

A D'Urban despatch says :-- In a recent engagement in the Drakenburg Pass the

The week's debate on the operation bill has

been enlivened by four remarkable speeches which made a deep impression on the as

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ND

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WALDING, KINNAN & CO. STAMP TO THEM FOR REPLY.

cines. ADVERTISING Chill to occupy Callao and work the guano do posits and the copper and saltpetre mines antil full payment of the indemnity has been made. A SERVIAN FLOT. A Paris correspondent reports that a plot in favour of the Karageorgevitch family, to dethrone Prince Milan of Servia, has been discovered. Numerous arrests have been made. M. Bistics, the former Minister, is reported to be implicated, NORE TROUBLE IN ADDIAL MORE TROUBLE IN AFGHANISTAN. A Candahar despatch says the provinces round Candahar are in rebellion, and that the vernment policy is much opposed. AN INSOLVENT PEER.

The Earl of Hardwicke, formerly Master of the Royal Buckhounds, has presented his petition in liquidation. His liabilities are vtated to be £240.000. INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT. The new international copyright bill is under consideration. A clause has been in-troduced by Mr. Chamberlain proposing that American reprints of books published by ar-rangement with English authors shall be ad-mitted freely into this country. This pro-vision will provoke much opposition among the trade here, for English publishers could not manage to compete against cheap reprints from the United States, and consequently could not afford to pay the authors so liber-ally for the copyright.

lly for the copyright. LONDON, Jan. 31. A Paris despatch says - The Central American Submarine Telegraph Company has been organized to connect Central America with the United States and Europe, with tri-butary land lines from Balize to Cubs, Spain having granted a concession therefor. Eng-

having granted a concession therefor. Eng-land offers a guarantee for twenty years, the payment of £1,000 annually as the proceeds of Government telegrams to and from British Honduras. The capital of the company is £120,000.

THE COPTRIGHT QUESTION.

A meeting of the English committee of the International Literary Association considered a communication from the Board of Trade in regard to a copyright convention with the United States. The proposal for an interna-tional copyright treaty, forwarded by the United States, was submitted, with amend-ments, by the Board of Trade. It was re-solved that a conference of English authors and publishers be immediately summond. MR. CARLYLE'S ILLNESS.

Mr. Carlyle is believed to be slowly sinking. His most intimate friend saw him yesterday, but is doubtful whether Mr. Carlyle recognized him,

THE PANAMA CANAL

THE PANAMA CANAL M. de Lesseps' report to-day, at the first constitutive meeting of the Panama Canal (o. states that the subscriptions resulted in applications for 1,209,600 shares. France subscribed 994,508. Seventy engineers, superintendents, and doctors have been sent to the isthmus. Steam engines have been ordered, which will permit of the employ-ment of a number of labourers not to exceed 8,000. The entire capital required amount to 600,000,000 francs. Only 300,000,000 france has been called up, the remainder to be covered by the issue of obligations. NOTES. The steamer Rochester, from Boston, lost

The steamer Rochester, from Boston, lost 548 cattle on the passage. An Athens despatch says :--Several bat-talions have been ordered to be ready to march to the frontier at any moment.

Cardinal Johann Kutchsker, Archbishop of Vienna, who suffered from a stroke of apo-plexy recently, is dead, in his 71st year.

A Paris despatch says :- The Senate has assed the bill granting subsidies to merchant hipping, which will shortly become law. An Alexandria despatch says :- It is con-sidered cartain that the Egyptian cotton crop will exceed the first estimates by 30 per cent. Reed, Leinand & Co., coffice membrants, ef

staff of mounted officers were shot down, they were driven down the hill. The casualties, as far as known, are :-General Dean, Major Poole, and Lietenants Elwes and Baillie killed; Lieutenants Hingston, Lovegrove, and O'Donnell wounded. 181 men are killed, wounded, and missing. MIGHT BE WORSE. MIGHT BE WORSE. General Sir George Colley reports to the War Office that the state of affairs is not so serious as was reported, and that all is quiet. The wounded are doing well, but many good officers have been lost. A later telegram says that the Durban rifles have hurried forward to the support of General Sir George Colley. The arrival of the troops from India is anx-ionaly awaited. iously awaited. THE ATTACKING FORCE. A D'Urban despatch says Gen. Colley's at-acking party numbered 500. LONDON, Jan. 31. In the House of Commons to day Mr. Childers, Sevesary & War, said that by the 10th of Rebruary 4,500 reinforcements will have arrived at Natal. There were 4,100

have arrived at Natal. There were 5,100 iroops scattered over the Transval before the war. After Gen. Colley's reverse, Mr. Childers arranged for further reinforcements, but Gen. Colley talegraphed that they were not necessary. The Boers, the Secretary says, will be treated according to the rules of civilized warfare. Gen. Colley telegraphs that the Boers have behaved with perfect courtesy and committed no outrages. LONDON, Feb. 1.

An Amsterdam despatch says :- The sym-pathizers with the Boers have recolved to re-quest the King of the Netherlands to direct the Government to make diplomatic reprethe Government to make diplomatic repre-sentations to Great Britain in favour of the independence of the Boers.

A Cape Town despatch says the burghers are showing reluctance to serve in Baanto-land, owing to their sympathy with the Beers, and many have deserted.

A D'Urban despatch says a Basuto petition prays for peace on condition that the Bantos be allowed to retain their arms. It is believed such a condition cannot be entertained. A Constantinople despatch says :—All the Government departments have been ordered not to make any payments, even for salaries, until March, the whole revenue being ab-sorbed in military preparations.

Mrs. Partington says dog't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern ; but put-your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits, and all comic diseases. They saved Issic from a severe extact of tripod fever. They are the ne plus unum of medicines.—Boston Globe.

-----Give me sound reasons for taking a medi-Give me sound reasons for taking a medi-cine or I will not try it, says the rational in-valid. This is fair and right. Assertion is not proof. In recommending Bristol's Sarsa-parille and Pills, therefore, as specifics for scrotula and all the types of ulcerous and eruptive disease, it is proper to remind' the public that, for over one-third of a century, they have been uniformly successful in cases

sembled legislators and the outside public. On the Radical side Mr. Cowen and Mr. Labouchere strongly protested that coercion was no cure for the present troubles, while Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright maintained that coercive measures were required in order to make life tolerable in Ireland. This intelcoercive measures were required in order to make life tolerable in Ireland. This intel-lectual duel between former friends excited the keenest interest both inside and outside the House. The Radical attack was keen, able, and vigorous. Every joint of the Min-isterial armour was searched, and, judging from the way the Treasury bench flinched, some of the arrows went home. Mr. Gladstone was nervous under Mr. Cowen's attack, and Mr. Forster's face grew actually savage as the member from Newcastle denounced "official liberalism." Mr. Labouchere's speech was very trenchant, teiling, and sparkling. Even a Ministry pos-sessed of all the virtues does not like to be criticized by old friends. The attacks brought joy not only to the Irish but to the Tory camp. In their replies, Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone showed their annoyance. Mr. Bright's define of coercion surprised every-body, especially those who have read his speeches against similar measures in the past, and knew that he threatened a short time ago to break up the Cabinet if Mr. Forster's pro-posals were adopted. He was intensely bit-ter, and showed an unusual display of temper. AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT. An official despatch from D'Urban says :--Sir George Colley moved out with 860 in-fantry, 170 cavalry, and 6 guns. Five com-panies of the 58th, the eavalry and artillery supporting, attacked the enemy's left. After a gallant and nearly successful charge, in which Col. Dean, commanding, and all the staff of mounted officers were shot down, they were driven down the hill. The casualties,

er, and showed an unusual display of te A FENIAN PROCLAMATION.

ber shall leave Ireland on coercion bill. A 18. 1. LONDON, Jan 31. John Redmond has been elected to Parlia-John Redmond has been elected to Parlia-ment without opposition for New Ross, in the place of Foley (Nationalist and Home Ruler), resigned. Mr. Redmond un hiselectoral address, described hin self as a member of the Land League and a determined enemy of British rule in Ireland. It is stated that his election was not opposed because no one was willing to risk nominating another candidate.

THE PROTECTION BILL. In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. GLADSTONE said the dissatisfaction en

isting in Great Britain at the exclusive occu-pation of the House with Irish affairs had not pation of the House with Irisa shars had not escaped the attention of the Government, who would eventually propose such steps as they might think advisable. He declared that the debate on the second reading of the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland should commence the day following the first reading, which he certainly expects at this sitting

reading, which he certainly expects at the sitting. In the House of Commons to-night the de-bate on Mr. Forster's bill was resumed. Mr. LEWIS (Moderative Conservative) strenuously supported the measure. Mr. Russell (Liberal) and Mr. Sullivan (Home Ruler) opposed coercion. At 1 a.m. Mr. GABBET (Home Ruler) moved the adjournment.

the adjournment. Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the motion. Mr. PARNELL said the Inish members would hold out and it would be better to adjourn, and probably division might be taken on Tuesday might. The debate is likely to continue.

Tuesday night. The debate is likely to ontime. At 3.30 a.m. the House was still in session. The Irish members having declined to allow a division on the motion for the introduction of Mr. Forster's bill last night, it was ar-ranged that the House shall sit continuously until the bill is read a first time. The sup-porters of the bill will be divided into relays, and the debate will be continued until all the Home Rule members have exhausted the right to speak. <u>THE STATE TRIALS.</u> Mr. JOHNSON, Solicitor-General for Ireland, said the Government has no knowledge as to how the jurcas were divided in the State trials at Dublin, and has no intention to grant a new trial of the traveness. LONDON, Feb. 1. In the House of Commons last night, Mr.

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been negatived. Mr. Biggar rose on a matter of privilege. He said Mr. Milbank crossed the floor of the House and called him an im-pudent scoundrel.

It is rumoured that it is the intention of the Government to sit in the House of Comthe Government to sit in the House of Com-mons till six on Wednesday evening. It is universally agreed that the present debate thus far has been more prolific in sharp, un-sparing personalities than any in the annals of Parliament. There has been abundance of coarse talk and personal abuse, and it is conceded that the authors of it are pretty equally divided between the two sides. that paid for tolls.

ITEMS. The Fenian proclamation has been posted in North Shields. The Fenian proclamation has been placarded in Salford and Oldham.

or five months. It was also resolved that the necessity of maintaining Upper Canada College no longer existed. The lumbering business is being heavily gone into in Hastings this winter. Messrs. Gilmour & Co. have six shanties, employing 600 men, and will bring 150,000 pieces down the Moira and 250,000 pieces down the Trent. Messrs. Rathbun & Son are also operating more heavily than last year. Col. Robbins. of Ottawa. states that the Mr. Egan, the Land Leaguer, has returned from Paris and gone to Dublin. The steward of Mitchell Henry was fired at near Westport, but not hurt.

more heavily than last year. Col. Robbins, of Ottawa, states that the shipment of iron ore to the States during the past month will amount to some 1,400 tons. More would have been exported, but about a week was lost owing to lack of cars and delays in fetriage at both Brockville and Prescott. There are about 400 tons mined at the works ready for shipment. A company of infantry was sent to-day to guard the Assize Court prison at Manchester. It is reported the Government has news of the arrival of a number of infernal machines

from America. The charge of intimidation against O'Neil, secretary of the Cork Land League, has been dismissed for want of evidence. Despite the elaborate precautions at the barracks at Portsmouth, the brass unions and connections belonging to the fire hose have been out out and stolen.

the works ready for shipment. The question of the abolition of tolls and market fees was before the Middleser County Council last week, the Council being ad-dressed by a deputation consisting of the mayor and two aldermen from the City Coun-cil. The deputation favoured abolition in both cases, but nothing was agreed to. A Westmeath school teacher named Samuel Jackson appeared before the County Inspector at Pembroke recently, to answer a charge of dialoyalty. Jackson was said to favour republicanism, and to have sought to mstil his views in the minds of his pupils. He denied the charge, and a verdict of "not proven" was arrived at. The Kippewa correspondent of the Pem-A student at the Brantford Institute for the Blind writes to the Brantford Telegram preferring certain charges against the manage-ment of that institution. The allegations impute negligence, bigotry, and cruelty, and the Telegram demands an investigation.

Mr. Thos. Whitehead, of Walkerton, was one of the heaviest purchasers of tea and sugar at the late trade sale in Toronto.

FAMILINE.-For sore throat, ulcerated sore throat, hoarseness, pains in the chest, con-gestion of the lungs, one application of the Familine Balsam will give instant relief, and a quicker cure than any known remedy. Try

It is an indisputable fact that Hall's Hair tenewer renews, cleanses, brightens, invig-rates, and restores faded or grey hair to its outhful colour and lustre cheaply, quickly, denote the state of th

lake on the Ottawa to Bear creek. The committee of citizens at Ottawa who have undertaken the task of testing the quali-fications of representatives at the Council board have determined to proceed against seven aldermen. Against these members the committee think they will have no difficulty in proving disgualification, and in ousting them. Two of the number represent Wel-lington ward, and the others are scattered orates, and restores faded or grey hair to its routhful colour and lustre cheaply, quickly, and surely. 'People with grey hair prefer to buy it, rather than proclam to the world through their bleached locks that they are teconing aged and passing on to decay. Be sure you get the genuine Murray & Lan-man's Flofida Water. There are counter-fits, but if you will hold a leaf of the pam-philet, which is around each bettle, up to the light, you will see in faint letters water-marked in the paper, the words, "Lanman & Kemp, New York," and where you cannot find this, you may be sure the article is not genuine.

A cough, cold, or sore throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an in-curable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the stomach bronchial froches do not anorder the stomach inte cough syrups and balsams, but act di-rectly on the inflamed parts, allaying irrita-tion, give relief to asthma, bronchitis, coughs, astarrh, and the throat troubles which singers and public speakers are subject to. Sold at t5 cents a box everywhere. 461-9

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 or, weight will tarm it. Possesses all the latest improvements, and is nickel-plated and finished in the latest style. The cabinet work is superb. Price within the reach of all Towarts affice, 82 The New York *Herald's* Washington special says the State Department has taken no action to re-open the Fortune Bay outrage matter, as no direct proposi has been received During the midst of the ball of an athletic club at Jersey City, on Wednesday night, a panic and stampede were eccasioned by the announcement that a smallpox patient was

Mr. Gibson, the Temperance advocate, re-plud. The Ladies' Temperance Association turned out in full force.

lington ward, and the others are scattered among the other wards. The preliminary examinations have been concluded, and the

UNITED STATES. It is understood the World's Fair Commit-tee has received a million dollars in subscrip-

One of the New York branches of the Land League has decided to "Boycott" all English goods. Mrs. P. Boss, foster-mother of the Grand Duke Louis III. of Hesse Darmstadt, died at Lancaster, Pa., on Friday.

Duke Tello Castelluccia, of Italy, has pur-chased the largest orange grove in East Florida, and will probably colonize it with

cond stage of the proceedings is abo

tered upon.

The motion that leave be given to bring is the bill was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Gladstone announced that he would move on The annual discussion on free roads took place in the Frontenac County Council of Friday morning. A proposition was made that the county buy up all the roads and pay the interest thereon each year. It was said the interest would not amount to as much as that nai for tolk Gladstone announced that he would move on Thursday that if on notice being given that the business of the House is urgent, and if on a call by the Speaker forty members shall support the demand for urgency, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question without de-bate, amendment, or adjournment, and if the question of urgency be decided in the affirma-tive by three to one, then the powers of the House for the regulation of its business shall be vested in and remain with the Speaker till he shall declare the state of public business no longer urgent. The London Teachers' Association at their meeting on Friday night passed a resolution approving of the suggestion to lengthen the sessions of model schools from three to four or five months. It was also resolved that

Deliberate Su

Deliberate Suicide. CHICAGO, Feb. 2. --East night Jos. Stearma, a workman, entered a saloon and drank a glass of beer. He then opened a pocket knife, ran his thumb along its edge, then letting his head drop back, with one slash he cut his throat from ear to ear. The blood spurted over the table before him, filling the empty beer glass. He dropped by a chair dead. No cause for the terrible act is known.

Paralized.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—Archbishop Purcell has suffered total paralysis of the left side, and his case is now almost hopeless.

A despatch from Cape Town says a gevere-battle has been fought at Lydenburg, and the Beers have taken possession of the town.

Mr. Carlyle,

Mr. Carlyle's condition is one of gradual and increasing debility. There is consider able uncasiness, but no pain.

Strange Death of a Veter

Strange Death of a Veteran. NAPANER, Feb. 2.—Jacob Loucks, an old man over 80 years of age, a U. E. Loyalist, and one of the oldest pioneers in the county, wandered from his room last night by creep-ing through the window after the family had retired to bed. Search was made and he was found this moremum in the course of the family

proven" was arrived at. The Kippewa correspondent of the Pem-broke Observer writes that a surveying party has been sent up by the Quebec Government to ascertain fit is possible to turn, the waters of the Ottawa into Bear creek, as it is more navigable than the Ottawa. The party ex-pect to be able to build a canal from Quinze lake on the Ottawa to Bear creek. The committee of citizens at Ottawa who found this morning in the corner of the fenc near the neighbour's drive-house frozen it death. He lived in Loucksville, two mile from here, where he had spent his lifetime.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF ONTABIO.

the Head Office, London, Ont :--

The following circular has been issued from

the Head Office, London, Ont :---I am directed to inform you that, owing to the number of applications for stock already received, the Directors have deemed it ex-pedient to increase the price of issue earlier than originally intended, except in so far as those now in communication with the Com-pany are concerned, whose applications will be entertained to an amount not exceeding one thousand dollars each.

Applications for Preference Stock will, at

Applications for Preference Stock will, at present, be received at two PES CENT. PRE-mroat, equivalent at the minimum rate of dividend to a return of about 75 per cent. on amount invested. So soon as the alarc-holders number about 250 a further increase in price of issue will be made. Subscribers will now be allowed sixty days from date of subscription in which to pay up the first twenty per cent. instead of three months as heretofore. The balance is intended to be paid at the convenience of subscribers, but the right is reserved, should the Directors deem it expedient, to call it in at a rate not exceeding five per cent. per month. Sub-scribers will, as usual, be entitled to pay up any portion, or the whole of their stock, at any time in advance of calls with full parti-cipation in dividends, proportionably to the amount paid in, from the day the same is so paid.

paid. Allotment will be secured at one per less than the regular rate by paying up per cent. of the amount subscribed time of subscription. (Signed) Howa Brury Menasime Direction

# THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THUSRDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1881.



# **URD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT**

## THE SENATE: OTTAWA, Jan. 25.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

SANITARY LEGISLATION. Dr. BROUSE moved for copies of all reso-lutions from medical conventions asking for health legislation. He spoke at some length advocating the establishment of a central bureau of health and vital statistics, and in support of his argument quoted statistics of other countries to show the advantages which had resulted from similar legislation else-where.

where. Dr. PAQUET, in French, seconded the motion, and thought that a Minister of Public Health was as necessary as a President of the

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL expressed bt as to the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament to enact such laws or deal with sanitary matters. He would, however, bring the subject before the Government, by whom it would receive careful consideration. e motion was agreed to.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL introduced a bill respecting the naturalization of

The Senate adjourned at 5 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## OTTAWA, Jan. 25.

THE CONTRACT. Mr. HOUDE continued the debate. He explained that he had been induced to enter the discussion owing to the unmerited stricthe automation owing to the autometrice stric-tures which had been passed on the French Conservatives by the Ottawa Opposition organ. This paper represented itself to be Liberal and Reform. If it were Liberal it was only in the way of diffusing the antipodes of truth-(hear, hear)-and if it were Reform it should first reform its own bad habits in mis representing others and doing to them what it would not wish to be done to itself. (Ap-plause.) This paper stated that the St. Paul syndicate had spent £500,000 in Ottawa, and would not wish to be done to itself. considered the money well invested. He could only account for such false and ungrounded statements by the fact that the iditors of this journal judged of others by homselves. (Hear, hear.) They reminded him of the ancient Pharisees-("hear, hear," and laughter)-of whom they were apparently the lineal descendants. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He denied the practicability of the submission of great public questions to a vote of the people, and reminded the Opposi-tion of the different position taken by their friends in Montreal in 1872, when Sir George Cartier brought Sir-Hugh Allan to a public meeting in St. James' Square to assure the puppe that the eastern terminus of the rail-way would be established at Lake Nipissing. Icar, hear.) Mr. BOBERTSON (Shelburne) opposed the

ontract because it would lead to too heavy n expenditure on the part of the country for be benefit of the syndicate. Mr. RYKERT said he had failed to hear an expen

any gentleman opposite refute the statements which he had formerly made respecting the question of taxation. The *Globe* estimated the exemptions at six millions, and members of the Opposition at fifteen millions and twenty-one millions, while his estimate was only \$60,000. (Hear, hear.) He wished that the Opposition and their organ would reconcile their statements. (Hear, hear.) The member for South Perth (Mr. Trow) was out the mistaken as to the value of me was quite mistaken as to the value of pro-perty in his own county. The hon, gentle, man said this was \$50 an acre. He had be-fore him last year's assessment, and he found that the valuation of property in Perth last year was \$27, and in 1872 only \$13. He had elected in his former calculations the year give a fair amount for the value of the spo-party taxed during the next twenty years in the North-West Territories. He had taken ten counties in Ontario, some of the richest, and some of the poorer, and he found that the average valuation was \$12.14. (Hear, hear:) These counties were :-Grey, Lanark, Middlesex, Perth, Prescott and Russell, Ren-frew, Suncoe, Stormont, Dundas and Glen-garry, Halton, and Welland. These counties ontained 6,740,000 acres, which were assess ed for \$31,945,000, or \$12.14. In these there were about 854 miles which could be exempt-ed from taxation, but he would assume that it was 1,000 miles, and taking 12 acres a mile there would be 12,000 acres, and adding { for sidings this would give 15,000 acres, which at \$12.14 would amount to \$182,100. He would take 100 stations, valued at \$15,000, and would value the workshops—though the city of Winnipeg had offered thirty acres of land and perpetual exemption from taxation to secure the workshops—(hear, hear)—and this would give \$432,100, and assessing at the rate of 14—although 2 cent of the dollar was the average assessment in Ontario—tha total would be \$6,481—applause—instead of \$600,-000 a year capitalized at fitteen 'millions ac-cording to the member for Huron (Mr. Cameron) \$21,000,000 according to the mem-ber for West Durham, and \$6,978,000 accord-ing to the Globe. His own statement had re-mained' unchallenged and uncontradicted. (Hear, hear.) He regretted the continual and systematic exaggeration indulged in by the burgeners of the Government of the other of the the continue to the Government of the other of the the second is a constrained the other of the other other of the other other of the other other other other other of the other o ed for \$81,945,000, or \$12.14. In these there ing to the Globe. His own statement had re-mained' unchallenged and uncontradicted. (Hear, hear.) He regretted the continual and systematic exaggeration indulged in by the opponents of the Government in this relation. Again the member for Huron (Mr. Cameron) had represented that the taxes of the Union Pacific amounted in 1879 to \$835,000, and the Government was charged with deliberately throwing away twenty-three millions. He had written to the secretary and treasurer of the company, and their letters exposed the mis-representation of hon. gentlemen opposite. The former, wrote that the taxes on land given in Poore's Manual represented the total of taxes Former, wrote that the taxes on land given in Poors's Manual represented the total of taxes from the beginning of the line, seventeen years ago-(hear; hear)-and Poore stated that the amount, \$835,023, was for the whole period of the grant, and that the taxes for the past year on land were \$108,000. The total rest year on land were \$108,000. The total aramptions for this road during the next twendy years would; taking the worst possible tiew of the subject; not exceed \$2,783,400, and the difference between this and the *Gibbe's* figures only amounted to \$13,917,000. (Langhter.) (Langhter.) Mr. PLUMB-That is nothing. Mr. RYKERT said he would double the tax receipts from the Union Pacific last year. 0106,000, and this would give \$216,000, and 0106,000 and this would give \$216,000 and this The receipts from the Enion Pacific last year, \$108,000, and this would give \$216,000, and multiplied by twenty, allowing one-third off for sales, the total would be \$2,880,000 ; or looking at it this way, a difference of \$13,-120,400 compared with another calculation. It was unfortunate that the incorrect and multiplied by twenty, allowing one-third off in sales in statements of hone gentlemen opposite abould go abroad with a view of se-suring a match variet. He had shown that a triling mistakeof thirteen millions had been made regarding the land, while with respect to the road-bed the error amounted to six mil-lions. (Hear, hear.) He had in a previous speech held that in ease the syndicate built an section and abandoned another the per-formance of the contract could be completed. This was in accordance with the rules of equity and law. The leader of the Chancery ment, but the case cited by the hon, gentle-man was some 25 years old, and during the past twenty years had only been cited in oourt once, and then to be censured by the four once, and then to be censured by the fuer of twenty-five years ago. ("Hear, hear," mad applause.) Having cited the cases in and quoted a case that was decided twenty-four or twenty-five years ago. ("Hear, hear," must be the reminded the leader of the Coppo-sition that in arguing all great constitu-tional the match and been a failure. Mr. Allement be head seen a failure. Mr. Burden a length y speech in oppo-miton these reminded the leader of the cop-position that in arguing all great constitu-tional the match and been a failure. Mr. Burden a case the twenty speech in oppo-miton to the reminded the leader of the cop-position these in arguing all great constitu-tional eventions of the contract. He well at some length on the great reduc-tions accomplished within the last few years

actual cost ind exceeded the estimates by 16 per cent, the total cost of a road of the character proposed at the time must be placed at about \$114,000,000 instead of \$34,000,000. According to Mr. Flem-ing's first estimate the main portion of the line would cost \$68,400,000, and his second estil mate, which hon, gentlemen opposite now treated as perfectly definite, conclusive, and unangwerable, though they last session secon-ed it is unworthy to be received by any prac-tical man-(hear, hear)-was \$48,000,000; and the hon, member, for Lambton's estimate was \$77,278,000. The average cost per mile was as follows --According to Mr. Fleming's first estimate, \$34,200 and second estimate \$24,250 for the whole 2,000 miles, and \$38,-639 according to the member for Lambton's statement. The werage cost faking the three estimates was \$25,547. But what he? been the cost of roads in the United States ? He had endeavoured to establish the costs of these roads. In the Dominion, the costs of these roads. In the Dominion, the costs of these roads. In the Dominion, the set of the sentime search, 85 miles, was estimated at \$1,300,000, and the actual cost was given last semion as \$1,700,000, while it was now put at about \$1,600,000, and this road with equipments had cost about \$20,000 per mile. It was to be borne in mind that the syndicate would have to equip this line. After some unimportant speeches a division

Mr. WHITE (Renfrew) said he did not wish to enter into a lengthened argument at this stage of the delate. He would not have spoken had it not been that he desired to say a word or two about the offer of the new syn-dicate. It would be remembered that the leader of the Opposition and his friends seized with great avidity the genuine con-tract because their cries against the National Policy had been of no avail. Hear, hear, Du-ring the recess they appealed to the people at public meetings, in doing which they showed a great deal more faith in public opinion than they did a couple of years ago way had been constructed beyond Portage la Prairie ; also, how far the said line has been definitely located west of Portage la Prairie, together with the numbers of the townships ugh which the said line is intended t pass. Sir CHARLES TUPPER-I beg to say in answer to the question of the hon. gentleman that (1) the Track is laid 22 miles beyond Portage la Prairie. The line is definitely located beyond Portage la Prairie to the boundary of the Province of Manitoba, which is 34 miles west of Portage la Prairie; and location goes through township 12 of random showed a great deal more faith in public opinion than they did a couple of years ago when they indicated that, the opinions of the people were not worthy of notice, simply be-cause those opinions happened to be antago-nistic to their own. [Hear, hear.] After holding public meetings the Opposi-tion came back to the House crest-fallen, and as a next resort they took up the new syndicate and its proposed contract. To understand this contract one must read between the lines. The Opposition, before this new offer was made, was in favour of a patchwork system of railways and of a tion goes through township 12 of range 11 and 12 west. THE SYNDICATE DEBATE.

THE SYNDICATE DEBATE. On the order for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of Sir Charles Tupper for the second reading of the resolution granting certain moneys and lands for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, Sir ALBERT SMITH addressed himself to an amendment introduced by him at the last sitting of the House. Before he spoke on this matter he desired, he said, to settle a personal question between himself, and the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister had throw out a challenge to him. He had a challenge for the Finance Minister. It was that the Finance Minister should resign his seat in St. John and run against him (Sig Albert Smith) in Westmoreland. If he (Sir Albert Smith) did not beat the Finance Minister by 500 both he and the Finance Minister should retire into private life. (Laughter.). He would give the Minister six weeks to consider the matter. The hon. gentleman only repre-sented a small majority of the people of St. must read between the lines. The Opposition, before this new offer was made, was in favour of a patchwork system of railways and of a series of lines carrying the trade of Canada into the North-West. This very fact, and . the similarity of the new offer to the views of the Opposition, left it open to suspicion. (Hear, hear.) He would not discredit the men who made the offer, but he would point out that as business men they must hear I heat, heat, he would not discredit the men who made the offer, but he would point out that, as business men, they must have known that the Government, having entered into a contract, could not retire from it with-out retiring from office also. In case of the retiring of the Government, of course, the other side would come to office and then the new syndicate would be left at liberty to con-struct the patchwork system, leaving the dif-ficult parts of the work out. He believed an all-rail route across the country was a com-mercial, as well as a political, necessity. The Minister of Railways recognised this, and whenever that gentleman did speak of the Sault branch he did not speak of it as an al-tegnative proposition. (Hear, hear.) Mrc RYMAL predicted that this question, as it had caused the fall of one strong Gov-ernment, would be fatal to the present Ad-ministration. He regretted that Sir Hugh Allan had been unable, to raise money in England, and proceed with the work, as he believed that that was the best offer for the completion of this undertaking which had ever been made to the Government. (Hear, hear.) the matter. The hon, gentleman only repre-sented a small majority of the people of St. John. Sir LEONARD TILLEY-I was elected by acclamation the last time, so I represent them all.

Sir ALBERT SMITH said if the hor

Sir ALBERT SMITH said if the hon. gen-tlemail was so popular it would be all the easier for the Government to run a sup-porter in for St. John in his place. He pro-ceeded to state that if the Government would withdraw the contract and put the work up to public tender, the Opposition would in the meantime guarantee not to take office. (Laughter.) He believed a better offer could easily be got. He objected to the contract because it did not give Canadians a chance to eniov whatever profits were to be derived enjoy whatever profits were to be derived from the undertaking. What guarantee was there that the leading men of the present corporation would be in it six months after ever been made to the Government. (Hear. Mr. TASSE said he had always been a firm

believer in the building of the Canada Pacific railway. He pointed out the contradiction bethe constract was granted ? He objected to the constract, moreover, on the ground that the branch lines, even if constructed 200 years hence, would be free from taxation. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-No. tween the leader of the Opposition's statement that the three millions of additional taxation had not been imposed by the late Government

to promote the construction of this road, while in the State paper sent to the Imperial Government, the Mackenzie Government solemaly affirmed that these three mil-Sir ALBERT SMITH said that was the reading of the law, all the branch lines would be free from taxation. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the hon.

lionax were imposed for such pur-poses. (Hear, hear.) He reminded the House that the last member who had spoken had estimated the cost of gentleman was mistaken. A division on Sir Albert Smith's amend-ment was immediately called for. The vote stood-yeas 53, nays 113.

the line at two millions. (Hear, hear.) He entertained no fear of the members of the syndicate becoming the landlords of the North-Stood—yeas 33, nays 113.
YEAS—Messra. Anglin, Bain, Bechard, Blake, Borden, Bourassa, Brown, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Huron), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Cockburn (Muskoka), Dumont, Fiset, Fleming, Flynn, Geoffrion, Gillies, Gillmere, Glan, Gunn, Guthrie, Haddow, Holton, Huntington, Killam, King, LaRae, Laurier, Macdonell (Lanark), Macdonell (Inver-ness), Molsaac, Malouin, Mills, Oliver, Paterson (Brant), Pickard, Rinfret, Robertson (Shei-burno), Rogers, Ross (Middlesex), Rymal, Scriver, Smith, Thompson, Trow, Weldon, Wheler, Wiser, Yeo.-83. West, as it would in the highest degree be contrary to their interests to hold these lands. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Their settlement was absolutely necessary to the success of the project, and if these lands were worth as much as repre-sented the Government would share in the enhancement in price to an equal extent. (Applause) The sconer the read use build

 Scriver, Smith. Thompson, Trow, Weldon, Wheler, Wisser, Yeo.-43.
 NAYS-Messrs. Arkell, Baker, Barnard, Beaty, Beauchesne, Benoit, Bergeron, Bergin, Bill, Boldue, Boutbee, Bourbeau, Bowell, Bmoks, Bunting, Burnham, Cameron (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Cimoñ, Colby, Connell, Costigar, Coughlin, Coursol, Currier, Dawson, DeCesno, Desaulniers, Desjardines, Domville, Donil, Drew, Dugas, Farrow, Ferguson, Fortin, Fulton, Girouard (Jacques Cartier), Grandbois, Harkett, Hay, Hesson, Hilliard, Hooper, Houde, Hurleau, Ives, Jackson, Jones, Kaulbach, Kilvert, Kirkpatrick, Kranz, Landry, Lander, Lander, Landler, Liptle, Macdonald (Kings), Maconald (Firson), McDonald (Pictou), McCallum, McCarety, McInnes, McKay, McLennan, McQuade, McRory, Massue, Merner, Methot, Mongenais, Mouseau, Muttart, Ogden, Ouimet, Patterson (Essex), Plat, Plumb, Pope (Comptol), Pope (Queen b), Robertson (Hamilton), Ross (Duudas), Kouleau, Ruthier, Royal, Kyan (Marquete), Eyrange, Tasse, Tellier, Tilley, Tupper, Valin, Vallee, Valace, Watlace (York), White (Cardwell), White (Respondence), Spannes, Markett, Stander, Landre, Market, Sponle, Strange, Tasse, Tellier, Tilley, Tupper, Valin, Vallee, Yan, Marqueta, Market, Stange, Tasse, Tellier, Tilley, Tupper, Valin, Vallee, Yana, Market, Stange, Tasse, Tellier, Tilley, Tupper, Valin, Vallee, Yana, Marketta, Marketta, Stange, Tasse, Mather, Stange, Tasse, Mather, Marketta, White (Reserver, Marketta), White (Barketta), White (Barketta) (Applause.) The sooner the road was built the better. (Cheers.) The result of the bye elections had been favourable to the Governelections had been favourable to the Govern-ment, and they certainly had no fear to meet the electorate and face the un-disciplined erowd which sat upon the op-posite benches. (Cheers.) A great deal had been said by the Opposition with respect to the slightly lessened majority of the Minis-terial candidate in Toronto West, and this was claimed by these hon, gentlemen as a moral victory. He only trusted that hon. gentlemen opposite would enjoy many such moral victories, as the supporters of the Government wanted none of them. (Laughter and applause.) Did these hon. gentlemen forget the majority of over 400 scored for the Government candi-date in Jolietts? Did they forget that a Con-servative now, sat for Argenteuil? (Cheers.) Mr. WELDON followed in opposition to the contract.

Mr. BECHARD moved in amendment-Mr. DOMVILLE said there were a great "That the resolutions be not read a second time, but that it be resolved that prior to and

three per cent, the rate which is now current at all the banks. Sir LEONARD TILLEY—The Govern-ment have not decided to reduce the rate of ment have not decided to reduce the rate of interest to three per cent. on deposits in the Post-office Savings Bank.

THE CONTRACT.

Post-office Saving's Bank. THE CONTRACT. The order of the day being called. Mr. MILLSmoved, seconded by Mr. Laurier, that the resolutions by not read a second time; but that it be resolved "That the contract for the construction of, the Canadian Pacific railway, while it gives to the company the absolute and perpetual right to build branch lines of railway from any point or points along their lines to any point ar points within the territories of the Dominion, and cedes to the company free of cost all Government lands required in connection with such branches, provides that for twenty years no other line of railway shall be authorized by the Domin-ion Parliament, or by any new province, to be constructed south of the Canada Pacific railway from any point at or near that rail-way, except such as shall run south-west, or to the vestward of south-west, or to within fifteen milies of the boundary between the United States and Canada, the same contract cedes to the company only the existing outlets to the south-west, namely, the Pendina branch, being the outlet to the southward, and the Thunder Bay line, being the outlet **gast-mather of the St. Paul and Manitoba** railway, the only private is provision for secur-ing the company against competition, and they are secured in their monopoly of the trade and traffic of the North-West for at least twenty years, and that the said contract is in this respect objectionable." The amendment was lost on the following division .--Yeas, 53 ; nava, 126.

The amendment was lost on the following division :--Yeas, 53; navs, 126.
 YEAS-Messrs Anglin, Bain, Bechard, Blake, Borden, Bourassa, Hywn, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sundury), Cameron (Huron), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Cockburn (Muskoka), Dumont, Fiset, Fleming, Flynn, Gillics, Gillmor, Genn, Gum, Guthrie, Haddow, Holton, Huntington, Killaka, King, LaRue, Laurier, Macdonell (Lanark), MacBonnell (Inverges), Moleane, Malouin, Mills, Olivier, Paterson (Brant, Pickard, Hinfret, Robertson (Shelburne), Kogers, Middlese, Kymal, Scriver, Skinner, Smith, Sutherland, Thompson, Trow, Weldon, Wheler, Yeo.-33.
 NAYS.-Messrs, Allison, Arkell, Baker, Ban-Ferman, Barnard, Edst, Bourbeau, Bowell, Brecken, Brooks, Bunster, Bunter, Guron, Colby, Connell, Costigae/ Coughlis, Coupal, Guroiet, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, DeCamos, Dessanliners, Degiardins, Donville, Doul, Jugas, Elliott, Farrow, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Fortin, Fujton, Gigauit, Girouard (Jacones Cartiet, Little, Longley, Macdonald (Kings), McDonald (Yatar, McConnell, Pictora, Kinge, Macdoneal, McGreevy, McInnes, Kailbach, Kilver, Kilkpai, Jackson, Jones, Kaulbach, Kilver, Kilkpai, Jackson, McGunais, Maconeal, McGreevy, McInnes, McRual, McCallum, MocGreevy, McInnes, McKay, McLannan, McLeod, McGunais, Molonald (Yictoria, N. S.), Macmillan, McCallum, MocGreevy, McInnes, McKay, McLannan, McLeod, McGunais, Molonald (Kitagi, McIonala, McGunais, Molonald, Pictou, McIonala, McGunais, McMara, Landy, Lane, Langevin, Lantier, Little, Longley, Markon, Massue, Merner, Methal, McRanki, Pope (Cumpton, Pope (Guenes), Pounce, Richey, Robert, Mattart, Ogden, Orton, Oninet, Patterson (Essex), Pinsonnealt, Piatt, Piunb, Pope (Cumpton, Pope (Guenes), Pounce, Richey, Robert, Stange, Tasse, Wate, Wallace, Nortolk, Wallace, York, White (Carthwell), White (Renfrew), Williams, Wate, Tassa, Mattart, Seprone, Spone, Stange, Tasse, Wate, Wallace, Nortolk, Wallace, Yonka, Wate, Marane, Kange, Massue, Merner, Matar, Land, Kang (Marquette), Ryan (Montreal,

Mr. BORDEN stated that the syndicate ander the contract was to have the choicest lands of the North-West, also all timber, building stone, minerals, coal, etc., found on such lands. This should not be the case. In fact extraordinary powers as regards sections of lands were given to the company. He moved—"That the resolutions be not now read a second time, but that it be resolved that as the contract respecting the Canadian Pacific railway provides that the company shall not be oblighted to resolve actions of Pacific railway provides that the company shall not be obliged to receive any sections of land consisting in any material degree of lands not fairly fit for settlement, and that lakes and water stretches shall not be com-puted in the acreage of the company's sections, and gives to the company the right to select in alternate blocks anywhere in the fertile belt or elsewhere the amount of the large deficiency in acreage 66 be found in alternate blocks within twenty four inflex of the main line, thus including coal, mineral, timber, and stone quarter, petroleum and salt-pro-ducing lands in their choice, and gives to the company, with the consent of the Govern-ment, the right to select in the North-West territory any tracts of land not taken up in

such pr second time, but that it be resolved that the contract respecting the Canada Pacific rail-way contains a clause granting to the com-pany twenty-five million acres of land selected in the North-West, but no clause compelling the sale of the lands to actual settlers, fixing the maximum price; that the absence of such a clause permits the company to refrain from disposing of their lands at will for a long period, and thus to retard the progress of the country and increase the troubles and dif-ficulties experienced by the first settlers, and that for these reasons the contract is objection-able." The amendment was lost on the following

The amendment was lost on the following division :--Yeas, 49 ; nays; 117. Mr, CHARL/TON said hon, gentlemen op-posite had argued last year that when they sold large districts of land to single individu-als, creating dukedoms in the North-West monopolies would be graventod, as the settlers would hold in their hands the power of taxa-tion. He moved in amendment, "That the monopolies would be prevented, as the settlers would hold in their hards the power of taxa-tion. He moved in amendment, "That the resolutions be not read a second time, but that it be resolved that the contract respecting the Canadian Pacific railway exempts perpetually the railway and all stations and station grounds, workshops and buildings, and yards, and other property, rolling stock and appurten-ances required for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the company from taxation by the Dominion, by any province to be hereafter established, or by any municipal corporation therein : that the property of the corporation will be in substance a gift from the public, and its exemption from taxes is unjust and oreates an unfair incidence of taxation and gives un-due advantages to the company over other railway companies calculated to prevent the construction of competing lines i and that the contract is in this respect ebjectionable." Mr. ORTON said the debate had elicited some striking facts. It had brought from the member for South Wentworth (Mr. Rymal) an expression favourable to the Allan con-tract.

an expression favourable to<sup>4</sup> the Allan con-tract, and a laudation of the Minister of tract, and a laudation of the Minister of Railways, whose character the Grit party organs had been traducing. The debate had also exhibited the ability, of the Opposition to act the part of obstructionists, in doing which they had even driven from among them a member of their own party, the hon, member for Napierville (Mr. Coupal). The amendment was lost on the following division :--Yeas, 52; nays, 124. Mr. ROSS (Middlesex) mentioned the conditions under which tolls could be levied by railway companies under the Act

conditions under which tolls could be levied by railway companies under the Act of 1879. He remarked that at the rate of expense per mile of running Canadian rail-ways 2,000 odd miles, the expenses of the Canadian Pacific railway, 2,700 miles in length, the item would exceed six millions, while at the rate of the earnings per mile of the Canadian railways this line would earn the Canadian railways, this line would earn tion of the road, or that in case of default by the company it should become the property the Canadian railways, this line would earn over eight millions. He moved in amendment, "That the resolutions be not read a second time, but that be it resolved that the contract respecting the Canada Pacific railway provides that Parjiament shall not have power to interfere with the tolls charged by the company, unless the same produces, 1st, the working expanses of the whole line, meluding the British Columbia and Lake Superior sections, which working expenses comprise the expenses of the mainof the Government." The amendment was lost on the following expenses comprise the expenses of the main-tenance of the railway and of the station tenance of the railway and of the station buildings, workshops, and appurtenances be-longing thereto, and the rolling stock and other stock and movable plant used in the working thereof, and also the hire of en-gines, rents, charges, and interest on land not paid for, and all expenses incidental to the working of the railway and the traffic thereof, including stores and all consumable articles; also rates and taxes, insurance, and oom-pensation for accident and losses, and also all of the railway and of the station buildings, workshops, and appurtenances belonging thereto, and the rolling stock and other stock and movable plant used in the working

thereto, and the rolling stock and other stock and movable plant used in the working thereof, and also the fire of engines, rents, charges, and interest on land not paid for, and all expenses incidental to the working of the railway and the traffic thereof, including stores and all consumable articles; also rates and taxes, insurance and compensation for accidents and losses, and also all salaries and waves of persons employed in connection with wages of persons employed in connection with the railway or its traffic, and all fees and the railway or its traffic, and all fees and management expenses, including directors' fees, agency, legal, and other like expenses; and thereafter a profit of at least 10 per cent. on the capital expended in the construction, of the railway, which includes public money and proceeds of public lands so expended, thus restraining Parliament from interfering unless the company receives at least eight millions in profit on private capital of mere nominal amount; and that Parliament ongit to have power to regulate the tolls of the railway from time to time as and when pub-lic interest requires, and that the contract is in this respect objectionable." The members were called in and the amend-ment was lost by the following vote :--Yeas, nent was lost by the following vote :-- Yeas, ment was lost by the following vote :--Yeas, 51; nays, 124. Mr. SCRIVER moved "That the resolu-tions be not now read a second time, but that it be resolved that the contract respecting the Canadian Pacific railway permit the company to lay out a line of railway as they may see fit, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, reserving only the following ter-minal points :---Callendar station to the point of junction with the Lake Superior section, and Selkirk to the junction with the western section by way of the Yellowhead Pass; that the latitude thus allowed will enable the com-pany to deflect the line through the prairie country in such a manner as largely to defeat the main object of establishing a great central road through the North-West, as is proposed by the route now adopted; that no substan-tial change should be made in the route with-out the senction of Parliament, and that the contract is in this respect objectionable." hilarity.

such provision should be made, and that the contract is in this respect objectionshie." The amendment was defeated on the following division --Yeas 49 : hays, 121. Mr. CAMERON urged that freights were phaper the longer the distance over which they were carried. He moved "that the resolution be not now read a second time, but that it be resolved that the contract respecting the Canada Pacific railway does not, as it should, provide running powers for the Quebec. Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental railroad, over the 63 miles from Lake Nipussing to Sturgeon River which form the just in a difference of the contract does not make satisfactory provision for securing trained and that the contract does not make satisfactory provision for securing trained. And that the contract does not make satisfactory provision for securing the form the form of the Canada Central railway, or the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and Occidental railroad against preferential charges which the Canada Pacific to establish in favour of the Canada Central railway, or the St. Lawrence and Ottawa railroad, and the Canada Pacific to establish, in case the other railway, or othe south and east, nor against the preferential charges which it may be in the interest of the Canada Pacific to establish, in case the Canada Pacific to establish in case the other railway, or any other railway may make satisfactory provision for securing trained and for the Canada Pacific to establish, in the vent of the Canada Pacific to establish, in the vent of the Canada Pacific to establish, in the vent of the Canada Pacific to establish, in the vent of the Canada Central and other railway to the south and east of Ottawa, and the traine of the Canada Pacific to establish, in the vent of the Canada Pacific to establish, in the vent of the Canada Pacific to establish, in the vent of the authorized and the canada Pacific to establish in the vent of the canada Pacific to establish in the vent of the canada Pacific to establish in the vent of the canada Pacific to establish in the sider the two resolutions submitted to the ovision should be made, and that the House and the contract as a whole, because House and the contract as a whole, because the resolutions expressly declare it is en-pedient to grant and appropriate 25 million acres of land according to the terms of the said contract—(hear, hear)—and 25 million dollars according to the terms of the said contract. (Hear, hear.) 'And according to my mind the whole of the resolutions and the clauses of the contract go together, and I think that it was so understood by the Honse —(hear, hear.) hear, betweed for many weeks. -(hear, hear)-and discussed for many weeks. The hon.' member for Gloucester himself moved an amendment, and if only these two resolutions had been before the House it would not have been in the power of any would not have been in the power of any-member to move an amendment to any article of the contract. (Hear, hear.) There-fore, I consider that the whole of the pro-ceedings connected with the resolutions and the contract were before the House in Com-mittee of the Whole, and were covared by the message. The rule concerning proceeding by resolutions is to prevent surprise.

The House then divided on the motion for the second reading of the bill, which was carried on the following division :- Yeas, 106 ; nays, 46.

ried on the following division :--Yeas, 106 r nays, 46. YEAS--MCSSTS. Allison, Arkell, Bannerman, Barnard, Beaty, Beaucheane, Benoit, Bergeren, Bill, Bolduc, Boultbee, Bowell, Brooks, Bun-ster, Cameron (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Cimos, Colby, Connell, Costigan, Coughlin, Coupal, Coursol, Currier, Cuthbert, Daly, Daeust, Daw-son, Desaulniers, Doull, Drew, Dugas, Elliost, Farrow, Fitzsimmons, Fortin, Fulton, Gault, Gigault, Gironard (Kent), Grandbois, Hackstt, Hesson, Hooper, Jackson, Kilvert, Kirkpatrick, Kranz, Landry, Jace, Langevin, Longley, Mac-donald (King's), Macdonald (Sir John), Mo-Donald (Cape Breton), McDonaid (Pretou), Mo-Donald (Victoria, N.S.), Mecmillan, McCallum, McConville, McQuaig, McDougail, McInnes, Muttart, O'Connor, Ogden, Grono, Ouimet, Fat-terson (Essex), Pinsonseault, Piatz, Humb, Pope (Compton), Pope (Guera's), Poupore, Richer-Robertson (Hamilton, Rochester, Rouses, Bryan (Marquetic), Ryan (Montreal), Sooti, Shaw, Sproule, Stephenson, Tellier, Tiliey, Tupper, Well, White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wil-liams, Wright, 106. NATS-Messrs, Anglin, Bain, Bechard, Blake, Borden, Bourassa, Burpee (York), White (Card-Well, White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wil-liams, Kright, 106. NATS-Messrs, Anglin, Bain, Bechard, Blake, Borden, Bourassa, Burpee (York), White (Langrow, Kale, Laurier, Macdonell (Lanark), Mio-Dongell (Invernes), Molsaac, Malouin, Milla, Olivier, Paterson (Brand, Pickard, Rinfert, Rob-ertson (Shelburne), Rogers, Roes (Middlesex) Rymail, Scriver, Skriner, Smith, Suchersiand, Thompson, Trow, Weldon, While, Suchersiand, Thompson, Trow, Weldon, Wheler, Yeo.-46.

able." Mr. PLUMB said it seemed from what the hon. gentleman said the longer the distance the cheaper the rate of freight. Therefore, freight would take the longest rather than the shortest route, and the logical sequence was that there might be a route so long that freight might be carried over it for nothing. This argument reminded him of the story of the Luishman who boucht a new stove in The Irishman who bought a new stove in order to save half the fuel, and measoned that by buying two stoves he would burn no fuel at all. (Applause.) The amendment was lest on the following Sir CHARLES TUPPER moved the House

into committee on the bill forthwith. Mr. ANGLIN objected to the motion on The amendment was lost on the following division :-- Yeas, 47; nays, 116. Mr. KILLAM moved as an amendment to the effect that the admission of maternal free the ground that the Government was pushing gislation in favour of a private company. The motion was carried, and the House reof duty was objectionable. The amendment was lost on the following

solved itself into committee. On the second clause of the bill. Sir. JOHN MACDONALD, in reply to Mr. Blake, said it was determined that the com-pany should be incorporated by charter in-stead of by special Act of Parliament, in forth "that there was no proper provision respecting the construction or efficient opera-

order to expedite matters. The clause passed with a verbal amendment. On the third clause, Mr. BLAKE desired to know when would

division :-- Yeas, 48; nays, 113. Mr. LARUE said that hon. gentlemen op-posite had evidently not read the contract, and accused the members for Montreal with neglecting the interests of that city. He moved an amendment setting forth the these was no services of the setting the twenty-five millions become due. It was plain that the amount would prove to be over plan that the amount would prove to be over twenty-five millions as it was payable in in-stalments. The interest was four per cent. and it was important that the company should get no more money than was really due. Sir LEONARD TILLEY replied that he could not imagine any difficulty as far as the security of the Government was concerned. The proceeds of the bonds were to be paid to the company. The Government did not de-

city. He moved an amendment setting forth that there was no provision securing a Canadian interest in the company, and that the head offices should be located in Canada. The amendment was lost on the following division :-- Yeas, 47 : nays, 112. Mr. KING moved an amendment declaring the company. The Government did not de-sire to pay 4 per cent. interest on over 25 millions, and therefore the balance would be that the standard of construction was unsa factory. The amendment was lost on the following deposited with the company. The question had been discussed as to the propriety of the division :---Yeas, 46; nays, 112. Mr. MacDONNELL (Inverness) moved an amendment setting forth that the contract was objectionable, in that no provi-sion was made for giving other com-panies running reverse over the Berl Government entering into such an arrangement, because they might not be able to use ment, because they might not be able to use the money except at a loss. The Government had carefully considered the matter, and as the securities matured during the year, on which five and six per cent, was being paid, and as the amount would have to be expended (chargeable to capital) by the Minister of Railways for the construction of the road, and as the amount would have to be paid to and as the amount would have to be paid to

sion was made for giving other com-panies running powers over the Pem-bins branch and Thunder Bay line, but on the contrary they were ceded to the com-pany unconditionally. The amendment was lost on the following division. Were 46 mere 100 division:-Yeas, 46; nays, 109. Mrs. CASEY, moyed an amendment ob-lecting to the contrast because it contained no provision which would enable the Govern-ment to obtain possession of the road. The amendment was lost on the following division:--Yeas, 46; nays, 109. and as the amount would have to be paid to the company as subsidies, these expenditures would have a very large portion of it. Four net cent, was a moderate and reasonable rate to pay, and therefore the Government was perfectly secure. (Hear, hear.) During the next year perhaps from 14 to 15 millions, or 16 millions, or

## the located line the Government woul the syndicate to make. Sir CHARLES TUPPER said th

gentleman was surely not serious question. At all events he could s Government would not exceed the which the Government of which th member was a member took in rela to Act of 1874, which fixed the com ment of the Canadian Pacific railway east of the value and an Fache raiway east of Lake Nipissing. The late G ment located the line forty miles fro point, and in the present case that de would not be exceeded. would not be exceeded. In reply to Mr. Anglin Sir CHARLES TUPPER stated

the Governor-in-Council failed to the public interests they would be an to this House, and this was a fact would make the Government very an guard in every possible way the pu rests in order to meet the approval liament. This Act gave power to the ernor-in-Council to refuse to conany location except such location considered to be in the interests of the try. The Act conferred this power, a power would be exercised to the best power would be exercised to the ber judgment of the Government when came. (Applause.) It would not do the Government to a hard and fast this connection. During the past sea Government had made important an beneficial changes in the location of th

On section 20, respecting tolls and pent. limitation, In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir CHARLES TUPPER said-I or CHARLES TUPPER said—I h ready given notice of a bill emi he clause in the same sen had been stated by my righ hiend when the matter was under dis-and which I am satisfied hon, gentle posite will find will fully meet the ca-risely as has been explained; that is to will emply to the actual averaging

will apply to the actual expenditure parties themselves of their own independent of the public aid given in money or work performed. (Applause On clause 25, providing for the pur sther lines, Mr. WHITE (Renfrew) asked under this arrangement the running given to various railways over the Central to Lake Nipissing would be on h the event of the company purcha

Canada Central Sir CHARLES TUPPER said all gations falling upon the Canada would, in case of amalgamation, h

would, in case of amagamation, as carried out. The remaining clauses were passed. On the preamble, Mr. BLAKE suggested that r should be made in the bill compel company to lay before Parliament spe tails of all its receipts, expenditures, tails of all its receipts, expenditures

regards capital and revenue, tariff

Sir CHARLES TUPPER said th tion could be fully considered in ame to the General Railway Act, and he objection to making a special clause a

this railway. Mr. BLAKE said that was very

tory. The bill was reported. The House adjourned at 12.40.

THE SENATE. OTTAWA,

CANADIAN-BUILT SHIPS IN I

In the Senate to-day, Mr. BOURINOT moved for con-ence or other information the Gov may have had respecting the sale of C built ships in France on the same fa terms as are enjoyed by vessels c construction. Also any information Government may be able to giv House relative to the admission products into this country on more f arms than at present. The motion was agreed to.

CABLE TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. SCOTT moved the second r European, American, and Canadi Co.'s bill. He said the capital of pany is £1,500,000 sterling, and the to lay two cables in a short time. F should pass this bill to obtain an inc

well as some length on the great reduc-tions accomplished within the last few years in the cost of moving freight, and attributed in part to this cause, the triumph of trade over commercial descent

not approve, and still a great many more of which he did approve. The arguments adduced by hon, gentlemen opposite in favour of dethroning the present Government were very subtle, but he could not agree to placing in office again the hon. gentlemen who were moved out in 1878, begentlemen who were moved out in 1878, be-cause of their failure to meet the wishes of the people. The charge made that some members of the House were interested in the syndicate was not worthy of notice, simply because it could not come from a gen-tleman. (Hear, hear.) Mr. McCARTHY pointed, out that two lines of policy lay before the House, one for building the road as a through line, and the other for constructing only the central por-tion of the railway. The original plan was to construct a through line, which plan was adepted by the late Government of the mem-ber for Lambton, who evidently had no in-tention of abandoning British Columbia. He (Mr. McCarthy) was in favour of the con-struction of the road from end to end, carry-

be subject to taxation ; that the Governor-in-Council should have unrestricted right from time to time to regulate the tolls to be taken and prescribe the accommodation to be given, and that Parliament should be free to charter such other railway as the public interest might require, and that the contract respecting the Canada Pacific Railway laid on the table involves violations of the above, and other narticulars of the of the above, and other particulars of the settled policy in reference to the Canada Pacific Railway, and should not be ratified until the people have had an opportunity, of struction of the road from end to end, carry-ing out the contract with British Columbia, and yet not increasing the burdens of the taxpayers. The scheme of the Government was one which had all expressing an opinion through the medium of a general election." He observed that they not know the opinion of the electors o this in view by reason of which he was in-clined to accept the contract. He read from the Dominion on this question. Members were at once called in and the

the report of the Union Pacific Railway Com-House divided as follows-Yeas 54, nays 122. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT moved in pany showing that in 1872 the roadbed and pany showing that in 1872 the roadbed and equipment were in first-class condition, and proceeded to give figures regarding the cost of building the Canadian Pacific railway. As to the eastern section, Mr. Fleming's first amendment, seconded by Mr. Gunn, "That the resolutions be not read a second time, but that it be resolved that the contract respect-ing the Canada Pacific railway invol-As to the eastern section, Mr. Fleming's first estimate was twenty-six millions, and his second twenty millions, while the member for Lambton's estimate last year was \$32,500,-000. As to the centre section of 900 mHes, Mr. Fleming's first estimate was \$23,400,000, and his second \$11,700,000, while the member for Lambton's estimate last year was \$25,778,-000. The member for Lambton then remark-ed that experience as to estimates had shown how utterly impossible if was to obtain the probable cost of the work, and he (Mr. Mac-kenzie) was quite certain that these estimates ves a total expenditure by the coun-try in connection with that work of about sixty million dollars exclusive of interest, and the possession of twenty-five million acres of choice land, worth at the estimate of the Government last session at least \$79,500,-000; making a total consideration of about \$140,000,000, while the road itself is esti-mated by the Government to contract the mated by the Government to cost not more than \$84,000,000, and the consideration proposed to be given is excessive, and the con kenzie) was quite certain that these estimates were the merest guess work; also that as the actual cost had exceeded the estimates by 16 per cent, the total cost of a road of the ract is in this respect objectionable. The members were at once called in, and

the House divided, 53 voting for and 127 against the amendment. Mr. BURPEE (Sunbury) moved an amend-ment, seconded by Mr. Rogers, that the re-solutions be not read a second time, but that it be resolved that the amount it be resolved that the present construction of the Canada Pacific railway in British Colum-bia is premature and will involve the country in expense beyond its reasonable capacity and will necessitate the maintenance of too high a rate of taxation, while the postpone-ment of that part of the undertaking until after the completion of the prairie action will enable it to be constructed at much less cost and within reasonable time. The members were called in and the House

divided, 51 voting for and 127 against the amendment.

Mr. LAURIER moved an amendment in favour of the construction of the Sault Ste Marie branch, and stating that the construct tion of the Lake Superior section was, unde the circumstances, premature, and should not be now undertaken. He dwelt at great length on the great and speedy commercial advantages which would be conferred by the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie branch. Mr. OUIMEF said he believed that the puilding of this branch was not contrary for

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.

It was to be borne in mind that the syndicate would have to equip this line. After some unimportant speeches a division was called for at 5.10, and the vote on the amendment of Mr. Blake to the second read-ing of the railway resolutions stood as fol-lows :--Yeas, 54; nays, 140. [The division list was given in our last week's Postscript.] The amouncement of the result of the vote was received with load cheers. The House adjourned at 5.45; a. m. the policy of the Government—(hear, head)— and that it, would be in the interest of Quebec and the other provinces that this work should be accomplished as soon as pessible The members were then called in and the

House divided, 54 voting for and 128 against the amendment. The House adjourned at 10.55.

RATE OF INTEREST. OTTAWA, Jan. 26.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT enquired how far the line of the Canadian Pacific rail-

territory any tracts of land not taken up in order to supply the deficiency, and provides no proper means of deciding whether alter-nate sections of the main line, or branches, during the last lection it was the policy of all parties that arrangements for the construc-tion of the Canadian Pacific railway should be such as the resources of the country would permit without increasing the former rate of taxation; the work should be constructed by a company, and should be let only after ten-ders had been obtained therefor, and should shall be accepted by the company, said con-tract in these particulars is unjust and im-

be subject to purchase by the Government at ten per cent. over cost after deducting the public expenditure, and that the property and stock and land grants of the company abould be subject to taxation; that the Governor-in-Council abould have merchanized in the

The amendment was lost on the following division :--Yeas, 53 ; nays, 130. Mr. ANGLIN hid spoken afterwards with respect to his amendment, when he suddenly disappeared to the astonishment of the House, and a dull, dead sound 'reverberating through the spacious chamber indicated that about 300 pounds of Opposition had come down to hard pan. Amid eries of "Lost," and "Lost his seat," and laughter, the hon. gentleman came up smiling, assisted by Mesars. Burpee and Mills. The hon. gentleman then as gravelyas possible searched for his documents and resumed the interminable thread of his discourse. He moved, seconded by Mr. Burpee (St. John), "that the resolutions be not read a second time, but that it be resolved that the contract respecting the Canadian Pacific railway

a second time, but that it be resolved that the contract respecting the Canadian Pacific railway provides for the distribution of the money and lands to be given to the company wholly arbitrarily and disproportionately, that land and money far in excess of the proportion of the cost is assigned to the prairie part, the easiest and most productive portion of the railway, which it is alleged will ope con-structed within three years, by which time the company will be entitled in cash and land to a surplus amount, according to a Govern-ment estimate of the value of the land of \$3.15 per acre, of over 34 millions, which \$3.15 per acre, of over 34 millions, which sum should have been reserved and applied towards the construction and working of the eastern and western ends, and that such contract in this respect is objectionable." The amendment was lost on the following

the exemption of the company's lands, and instanced the Canada Company's lands, and cation of his point he wished to make. He moved in amendment "that the resolutions be -not read a second time, but that it be resolved that the contract respecting the Canadian Pacific railway, which exempts 25 million acres of choice lands of the company from Dominion, provincial, and municipal taxa-tion until such hilds are either sold or commit for the part the set of the company from occupied for twenty years after the grant thereof from the Crows, that such exemption is unjust, and will impose an undue burden on the settlers on the alternate sections, who will be obliged to make improvements and will be obliged to make improvements and incur expenses enhancing the value of the company's lands without receiving a fair share of the cost of such improvements and expenses; that such exemptions, by freeing the company from the burden or taxation, will reduce the inducements to the company to sell their lands early, and will enable the company, free of expense, to hold their lands until their value has been greatly enhanced by the labours of the adjoining settlers, and that said contract is in this respect objection-able."

able." A division was called for, and Mr. Trow's

A division was called for, and Mr. Trow's amendment was lost by the following vote :---Xeas, 49; nays. 115. Mr. PATERSON moved in amendment that the resolutions be not read a second time, but that it be resolved,. "That the contract respecting the Canadian Pacific railway laid on the table does not insure finality as to the public obligations in that regard, but imposes on Canada, besides a grant of large sums of money and acres of land, the construction by the Government for the benefit of the syndi-cate of the most expensive parts of the railway. which are to be built by the Government during the next ten years, and that said con-tract is in this respect objectionable." The amendment was lost on the following division :-- Yeas, 49; nays, 121. Mr. RINFREIT said he was one of those who believed in the greast fugare of the North-West, and he was happy to say that this was one of the questions with regard to which the Liberal next was done such as the syndi-

Mr. McLENNAN, in the absence of Mr. Gault, enquired, is it the intention of the Government to reduce the rate of interest allowed in the Post-office Savings Bank to

A vote was called for, and the amendment was lost :-- Yeas, 51 ; nays, 122. Mr. GUTHRIE rose to move the next

Mr. GUTHRIE rose to move the next mendment. By this contract a despotio power was to be created in this free State, and the door to liberty was to be effectually closed. (Laughter.) In view of this he moved "That the resolutions be not now read a second time, but that't beresolved that by the Consolidated Railway Act of 1879 it is provided that every by law fixing and regulating the tolls to be taken by a railway company shall be subject to revision by the Governot-in-Council from time to time; that the exercise by the Governor-in-Council of the power of reducing the tolls under the said Act is, by the contract respecting the Canada Pacific railway, limited to such an extent that the tolls when reduced shall not produce less than 10 per cent; per ainum profit on the capital expended on the railway, and that the net income from all sources shall not be less than 10 per cent; that the said contract thus limited the powers given the Governor-in-Council in the case of other rail-way companies, and gives to the company, whose need is to he contract the company.

Governor-in-Council in the case of other rail-way companies, and gives to the company, whose road is to be so largely built at the public expense, extraordinary privileges, and withdraws from the public the protection pro-yided them in the case of other railways which may be built solely out of private re-sources; that the Governor-in-Council should have, in the case of the Canadian Pacific Rail-way. Company the same unpertired newsway. Company, the same unrestricted power which is possessed in the case of such other railways in devising from time to time, as the oublic interest may require, any tariff of tolls; and that the contract is in this particular obectionable."

jectionable." A division being called the amendment was lost on a vote of 52 to 123. Mr. CASCRAIN said he was going to sur-prise the House. (Hear, hear.) He was going to move an amendment which the Ministerialists could support. (Laughter and disturbance.) He did not want to be inter-rupted, as he was going to speak an hour. (Ejaculations of disgust.) He noticed that there was no machinery whereby dis-putes between the Government and the com-ment, "that the resolutions be not read a second time, but that it be resolved in amend-ment, "that the resolved in amend-ment, "that it be resolved that the econtract respecting the Canada Pacific rail-way makes no provision for establishing an executive commussion or machinery for rega-lating tolls and securing proper accommoda-tion to the public on the railway which is to be built practically at the public cost i theorem submitted to the House and the contract can a submitted to the House and the two resolutions submitted to the House and the two resolutions submitted to the House and the contract can a mathement which the base which are and the com-second time, but that it be resolved that the provision for establishing an execontive commission or machinery for rega-lating tolls and securing proper accommoda-tion to the public on the railway which is to be built practically at the public cost i theorem to the House and the contract can a whether we must consider the two resolutions submitted to the House and the contract can a mathement and the com-

The resolutions were read a second time on the following division :-- Yeas, 108 ; nays, 46. The resolutions being concurred in, Sir JOHN MACDONALD, in the absence

ing next year perhaps \$15,000,000 would have to be borrowed to meet bonds failing due and expenditure on the railway, so that at all events that amount of the \$25,000,000 could The House adjourned at 9 a.m. The members then heartily joined in sing-ing the National Anthem. The tedium of ing the National Anthem. The tedjum of the night aitting was agreeably interspersed with songs in French and English, cheers, cock-crowing, and other diversions, which were in pleasing contrast with the dreariness of the set speeches of members of the Oppo-sition, whose opponents conducted the pro-ceedings with the greatest good humour and hilarity. be used by the Government, Besides that, the money if deposited by the syndicate with the Government could be used in the redemy tion of 5 per cent, securities falling due between this and 1885. In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir CHARLES TUPPER said he was glad to hear the hon, gentleman state that the amount which the syndicate was to receive under this clause was from nineteen to twenty millions instead of twenty for all the subject of the syndicate was to receive

OTTAWA, Jan. 28. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Mr. McCARTHY introduced a bill to Mr. McCARTHY introduced a bill to amend the laws respecting procedure in aria-inal cases. The object of the bill was to enable a judge of Niaj Prius when a motion was made for a writ of certigrari at a trial to pronounce scatence at the trial, which could not be done as the law at present stands. All the judge could do was to record his verdict. In England the judge had anthority to do just what the present bill proposed. The bill was read a first time. THE INSOLVENT ACT

THE INSOLVENT ACT

Mr. McCUAIG introduced a bill to amend the Insolvent Act of 1875 and amendments thereto. The intention of the bill was to restore certain clauses of the Insolvent Act as civing the judge power to discharge where there was no fraud. Mr. BLAKE said the Insolvent Act was preseled because it must be provided because it must be provided because it must be provided because a basility in

in answer to Mr. White (Renfrew), Sir LEONARD 'FILLEY stated that the 4 per cenf. went to pay the interest on cou-pons to bondholders. (Hear, hear.) On sub-section "E," Sir CHARLES TUPPER explained that under this clause, if the company availed itself of the option granted in the previous sub-section, the sum of \$2,000 per mile for the first \$00 miles of the central section should be deducted *pre rata* from the subsidy for these \$00 miles, and should be appropri-ated to decrease the mileage cash subsidy ap-propriated to the remainder of the central section. The reason why this provision was made was because if option was taken the company would realize on the land grant bonds, which they would not otherwise da. Mr. BLAKE said this was an evidence that the original grant was regarded by the Gev-ernment as excessive. On clause 10, relating to exemptions from repealed because it gave too great a laxity in the matter of discharging insolvents for not paying their debts. It was now proposed to restore the very clause in consequence of the existence of which the Act was repealed. The bill was read a first time. The House adjourned at 4.10. duties, Mr. BLAKE asked the Minister of Bail-

-----OTTAWA, Jan. 31.

PORT CREDIT LIGHT.

Mr. ELLIOTT-Is it the intention of the Government to place a sum in the estimates for the purpose of building a lighthouse at Port Credity Mr. POPE (Queen's)-This matter had not been brought to the notice of the Government previous to the giving of notice that this question would be asked. If, upon investi-gating the matter, it is found that a light is sary at Port Credit, the Governme will take the subject into consideration.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Sir CHARLES TUPPER moved the second

eading of the bill respecting the Canadian Pacific railway. laughter)—as it went entirely beyond and outside of the resolutions which proposed a dufinite grant of land and money. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he would not for a moment say that the hon. gentleman raised the point for the purpose of causing

favour it will not accept any land not fairly fit for settlement. Sir JOHN MACDONALD—There is no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that the Government agrees to give to the company 25 million acres of hand. They do not agree to give 25 million or any million acres of water. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) We will certainly give 25,000,000 acres of land fit for settlement. If these are drowned lands, then they are not fit for settlement, and of course we will not give them land that is not fit for sails. Unless they can sell the land, it is of course no portion of the agreement, that is all. In reply to Mr. Mills, Sir JOHN, MACDONALD observed a We will take care that the company will given will take care that the company will give a and surrender, and perhaps make a present of the hon, member for Bothwell, land covered with water. (Laughter.) On clause 14, Mr. BLAKE asked what derivition f

16 millions, must be paid in redemption of the Government securities, and it was pos-sible, if they had the money, that they might redeem other securities on which five and six per cent. were being paid, but which wo not be due for a year or two. In reply to Mr. McCuaig, Sir LEONARD TILLEY stated that dur-

millions instead of twenty-five millions-(hear, hear)-and the payments of interest were to be equivalent according to schuarial

calculation to the corresponding cash pay

aents. In answer to Mr. White (Reafrew), Sir LEONARD THLLEY stated that the

On clause 10, relating to exemptions from

ways how he made his estimate that the ex-emptions from duty would be worth about \$100,000.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER said he would

ments.

the fate of smaller companies of be swallowed up by the larger, but I give protection from monopoly fe

Mr. MILLER was afraid this one the way of all the others. It wo independent company only until it interest to be swallowed up in its had been unsophisticated enough the Direct Cable Company would d monopoly, but no sconer was it a bhan it united with the old monopo the rights and interests of the public Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELI that in all these bills it was desira that in all these bills it was desired dition to the clause making the cl feitable if not used within a limited require evidence of good faith befor it. There should be a list of sh and a certain amount of capital s and the actual subscription in the b multiplicity of bills to incorporat and other corporations rendered remedy for the evil necessary. The bill was read a second time,

THE PATENT LAWS The Patent Law Amendment through committee. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBE duced an amendment granting r patentees who had applied for a their patents within ten days from

of expiry, proof of such application nished before the 1st of October ne reading to-morrow. The Senate adjourned at 5 o'cle HOUSE OF COMMO OTTAWA The Speaker took the chair at 3

SYNDICATE PETITION Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) presen signed petitions from the following The town of Windsor and tow Mersea, Gosfield, and Tilbury, pr the offer of Sir W. P. Howland and not entertained, and that the conta firmed as speedily as possible.

PRAYER FOR INDEMNT Mr. PATTERSÓN (Essex) also petitions from the County Council the Municipal Council of Walden, Council of Amherstburg, and in ratepayers of Windsor, Sandwich, herstburg, praving that the ow herstburg, praying that the ow Colchester light-ship be indemnifie

our CHARLES IOFFER said he would give the hop. gentleman his calculation, "which was not under his hands at the present moment, to morrow. The estimate would be found to include all taxable articles. Of course he omitted bridging, as the late Gow-ernment proposed that the bridges should be of wood. He also omitted the duties on steel will the argumentions on which must constitue sustained by them in the service minion. THE MARRIAGE QUEST rails, the exemptions on which must continue until there was a possibility of their being manufactured in this country. Mr. PLUMB presented severa praying that the bill to perm marry his deceased wife's sister, o to marry her deceased husband's manufactured in this country. On section 11, Mr. BLAKE said the Premier had inti-mated that the land from Winnipeg to Jasper House was of such a character that it would all be fit for settlement. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-No. Mr. BLAKE-Well, fairly fit for settles ment, and I fancy that as the company has been very careful in making provision in its favour it will not accept any land net fairly fit for settlement.

not allowed to become law. Petitions to the same effect wer by Messrs. Thompson and William SYNDICATE CONTRA

The order of the day being call Sir CHARLES TUPPER, secon JOHN MACDONALD, moved to respecting the Canadian Pacific read a third time. Mr. BUNSTER moved "Th

be not now read a third time, be resolved that this House, wh with the general terms of the pr stract with a syndicate for the con the Canadian Pacific railway, is of the opinion that of the opinion that provision to been made for the building of the the Canadian Pacific railway ki and the canadian racine railway it Nanaimo and Esquimalt portion Vancouver Island, as stipulated terms agreed upon between th Government and Lord Carnary Secretary, as follows :--(1.) That Secretary, as follows :--(1.) That from Esquimalt to Nanaimo s menced as soon as possible an with all practicable despatch. \$2,000,000 a year and not hall be the minimum exp milway works within the prom the date at which are automicable complete

A division being called the amendment was lost on a vote of 52 to 123. Mr. CASCRAIN said he was going to sur-

des ------THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1881. sider the two resolutions submitted to the that amount to be expended on construc-tion." In naming this amount he under-stood that, it being alike in the interest and the wish of the Dominion Government to urge on with all speed the completion of the works now to be undertaken, the annual ex-penditure will be as much in excess of the minimum of \$200 000 and a in excess of the use and the contract as a whole, because the located line the Government would allow it provided for the mium, and realized on the bonds, getting 1054, while the total cost of selling was § per cent. The expenditure for 1880 was as follows :---Mr. Nairn-To incorporate the city of St. the resolutions 'expressly declare it is em-pedient to grant and appropriate 25 millions acres of land according to the terms of the said contract-(hear, hear)-and 25 million dollars according to the terms of the said contract. (Hear, hear.) 'And according to my mind the whole of the resolutions and ONTARIO LEGISLATUR It previded for the construction of a through line, in that it limited the lia-bility of the country, and in that it relieved the country of the enormous liability of working the line. (Applause.) He pointed out that the contract was far superior to any proposition yet made and re-26.000 0 Sale of Revised Statutes Municipal Loan Fund.... Foronto Mechanics' Insti Mr. Lyon-To organize the municipality of Sir CHARLES TUPPER said the Sir CHARLES TUPPER said the hon. gentleman was surely not serious in his question. At all events he could say the Government would not exceed the license which the Government of which the hon. member was a member took in relation to see Act of 1874, which fixed the commence-ment of the Canadian Pacific railway south-east of Lake Nipissing. The late Govern-ment located the line forty miles from that point, and in the present case that deviation would not be exceeded. In reply to Mr. Anglin Mr. Lyon-To organize the municipality of Neebing. Mr. Bollter-Respecting the Hawkeye Gold and Silver Mining Company. Mr. Calvin-To legalise certain by-laws of the county of Frontenac. Mr. Awrey-Respecting the Hamilton and Dundas street railway. Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)-To transfer the securities of the Anglo-Canadian Mortgage Company to the Omnium Securities Company (limited.) Mr. Near-To change the name of the town of Clifton to that of Niagara Falls. Mr. Striker-Respecting the Prince Ed-ward County Railway. Mr. Bell-To amend the several Acts re-specting the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Rail-way. Mr. Neelon-To incorporate the St. Cath-arines and Niagara Central Railway. Mr. Bell-To amend the Act incorporating the Toronty Life Insurance and Tontane Com-pany. From insurance companies to fray expenses of inspection Provincisl Inspector From counties to defray expen of taking innatics to asylu hows to reformatory etc. EXPENDITURE, 1880, FOURTH PARLIAMENT----SECOND SESSION 3,000 0 superior to any proposition yet made, and re-ferring to the calculations of the Opposition in which they increased and decreased the value of the land at pleasure to suit their argument, he said these gentlemen reminded him of Butler's here :-penditure will be as much in excess of the minimum of \$2,000,000 as in any year may be found practicable. He contended that a road on Vancouver Island would not only pay itself, but would be a great aid to the main line in the way of providing it with freight. He understood that Port Moody was to be the terminus of the road. If that place was decided upon as the terminus a great injus-tice would be done to Esquimalt. The motion was seconded by Mr. Pinson-nesult. neation blic institutions-Maintenance..... TUESDAY, Jan. 25. 6.000 00 the clauses of the contract go together, and I think that it was so understood by the Honse 505,598 41 52,982 19 THE JUDICATURE BILL. THE JUDICATURE BILL. Mr. MOWAT moved the second reading of the bill to consolidate the Superior Courts, establish a uniform system of pleading and practice, and make further provision for the due administration of justice. He said that the object of the bill was to simplify the ad-ministration of justice, and to remove the anomaly of having two systems of practice and two systems of pleading. Such an ano-maly had only existed in England and her colonies, and had been unusually complained of. The necessity for the measure had been generally conceded, and as he had introduced the bill last session, there would be no neces-sity to explain its details, as the public were \$2.400.169 42 He would refer for a moment to the estimates, but would confine himself to the subject of the Agricultural College. The Government asked less for maintenance this year for 150 -(hear, hear)-and discussed for many weeks. The hon. member for Gloucester himself 107,282 7 72,832 6 91,293 1 141,361 1 26,875 2 96,839 9 59,046 9 ospitals and charities.... uscellaneous..... blic buildings... blic works..... oved an amendment, and if only these two solutions had been before the House it He was in logic a great critic, Profoundly skilled in analytic, He could distinguish and divide A hair twirt south and south-west side, On either which he would dispute, Confuie, change hands, and still confute. asked less for maintenance this year for 100 pupils than was voted last year for some 90 or 94. In 1875, when the college was first started, board was offered the students and a bonus of \$50. In 1876 a charge of \$2 was made for board, while ten cents an hour was allowed for labour, the result being that the consultance on labour, amounted to misma In reply to Mr. Anglin Sir CHARLES TUPPER stated that if the Governor-in-Council failed to protect the public interests they would be amenable to this House, and this was a fact which ould not have been in the power of any barges on Crown Lands..... member to move an amendment to any article of the contract. (Hear, hear.) There-fore, I consider that the whole of the pro-34,558 23 788 34 tionery office ..... (Hear, hear.) The Opposition could subtract, distract, or retract-figures to any extent they liked. They could not confuse the public, who had the simple facts before them. As to the meeting at Halifax, with the exception of two who were doubtless drawn there on re-presentations that the members for the out ings connected with the resolutions and The division was taken and the vote \$2,243,663 54 to this House, and this was a fact which would make the Government very anxious to guard in every possible way the public in-terests in order to meet, the approval of Par-liament. This Act gave power to the Gov-ernor-in-Council to refuse to concur in any location except such location as they considered to be in the interests of the coun-try. The Act conferred this power, and this power would be exercised to the best of the judgment of the Government when the time There were certain over-expenditures, and to one of these he proposed to refer, namely, that on the Agricultural Commission. The over-expenditure on this service was \$1,\$90.20. The Government were under the impression that \$5,000 would cover this service, but it turned out that \$8,890 was required. He was satisfied that when the impression of the stood :-- Yeas, 1; Nays, 176. Mr. MILLS said he had a little amend-ment. He moved that the bill be recom-mitted, and that the following chuse be allowed for labour, the result being that the expenditure on labour amounted to more than the receipts for board. In 1878 the Government made a further change, by eharging the full cost of board, and allowing ten cents an hour for skill-bed labour of farmers' sons, and for un-skilled labour in proportion. In 1879 the the contract were before the House in Committee of the Whole, and were covered by the message. The rule concerning proceeding by esolutions is to prevent surprise. The House then divided on the motion for two who were doubtless drawn there on re-presentations that the members for the city would speak, all present had voted and actually opposed his election, which was secured by a majority of nearly a thousand. (Hear, hear.) The meeting had no represen-tative character whatever, and the hon. gentleman (Mr. Anglin) who addressed it was escerted to it and while there supported by defeated Grit candidates. (Applause.) If the Government continued to do as well as the bill last session, there would be no neces-sity to explain its details, as the public were familiar with them. Mr. MORRIS saw so objection to pass-ing the bill to a second reading. It was an adaptation of an English measure, which after some years working had been found to be beneficial. So far as he could judge the sentiment of the country was favourable to the principle and the measures. He reserved to himself, of course, the right of honest cri-ticism of the whole. He thought it was a dangerous doctrine to advocate the assump-tion of rights which it was not certain we possessed, viz., the right of limiting appeals to the Supreme Court. The motion passed. COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES. mitted, and that the following chause be added to it :-- "No amendment to this Act, or to the charter hereby authorized, which may be hereafter made shall be deemed an infringement of the privileges granted by this Act, or by the said charters." Sir JOHN MACDONALD-Lost on the pany. Mr. Peck-To amend the Act incorporating rieu on the following division :--Yeas, 106 s nays, 46. Yeas.-Messrs. Allison, Arkell, Bannerman, Barnard. Beaty, Beaucheane, Benoit, Bernerman, Bill, Bolduc, Boultbee, Bowell, Brooks, Bun-ster, Cameron (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Cimon Colby, Connell, Costigan, Coughlin, Conjal, Coursol, Currier, Cuthbert, Daly, Deuss, Dar-son, Desaulniers, Doull, Drew, Dugas, Elliou, Farrow, Fitzsimmons, Fortin, Fulton, Gault, Gigault, Girouard (Kent), Grandbois, Hackets, Hesson, Hooper, Jackson, Rivert, Kirkparriek, Kranz, Landry, Lane, Langevin, Longley, Mac-donald (King's), Macdonald (Sir John), Mo-Donald (Cape Breton), McDonaid (Pictou), Mo-Donald (Cape Breton), McDonaid, Meines, McKay, McLeod, McQuade, Manson, Merner, Methot, Mongenais, Montplaisir, Monaces, Methot, Mongenais, Montplaistr, Monaces, Muttart, O'Connor, Orden, Gron, Ouimet, Pas-terson (Essex), Pinsonreault, Platt, Flum, Pope(Compton), Pope(Gneen's), Poupors, Biohar, Ryan (Marquetue), Kyan (Mutareal), Scott, Shas, Provele, Stephenson, Tellier, Tilley, Tupper, Vallee, Waldae, Wallace (Vork), White (Card well, White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wil-iams, Wright, -163 Nays-Messrs, Anglin, Bain, Bechard, Flaks, Sorden, Bourassa, Burpee (Sunbury), Cameren Hurghi, Casgrain, Charlton, Cockburn Hins-nokal, Dumont, Fiste, Fleing, Flynn, Geoffrion, Allis & Gillmor, Guthrie, Haddow, Killam, Kins, attac, Laurier, Macdonell (Lanark), Mao oongell (Inverness), Molsace, Malouin, Milla, Nits, Scilburne, Rogers, Rose, Middleser, Yual, Scriver, Skinner, Smith, Sutheriand, hompson, Trow, Weidon, Whiler, Yeo,-46. was satisfied that when the importance of the skilled labour in proportion. In 1879 the Government commenced charging Ontarie pupils, and now they charged the cost of the board, allowing ten cents an hour for skilled labour, and exacted a tee of \$25 from Ontario students, and \$50 from all outside. The charge did not affect the applications for ad-mission. As a matter of fact there would be no difficulty in filling the college with students from England at \$100 a year. So far as Ontario was concerned, more students were refused than admitted. The results of these changes would be interesting. In 1875 subjects investigated was taken into con-sideration, no member would feel justified in finding fault with the over-expenditure. Some idea of the labour involved would be conveyed when he said that 34 witnesses the Midland Railway Company of Canada. Mr. Morris-To amend the Act to incor-porate the Roman Catholic bishops of Tor-outo and Kingston in Canada in each diocese. udgment of the Government when the time and the Government when the time came. (Applause.) It would not do to bind the Government to a hard and fast line in this connection. During the past season the Government had made important and most beneficial changes in the location of the road. On section 20, respecting tolls and 10 per sent limitation. same division. (Laughter.) Mr. BLAKE-No, no. The amendment was declared were examined on forestry, bee-keeping, in-sectivorous birds, 37 on general farming, 18 on various breeds of cattle, horses, &c., 11 on horse-breeding, 11 on stock-feeding, 10 on dairying, 14 on salt in relation to agriculture, 13 on ar-tificial fortilizers 17 on other sub-THE ESTIMATES. If the Government continued to do as well as it had done he had no doubt as to the result Mr. SPEAKER read a message from His Honour transmitting the estimates. The estimates were referred to the Com-Mr. POPE (Queen's) said so many refere Mr. POPE (Queen's) said so many references had been made to the province from which he came, with a view to making it understood that Prince Edward Island was against the contract, that he desired to say a few words. A petition against the contract had come from Prince Edward Island, and an hon. member had characterized it as bogus. He would go further, and say that the member for Glou-cester (Mr. Anglin), who presented it, de-served to be censured by the House for pre-senting to it a petition which he either knew to be fraudulent, or which he had not taken the trouble to examine with a view to finding, before presenting it, whether it was houses of the next election, and of the return of the Ministerial candidates by largely increased majorities. (Cheers.) Mr. BRECKEN stated that he had no de-On section 20, respecting tolls and 10 per sent. limitation, In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir CHARLES TUPPER said—I have al-ready given notice of a bill embracing the clause in the same sense as had been stated by my right hon. Friend when the matter was under discussion, and which I am satisfied hon. geatlemen op-posite will find will fully meet the case, pre-risely as has been explained; that is to say, it will apply to the actual expenditure by the ittee of Supply. in relation to agriculture, 13 on ar-tificial fertilisers, 17, on other sub-jects, and about 50 in reference to Muskoka. On the part of the Government he expressed their high sense of the value and efficiency of the work performed by the Commission. The increase in the maintenance of public institu-tions was owing to the increase in the number were refused than admitted. The results of these changes would be interesting. In 1875 the Government paid students \$107, and in 1876, allowing for the charge for board, \$1,031; in 1877, \$650; in 1878, nothing; in 1879 the Government received \$902, and in 1880 they received \$4,027. In 1881 they expected to receive \$8,500. Preference was, of course, given to Ontario students for admission. So far as was desirable, the Government might RETURNS. Mr. BEECKEN stated that he had no de-size to make any derogatory remarks regarding the petition from the island, but he must say he had received letters from bighly respectable men who informed him that a number of minors' names had been appended to it. With one or two exceptions—and their presence could be easily explained—their names were merely those of political oppo-nents. He could not refrain from mention-ing the fact that at meetings held by their Mr. FRASER brought down a return of the Orange lodges incorporated under the Act of 1874, and the report of the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons. COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES. THE JUDICATURE ACT. The House went into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Mowat's Judicature Act. The third clause, section 7, was amended so as to provide for the contemplated changes in the precedence of the Chancellor. On the clauses referring to the constitution of the Supreme Court of inmates and pupils, in 1871 there being 1, 875, and in 1880, 4,662. He put down the will apply to the actual expenditure by the parties themselves of their own means, independent of the public aid given in land or money or work performed. (Applause.) names were merely those of pollucal oppo-nents. He could not refrain from mention-ing the fact that at meetings held by their opponents on the island the nature of the contract had been grossly and shamefully represented. (Hear, hear.) The conduct of their opponents in this respect had been simply disgraceful. They had suffered for years and years under the absentee system, and their opponents, aware of the weak point of the islanders, had misrepresented the cir-cumstances in the North-West to suit their purposes. (Hear, hear.) He would not say that the islanders had signed the petition under false pretences. But he would affirm that they had signed it in the dark. When the truth became known and the ground for mis-representation was removed, the aspect of affairs would be wholly changed. (Applause.) He would vote for the contract, and he believed that on plac-ing the matter in its true light before his accede to a few of the applications of the sons of rich farmers in England for admission, as before presenting it, whether it was honest or not. The member for Gloucester had taken to himself the leadership of the Grit party in or rich farmers in England for admission, as their presence would serve as a good adver-tisement to the country as a field for immigration. He now proposed to refer to the municipal finances of the province, He believed he was safe in saying that no member of the House could give an idea of the extent of the municipal debenures issued. He had therefore them stars the secure abstract who were preparing for the profession of a Public School teacher. 1. Investments. to himself the leadership of the Grit party in New Brunswick, and he was spreading him-self with a view to leading the Grits of Nova Scotia, taking as a first step a trip to Halifax and lecturing the people there in opposition to the syndi-cate. The hon. gentleman had a large meet-ing at Halifax, but having talked the people out of the hall there was left behind a print-ing syndicate, composed of himself and Messrs. Vail and Jones, who were thus in a position to sympathize with each other, and to regret the times gone by in which there were good pickings to be had. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman might assume the leader-ship in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick--(laughter)-but he was not going to take On clause 25, providing for the purchase of sther lines, Mr. WHITE (Renfrew) asked whether (3.) Number of pupils who have matricula-ted during these years at Toronto University. of the Supreme Court, Mesars. GIBSON and LAUDER objected ander this arrangement the running powers given to various railways over the Canada Central to Lake Nipissing would be continued (4.) Number of such matriculants who have to the combined courts being known as the to the combined courts being known as the Supreme Court, as there might arise con-fusion owing to the existence of the Supreme Court of the Dominion. Mr. MOWAT said he must hold to the title of the Supreme Court, and did not ap-prehend any inconvenience from the simi-larity of names. Mr. HAY hoped the Government would do something to lessen the costs of literation in \$590.000 0 matriculated with honours, stating what hon-Drainage :-Draining 5 per cent. de-bentures, and invest-ed 31st Dec., 1880..... Overdue interest on ac-count of same ours they received. (5.) Names of teachers, also their certificates criver, Skinner, Smith, Sutherlan, Trow, Weldon, Wheler, Yeo.-46. In the event of the company purchasing the Canada Central. \$245.392 41 r degrees, and the salaries paid to them. (6.) Government allowance granted to each had therefore taken steps to secure abstracts from the municipalities as far as was possible Sir CHARLES TUPPER said all the obli to committee on the bill forthwith. Mr. ANGLIN objected to the motion on count of same..... Municipal rent charges for works completed. Overdue interest on ac-2.678 93 gations falling upon the Canada Central would, in case of amalgamation, have to be Institute during these years. He regretted that the school report for 1879 had only just been brought down. It was said that the public complained of the heavy grants to our educational institutions, but he of the receipts and expenditures and the assets and liabilities of the various corpora-330,336 98 ground that the Government was pushing lation in favour of a private company. would, in case of analysing the test, and the carried out. The remaining clauses were passed. On the preamble, Mr. BLAKE suggested that provision should be made in the bill compelling the company to lay before Parliament specific de-tails of all its receipts, expenditures, &..., as for works completed. Overdue interest on ac-count of same...... Drainage-5 per cent. tile drainage-deben-tures invested up to Sist Dec., 1880..... tions. The returns had not been altogether satisfactory, from many reasons, but he con-sidered himself safe in stating after making careful allowances that the total municipal 5.539 40 The motion was carried, and the House re-olved itself into committee. On the second clause of the bill, omething to lessen the costs of litigation in ounty courts. Mr. LAUDER thought the Attorney-General should not rush on with the bill with-out giving a few more days to members for its thought that the facts would show that the 15,000 00 People should increase their grants. From 1867 to 1878 the people themselves had doubled the salaries of their teachers, and the county assessments for schools had doubled. As our Public School teachers came from our High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, the 598,947 7 debt of Ontario was about \$22,000,000. The most noticeable expenditures of the money (laughter)-but he was not going to take charge of Prince Edward Island. (Hear, ing the matter in its true light before his constituents, many, who had signed the peti-tion would thank him for the position he took Mr. MERRICK was not prepared to accept the principle of the bill. He did not believe the country wanted the measure, and he ob- Special or Trust Fund within Dominion of Canada. Upper Can-ada Grammar School Fund, 2 Vic., Cap. 10, and 250.000 acres of land aliotted to it. (This fund is bearing interest at 5 per cent.)
 Upper Canada Build-ing Fund (under 18th Sec. Act 1854) Seigne-rial Tenure set apart \$1,128,947 72 hear.) The signatures to the petition the hon gentleman had presented were secured under false pretences and by statements which were not borne out by facts-statethus borrowed were :--regards capital and revenue, tariff of tolls Roads and bridges Railway aid Public buildings High, Public, and Separate School houses. \$1,861,700 8,427,982 1,044,206 o expedite matters. Sir CHARLES TUPPER said that ques-tion could be fully considered in amandments to the General Railway Act, and he had no The clause passed with a verbal amendment. On the third clause, Mr. BLAKE desired to know when would he twenty-five millions become due. It was on this great question. (Applause.) He was satisfied that 25 per cent. of the signers were Government should rather increase their grants than decrease them. Without the jected to it because it had a tendency to further centralisation in Toronto. ments such as that made by Mr. Lewis H 1,497,610 not aware of the merits or demerits of the bjection to making a special clause as regard Davies, of the province, who asserted that all the lands in the North-West were to be leased question. A large number were bitter politi-cal opponents who would oppose anything, Mr. FRASER thought the hon. gentleman could not have read the bill, because it cer-High Schools we would lose a most important ain that the amount would prove to be over renty-five millions as it was payable in in-\$312.769 04 this railway. the lands in the North-West were to be leased by the syndicate to farmers at high rentals. There were many other statements made in the interests of the Grit party which were the grossest falsehoods. The petition was not signed by the leading merchants, bankers, or lawyers of the island, except as regarded the lawyers by Mr. Davies and the law stu-dent in his office. (Laughter.) The petition was, moreover, fraudulent, insamuch as that sheet after sheet was written in the same connecting link in our educational system. Aid to manufacturers ..... Agricultural Societies and grounds.... however good, that came from the Govern-ment. He was confident that their constitu-Mr. BLAKE said that was very satisfao tainly decentralised a good deal of the busi-ness now done in Toronto. He denied that He heard that some complaints were made as to the introduction of text-books, but the talments. The interest was four per cent, id it was important that the company should et no more money than was really due tory. The bill was reported. The House adjourned at 12.40. Now, according to the returns brought down in accordance with the Act passed last ents would approve of their course in support-ing this contract. (Cheers.) Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) said that the rial Tenure set apart for local purposes in Upper Canada. (A laigs portion of this fund should bear in-terest at 6 per cent. the costs of litigation were heavy; and a County Court case did not average \$8 taxed regulation providing that no text-book could be session, the receipts from municipal assess-ments in the province in 1879 amounted to introduced without the sanction of the school fees to the attorney. Of course in cases re-quiring judge and jury the attorney would probably make \$35. Except in large cities very few attorneys made a good income. He trusted that the House would go on with the unobjectionable clauses of the bill, as they would give an improve the bill, as they r LEONARD TILLEY replied that he trustees was surely a sufficient safeguard agains ould not imagine any difficulty as far as the curity of the Government was concerned. THE SENATE. announcement of this bargain was hailed with a feeling of relief by all parties, and he was satisfied that this was the feeling at large in \$7,872,461. As the average rate of ass abuses. On the other hand, he thought \$7,872,401. As the average rate of assess-ment was not quite one cent on the dollar, this would give the literal value of the assess-able property in the province as \$787,000,000. But as the outside assessment of real pro-perty in the country districts was about 65 per cent. of its real value, and in the cities about 75 per cent., while personal property rarely more than 35 per cent., he considered he was safe in rating the value of the assesstund should bear in-terest at 6 per cent., but we have received only 5 per cent.)..... Land Improvement Frund, being one-fourth of the collecthere was good reason for complaint at the OTTAWA, Feb. 1. The proceeds of the bonds were to be paid to the company. The Government did not de-ire to pay 4 per cent, interest on over 25 millions, and therefore the balance would be prominence given in our High Schools to Latin, Greek, and mathematics. In chem-CANADIAN-BUILT SHIPS IN FRANCE 1.472.391 41 the country now, and if it were not for miserable party exigencies this feeling would be practically unanimous. (Applause.) The tactics of the Opposition in opposing this In the Senate to-day, sheet after sheet was written in the same handwriting-(hear, hear,)-inasmuch as that istry, botany, and physiology there were few pupils. He was aware that Greek was an op-Mr. BOURINOT moved for correspond ence or other information the Governmen would give an increased impetus to the cry (hear, hear)—and inasmuch as that the names of different persons were signed in different places and in different handwritings. (The eposited with the company. The question ad been discussed as to the propriety of the that the House did no business for the past tional subject, but Latin was compulsory, and he contended it should be optional. At the may have had respecting the sale of Canadian built ships in France on the same favourable contract was on a par with their usual policy. In but recent years the gentlemen opposite, in order to deteat the Liberal-Conservatives, fortnight overnment entering into such an arrange-nent, because they might not be able to use Mr. HAY said he knew of two cases in the University of Cambridge an educational syn-dicate had reported in favour of making the County Court, one of which cost \$80 and the other \$66. terms as are enjoyed by vessels of British construction. Also any information that the he money except at a loss. The Government ad carefully considered the matter, and as 124,685 18 Government may be able to give to this House relative to the admission of French

products into this country on more favourabl terms than at present. The motion was agreed to.

CABLE TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. SCOTT moved the second reading o European, American, and Canadian Cable Co.'s bill. He said the capital of the com-pany is £1,500,000 sterling, and they intend to lay two cables in a short time. Parliament to lay two cables in a short time. Parliament should pass this bill to obtain an independent cable across the Atlantic. It seemed to be the fate of sm be swallowed up by the larger, but this would give protection from monopoly for a time at all events. Mr. MILLER was afraid this one would go Into a contract for the construction of the Island railway. The Grits opposed it, and said it was going to drive the province into Confederation. Well, they got into power, and what did they do? They not only built the way of all the others. It would be a the way of all the others. It would be an independent company only until it was to its interest to be swallowed up in its turn. He had been unsophisticated enough to believe the Direct Cable Company would destroy the monopoly, but no scener was it established bhan it united with the old monopoly against the rights and interests of the public. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL thought the railway, but they constructed a number of miles additional, and negotiated for the ad-mission of the island into the Union. (Hear, hear.) When negotiating with a view to joining the Confederation they were told of the responsibility of the Dominion to build the Canadian Pacific railway, and they received that in all these bills it was desirable, in ad-dition to the clause making the charter for-feitable if not used within a limited time, to for the province its subsidy, knowing that that obligation existed. In view of this, he (Mr. Pope) could say that the people of Prince Edward Island were too honest to re-pudiate their terms with the Dominion, and feitable if not used within a limited time, to require evidence of good faith before granting it. There should be a list of shareholders and a certain amount of capital subscribed, and the actual subscription in the bank. The multiplicity of bills to incorporate railways and other corporations rendered some such with those terms the railway which they knew when they entered the Confederation had to be built. (Hear, hear.) remedy for the evil necessary.

places and in different handwritings. (The hon, gentleman here exhibited the petition, and pointed out its peculiarities.) On several sheets of the petition, the hon. gentleman proceeded, the same names appeared in par-allel columns. (Hear, hear). He had re-ceived several letters regarding the petition in which the statements of the Opposition when soliciting signatures were exposed. It wasstrange that the Grits, thengthey professin order to detect the Liberal-Conservatives, resorted to letter-stealing. (Hear, hear.) To-day they were guilty of equally disreputable tricks. At the commencement of this debate they issued a manifesto; they did not give the name of the author; they dead languages optional. It was high time that our High School curriculum should be made flexible enough to suit the requirements of our mechanics. In referring to the Depo-sitory, he said it should have been abolished allel columns. (Hear, hear). He had re-ceived several letters regarding the petition in which the statements of the Opposition when soliciting signaturas were exposed. It wasstrange that the Grits, though they profess-ed to be soexcellent in their private life, should resort to a trick which straightforward men despised in order to further their political ends. (Hear, hear.) It, was the same in Prince Edward Island as in this part of the Dommion. In fact, this whole syndicate matter was but, as regarded Prince Edward Island, a case of history repeating itself. In 1871 the Government of the island entered into a contract for the construction of the Island railway. The Grits opposed it, and said it was going to drive the province into Confederation. Well, they got into power, and what did they do? They not only built sitory, he said it should have been abolished years ago, and had been grossly mismanaged. He thought we owed a debt of gratitude to the High Schools, which had educated the ma-jority of our Canadian worthies, which had laid broad and deep the foundations of our national well-being. He considered the High School masters received insufficient remuneration, and to lessen the grant would injure them. He expressed disappointment at the course He expressed disappointment at the course the Minister of Education had pursued in the Minister of Laucation and pursue in reference to the appointment of the Univer-sity professors. He believed that there were Canadian graduates able enough to fill hon-ourably the position of an ordinary tutorship in University College. Mr. McLAUGHLIN said the examiners gave Mr. McLAUGHLIN said the examiners are too much promisence to mathematics and arithmetic for entrance to the High School, and made their questions too difficult. He gave two instances of the severe questions put to children of ten and fourteen years, and said he believed they were prepared by the Central Committee, with which Mr. Mo-Clelland had a good deal to do. He was glad to hear that the Min-ister of Education had adopted a, dif-ferent mode of conducting the examiwhich two copies of the manifesto were sent to friends of his in Hamilton. Upon the to friends of his in Hamilton. Upon the wrappers were the initials "T. R., M.P." Now there was only one other gentleman in the House who could sign those initials. He was the hon. member for Shelburne (Mr. Robertson), and that gentleman had given the assurance that he had not signed the initials. They were signed by some other members of the Opposition. (Hear, hear.) The forgery was committed by some one else on the Opposition benches. (Hear, hear.) He was guite sure the member for Shelburne, did not commit the forgery. The question was, who did it ? He merely mentioned it to show that the Reform party were prepared to ferent mode of conducting the exami nations for the future, and hoped that nations for the future, and noped that mathematics would no longer be given undue prominence. He agreed with the mover that greater elasticity should be given the cur-riculum. He condemned the basis for con-verting a High School into a Collegiste Insti-tute Why was Latin would be been for show that the Reform party were prepared to return to their old tricks of letter stealing Mr. YEO explained that he was present at a meeting on the island and all present signed the petition. It was customary at meetings for the secretary to sign one-third or two-thirds of the names. (Laughter.) He was confident that the sentiment on the island verting a High School into a Collegiate Insti-tute. Why was Latin made the basis for getting an increased grant? On the other hand, he fully appreciated the importance of Latin. Another complaint he had to make against the curriculum was that it was framed solely for boys and not for girls. Mr. DEROCHE agreed that greater elasti-city in the curriculum would be beneficial to the country. Farmers' sons, as a rule, could only get three months' schooling in the year, and anould not be compelled to take up suband forgery for the sake of getting place an power once more. Another one of their tricks was what was known as the new syndicate. "New syndicate" reminded him of a story told of a fox and a certain animal of a story told of a fox and a certain animal which has a very pronounced odour. The latter presented himself to the former under the guise of a fox, but Reynard re-plied, "It is true that you have the head, body, and tail like a fox, but you smell like a skunk." (Laughter.) In this light he viewed the new syndicate. He believed that certain political schemers had inveigled the respect-able centlemen who hed injurit in the offer to was against the Government, and to test the public opinion he challenged the Minister of Marine to open his constituency and he would An HON. MEMBER-Oh, that is played and should not be compelled to take up sub-jects that would be of little practical value to them in their future life. He did not sym-pathize in the attacks made on the High Schools, which he considered of immense value to the advection of the country. out. (Hear, hear.) Mr. MACDONALD (King's, P.E.I.) said that the member for Prince (Mr. Yeo) might that the member for Prince (Mr. Yeo) might speak for his own constituency, but he strongly objected to the hon. gentleman tak-ing his constituency (King's) under his wing. (Hear, bear.) Judging from the expression of opinion which he had obtained from lead-ing parties and from all parties in his con-stituency, he could positively assure the House, convinced that he was speaking the candid and honest truth and representing the real convictions of his constituency, that everyone who supported him at the last election—at all events, with hardly a single exception—was prepared to able gentlemen who had joined in the offer to make the proposition, and while he thought that in this manner Messrs. Gurney and Hen-drie had been induced to take stock in the value to the education of the country. Mr. CROOKS called the attention of hon. Mr. CROOKS called the attention of hon, members who had spoken to the many recent changes that had taken place in the educa-tional regulations. Doubtless the experience of his hon. friends had been gained under a former school *regime*. The object now of the system was to educate the natural faculties of every pupil, while affording every boy and girl opportunities of getting something more than an elementary education. The High Schools were intended to supply education that was termed collegiate. The old rigid curriculum and time-tables had been abol-ished, and the control of these matters in the Common schools relegated, so far as subjects drie halben induced to take stock in the undertaking, he could not utter such a senti-ment in connection with Mr. A. T. Wood. A division on the motion for the third reading of the bill was called for. The vote stood :--Yeas, 128 ; nays, 49. Yras.-Messrs. Allison, Arkell, Baker, Banner-man. Barnard, Beaty, Beaucheane, Bergeron, Bergin, Bell, Bolduc, Boutbee, Bourbeau, Bowell, Brecken, Brooks, Bunster, Carling, Caron, Cimon. Colby, Connell, Costigan, Cough-lin, Congal, Coursol, Cuthbert, Daly, Daoust, Dawon, DeCosmos, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Domville, Doull, Drew, Dugas, Elliott, Farrow, Ferguson, Hitzsimmons, Fortin, Fulton, Gault, Gigault, Girouard (Jacques Cartier), Girouard (Kent), Grandbois, Hacket, Hesson, Hulliard, Heoper, Houde, Hurteau, Jackson, Jones, Kilvert, Kirkpatrick, Kranz, Landry, Laue, Langevin, Laniter, Longley, Macdonald (King's), Macdonald (Fictou), MacDonald (Cape Breton), MoDonald (Fictou), MacDonald (Cape Breton), MoCarthy, McConville, McConaig, McDougall, McGreevy, McInnes, McMay, MoLennan, McLeod, McQuade, McRory, Manson, Massue, Merner, Methot, Mongenais, Montplasir, Mouseau, Muttart, O'Connor, Ogden, Orton, Ouimet, Patterson (Esser), Perrault, Pinson-neault, Plat, Plumb, Pope (Compton), Pope (Queen's), Richer, Robertson (Hamilton), Rochester, Ross (Dundas), Rouleau, Routhier, Royal, Ryan (Marqueite), Ryan (Mont-real), Soot, Shaw, Sproule, Stepheneson, Stringe, Tasse, Wade, Wallace (York), White (Card well), White (Hastings), White (Barforw), Wil-liam, Wright,-128. Marten, Bourbass, Brown, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Huron), Cart-wrigh, Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Cochburn (Muskoka), Dumont, Fiset, Fleming, Flynn, Geoffrion Gillies, Gillmor, Cant, White (Robertson (Shelburne), Rogers, Rose (Middlesex, Rymi, Scriver, Sheiner, Thedenat, Maclonell (Lany, King, LaRue, Veries, McIsaac, Malouin, Mills, Olivier, Pa-terson (Branty, Piekard, Rinfret, Robertson (Shelburne), Rogers, Rose (Middlesex, Rymi, Scriver, Skinner, Thompson, Trow, Weldon,-49. undertaking, he could not utter such a sentihim at the last election—as all events, when hardly a single exception—was prepared to endorse the policy of the Government. (Ap-plause.) And he believed that seven-eighths, if not nine-tenths, of the population of Prince Edward Island also fully endorsed this policy. Edward Island also fully endorsed this policy. (Cheers.) He held that this was the true policy to adopt, and moreover it was only carrying out the terms on which the island entered the Confederation. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the fertile lands of the North-West would wipe out all debts incur-red in the construction of this road, and the island would reap the benefit of this happy combination of circumstances. (Hear, hear.) Mr. ANGLIN would that he had re-ceived the petition from a respectable source, and under the circumstances he had no reason to believe it was otherwise than it appeared, an anthentic expression of the island public opinion regarding the contrast. He went in-Common schools relegated, so far as subjects not ordinary were concerned, to the trustees and inspectors. In High Schools the Board had the right to give an option between Latin, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, and German or French. Most of the objections raised, therefore, had been anticipated and provided for. It was not the primary duty of a State to supply technical education. As to the ingreased taxation for education, it would be explained by the fact that out of three millions nearly two millions and a half went for teachers' salaries, the increased efficiency of the teachers' fact that out of to believe it was otherwise than it appeared, an athentic expression of the island public opinion regarding the contract. He went in-to a full explanation of the circumstances under which he attended the meeting at Halifax. Mr. RICHEY said he had been taunted by the marker for Verment (Mr. Filler) efficiency of the teachers of late years requi ing increased remuneration. He further made a long explanation of the educational system, but the greater part was inaudible in the gallery. The motion passed. Mr. RICHEY said he had been taunted by the member for Yarmouth (Mr. Killam) with having been afraid to defend the con-tract. He must confess that he was not fond of talking. In this case, as a young mamber, he had given place to the older members on the Opposition benches, whose wisdom he wished to hear before he addressed the House. Having heard the statements of these leaders of the Opposition, he must say he had been forced to the con-clusion that great men were not always wise, THE TILE DRAINAGE ACT. THE TILE DRAINAGE ACT. Mr. GRAHAM moved for a return showing the total number of applications made for loans under the Tile Drainage Act since 1878, the municipalities by which such applications have been made, the sums actually paid out of the Tile or Under-drainage Fund, the mu-nicipalities to which such payments have been made, the amounts repaid by the differ-ent municipalities, together with the number of persons availing themselves to the utmost limit allowed by the Act of borrowing \$1,000 by one individual. Carried. The House adjourned at six o'clock. Seriver, Skinner, Thompson, Trow, Weldon, -au. The declaration that the motion was car-ried was received with load cheering. The bill was then concurred in and passed. Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved the adhe must say he had been forced to the con-clusion that great men were not always wise, meither did the aged necessarily understand judgment. (Hear, hear.) Hon, gentlemen opposite had very seductively argued that the Conservatives should give up their party and oppose the contract. That was all very well, but he had never yet seen any desire on the part of the Opposition to forsake their party for patriotic reasons. (Hear, hear.) As it was, duty to the country more than duty to party demanded that the supporters of the Government should give their undivided sup-part on the supports of the government should give their undivided sup-part on the supports. (Applause.) Why? ournment of the House. The House adjourned at 11.35. A Wife Worth Having. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26. The champion woman farmer of Maine is probably a woman at Minot Centre, who has herself cut and yarded ten cords of sled BILLS INTRODUCED. The following bills were introduced and

Mr. HARDY said the bills could not have been correct. The House adjourned at 6 p.m. BILLS INTRODUCED. The following bills were introduced and ead the first time -Mr. Striker-To amend the Act respecting Mr. Striker-To amend the Act responding the Credit Valley Railway Company. Mr. Tooley-To change the name of the village of Beamsville to that of West London. Also-To incorporate the village of London last as a town. Mr. Paxton—To amend the Act respecting the Toronto Gravel Road and Concrete Company. Mr. Robinson-To authorise the trustees of Union Church, Port Colborne, to sell certain Mr. Morris—To amend the Act restricting the Toronto and Ottawa Railway Company.

tion on account of Comm. School Lands sold between the 14th day of March, 1853, and the 6th day of June, 1861, as per award. Common School Fund award. Common School Fund (see Consol'd Statutes, Cap, 25, 1.0.0.003 acres set apart, proceeds realized to 1st July, 1867, after deducting Land Improvement Fund 4 500 605 94 THURSDAY, Jan. 27. Land Improvement Fund, \$1,520,959.24 portion beionging to Ontario, as per popu-Ontario, as per population of 1871. This fund is bearing in terest at 5 per cent. . 876,573 60 3. Value of Library Value of Library Share assigned to Ontario, as per award
 Balance due on ac-count of Municipal Loan Fund Debts, 31 Vic., Cap. 47......
 Balance due from Mechanics Institutes
 Balance due on ac-count of sale of lots at Mimico..... Balances in Bank-current account...... Also-To authorise the corporation City of London to sell certain lands. The liabilities he assumed were as follows : LIABILITIES. 34 and 35 Vic. (Railway aid.)-Grand Junction, to 44 and 35 Vic. [Railway a Srand Junction, to complete to Peter-borough, 20 miles, at \$3,000... Ottawa, 66 miles, at \$2,000... By Vic.--Montreal and City of Ottawa, 66 miles, at \$1,000... \$ 60.000 00 132 000 00 66.000 00 Surplus distribution to municipalitie Amount......\$3,115,733 66 Less am \$1,333,569 4 Quebec's share of Common School Fun Made up as follows 39,867 90 18,613 87 40,243 42 5,027 47 501,442 17 12,117 13 Collections on account of lands sold between 14th June, 1853, and 6th Mar., 1861..... 616,311 9 \$743.078 97 cost of man-\$24,959 60 cost of man-agement.....\$ 44,584 74 One quarter for land improve-mentfund, on account of 6,800 60 2,742 62 185,769 74 2,627 09 966 51 1,494 10 23 55 230.354 48 \$519,794 49 Collections on sales made sign ce 6 th March, 1861... \$314,297 76 Less6 percent... cost of man-agement...... 12,857 96 1,077 00 22,390 76 515 71 885 00 63,982 44,284 101,812 285.439 8 ...... \$808,164 29 Quebec's pro-portion ac-cording to population, 1871..... \$8,236 18 336 00 21,020 73 29,592 91,207 66,984 1,863 19,734 9,51,735 1,500 01 14,363 27 885 99 8,53 Land Improvement Fund-Due municipal-ities for col-lections on landssold be-tween 14th day of June, 1853, and 6th day of Mar., 1865, as per award..... 9,913 75 4,166 66 18 00 \$2,451,935 49 He estimated the receipts for the year 1881 as follows :-ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1881. 
 Subsidy
 \$1,116,872
 80

 Specific grant
 80,000
 00

 Interest on special fund
 136,696
 62
 rown Lands-Revenue. Crown lands ..... Clergy lands ..... Common school lands \$32,000 00 13,000 00 32,000 00 3,000 00 500,000 00 Grammar Woods and forests.. and the Government had on hand 2,678,000 bricks, valued at \$14,729, and in addition 1,022,000 bricks at the Central Prison, and ready for burning, valued at \$3,577. The Government had had applications for a large quantity of this brick, but owing to the pro-posed erection of new Parliament buildings they had resolved to refuse the offers. The provincial five per cent. bonds matured in 1883, and of course the premium would de-cline as the time for payment approached. There was advanced on these bonds \$14,100, as mentioned in his last financial statement. As some of the money it was thought would probably be required for the erection of the new Parliament buildings, the Government determined to take advantage of the pro-Public Institutions-Revenue. \$30,000 00 8,000 00 4,000 00 4,000 00 1,000 00 2,000 00 1,000 00 ducation rev Interest on inv Casual revenue License fund...

he was safe in rating the value of the assess-able property of Ontario at \$1,200,000,000. In view of such a statement as that, the debenture debt of \$22,000,000 was not very alarming. But this debt was unfortunately not equally distributed. Some of the municipali-ties had gone into heavy expenditures for railways or public works, and although he was far from condemning such a spirit, which was far from condemning such a spirit, which was commendable in nearly every case, yet the expenditure had placed them at a certain disadvantage in the matter of taxation, considered bynitself. Out of the 552 municipalities of Ontario, 250 were fated at less than 1 test of the dollar; 63 over 1 cent and under 14.28 over 14.28 over 14. \$2.786.418 105,541 00 [dent on the dollar; 63 over 1 cant and under 11/2; 28 over 11/2 and under 2; 6 over 2 and under 21/2; 5 over 21/2 and under 21/2; 8 over 21/2 and under 3, and 14 over 3 cents. The villages and towns were proportionately more heavily rated; 7 of the cities were all over 11/2 and under 2, and the vert area overt area overt area over 11/2 and un the rest over 2 cents. The hon. gentleman regretted that the statement and statistics were not more full than was the case, a fact were not more full than was the case, a fact owing to the returns being the first of the kind, and their scope not yet altogether understood by the nunnicipal officers. He had spoken previous-ly of \$7,000,000 odd being a large expendi-ture for the province, but it was really not so. large in view of the fact that many of the nunnicipalities drew revenues from sources 934.191 \$5.040.487 42 large in view of the fact that many of the municipalities drew revenues from sources outside direct taxation. The returns showed the municipal expenditures for 1879 to have been \$11,000,000, of which \$2,630,958 were expended on schools (not school-houses), \$1,-139,143 on roads and bridges, and \$2,000 on the administration of justice. M., ipal government cost \$993,361, and charitic cost \$148,736. According to the same return the municipal liability of Ontario on the 1. t of January, 1880, was \$2,557,980; while the direct available assets amounted altogether to only \$5,531,189. These assets consisted of cash balances on hand, \$1,510,000; collect-able arrears of taxes, \$2,915,455; dobenture and stock assets, \$2,304,812; due from other - \$ 258,000 and stock assets, \$2,304,812 ; due from other municipalities, \$300,798. From these sums there was to be deducted \$1,590,000 of doubtful railway and other securities. The total municipal indebtedness over available assets was therefore \$17,026,735. In conclusion, he was therefore \$1,020,730. In conclusion, he had taken more time than he had expected in the matter, but the subject was one which admitted of being drawn out indefinitely. He had only to add that although that was not the place to review Ottawa legislation, it was pertinent to state that, from the char-acter of the heritation there that was pertinent to state that, from the char-acter of the legislation there, they might ex-pect in Ontario for many years to come to have to submit to a high revolute tariff. Also, it was evident from the returns just referred to that municipal taxation in the province was also very high. Therefore, in dealing with the affairs of the province, the House needed to be cantions in what ap penditures it went into, and to exercis all possible care in its legislation. M.R.MORRIS contrasted the same ness of the speech just delivered with that given by the Treasurer last session. It was suggestive of the position in which they as a Legislature were placed. The revenue of the province densisted of a fixed and stationary income from the Dominion, and the proceed \$342,394 income from the Dominion, and the procee of our forests and lands, which were variab and which unfortunately owing to the past de pression had been diminishing. The receipt from the Crown lands would naturally de crease, owing to their having to compete with the lands in the new territory of the North-West, and to the fact that the lands available 124.685 18 \$820,398 81 in Ontario were principally in Parry Sound, Muskoka, and Algoma. Mr. WOOD-We are giving the lands away

the second reading of the bill, which was can ried on the following division :- Yeas, 106

Sir CHARLES TUPPER moved the House

Sir JOHN MACDONALD, in reply to Mr. Blake, suid it was determined that the com-any should be incorporated by charter in-tead of by special Act of Parliament, in:

evernment securities, and it was pos-if they had the money, that they might edeem other securities on which five and size of cent. were being paid, but which would

next year perhaps from 14 to 15 millions, or

ns, must be paid in redemption of

the securities matured during the year, on

which five and six per cent. was being paid

and as the amount would have to be expended (chargeable to capital) by the Minister of

Railways for the construction of the road and as the amount would have to be paid to

the company as subsidies, these expenditures would lawer a very large portion of it. Four her cell, was a moderate and reasonable rate to pay, and therefore the Government was perfectly secure. (Hear, hear.) During the

to be due for a year or two. In reply to Mr. McCuaig, Sir LEONARD TILLEY stated that dur-ng next year perparts \$15,000,000 would have be borrowed to meet bonds falling due and expenditure on the railway, so that at all works that account of the \$25,000 or add events that amount of the \$25,000,000 could be used by the Government. Besides that, the money if deposited by the syndicate with the Government could be used in the redemp-

tion of 5 per cent. securities falling due

tween this and 1885. In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir CHARLES TUPPER said he was glad to hear the hon. gentleman state that the amount which the syndicate was to receive under this clause was from nineteen to twenty millions instead of twenty-five millions (hear, hear)-and the payments of interest were to be equivalent according to actuarial calculation to the corresponding cash pay-

ments. In answer to Mr. White (Reafrew), Sir LEQNARD EILLEY stated that the Sir LEONARD FILLEY stated that the 4 per cent. went to pay the interest on cou-pons to bondholders. (Hear, hear.) On sub-section "E," -Sir CHARLES TUPPER explained that

ander this clause, if the company availed tself of the option granted in the previous sub-section, the sum of \$2,000 per sub-section, the sum of \$2,000 per mile for the first 800 miles of the central section should be deducted pro rata from the subsidy for these 800 miles, and should be appropri-ated to decrease the mileage cash subsidy ap-propriated to the remainder of the central section. The reason why this provision was made was because if option was taken the made was because if option was taken the company would realize on the land grant bonds, which they would not otherwise do. Mr. BLAKE said this was an evidence that the original grant was regarded by the Government as excessive.

On clause 10, relating to exemptions from duties, Mr. ELAKE asked the Minister of Bail-

ways how he made his estimate that the ex-emptions from duty would be worth about \$100,000.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER said he would give the hon. gentleman his calculation, which was not under his hands at the presents moment, to morrow. The estimate would be found to include all taxable articles. Of course he omitted bridging, as the late Government proposed that the bridges should be of wood. He also omitted the duties on steel rails, the exemptions on which must continue until there was a possibility of their being manufactured in this country.

On section 11, Mr. BLAKE said the Premier had inti-mated that the land from Winnipeg to Jaspes House was of such a character that it would

all be fit for settlement. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-No. Mr. BLAKE-Well, fairly fit for settlement, and I fahey that as the company has ment, and I fahey that as the company has been very careful in making provision in its favour it will not accept any land not fairly

fit for settlement. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-There is pe doubt, Mr. Chairman, that the Government agrees to give to the company 25 million acres of land. They do not agree to give 25 million or any million acres of water. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) We will certainly give 25,000,000 acres of land fit for settlement. If these are drowned lands, then they are not fit for settlement, and of communications when leave the and of course we will not give them land that is not fit for sale. Unless they can sell the land, it is of the land, it is of course no portion of the

the land, it is of course no portion of the agreement, that is all. In reply to Mr. Mills, Sir JOHN MACDONALD observed a We will take care that the company will give my and surrender, and perhaps make a present to the hon, member for Bothwell, land covered with water. (Laughter.) On clease 14

On clause 14, Mr. BLAKE asked what deviation for

The bill was read a second time, THE PATENT LAWS.

The Patent Law Amendment bill passed through committee. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL intro our ALLEARTORE CARTERING Intro-duced an amendment granting renewals to patentees who had applied for a renewal of their patents within tea days from the date of expiry, proof of such application to be fur-nished before the 1st of October, next. Third open his.

reading to-morrow. The Senate adjourned at 5 o'clock. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1. The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m.

SYNDICATE PETITIONS.

Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) presented largely signed petitions from the following places -The town of Windsor and townships of Mersea, Gosfield, and Tilbury, praying that the offer of Sir W. P. Howland and others be not entertained, and that the contract be con firmed as speedily as possible.

PRAYER FOR INDEMNITY. Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) also presented petitions from the County Council of Essex, the Musicipal Council of Walden, the Town Council of Amhersburg, and from certain satepayers of Windsor, Sandwich, and Am-hersburg, praying that the owners of the

herstburg, praying that the owners of the Colchester light-ship be indemnified for loss sustained by them in the service of the Do-

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

Mr. PLUMB presented several petitions praying that the bill to permit a man to marry his deceased wife's sister, or a woman to marry her deceased husband's brother, be not allowed to become law. Petitions to the same effect were presented by Marry Thomson and Williams by Messrs, Thompson and Williams.

SYNDICATE CONTRACT. The order of the day being called— Sir CHARLES TUPPER, seconded by Sir JOHN MACDONALD, moved that the Bill respecting the Canadian Pacific railway be read a third time. Mr. BUNSTER moved "That the bill be not now read a third time, but that it be resolved that this House, while agreeing with the general terms of the proposed con-tract with a syndicate for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, is nevertheless

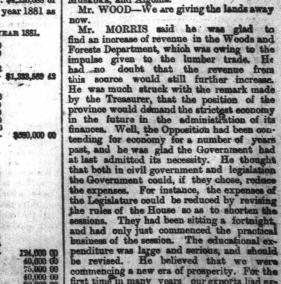
SYNDICATE CONTRACT.

the Canadian Pacific railway, is nevertheless of the opinion that provision should have been made for the building of that branch of the Canadian Pacific railway known as the Nanaimo and Esquimalt portion thereof on Vancouver Island, as stipulated for in the Vancouver Island, as stipulated for in the terms agreed upon between the Dominion Government and Lord Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, as follows :--(1.) That the railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo shall be com-nenced as soon as possible and completed with all practicable despatch. (2.) That 12,000,000 a year and not \$1,500,000 hall be the minimum expanditure on nailway works within the province from the date at which the sur-

length wood this winter. She is a strong Scotch woman, shout 35 years of age. Her husband is living, but past hard work, being over 70 years of age. She carries on success-fully a large farm, doing nearly all the work

read the first time :--Mr. Deroche-Respecting the debt of the county of Lennox and Addington. Mr. Morris-To amend the Acts respecting the Yorkville Loop Line Railway Company.

Mr. Harcourt—To amend the Registry Act. Mr. Waters—To amend the Municipal Act; lso, to amend the Assessment Act. THE BUDGET SPEECH. Mr. WOOD, in rising to move the House into Committee of Supply, said he had plea-sure in announcing that the Public Accounts would be laid on the table on Monday next. He then proceeded to deliver his financial statement. The receipts for 1880 were as fol-OW8 :---RECEIPTS, 1880. Crown land revenue-Crown lands revenue-Crown lands..... Clergy lands..... Common School lands. Grammar School lands Woods and forests.... ...... Public Institutions, Revenue Toronto Inscitutions, rice Toronto Lunatio Asy-lum... Hamilton Lunatio Asy-lum... Kingston Lunatic Asy-lum... Orillia Lunatic Asylum Deaf and Dumb Insti-Central Prison...... Mercer Reformatory... School of Practical Science.... Licenses. Law stamps Algoma tares. Drainage assessment. Municipal Loan Fund. Agricultural College insurance..... School of Practical Science..... Mimico Farm. Kingston Lunatic Asylum. Toronto Lunatic Asylum. Credit Valleg. Central Prison, land sold Credit Val-ley..... Settlers' homesteads. \$2,451,935 49 It must be gratifying to note that there was a marked increase in the Crown Lands Depart-ment, amounting to \$166,311.96 more than estimated, while the revenue exceeded the estimate by \$135,216.07, and exceeded the expenditure under the Supply bill by \$208,-271.97. (Applause.) The revenue from pub-lic institutions was not so great as anticipat-ed, which might be accounted for by the fact that the brick and labour furnished to the Andrew Mercer Reformatory, amounting to Andrew Mercer Reformatory, amounting to \$16,263.30, had not been paid for. There were other outstanding accounts of \$3,260, and the Government had on hand 2,678,000



commencing a new era of prosperity. first time in many years our export Continued on Fifth Page

	and an and the second	THE WEEKLY MAIL,	TOBONTO, THURSDAY,	FEBRUARY 8, 1881.			
Weekly Mail.	day, and the whole of the preceding one, in an aimless frittering away of the public	The second s	form of the tables giving a cleaner view of	Minister of Education, who ought to have	intemperance as members of the Alliance	heinous crime the Expositor connived at	First Sciences of appropriate spinor spinor state of a spinor s
wannan Saman "	time and money. Twenty-three separ-	1878	the statistics of export and import. Mr. JOHNSON says: "The plan of printing	taken the matter up, or Mr. GIBSON, of	can possibly be, and what is more to the	when it rejoiced in \$27,000,000, 54,000.000	OWINADTO TROTAT AMIT
BMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.	ate amendments, formed by cutting up Mr. BLAKE's "general" amendment	1880 6,304,765	"separate tables for each Province has	Hamilton, had moved in it, there would	purpose, can approach the subject in a rational instead of a visionary way.	acres, and a twenty-five years' guarantee.	ONTABIO LEGISLATU
The second second second second second	into small pieces, were separately pre-	Decrease	" been abandoned, as it was found incon- " venient and cumbersome, and instead	have been no attempt to meet him; and yet, on the organ's own showing, any such	Let us look at a few of the Alliance's	The members of the Ontario House take great interest in the quiet duel which is going	Kanal
IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID.	sented to the House, without the sem- blance of an excuse. The leader's motion	CABINETWARE AND FURNITURE.	"thereof the imports and exports for each	scheme ought to come from a graduate of	"suggestions." The proposal that a peti- tion signed by the ratepayers of the	on between Mr. James Young and Mr. Trea-	Continued from Third Page.
year, per month	can only be called "general" in the sense	Value, Value, Value,	"Province, and for the Dominion, are "shown in detail, in one general state-	one of the outside universities. It does	vicinity should precede the granting of a	surer Wood. Mr. Young' expected to be taken into the Dominion Cabinet, and feels	ncreased, great public works would
a copies sent free. aces may be made either by draft, ex- office order, or in registered letter,	that it covered the whole ground. It was not simply a declaration of dissent from the	\$399,330 \$92,049	"ment for each."	come, and because the mover is also a	license has been tried before, and failed utterly. There never was any difficulty in	that at all events the party owes him a port-	dertaken, there was already a tend
방법에 전 소리 가지 않는 것 같은 것 같	Government scheme, but a display of all	This shows a striking decrease in importa- tion, and it is but fair to assume that our	The total Customs revenue for the year was \$14,129,953; and the current year	leader of the Opposition, our contemporary is at once in arms. So much for neutral-	getting signatures, and in the case of an	folio in Mr. Mowat's Administration ; but Mr. Wood is an infinitely more popular man.	check the emigration of our farme there was every reason for hope. In
t-Office address in full. HE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY,	possible objections to it, at painful length, one after the other. The forms of the	home manufacture has benefitted largely	shows a considerable advance on those	ity in educational matters.	established house, well conducted, to hawk about such a petition is a gratuitous	The Ottawa Free Press says that the syndi-	tion, he said it was the duty of the timent to furnish details of every experi
Teronto.	House required the introduction of the	by the circumstance. In the article of machinery there is in-	figures. Mr. JOHNSON exhibits as follows the results of the operations of the year :	Moreover, there is an objection urged	humiliation. If the license system is to	cate bargain will be repealed by a Reform	so that the House could see if there w
EBMS OF ADVERTISING.	subject by way of resolution; and yet the Opposition has clearly exhausted every,	deed a considerable increase, but that is	"Table No. I, shows that the value of the	which, if it be tenable, should be fatal to	be abolished, so be it ; but we object en- tirely to any futile effort to hamper it, so	Government at the first opportunity. Hardly.	room for reduction in any quarter. Mr. CREIGHTON said that the Tr
THE DAILY MAIL.	form of resistance which could be used	due to a demand from our manufacturers	exports from the Dominion exceeded in value those of any other year since 1874, and the	the very existence of the Local Legislature. There is no time to consider the subject	long as the law permits it and derives a	Reformers denounced the British Columbia bargain of 1871-2 as ruinous, and threatened	had so withheld certain facts as to
dvertising, each insertion 10 cents ments in Special Notices col. 12; "	both on the second reading of a bill, and in committee upon it.	for such machinery as is not produced in Canada ; and we know that at the same	value was only exceeded in two years viz.	properly, and the committee should con-	revenue from it. It is absurd to pro-	to cancel it ; but on attaining office in 1873	false impression to the country in relation was, was
on last page	Now, if the "specific amendments" had	time, in some directions, our manufactu-	1873 and 1874, since the date of Confedera- tion. It also shows a result never shown be-	sist of experts; that is to say, it should be a sort of Central Committee. Now Mr.	law, which may have been done	they not only recognized it, but seriously aggravated the terms. Reformers rarely re-	plus claimed an available one which co drawn upon? He believed that if
Annual Meetings and Finan-	been moved in committee on the measure now introduced, every purpose would have	rers have been much more active than, usual.	fore in the Dominion statistics viz . on ex.	MORRIS' Committee was drafted with singu-	inadvertantly, or by irresponsible agents, should forfeit a license. There can	pudiate anything save their own principles.	mythical surplus, it was already mo
es and similar institutions., 15	been served, except that of factions	If we were to take the trouble to go into	cess of exports over imports, the amount of such excess being, over total imports, \$1,421	lar discrimination. Every institution re-	be no objection in cities, though not	This is how the Halifax Chronicle encourages	and locked up beyond our reach.
aments occupying less than 10 lines arged as 10 line advertisements. Soutract rates for definite periods of	and utterly futile obstruction. And even if a record of the divisions.	the public statistics more minutely we might show more striking results ; but we	711, and over value of goods entered for con-	presented in the House has a spokesman- upon it; and besides that, it is a com-	in the country, to permitting the magis-	immigration to the Canadian North-West :	large annual amounts to be paid to ra
e made known on application. of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 50	which could not be secured in committee.	have already made our contemporary's	port and export Customs duties collected, \$14,138,849.22, was exceeded in 1874 by	mittee of inquiry only, " with power to	or third offence ; but so long as the muni-	"Immigrants should not be advised to go there while they can get cheap land in the	Last year hon. gentlemen opposite sai absurd to charge the annual receip
incertion	were desirable, they could all have been reserved for the vote on concurrence.	fallacies sufficiently transparent.		"send for persons and papers." What the Globe would like would be a commis-	cipalities tempt men by every device the	United States and have the benefits of com-	these payments. If that were correc
ements at all times to be subject to the Managing Director of THE MAIL empany, who reserves to himself the	There was no cause, therefore, for obstruct-	LCCAL AFFAIRS	Dut in no other year since 1878 Table No	sion which would spend the summer	ingenuity of informers can suggest to break the law, the less said upon that point the	peting railways. They should prefer a coun- try taking just pride in paying off her debt to	they must be charged against the He had made a statement of what the
outpany, who reserves to himself the ert or otherwise. In case of errors or in legal or any other advertisements	ing public business at that stage at all	We level it and the second	3, aggregate trade of the Dominion, exhibits an increase in the trade with Great Britain,	in travelling from Dan to Beer- sheba, at the provincial expense.	better. The entire system of paid inform-	one which glories in unnecessarily increasing	ments would amount to. He found
in legal or any other advertisements ny do not hold themselves liable for rther than the amount received by	The Opposition leader's amendment em- braced all that his party had to urge against	WE trust the people of Ontario are not altogether losing sight of the affairs of	over that of 1879, of \$13,018,438, and a	It would be no difficult matter to.	ers, so long as they are not salaried officers of respectability, is an outrage upon public	Mr. Blake's teaching is bearing fruit,	\$3,770,124, which should be d
must be mounted on solid metal	the scheme ; and upon it, so far as the	their own province. The matters which	decrease in that with the United States of \$8,207,863. The trade with the British and	collect the opinions of the authorities of all the institutions within a fortnight; and if	morality. The increase of the license fee	AT a mass meeting called by the Mayon on	the interest to be paid to the
THE WEEKLY MAIL	resolutions were concerned, they should have been content to take their stand. The	are to come before the Legislature this	foreign West Indies and South America during the last year amounted to \$7,562,678,	it were necessary, the committee might	again is another evidence of the utter un- practicality of the Alliance. Not to speak	Thursday in St. Andrew's hall, upon a requi-	cipalities on account of the mi
of ordinary advertising is 25 cents per	organ is at a loss to understand why the	session, or at least should come before it.	and in 1879 to \$5,498,929 showing an in-	be empowered to take evidence during the	of the inconsistency of making greater	sition, to discuss the syndicate terms, the pro-	Joan fund, about \$41,999, the interest Quebec on the surplus, and the amo
ED ADVERTISEMENTS Situations	Government should have insisted upon exhausting the amendments during Thurs-	are of no slight importance. To begin with,	crease in favour of last year of \$2,063,749. The trade with China and Japan shows an	recess. But if the Ontario Legislature be so impotent a body that it cannot even	gains from the wages of unrighteousness,	ceedings were commenced by passing a strong resolution "thanking Sir John Macdonald	quired for the parliament buildings sh
Let, Property Wanted, Houses, achers Wanted, Articles Wanted, hances, Lost or Found, Personal:	day's sitting. The reason is palpable ; and	anong the taxpayers of the country, and	increase in the last year over 1879 of \$495 .	inquire into one of the most important	the proposal means the creation of a monopoly in the trade which would be in	and the Dominion Government for the ad-	deducted from the surplus, which make \$3,121,809.24, leaving a balan
hances, Lost or Found, Personal:	was identical with that, which prompted Mr. GLADSTONE to take a similar course al-	especially of the towns and cities, where the burden is especially felt, there is a	944, and a still larger amount over the two preceding years."	questions connected with higher education, what is it good for? And yet at the very	every way contrary to the public interest.	mirable contract entered into with the syndi-	surplus of \$1,098,284.37. But even not an available surplus, as only th
rds or less, 50 cents each insertion ;	most at the same time. It was simply be-	general outcry against the wholesale ays-	Having thus given the Commissioner's	same moment the Attorney-General is	The suggestion to close the licensed houses on holidays is absurd to those who know	way," and at the close of the discussion which	on the common school fund could be
EKLY MAIL has the largest circulation per published in the Dominion of	cause the small minority, in both cases.	tem of exemptions. The Mowar Govern-	statement of the general results, let us	pushing through an intricate and complex measure which contemplates nothing less	that the necessary consequence would be a	followed, the resolution was reaffirmed amid cheers.	the money being held by the Doma ever. The surplus left by Mr.
101-1	was evidently bent upon a factious course, and could only be dealt with by the dras-	ment has a genius for throwing dust in	present the tables on which he bases them : No. 1Value of total exports, imports,	than a complete revolution in our system	larger amount of drunkenness than ever. As for the additional hour	Mr. Parnell made a good point in a speech	Macdonald was in Dominion bonds a
AIL BRANCH OFFICES.	tic method of exhaustion. Not an hour	the eyes of the people, and what they	and goods entered for consumption in the	of judicature, without inquiry, and with a	demanded from Saturday evening, why	he delivered at Wexford a' fortnight ago	ed it more carefully Throng
L has established branch offices for	has been lost by the short ses- sion of Friday; because instead of seven-	have already done is a transparent attempt	Dominion, with the duty collected thereon, for thirteen years :	scant measure of patience at any delay. He proposes to turn our judicial system	not have said 6 a.m. at once? The whole scheme is simply an attempt to suc-	when he pointed out that the British Govern-	results of the National Policy t
of subscriptions and advertisements	teen hours together, the Opposi-	to beguile the electorate. It is utterly in- defensible that at least thirty millions of	Total Total	topsy-turvy, to create a Supreme Court	ceed in doing by piecemeal what the Alli-	ment, no matter which party was in power, always selected an Englishman for the posi-	vince had been flourishing; thanks policy, there was not a deticit in the
EAL-Corner of St James and St. avier streets. A. McKim, Agent, X, N. S197 Hollis street. H. A.	tion would have wasted at least	dollars' worth of fairly assessable property	1868 \$ 57,567,888 \$ 73,459,644	which will not be supreme, and to mix and muddle generally, even restricting appeals	ance has already failed to do in its en-	tion of Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr.	cial revenue. It was time that t position of affairs was faced, and
Agent. ON52 James street north. Lance-	twenty if their work had been divided into two. Obstruction cannot otherwise be	in this city alone escapes the burden of	1869	where he has no power to do so. And yet,	grocers, wholesale and retail, from selling	Forster is a man of good ability, but it is said he had, never set foot on Irish soil until he	attempt was made by the hon, we
Agents.	dealt with, except by a resort to means	taxation. There are sentimental pleas for	1871	although all this is to <sup>5</sup> be done within a week or ten days, we are told the Legisla-	liquor would simply result in enriching	went there after his appointment. At all	opposite not to show fictitious surply to make a manful effort to meet
2. A. Taylor & Co., Agents, ORK-39 Union Square, Brentano's	which are distasteful to the friends of un- fettered debate. We repeat that no	one form of exemption, and quasi- religious pleas for another : but the	10/1	ture, or a committee of it, is incompetent	the licensed victualler; it would increase drunkenness by lowering the standard of	events, he knows no more about Ireland and the Irish character than the majority of edu-	culties which really existed (And
mporium.	defence can be offered for a course which	fact stares one in the face that	1875	to make an inquiry without contemplating immediate action.	liquor; and would drive men who never	cated Englishmen.	Mr. FRASER said that it member (Mr. Creighton) was maki
0, THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1881.	could promise no satisfactory result, even from a party point of view.	the rate of taxation is pressing severely	18/8	It may perhaps be that the result of the	enter a tavern-door thither to procure home supplies, now simply ordered with	The Ontario estimates for 1881 were sub-	ado about nothing, and in order to people, and to prove that the surpl
WIT ON ATTA DIANT		upon the poor, whilst the wealthy corpora- tions, religious and secular, are enjoying	1879	committee's investigations will not be sat- isfactory, still it is just as well to be cer-	the rest of the tamily supplies for the	mitted to the Assembly last week. The total	fictitious, was calling to his aid all
END OF THE BATTLE.	TWIN FALLACIES.	all the privileges of city life without pay-	Aggregate for 13 years. \$1,001,026,477 \$1,259,582,061	tified of that fact, and therefore the ex-	week. There are other "suggestions" equally ill-considered and irrational ; but	amount asked for is \$2,309,000, of which \$229,000 is for capital account. There is an	ble sources of expenditure likely too
the commander-in-chief shuts up lass and declares the battle over	OUR morning contemporary professes.	ing their due share of its burdens. It matters very little what may be the pre-	Several points suggest themselves at once on looking at these figures. (1).	periment is worth trying. The standard	the above may serve as a specimen of the	increase of \$2,700 in Civil Covernment ; legis-	his hon. friend had been devoting
victory won, we need not be	to have made two discoveries of un-	tence for exemption ; as a matter of fact	That in the year ending 30th June	of University degrees in this province might be fairly high, and it ought to be-	thoroughly unpractical notions of the Alliance. We neither impugn the com-	lation remains at the same figure ; there is a decrease of \$7,000 in administration of jus-	days to getting up a speech on the The hon. gentleman said that the
ncerned about the events of the	pleasant import for protection, viz.:	every man and every corporation which enjoys lighted and paved streets, drainage	1014, OUR IMDORTS exceeded our exports	uniform and Mn Monney motion disatte	mittee's motives, nor treat with the slight-	tice ; an increase of \$4,000 in education, the	hadn't a surplus because the Gov
The proceedings of yesterday	(a) That our exports of farm produce are	and police protection, ought to pay its fair	by \$39,000,000 in round numbers. (2). That in 1880 our exports exceeded our im-	abject can be assemplished. If it say the	est disrespect their ultimate aim in lessen-	appropriation being \$505,000; an increase of \$25,000 in the maintenance of public insti-	could not lay its hand on it in bills and gold. The present Governm
assumed that' character. The	increasing, whereas the N. P. people said protection would give our farmers a home	share in the municipal expenditure. The first obligation imposed by common moral-	ports by \$1,000,000, (3). That in one	manit will be aminantly actinfactown , wat	ing intemperance, but clearly they know not what spirit they are of.	tutions ; a decrease of \$8,700 in immigration,	been in power since 1871, and h they managed the expenditure, dur
ding of the Canada Pacific rail-	market; (b) that the imports of foreign	ity on a Christian Church for example, in	\$15,000,000 ; while our imports have only	it is as well that we should know that		and of \$6,400 in agriculture and arts ; and an increase of \$10,000 in miscellareous.	term of office? He would give the
vas the last opportunity for those	manufactures are increasing, whereas the	a country where all Churches stand on an	Licreased by 50,000,000, (4) That in one	as heretofore.	THE IRISH PROTECTION BILL.	The following is a summary of the division	In 1873 the actual expenditures of the had been \$2,460,000; in 1874, \$2,342
late into the field, or for those restrained themselves in the con-	N. P. people said that protection would	equal footing in the eye of the law, is to owe no man-and we presume	year our imports for home consumption have decreased by \$9,000,000, thus indi-	It appears that Mr. CROOKS, after playing	IT cannot be said that, in forcing on	on Mr. Blake's amendment by provinces	1875, \$2,630,000 ; in 1876, \$2,154
if the Opposition made here and	give the manufacturer the home market.	that includes the municipality and the	cating the great increase in our home	the amateur bookseller for some time, has resolved to close the depository forthwith.	another all-night session, the Land	For Against	1877, \$2,363,000; in 1878, \$2,484 1879, \$2,285,000, and in 1880, \$2,243
stand, it was without hope and	It supports the first proposition by the	state—anything for which it has a right in honour and justice to pay. Why should	manufactures. Another remarkable fea- ture of our trade is contained in the statis-	This is a gain certainly, but the measure	Leaguers have acted without due notice.	Ontario	that last year, after nine years of pow
iscipline.	following arguments : "Instead, therefore, of consuming at home	a Church pay for its gas, or, for that mat-	tics of goods entered for consumption as	might have been adopted when he took office. Au reste, there is nothing special	From the first hint of the coercion mea- sure, notice was given of their determina-	New Brunswick	expenditure was less than in 1873, only once exceeded it during the in
r. BUNSTER should desire to ob-	the whole of our farm produce, we are sending	ter, for its buildings, and yet refuse to pay for sidewalks and protection to life and	follows : FROM GREAT BRITAIN.	to remark in connection with educational	tion to resist it by every parliamentary	Nova Scotia	period. And still further, the estin penditure for the coming year was \$2
Parliament a pledge for the con-	abroad 25 per cent. more than in 1879-	property? Why, in short, should the	1878. 1879. 1880.	matters, except another notice of motion : "Mr. CBOOKS-On Friday next-Bill	stratagem in their power. During the last	Prince Edward Island 1 5 British Columbia 0 4	Mr. MACMASTER regretted that
of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo	an agricultural country. According to the	municipality be compelled to endow every	37,431,130 30,933,130 34,461,224 FROM THE UNITED STATES.	"respecting certain amendments to the	year of the late Parliament, it was usual	briush Columbia 0 4	cussion had been taken up on such s

There was a majority for the Government from every province except New Brunswick.

asefulness of the Mowat Cabinet is nearly gone :--

"Mr. Mowat and his Cabinet colleagues have been through the statutes from the first to the last, and have revised them, and con? solidated them, and amended them, and in-dered them, and turned them over, and twisted them about, and pulled them inside out, and mended them, and patched them until the darned old things won't bear any more meddling with and so them have so

an agricultural country. According to the protectionists 'an agricultural, country is always a poor country.' Therefore the N. P. is, according to the protectionists, causing us to become poorer instead of richer."

We shall not call this nonsense, because nonsense is sometimes amusing ; nor shall we call it drivel, because there is a semblance of ingenuity about it. But we shall call it downright falsehood, and pro-ceed to prove it so. In the first place, protectionists never said that protection would give a home market for everything

away the entire system of exemptions, except in so far as the payment of taxa-tion would merely be taking with one hand what is given out by the other.

The question of market fees again i mooted, and yet in York the County Council has deliberately refused to give a pro quo for the ren nd towns will never have justice done to them under the present regime until they nave, in fact as well as in name, complete control of their whole affairs. The urban Sopulation, in all matters concerning hem, is overruled by rural representatives in the House, and perfect autonomy is impossible. In educational matters again, there is no control over a Minister who has "a stolid majority at his back." The wilfully blind spirit of bureaucracy rules The unchecked in the department. Those who imagined that public instruction would be more efficiently conducted by a ember of the Cabinet have themselves wofully mistaken. The Minister is as irresponsible as any Chief Superintendent of Education could have been. He is an autocrat of the orcible-feeble sort, who does as he plea blunders according to his wont, and yet is sure of having a crass and uncultured majority to back him in his haphazard plan of administration. We venture to af-firm that not one of the men who would rote for anything Mr. CROOKS might affirm or defend knows, at this moment, how the endowment of University College has been manipulated to cover the blunders of the \$86,489.747 hast two years in diving for professors there. The Central Committee is doomed; yet the measure to be introduced is sure to yet the measure to be introduced is sure to be a mere sop for the popular ORBERUS. People are speculating about a successor to Mr. CROOKS; they would spend their time to more advantage in scrutinizing the mis-chief he has wrought, and in finding a drastic remedy for it. Finally there is the Attorney-General with his Judicature bill sprung upon the province without even the lucrative and uch-favoured device of a commission. We venture to predict that in whatever shape it is presented for his Honour' assent the result will be a muddle of the nost serious description. It is easy to take an English statute and adapt it in a hurried way to Canadian needs; but the proof of its utility cannot be given under the exigencies of a hurried session. The fact is that either the Local Legislature must devise some means for securing that ecessary attention to important measures t cannot give itself, either by committees sitting in vacation or otherwise, or it must honestly confess its incapacity to undertake any serious work at all, As

Church to the extent of its tax-liability ? 48,631,739 We have referred to the Churches especially because of the sacro-sanct character attempted to be thrown about them; but they are not the only defaulters, and the Ontario Legislature, if it were disposed to fulfil its duty to the people, would sweep

convenient for readers:

ermany ...

IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

"respecting certain amendments to the "sohool law." We hope the public will carefully scrutinize this measure when it helplessness in the presence of Irish obsees the light. We presume it will contain such tinkering as the Minister proposes to execute on the Central Committee. Now, without prejudging the bill, we cannot re-frain from expressing the hope that the people's representatives will not allow dust to be thrown in their eyes. Unless current rumour be false, this is merely a device to shuffle the cards without altering the hands except y. Nothing short of a clean l satisfy the profession and the nominally. Nothing short slate will satisfy the profess

## helplessness in the presence of Irish obstruction. And yet, with full warning beforehand, Mr. GLADSTONE is equally helpless. The journals of his party predieted that the Premier would abonce strangle the hydra of faction, and yet up to the latest advices he has done nothing. The story is that he cannot act until he comes to some agreement with the Con-servatives. Why not? He has his majority at his back, heterogeneous

sufficientl

EDITORIAL NOTES.

certainly, but still

"Mr. Mowat and his Cabinet collean

ne that t ced, and -hon. g us surp to meet d. (App that s maki he surpl aid all, likely to be He we devoting h on the that the the Gov bould not lay its hand on it in bills a and gold. The present Governm been in power since 1871, and I they managed the expenditure, dur tarm of office? He would give th In 1873 the actual expenditures of the had been \$2,460,000; in 1874, \$2,345 1875, \$2,630,000; in 1876, \$2,154 1877, \$2,363,000; in 1878, \$2,480 1879, \$2,285,000, and in 1880, \$2,245 that last year, after nine years of pov expenditure was less than in 1873, only once exceeded it during the in period. And still further, the estin penditure for the coming year was \$2 Mr. MACMASTER regretted that cussion had been taken up on such a tice. Yet he could not help recogni cussion had been taken up on such a tice. Yet he could not help recogning preciating the masterly expositing friend on the right (Mr. Creighton true state of affairs. He regretted hon. gentleman opposite who had be ap by it (Hon. Mr. Fraser)—the hoad with man who was credited abroad with true head of the Government, the am" of the House—(laughter)—he that the hon. gentleman opposite had to answer by banter and not by arg peculiarly significant fact. No one listened to the debate could have h ticing that the argument of the hon for Grey had never even been answe ad out with a demonstration that ad out with a demonstration that sums had been devoted to aiding Yet, according to his own statem continuous liability of an annual su \$100,..., tremained to be paid, an hon. Treasurer took no account of th his budget. He had taken the gro the question of the capitalization of could not be discussed at this tin it not a liability ? How otherwi he enter the fact in his books? Any to the effect that this sum was not an

to the effect that this sum was not an

to the effect that this sum was not an ness was simply and purely a legal (hear, hear)—and his hon. friend be (Mr. Creighton) had dealt with the ness in the proper way. The hon: g opposite had referred to the feeli country and the result of the last the people. They knew well how the

BY MAIL, IN Daily edition, Parts of a year Weakly edition Specimen coo Remittances press, Post-off at our risk. Give Post-Off Address THE

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## TERM

Fer Nonparell Ordinary advertisemen advertisemen cial Statemo Companies, r Advertiseme will be adapto Sporial cout time will be m Nobices of E opnis each ins Advertiseme sppeival of the Printing Comp right to insert omissions in I the Company of damage furth them for such tiements mu such a mus

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THE MAIL h MONTREAL HALIFAX, HAMILTON-LONDON, O LONDON, O Carling. E. A. NEW YORE Literary Empo

#### OTORONTO.

THE EN

WHEN the his field glass and the vict greatly concer pursuit. Th aftermoon ass third readin way bill was who came late who had resta test, but if th there a stan without discip

That Mr. B tain from Pai struction of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway was quite natural, and that the House should at this stage unanimously reject the proposition was a foregone conclusion. The Esquimalt Nanaimo railway was abanand doned by the late Government. It has become a less pressing public matter in view of the abandonment of the Bute Inet terminus. But the events of the next few years may again make that railway a necessity so commercially pressing that private capital may be impelled into the undertaking, or the Government may not. m the work out of question , but al this must be a matter of time. That Mr. BLAKE should desire to secure, by means of another amendment, an interpretation of of another amendment, an interpretation of the contract concerning the manner of paying the subsidy which he had in vain, during the last sitting, endeavoured to impress on the House, was perhaps super-fluous. The rejection of his amendment was perfectly logical. After the explana-tions of the Finance Minister on Monday night Mr. BLARY'S motion was simply night, Mr. BLAKE's motion was simply hallenge to the good sense of the House. That Mr. Mills should endeavour to assert, by means of a resolution, a power which Parliament already possesses, was so characteristic of that singular intellect that noone will be surprised at it. But Mr. MILLS' obje:""culls for some remarks. What he aime it was apparently to deprive the synd ate in advance of all right to claim com ensation for any undue interference wit's the privileges accorded to them under the contract. We venture to think that the new syndicate" would have resented any such deprivation of rights in advance, and if the new syndicate's offer had been accepted, Mr. MILLS would probably not Mr. PLUME's references to the "new "syndicate" in his retort on the Opposition, which was provoked by Mr. CHARLTON, revived for a moment the spirit of the past air weeks of debate, as a closing cavalry skirmish revives the excitement of a long and decisive battle. Looking back on the events of the past few weeks, and reviewing their history, we feel assured that the public mind never ded the new syndicate such a degree of confidence as lessened the claim of the Government's bargain to popular approval; has been carried through, public feeling will favour the most strenuous efforts to carry it out. Each step in the direction of carry it out. Each step in the direction of the construction of the road and the settle-ment of the country will be watched with great eagerness by the people. So much, commercially and politically, de-pends on the success of the scheme that public interest will increase in-stead of lessening. That success will at-tend it we have every confidence, and we believe that the public confidence is as great as ours. We may also claim a liberal endorsement from men of all shades of poindersement from men of all shades of po-litical feeling in saying that Sir John Macponand fairly deserves the fullest success in this crowning, though we hope not closing, effort of a life devoted to the de-velopment and consolidation of British North America. ....

30,993,130 FROM THE UNITED STATES. 43,739,219 This clearly shows that the "anti-Eng-

lish "view of our tariff is not tenable, in-Isn' view of our tariff is not tenable, in-asmuch as our imports from Great Britain have increased by \$3,500,000 in round numbers since last year, while our trade with the United States has decreased by nearly \$4.500,000. The next table shows the aggregate trade of the Dominion by countries, in the last two years, which is all our columns will admit of in a form convenient for readers.

29,346,948

232,84 110,41 1,073,45 931,45 94,25

\$159,693,807

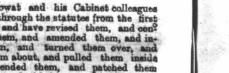
880. 5,846,069 3,349,906 812,829 82,237 60,727

163,78 102,59

\$87,911,458

54 140

The Bobcaygeon Independent thinks the



THE RAILWAY BILL.

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As the Globe appears to be proud of the fact that the Opposition presented no less than twenty four amendments, it may be well to enquire how far the achievement is a legitimate cause for pride. On the 26th ult., the House' of Commons deeided in fayour of Sir CHARLES TUPPEB's Blank resolutions by a majority of 86. But the figures do not represent the humiliating defeat of the Opposition to its fullest extent. Two seats were vacant which would have added to the Government majority ; seven members on the side of the majority were absent, and only three Opposition-ists ; so that, in a full House Ministers would have triumphed by a majority of ninety-two in a House of two hundred and seven, excluding the Speaker. Nottanding this decisive result, the party

coduced in the country. Indeed, one the objects of protection is to increase our export trade, and so enable us to pay for our importations with goods instead of gold, and to so make our exports exceed our imports that we shall get and not give gold. This object of the National Policy has been accomplished. Our exports exeed our imports by a considerable sum If the country thus becomes more and more an agricultural country, at least free-traders have no ground to complain. And, protectionists will not complain be-cause the country is developing in other

directions; and if farmers increase in numbers and activity, so do manufacturers, too. Our contemporary supports its second proposition by the following statement of

facts : "We learn, next, that the imports of foreign manufactures are increasing; that is, that the N. P. has failed to give the promised

home market to the home manufacturer. Her are the figures again : CANADIAN IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURES FOR

TWO YEARS. 1880

1879..... 81,964,427 Instead, therefore, of manufacturing all our textile and metallic articles at home, we are

increasing our purchases from foreigners at the rate of nearly six per cent. per annum-a circumstance which causes Sir Leonard Tilley, as curator of the revenue, to wear a joyful face; but which ought to make him, as father of the N. P., to hide his head for shame."

This statement is not even commonly honest. No protectionist ever said that protection would totally exclude all manuactures, even if it were continued forever; and in two years no such result could be accomplished. A very large increase in manufactures imported would be quite compatible with a very large increase in our own home manufactures in many directions. If we examine and compare our imported manufactures for two years that can be properly compared, we shall see this. Our contemporary will please follow. We will take, for instance, some articles of import which are also article of home manufacture, and see what, a change has taken place in even two years

IMPORTS OF COTTONS. 1878. 1880. Value. Value \$4.056,197 \$1,373,655

es,000,197 St, 573,505 This statement is made by taking all the importations of like articles of cotton man-ufactures as near as we can make there out to be comparative. It shows that there is a very large decrease in our importation of these articles; and the axplanation is found in the fact that there want the articles of the state of the in the fact that they are manufactured now in Canada

IMPORTS OF	WOOL GOOD	08.
1878. Value	L	1880. Walue.
\$226,946	Silacetta). R	\$111,347 186,480
\$554,016	i - Let Mart	\$297,827

We have only taken such articles as the' blue-books enable us to make a direct con-trast with ; and in these two articles at appears that our importation has decreas-ed by one-half, and this result is due to the increase in home manufacture in con-sequence of the tariff. We have taken also the trouble to make a calculation of all the imports of the two years in ques-tion, taking all the items under the head of wool in each year, and though we do not youch for the absolute accuracy of the former and this result is mainly cor-

matters stand at present, the meeting of the Ontario House is a solemn farce. ----TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

Mr. Bowell laid on the table of the House last week his annual report on the trade and davigation of the Dominion. Our space cannot be better filled than by a synopsis of its contents. The reader must remember that in regard to trade and navigation as to finance, the public accounts of the Dominion for the year ending next June will be the first that will present a full and perfect view of the trade and finance of the country. The year which closed in June last, and for which the returns are now published, was still subject to the nfluences of the importations of the previous year. Therefore, though the figures

are favourable and flattering to the Government and their policy, those of the current year, judging by the accounts of the balf year which we have published, will be far more cheering to the Administration and the public. The first thing noticeable about the vonow before us is the change in the

\$ 67,288,848 70,901,720 2,247,066 562,999 394,445 161,258 210,258 210,258 210,258 210,258 210,258 210,258 210,258 210,258 210,258 200,521 1,513,567 237,129 96,733 94,745 96,735 94,745 94,7 pain ..... Belgium. Newfoundland British West Indies... Spanish West Indies... French West Indies... Other W. India Islands. South America... China and Japan..... Switzerland \* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* Totals ..... \$151,832,863 EXPORTS BY COUNTRIE Countries. Countries. Great Britain. France. Germany. Spain. Portugal folland

97,165,501 714,875 112,090 50,596 135,748 40,430 1,641,417 1,955,584 1,237,598 219,121 88,367 741,442 256,551 290,762 45,515 541,755 Holland Belgium Newfoundland British West Indies... Spanish West Indies... French West Indies... Other W. India Islands South Ameride Ameride South Ameride South Africa.... Other countries..... 

The following shows the classification our exports for the past two years :---1880 \$3,981,4 6,653,2 17,086,6 18,504,0 32,287,11 4,484,21 759,19

year.

 
 Total
 68,445,222
 83,336,197

 Coin and Builion
 704,686
 1,771,755

 Estimated amount short re-turned at Inland Ports
 2,341,447
 2,803,006
 Grand Total..... 71,491,255 87,911,458

Turning to the statistics of shipping, we find the following table of ships built dur ing the year ending 30th June, 1880 : - ps bih. - June, 1880 : Number. Tonna, 53 5,289 38 6,289 38 6,289 38 6,289 38 6,289 38 6,289 38 6,289 38 6,591 14,538 616 6,591 Ontario....

Ouebec..... Nova Scotia..... New Brügswick..... Brütsb Columbia...... Prince Edward Island..... 297 Total 68,756 An examination into the effect of the

tariff on the commerce of each province shows the following percentage of duty of total value of imports dutiable and free :

The foregoing information will for the present satisfy the curiosity of our readers

as to the trade and navigation of the past Street R. A.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS. It is difficult to conjecture why the mo tion, notice of which was given by Mr. MORRIS last week, should have excited the ire of Mr. CROOKS' organ. University consolidation is admittedly desirable, if it can be accomplished without unduly interfering with the rights of the existing bodies outside the Provincial University, Mr. MORRIS is not connected with the Toronto University, but with Queen's, and therefore his motion may fairly be taken as an indication that the authorities of the other uni-

people. The Minister has a right to an advisory council, but it must be raised, high and dry, by its composition above the slightest whisper of suspicion. This might easily be done if Mr. CROOKS would only select men of the proper calibre ; but that, we fear, is just what he will not do. All we can say is that any pretence at reform which is deceptive and illusory will not answer, after the thorough exposure made of the past. At all events, whatever its drift, the bill ought to be carefully examined.

100 Mar 1995 - 12 PARTIAL PROHIBITION

No rightly - disposed member of the community can refuse sympathy to any movement having for its purpose the mitigation of the evils of intemperance. Even the effort to prohibit altogether the sale of intoxicating liquors, however vain about party coercion ; but in England it would be tried if there were any promise of success in it. The only party which is fairly amenable to moral discipline is the it may appear as a practical measure, possesses at all events the merit of consistency and thoroughness in aim. But nibbling attempts to harass those who con-Conservative, and even in its ranks Lord duct a lawful trade, from which the public RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, Sir HENRY WOLFF, and the other "Mohocks" have threatderives a large revenue, can command no respect. That our license system should ened to kick over the traces. The Liberal party might perhaps be made amenable to authority if Mr. GLADSTONE would firmly be well ordered, that unlicensed groggeries should be suppressed with vigour, and the put his foot down, but he is too vacillating

penalties for transgression should be seand unstable for that. vere and exemplary, every one agrees. It would almost appear as it England It would almost appear as if England were about to witness once more a thorough disintegration of parties, and the creation of others. The leaders of both the historical parties must soon pass away, and when they do leave the scene, a thorough transformation may be expected. The ultra-Radicals are powerful just now, simply because they hold the balance of power; but when the cataclysm comes, it will be found that, in weight and influence But when it comes to merely persecuting measures which promise no salutary result it is time to enter a protest. The advocates of prohibition possess the undoubted right to carry single municipalities in fa-vour of their bantling, if they can, and to try and make their measure a practical suc-cess, which they cannot do under any circumstances. Presumably the members of the Dominion Alliance are all total abstainers ; that being the case, they are the very last persons to be entrusted with the task of framing laws upon the subject. It is of framing laws upon the subject. It is all very well to speak of mitigating the evils of the liquor traffic; but what ra-tional plan for effecting this purpose can come from those who regard the use of drink per se an evil and a sin, and the sale of it the most heinous of crimes ? No-body proposes to regulate the commission of sobbery or murder; and if the liquor trade he necessarily the avil thing if is cally of order, loyalty, and the constitutio

Mr. Blake's N. P. is the Northern Pacific

of robbery or murder; and if the liquor trade be necessarily the evil thing it is supposed to be by the philanthropic doc-trinaires, their proper attitude should be un-compromising opposition-war to the knife. A few days since the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance put forth a mani-festo with suggestions for the amendment of the license low. To a then amendment ably be the Opposition candidate for the Dominion Parliament in East Northumberbas The London Advertiser calls Mr. Edward of the license law. To us they appear ex-Jenkins " an ass of the first magnitude." Our or the license law. To us they appear ex-coordingly similar to what a lot of sethetic amateurs, afflicted with colour blindness, might seek to impose on the Royal Aca-demy. They forget that there are tem-perance men outside their own circle who, although not total abstainers, are as anxious at the service of the complete a term esteemed contemporary has probably for-gotten that he was Mr. Mackenzie's Agent-The Moncton, N. B., Times calls attention to the fact that the Councils in three as they can be to regulate a trade, which they know will exist, in liquors which will counties in that province have expressed an

opinion on the syndicate bargain, two approving and one condemning it. But all the three counties are represented by Reformers. be used in spite of all attempts at legal sup-pression. The great fault with the total abstainer is that he approaches the ques-tion with a jaundiced eye. Seeing nothing Our friends in North Ontario should take time by the forelook, and look about them for a candidate for the Logal House. Mr. Paxton will get the Ontario shrievalty when the Assembly rises, and there ought to be no great difficulty in election in Conservative in his place. but evil in the use of intoxicants, even in noderation, he desires to force his views upon the community by the strong arm of law; and if he cannot achieve that purpose, he must needs hamper and worry those who differ from him. From his point of view this may appear justifiable; but after all is it' not exceedingly childish? The vast majority of Canadians are neither drunkards

The Brantford *Bopositor* styles the division on Mr. Blake's amendment the "Great in-iquity." If \$25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres motion may fairly be taken as an indica-tion that the authorities of the other uni-versities desire a rapprochement. If the "it;" they are as fully alive to the evils of of land, with \$28,000,000, the cost of the completed sections, be iniquitous, what a

com more meddling with, and so they have to pact for that purpose; and however much the Conservatives may have reason let alone." Nevertheless it is safe to say the Assembly to dread any arbitrary check upon free

will sit out the session.

discussion, they are willing to adopt any measure, of a temporary kind, to facilitate the dispatch of public business. It is more than likely that the trouble with the Cabinet is rather intestine than Mr. Wood's financial statement last week was, upon the whole, a very satisfactory one. The Crown Land revenue, which, with the external. Mr. BRIGHT has spoken out Dominion subsidy, is the main stand-by, ex-Dominion subsidy, is the main stand-by, ex-ceeded the estimate by \$160,000, and there was a surplue on the year's operations of something over \$200,000. Mr. Wood's speech was a plain and practical exhibit of the ledgers. He does not pretend to be an orator, but he has the knack, in an eminent degree, of putting the facts in a clear and terse way; and perhaps that is the highest value a provincial treasurer could be pos-sessed of. Mr. Wood claims a surplus of \$4,000,000. This Ontario surplus is more wonderful than the widow's cruse---the more that is taken from it, the bigger it grews. frankly enough in favour of coercion : but being a superannuated agitator, he has a tender sympathy with those who are suffering from the same early weak-ness. The Radicals will not oppose oppose the Government, yet they will desert them on a division, by shirking the vote. The consequence is that Mr. GLADSTONE is compelled to tread cautiously. His foes are those of his own household, although they contrive to keep up appearances be fore the world. We have heard a good hat is taken from it, the bigger it grows. deal of mythical nonsense in Canada late

Mr. Thomas Hughes' scheme for establishing an English colony in Tennessee is fizzling out. The London World says : .

out. The London World says : "The sooner that graceful but nonsensical project, Rugby, is abandoned, the better. Mr. Hughes really ought to feel some little responsibility in the matter. He ought to know that it is the story of Martin Chuzzle-wit's Eden told over again, and the fast that it is embellished now with a great deal of sentimental talking and writing, laws tennis, and 5 o'clock tea, will not prevent it from being a miserable and heart-breaking failure to all who are induced to embark in it."

The idea of a batch of young Englishmer arrayed in dressing-gowins and smoking-caps trying to eultivate a tract of land which native farmers abandoned in despair is "quite too awfully funny," as they would say.

Mr. Morton, of New York, is working vigorously to induce the House of Represen tatives at Washington to take up the queswill be found that, in weight and influence, they are comparatively insignificant. The iconoclasts are noisy and boastful, but the tion of reciprocity with Canada. The other day he presented the memorial of the National Board of Trade praying for the appointment of a commission to consider the subject, and report a basis for a treaty. Mr. Cox, of New York, who is helping Mr. Morton, says peti-tions are coming in from every part of the United States urging Congress to take action in the matter. Even the sturdy protection-ists of Pennsylvania are willing to support the appointment of a commission. It is not game will not be with them in the long England is, at heart, if not techni-Conservative, substantially so ; and when the real struggle comes, the extremists must succumb to the champions the appointment of a commission. It is not to be supposed that four millions of people by adopting a protective tariff, have brought fifty million protectionists to their knees; but it is pretty evident that there would have been no desire on the part of the Americans Mr. Ferris, the Local member, will probto bring about another reciprocity treaty had our markets been left open to them as of old

And in case of the local division of the loc OBITUARY.

M. LETELLIER. M. Letellier de St. Just, who has been ill for many months, died at midnight en Friday at Rivière Ouelle. He was born there Ils attention Is in three expressed an sin, two ap-But all the y Reformers. i should take bout them for House. Mr. rievalty when bughts to be no emservative in the "Great in-000,000 acres 000,000 acres 1000,000 acres 10000,000 acres 1000,000 acres 10

country and the result of the last the people. They knew well how th had resulted as it did, how the Cor party were asleep when they sho been working, and that only their ow their own folly, had kept them fro on the other side of the House. (, and faint langhter from the Ministe There was no need to laugh, for t case of laugh best who laughed la next election would probably s hon. gentlemen opposite. (Applan argument of the hon. memb Fraser) was a most extraordin Supposing that the amounts to be parailways were \$5,000,000, the hon. would even then be justified in same specious arguments to sup course which he now took with re-less formidable indebtedness. Eve certain clity of \$5,000,000 han him he would be justified by such argument in saying that the provin plus was \$4,000,000. It being six o'clock the Speaker chair. AFTER RECESS. \* Mr. MACMASTER continued. ourable Minister (Mr. Fraser), histated that the speech which had so uneasy had been made over and o If it bad been previously made s hon. gentleman was all the better p meet it. He was forewarned, and more readily have met the argun vanced. But far from his reply

against the statements of the me North Grey, the hon. gentleman's only showed that he was unable to was able to reply only by banter. to the views of the member for Norti supposed surplus of the Governmen siderably minimized. He would sp ever, apart from even that statement forward as it was ; he would speak ple, and he claimed that it was an indebted in a large sum to be requence of regular and certain pa sould not be held to have an une surplus, such as that shown by the h men opposite, and that the state here was such a surplus was calculo mislead. But the hon. gent that the form of statement made has for years. What if it had been nse for years. What if it had been the principle of true "reformers. They claimed to be, to go on doin hey claimed to be, to go on doin hey claimed to be, to go on doin The true principle of a reform par proces the true financial state of the people of the province. The h the new were not wanting altogether in the were not wanting altogether in thy. They had not only practised hem of bookkeeping, but they have the (Hear, hear.) He held that they could do was to set it right. ( Error long-continued did not just persistence in wrong-doing. The principles of business should be prevail in matters of such importa-tional features. sial finances. The statement by the hon. Treasurer was not, i firely original, as he would proceed The hon. First Minister, in addr confiding constituents at Woodsto comber, 1878, when he had no part terest in any immediate political e statement similar to that of thehi er. At that meeting he informed h ents that "there was a clear surpl 4,750,000 in the provincial treasu

the the Expositor connived at when it rejoiced in \$27,000,000, 54,000,000 es, and a twenty-five years' guarant

The members of the Ontario House take at interest in the quiet duel which is going between Mr. James Young and Mr. Treasurer Wood. Mr. Young' expected to be taken into the Dominion Cabinet, and feels that at all events the party owes him a port-folio in Mr. Mowat's Administration; but Wood is an infinitely more popular man.

The Ottawa Free Press says that the syndite bargain will be repealed by a Reform wernment at the first opportunity. Hardly. Reformers denounced the British Columbia bargain of 1871-2 as rujnous, and threatened to cancel it; but on attaining office in 1873 they not only recognized it, but seriously aggravated the terms. Reformers rarely re-pudiate anything save their own principles.

This is how the Halifax Chronicle encourages migration to the Canadian North-West :

" Immigrants should not be advised to go are while they can get cheap land in United States and have the benefits of com-peting railways. They should prefer a country taking just pride in paying off her debt to one which glories in unnecessarily increasing

#### Mr. Blake's teaching is bearing fruit.

AT a mass meeting called by the Mayoryon Thursday in St. Andrew's hall, upon a requiition, to discuss the syndicate terms, the proesedings were commenced by passing a strong resolution "thanking Sir John Macdonald and the Dominion Government for the ad-mirable contract entered into with the syndicate for the construction of the Pacific rall-way," and at the close of the discussion which ed, the resolution was reaffirmed amid

Mr. Parnell made a good point in a speech he delivered at Wexford a' fortnight ago when he pointed out that the British Government, no matter which party was in power, always selected an Englishman for the position of Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Forster is a man of good ability, but it is said he had, never set foot on Irish soil until he went there after his appointment. At all eyents, he knows no more about Ireland and the Irish character than the majority of eduted Englishmen.

The Ontario estimates for 1881 were subnitted to the Assembly last week. The total mount asked for is \$2,309,000, of which 229,000 is for capital account. There is an ncrease of \$2.700 in Civil Covernment ; legisation remains at the same figure ; there is a lecrease of \$7,000 in administration of jusice ; an increase of \$4,000 in education, the \$25,000 in the maintenance of public insti-tutions; a decrease of \$8,700 in imanigration; nd of \$6,400 in agriculture and arts; and an ncrease of \$10,000 in miscellaneous.

The following is a summary of the division on Mr. Blake's amendment by provinces :---

	For	Agains
Ontario	23	61
Quebec	14	46
New Brunswick	n	5
Nova Scotia	5	15
Manitoba	0	4
Prince Edward Island	1	5
British Columbia	0	4
		the second s
	54	140
There was a majority for the from every province except N		
The Bobcaygeon Independ	ent ti	hinks the

maefulness of the Mowat Cabinet is nearly

"Mr. Mowat and his Cabinet colles have been through the statutes from the first to the last, and have revised them, and one-solidated them, and amended them, and indexed them, and turned them over, and twisted them about, and pulled them inside out, and mended them, and patched them until the darned old things won't bear any. more meddling with, and so they have to

ONTABIO LEGISLATURE.

Continued from Third Page. ceeded our imports. Our foreign trade had creased, great public works would be un-ertaken, there was already a tendency to check the emigration of onr farmers, and there was every reason for hope. In conclu-sion, he said it was the duty of the Govern-ment to furnish details of every expenditure, so that the House could see if there was any

what he should have said, he would have told his constituents that the nominal surplus was liable to these heavy obligations year after year. If the hon. Minister while dealing with business men as a business man had in-formed them that he was worth \$100, while he was head over ears in debt, simply because he had \$100 in his pocket at the time, would he have been right? Every principle of equity, every principle of right and fairness, held that all that a man had was pledged to meet his just debts. The hon. Minister pro-ceeded at the same meeting to say "that after large and beneficial expenditures for railroads and in surplus distributions, after investing in drainage improvements and debentures, om for reduction in any quarter, Mr. CREIGHTON said that the Treasure Mr. CKEIGHION said that the freesures had so withheld certain facts as to give a false impression to the country in relation to the surplus. The question was, was the sur-plus claimed an available one which could be frawn upon ? He believed that if not and locked up beyond our reach. For in-stance, he had left out of the liabilities the large annual amounts to be paid to railways. in drainage improvements and debentures, and after carrying on the Government in the most vigorous and liberal manner, they still had left a surplus of over \$5,000,000." Was Last year hon, gentlemen opposite said it was absurd to charge the annual receipts with these payments. If that were correct, then they must be charged against the surplus. He had made a statement of what these payments would amount to. He found the ag

had left a surplus of over \$0,000,000. Was it \$5,000,000, "to be disposed of as the peo-ple of this province might from time to time think best?" No. The credit of the country was pledged to meet certain and heavy dues, and the hon. Minister made a statement which must have mislead his hearers and which heat certainly misled the meaker gregate sum yet to be paid to railways was \$3,770,124, which should be deducted from the surplus. He considered that the interest to be paid to the muniwhich must have misled his hearers and which had certainly misled the speaker. Mr. HARDY indulged in an attempt at badinage, which wiled away the time of the House for a few minutes, then denounced Quebec as an insignificant province, and finally settled down to belittling the speech of the hon, member for North Grey (Mr. Creighcipalities on account of the municipa loan fund, about\$41,999, the interest due to ton.) Mr. LAUDER said that the statement

loan fund, about \$41,999, the interest due to Quebec on the surplus, and the amount re-naired for the parliament buildings should be deducted from the surplus, which would make \$3,121,809.24, leaving a balance as the surplus of \$1,098,254.37. But even this was not an available surplus, as only the interest on the common school fund could be touched, the money being held by the Dominion for-ever. The surplus left by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was in Dominion bonds and hard cash, and his successors ought to have guard-ed it more carefully. Through the results of the National Policy the pro-vince had been flourishing; thanks to that policy, there was not a deficit in the provin-cial revenue. It was time that the true position of affairs was faced, and that an attempt was made by the hon. gentleman the Treasurer was of the usual commonplace character which the statements of the finances of Ontario must of necessity be, the Govern ment having no power to increase the revenues, which were either fixed or independent of Government control. In his statement of the debenture debt of the municipalities the treasurer omitted to refer to the mortgage debt of the people, which was a far heavier burden. In referring to the surplus he reminded the House that Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's surplus was once whereas the present surplus position of analys was faced, and that an attempt was made by the hon. gentleman opposite not to show fictitious surpluses, but to make a manful effort to meet the diffi-culties which really existed. (Applause.) Mr. FRASER said that the hon. member (Mr. Creighton) was making a great ado about nothing, and in order to alarm the people and to more that the mount inter claimed could not in any sense be called cash. After some remarks from Messrs. Hay and Waters

he gave them a distinct assurance of a "

s" of so many millions, while if, ent of his hon. friend, the member

argument of his hon. friend, the member for North Grey, was correct, no such surplus existed, and the hon. Minister had made a misleading statement. It had mislead him

misleading statement. It had mislead hi (Mr. Macmaster), at all events, when he rs it at the time. Had the hon. Minister sa what he should have said, he would have to

and waters, Mr. MERRICK said he considered that the public accounts should be brought down before the financial statement was made, as ado about nothing, and in order to sight the people, and to prove that the surpluses were fictitious, was calling to his aid all the possi-ble sources of expenditure likely to open dur-ing the next twenty years. He was afraid his hon. friend had been devoting the holibefore the inhancial statement was made, as their absence put members to a disadvan-tage in criticising that statement. In view of the heavy obligations imposed upon us by the maintenance of the public institutions, he was surprised that no member of the Government had suggested that the Dominion Government had suggested that the Dominion Government days to getting up a speech on the surplus. The hon. gentleman said that the province had suggested that the Dominion Government should relieve the province of the Central Prison, the more especially as Mr. Mackenzie in his budget speech of 1872 said it was not the duty of the province to maintain or pro-vide such an institution, which the Dominion Government should have undertaken. He contended that the railway aid liabilities should be properly charged against the surplus. Suppose there were a dehoit in the revenue, where would the money come from? If the amounts for railway aid which were still an objection in the province, and the amount required for the new Parliament buildings, and the scrip on the common school fund were taken into account, the surplus would be reduced to about \$400,000. He proceeded to say that the Government hadn't a surplus because the Government could not lay its hand on it in bills and bonds and gold. The present Government had been in power since 1871, and how had been in power since 18/1, and how had they managed the expenditure, during their tarm of office? He would give the figures. In 1873 the actual expenditures of the province had been \$2,460,000; in 1874, \$2,342,000; in \$2,630,000; in 1876, \$2,154,000; \$2,363,000; in 1878, \$2,480,000; \$2,285,000, and in 1880, \$2,243,000. Se that last year, after nine years of power, their expenditure was less than in 1873, and had only once exceeded it during the intervening period. And still further, the estimated exenditure for the coming year was \$2,309,000 Mr. MACMASTER regretted that the dis He proceeded to say that the Government should do away with the large sum voted for Mr. MACMANTER regretted that the dis-crussion had been taken up on such short no-sice. Yet he could not help recognizing and appreciating the masterly exposition of his friend on the right (Mr. Creighton) of the true state of affairs. He regretted that the hon. gentleman opposite who had been called up by it (Hon. Mr. Fraser)—the hon. gentle-man who was credited abroad with being the prue head of the Government the great "" the superannuation of teachers. Mr. CROOKS said that the teachers were

prepared to contribute more in future to the bund, which would reduce the obligations of

Mr. MERRICK went on to say that the Mr. MERRICK went on to say that the large sums appropriated to hospitals and charities were out of proportion to the popu-lation, and had been unfairly distributed in the past. He contended that after the railway subsidies, and the surplus distribution to the municipalities had been paid, the surplus itself would have been dissipated, and succeeding Governments would be left with a beavy ob-ligation The debate was adjourned. The House adjourned at 11 o'clock. FRIDAY, JAD. BILLS INTRODUCED. following bills were read the first Mr. Boulter-Respecting the Grand Junc-Mr. Wigle-To incorporate the Port Royal and Lake Huron Railway Company. Mr. Gibson (Hafmilton)-To amend the Act incorporating Anox College. Mr. Lauder-Respecting the London June-ton Railway Company. Mr. Lauder-Bespecting the London June-tion Railway Company. Mr. Monk-To amend the Election Act. Mr. Merrick-To incorporate the L. O. L. Association of Ontario, dast and west. Mr. Young-To incorporate the Credit Valley Railway Aid Company. Mr. Baxter-To amend the Act incorporat-ing the Toronto and Nipissing Extension Railway Company. Mr. Gibson-To incorporate the Federal A Fire Insurance Company. & Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Hunter-Respecting the Georgian Bay Railway Company. Mr. McMaster-Respecting the Credit Mr. McMaster-Respecting the Order Foncier Franco-Canadian. Mr. French-To consolidate the County and Division Courts. Mr. Gibson-To amend the Act incorpor-ating the Victoria Railway Stock Company. Mr. McMaster-To authorise the trustees of St Advanty Church Williamature to of St. Andrew's Church, Williamstown, to sell certain lands. Mr. French-To amend the Municipal Act. Mr. Mowat-Respecting St. Paul's Church, Woodstock. J. P. S AND DIVISION COURT BAILIFFS. Mr. LAUDER asked whether or not those of Her Majesty's justices of the peace who may by proclamation or otherwise be ap-pointed Division Court bailiffs are required to surrender their commissions, or whether they are allowed to act in the double capacity of justices of the peace and Division Court bailiffs. Woodstock. Mr. MOWAT said there was no incompat ibility according to law in the same person holding the two offices. It was not necessary that there should be a surrender of the com-missions referred to. MECHANICS' INSTITUTES. Mr. YOUNG moved for a return of all cir-gulars or instructions issued to Mechanics' has yet received. Institutes by the Education Department the name of each institute which was refuse the Government grant during the past year, together with the grounds on which the re-fusal of such grant was based. The motion passed. TORONTO UNIVERSITY SENATE. Mr. HARCOURT moved for a return of the minutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto from date of last return to the close of 1880. of 1880. Mr. CROOKS said that in future the minutes of the Senate of the University would probably be embodied in the sensional papers. With regard to the proceedings of the Senate, no statute was operative till sanctioned by the Liestenant Covernor. the Lieutenant-Governor. DITCHES AND WATERCOURSES. Mr. Waters' bill to amend the Act respecting ditching and watercourses was read the second time and referred to a special committee. THE MUNICIPAL ACT. Mr. Waters' bill to amend the Municipal Act was read the second time and referred to the Municipal Act Committee. THE JUDICA URE ACT. The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Judicature Bill, and passed several more clauses up to the 47th with some amendments. The committee rose and reported. The House adjourned at 6 p. m. Two Organs. Regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first so as to perform their functions perfectly, and you will remove at least nineteen-twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other cli-mate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs. - Means Parses.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TOBONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1881. AGRICULTURAL.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Ma CHAPTER has given notice in the Im-perial House of Commons, of a motion look-ing to the total prohibition of the importation of cattle from countries where disease is known to exist, inasmuch as the precaution of slaughtering the animals on landing has proved insufficient to prevent the introduc-tion of disease into England. If America gave England pleuro-pneumonia with her cattle, the latter has now returned the compliment with the foot and mouth disease. Of the two complaints the first named is more disastrous to the animals themnamed is more disastrous to the animals them-selves, but the foot and mouth disease is more likely to have baneful effects upon the public. When a cow is suffering from pleuro-pneumonia its milk ceases to flow with the first symptoms, but with what may be called the English affection the milk becomes tainted and totally unit for food. Un-scrupulous milk-vendors do not hesitate to sell this poisonous stuff, thereby spreading the germs of disease among their customers.

A Kansas grazier writes to the New York Sun denouncing foreign immigrants and the comestead law which encourages them to settle in that State. His letter bristles with such epithets as "poverty-stricken peasants of Europe," "foreign tramps," "foreign paupers," "inhabitants of Irish bogs," and so on. Those Reformers who have joined with Mr. Blaks in the attempt to scare away Old Country, people from the North-West by representing the latter territory as a syndi-cate-ridden country, in every respect inferior cate-ridden country, in every respect inferior to the Western States, may gather from the Sum orrespondent's letter, some notion of the welcome that emigrants from Europe and the British Islands may look for at the hands of the aristocratic Know-nothings of Kansas.

A St. Louis despatch mentions the probability of another corner in corn. If there is one thing more sinful than another, it is this gambling in the food of the world. Bulls and

gambling in the food of the world. Bulls and bears, shorts and longs, in their grabbing operations will often bring down and ruin the smaller speculators, but the latter are also in the game, and as long as they choose to stay in must be content to suffer the consequences. Gambing in breadstuffs affects the class who are powerlass to help themselves. A cent or two on the four-pound loaf is not felt by the rich or well-to-do man, but to the poor la-bourer with a large family to keep it means a great deal. Betting and games of chance are suppressed by the high hand of the law, but the necessaries of life are considered fit and proper tools by which the rich may prey upon the poor.

A bill now before the United States Con-gress provides for the organization of a Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture. It authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture to appoint a chief of this Burcau, who is to be a competent thief of this Burcau, who is to be a competent reterinary surgeon, approved by the National Board of Health, and whose duty is will be Board of Health, and whose duty is will be to investigate and report the value and con-dition of domestic animals; and also what causes confagious diseases among them, and be provide for the prevention and cure of the fame. The Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized by the bill to purchase and slaughter diseased animals, provided the sum paid for them shall not exceed two-thirds of the market value of healthy animals. They the market value, of healthy animals. In market thousand dollars is asked for

the market value, of healthy animals. Two bundred thousand dollars is asked for to meet the expenses that will be incurred in farrying out the provisions of the Act. If legislation can stamp out or keep under con-trol the prevailing diseases among live stock, it is plain it will not be wanting either in America or in England. A new field for veterinam surgeons will soon be opened. It has been found that every possible precaution exercised as regards oattle, either at the port of shipment or of landing, is not sufficient to prevent the of landing, is not sufficient to prevent the carrying of disease from, one country to another. But one thing, therefore, remains-to employ an experienced man to accompany the animals across the ocean. He, of course, rv. M. B. Holeroft Wood. The following were elected officers and directors of the Electoral District Agricul-tural Society of West Simcoe for 1881, at the annual meeting held on Wednesday last, viz.: President, W. M. Lount, Q. C.; 1st Vice-Pre-sident, W. H. Partridge; 2nd Vice-President, John Darby ; Directors, John Warnles, Mar-tin Johnson, Wm. O'Brien, Charles Drury, Thomas Duff, Geo. Sneath. Dr. McCarthy, Jonathan Sissons, and W. B. Sanders ; Audi-tors, J. J. Brown and L. Sanders ; Delegata, Wm. Lount, Q. C.; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. Sneath. Wood. the animals across the ocean. He, of obsric, would have power to throw beasts overboard on the first symptoms of disease becoming apparent. This in the end would be found cheaper than the present system, and it is a little singular, looking at all the circum-stances, that the idea has not long ago become general among the large ship-owners. Human beings cannot travel in large num-burs without a medical attendant, and there is really no reason why live stock should be is really no reason why live stock should be expected to. Sneath. In these days of mental confusion among mothers as to the feeding of their hapless in-fants, it is something to know, on the author-ity of. Dr. Lee, that gost's milk is more easily digested than cow's milk, owing to the fact that the cream globules are smaller, and "are retained in the will be The new method of rapid dessiccation of fruit which is now followed on a large scale in many parts of the country has led to a great improvement in the quality of dried fruits, and particularly of dried apples. By selecting the apples, the product is exceed-ingly white in appearance, and while the flavour is not quite equal to that of the fresh fruit, it is far superior to that of the dried apples as usually prepared. It is said that when asside by the rapid process the apples may be exposed to the sun for hours without becoming discoloured. The process of desin-cation is very simple. The apples are peeled, oored, and properly aliced by a machine, after which they are placed upon trays in the dessicoating room. Here, by means of a me-ohanical arrangement, they are carried up on one side and descend upon the other, when they are taken out ready for packing. As soon as one tray is removed another takes its place, so that the operation is continuous. During the process the fumes of sulphur are used to bleach the fruit, but the are so perfectly absorbed by the apples that no dour of sulphur cas be detected in the drying-room. The dried fruit can be packed in boxes, and it will keep for a long time, pre-serving all its excellent qualities. In water is swella up and forms a jelly in the courts of a few hours. The rapidity and cheapness of the process, and the character of the product, insures for its a still will application than it has yet reasived. fruits, and particularly of dried apples. By out to nurse (a common practice in that coun-try) shall be reared on mother's milk. try) shall be reared on mother's milk. The Stayner Sue says that one Sunday evening recently a cruel deed was committed on the farm of our reeve Mr. Young. That gentleinan owns a fine eve sheep which he values very much, and on the night in quee-tion some fiend, in order ne doubt to gratify a spite, entered the sheep fold and stabbed through the neck, with a knife or sharp in-strument, the animal above mentioned. The house in which Mr. Y. kept his fowle was also visited and out of a flock of twenty only two were left alive. Some were killed and thrown in the anow, and the rest carried off. Mr. Young offers a reward of \$20 for infor-mation that will lead to the arrest and con-viction of the scoundrel. viction of the scoundrel. Judge Davenport, of Montana Territory, purchased 1,000 ewes, which cost him about \$3.000. He put these in charge of a young man, who was to take them on to a range, take all the cars of them, pay all the expenses of the band, and receive as his share one-half es for it a still wider application of the wool produced and one-half of the in-crease of the flock." At the end of four years a settlement was to be made, and Judge Davenport was then to receive back 1,000 of Check Homes-Small Farms. Cheap Homes-Small Farms. It cannot be doubted but there is a fact or the best ewes which the band contained. When the settlement was made Judge Daven-port had received for his share of the pro-ceeds of the wool \$6,600, and for his share of the increase \$3,000. The profits on the in-vestment of \$3,000 for four years were \$14,-500, or 120% per cent. per annum. 600, or 1202 per cent. per annum. Howick Enterprise .-. When Mr. Jos. Cun-ningham moved on to the Ferguson farm, just south of Gorrie village, he little thought that he was settling down close beside the home of a brother whom he had not seen for years, and whose whereabouts he had completaly lost as that he had expected never to ess him again. On being asked if he had any relatives in this section, his reply was that he once had a brother living at Mitchell, but had lost track of him for years. Further inquiry, however, brought out the fact that Mr. Robt. Cunningham, who runs the brick yards on the 6th con., about 25 miles east of here, was the "long-lost brother," and the two were not long in meeting, and having a long, hapfy long in meeting, and having a long, happy talk over by-gones and recounting their his-tories during the years of separation. The Death Rate of our country is getting to be fearfully alarm-ing, the average of life being lessened every year without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant erigin. At this season of the year especially a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are solt to overloak the damesre astending it, and eften find too lais that a fever or lung trou-ble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in tills way every winter, while had Boscher's German Syrap beam taken a cure would have resulted and a base taken a cure would have resulted and a base taken a cure would have resulted and a base taken a cure would have resulted and a base taken a cure of been avoided. For all diseases of the throat and lungs Boscher's German Syrap has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its lind in medicing. Every druggist in this country, while the you of its wanderful effect. Over 950,000 bot-the sold last year without a single future isovar.

FARM NOTES. White flowers are generally more agreeably agrant than coloured ones.

You may enlarge your pinks by watering them with a weak solution of nitre. The sheep and wool interest of Michigan was never in better condition than at present. The quantity of timber being got out this winter in the rear of Frontenao is unusually

Deciduous trees are those whosees leav fall off every year, as opposed to the evergreens. Winter is the time to thoroughly repair all tools, ploughs, reaping machines, outliva-tors, and the like.

tors, and the like. In Glasgow, Scotland, one Iodine factory uses up 6,000 tons of seaweed every year to produce this chemical. The Thawville (III.) creamery, in Iroquois county, recently paid a dividend of 40 per cent. on its capital stock.

The French Academy has lately discovered that some plants are as sensitive to the effects of chloroform as animals are.

A three days' session of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association will commence at Brockville on Tuesday, February 22ad.

It is said that if sod land is ploughed just before the corn is planted the worms will feed upon the sod and not injure the corn.

Ten millions of cattle are annually slaugh-tared in this country to supply the home de-mand for meat, which is valued at \$400,000, 000.

000. The Courrier de Sun Francisco speaks of three vines hear Sonoma, Cal., 20 years of age, each of which yielded this year 150 pounds of grapes. In midwinter, when the weather is cold, corn is the best feed for promoting plump-ness and warmth in horses. Oats constitute the best muscle-producing food. An Oregon farmer made considerable syrup

An Oregon farmer made considerable syrup from watermolons last year. The melons were run through a older mill, and the juice strained and boiled down.

Two or three acres of corn will supply a Western family with a winter's fuel. The same corn sold and turned into wood or coal would not supply fuel for a month.

The repeated application to copper or brass of alternate washes of diluted acetic acid and exposure to the fumes of ammonia will give a very antique-looking green bronze. It should never be forgotten that rich eat-the food makes tich manures, and rich manure heavy crops, while on the other hand, poor feed means lean cattle, poor manure and inferior crops.

The average yield of corn is less than one-half of the possible yield. When we think how little the second half of one hundred

bushels of corn costs per acre, the profit of growing such a crop bee mes apparent.

Amongst other sales of alterp made recently by Mr. Thomas Waters, of Eramosa, are four ewe lambs for \$100, to Snell Bros, a rain lamb for \$40 to Mr. Walker, Belleville, and two ewes and four lambs for \$70 to Mr. Johnston, Kentucky.

soon, Rentucky. By striking young verbens plants early in autumn, and putting them first into small pots and then into larger as soon as the roots have reached the sides, and keeping them in vigorous growth, pinching back the leading shoots and nipping off every flower head, the verbenas may be made to bloom in the win-dow all winter.

The Death Rate

GNON-On the 31st January, the wife of an D'Avignon, Windsor, Ont., of a RAHAM-On the 28th inst. at 95 Charles of the wife of Charles P. Graham, of twins. DE LAPORTE-On the 29th inst. at 308 Jarvin rect, the wife of Alexander De Laporte, of BRYCE-On Wednesday, January 20th, at 180 Parliament street, the wife of Alexander Bryce,

Dickson-On the 25th January, at No. 2 Windsor street, Toronto, the wile of Captain Mickson, 7th Dragoon Guards, of a son. ALONDE-On the 22nd inst., Mrs. Victor Le

town-At 39 Jackson street west, Hamilt HEALY-At Barrie, on Monday, Sist January, the wife of Peter Healy, H. & N. W. Rallway, or

No-On the 37th ult., the wife of Samuel, Esq., ex-Deputy Reeve of Proton, of MARRIAGES.

CANNING-At the parsonage, S Qa onte, January Soth, by Rev. Thoma John Scott, to Miss Drucilla P. Car Chibicaka ERVOUS DEBILITY

BILL-PADET-At the residence of the brid ther, by the Rev. Charles Taylor, Mr. Nels-tell, York Mills, to Miss Lizzte Padget, Butte Ile, second daughter of William Padget, Es

Total Weakness and Prostration, from over-ork or indisorction, is radically and promptly used by HUMPHREYS' HOMCEOPATHIC PECIFIC No. 28. Been in fast twenty years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price I per vial, or five vials and large vial of powder of 55, seat post free on receipt of price. HUM-HREYS' HOMCEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., Be Pulsen street, New York. Wholesale Depot

Bell, York Mills, to Miss Lizzie Padget, Button-ville, second daughter of William Padget, Keq., Thorndale farm. STEWART-HYLAND-By the Rev. Father Me-Bride, at St. Vincent's obspel, January Sth., Charles Edward Steuart, of Toronto, to Miss Glara Hyland, second daughter of Mr. P. T. Hyland, merchant, Detroit. Detroit and St. Thomas papers please copy. Rockness-CHRESTIE-At Toronto, on Monday, Oetober Hith. 1880, by the Rev. J. M. Cameron, Mr. John Rogers, Cockstewa, to Miss Miggie, Jourgest daughter, of the late Secret Christics, Eag., Bradford.

Cons-CLAMANS-At the residence of the Diffe's mother, Locust Grove, Tyrone, Ont., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20th, by the Rev. J. Wilson, Methodist minister, Mr. N. N. Cole (of Ole, Saunders & Rose), Cobourg, to Addie V., Laughter of Mrs. W. Clamans.

EGECOMBE-GLES-On the Sith inst., at the esidence of the bride's father, Rosedale, York-rille, by the Rev. S. J. Hunter, Mr. A. G. Edgo-sombe, of Fredericton, N.B., to Nellis, fourth laughter of J. G. Giles. N. B. papers please copy.

N. 5. papers piease copy. IRVING-TAYLOR-At St. John's chapel, Wes-on, on the 37th inst, by the Rev. O. E. Thomson, ssisted by the Rev. Canon Tremayne and the key. T. Patterson, Alex. Irvine, Eeq. of Aima, guffalo county, Wis, to Evaine Amelia, third flughter of the late Robert Taylor, Esq., of Vantos.

TRUSSES OLUTHE'S PATENT Spiral Truss; all attach-ments improved. No more buckles, all on solid NURSE-Lond-On the 26th January, by the fev. A. H. Baldwin, Mr. Isaac Thomas Nurse, o Withelmins Thomasina, second daughter of corge Long, Esq., of Sheridan. brass chating. Book on rupture and human frame, free. Sand address in full on post card, free. Best true information about rupture, and

Cox-RUTTHERFORD-At Middle Stewlacks, on the 11th Inst., by the Rev. Edwin Smith, assisted by the Rev. E. Grant, Robinson Cox, M.D., ef Upper Stewlacks, to Marr, daughter of William Rutherford, of Middle Stewlacks. BORLAND-BIGHAM-On the 77th January, the Rev. Alex. Fraser, at the residence of t bride's father, Brooksite, Clarke, C. B. Borlan druggist, Orono, to Mary E., only daughter Geo. Bigham, Esq., all of Clarke.

Spence-Rortweil.-At the residence of the price's father, in the town of Walkerton, on the Sch inst, by the Rev. E. S. Rupert, M.A., Dr. T. S. Spence, of Neutada, to Georgie M., daughter f B. Rethwell, Eso. DEATHS.

Sorneran-At soon on Sunday, the 20th anuary, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ym. Wade, in the township of Howick, county furon, Esther, the widew of the life John Sotheran, aged 80 fears; was a native of Queen's ounly, ireiand. Will other papers please copy.

Cosrello-Of paralysis, at 36 St. Charles street, Michael Costello, sr.

DR.J. ADAMS

Mr. Michael Costello, sr. McKinwow-On the Sist January, John, only son'of John H., and Elizabeth McKinnon, aged 6 years, 3 months, and 24 days. PURSE-On Tuesday night, 25th inst., at No. 16 Adelaide street west, Oatherine Walsh, wife of Adex, Purse, in her 35th year. CLOW-On the 25th inst., Mrs. Mary Ann Clow, the beloved wife of Wim. Clow, aged 2 ward

years. LACKTE-On January 25th, Alvira Adeline, daughter of H. Hall, Markham, and wife of David Lackie, aged 36 years and 3 months. CROSS-On the 26th inst., at \$53, King street west, of confection of the imps. James Checker Randolph, youngest child of James Fletcher Cross, barrister, aged 5 months and 35 days. Hitz-At his residence, Glenwillian 14th inst. Mr. Audmen Hill, aged 63 year Madmanapy-At Yorkville, on the 25th inst., William Alexander, son of Joseph and Fanny Macready, aged 8 years and 5 months. GANGE-On Thursday, 37th Inst., at 12.50 p.m., John Gange, printer, aged 49 years. RYERSON-At Port Dover, on the 21st Inst., of typhoid forcer, Gootte Arthur Ryetson, youngest son of the late Elwy M. Ryerson, aged 30 years.

YE, EAR, AND THROAT-DR. G. Ryerson, L.R.C., P.S.E., Oculist and Auri pronto General Hospital, late Clinical Assista 5 to \$20 so free. Address STINSON & CO nto General Hospital, late C field's Eye Hospital, Lon ch street, Toronto. ng. 1 20 Floral Motic Cards, with name, 10 canta post paid. NASSAU CARD Co., Nassau, N.Y. HORSE-OWNERS SHOULD NEVER BE without Mrs. Julys Myers Veterinary Salva tis a sure oure for all Hoof Diseases. It is a sure oure for Scratches. It is a sure oure for Sruins, Surs, co. It is a sure oure for Bruisce, Saddle Halls, co. It is a sure oure for all kinds of Run-ling Sores. It will remove Spavins, Wind Galls, Splints, co. For sale by all Druggists. Price, Soc. and I per hoz. General Agent for Canada, J. 200MBE, 156 King st. c., Toronto, Ont. e3rd w a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, a, Maine. \$777 25 FIGURED, GILTEDGEGLASS, TURNED down corners, 30 cents; 25 Fun Cards, for winter evenings, 15 cents. NATIONAL CARD HOUSE, Ingersoil, Ont. AK LUMBER WANTED-A FEW THOU-

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and external use. A authorize and open a dealers to return the money and charge it bac to me in all cases of failure. None for over twent years. \$13 bottle, Sold everywhere. Send fo NEW FAMPHILET FREE. H. D. FOWLE, Chemi Boston. PERRY, DAVIS & SON & LAW RENCE, Agents, Montreal.

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Miscellaneous.

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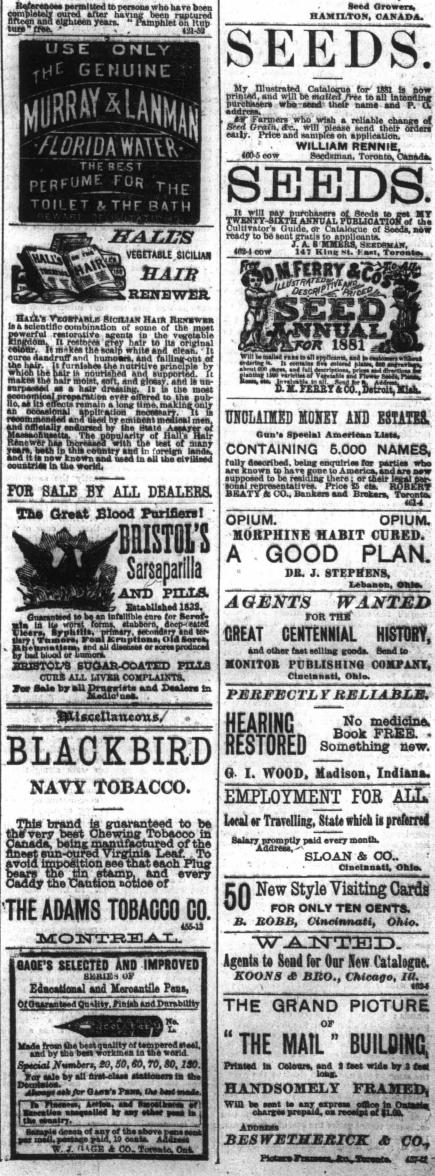
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all applicants. JOHN A. BRUCE & Co.,



On Saturday last a farmer from Grantham, named Wm. Ospeland, came to St. Catharines to transact some business. When he re-turned he found that \$100 had been stolen.

let alone. Nevertheless it is safe to say the Assembly will sit out the session.

Mr. Wood's financial statement last week was, upon the whole, a very satisfactory one. The Crown Land revenue, which, with the Dominion subsidy, is the main stand-by, exceeded the estimate by \$160,000, and there was a surplus on the year's operations of something over \$200,000. Mr. Wood's speech was a plain and practical exhibit of the ledgers. He does not pretend to be an orator, but he has the knack, in an eminent degree, of putting the facts in a clear and terse way; and perhaps that is the highest value a provincial treasurer could be pos-sessed of. Mr. Wood claims a surplus of \$4.000,000. This Outario surplus is more wonderful than the widow's cruse-the more that is taken from it, the bigger it grows.

Mr. Thomas Hughes' scheme for establishing an English colony in Tennessee is fizzling out. The London World says :

"The sooner that graceful but nonsensical project, Rugby, is abandoned, the better. Mr. Hughes really ought to feel some little responsibility in the matter. He ought to know that it is the story of Martin Chuzzle-wit's Eden told over again, and the fast that it is mobilished now with a matter deal and wit's Eden told over again, and the most that it is embellished now with a great deal of sentimental talking and writing, lawn tennis, and 5 o'clock tea, will not prevent it from being a miserable and heart-breaking failure to all who are induced to embark in it.

The idea of a batch of young Englishmen arrayed in dressing-gowns and smoking-caps trying to cultivate a tract of land which native farmers abandoned in despair is "quite too awfully funny," as they would say.

Mr. Morton, of New York, is working vigorously to induce the House of Representatives at Washington to take up the question of reciprocity with Canada. The other tion of reciprocity with Canada. The other day he presented the memorial of the National Board of Trade praying for the appointment of a commission to consider the subject, and report a basis for a treaty. Mr. Cox, of New York, who is helping Mr. Morton, says peti-tions are coming in from every part of the United States urging Congress to take action in the matter. Even the sturdy protection-ists of Pennsylvania are willing to support the support of a commission. It is not the appointment of a commission. It is not to be supposed that four millions of people by adopting a protective tariff, have brought fifty million protectionists to their knees; but it is pretty evident that there would have en no desire on the part of the Americani to bring about another reciprocity treaty had our markets been left open to them as of old.

OBITUARY.

M. LETELLIER. M. LETELLIER. M. Letellier de St. Just, who has been iff for many months, died at midnight on Friday at Rivière Ouelle. He was boarn there on the 12th May., 1820, his father being Francois Letellier, of St. Valier, in the county of Bellechasse, and his mother a daughter of Charles Casgrain, seigneur of Rivière Ouelle. He was 'educated at St Anne College, and married Engénie, a daugh-ber of the Executive Council and Minister of Arriculture for Canada from May, 1863, te ber of the Executive Council and Minister of Agriculture for Canada from May, 1863, the March, 1864. He was a member of the Privy Council, an ex-officio Commissioner of Patenta, and co-leader of the Sepate with Hon. E. W. Scott for the Government in the Semati up to December, 1876, when he succeeded Hon. Réné E. Caron as Lisutenant-Governet of Quebec. In 1851 he sat for Kanourska was defeated for this constituency in 1853 again in 1857, and again in 1869. He also was defeated for L'Islet in 1871. From May 1860, until the Union he sat for Granvill division. He same selied to the Samete he 860, until the Union he sat for Granvil livision. He was called to the Senate by oyal precisiontion in May, 1967.

hon. member opposite (Mr. Fraser) had start-ad out with a demonstration that certain Yet, according to his own statements, the continuous liability of an annual subsidy of \$100,000 treme is the remained to be paid, and yet the hon. Treasurer took no account of this sum in his budget. He had taken the ground that ould not be discussed at this time. Was it not a liability? How otherwise could be enter the fact in his books? Any assertion to the effect that this sum was not an indebted ness was simply and purely a legal fiction-(hear, hear), and his hon. friend beside him (Mr. Creighton) had dealt with the indebted (Mr. Creighton) had dealt with the indebted-ness in the proper way. The hon, gentlemen opposite had referred to the feeling of the country and the result of the last appeal to the people. They knew well how that appeal had resulted as it did, how the Conservative party were aeleep when they should have been working, and that only their own apathy, their own folly, had kept them from sitting on the other side of the House. (Applause, and faint langhter from the Ministerial side.) There was no need to langh, for this was a There was no need to laugh, for this was a case of laugh best who laughed last, as the next election would probably show the hon. gentlemen opposite. (Applause.) The argument of the hon. member (Mr. Fraser) was a most extraordinary one. Supposing that the amounts to be paid to the railways were \$5,000,000, the hon. Treasurer would even then be justified in using the would even then be justified in using the same specious arguments to support the course which he now took with regard to a less formidable indebtedness. Even with a certain will be justified by such a specious argument in saying that the provincial sur-pluteras \$4,000,000. It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair. AFTER RECESS. Mr. MACMASTER continued. The hon-ourable Minister (Mr. Fraser), he said, had stated that the speech which had made him so uneasy had been made over and over again. If it had been previously made surely the hon, gentleman was all the better prepared to meet it. He was forewarned, and might the meet it. He was forewarned, and might the more readily have met the arguments ad-vanced. But far from his reply militating against the statements of the member for North Grey, the hon, gentleman's remarks only showed that he was unable to reply, or was able to reply only by banter. According to the views of the member for North Grey the supposed surplus of the Government was con-siderably minimized. He would speak, how-ever, anart from even that statement, straight ever, apart from even that statement, straight forward as it was ; he would speak on principle, and he claimed that it was an elementary indebted in a large sum to be met in a requence of regular and certain payments, it sould not be held to have an unencumbered surplus, such as that shown by the hon. gentlesurplus, such as that shown by the hon. gentle-men opposite, and that the statement that there was such a surplus was calculated only to mislead. But the hon. gentlemaa said that the form of statement made had been in mae for years. What if it had been ? Was the principle of true "reformers," such as they claimed to be, to go on doing wrong ? The true principle of a reform party was to proce the true financial state of affairs to the people of the province. The hon. gentle-men were not wanting altogether in original-ity. They had not only practised their sys-tem of bookkeeping, but they had invented they could do was to set it right. (Applause.) Error long-continued did not justiy further persistence in wrong-doing. The ordinary principles of business should be allowed to prevail in matters of such importance as pro-rincial finances. The statement formulated by the hon. Treasurer was not, indeed, en-

man who was credited abroad with being the brue head of the Government, the great "I am" of the House—(laughter)—he regretted that the hon. gentleman opposite had seen fit to answer by banter and not by argument—a peculiarly significant fact. No one who had listened to the debate could have helped no-ticing that the argument of the hon. member for Grey had never even been answered. The hon, member opposite (Mr. Fraser) had start

rincial finances. The statement formulated by the hon. Treasurer was not, indeed, en-irely original, as he would proceed to show. The hon. First Minister, in addressing his confiding constituents at Woodstock in De-ember, 1878, when he had no particular in-terest in any immediate political event, made a statement similar to that of the hon. Treasur-ers. At that meeting he informed his constitu-ents that " there was a clear surplus of about \$4,750,000 in the provincial treasury as mat-inguised as the let December, 1877." Have

Hopper-At Viotoria Square, on Saturday, Jan. 22nd, Annie Harrison, beloved wife of David Hopper, aged 22 years and 7 months. Budh-At his residence, St. Catharines, on Saturday, 22nd January 1881, Geo. M. Bligh, aged B. Nelles ; Auditors, J. N. Hall and Thomas

> CARR-In this city, on the 26th inst., John Carr, late Harbour Master, aged 68 years. BUBRITT-At "St. Leonard's," Peterboro', on the 20th inst., the wife of Dr. H. C. Burritt, of a

BEATTY-At Thorold, on Friday morning, January 28th, William Beatty, sr., in his Sind

retained in the milk in a more perfect form of emulsion." The deterioration of the race from improper feeding in infancy has become such a serious question in France that the Government now insists that children sent

Blastry-At Thoroid, on Friday morning, January 28th, William Boatty, sr. in his Sind, year.
Barugyr-On the 27th Inst., at 77 Si Patrick for the of the inter of heart disease, H. Amo, beloved wile of John Barrett, aged 48 years.
Brits-Buidealy, as Godarieh, on the 30th the inter-section of the inter of the inter of the first sector.
Trouss-Guidealy, as Godarieh, on the 30th the inter-sector of the inter of the first sector.
Thomas-On Thursday, January 13th, stud-disease, H. and the inter-sector of the inter of the first sector.
Thomas-On Thursday, January 13th, stud-disease, at his late residence, and the inter of the inter of the sector.
Thomas-On Saturday morning, at his free idence, SM Queen street west, John O'Dono.
Oronous-Gon Saturday morning, at his free of George Shaver. Etobicoke, aged 85 years.
Tutor of George Shaver. Etobicoke, aged 65 years.
Tutor of George Shaver. Etobicoke, aged 70 years.
Tutor of Bentrach and the sector.
Tutor of George Shaver. Etobicoke, aged 85 years.
Tutor of George Shaver. Etobicoke, aged 85 years.
Tutor of George Shaver. Etobicoke, aged 85 years.
Tutor of Bentrach and the sector.
Tutor of George Shaver. Etobicoke, aged 18 years.
Tutor Bartlett, Incumbent, Christ Church, etol.
Tutor Bartlett, Incumbent, Christ Church, etol.
Tutor Bartlett, Incumbent, Christ Church, etol.
Tutor Bartlett, Incumbent, Christ. Etol.
Tutor Bartlett, Incumbent, Christ. Church, etol.
Tutor Bartlett, Incumbent, Shali, Richard, and the sector bardlett.
Tutor and the residence on the Meridan.
Tutor and the sector bardlett.
Tutor and the sector bardlett. Bledical. Familine. Mr. STEVENS ( Dear Sir-This certifies that I was suffering with a very severe cold and Hosresness, with threatened Pheumonia. I was induced to try your valuable remedy, Familins, and was re-leved in a few hours, and in a day or two was entirely well. I have used it several times for Oroup upon my little granddaughter ; it relieves instantly ; it allays inflammation and hears quickly. ; it allays Wours respectfully, MRS, A. MCALVIN, 156 Workster street, Boston, Mass Familine. Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir.-My constant and effectual use of your Familiae Balsam enables me to speak londly in its praise. I have never found anything equal to it for Burns, Bruises. Chapped Hande and Lipe, Pains in the Back and Side, and Rheuma-tiens; it will relitere instantly. Yours. MRS. DELLA JONES, 345 Third street, South Boston. Familine. **C 2011111110.** SOUTH BOSTON, Nov. 22, 1880. H. R. STEVENE, ESG: Dear Sir-1 have used your FARTIANS in my, family, and I find it a most valuable medicine. One of my children was attacked with a severe case of Group, and aftaf, trying other remedice used FAMILINE, which ingtaftly relieved him. Therefore I most heartily recommend it. MRE. J. C. RING, 254 East Ninth street. Familine. MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir-Having used your Familin's in my family for many months with such favourables results. I most checertully recommend it as a most valuable family balsam, having thoroughly tested it for Lameness. Erraipelas. Inflamed and swollen Joints Byrains. Bruises, etc. For heal-ing, subduing, and allaying inflammation, its quick results are traly wonderful. Respectfully yours. E. P. JONES. Mis Third street, South Boston, Mass. Familine. Price 25c. and 50c. per Bottle.

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# NOT GUILTY.

## AN IRISH MURDER CASE.

"There is that fence broke again," said William Graham, Mr. Jennings' Scotch stew-ard, as he entered his comfortable home in the yard, in which he had lived for fifteen years. "I wish the blackguard Murphys were out of this, for I know they will never wit this michale as how are how are quit this mischief as long as they are here."

"So do I, Bill," answered his wife, while Graham got a hatchet, a hammer, and some long nails, with which to repair the wooden paling. "But had ye not better wait and eat your breakfast before ye go out now? It is nearly ready." "No. Lwill make the fence right in five

minutes, and then I can eat my breakfast in comfort; but I wish the master would come home and do something about the Murphys. It would be better to leave them the bit of a field than to have all this trouble at his yardgate if he does not put them out." "Well, for God's sake, take care, Bill, and

don't ye be gettin' into any arguments with them until the master returns; for they are a dangerous lot, and ye had better let him settle with them himself." "Tut, woman, I don't fear all the Murphys

this villainous country ever bred ; but don't ye be afraid that I am goin' to enter into any argument with them. Indeed, they have been more civil-like for the last week than since they lost the field ; and I'm thinking they see that it's no use trying threatening etters on me.

"Will ye have two eggs or three?" the good woman called after him as he went through the back gate, close outside which was the house where lived the Murphys, to whom he had alluded.

Three; for I'm thinking I'll go into the market to day," he answered, as he looked back, with a smile.

back, with a smile. They were the last words he ever spoke. Mrs. Graham returned to the comfortable parlour, where the breakfast things were laid, and, calculating that he would return in ten minutes, she had everything ready for him; the eggs were boiled, the piles of buttered toast were carefully laid before the fire. But toast were carefully laid before the fire. But twenty minutes passed and he did not ap-pear. She replaced the eggs in hot water, cracking the shells that they might not be-come hard; and after waiting another ten minutes she went to the yard gate to call him.

was still standing: Nothing further was discovered at the in-quest. Mrs. Murphy and her three daughters were examined, and swore they heard no shots. The man working in the garden had heard two shots, but thought somebody was frightening crows, so took no notice. He did not even look up from his work. A farmer working in a field a quarter of a mile away had stated that he heard two shots, and, a short time after, saw a man running along the bottom of the field, and carrying a gun. He was sent for, and sworn, when he acknow-ledged that he saw a man, but declared that he could not remember seeing a gun. On this point he was pressed. The person to whom he had told it was brought forward, and sworn. He did not like to asy positively that Connor, the farmer, had told him there was a gun. Reminded that but a couple of hours had passed since the conversation, he said that he would not be positive upon his oath. Connor swore that the man he saw was not one of the Murphys, being much smaller. The wooden fence that he had gone to repair was not a hundred yards from the gate, and had been put up to fence off about an acre from the grass field, immediately behind the yard. This acre had been let to Michael Murphy about five years before, as he had taken the home farm during the absence abroad of Mr. Jennings, and he wanted the accommo-dation of the small plot. But a year before, as it was required for Mr. Jennings' use, he was called upon to give it up, and refused point blank. Within six months a notice to quit was served upon him by Graham, the The police proved the finding of the car-tridges. A juror requested that Mrs. Graham should be recalled, and examined her closely as to the relations existing between her and her husband. After a time the coroner in-terposed, and suggested that further examina-tion in that direction could throw no light upon the murder. The juror suggested that Graham might have shot himself, but reluctantsteward, and at the next sessions it wanted but the legal proof of the service of the notice to obtain, in due course, a decree for posses sion. Twice before the service of the notic Graham had received threatening letters, and once since the service had been effected. But, fearless in the performance of his duty, he took no heed of the missives, which he placed

Graham might have shot himself, but reluctant-ly assented to the proposition that he could not have afterwards secreted or carried away the gun. This juror, with another, appeared to take a much deeper interest in the evidence than the remainder of the jury, who sat stolidly listening to the witnesses with ap-parent indifference. No further evidence was forthcoming, and the coroner addressed the jury, saying that there could be no doubt that a foul murder had been committed ; and though they could not help feeling that the ircumstances with regard to the property. in in his desk. Mrs. Graham walked out of the yard gate, and past the door of Murphy's house. Through the open door she observed Mrs. Murphy and her two daughters sitting over the fire knit-ting. None of the men were about. Looking to the fence she saw at once where the top and second rail had been displaced. No man stood repairing it, but close by a something that might be a bundle of clothes. Too well she knew what that meant, and with a cry of horror she rushed to the spot, to find her husband on his face, his arms extended, and the hatchet lying beside him. Mrs. Graham was not a woman to go into hysterics, or to give way to the loud wailing that would have reieved a weaker nature. As she gently turn-ad him over it needed not a glance at his pallid face to show that he was dead. With stunned despair she sat down, and, taking his head in her lap, remained quietly regard-ing him for a considerable time. She did not e Mrs. Murphy come to the door, and, lookover at the place where she sat in the bright blaze of the morning stin, turn back to resume her knitting at the fire. She did not see their own workman look cautiously over the garden wall, and as cautiously disappear She saw nothing but the dead face of her husband, and her mind flew back over the many happy years they had lived together many happy years they had lived together since they left their northern home; the years of his strong manhood, and the last anxious year of his slowly ebbing life-for sickness had laid its hands upon him, and the dispensary doctor had given but slender hope of his ultimate recovery. At length, laying him down, with her apron over his face, she walked resolutely to the open door of Murphy's house. "Come out, you murderers, and let me look you in the face !" she shouted. "You have

woman, with a broad, good-natured face, and three daughters of various shades of ugliness. The men stood in groups, chatting in a low tone; and the most perfect equality existed between the ragged men and the better dress, by a cough, gave notice of any approach, and, is the same time, went forward to meet the new-comer, that no stranger should take the man effered quickly, and with that pronounce d air of self-effacement that some men as-sume when they know their presence will be view for a self-effacement that some men as-by a cough gave and the play of the solution of a reddiath tings and high-blue eyes. He had the pale freekled put his broad, uptarned nose and the play of his large weak mouth seemed to indicate a houghtless good humour. confirmation of our suspicious, I could no see much hope of evidence sufficient to justify see much hope of evidence sufficients to justify an arrest. By this time the coroner had arrived, and the jury having viewed the body, a post-mortem examination was ordered. To a per-son who has not gone through a course of surgery nothing can be imagined more horri-ble than the post-mortem examination neces-sary in cases of murder. With none of the conveniences of a regular dissecting room, everything is a make-shift, from the ordinary dining-table, pressed into the sickening duty, to the amateur assistant, who is not seldom obliged to be relieved by a man of stronger nerves. The doctor is the one person present who rises superior to the feelings of less-blunted humanity; and even in the case of Graham, on whom he had been in constant attendance, I could discern, as he cut through the breast, and removed the heart and lungs, no feeling of pity for the man from whom he had received many a fee. The doctor syoke to himself, as he careful-ly examined the various organs. "Ho, ho ! Lungs good, heart healthy ! Dear me, it's his liver that is gone ; and I have been treat-ing him for his lungs!" Ah, well, well ; he would not have lived twelve months anyway ; so I was right after all !" I was present—impelled by extreme anxiety

"God save all here," said the new-comer.

thoughtless good humour. "God save all here," said the new-comer. "Ah, Martin Grady, cead mills faithe," any swered Mrs. Hennessey, who met him with effusion, and shook him heartily by the hand. All the others crowded round to seize his hand, one after another. "Well done, Martin 1" said one, "Wore good luck to you 1" said another. "Now, boys, business," said Hennessey, in a lond tone, as he led the way into an inner room, in which were two beds-one for Hen-nessey and his wife, the other for the daugh-ters. Candles were lit, and placed on a table in the centre, at which Hennessey sat, while the others arranged themselves round the room, some sitting on the beds, others stand-ing, or leaning carelessly against the walls. One young man took a revolver from his pocket, and, unloading it, amused himself, by pulling the trigger and mapping the hammer, to see how truly the chambers revolved. Grady sat on one of the beds not extended attentively to his whispered tale. "Hennessey rapped on the table, and was about to speak, when Halloran, the juryman, entered, accompanied by a man who was evi-dently a stranger. "Hennessey rapped on the table, and was about to speak, when Halloran, the juryman, entered, accompanied by a man who was evi-dently a stranger. "Hennessey rapped on the table, and was about to speak, when Halloran, the juryman, entered, accompanied by a man who was evi-dently a stranger. "I an answerable. It is all right." Already the meeting had made hasty pre-parations for departure, and their faces show-with startled emphasis, as he hastily blew out one candle. Before he could extinguish the other, Halloran said : "I am answerable. It is all right." Already the meeting had made hasty pre-parations for departure, and their faces show-with startled emphasis, as he hastily blew out one vandh it rested, presented a picture of abed on whoh it rested, presented a picture of aber. terror. "It is all right," repeated Halloran, duwould not have lived twalve months anyway; so I was right after all !" I was present—impelled by extreme anxiety to know exactly the direction that the bullets had taken. If the first shot had killed him dead, then why fire a second, except a second person were present, and thus made himself a principal? If the second shot were fired after he had fallen, the direction of the wound would be oblique, from back to front, from below upwards, as the shot was fired from be-hind. On the other hand, if Graham did not fall from the effects of the first shot, the pro-bability was that the same person reloaded and fired again while he was struggling away. I decided that both shots were fired by one man, who reloaded ; and as both bullets traversed the chest from back to front at the same height, both were fired when Graham was still standing.

was still standing. Nothing further was discovered at the in-

bed on which it rested, presented a picture of abject terror. "It is all right," repeated Halloran, ad-vancing to the table and relighting the candle. "My friend; Bryon Hughes, from Roscommon, is a true and trusty brother." "You enght not to have brought him here without notice," retorted Hannessey ; "but" -turning to the stranger--"as you are here I will ask you some questions. Come for-ward to the table."

ward to the table." Highes advanced and Hennessey held out his right hand, which was seized with the grip of the society. The following passwords were then put by Hennessey, and the corres-ponding answer given by Hughes : Q.—All things are commendable at present? A.—We have no reason to complain. Q.—We have got more than we expected ? A.—We have got more than we expected ? A.—Yes, the Lord is all-wise and merciful to His people.

A.--I es, une loss to His people. "So far so good," said Hennessey. "Now first tell me the name of your Centre, your Sub-Centre, and your Committeemen." Hughes repeated several names. "What is your position ?"

"I am a committeeman." "I am a committeeman." "Taking him aside, Hennessey whispered :---"Every man should do his duty." To which the other answered, in a similar tone :--"Yes, according to his station." "All right," said Hennessey aloud, re-suming his seat at the table, when, addressing the meeting, he continued :-- "You all know the business we have met for to-night ; and I hope to find the collectors have done their duty. The job has been done, and well done ; and I say the management of the whole thing is a credit to our district. Tom Murphy would have come here to-night to thank the brave man who has done his duty so well, but I told him that for six months he must not come near us, for every move will be though they could not help feeling that the circumstances with regard to the property, in which Graham was involved, may have had something to say to the arime, there was no evidence before them to throw any light upon the matter. The second juror objected to the assumption that the bad heard, whispers, of Graham's name having been coupled with two or three girls, and suggested that such a state of things would account for the murder, without assuming that it had any connection with agrarianism. He did not see why the country should, without proof, be cast under such a stigma and nerbans addled with a not come near us, for every move will be watched by the peelers. He has sent a good bstitute anyway,

known ; yet four times had large bedies of police surrounded a district of about five miles in diameter, and searched every house inward to Ballymorley without success.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THUSEDAY, FEERVARY 3, 1881

police surrounded a district of about five mines in diameter, and searched every house inward to Ballymorley without success. By post one morning I received the follow-ing letter : "If your honour will meet me to night at 10 clock, at Ballymacrasha, where Tim Delaney's boreen goes down to the bog, I can tell you the man that shot Graham. But you must come alone, as I do not wish any of the police should know me, until I see your honour about the reward. If you are alone, I will whistle." This letter puzzled me much. On the one hand, it was quite probable that the writer did not like to trust to a constable ; on the other, remembering the warnings that I had received, I could not ignore the possibility that the letter was a cleverly contrived trap for me. Within twinty miles there was not a more unfrequentied spot than the place indi-oted ; and dangerous to the society as I had the credit of being, its members would gladly compass my death, which would increase its pressige. However, my duty was plainly to take any course that promised the faintest murder, so I determined to zo. Ballynkorasha was about seven miles from my station. Taking two men with me, I drove to within a mile of the piace, and then, turning down a cross-road toward Tim Dela-ney's house, walked on alone, leaving direc-tions to the men to follow for half a mile slowly i then, if they heard a shot, to run on to the place as quickly as possible. The mystation means to follow for half a mile slowly is then, if they heard a shot, to run on to the place as quickly as possible. The mystation and provolver ready in my hand, to return any possible attentions to which T might was fine, but dark ; and as the road, in got along quickly, keeping my eyes well about me least any people should be behind to return any possible attentions to which T might was the mon on the road was complete-ings the walk, as the man on the road was complete-ings the meny of anybody inside stifter fence. I hay down at the roadside, and listened car-fuly. Not a stin broke

last l/ound myself at the end of the lane, and close to the verge of the bog. An old Rath stood not far from the spot, from which even in daylight no sign of human habitation was to be seen. Sitting low against the corner of the bank, I waited quietly, listening intently for the smallest sound. From the old Rath came the low cry of a curlew, and after a short interval it was repeated. I gave a low short whistle, and watched carefully in the direction of the Rath. Soon a stooping figure came between me and the dim aky-line, and approached the end of the lane where I sat. When he had come quite close, I stood up. "Is that Mr. McGrath ?" he whispered. "Yes," I answared. Then stepping close to him, I placed the revolver to his breast, while I ran my left hand over his pockets, and felt his hands, to insure that he was not armed. He stood passively, though I could hear his heart beat.

his heart beat. "Come to the old Rath," he whispered ;

"Come to the old kath," he whispered ; "I am afraid to stand here." "All right. Go on ; but remember, if there is any treachery I will shoot yon." He walked on to the Rath, stopping once or twice, and listening carefully, while his head turned from side to side, as he peered into the darkness.

"Oh, your honour I Sure if I was found out, not a bit of the world's bread would I

ever eat !" " "Now, first, who are you !" I asked, as we stood in a deep hollow in the heart of the old

stood in a deep hollow in the heart of the old fort. "I am Jem Beophy, from Ballyphilip ; and I thought your honour might like to know who it was that shot William Graham." My eyes being now accustomed to the darkness, I could faintly discern his face, and a worse type I never saw-low and debased in every feature. As he spoke, he restlessly jerked his head from one side to the other, looking to see that no person approached. "Now, first, who shot Graham?" "Well, sir, I was thinking of asking your,

Well, sir, I was thinking of asl

Mr. Moon, the landlord, I believe Carney is to shoot Mr. Moon if the law goes against him. And bedad, I heard that your honor was to be shot, too." was to be shot, too." "Ah, well, that would not do them much good. Have you heard who is told off to shoot me?" "Oh, no. I don't think it is settled, but

On, no. 1 don't think it is settled, but I suppose Martin Grady, or Carney, or may-be one of the Murphys. Sure, whoever is ordered must do it." All this the ruffian told with the most per-fect unconcern and coolness, but at short intervals he stopped and looked from side to side as before. side as before. "Where have the Murphys been ?"

"Begor, they were within a quarter of a mile of Ballymorley. Sure they were all safe on Father Ryan's hay loft, and of course the police never thought of searching the priest's house." house." "Do you mean to say that Father Ryan knew they were there ?" "Oh, no; but his boys is a cousin to a "Oh, no; but his boys is a cousin to a

"Oh, no; but his boys is a consin to a friend of Murphy's by marriage, so of course he gave them a corner on the loft, and gave them their bread and milk every day." "Well, you must come in to me to-mor-row night at ten o'clock, and swear what you tell me before a magistrate." "Oh, blood and agurs ! Your honopr, sure you would not do that to me ! I could not do that !"

sure you would not do that to me! I could not do that !" "If you do not, then I shall have Grady arrested, and I will swear in the court what you have told me, and examine you on it, and I wish you joy of your safety when the society knows all that you have told me." "Sure I trusted your honour; and you would not treat me that way !" "I did not ask you to come. You asked me; and, except for your evidence. I do not want to hear your story. That evidence you must give; and you need not fear for your safety, as the police will provide for you in Dublin for the present." "Well, sir, I have no money; and I will be thankful if you give me a pound to give to my poor mother." I handed him a pound note, and, reminding him that he must present himself at my house the next night, I turned from him, and left the old Rath. Picking up the men, I re-turned to my station; and the next night Brophy knocked at my door. The resident magistrate was with me, and took Brophy's information, telling him that if nothing further turned up he would probably not be called upon to give evidence, and in the mean-time information of the proceedings of the called upon to give evidence, and in the mean-time information of the proceedings of the society would be well paid for. A five-pound note made the ruffian happy, and he returned to Bullynbilin.

note made the ruffian happy, and he returned to Ballyphilip. This information was of immense impor-tance. Inquiries showed the truth of some of Brophy's statements. Weeds had been burn-ing on Harney's farm on that day. The ashes were still there, and in them the remains of two boots or shoes. Father Joyce was spoken to about the funeral, and, and without betraving the object of the conversion the

betraying the object of the conversation, the fact was elicited that Grady had spoken to

him. If Kate Donohue could only be persuaded to say what she knew, a case might be made against Grady, whose movements were now closely watched. Armed with the knowledge derived from

Armed with the knowledge derived from Brophy's information, the constable at length succeeded in persuading her to come forward; and-her information was taken, to the effect that on the morning of the murder she saw Martin Grady, whom she knew, run across from the grounds of Ballymorley. He car-ried a gun, she was pulling heather in the bog, and he did not observe her. She saw him stop and do something to the gun, which he then threw into into the boghole, and went on at a quick pace toward the churchward of on at a quick pace toward the churchyard o Kilpatrick. She had known Martin Grady for several years, and could not be mistaken

probably be returned. Not so the prisoner's attorney. He had carefully scanned and noted the jury list, and as a man came for-ing the prisoner to be determined to noted the jury list, and as a man came for-ward who was known to be determined to "well and truly try," he was ordered to stand aside. So with the Crown solicitor on the other side; but one man, well dressed, and apparently very respectable, was unchal-lenged by either side. As soon as he had been sworn the prisoper's attorney relaxed his vigilance; and felt that the battle was won. That man was Burke, who had sat on the coroner's jury.

That man was Burke, who had sat on the coroner's jury. An hour had passed since the judge had ooncluded his charge and the jury had re-tired. The prisoner sat in the dock; the judge remained on the bench talking to the high sheriff, and a suppressed murnur of con-versation filled the densely crowded court, when the door of the jury-room opened, and the jury entered the box, following the fore-man, who held the issue-paper in his hand. "Silence !" shouted the crier ; but there was no need, for everything was still as death. The prisoner stood up, and, clutching the rail in front of the dock, fixed his eyes on the issue-paper, upon the contents of which dein iront of the dock, fixed his eyes on the issue-paper, upon the contents of which de-pended his life or death. His wide mouth open, with trembling lips, and a sickly dew upon his pallid face, he must in that moment have had a foretaste of the agony of death.

But it was not to be just yet. The foreman said :--"My lord, the jury wishes to know if the

evidence of Brophy is receivable on the points in which he has not been corroborated." "Is there any particular point upon which

"Is there any particular point upon which you wish to ask my assistance?" "Yes, my lord. We want to know if we can consider the evidence of Brophy as to the meeting where the prisoner was paid the money, and as to his knowledge that the prisoner was appointed to commit the mur-der?"

der ?" "Well, gentlemen, the broad principle is this :--The evidence of an accomplice--and by his own showing the witness Brophy was an accessory before and after the fact---must always be received with the gravest suspicion, and except corroborated by untainted eviand except corroborated by untainted evi-dence or by circumstances, it would not be safe to convict upon it. But if there are indesafe to convict upon it. But if there are inde-pendent circumstances that corroborate that testimony, it is right that you should weigh all together, and, as honest men, give to the taint-ed evidence its proper weight. Now here, gentlemen, you have it sworn by Brophy that the prisoner was employed by this desperate society to murder William Graham, and that after the murder the winness Brophy was pre-sent at a meeting where the subscriptions in payment for that murder were paid for the prisoner, who was also present. At that meeting the murder was openly alluded to, and, if the witness is to be believed, the posi-tion of murderer was accepted by the prisoner

tion of murderer was accepted by the prisoner at the bar. Now Kate Donohue, who, I must say, gave her evidence fairly-and you, gen-tlemen, can form your own opinions as to her manner in the witness-box-swears that on the morning of the murder she saw the prisoner morning of the murder are saw the prisoner come from the lands of Ballymorley, and saw him throw a gun into a boghole. Constable Timothy proves the finding of the rifle in the boghole, and in it was found an exploded cart-ridge of a peculiar make. A similar cartridge was found beside the body of the murdered was found beside the body of the murdered man, and it was proved that two shots were fired. The half button found on the spot has been explained by the defence on the theory that the prisoner broke the button while leaning over the paling a month before the murder, and dropped the paper at the same time. On the other hand, the witness who found the button swore that it was not close to the naling : and the theory nut formand here.

found the button swore that it was not close to the paling; and the theory put forward by the Crown is that the button was broken in the hurry of reloading the rifle, and the paper, if dropped there, must have been wet with the recent rain, whereas it was quite dry. It is for you, gentlemen, to say if you consider this testimony, oral and circumstantial, suffi-cient to corroborate the evidence of Brophy." Again a long panse. Again the hush of er-pectation; but it was only to say that the jury could not agree. "Very well, gentlemen, you must retire. I shall wait for an hour, and then, if you still for several years, and could not be mistaken. The constable produced a rifle that he had found in the boghole indicated by Kate Dono-hue. A piece of tallow candle was forced into the muzzle, and over the lock was drawn the oiled leg of a stocking, which, however, was no protection from the water. On open-ing the breach an exploded cartridge was found in the chamber, exactly similar to the one picked up at the scene of the murder. A warrant for Grady's arrest was immedi-ately granted, and un the afternoon he was brought in. In his house were seven cart-ridges similar to the ones found close by

THE BIDDULPH Conclusion of the Evidence the Carroll Case. A NUMBER OF NEW WITNES Address of Counsel for the Defence for the Crown.

ARGUMENTS PRO AND C

Illness of the Prisoner-Interest in th

Loydon, Jan. 26.—When James took his seat in the dock this morning unusually cheerful, modding to his frie various parts of the room and laught jokes cracked by the humourous crie court. The jury came into their b quarter past nine, and their their seats punctually at the half hour was very little stir around the court when the hearing opened, but later day when the boy Johnny Connor to stand applications for admission tickets in thick and fast to the sheriff.

JOHNNY CONNOR'S EVIDENCE.

JOHNNY CONNOR'S EVIDENCE. There was a slight commotion in the when Connor's name was called, and a were turned towards the door of the wr room. The lad is the only living wit the atrocity which was committed Donnelly homestead, and it was on his mony and other evidence, mostly of a c stantial character, that Carroll and his article are under the other other prisoners were indicted. He is only years of age, but he is exceedingly br conducts himself in a manly way th far to strengthen the belief in what I This is his fifth or sixth appearance witness stand, and upon each occasion been submitted to searching cross-es tions lasting many hours. The offic ports of the various hearings show ver deviation from the tale which he or told. He is not as nervous as some told. He is not as nervous as some other witnesses, and he answers read question put to him. He is a most im witness, and this Crown is fully of. This is established by th that he is carefully looked afte is under the surveillance of the Today he stepped into the stand tw fur hat on his hand but not at all. fur hat on his hand, but not at all Ie was dressed in a neat suit, with go in his shirt-front and a gold chain st over his vest. Under the direct exan of Mr. Irving he readily gave a sketo recent movements and the circum which led to his visit to the Donnelly Which led to his visit to the Donnelly night of the tragedy. The jurymen, an intelligent and respectable-looki men, leaned forward when he approa more tragic part of his recital, and eagerly to every word. The awful lars fell from him quietly, and with display of feeling. He told how he h to bed with old man Donnelly, and was awakened from his sleep by the getting out of bed. "When I look said the lad. "I saw a man standing

baid the lad, "I saw a man standin bedroom door with a candle in his ha "Who was that man ?" asked Mr "James Carroll, sir," answered th "Do you see that man now ?"

frving. "Yes, sir, he's down there in answered the witness, looking in the

Crown Counsel. "While the old man was hunting a "While the old man was hunting a his things," continued the witnes turned to Carroll and asked, 'what i against me now, Jim i' and Carroll sa thing about another charge and con walking up and down outside the door. Then I heard Tom asking 'O read the warrant for his arrest, answered that there was 'tim

ence to the evidence given in previo

Mr. Meredith then took the w

cause the latter had asked him to

During the boy's examination t was taken suddenly ill and had to i

LONDON, Jan. 27 .- When Jam

were palpably apparent both in I ance and gait. His aunt, Mrs.

companied him as far as the arranged pillows upon which he ha half reclined during the day. H

nately redden and grow pale at in

pitcher of lemonade was placed obeside him, from which he took

copious draughts. At one o'clock

said that he would adjourn the o

bour in order to give the accused a

was called to the stand for Mr.

cross-examination. The trial fro to the close of O'Connor's eviden

interesting, counsel displaying soot in managing the witness. Th of the examination was taken up in Bridget Donnelly's flight up Johnnie's subsequent effort to fine the same subsequent effort to fine

"Did you see anyone in the kit yen followed Bridget up stairs?"

you followed Bridget up stairs?" Meredith. "Yes," said the boy, "I saw me ing the Donnellys," and I could them." Witness then proceeded to expl had crawled under the bed and behind a clothes' basket; how To can the base of the front door as

out through the front door, a crowd had dragged his body in a

upon the floor. Mr. Irving then took the The latter

recover somewhat.

the same room.

condition of the prisoner, h

JOHNNY O'CONNOR

half reclined during the day. quent retchings, and his face

of court.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

THE LAST PENALTY **Execution of Cleophas Lachance** at Arthabaskaville.

CONFESSION OF THE DOOMED MAN.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—The execution of Cléophas Lachance, the murderer of Miss Odilie Desilet, took place this morning inside the gaol at Arthabaskaville, in this pro-vince. On the ninth of March last the victim of one of the foulest murders that has prob-ably ever taken place in Canada was on her way to visit the family of the murderer ou the invitation of the latter's sister. Miss Desilet was a farmer's daughter, ex-ceedingly good-looking and of excellent character. On seeing the girl approaching Lachance went to meet her, and finding that she resisted his improper advances the demon she resisted his improper advances the demon arose in him, and he deliberately killed her, arose in him, and he deliberately killed her, throwing her corpse into a well. A mock en-quiry was held before a county magistrate and a jury of Lachance's relations, and the matter hushed up. The Local Governments hearing of the affair despatched high con-stable Bissonette, of this city, to the scene of the tragedy, and he soon elucidated what was up to that time a terrible mystery. Young Lachance was arrested soon after, tried at the assizes, and found guilty, the high constable producing the prisoner's confession of the murder, made voluntarily before him. The prisoner was sentenced to be executed to-day.

producing the prisoner's confession of the murder, made voluntarily before him. The prisoner was sentenced to be executed to-day, and all efforts to get the penalty commuted proving ineffectual the law took its course this morning. The convict was only twenty-one years old, and had always been engaged on his farm except during a short time he was resi-dent in the United States. He was bearcely five feet high, with a slight but wiry frame. He was far from prepossessing in appearance, but did not present the ideal characteristics of a murderer. In answer to enquiries, he said he did not sleep last night more than fifteen minutes. After getting up this morn-ing he ate a hearty breakfast, and seemed to scarcely realize that his dreadful end was at hand. His face was bleached, but not with fear, and he betrayed no symptoms of nervousness. As early as eight o'clock over a thousand persons were assembled outside the prison in the hope of being admitted as witnesses of the execution. Many were disappointed, as not more than a third of the number were allowed to enter.

to enter.

## ON THE SCAFFOLD.

The prisoner was brought from his cell and taken to the scaffold, which he ascended with taken to the scaffold, which he ascended with a smile upon his unintelligent countenance. His arms were pinioned to his side, and his coat thrown loosely over his shoulders. The black cap or any covering on his face was dis-pensed with. He was attended by his faith-ful father confessor, who administered all the consolation in his power. The executioner was covered by a black cloth cloak so that he could not be identified, and he fixed the rope about the condemned man's neck, then drew the bolt, and the body of Lachance was swinging in the air. The fall was not sufficient to put the wretched convict out of pain instantaneously, and it was fully five minutes before the body ceased its spasmodic shudders. The Rev. Father Keether descended from the scaffold, and kneeling under the body, recited a prayer, to which the people present gave the responses. After the people present gave the responses. After hanging fifteen minutes the body was cut down, and an inquest was held by the coroner. The remains were then deposited in a corner of the gaol yard. The following is

LACHANCE'S CONFESSION.

"On the 29th of March last, after having of the dock. "Then what occurred ?" enqui dined, I left my father's house and went to

von in the face !" she shouted. "You hav threatened him long enough, and now you have killed him at last, like the cowards that you are !" "The lord save us ! What is the matter

Mrs. Graham ?" answered Mrs. Murphy, with "Matter ! well you know ! Where are

your murdering sons that killed my hus band ?"

"Oh, the cross of Heaven be about na What do you mean, ma'am ?" said Mrs. Mur-phy, apparently almost speechless with agita-tion, while she reverently made the sign of "What do I mean? There-there ! Do

"What do I mean? There-there ! Do you see where he lies-where you murderers have left him ?" again shouted Mrs. Graham, dragging Mrs. Murphy to the door. "Oh, my poor Bill ! my good husband ! what brought us to this murdering country ?" And wringing her hands wildly, she turned abruptly, and went back to the house. All this I learned after my arrival. The police had already sent for the coroner, and trom all the surrounding stations additional

from all the surrounding stations additional constables kept dropping in, until at length there were thirty men at the place. Every-body was rigidly excluded from the field, and a thorough search began for any clue that night be discovered. Not ten yards from the broken paling was found a brass cartridge-case similar to those used in American breech-

case similar to those used in American breech-loading rifles. It had been recently discharg-ed, and already the police had found that two bullets had passed through Graham's body. About the spot were found a couple of rusty nails, an old tobacco-pipe, a piece of boot-lace, the iron tip of a boot-heel, half a horn cost button and a torn piece from the leef of oat-button, and a torn piece from the leaf of song-book. Except the cartridge and the were not much ; but they were care fally put by lest by any chance they might afford a clue. The three Murphys were absent, and from

the information given by Mrs. Graham there was little doubt that one or other was the murderer. I directed, therefore, that the house should be thoroughly searched from roof to floor.

Into the house the police went, and searched Into the house the police went, and searched it carefully ; passing their hands over every beam to see if it might not be hollowed on the top, and a gun laid in the place ; probing the thatch where arms are often hidden ; scann-ing every square foot of the floor ; searching the chimney, the fireplace, under the hearth-stone ; feeling inside the frames of the bedsteads, where guns are sometimes of the bed steads, where guns are sometimes hung on hooks; examining the beds themselves; searching carefully under them where long wells are often sunk for the arms, and covered and, even if found, their presence in a bog-hole can compromise no man. John Hennessey is a wealthy man. His haggard is filled with the produce of his corn-fields and meadows. Fat cattle are in his byre. Herds and flocks stock the pasturage, of which he holds a long lease ; and the bank-er in the nearest town holds a "sung" balance to his credit. His rent has always been paid to the day ; and his landlord is pre-pared to vouch for him as one of the most re-graved of his tenants. wells are often sunk for the arms, and covered over with a board, the clay, if a clay floor, being carefully rammed down on top; looking closely at the jambs of the doors and the lintels; peering into every cupboard, box, pail, and jug; lifting out the dresser, behind which is a favourite hiding-place, and general-ly turning upside down everything in the house. In the dark corner of a little cupboard was found an empty cartridge-case, exactly pared to vouch for him as one of spected of his tenants. In Hennnessey's house, about three weeks after the murder, were assembled about twenty men. Some were respectably dressed, while the ragged garments of others showed was found an empty cartridge-case, exactly the same as the one found close to the body and on the clay floor of the room was the ro and on the clay floor of the room was the re-mains of a piece of burnt paper that had pro-bably been used to light a pipe. A small oval piece remained unconsumed, and had evidently rested under the heel of a gun-stock, the mark remaining in the damp floor. This was all ; and, though affording indications in while the ragged garments of others showed that they belonged to the most needy class of day labourers. At a large fire in the outer apartment, which served as a kitchen and general reception-room sat the wife, a comely

uch a stigma, and, perhaps, saddled with olice tax. Murmurs of approbation followed thespe and a verdict of wilful murder was retur tating that by whom or for what cause the

The police proved the finding of the car

After the inquest the two jurors, Burke and

falloran, walked away together. "It was well done," said Burke, "and eatly, too. I am glad the Murphys kept "Yes," answered Halloran. "And you

may as well give me your subscription now, as the less meeting the better for a short time." Burke handed him a one pound note with-

nd, even if found, their presence in a bog-

tme." Burke handed him a one pound note with-out a word, and at the cross-road they separ-ated, each for his heme. Where were the Murphys? This was the question to which I was anxious to have an answer. No doubt Connor swore that a man passed in the direction of Clarewell who was not one of the Murphys. But why were all the latter absent? Was not Connor's state-ment one of those always forthcoming after a murder, to put the police off the scent? No agrarian murder ever takes place when similar statements are not made for that purpose. As to the observations of Burke and Halloran, I had too often heard exactly the same line taken to attach any weight to the observa-tions of the latter. No man held a higher character than Graham, and the idea of an agrarian murder, a special police station might be established at the spot, and the expense charged to the neighbourhood, siways pro-duces a crop of statements, reports, and inmendoes tending towards immunity from the tax.

his business like a sorry \_\_\_\_\_\_ dreds of pounds ?" "Begor, I do I I tried them all round, as far as I\_\_dare go; but the Malleys have a grudge against the Murphys, and they are strong there, so they would not subvery strong there, so they

"May their own land go from them, th traitors !" said Hennessey. He then counted the proceeds of the collec-tion, which amounted in all to forty-eight

pounds. This amount he rolled up in a news paper and left on the corner of the table that when the candles were extinguished Grady, for whom it was collected, could take it without the actual taking being observed by anyone, so that under no circumstance ould evidence of its receipt be given even by an informer. "Now," said Hennessey, "is there any other business to be done ?"

other business to be done ?" "Yes," answered Hughes, the new comer, whose entrance had caused such consternation, "Graham is gone, and a good example made ; but the country will never be safe until the master feels our power as well as his man, and I propose that he is settled when he comes home. We might as well try to cure the smallpox by cutting off the pimples as cure this landlord tyranny by catting off their servants. The land is ours, and ours it must be, and no thinking tenant can alcep easy in his bed while his landlord alceps easy in his, I tell you-" Indendoes tending towards immunity from the tax. No trace of the Murphys could be found, but a close watch would be kept upon the various houses. That evening every house was searched within six miles of Ballymorley, where the murder was committed, but not a Murphy could be found. A reward of three-hundred pounds was offered for information that would lead to a conviction ; and so the

that would lead to a conviction ; and so the case rested for the present. John Hennessey's comfortable farmhouse is situated on gently rising ground. Behind and around are fat pasture lands and arable fields, whose deep and fertile soil is only to be found in that portion of Ireland where its quality his bed while his saturate and the second se twelve years of age came breathless into th has won for it the name of the "golden vein. At a little distance the Bog of Allen begins "The peelers are out !" he said, "I watch ed the barracks all the evening, as you told me; and when I saw the patrol coming in

direction, I ran as hard as I could They won't be here anyway for twent minutes." In an instant the candles were out, and th

At a little distance the Bog of Allen begins, and stretches away far as the eye can reach. For sixty miles you can walk straight on, withough leaving the spongy peat-moss and purple heather, whose animal growth and de-cay contributes to the ever-increasing peat-moulds. An arm of the bog separates Hen-nessey's house from Ballymorley, which is not more than three miles distant. Around the verge of the bog are handreds of deep pits, from which the turf has been cut. Into these the dark-brown water has filtered, and Halloran boldly striking out for home across the bog, the others carefully avoiding the roads, along which the police usually patroll-ed. To cover the fire with the ashes was the these the dark-brown water has filtered, and these the dark-brown water has filtered, and here, buried nine or ten feet below the sur-face, is a splendid hiding place for anything that water will not spoil. In these holes lie many a gun, the barrels filled with grease, well-oiled stockings covering the locks and hammers, with an outer covering of grease, and a linen rag. When required, ten minutes by the fireside makes them fit for service, and the service of the service of the service. work of a minute, and in less than a quarter of an hour the entire Hennessey family in bed, the lights extinguished, and the in bed, the lights extinguished, and the dogs turned outside to perform their duty by bark-

turned outside to perform their duty by bark-ing at the police. Weeks passed away, and not a gleam of light was thrown upon the murder. The three hundred pounds reward offered by govern-ment was supplemented by two hundred offered by the owner of Ballymorley for pri-vate information that would lead to a convic-tion.

vate information that would lead to a convic-tion. From time to time various people were named to the police as having committed the murder; but inquiry showed that the infor-mation could not be depended upon, and sinister whispers reached me that the society was determined to pay me off, for what was considered an over-zealons arriety to keep

was determined to pay me off, for what was considered an over-zealous auxiety to keep the police on the alert. A girl named Kate Donohue had confessed that on the morning of the murder she had seen a person coming across the bog; but who he was she would not say, though the con-stable suspected that she was coqueting with the offer of the reward. The Murphys had returned to their house after a week, but where they had been was kept a profound secret. That it was in the neighbourhood was

pound note at mass yesterday that I now lay on the table. I say that a hundred pound nonour about the reward that is offered. Would I get the money if I tell you who shot would not overpay the man that has a this job, for it is worth many hundred to im ?" "Yes, if you swear it, and a jury believes this job, for it is worth many hundred to the farmers of this country; so now let me see what the people have done." Each man came forward in turn. One handed in four pounds, another eleven, another three, and so on in different amounts, which were received by Hennessey with various remarks, as the amounts were fair or "Well, now, sure that is hard. Would not I be mardered the minute it's known that I "Not a bit of it, You could emigrate buy a farm. However, I cannot remain here all night, so now tell me what you want to small. "Tom Casey," he said to one who had handed in but sixteen shillings, "do you mean to say that the people of Knockrod could only put down the beggarly sum of sixteen shillings for the man that has done his business like a hero, and saved them hun-

all night, so now tell me what you want to say at once." "Well, faith, I'll lave my dependence on your honour ; sure it was Martin Grady from Carrickbeg beyant that shot him." "I don't believe you." "Well, on my oath, he is the man ; and, by the same token, he shot him with Hen-nessey's rifle that was over at Murphy's. For, first, Mick Murphy said he would shoot him ; but the lodge said that it should be done regular, and Martin Grady was appoint-ed.

"How do you know ?" "Because I am in the society myself. "Because 1 am in the society myself. And was not I one of the meeting where he was appointed ? And was not I at the meeting last week when we paid him the collection that was made for him at Hennessey's of for the scathing and merciless exp of his infamy. Kate Donohue's Clarewell ?" "How did he shoot Graham ?"

"How did he shoot Graham ?" "Well, the Murphys broke the wooden paling four or five times to see how Graham would mend it, because he was a careful man; and they found he always mended it the minute he found it broken, for he was fond

minute he found it broken, for he was fond of driving nails. So they broke it that night and went-away on their keeping, so that the police would suspect them, and Martin Grady went to their house. Then, when Graham was mending the fence, he followed him down and shot him from behind."

"Then he was alone, I suppose ? Tell what he did with the rifle."

"I don't know what he did with it, if he "I don't know what he did with it, if he did not hide it on the way across to Kil-patrick. They waited to shoot Graham until they could get a good funeral, so that if Grady was seen near Ballymorley the funeral would account for it; and when Mrs. Byrne died, it was settled that she was to be buried at 9

o'clock in the morning ; so, when Martin did the jeb, he ran to the funeral across the bog,

the job, he ran to the funeral across the bog, and in the graveyard he spoke to Father Joyce, as if he came all the way with the funeral, so that if there was any trouble out of it he could call Father Joyce as a witness that he was at Mrs. Byrne's funeral. Then, on his way to Kilpatrick, he took off the old boots he wore, and burnt them in a heap of weeds that was burning on Harney's farm, so that if there was any track left it could not that if there was any track left it could not be brought against him. He had another pair of boots left in the ditch user the weeds."

Surely he did not tell you all this ?" sank

"Ay, did he, faith ! He told me and Mick Tracy at John Hennessey's house, where we had a meeting to pay Martin the money for the job." with her shawl, wept bitterly, as all her hopes of happiness faded away and left be-hind them blank despair.

" Do you mean to say that John Hennessey is in the society ?" "Ay, begor 1 Isn't he the district-centre of this place ?"

"But why should Grady trust you with all this ?"

"O, sure we all knew he was to do it, and

weren't we paying him for the job? Besides, it was I that arranged when Barney Tansley was to be shot, and settled the alibis, only Dooley, that was to do it, cowed two days before the time, and then the boys 'thought that maybe it would be unlucky. But I had the alive ready and minered."

that maybe it would be unlucky. But I had the slugs ready, and poisoned." Never before did I feel a longing to commit a murder, but as I heard the ruffian coolly relate his damnable precantions, I felt inclined to shoot him where he stood. However, re-pressing my loathing, I asked : "How do you poison them ?" "Oh, I use white arsenic, and grind it through the lead, and then the man will surely die eleven days after. I made the

gh the lead, and then the man will y die eleven days after. I made the that shot Mr. Evans about twelve years urely ago. James Carney shot him and went to America. He has just returned; and as there is law pending between his father and

ridges similar to the ones found close by Graham's body and in the rifle. And in his box was a song-book, with half a leaf torn out, the corresponding half being the piece of paper picked up at the scene of the murder. oner's eyes grew dim, and he clutche sively the front rail of the dock. "How say you, gentlemen? Have you all agreed to your verdict?" "We have."

"And you say the prisoner is not guilty." A roar came from a hundred voices in the court, and a surging crowd pressed forward toward the dock. While he stood in the day-room of the bar-

"Silence !" was shouted, but no silence came, until the mass of people had rushed from the court to the street, where wild cheers

While he stood in the day-room of the bar-rack, he nervously buttoned and unbuttoned his coat. Why he should have done so is a mystery; but as the eye followed the mechanical movement, one of the constables was struck by the fact that one button was broken. The half leaf of the song book had just been fitted, and the paper containing the various articles picked up was on the table. He picked out the half of a broken button, and placed it with the broken one on Grady's coat. It completed the button, of which it had evidently formed the half, and supplied additional corroboration of the evidence of rent the air. The prisoner was discharged, and on his ap-The prisoner was discharged, and on his ap-pearance at the door of the court house was lifted bodily, and carried triumphantly through the town. Then a piebald horse was procured, and on this he rode at the head of a procession, past the house of Ballymorley, where the mob stopped, shouting and yelling. A brass band preceded the procession ; and as it approached the townland of Carrickbeg played "See the conquering hero comes," and a banner was produced, on which was written : "Down with the tyrants! Grady for ever!" additional corroboration of the evide The case was heard at the next assizes, and excited immense interest. Money was forth-coming to employ for Grady the ablest coun-sel, and for two days the trial continued. Brophy's evidence was listened to with breathless attention, and the cross-examination of much a triffic and a continued. for ever !!?

for ever !" Here Grady made a speech. The verdict was found, and never again could he be tried for the same case, so he made no scoret of having "rid the world of one tyrant;" and ended his speech by saying: "I have done my duty honestly and well, and am ready to do it again." ` A special police station was established at Clarewell, but subscriptions were made all through the county to pay the special tax of such a ruffian afforded a rich opportunity eviof his infamy. Kate Donohue's evi-dence was straightforward and un-shaken. She indignantly denied that she was influenced in telling the truth by any prospect of reward, and declared she neither looked for it nor would take it. In cross-examination she confessed that she loved Phil Beatty, and looked forward to the time when

Clarewell, but subscriptions were made an through the county to pay the special tax. Brophy could not show his face if the county. His life would not be worth a day's purchase; so, choosing a locality in another country, he perhaps they might be able to marry and emi-grate to America or Australia ; but she never intended to do that with "Government so, choosing a locality in another country, he received from the Government a sum sufficient to take him there. Kate Donohue returned to her father's house, but no human being spoke to her. As she went along the road the children spat at her, and called her an informer. From behind walls and hedges money." The circumstantial evidence in the case was apparently conclusive ; and when the leading bounsel for the Crown sat down, saying : "That's our case, my lord," he did so with the air of a man who feels that but one verdict stones were thrown at her from time to time, and, as she entered the chapel on Sunday, the entire congregation rose and left it, as if she were plague-stricken. Her father and mother wished her to leave the house, so she tried to get a situation as ser-vant, but for her no house was open, and at

"What !" he exclaimed, " do you think that I would demean myself by touching the hand of an informer ? How dar' you have remnent granted her a free passage to New Zealand, where she is now the wife of a flourishing farmer. The Murphys were evictthe impidence to spake my name? If you have were hung about with diamonds, they would be red with Martin Grady's blood. You mur-derer! Take your blood-money, if you can get it, but never show your face again to an honset boy !" ed; but never since has Mr. Jennings dared to return to Ballymorley, where his advent would give the signal for the execution of sentence of death that he knows has been passed upon him. The society, though closely watched, is still in full swing ; and the "Grahonest boy !" The policeman led the wretched girl into one of the offices, where, half fainting, she

A despatch from Newark, Ohio, says :-John Comming, a day labourer, forbade his eight-year-old son coasting on an adjacent hill on Saturday last. The boy disobeyed, and the inhuman father took him to the barn, The defence was long and carefully planned. Five men swore that Grady had left home that morning with them at seven o'clock, and gone with them to the funeral. procured a hickory sapling, split it, put the boy's thumbs inside, nailed the sapling tight where split, then with it lifted the boy upon the side of the barn and nailed him, ke him in this crucified state from four o'clock in the afternoon till ten at night, when passers-by, hearing the lad's groans, released him. Neighbours to day went to Newark for an officer to arrest the father. There is a

strong feeling against him.

A Placer, Cal., dog fell into a shaft, and was there forty-two day before he was dis-covered. During that time he was without food. The bottom of the shaft was tramped as hard and smooth as marble, and the sides as high as the dog could spring were furrowed and torn in its frantic efforts to escape. A diet of warm water and milk was adminis-tered, and at last accounts it was recovering rapidly. Its weight before it disappeared was 100 pounds, and when found it was less than twenty.

dined, I left my father's house and went to the Babine's house, which was unoccupied, to meet Odilie Desilet, whom I had seen approaching. She was about five arpents distant. I met the deceased Odilie Desilet opposite the place where the murder took place. I asked her to embrace me. She refused and repulsed me, and I<sup>5</sup> fell while holding her by the neck. I raised myself, still holding her, and being angry assaulted her, striking ber with my fist. I threw her down on the ground and drew my knife. She down on the ground and drew my knife. She snatched it from my hands, but I held her to the ground with my hands and legs, and she said to me, 'O God, he draws his knife.' When she said that, it was before she had taken the knife from me. When she had, snatched the knife I attemptthat.' Then I heard the tramping of many men, followed by sounds mering, as if the crowd were beatin one. I ran under the bed, and looki saw Bridget run upstairs. I came fri the bed and ran up after her, but fin she had snatched the knile I attempt-ed to recover it from her again, and grasped it by the blade. It was getting hold of it thus that caused me to cut my hand. In snatching it from her the knile darted into her neck. It was this blow that door closed I ran down stairs a grawled back under the bed. The Tom run through the dining-room, a him go out of the door. The crowd him and I heard them beating him caused the inquest by the magistrate. After having been stabled and tried to raise herself. I threw her down to the ground and went to seek the billet of wood produced in court, in which there was a nail. When I stabled her and heard him cry repeatedly they carried him in and threw hi floor and I heard the rattle of hand could see Tom's boots and a portic trousers from where I lay under t Then I heard a voice saying, that spade and knock in his and the sound of blows followed. T thing I heard was some one enquiring which there was a nail. When I stabbed he it was near the middle of the road. I dre it was near the middle of the road. I drew her near the well after having struck har with the knife in order that she might not escape. It was then that I split the piece of wood and returned to the girl lying on the ground near the well. This piece of wood was part of the cover of the well. When I went back to the girl with the piece of decoupling the state of the second state. girl Bridget, and a voice replied that gone up stairs. Several men went and upon coming down some one sa all right." "Did you see anyone else you kne Carroll ?" asked Mr. Irving. of wood she was lying on the ground on her right side, with her head near the well and wroll ?" asked Mr. Irving. "Yes," answered the boy, "I sa her feet towards the road. I struck her on her feet towards the road. I struck her on her left temple with the piece of wood, near the left eye. She groaned so that one would have heard her in Babine's house had any-one been there. I struck her again on the left side of the head. I held the wood in both the younger, and John Purtell, in "How did you know Purtell! "He had a cut right here," said ness, pointing to his chin. The want on to describe his visit to What he had escaped from the burning he told how he had informed Mrs. Wh

hands. She raised her left hand and put it as the side of her head at the wounded place. I Carroll was one of the men who had the Donnellys. She told him to k struck her again, and her hand remain-ed in her hair entangled there. She moved no more. I threw her into the well head first. In the well I forced down the limbs upon the body to conceal them. The feet and part of the limbs ap-neared above the opening, and I forced them else he would get them all into trout remainder of his testimony was in r the meeting of certain persons, and peared above the opening, and I forced them down. Her hat and shawl were in the road. Mr. Mercatch and the a sharp cross-exa submitted him to a sharp cross-exa While at Donnelly's he said he ne anyone speak of James Carroll. Co the light while the old man was dre I put them also in the well, and afterwards put some pieces of board in the well above her. I left the body in the well and went towards our house, but after getting half an arnent away I ran back twice. I looked arpent away I ran back twice. I looked each time into the well, and she did not move. After that I went to the barn, near our house, about eight arpents away, to wash my hands. In leaving, after the murder at the well, I perceived that my hands were cut, and that there was was led into the dock this more flects of his sickness of the preblood on my jacket from the body of Odilie, also on my sleeves where I had put my bloody hands. I washed my hands in little pool in the rear of the barn. When I hittle pool in the rear of the barn. When I had done so I returned to the high road, and went back to the barn belonging to my brother, Joseph Lachance, farther up. I stayed there until I was composed. It was at this time that I saw the curé pass.

would have been content to have confessed all this several days ago but I could not make up my mind, but now I make this con in order to take away any suspicion which might be cast upon any innocent per-son. I make this declaration that I may relieve my conscience. This confession is made of my own accord, and is not caused by any threats or promises. "CLEOPHAS LACHANCE.

Eprs's Cocoa.—GEATEFUL AND COMPORT-ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful ap-plication of the fine properties of well-seleci-ed Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our break-fast tables with a delicately flavoured bever-age which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicions use of such arti-cles of diet that a constitution may be gradu-ally built up until strong gnough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundroac of onb-tle maladies are floating around us res."7 to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. "*Civil Service Gazette*. Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Chocoe late Essence for afternoon us. 101-35 EPPS'S COCOA. -- GRATEFUL AND COMPORT

A slave of the ring :" Almost any married

Mr. Irving then took the direct examination. The latter is had had no conversation with Donnellys until after he had seen the peparter. He just peeped ou under the bed, and all be

# An Inhuman Father.

ham murder case" has gone to swell the an-nals of "undetected orime."-Time.

Father Joyce proved that Grady had asked him the hour in the churchyard at Kilpatrick. Mr. Halloran, who was on the coroner's jury,

he had often seen such cartridges in the country.

into a corner, and, covering her

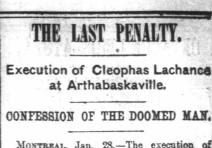
country. The judge charged the jury fairly, giving due weight to the points for the defence, but pointing out that the finding of the gun in the bog-hole was a strong corroboration of Kate Donohue, whose evidence had not been shaken

in the least; and when the jury@retired, the prisoner's counsel agreed with his brother for the Crown that a verdict of guilty would

Mr. Halloran, who was on the coroner s jury, swore that about a month before the murder Grady had come to him about some murder Grady had come to him about some work, and that he had walked back with him through the field where the murder was committed. Mrs. Murphy swore that the saw them there, and that Grady least on the paling. This was to account for the button and paper. As to the cartridges, the counsel for the defence produced ten exactly similar to those in evidence, and Halloran swore that he had often seen such cartridges in the

s open to the jury. When Kate Donohue left the court and wa When Kate Donohue left the court and was taken by a policeman to the outer hall, Phil Beatty stood before her, his face distorted with scornful anger. For months they had been looking forward to the time when per-haps they might get together the very small sum upon which an Irishman thinks he may marry. Scaine the term that the time when per-

length the poor-house was the only spot on earth where rest and safety were within her reach. This having been represented, Govnarry. Seeing him, she held out her hand



MONTREAL, Jan. 23.—The execution of Cléophas Lachance, the murderer of Miss Odilie Desilet, took place this morning inside the gaol at Arthabaskaville, in this proce. On the ninth of March last the victim one of the foulest murders that has probably ever taken place in Canada was on her way to visit the family of the murderer on the invitation of the latter's sister. Miss the invitation of the latter's sister. Miss Desilet was a farmer's daughter, ex-ceedingly good-looking and of excellent character. On seeing the girl approaching Lachance went to meet her, and finding that she resisted his improper advances the demon arose in him, and he deliberately killed her, arose in him, and he deliberately killed her, throwing her corpse into a well. A mock en-quiry was held before a county magistrate and a jury of Lachance's relations, and the matter hushed up. The Local Government hearing of the affair despatched high con-stable Bissonette, of this city, to the scene of the transformed here are desided when the tragedy, and he soon elucidated what was up to that time a terrible mystery. Young Lachance was arrested soon after, tried at the Lachance was arrested soon after, assizes, and found guilty, the high constable producing the prisoner's confession of the murder, made voluntarily before him. The murder, made voluntarily before him. The prisoner was sentenced to be executed to-day, and all efforts to get the penalty commuted proving ineffectual the law took its course this morning. The convict was only twenty-one years old, and had always been engaged on his farm except during a short time he was resi-dent in the United States. He was scarcely five feet high, with a slight but wiry frame, he was for from unconcessing in annearance He was far from prepossessing in appearance, but did not present the ideal characteristic of a murderer. In answer to enquiries, he said he did not sleep last night more than fifteen minutes. After getting up this morn-ing he ate a hearty breakfast, and seemed to scarcely realize that his dreadful end was at hand. His face was bleached, but not with fear, and he betrayed no symptoms of nervousness. As early as eight o'clock over a thousand persons were assembled outside the prison in the nope of being admitted as witnesses of the execution. Many were disappointed, as not more than a third of the number were allowed to enter.

The prisoner was brought from his cell and taken to the scaffold, which he ascended with a smile upon his unintelligent countenance. His arms were pinioned to his side, and his coat thrown loosely over his shoulders. The black cap or any covering on his face was dis-pensed with. He was attended by his faith. ful father confessor, who administered all the consolation in his power. The executioner was covered by a black cloth cloak so that he could not be identified, and he fixed the rope about the condemned man's neck, then drew the bolt, and the body of Lachance was swinging in the air. The fall was not sufficient to put the wretched convict out of pain instantaneously, and it was fully five minutes before the body ceased its spasmodic shudders. The Rev. Father Kesther descended from the scaffold, and kneeling under the body meited or mover to which under the body, recited a prayer, to which the people present gave the responses. After hanging fifteen minutes the body was cut down, and an inquest was held by the coroner. The remains were then deposited in a corner of the gaol yard. The following is

#### LACHANCE'S CONFESSION.

"On the 29th of March last, after having dined, I left my father's house and went to the Babine's house, which was unoccupied, to meet Odilie Desilet, whom I had seen approaching. She was about five arpents distant. I met the deceased Odilie Desilet opposite the place where the murder took place. I asked her to embrace me, She refused and repulsed me, and I<sup>A</sup> fell while holding her by the neck. I raised myself, still holdingher, and being angry assaulted her, striking her with my fist. I threw her down on the ground and drew my knife. She smatched it from my hands but I held her to ed. I left my father's house and went to matched it from my hands, but I held her to said to me, 'O God, he draws his knife said to me, 'O God, he draws his knife,' When she said that, it was before she had taken the knife from me. When she had snatched the knife I attempted to recover it from her again, and grasped it by the blade. It was getting hold of it thus that caused me to cut my hand. In snatching it from her the knife darted into her neck. It was this blow that caused the inquest by the magistrate. After having been stabbed she tried to raise herself. I threw her down to the ground and went to seek the billet of wood produced in court, in which there was a nail. When I stabbed her it was near the middle of the road. I drew it was near the middle of the road. I drew her near the well after having struck her with the knife in order that she might not escape. It was then that I split the piece of wood and returned to the girl lying on the ground near the well. This piece of wood was part of the cover of the well. When I went back to the girl with the piece of wood ehe was lying on the ground on her of wood she was lying on the ground on her right side, with her head near the well and her feet towards the road. I struck her on her left temple with the piece of wood, near the left eye. She groaned so that one would have heard her in Babine's house had anyone been there. I struck her again on the left side of the head. I held the wood in both. hands. She raised her left hand and put it a the side of her head at the wounded place. I struck her again, and her hand remain-ed in her hair entangled there. She moved no more. I threw her into the well head first. In the well I forced down the limbs upon the body to conceal them. The feet and part of the limbs ap-peared above the opening, and I forced them down. Her hat and shawl were in the road. I put them also in the well, and afterwards put some pieces of board in the well above I left the body in the well and went towards our house, but after getting half an arpent away I ran back twice. I looked each time into the well, and she did not move. After that I went to the barn, near our house, about eight arpents away, to wash my hands. In leaving, after the murder at the well, I perceived that my hands were cut, and that there was blood on my jacket from the body of Odilie, also on my sleeves where I had put my bloody hands. I washed my hands in a little pool in the rear of the barn. When I little pool in the rear of the barn. When I had done so I returned to the high road, and had done so I returned to the high loss, and went back to the barn belonging to my brother, Joseph Lachance, farther up, I stayed there until I was composed. It was at this time that I saw the cure pass. would have been content to have confessed all this several days ago but I could not nake up my mind, but now I make this confession in order to take away any suspicion which might be cast upon any innocent person. I make this declaration that I may re-lieve my conscience. This confession is made of my own accord, and is not caused by any i my own accord threats or promises. "CLEOPHAS LACHANCE.

THE	BIDDULPH	TRIALS
Conclu	the Carroll C	
A NUN	ABER OF NEW	WITNESSES.
Address	of Counsel for the for the Crow	

Illness of the Prisoner-Interest in the Case

Loydon, Jan. 26.—When James Carroll took his seat in the dock this morning he was unusually cheerful, nodding to his friends in various parts of the room and laughing at the jokes cracked by the huncurous crier of the jokes cracked by the huncurous crier of the court. The jury came into their box at a quarter past nine, and their lordships took their seats punctually at the half hour. There was very little stir around the court house when the hearing opened, but later in the day when the boy Johnny Connor took his stand applications for admission tickets came in thick and fast to the sheriff. JOHNNY CONNOR'S EVIDENCE.

There was a slight compotion in the court when Connor's name was called, and all eyes were turned towards the door of the witnesses room. The lad is the only living witness of the strocity which was committed at the Donnelly homestead, and it was on his testimony and other evidence, mostly of a circum-stantial character, that Carroll and his fellowprisoners were indicted. He is only twelve years of age, but he is exceedingly bright and conducts himself in a manly way that goes far to strengthen the belief in what he says. This is his fifth or sixth appearance in the witness stand, and upon each occasion he has been submitted to searching cross-examina-tions lasting many bours. The official re-ports of the various hearings show very little deviation from the tale which he originally told. He is not as nervous as some of the other witnesses, and he answers readily any question put to him. He is a most important witness, and this Grown is fully sencible

#### bed. MES. O CONNOR.

nellys' house.

uneral was his first and last visit to the Don

A SCENE IN COURT.

cott about the reward.

MICHAEL O'CONNOR,

NORAH DONNELLY.

of. This is established by the fact that he is carefully looked after and is under the surveillance of the police. To-day he stepped into the stand twirling a fur hat on his hand, but not at all nervous. the mother of the boy, was the next witness. Her bad temper and her belligerent disposi-tion made her the most untractable witness tion made har the most untractable witness, that the Crown prosecutor has had to deal with. She is about fifty years of age, and spoke with lightning rapidity. She testified as to her son's getarn from the Donnelly's the day following the murder, and after describing how he was dressed, said that he had spoken to no one about the murder until the created her and He was dressed in a neat suit, with gold studs in his shirt-front and a gold chain stretching over his vest. Under the direct examination of Mr. Irving he readily gave a sketch of his recent movements and the circumstances which led to his visit to the Donnellys on the night of the tragedy. The jurymen, who are an intelligent and respectable-looking lot of men, leaned forward when he approached the one about the murder until the constables and Mr. Payne, the reporter, came. She had been in the Donnellys' house, and had seen valances more tragic part of his recital, and listened cagerly to every word. The avful particu-lars fell from him quietly, and without any display of feeling. He told how he had gone to bed with old man Donnelly, and that he was awakened from his share by the old man on the bed. Mr. McMahon's cross - examination was quite a surprise to the Crown. Mrs. O'Connor alleges that a short time ago she got letter which she calls a "threatening letter, was awakened from his sleep by the old man getting out of bed. "When I looked up," said the lad, "I saw a man standing in the saying that if she allowed the boy to go with certain parties he would get the reward which the Government offered for the dis covery of the Biddulph murders. In conse-quence of this she visited Toronto. bedroom door with a candle in his hand." "Who was that man ?" asked Mr. Irving. "James Carroll, sir," answered the boy. "Do you see that man now ?" asked Mr. irving. "Yes, sir, he's down there in the box,"

answered the witness, looking up the direction of the dock. "Then what occurred?" enquired the

Crown Counsel. "While the eld man was hunting about for his things," continued the witness, "he turned to Carroll and asked, 'what have you surprised. "You went to Toronto to see the Atto ney-General ?" queried prisoner's counsel. "I didn't see him," snapped Mrs. O'Con against me now, Jim ? and Carroll said somenor thing about another charge and commenced walking up and down outside the bed-room door. Then I heard Tom asking Carroll to read the warrant for his arrest, and Carroll answered that there was time enough for that.' Then I heard the tramping of feet as

who was tolerated on the l JOSEPH WHALEN. Protestant who was tolerated on the Roman link. He has recently returned from British Columbia. He said that he remembered landing a pair of handouffs to Carroll, the prisoner, a short time after Ryder's barn was burned. Witness was a county constable, and one day Carroll came to him and asked him if he had a warrant for the arrest of Feehly, charged with complicity with Tom Donnelly in robbing one Ryan. Witness gave him a warrant, and at the same time lent him's pistol, a baton, and a pair of hand-cuffs. He was at the Cedar Swamp schools house at a meeting of the Vigilance Committee JORFH WHALEN, on of Patrick Whalen, was called. He was an unwilling witness, and it was difficult to trag anything out of him. He described how O'Connor came to his house on the eventful norming. Being questioned by Mr. Irving in regard to what had passed between his father and mother and O'Connor, he became nervous and stubborn. Headmittkd that heand Johnny O'Connor had visited the fire, and after stay-ng about a quarter of an hour had gone back to the house. His father, mother and sister, his brother John, O'Connor, and himself had at' around the stove, but nothing was said lent him a pistol, a baton, and a pair of hand-cuffs. He was at the Cedar Swamp school-house at a meeting of the Vigilance Committee in two occasions. He knew that the Don-nellys were to be proceeded against for the burning of Ryder's barn. He met Carroll at the Cedar Swamp school-house along with thirty-five or forty others. He and Carroll had gone one day to arcest Tom for the robbery of Ryan, but he mounted a horse and rode away. A great many people had been meet-ing Tom during the day, and at night they met at the school-house and decided to catch Tom if they could. He got the handcuffs from Carroll's brother after the murder, but they were locked. He afterwards got the key from Mr. Hodgins, grocer, of Lucan. He was not concerned in the prosecution of the Donnellys. as around the stove, but nothing was said bhout the Donnellys or the fire. He heard his mother warn Johnny about speaking bout what he had seen in the Donnellys' house. Johnny mentioned one Carroll, but witness did not know what Carroll he alluded A net of his testimony not proving witness did not know what Carroll he alluded to. A part of his testimony not proving satisfactory, Mr. Irving asked him if he had read yesterday's papers, and he admitted that he had read his sister's evidence given the previous day. His bother William went to Michigan after the last trial. He and his brother had slept together the night of the murder. Being questioned as to why the back door had been left open he said that the snow had got in and under.''it, and would not let it bolt. O'Conner went to bed with him after the fire, but they did not talk about the occurrence. To Mr. McMahon he said that he went to WILLIAM KENT.

To Mr. McMahon he said that he went to the meeting, but refused to go in, because he thought it a private meeting, but upon Mr. Toohley telling him that it was not private, he went in. He saw a great many people there. Witness had tried to arrest Tom Don-nelly in June, but the latter, when he visited his house, came but with a shot gun and threatened to shoot him, so he did not take him that time. He asked Carroll's brother for the handouffs after the funeral. The court adjourned at half-past siz. It having been reported that the witnesses were prepared to swear anything on the Pro-testaff bible used in court, a Douay version was procured and used for the first time by Mrs. O'Connor. WILLIAM KENT, a respectable-looking farmer who lives in the northern part of Biddulph township, was the next witness. He was called to prove the height of the bedstead under which O'Connor alleges he hid himself. He had been there at a funeral and had seen the bedstead. It was one of the old-fashioned sort, the rail very high from the floor, and the posts reaching almost to the ceiling. There were no curtains or valances on it. The bedstead being of such extraordinary construction had specially attracted his attention. The day of the funeral was his first and last visit to the Don-

mony. Mrs. O'Connor.

LONDON, Jan, 28.—Before the court opened this morning the corridors of the gaol were crowded by men awaiting the opening of the door. They were principally jurors who were allowed to go on Tuesday with instructions to appear in court to-day. There were over one hundred ladies in court to-day, filing the an-used jury boxes and half of the auditorium. So interested did some become that they sat in court during the adjournment and had lunch brought in. wife to William Donnelly, and sister to the prisoner Kennedy, was the next witness. She is a woman of comely appearance, and appeared on the stand dressed in deep mourn-ing. She said that she knew the Donnelly homestead well, and was there a short time before the munder. She such a in much the before the murder. She spoke in much the same strain about the bedstead as the last witness. This article of furniture was very high, from the floor, and was of old make, lunch brought in.

#### THE HANDOUFFING QUESTION

There were no curtains or valances on the THE HANDOUPTING QUESTION cropped up again with the first witness. Last night, it will be remembered, William Hodgins, the new witness, testified that he had lent a pair of handouffs to Carroll some time before the murder with which he is charged. To trace out the handouffs which Johnny O'Connor swears were put upon Tom Donnelly's hands of the night of the murder Donnelly's hands on the night of the murder is of the utmost importance to the Crown, as no handcuffs were found in the ruins of the house, showing that if handcuffs had been used they must have been re-moved after the man was dead. Don-nelly was an exceedingly powerful fel-low, and was one of the ablest and most scientific fighters in the county, feeording to the police reports in this city; therefore, whoever murdered him was wise in taking the precaution first to handcuff him.

## SAMUEL HODGINS,

county constable, from the village of Gran-ton, in the township of Biddulph, was called to give evidence as to a pair of handcuffs he had lent the prisoner. A short time before the tragedy-the time was not specified in days-the prisoner called upon Hodgins, and told him that he had borrowed a pair of handcuffs from William Hodgins, the new witness, but as he wished to return them, he would like witness to loap him another new "You visited Toronto recently, Mrs. O'Connor ?" abruptly asked Mr. McMahon. The question brought Mr. Irving to his feet, and he was all attention. "Yes, sir," said Mrs. O'Connor, looking would like witness to loan him another pair. Mr. Hodgins accordingly left them at Calvert's hotel in Granton, with instructions Calver's note: in Granton, with instructions that they be handed to Carroll. About two weeks after the murder they were handed back to him by Calvert. Witness admitted that when he had seen Mr. Hytchinson he did not tell him about the handeuffs.

nor. "I did not ask you whether you had seen fim of not," said Mr. McMahop decisively. "I want to know whether you whited To routo for the purpose of seeing him." "I ain't going to tell what I know," said the hardcuffs. "Why," asked Mr. Irving in the re-direct examination, "did you not tell Mr. Hutchin-son about giving the handcuffs to Carroll ?" "I did not want to be called as a witness witness hiring up, "Come now, no nonsense, woman," reor be mixed up in the case in any way." "Do you mean to tall me that you are an officer and yet concealed facts from the Crown?" asked his Lordship. The witness became greatly confused at this point, and his Lordship sternly rebuked him. "What did you go to the Attorney Gen-eral's office for?" persisted Mr. McMahon. "I went there to see what the place was like, to look at the building," said Mrs., Mary Hastings O'Connor, giving her head an angry shake.

"Did you call the committee together to vestigate this crime ?" acked Mr. Irving. "No," answared the witness. "It was a roperty protective goalety, and as there are lives lost at Donnellyss we thought we d nothing to do with it." "But wasn't Donnelly's house lost?" asked

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO; THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1881.

"Yes," answered the witness, somewhat confused. "Then your society did not take any steps to discover the perpetrators of this arime ?" "No, we did not meet to consider it."

THOMAS MARSHALL.

THOMAS MARSHALL, the schoolmaster, was the funny witness of the day. He is a little man with a sparkling eye and a bald head, and seemed to enjoy the stration. He gave evidence as to meeting a lot of men in the road leading to Donnelly's one morning. "In the same of God,' said I, 'where are you going,' and they said that they were in search of a heiter." To Mr. McMahon-I was surprised at the rough-looking men, and when I was parting with them I said :--" Bid the divil good morning when you meet him." "Dich's some one immediately say to you, 'Good morning sir,'' said Mr. McMahon, amid laughter.

regard to the muriler the procession against in would be dropped. "Did Purtell assent to the offer ?" asked Mr. McMahon. "No, he did not," answered Mr. Hutchin-won the matter, but was authorized to tell him that the case against him would be dropped if he did make a statement. I did not tell Purtell that I believed he might have heard a conversation of the other pfisceners on the matter. Purtell denied being there and I said, "But you may know something these parties have asid." This offer was made in conse-quence of a geported quarrel between him and carroll, aboilt two weeks ago. I did not con-sult you about it." "That's the case, my Lords," said Mr. Irving, "but my learned friends wish to re-call dehmay O'Connot." The constables reported that O'Connot was a hort in the witness room. Messengers were sent to search for him, but after waiting a hort time their lordships objected to the delay, and asked Mr. McMahon to go on with THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE. THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, who lives on the farm next north of the Donnelly farm was the first witness for the defence. While be

THOMAS HYNES.

THOMAS SUTHERBY the first witness for the defence. While he was under cross-examination the muscles of his face twitched in a most painful manner. He was called to prove that James Carroll had slept at his house on the night of the murder. He came there about four o'clock on the third of February, and after stopping a few minutes went away. He returned about eight o'clock and went to bed, and did not get up until morning. He did not hear any noise that night of any person moving about the house. THOMAS SUTHERBY got out of a sick-bed to give evidence, and came into the stand with his throat roll-ed in a comforter. The most impor-tant part of his testimony was in regard to Carroll coming to his place at Whalen's Corners, and saying that he had a warrant for Tom Donnelly. "Wouldn't it be better to quit quarrelling with the Don-nellys ?" witness had said to him. "I will have them out of Biddulph township if it costs me my life," Carroll answered. Cross-examination failed to shake this testi-mony.

#### JOHNNY O'CONNOR

JOHNNY O'CONNOR came into court at this point and was recalled by Mr. McMahon. He was asked if he had seen Robert Donnelly after coming home, and he answered that he had not seen him until the night of or the night after the fire. They did not get any money or a watch from Robert Donnelly. At this point Mr. McMahon produced a certificate to show that O'Connor's name was Jeremiah and not John, and that he was fifteen years of age and not twelve. But the boy swore that he was always called John, and was twelve years old in Angust last. Mr. McMahon asked him about's watch and chain he wore. O'Connor answered that Tom Lewis, son of a London hotel-keeper, had lent him the watch and chain on Tuesday. MABY THOMPSON

#### MARY THOMPSON

Was the next witness. She is wife to Thompson, and is a young woman of sharp features. She like many of the other witfeatures. She like many of the other wit-nesses was very nervous on the stand, and the black veil which she wore became glued to her face with perspiration. She swore that James Carroll, the prisoner, and Wm. Carroll, his brother, slept at their house the hight of the murder, and had slept together in an upstair room. Bridence was then sub-mitted as to the condition of the floor upstairs in order to show that if anyone walked upon the boards they would make such a noise that attention would be attracted. They all work to bed about ten o'clock. Witness got up shortly after eleven to take some medicine as to the gosition of the tables in the front room and in the kitchen. She had not altered the position of the tables. Anyone who passed out of the house would have to pass in view of the witness and her husband. The door too, when opened, would make a noise. The Carrolls were gone when she got up. Her husband went away with grist in the morning. Mr. IEVING then took the witness. She did not remember the Chief of Police or Mr. Payne taking notes when they visited her house. She did not tell the Chief that Car-

did not remember the Chief of Police or Mr. Payne taking notes when they visited her house. She did not tell the Chief that Car-roll had not scoped at her house for a week. She was not certain what she said to the Chief. Shedid not care what they said, she had not said anything. Then the question of blinds on the window caffeup. According to the evi-dence taken at the last trial witness swore then that the curtain on the window of the room in which the Carrolls alept had covered the whole window, while Chief Williams swore that it was only half over the window upon his first visit, and upon his second visit he found a ourtain all over the window and three plies of a sheet sewed on the

Ryder that night. Then he testified as to his first knowledge of the murder. Mr. MCGEE-Have you ever talked with James Carroll about the vigilance committee ? WITNESS-No, sir. Mr. McGEE-You have been in prison with Did he ever tell you he was a member

the committee ? WITNESS-No, sir. Q. Didn't it occur to you to ask him. A.

Vo. sir. Q. Have you never heard that the vigilance committee was suspected of this murder ? A. Q. You have been near the Donnellys? A.

Yes. Q. Didn't you say at the last trial that you could scarcely tell where they lived? A. Well, I scarcely knew where they lived. JAMES TWOHEY

was the next witness, and swore he was at Tom Byder's place on the night of the mur-der, and left James Mackay, Tom Byder, and family at ten o'clock. JAMES RYDER

was the next witness. He deposed that he remembered hearing of the Donnelly murder on the following day. On the previous even-ing he had been at his brother Thomas', and saw James Twohey, Valentine Mackey, and his brother's family there. Twohey left first. They had usized cards and on leaving Mac They had played cards, and on leaving Mackey and Tom were still playing,

THOMAS BYDER, me of the prisoners, was next called, and one of the prisoners, was next called, and after giving a description of his house, resited the particulars of his arrest. He remembered Twohey and Mackey coming to his house on the night of the murder, and their staying there all night. He was not at the Donnellys' house that night no matter what O'Connor said. His evidence from this point was con-fused and disjointed.

JOHN FOX.

JOHN FOX, who said he was a Protestant, and in no way connected with the Donnellys, met O'Connor the day after the murder. The lad told him that he did not know any of the parties as "their faces were blackened and they wore women's clothes. In cross-examination it was shown that there were discrepancies be-tween his evidence and that which he gave at the unvirue communication. He said that the the previous examination. He said that the boy had told him that he had only seen the man's feet, and upon being asked how the boy could tall that their faces were blackened

boy could tell that their faces were blackened if he saw their feet, witness admitted that that had not occurred to him. PATRICK EVDER, jr., was put upon the stand and swore that it was not a gin that he carried on the night of the 3rd of Feb-ruary when seen by the Keefe boys. In his cross-examination by Mr. Irving this witness was extremely reticent, seeming determined to reveal nothing that had taken place at the meetings of the vigilants. This closed the case for the defence. LONDON, Feb. 1.-When the court opened

LONDON, Feb. 1. — When the court opened this morning the prosecution went into re-buttal testimeory. Some delay occurred owing to Mr. Graham, one of the jurors, having been taken suddenly ill, but he came into court with the rest, though he looked weak. The prisoner was brought into court about 9.30, and took his position on the pil-'lows which have formed his couch since the trial began. The first witness called was. ROBERT CUTT.

ROBERT CUTT. This is the man mentioned in yesterday's issue for whom Pat. Doinelly drove to Grand Bend yesterday. Witness lived in Biddulph township at the time of the murder, but went to Michigan shortly afterwards. He returned about two weeks ago. He knew Thomas Ryder, by whom he was employed as a rail-splitter about a year ago. He re-membered the night of the murder. Between seven and eight o'clock he visited Ryder's house for the purpose of consulting him about some work. He saw Mrs. Ryder, who told him that Ryder was absent from home. He waited there until ten o'clock in hopes that Ryder would come home, but he did not see him that night. He did not see cany-smin-about the house that

to see him. Mr. McMAHON-Who did you

WITNESS-To my folks. Q. When ? A. About a week afterwards.

BOBERT CUTT. brother to the first witness, testified that his brother was wrong in regard to the day upon which his brother was injured.

PETER ANDERSON,

a barber, living at Lucan, said that he knew John Purtell. Q. Do you remember last shaving him ? A.

Q. Was there anything peculiar about him when he came back? A. Yes, he was cry-

fied that certain witnesses had not given the

Mr. Irving-That is the case, my Lords.

ADDRESS OF COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE.

ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

story to first ?

but he did not see him that night. He did not see any anan about the house that night. This evidence was set up against Val-entine Mackey, who swore that he and Twohey were at Ryder's on the night of the murder. It was twenty minutes to eleven when he reached his own house on the 6th line. He heard of the murder the following

tell this

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JOHNSON'S

Healthy Perspiration. It meutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the block, which generates Scrothus, Erysipelas, and al manner of skin digenses and internal humors. There are no spirits employed in its mannisature, and it can be taken by the most delicate bybe, or by the gred and foeble, care only being required in adminion to

TESTIMONIALS. CANADIAN.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.-UNEQUALLED AS & LIVER REGULATOR AND BLOOD PUBL-FIER

PIER. ARKONA, Lambton County, Ontaria. Dear Sir,--I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and believe it to be the best Liver Cor-rector and Blood Purifier in use. W.A. HILBOM.

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DISPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada. Dear Sir, --This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspessia. It is a valuable medicine. W. M. PARIS,

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A Wonderful Cure.

A Wonderful Cure. Burford, Brant County, Ontarie. Dear Sir, -In the spring of 1877 I was taken very sick, and had different doctors to attend me, some thought it was Diabetes that alled me, while others said it was discease of the kidneys, but none of them did me much good, and I kept failing until I was advised by friends to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I obtained some, which helped me so that in a short time I was able to do my housework. I would have dide had it not been for your valuable medicine. CALLISTA SHAVER. evad bicow deda

Best Medicine Ever Used. Nackawick, York County, N.B. Dear Sir, -Your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used, and I heartily recommend it to all sufferers. HENRY NASON.

Liver Complaint. Port Jollie, Queen's Co., N.S. Dear Sir, – I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and have required track to the second second second to the second secon

MARTIN HOGAN is an important witness in regard to the vigilance committee. He happened to go to the meeting one night, and some one asked him if he would join, and witness said he didn't know what it meant. They asked him if he was prepared to take an cath, and then requested him to come inside. The question of admitting a new member was discussed, and the meeting dividing upon it he was re-jected. He was not told what the oath was about. James Heenan kept the door. The court adjourned at 6,45 p.m. LONDON, Jan. 29. The court opened punctually at 9.30 this morning. At the hour of opening nearly all the seats were taken, the majority of those present being ladies, as upon the day previous.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONER.

The prisoner was led into court by two constables, and his sister and aunt arranged pillows in the dock, upon which he reclined during the day. His eyes are bright and he does not appear very ill. There are conflictdoes not appear very ill. There are conduct-ing opinidgs as to the prisoner's illness, some saying that it is assumed for the purpose of creating sympathy with the jury, but as the gaol physician has given his opinion that the prisoner is unwell, there can be no doubt about it. His countenance is not at all pleasing, more especially since he became ill, and when he walks into court he slouches along in an unserver

along in an ungainly manner. The names of the jury having been called, MICHAEL FEEHELEY, father to Jim Feche-

MICHAEL FERHILEY, father to Jim Feche-ley, who gave evidence the other day, came to the stand. His evidence, which was in reference to a visit he paid to a vigilance com-mittee meeting, was rambling and disjointed, and nothing could be got out of him. No one asked him to join, no one asked him to sign anything, no one presided at the meet-ing, nor was there any discussion as to the in-tentions of the committee and as to the in-tentions of the committee and as to the in-tentions of the committee and a store of the Chief of Police of Landon. Mention a spade and a club found at the guins the day after the murder. In cross-examination, it turned out that that officer had found a pair of Carroll's pants at Maher's. They were newly washed. When the pants were given to him he was told that they were Carroll's.

a painter, who was living at Donnelly's place, told of a crowd coming there in search of Thompson's cow. Carroll was with the party, and they conducted themselves in a disor-derly manner as if to provoke a fight. MARTIN HOGAN

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A slave of the ring : Almost any married

of many men, followed by sounds of ham-mering, as if the crowd were beating someone. I ran under the bed, and looking out I saw Bridget run upstairs. I came from under the bed and ran up after her, but finding the door closed I ran down stairs again and grawled back under the bed. Then I saw crawled back under the bed. Then I saw Tom run through the dining-room, and heard him go out of the door. The crowd ran after him and I heard them beating him outside, and heard him cry repettedly 'Oh, oh.' Then they carried him in and threw him on the floor and I heard the rattle of handcuffs. I could see Tom's boots and a portion of his trousers from where I lay under the bed. Then I heard a voice saying, 'Take that spade and knock in his akull,' and the sound of blows followed. The next shake. "Woman, people in your station do not usually go to such places without an object," said his Lordship. "Oh, I suppose poor people like me can't go anywhere," was the sarcastic response. Mr. McMahon stood before the stand Mr. mananon stood before the stand calmly waiting for the witness to cool down. Then he came again to the attack. Mrs. O'Convoz agid she didn't know who wrote the "threathing letter." She didn't read it, because its contents had been told to her. Didn't know whose name was signed to it indeed didn't know whose name was signed to thing I heard was some one enquiring for the girl Bridget, and a voice replied that she had gone up stairs. Several men went up stairs, and upon coming down some one said 'she's all whet'?" and upon coming down some one said 'sne's all right.'" "Did you see anyone else you knew besides Carroll ?" asked Mr. Irving, "Yee," answered the boy, "I saw Ryder the younger, and John Purtell, in the room," "How did you know Purtell "

"How did you know Furtell?" "He had a cut right here," said the wit-ness, pointing to his ohin. The boy then want on to describe his visit to Whalen's after he had escaped from the burning house, and told, how he had informed Mrs. Whalen that Carroll was one of the men who had murdered the Donnellys. She told him to keep quiet also he would get them all into trouble. The remainder of his testimony was in regard to the meeting of certain persons, and in refer-ence to the evidence given in previous trials. "I can't tell who I saw, I'll not do any-thing to lose my soul for you or anybody, Mr. McMahon," ahe snapped out. Finally she admitted that she had seen Mr. Scott at the ance to the evidence given in previous trials CROSS-EXAMINATION,

Mr. Meredith then took the witness and submitted him to a sharp cross-examination. While at Donnelly's he said he never heard anyone speak of James Carroll. Carroll held the light while the old man was dressing, because the latter had asked hum to do so. During the boy's examination the prisoner was taken suddenly ill and had to be last out of court.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—When James Carroll was led into the dock this morning the effects of his sickness of the previous day were palpably apparent both in his counten-ance and gait. His aunt, Mrs. Maher, ac-companied him as far as the dock and arranged pillows upon which he half sat and half reclined during the day. He had fre-quent retchings, and his face would alter-nately redden and grow pale at intervals. A pitcher of lemonade was placed on the seat beside him, from which he took frequently copious draughts. At one o'clock, owing to the condition of the prisoner, his Lordship said that he would adjourn the court for an hear in order to give the accused a chance to recover somewhat. recover somewhat. JOHNNY O'CONNOR

was called to the stand for Mr. Meredith's cross-eramination. The trial from this point to the close of O'Connor's evidence was very interesting, counsel displaying remarkable taot in managing the witness. The first part of the examination was taken up in describing Bridget Dennelly's flight up stairs and Johnnie's subsequent effort to find refuge in the same room. he same room.

"Bid you see anyone in the kitchen when on followed Bridget up stairs?" asked Mr. Marcdith. "Yea," said the boy, "I saw men hammer-ing the Donnellys, and I could also hear them." Witness then proceeded to explain how he had crawled under the bed and had hidden behind a clothes' basket; how Tom had run ent through the front door, and how the crowd had dragged his body in and thrown it agon the floor. Mr. Irving then took the witness on direct examination. The latter said that he had had no conversation with any of the Domellys until after he had seen Mr. Payne, the Seporter. He just peeped out once from under the bed, and all be.

"You are a constable, are you not?" queried his Lordship. "Yes," answered the witness. "Then it was your duty," said his Lord-hip, "to have done everything in your power to discover the perpetrators of this outrage. You should be removed from your position, sir. Leave the stand."

THOMAS CALVERT.

of Granton, hotel-keeper, remembered giving the handouffs to Carroll. About two weeks afterwards some one handed them in at his bar, but he could not say who it was. He gave the articles back to Hodgins.

her. Didn't know whose name was signed to it, indeed didn't know anything. "I give you warning, woman, that if you don't answer the questions put to you I'll commit you to prison," said the court. "You can do it, sir; you can do it, I'll sit here for a month before I'll tell," said the gave the articles back to Hodgins. WILLIAM CASEY, one of the members of the vigilance commit-tee, who was elevated to the dignity of the commission of the peace by the Ontario Gov-ernment, was the flext witness. He is a tall thin man with a red goatee and a rich brogue. He "dis-remembered" many things. In fact, all Biddulphers seem to "dis-remember" when anything likely to affect the prisoner adversely crops up. Under the direct examination of Mr. McGee the witness said that in his official capacity as a magis-trate he had received the information against the Donnellys for the burning of Ryder's harn, upon the strength of which Mrs. Don-nelly was arrested at St. Thomas and brought to Lucan by Carroll. Then he explained how the case had been adjourned from day to day until it was set down for the 4th of February, here for a month before I'll tell," said the witness hotly amid loud laughter, the jury being on the broad grin. Mr. McMahon, after the laughter had been suppressed, came again to the charge. "Who did you see when you went to the Attorney-General's office?" he asked.

until it was set down for the 4th of February,

MAGISTBATES' EVIDENCE.

admitted that she had seen Mr. Scott at the Attorney-General's office, but didn't speak to him about the reward. Didn't tell Mr. Scott about the "threatening letter" she got. Mr. Irving rose and said that this Was all new to him, and Mr. McMahon smiled tri-umphantly, while the audience laughed out-right. Then Mrs. O'Connor and counsel for the defence had another tilt. She admitted after much badgering that she told Mr. Scott that she had got a threatening letter that certain parties would take away the boy and would get the reward. She did not speak to Mr. Scott about the reward. MAGINTRATES' EVIDENCE. WILLIAM MCDERMOTT, magintrate at Lu-oan, said that he had tried. Tem Donnelly for the robbiry of Ryan, and after the case was diamissed. Carroll said he would carry it further. The prisoner seemed to take a streng interest in the prosecution of the Donnellys, and was present in court at Granton every time they were brought up. The magintrates seemed to allow him to carry cases as he liked. The Donnellys had de-clared that the "suit which was to be settled on the fourth of February would be followed by an action against Carroll for malidious prosecution. get the reward. She" did not speak to Mr. Scott about the reward. "Then what did you go to Mr. Scott for ?" asked Mr. McMahon. "I wanted him to pay my fare back to London," said Mrs. O'Connor. "Did you go down without sufficient funds to bring you back ?" was asked. After much heatation and many contradic-tory speeches Mrs. O'Connor said that she had gone to Toronto without enough money to bring her back. "So you tried to blackmail Mr. Scott ?" said Mr. McMahon. "Who pays for Johnny's support?" "I can't tell who is paying for his sup-port." "Now from whom do you get the money to support him ? Who pays it to you ?" The witness after much heatation said that it was paid to her at the office of Mr. Hutchinson, County Attorney? once a month. She did not know how much money her husband got. She got \$2.50 a week for Johnny's board. Mr. Irving tried to straighten out the form who head for the straighten out the

prosecution. WILLIAM HENRY-Remember a case in which Tom Donnelly was charged with an offence by Ryan. Carroll was there, and during the proceedings he walked up to the court and wanted to speak on behalf of Ryan. WILLIAM STANLEY, magistrate, gave evi-

dence in regard to the perjury case against John Donnelly, which was dismissed.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. MARTIN DORSEY was the next witness. He was is member of the vigilance committee, and joined about the 2nd of September. He described the different meetings of the so-ciety, at which he saw Carroll many times. He was at the meeting when his own name and those of McLaughin and Casey were submitted to the meeting for the magistracy. At another meeting Minhael Blake and Patrick Breen were nominated for the magistra Patrick Breen were nominated for the magis

Johnny's board. Mr. Irving tried to straighten out the story, but he became hopelessly involved, and his Lordship said that he was of opinion that no dependence whatever could be placed upon what the witness said. He said further that there was nothing improper in the Gov-ernment paying money to board the boy as they wished to keep him to give evidence.

a little, old, grey-haired man, looked suspi-ciously at Mr. McMahon when he went on ciously as Mr. McManon when he west on the stand. He gave evidence as to Johnny's return from the Donnellys. He remembered his wife going to Toronto to make purchases. She never told him she was going to see the Attorney-General, nor that she was going to Toronto about the reward. He was told that

Patrick Breen ware nominated for the magis-tracy. Witness could not say why the committee asked for the appointment of a magistrate and a constable, but the general impression seemed to be that if they did not get magis-trates in the society the outside magistrates would not do them justice. To Mr. Irving—The Donnellys were blamed for nearly all the offences committed in the township. Mithaws BLAKE, a Biddulph farmer, and brother of J. J. Blake, junior counsel for the defence, was the next witness. He lives near the school-house at Cedar Swamp, where the vigilance committee held their meetings, about six miles from where old Mr. Don-nelly lived. He said that he was a member of the vigilance committee. He then spoke of the meetings which had been held, but nothing could be got out of him in regard to what had been discussed at the meetings.

the Government paid the rent of his hous and Johnny's boara. A NEW WITNESS. WM. HODGINS, a new witness in the case, is a lumberman. He is a very respectable looking man, and is said to be the only

WILLIAM DONNELLY.

window and three plies of a sheet sewed on the curtain on the inside, so that scarcely any light came through the window. The witness tes-tified that she had not altered the blinds be-"Call William Donnelly," said Mr. Irving. The prisoner shifted on his pillows so that he could see the stand, but while the evi-dence was being given he did not look at the tween the first and second visits. Then she went on to describe the stealing of the cow, and gave some other evidence of an important character. Curtains taken from the window and pillow-slips taken from the bed were pro-duced. She did not remember the chief of police saving that only are pillow slip had

dence was being given he did not look at the witness. DONYELLT said that he remaindered a num-ber of the vigilance committee visiting the village of Whalen's Corners on the 2nd of September, 1879. They had sticks in their hands. Some of them went into the black-smith's shop, and others sat down opposite his place. They went away without saying anything. Witness then gave an account of the actions of Carroll in the numerous prosecutions of Tom Donnelly. "Did you write to Samuel Hodgins, of Granton ?" asked Mr. Irving. "Yes, sir," said the witness. "Is this the letter ?" asked Mr. Irving, producing one. police saying that only one pillow-slip had been used. (Upon one of the slips was a yellow mark, as of the imprint of an oiled head. The other slip was white and clean.)

WILLIAM CARBOLL. brother to the last witness, was next called. He swore that he slept with his brother James at Thompson's on the night of the murder, and from that point his evidence was the same as Thompson's.

MATTHEW M'GRATH,

MATTHEW M'GRATH, a shaky old man about seventy, who lives on the Roman line, was the next witness. He was called to give evidence in regard to the whereabouts of Purtell on the night of the murder in order to show that O'Connor, must have been mistaken when be said the was at Donnelly's house. He said that upon that night his son Dr. McGrath, Miss Blake, his son James and his wife, and Purtell stayed at his house. With the exception of Purtell, all the persons men-tioned are now dead. Purtell slept alone, and to leave the house would have had to pass through four doors. "Yes, that's the letter, " The letter was read, as follows :--To Mr. Sam. Hodgins : "DEAR SIE, -I was in London a few days ago, and got s letter for you from Mr. Hutchinson, Crown attorney. It is on pri-vate business, and may be worth something to you. You are wanted in London at once.

to you. You are wanted in London at once. but you had better come to Lucan on this evening's train, stop at my place until morn-ing, and go on in the stage. All your ex-penses will be paid. I would send you your letter, but was afraid you were not home, as I heard you were working up near Goderich. When you come to Lucan don't enquire for me. Come down the track to the gravel road, turn the first street south of the track and go east, and my house is the second last one on your left hand. Be sure and come, and oome prepared to ge to Lon-don. I suppose honest-earned money is all you want. Now is your time to get it. I will give you more information when I see you. Let no one see this letter. I will patiently await your arrival. tioned are now dead. Purtell slept alone, and to leave the house would have had to pass through four doors. In order to allow the jurors and witnesses an opportunity to leave for home, his Lord-ship adjourned the focurs at five celock. Lowpon, Jan 31.—Last night the Crown prosecutor, who is staying at the Teoumseh House, was informed that an important wit-ness had arfived in Biddulph township, from the States. It was of the utmost importance that the witness should be on hand, and therefore it was decided to despatch a messen per for him at once. But who was to go? The witness, one Cutt, lived at Grand Bend, township of Stephen, forty-two miles from London, away from any railway communi-cation. The defence had opened their case and might close it before the prosecution ould be necessary to secure a messenger who could stand the fatigue of such a long journey. At a late hour it was decided to employ Pat Donnelly, as he knew the country. Pat was found at Strong's hotel, and a stout horse was got from Dick O'Leary, the horseman. The day had not broken when Pat jumped into the sleigh for his EIGHTY-FOUR MILE DEIVE, atiently await your arrival. "Yours truly,

EIGHTY-FOUR MILE DRIVE,

and after seeing him off the reporters retired to their bods.

ADDRESS OF COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE. Mr. McMahox rose to address the jury at 1.40. As he took his stand in front of the jury-box, silence fell upon the court-room. The address, which lasted two hours and five minutes, was a fine effort. It was not characterized by any remarkable flights of eloquence, nor did the counsel try to play upon the feelings of the jurors; but it was a clear, concise, and able argument that laft a deep impression. THE PRISONER, looking rather paler than usual, was brought into court about half-past nine. He was ac-companied by his sister and a female friend as far as the dock. The women arranged the pillows upon the seats in the dock where the prisoner reelified during the day. He brightened up considerably as the evidence in his favour progressed, but when the court ad-journed, and before he was removed from the dock, he said that he did not wish to have anything to say to the reporters, as they had misrepresented him. The first witness called was

ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION. Mr. INVING, for the Crown, rose to reply at four o'alock, He said that he thought the oharge was established byfull and satisfactory evidence. The defence wished them to be-lieve that the chief witnesses in this case were stimulated by the hope of the reward, but he assured them that O'Connor could not par-ticipate in the reward for a single penny. The case had been established whether it rested on the boy's testimony or not. It was a miraculous thing that the boy should have escaped, and had he been thought of he would have been slain, just as the poor girl Bridget had been mur-dered and batchered. One luic more would not have counted with the murderers. one of the prisoners. He was called to con-tradict the evidence of Johnny O'Cenner, and also to give an account of his interview with the County Grown Attorney. The witness has been imprisoned. He is a young man, and is not had looking. The cut on his ohin which Johnny O'Connor swore to was plainly visible. He gave the particulars of his arrest at Lucan on the sixth of February ; then he went on to tell about his movements previous dered and butchered. One hie more would not have counted with the murderers. When he escaped to Window's the latter did not take any pains to find out from the boy whether what he said was true or not. They told him there was no fire, that he had been dreaming, that he was foolish, and no at-tempt was made to ascertain the truth of what he said. Mr. Irving then reviewed the evidence. His LORDSHIP said that he would not charge the jury until the morning, and the court adjourned until 9.30 a.m. at Lucan on the shout his movements previous to the murder. He slept at Matthew Mo-Grath's the night of the fire, and did not go out that night. He was not a member of the visilance committee, nor did he see Carroll or

To Mr. McMahon-Witness said that he received great benefit therefrom. I can recom mend it to all sufferers. R. J. M. DONALD. arrived in the city last night, having been driven in from Stephen by Pat. Donnelly. He admitted that William Donnelly had been out

Recommends it to all who are Afflicted with Liver Complaint. I recommend your BLOOD SYRUP to any one suffaring with Torpid Liver or any disease aris-ing from it. FRANCIS NORTON. Arkona; Lambton County, Ontario. ona; Lambton County, Onta

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Desert Lake, Addington Co., Ontario, Can. Dear Sir. - Your Great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for Liver Complaint and Indigestion. I recommend, it to all similarly afflicted. BEN. EDDY.

Q. When if A. About a week alterwards.
Q. When did your brother die ? A. On the 7th of February of last year.
Q. When was he hurt ? A. I think it was the day after I was at Ryder's.
Q. How do you know the night ? A. Be-cause I went there and Tom Ryder wasn't at home. biseases of the Lunga. West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada. Dear Sir, --I was afflicted with Lung Disease and Pain in my side, but after a short trial of your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP my health is now better than it has been for years. J. W. CAMERON. cause I went there and Tom Hyder wash a st home. To Mr. Irving-I have no acquaintance with the Donnellys further than knowing where they lived. To his Lordship-This occurrence was drawn to my mind a weak later through Thos. Ryder's arrest.

Female Complaints.

WALSH. Norfolk Co., Ont. WALSH. Norfolk Co., Ont. Dear Sir,-My wife had been siling for some time, and, thouch she had doctors attending her, and took different remedies. I could find nothing torelieve her untill sent for some of your INDLAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has restored her to health. I would not be without the medicine. FRANCIS PHILLIPS

For Scrofula.

For Scrofnia. So, Stukeley, Shefford County, Quebec. Dear Sir, —I take pleasure in recommending to the public your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. For tweive months I was annoyed with a lamcees in my leg, caused by Scrofula, and which the pre-scriptions of numerous doctors failed to cure. I then purchased some of your excellent remedy, which has not only cured my lameness, but also purified my whole system. JOHN BLUNT.

Health Restorer.

Q. Do you remember tass shaving mar. a. Yes. Q. Do you remember the time of day he first came in ? A. It was after lamplight. Q. What did you do ? A. I blocked out a chin-whisker and left the rest. It was about three weeks or so since I had previously shaved him. I was in the habit of shaving him freewently. WESTFORT, Leeds Co., Ont. Dear Sir,-I have known many persons to be restored to health by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. MRS. T. READ.

him frequently. Q. When was the rest of the shaving done? A. Half an hour alterwards he came back and had the rest of his face shaved. BLOOD SYRUP. MRS. T. READ. Cures Liver Complaint. WESTFORT, Leeds Co., July 1, 1578. Dear Sir, -I was a great sufferer from Liver Complaint, and having tried other medicine with little or no effect. I was induced to try some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I pur-chased from your Agent, Willian Dier, at West-port. I think your Syrup is the best medicine area introduced into Canada. MICHAEL BENNETT. when he came back ? A. Its, us was our ing. Q. What did he say ? A. He said he didn't like hair on his face, and would have it all taken off, even his moustache, which he generally left on. To Mr. Irving—Purtell was arrested a few minutes after the shaving was done. Mr. ROBERT TYSON, court reporter, testi-fied that contain withouses had not given the

All That it is Recommended to be. BEAVER BROOK, Albert County, N.B. Dear Sir, — I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and believe it to be all it is re-commended. It purifies the blood, regulates the bewels, and promotes digestion. THOS. TULLERTON.

A Remarkable Cure. KELVIN, Brenat Co., Ont. Dear Sir, --In September, 1885, my wife bad been under doctors' treatment two years, and they said she had heart disease. She was a that time so weak she could not stand, and I had to carry her daily frem her bed to the stove, and back again as soon as the bed was made. She had used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP but a short time, when she began to walk again, and has not kept her bed a day since. It also ound hay flaughter of chills and fover. MUFUS MOCOMBS, Jr.

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint. Centreville, Addington Co., Ont. Dear Sir.-This is to certify that your valuable INDEAN BLOOD STRUP has cured me of Discase of the Stomach and Liver. I am so con fident of its virtues, that I feel institued in re-commending it to all who are afflicted. HENRY BROWN.

Indigestion and Soreness in the Lungs. Toronto, April 20th, 1880.

Indigestion and out of the April 20th, 1880. Dr. Clark Johnson : Deat Sir,--I was suffering from indigestion and sourcases is my lungs. I purchased a bould of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLASD PURIFIEL: the first does I took secund to give me rehal, and I am pleased to say it has effected a permanent ours. I contot recommend it for highly, It does all that it claims to do. GEORGE HALLEM, Engineer, 20 Shoppard street,

Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada Dear Sir, -This is to certiny that your value. INDLAN BLIOD SYRUP has completely our me of Dyspepsia. WILLIAM CROZIER.

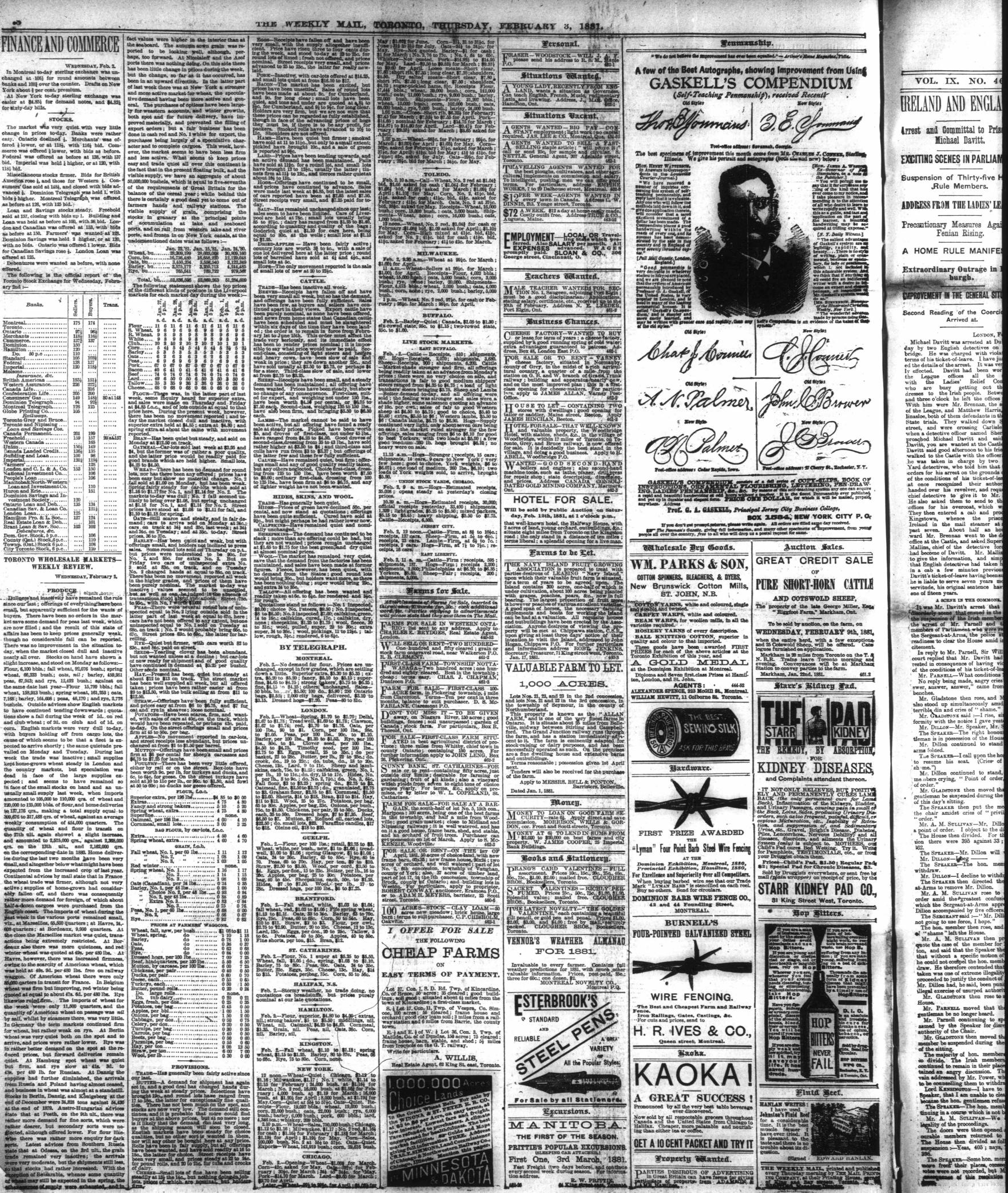
CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.—Beware of Counterfeits. We employ no runners or travelling agents to solicit trade from Druggists. Be sure you get the genuine, from our authorized agents, Messrs. NOETHRUP & LYMAN, of Toronto. The public are cautioned against buying spurious medicine

" WILLIAM DONNELLY. "Lucan, Dec. 6th, 1880."

MR. EUTCHINSON

was re-called. Q. Some time ago you asked Purtell, a pri-soner, to come to your office, and you had a conference with him ? A. Yes. WITNESS then explained that he had a con-versation with Mr. Irving, in which he said that it was possible that Purtell would make some statement, and in that event the prose-cution against him would be stopped. The prisoner Purtell was brought into the County Crown Attorney's room, and witness informed him that he did not wish to influence him in any way, but for him to use his own discre-tion. If he wished to make a statement in

JAMES PURTELIS



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Dullness and inactivity have remained the rule since our last ; offerings of everything have been small, but apparently sufficient for the wants of buyers. There have been no orders in the man ket save some demand for peas last week, which are now filled ; and the result of this state of affairs has been to keep prices generally weak, ough no considerable fall can be reported. There was no improvement in the situation today, when the market closed dull and inactive rly all over. Stocks on hand have shown a slight increase, and stood on Monday as follows:-Flour, 6,100 bbls.; fall wheat, 92,076 bush.; spring wheat, 66,333 bush.; oats, nil; barley, 459,951 peas, 67,943; and rye, 12,492 bush.; against on the same date last year-Flour 15,799 bbls.; fall wheat, 158,913 bush.; spring wheat, 161,253; oats, 7,168; barley, 164,608; peas, 46,170; and rye, 2,776 bushels. Outside advices show English markets to have continued tending downwards; quotations show a fall during the week of 1d., on red and club wheat : of 2d. on club and of 1d. on corn. English markets were very dull to-day, with bovers holding off from cargo lots the cause of which seems to be that a fleet is expected to arrive shortly; the same quietude pre vailed on Monday and Tuesday. During last week the trade was inactive; small supplies kept home-grown wheat steady in London and country markets, but speculation was dead in face of the large supplies expected; and seems to have remained so in face of the small stocks on hand and an un usually small supply last week, when imports nted to 105,000 to 110,000 grs. of wheat and 120,000 to 125,000 bbls. of flour, and home deliveries to 137,176 qrs., making a total supply equal to 309.676 to 317.488 grs. of wheat, against an average weekly consumption of 454,000 quarters. The of wheat and flour in transit on the 27th ult. again showed a slight increase and amounted to 2,575,000 grs., against 2,368,000 ors. on the 13th ult., and 2,162,000 grs. on the corresponding date in 1880. Home deliveries during the last two months have been very small, and altogether below what might have been expected from the increased crop of last year. Continental advices by mail state that in France the wheat trade was firmer, although not very active; supplies of home-grown had consider ably fallen off, and there was consequently r more demand for foreign, of which abou half-a-dozen cargoes were purchased from the lish coast. The imports of wheat during the past week in the various ports remained small, viz., at Marseilles, 65,500 quarters ; at Havre, 24,-000 quarters; at Bordeaux, 9,900 quarters. At the close the Marseilles market was quiet, transons being extremely restricted. At Bordeaux also there was more quietness, and red ter wheat was quoted at 49s. per 480 lbs. At Havre, however, there was increased firmness. owing to the scarcity of American wheat, which was held at 49s. 9d. per 480 lbs. free on railway vaggon. Of American wheat there were only 00 garters in transit for France. In Belgium wheat was firm but improving, red winter being quoted at equal to about 47s. 6d. per 480 lbs. Rye kewise ruled firm. The imports of wheat for the week were only 11,500 quarters, and the quantity of American wheat on passage was nil sail, whilst by steamers there, was very little. In Germany the term markets continued firm for wheat, but rather weak on rye. At Berlin wheat was very quiet both on the spot and to arrive, and prices were rather lower. Rye was n rather better demand on the spot at the reduced prices, but forward deliveries remain quiet. At Hamburg spot wheat was quiet but firm, and rye slow at 41s. 3d. to 43s, per 480 lb. for Russian. At Danzig the es had further diminished, the arrivals rom Russia and Poland having almost ceased, and business in wheat was almost at a standstill cks in Berlin, Danzig, and Konigsberg at the and of December were 34,828 tons against 54,430 at the end of 1879. Austro-Hungarian advices state that at Pesth, on the 9th ult., there was rather more demand for fine sorts, which were rather dearer, but secondary sorts were ne-flected, although offered lower. For flour likewise there was rather more enquiry for dark serts. Latest advices from Southern Russia state that at Odessa, on the 3rd ult., the grain ade remained very inactive; the arritals are very moderate, but the shipments still less, that stocks had rather increased. With the option of Bessarabia, whence some quantity heat may still be expected in the spring, the programs of supply were exhausted, and in

In reply to Mr. Parnell, Sir Will Mr. PARNELL-What conditions

Tue SPEAKER-I call upon the hou to resume his seat. (Cries of 'sh me.") Mr. Dillon continued to stand, me nbers crying, " Point of order, Mr. GLADSTONE then moved tha gentleman be suspended during the of this day's sitting. The SPEAKEE then put the mo the chair amidst cries of "privi Mr. A. M. SULLIVAN-Mr. Dillo a point of order. I object to the di The House then divided. For th vion there were 395 against 33; The SPEAKER-Mr. Dillon will Mr. DILLON-I decline to withdr The SPEAKER then directed the at-Arms to remove Mr. Dillon. Mr. A. M. SULLIVAN rose to order amid the greatest confusi The hon. member then rose, and of "shame" left the House. • "shame" left the House. Mr. A. M. SULLIVAN then pr quote the case of the member for ton, and said that the Speaker the that without a specific motion of he could not compel the hon. memb draw. He therefore contended that taken was one of extreme illegality proceeded to justify the conduct of Me. Diles had he said hear muni-Mr. Dillon had, he said, been puni illegal exercise of usurped authorit Mr. GLADSTONE then rose to a

Mr. PARNELL moved that the sentleman be no longer heard. Mr. Parnell continuing to sp aamed by the Speaker for disre authority of the Chair.

legality of the proceedings. The doors were then opened a ourable members returned to The House then divided as fol