas para-lytic, fifty years old, in La Grange, Ga., on the 12th mst. They are both Spiritualists, and the local rumour has it that some spirit communicating through a mediumship de-sired their marriage.

11

AMERICAN NOTES.

A half-breed Indian has become a member of the San Francisco Board of Trade. The estimated cost of maintaining the police department of Chicago for the ensuing year is \$619,222.50. Kausas harvested 25,000 acres of Egyptian or rice corn last year. It thrives in the driest soil and intermest beat. A Philadelphia saloon keeper reports that but one of his engenement has anone of the

but one of his customers has sworn off this year, and that was a man he refused to trust

A tombstone in a cemetery in New London, Conn., bears the inscription : "What sort of a man he was the resurrection morning will reveal." The question arises whether it was dictated by modesty or a very comfortable feeling of self-complacency.

The G. N. M. A. J. B. P. A. B. A. O. N. A. is in session in Philadelphia. This imposing array of letters is understood to signify the Grand National Master and Journeymen Bar-bers' Protective and Beneficial Association of North America, which must be a very im-portant organization indeed.

The Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia has had a lingering and painful death. In the form of what was intended to be a permanent fair it lasted until a few days ago, but the raincad companies would advance no more money to keep it alive, and the directors voted to let it die.

A St. Louis physician says that the poison-ing of guests at a Washington hotel at the time of Buchanan's inauguration was by quail, which, owing to the heavy snow, had been compelled to eat poisonous berries. He adds that the conditions are the same this winter, and warns people not to eat quail.

and warns people not to eat quark. Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, disapproves of capital punishment, but he despairs of in-ducing the Legislature to abolish it, and will endeavour only to substitute some easier means of death for hanging. He thinks that morphine might be used, and will officially recommend its use in place of the noose.

accompanied the children carried off the boy's cap and ran with it to the parent's house; thus giving information of the accident. Both bodies were recovered. One of the most painful results attendant

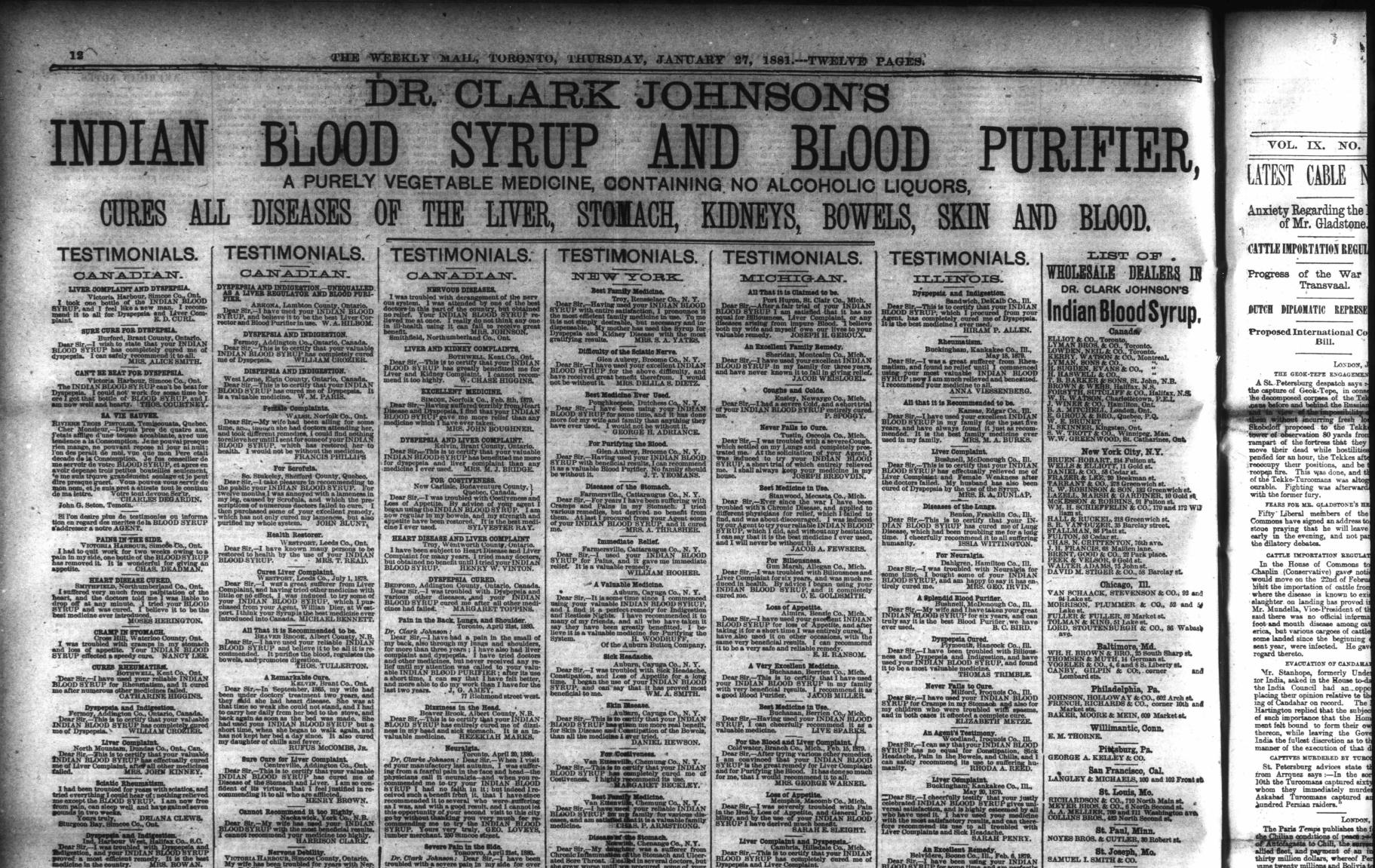
One of the most painful results attendant pon the incarceration of the refractory lergymen of the Church of England is the attroduction of a new fashion for ladies" resses. According to the leading journal of he modes, "the surplice or cassock mantle is ow fairly introduced." Woman-all sym-athy with suffering mankind—has donned he mantle of the imprisoned priest in his onour.

Mayfair was agitated recently by a rumour that Lord Beaconsfield had been "Boycotted" at his new house in Curzon street. It turned this new house in Curzon street. It turned out, on inquiry, that the report originated in the peculiar performance of a presumable mid-nuffinman. This eccentric, after taking his tand in front of No. 19, had there performed. long fantasia on his bell, followed by certain nelodious utterances which the bystanders interpreted as a proclamation of "Boycott-ng," because the performer had no muffins with him to show the nature of his calling.

An association is about to be formed for the supply of hot food to the poorer classes of labourers at the docks and in large manufac-tories about London, who now experience great difficulty in procuring hot provisions at a low price close to their work. A number of barrows or trucks will be fitted with heat-I barrows or trucks will be intered with near-ng apparatus, and move from place to place, upplying soup, meat, &c., at the lowest pos-ible price. The Lord Mayor has promised is support to the movement. Gambling has been and still is very greatly

Gambling has been and still is very greatly in the increase in London. Two new bac-vat clubs have been formed, where indi-idual losses have been counted by thousands -in one case by fifteen thousand—and the rohibited game has found its way into clubs here by the rules it is prohibited. Difficul-ies about the settlement of accounts have lready resulted from this, and if it contin-es, lots of scandals similar to the Faget one way be expected.

The about the settlement of accounts have already resulted from this, and if it continues, lots of scandals similar to the Paget one may be expected.
The death is announced of Mr. Cottrell-Dormer, a great English squire, whose any estor was appointed by Charles I. hereditary Master of the Ceremoniss to the King. At its seat, Rousham, Oxfordshire, is preserved, mong many heirborns, a medal, placed round the neck of Sir Charles Cottrell by Charles II. at his restoration. Another any estor entertained Queen Elizabeth, on here with indexed and some morning wolke her misband saying, "I've swallowed my teeth." He husband took her to Leicester by the first ani, and notwithstanding every effort by the ingread staff of the infirmary, she expired from exhaustion brought about by swallowing teeth during a fit of congning.
Unusual precautions have been taken at he safe custody of the infirmary and some morning worke here in consequence of instructions from the War blice to exercise the greatest vigilance over the safe custody of the infirmary and sugming to the city corps of volunteers, together its spare amountion and stores sontained in the magnet of windows. The spare amountion be orging to the Castle ; and such portion the ordinance stores at the Castle as was staff of two officers and assessible condition has been removed to the Castle ; and such portion the ordinance stores at the Castle as was staff of two officers and 58 men, we arrived from Manchester for the purpose any store and 58 men, we arrived from Manchester for the purpose any store and 58 men, which has been mineted in the infirmer and the stores on the ordinance stores at the Castle as was staff of two officers and 58 men, we arrived from Manchester for the purpose any store arrived from the arrived from the stores and 58 men, we arrived from the stores and 58 men, we arrived from the stores and 58 men, we arrived from the arrived from the stores and 58 men, which has been minution the stores and 58 men, we arrived from the stores and 58 we arrived from Manchester for the purpose augmenting the garrison, which has been nsiderably reduced of fate, owing to the xiety of the authorities to complete the full mplement of the battalion of the 22nd priment located in the South of Ireland.



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HARRISON CLARK.	Severe Fain in the Side.	Norwith, Chenange Co., N.Y.	Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia	Saltan FEMAL.	NOTES BRUS. & CUTLER, 30 Robert SL	10000
Nervons Debility. ICTORIA HARBOUR, Simcoc County, Ontario.	Dr. Clark Johnson: Dear Sir, -I have been	Dear Sir,-My daughter was a sufferer from Chronic Inflammation of the Stomach and Ulcer- ated Sore Throat, Ticalled in several doctors, but	Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. Cambria, Hillsdale Co., Mich. Dear Sir,This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. DWiGHT C. NORTHRUP.	An Excellent Remedy. Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., Feb. 6, 1879. Dear SirI have been using your INDIAN	SAMUEL I. SMITH & CO.	a series
vife has been troubled for years with Ner- beblilty. Three bottles of the INDLAN NOD SYRUP CURED her. I thought it was r at 50 cents per bottle. Now I think it up. WM. BROTHERSEN,	two years so that it caused me many sleepless nights. Having heard of the wonderful effects	she grew worse until we procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Soon after she com- menced using it she beran to improve and she		BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and am perfectly satisfied with the results. It Purifies the Blood, Restores Loss Annother Strongthens the Norse	Lincoln, Neb.	
w. BROTHERSEN.	Bevere Pain in the Side. TOBONTO, April 21st, 1830. Dr. Clark Johnson: Dear Sir, -I have been troubled with a severe pain in my side for over two years, so that it caused me many sleepless nights. Having heard of the wonderful effects of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER, I purchased a small bottle, and it has entirely cured me; also my digestion has improve greatly.	abe grew worse until we procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Soon after she com- menced using it she began to improve, and she was encouraged to continue it. I would recom- mend its use to all similarly afflicted. ISAAC WATTS,	Erysipelas Cured. Coldwater, Mich., March 25, 1879. Dear Sir,—Your valuable INDIAN BLOOD	An Excellent Remedy. Belvidere, Boone Co., II., Feb. 6, 1878. Dear Sir. — I have been using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and am perfectly satisfied with the results. It Purifies the Blood, Restores Lost Appelite, Strongthens the Nerves, Regulates the Stomach and Boweis, and Relieves Rheumatism. I would not be without it. MRS. WESTFALL	Springfield	
Cures Coughs and Colds. Burford, Brant County, Ontario. ear Sir,—In February, 1876, I was afflicted	has entirely cured me; also my digestion has improved greatly. JOHN MOEACHREM, Carpenter, 14 Sheppard street.	Liver Complaint	SYRUP cured me of Erysipelas that troubled me for many years. It is a medicine which ought to be introduced into every family. It	A Good Blood Purifier.	WM. A. HALL Elmira, N.Y.	
ing me to my room, and was finally pronounced	VERMONT	Dear Sir,-Being troubled with Liver Com- plaint, I was persuaded to try your great INDIAN	cured my husband of severe Headaches, which he had suffered with since childhood. He had tried many doctors but could get no relief.	Dear Sir, I have used your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and have found it unequalled as	GERRITY & MORRELL, 128 Lake it.	
menced using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, in I commenced to gain in strength, and in a it time I was enabled to do a fair dams work.	For Besdache.	ISAAC WATTS. Liver Complaint. Norwich, Chenange Co., N.Y. Dear Sir, -Being troubled with Liver Com- plaint, I was persuaded to try your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and finding it to be as recom- mended, I can with confidence recommend it to others. JAMES STACK.	Dear Sir,-Your valuable iNDIAN BLOOD SYRUP oursed me of Erystpelas that troubled me for many years. It is a medicine which ought to be introduced into every family. It cured my husband of severe Headaches, which he had suffered with since childhood. He had tried many doctors, but could get no relief ; sometimes he could not lay down, but would have to sit in one position for ten or fifteen hours. MRS. L. J. JONES.	A Good Blood Purifier. Wauconda, Lake Co., III. Dear Sir I have used your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and have found it uncertained as a Blood Purifier, and take pleasure in recom- mending it as such. C. L. PRATT.	Syracuse, N.Y. CHAS. W. SNOW & CO., 28 East Genesee st.	
t time I was enabled to do a fair dans work, cough is now entirely gone. ISAAC HORNER, J. P.	Dear Sir, For some years I suffered more or less with Sick Headache, and nothing gave me	Dyspepsia and Indigestion.	Cures Pover and Arue	Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill. Dear Sir,-This is to certify that I have been	MOORE & HUBBARD, 73 South Salins st.	
Saved His Life. IERE TROIS PISTOLES. Co. Temiscouata, Que-	For Headache. South Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt. " Dear Sir., For some years I suffered more or less with Sick Headache, and nothing cave me any relief until used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Let all who are afflicted give it a fair trial. O. PIERCE.	Brookiya, Kings Co., N.Y. Dear Sir,—Suffering for years with Dyspepsia. I was induced to give your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a trial, and it completely cured me. I still take the Syrup for the purpose of Regulating my Bowels, for which I find it has no equal. Re- commend persons seeking reference to me. CHAS. WEEKS, No. 190 Navy street.	Cures Fover and Ague. Dowagiac, Cass Co., Mich., Feb. 5, 1879. Dear Sir. – I was afflicted with Fever and Ague for eighteen months so that I was hardly able to be about, and had tried all kinds of medicine without effecting a cure. I then commenced without effecting a cure. I then commenced	Pemale Weakness. Pontiac, Livingston Co., III. Dear Sir,-This is to certify that I have been greatly benefitted by using ganr great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am over 70 years of age, and have been greatly troubled with Weakness. Your medicine makes me feel like a young girl. I can recommend it as a valuable remedy.	Trenton, N.J. : SAMUEL DICKINSON.	
Saved His Life. IRRE TROUB PIETOLES. Co. Temiscousts, Que- EAR SIR, For nearly four years I was afflict- with a bad cough and a strong tendency to sumption. I could scarcely est anything, and unable to rest either night or day. I was on up to die, especially as my father had died consumption. I was advised to use your OD SYRUP, and after having used only e bottles. I found myself greatly relieved, quite oured. You can make use of this, if desire, and I can attest to the truth of all my r contains. Yours respectively. CHARLES DEGARDIN.	Sure Cure for Livet Complaint. Bo, Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt. Dear Sir,I would recommend all persons who are suffering from Liver Complaint to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and they will surely be benefitted, MRS, DANIEL QUINN.	still take the Syrup for the purpose of Regulating my Bowels, for which I find it has no equal. Re- commend persons seeking reference to me.	be about, and had tree all kinds of medicine without effecting a cure. I then commenced using your INDLAN BLOOD SYRUP, and be- fore I had finished one bottle I was cured of that distressing complaint. For Dyspepsia and Pal- pitation of the Heart its equal cannot be found. This I know from experience, having proved its efficacy in these diseases in my own case. HENRY ELLIS.		York, Pa. WM. SMITH & CO.	
on up to die, especially as my father had died consumption. I was advised to use your	Indian BLOOD SYRUP, as I did, and they will	CHAS. WEEKS, No. 190 Navy street. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia.	distressing complaint. For Dyspersis and Pal- pitation of the Heart its equal cannot be found.	Suppression of Menstruation.	Charleston, S.C.	
e bottles, I found myself greatly relieved, quite oured. You can make use of this, if	surely be benefitted, MRS, DANIEL QUINN. Another Sufferer.	Dunkirk, Chautaugua Co., N.Y. Dear Sir,I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Liver Com-	efficacy in these diseases in my own case. HENRY FLLIS.	Dear Sir,-My daughter was a sufferer from Suppression of Menstruation, and after labouring under this difficulty for more than a very write	DOWIE & MOISE. DR. H. BAER, 131 Meeting st.	E.
er contains. Yours respectfully, CHARLES DEGARDIN.	South Shaftsbury, Benuington Co., Yt. Dear Sir,-Being afflicted with Heart Disease, I was advised to try your INDIAN BLOOD	Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. Dunkirk, Chastranqua Co., N.Y. Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Liver Com- plaint of long standing, and it has cured me. Before using your medicine I tried almost every- thing without receiving benefit.	Disease of the Stomach.	the treatment of two physicians-one Allopathic and One Homeopathic-without relief, also a fair trial of many other medications and a	Atlanta, Ga. HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.	
Best Medicine I Ever Took	Another Sufferer. South Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Yt. Dear Sir, -Being affiloted, with Heart Disease, I was advised to try your INDIAN BLGOD SYRUP. Soon after I commenced taking it I felt relieved, and now I can do my work alone. ELIZABETH PATES.	IIIINAI OMITA.	Dear Sir,—This certifies that I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Diseases of the Stomach and Kidneys, and have been much benefitted thereby. I can recommend it to all similarly afflicted. MRS. S. NICHOLS.	was Dr. Jayne's Alterative, I bethought myself of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and, running	Boston, Mass. WEEKS & POTTER, 300 Washington st.	
rtwright Durham County Ontario	Received Great Benefit from it.	Liver Complaint. Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N.Y. Dear Sir, Several of my family and friends have used the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and	benefitted thereby. I can recommend it to all similarly afflicted. MRS. S. NICHOLS.	marks on the discase with which she was troubled. I immediately prevailed on her to try	GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.	
Good Family Medicine. have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as amily Medicine for two years, and think it y valuable as an anti-Dyspeptic or anti-Ellious lictne. M. J. WHITE.	<b>Beceived Great Benefit from it.</b> W. R. Junction, Windsor Co., Vi., Feb. 26, 1879. Dear Sir,I take pleasure in stàting that I have given your iNDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial in our family and received great benefit from the use of it. D. G. & M. H. GRAIN.	have experienced great benefit, especially in the cure of Liver Complaint. It is a valuable Blood Purifier. J. D. CARPENTER.	All that it is Recommended to be. Millett, Eaton Co., Mich. Dear SirI was in poor health, and procured	Suppression of Menstruation. Exercises, La Salle Co., fll. Dear Siz,—My daughter was a sufferer from Suppression of Menstruation, and atter isbouring under this difficulty for more than a year, with the treatment of two physicians—one Allopathic and One Homeopathic—without relief, also a fair trial of many other medicines, among which was Dr. Jayne's Alterative, I bethought myself of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and, running over your pamphlet, my syc caught your re- marks on the disease with which she was troubled. I immediately prevailed on her to try your medicine, and, to the joy of all sympathies, me friends, she was soon restored to regularity and health. JOHN L. WHITMORE.	Macon, Ga. HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, 66 and 68 Second of	
amily Medicine for two years, and think it valuable as an anti-Dyspeptic or anti-Bilious licine. M. J. WHITE.	Disance of the Store of	Ridney Disease.	Dear Sir,-I was in poor health, and procured some of your INDLAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I used with beneficial results. It is just as recom- mended, JOS. BIRTROUGH.	Liver Complaint. Bioomington, McLean Co., III. Dear SirWith Diesaure I recommend your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for the cure of Liver.	Memphis, Tenn. G. W. JONES & CO., 257 Main st.	
Indigestion and Soreness in the Lungs.	Coventry, Orleans Co., Vt. Dear SirI was troubled with a Sore Mouth and Sour Stomach, and by advice began the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SKRUP, which speed- ily oured me. ALONZO BROOKS,	Kidney Disease. Philmont, Columbia Co., N.Y. DearSir, — Atrialof your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP: has proved very beneficial to me for Kidney Disease and Constipation. JULIA A. WASHBURN.	All about the for Descent and An har	INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for the cure of Liver Complaint in all its forms. I have also tried it in	Fort Wayne, Ind. MEYER BROS. & CO.	
Clark Johnson : ear Sir, -I was suffering from indigestion and	ily cured me. ALONZO BROOKS.		Dear Sir, I wish to state that I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair test, and	Compliant in all its forms. Thave also tried it in my family as a Gargie in the case of Bronchitis, and find it a speedy and effectual remedy. W. E. SHERFEY.	Nashville, Tenn.	1
mess in my lungs. I purchased a bottle of r INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD RIFIER ; the first dose I took seemed to give	South Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vf. Dear Sir,-Having used INDIAN FLOOD SYRUP, I can confidently recommend it to all persons suffering with Sick Headache.	Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Clymer, Chautauqua Co., N.Y. Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted me for Dyspepsia, after the doctors had failed to relieve	have found it even more than you recommend it to be. I was a constant sufferer from Costive- ness and Billousness for ten years, and procured	Constipation Cured. Wauconda, Lake Co., Ill.	WILLIAM LITTEREE.	
RIFIER: the first dose I took seemed to give relief, and I am pleased to say it has effected rmadent cure. I cannot recommend it too ily. It does all that it claims to do. GEORGE HALLEM, Engineer, 20 Sheppard street,	SYRUP, I can confidently recommend it to all persons suffering with Sick Headache.	BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted me for Dyspepsia, after the doctors had failed to relieve me, G. FENKAKEN,	from your agent some of your medicine, a short trial of which completely cured me. The medi- cine has also been of great benefit to my lungs.	Constipation Cured. Wauconda, Lake Co., Ill. Dear Sir,—Your truly valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Constipation, and I do not hesitate to pronounce it the best medi- cine I ever used. PHILIP ROUSE.	New Orleans, La. L. L. LYONS, corner Camp and Gravier sts. G. R. FINLAY & CO., 35 Magazine st. NICHOLAS GLASSER, corner Peter and Oliver	
	LUCY HART.	me, G. FENRAKEN. <b>Eidney Complaint</b> Poughkeepsie, Durchees Co., N.Y. Dear SirI take pleasure in recommending your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, as I have used it for Kidney Disease with very beneficial results. D. HAYWOOD.	Davison, Genesee Co., Mich. Davison, Genesee Co., Mich. Dear SirI wish to state that I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair test, and have found it even more than you recommend it to be. I was a constant sufferer from Costive- ness and Billionsness for ten years, and procured from your agent some of your medicine, a short trial of which completely cured me. The medi- cine has also been of great benefit to my lungs. My brother in law was cured of Dyspepsia by using your medicine, and now he is enabled to eat any kind of food without inconvenience. C. D. PRATT.	cine I ever used. PHILIP ROUSE. Disease of the Stomach and Liver	NICHOLAS GLASSER, corner Peter and Oliver sts, Aiglers, La.	
Dyspepsia and Indigestion. BURFORD, Brant County, Ontario. Sar Sir.—This is to certify that after using r INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short time	A very Excellent Medicine. So. Shaftsbury, Beunington Co., Vt. Dear Sir, -As I was troubled with Diseases of the Stomach, J used your very valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I can recommend to all as an excellent medicine. MISS JANE POTEE	Dear SirI take pleasure in recommending your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, as I have need it for Kidney Disease with very beneficial results.	O. D. PRATT.	Disease of the Stomach and Liver. Cairo, Alexander Co., Ill. Dear Sir,Suffering for some time with Head- ache and Disease of the Stomach and Liver.	Cincinnati, O. JOHN D. PARK & SONS, 175 Sycamore st. R. McCREADY & CO., 56 and 60 Walnut st.	1
r INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short time as entirely cured me of dyspepsia. It is all recommend it to be. JAMES GLENNIE.		D. HAYWOOD. Remedy for Rheumatism.	Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Calumet, Houghton Co., Mich. Dear SirYour excellent remedy, INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, has cured me effectually of a	Dear Sir,Suffering for some time with Head- ache and Discase of the Stomach and Liver, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which restored me to perfect health and strength. CHAS: SHELLEY.	R. McCREADY & CO., 58 and 60 Walnut st. Cleveland, Ohio,	
	Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Hartford, Windsor Co., Vi., Feb. 26, 1879. Dear SIrI cannot prizies your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP too highly. It has permanendy oured me of Dyspepsia. Every sufferer should give it a trial. GEORGE CHADWICK.	Bemedy for Rheumatism. Rouse's Point, Clinton Co., N.Y. Dear Sir,-I take pleasure in saying that your NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I have ever used for Rheumatism, Heartburn, and Sick Headache, and in fact all the ills the human fiesh is heir to. If it were not for your medicine I would now be laid up. COHENELIA I. WALKER.	long-standing case of Dyspepala and Indigestion.	THAN ON TRIBUOR SPECCO	BENTON, MYERS & CO., 127 Water st.	
For Astima. Nackawick, York County, N.B. ear Sir,—I was troubled with asthma for a ber of years, and your INDLAN BLOOD UP has given me more relief than any other licine I ever used: MRS. JAMES DUNHAM.	BLOOD SYRUP too highly. It has permanently cured me of Dyspepsia. Every sufferer should give it a trial. GEORGE CHADWICK.	have ever used for Rheumatism, Heartburn, and Sick Headache, and in fact all the ills the human feah is heir to. If it were not for your medicine	MRS. JANE YEATS.	Chills Cured. Neoga, Cumberland Co., Ill. Dear Sir, My daughter had Chills for fourteen months, and I tried almost everything, but with- out effect, until I commenced the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which effectually cured her. The Syrup has also	SWIFT & DODD.	1
icine I ever used; MRS. JAMES DUNHAM.	Liver Complaint.	I would now be laid up. COHNELIA I. WALKER.	Paradise, April 24, 1879. Dear Sir I have used your valuable INDLAN	out effect, until I commenced the tase of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of	FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO. T. H. HINCHMAN & SONS.	
For General Debility. Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada. ear Sir. – I was troubled with General De- y, and failed to obtain relief until I tried your IAN BLOOD SYRUP, which completely d me. JAMES NOONAN.	Dear Sir, This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for Liver Complaint. I recommend its use to suffering humanity. J. M. TITUS,	Dyspepsia and Kilney Complaint. Philmon, Columbia Co., N.Y. Dear Sir,Ithava received more benefit from your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and Bronchitis, than from any other medicine i ever used.	BLOOD SYRUP for seven years, and for Gen- eral Debility and Digestive Darangements I find it has no equal. I have used a great many other remedies, but none to compare with your BLOOD SYRUP. WM. SPARLING.	which effectually cured her. The Syrup has also greatly benefitted the rest of my family, and I have had no use for a doctor since I have had your medicine in my house. I would not be without it, and recommend its use to suffering humanity. ROSANNAH LAWRENCE.	Forth Worth, Texas. L. H. BRUNSWIC.	
y, and failed to obtain relief until I tried your IAN BLOOD SYRUP, which completely	use to suffering humanity. J. M. TITUS. Cure for Heart Disease.	your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and Bronchitis, than from	SYRUP. WM. SPARLING.	without it, and recommend its use to suffering humanity. ROSANNAH LAWRENCE.	- Galveston, Texas. THOMSON, SCHOTT & CO., corner Avenue and	
A Very Valuable Medicine.		MRS. LANGDON.	Port Hurson, St. Clair Co. Mich	Chills Oured. Mattoon, Coles Co., Ill.	Tremont st.	
A very Valuable Medicine. Westport, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. Si, 1879. Sar Sir,I have suffered greatly with Kidney sace, and the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is only medicine that ever gave me relief. I believe it to be a valuable medicine. PETER DONNELLY, Blacksmith,	helped her very much. AURELIA N. RUSSELL	Sure Cure for Dyspepsia. Lyons, Wayne Co., N.Y. Dear Sir, I was an badly afflicted with Dys- pepsia that I could not keep saything on my stomach. After taking some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUPI and myself so well that I can retain a hearty meal without distress. I think your medicine is the bast I ever used for purify- ing the blood. I have gamed twe anty-five pounds in three months. FRANK N. FREEMAN.	be all you claim for it. WM. THORN, Cor. Spencer av. and Twelfth st.	Chills Oured. Mattoon, Coles Co., Ili. Dear Shr,-I find your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP speedily cures Chills, and can recom- mend it as the best medicine in the country for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.	Knoxville, Tenn. SANFORD, CHAMBERLAIN & ALDERS,	
ly believe it to be a valuable medicine. PETER DONNELLY, Blacksmith.	Cures Biliousness. Coventry, Orleans Co., Vt. Dear Sir, —The use of your reliable INDFAN BLOOD SYRUP entirely cured me of Biliousness of long standing. I advise all similarity afflicted to give it a trial. EBENEZER STEVENS.	stomach. After taking some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I find myself so well that I can	An Excellent Family Remedy. Port Huron, St. Clair Co., Mich. Dear SirI have used your valuable INDIAN		Lake Benton, Minn, BROWN & MORSE,	
Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Westport, Leeds Co., Ont, Jan 26th, 1879.	BLOOD SYRUP entirely cured me of Billousness of long standing. I advise all similarly afflicted	your medicine is the mest I ever used for purify- ing the blood. I have gained twenty-five pounds	Dear Sir,	All That It is Recommended to Be. Lemont, Cook Co., III. Dear SirI have found by giving your IN-	SINGER & WHEELER.	
Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Westport, Leeds Co., Ont, Jan 26th, 1879. asr Sir, — I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia bout nine years, and your INDIAN BLGOD UP is the only medicine that ever helped I would say to all suffering from this dis- to give your medicine a fair trial.	Cures Piles.	Sure Cure for Dyspepsia.	family medicine in use. MRS. N. DEMPSTER. Greatly Benefitted.	All That It is Recommended to Be. Lemont, Cook Co., III. Dear Sir. — I have found, by giving your IN- DIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial, that it is all that it is recommended to be, and advise anyone who may be in poor health to give it a trial. MR. FREEMAN.	Louisville, Ky.	
W. L. DURIOUN,	Cures Files. Coventry, Orleans Co., Vt. Dear Sir,-Iwas troubled for many years with Piles and Costiveness, and failed to find relief until I began using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which completely cured me. WILLARD H HANNEROPD	Dear Sir,-Allow me to offer my unsolicited testimony in favour of your INDIAN BLOGD	Constantine, St. Joseph Co., Mich, Dear Sir,-This is to certify that I have used some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and re-	MR. FREEMAN.	A. ROBINSON & CO., 196 Main st. ARTHUR PETER & CO., 272 Main st.	
A Valuable Medicine. Eganville, Renfrew Co., Ontario, Canada.	SYRUP, which completely cured me. WILLARD H. HANNEFORD.	Sure Cure for Dyspensia. Rouses Paint, Clinton Co., N.Y. Dear Sir.—Allow me to offer my unsolicited testimony in favour of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. My hushmad was greatly troubled with Dyspensia, and a mort trial of your medi- cine completely cured him.	Greatly Benefitted. Constantine, St. Joseph Co., Mich. Dear Sir,-This is to certify that I have used some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and re- ceived great benefit from it. It is the best medi- cine I ever used for regulating the Liver and Bowels, and is a sure preventive of Billous Diseases. JAS. EDWARDS.	Fisher, Champaign Co., Ill. Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD S.—This is to certify that your INDIAN	Ottumwa, Iowa. J. L. TAYLOR & CO.	
A Valnable Medicine. Eganville, Renfrew Co., Ontario, Canada. ar Sir.—L have used your truly excellent IAN BLOOD SYRUP, and an convinced of herits. It is a valuable remedy. MR. JOHN McGRATH.	A Valuable Medicine. Swanton, Franklin Co., Vt.	MARGARET BURKEY.	Diseases. JAS. EDWARDS.	Eidney Disease. Fisher, Champaign Co., II. Dear Sir,-This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has done me more good for Kid- ney Complaint and Heart Disease than any other medicine I ever used. It also cured one of my children of Chills and Scrofula.	Lebanon, Pa	
MR. JOHN MCGRATH.	A Valuable Medicine. Swanton, Franklin Co., Vt. Dear SirT have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I can say from experience that it is a valuable medicine. C. H. MEAD.	Liver Complaint. Solsville, Madison Co., N.Y. Dear Sir, -Having used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Indigestion and Liver Complaint, I can with confidence recommend it to others sim- ilarly afflicted. A. C. WHEELER.	Gun Marsh, Allegan Co., Mich. Dear Sir,-This is to certify that your valuable		DR. GEORGE ROSS & CO. Kansas City, Mo.	
SINCOE, Norfolk, Ont., Feb. 1879. AB SIR,—Your BLOOD SYRUP being high- commended by persons in this neighbour-	Liver Complaint. Liver Complaint. Lister Complaint. Dear SirI have used your excellent IN- DIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and can say it is the best medicine I ever used for Liver Complaint, It renovates the system, cleansee	can with confidence recommend it to others sim- ilarly afflicted.	Sure Cure for Liver Complaint. Gun Marsh, Allegan Co., Mich. Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP entirely cured me of Liver Complaint of long standing, after all other medicines failed, HARRIET A. GREY,	Liver Complaint. Mason City, Mason Co., III. Dear Sir,My wife was troubled with Liver Complaint, and had tried numerous medicines without receiving benefit. At last I procured some of your great INDLAN BLOOD SYRUP, and after she had used it a short time she was	WOODWARD, FAXON & CO., 511 Delaware M MEYER BROS. & CO.	
who have used it, I was induced to pur- e a bottle. I have since used several bottles avself and family, and I am now quite satis.	Dear Sir,-I have used your excellent IN- DIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and can say it is the best medicine I aver used for liver	Another Sufferer. Cookeburg, Albany Co., N.Y.	Bemedy for Bheumatism. Greenville, Montcalm Co., Mich.	without receiving benefit. At last I procured some of your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.	New Haven, Ct. RICHARDSON & CO., 331 State st.	
that it is an excellent remedy for Dyspepsia	Complaint, It renovates the system, cleanses	INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspensia, and	BLOOD SYRUP has completely our INDIAN	and after she had used it a short time she was	MOMATINSON & CO., SAL BLACE SE	

the second second

Chili to occupy Callao and work the posits and the copper and saltp antil full payment of the indemnit

discovered. Numerous arrests made. M. Ristics, the former A reported to be implicated.

Government policy is much oppo

stated to be £240,000.

ally for the copyright.

£120,000.

nized him.

The Earl of Hardwicke, formerly the Royal Buckhounds, has pre petition in liquidation. His liah

under consideration. A clause h American reprints of books public rangement with English authors sh

mitted freely into this country. vision will provoke much opposit the trade here, for English publi

not manage to compete against ches from the United States, and con could not afford to pay the authors

A Paris despatch says .--Th American Submarine Telegraph has been organized to connect Centr with the United States and Europe butary land lines from Balize to C

having granted a concession the land offers a guarantee for twenty

payment of £1,000 annually as the of Government telegrams to and fr

A meeting of the English commi International Literary Association a communication from the Board o regard to a copyright convention United States. The proposal for a

tional copyright treaty, forwards United States, was submitted, wit ments, by the Board of Trade. solved that a conference of Englis

and publishers be immediately sum

Mr. Carlyle is believed to be slow His most intimate friend saw him but is doubtful whether Mr. Carl

M. de Lesseps' report to-day constitutive meeting of the Pan Co. states that the subscriptions

applications for 1,209,609 share subscribed 994,508. Seventy

superintendents, and doctors have to the isthmus. Steam engines

ordered, which will permit of th

ment of a number of labours not 8,000. The entire capital require to 600,000,000 francs. Only 3 france has been called up, the rema

covered by the issue of obligations

An Athens despatch says :--Si talions have been ordered to b march to the frontier at any mome

Cardinal Johann Kutchsker, Ar

Vienna, who suffered from a stro plexy recently, is dead, in his 71st

A Paris despatch says :- The passed the bill granting subsidies t hipping, which will shortly becom

An Alexandria despatch says an Alexandri that the Egyptian will exceed the first estimates by

Read Laippand & Co. 0

NOTES. The steamer Rochester, from I 548 cattle on the passage.

MR. CARLYLE'S ILLNESS.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

aduras. The capital of the

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION

LONDON,

MORE TROUBLE IN AFGHANT A Candahar despatch says the round Candahar are in rebellion, a

A SERVIAN PLOT. A Paris correspondent reports in favour of the Karageorgevitch dethrone Prince Milan of Servis

Numerous arrests

AN INSOLVENT PEER.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIG The new international copyrig

twenty r

made.

DAVID BLACK.

ed a n

epsia and Indige East Hawkesbur ir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia, SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia. escott Co. ur INDIAN i to give it a trial. ALEX. LAROQUE.

Never Fails to Cure. Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can. After trying doctors and various r Sait Rheum, without effect, J was use your reliable INDLAN BLOOD ich entirely cured me. h entirely cured me. IISS ELIZABETH CHRISTIE.

Saved Her Life. Kelvan, Brant County, Ontario. r Sir,-I had been under the doctor's hends t continually for eight years, this year the first I have not employed a physician. using your INDLAN BLCOD SYRUP for fepace of time, I was enabled to do all my Itruly believe it was the means of sav-MRS. MARY LEONARD.

CAPT. R. H. BUNT.

A Valuable Medicine. Nackawick, York Co. N.B. Dear Sir, –I have used your INDIAN BLOOD STRUP for some time, and it has proved to be a valuable medicine. C. E. HEUSTIS.

of the kidneys, good, and I kep short time I was Id have died had CALISTA SHAVER.

est Medicine Ever Used. Nackawick, York County, N.B. -Your valuable INDIAN BLOOD he best medicine I ever used, and I HENRY NASON.

int, and have R J M DONALD.

all who are Afflicted with BLOOD SYRUP to any on

and Liver DIAN B

Lung Disease short trial of J.W. CAMERON.

