

and again there was commotion from end to end of the train.

Two locomotives had been attached together, but at the junction in the road the track was slippery with ice, and the rear engine got off the track, the commotion precipitating the leader into the ditch. This of course involved another delay of several hours, and the muttering among the passengers became both loud and long. At last another engine was procured and the train moved off to Pine Bluff, a wretched, desolate station, with one or two log shanties, a dilapidated little shop, and the house occupied by the stationmaster. But Pine Bluff was to become famous, notwithstanding its desolation, for the position which it occupied in the eventful journey. The snow covered the track here at least three feet deep. The engines were backed when the dangerous place appeared in view, and again driven ahead with force, in the hope to pierce the formidable bank. Finally the train stopped, and the front engine recoiled at the shock, flew off the track then turned completely around, plunging into the snow, smashing in its headlights and boiler-plate, and knocking its driving wheels, from which it tore entirely away, into the woods on either side. A more complete wreck could not be imagined, yet, strange to say, there was no more serious injury to the occupants of the locomotives than the scalding of a fireman. The first engine was totally destroyed, its boiler lying on one side of the track, and its cast and headlight on the other, a mass of fragments.

It was now evident that a long delay would ensue before the track could be cleared, and measures were taken to supply food to the passengers. The company had shipped the express car with a supply of crackers, canned meats and coffee and these were now impartially distributed through the train.

One man at this station, the section man, had a scanty supply of antelope meat and flour on hand, which he cooked and doled out to such of the passengers as could afford to pay him at outrageously extortionate prices. In some cases this miserable food charged fifty cents for a cup of coffee, and nearly as much more for a hot biscuit. The first in the cars were kept up carefully, and not as much suffering was experienced as might have been expected under the circumstances. The wrecking train fairly bristled with men, under charge of Division Superintendent Clarke got through next day and commenced to clear away the remains of the wrecked engines from the track, which they accomplished in some seventy hours. Meantime the passenger train backed up to Sidney, where it remained one night and next day made a fresh start running straight through to Cheyenne. The remainder of the journey was accomplished without further accident, the passengers arriving here about 9 o'clock at night. The 26th, perhaps the most worn, dirty, and jaded travelers who ever crossed the Plains by rail.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

SINGULAR CAPTURE

A notorious swindler has recently been captured in a rather clever manner. He is said to be a Canadian, who has been going about the country for some years with books filled with the names of well-known charitable people, and soliciting subscriptions for the sufferers by explosions in coal mines, to prosecute Governor Eyre, to relieve the widow of the late Ebenezer Elliott, &c. A Coroner, Mr. Rymer, heard and lastly to form a fund of about £2,000 to purchase an annuity for the daughters of the late General Perrot Thompson, who, it is stated, have been left in distressing circumstances, owing to the General's losses by Overend, Gurney & Co. A circular was received on Sunday last from Mr. J. B. Smith, M. P., of Ascot, from one of those swindlers purporting to be a statement of the case of these unfortunate ladies; but Mr. Smith having been previously imposed upon by one of the same kind, and having also received inquiries from Captain Terrence, a chief constable of Suffolk, whether he had subscribed £20 towards the relief of General Thompson's daughters, was on his guard. He accordingly arranged with his butler that if "James Lillingworth, Esq., of Leamington," who the circular stated was waiting upon Mr. Smith, and the butler, should be detained and the police sent for. Mr. Lillingworth sent in his card on Monday morning, just as some members of Mr. Smith's family were going out for a drive. The visitor was shown into the drawing room, and the persons in the carriage drove off in the drawing room, presented him to Mr. Lillingworth as a gentleman who was desirous of making his acquaintance, and then told the officer that he gave him in charge as a swindler. Mr. Smith telegraphed to Captain Terrence, and he was brought before the magistrate at Maid head on the following day and sentenced to three months' hard labor as a rogue and a vagabond. In the meantime steps will be taken to prosecute him as soon as his imprisonment expires.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

DISEASED HARES—A Belfast (Ireland) correspondent thus writes: "It may not be generally known that the foot and mouth disease in the cattle, which just now is prevalent in the counties of Meath and Louth, having the last fortnight extended also to the sheep—a further and most serious calamity to stockbreeders, farmers, &c. No person, however, would take it into his head that the hares would be smitten with the distemper. This has been ascertained beyond the possibility of a doubt; and it has been discovered within five or six days past that hares are the medium of conveying the disease from one place to another. This has been shown in one instance where cattle were attacked in an isolated district and where some hares were found incapable of locomotion. In the early part of the present week I was informed by game keepers and others that there was little difficulty in capturing a diseased hare with the hand when it has run any distance.

The Rev. Mr. O'Brien, of Brookville, was present by the Congregation of \$450. It is gratifying to see an eloquent and solid scholar, capital preacher, and a blameless citizen in private life, appreciated in this substantial way by his people, who have shown an example of liberality which Protestant Congregations might well follow.

General satisfaction is expressed in Richmond, Melbourne, and all along the route of the Melbourne and Black River Valley Railway, at the action of the Government in promising the subsidy to aid in its construction. This important track will connect the hitherto almost disconnected East and West portions of the Eastern Townships, and will give a continuous narrow gauge from Richmond via Waterloo and St. John to Montreal, and as the charter of the M. and B.R.V. R.R. gives the power to construct a road from the present terminus of the Sheffield and Chamblus road to Magog, which is but a few miles from Ayer's Flat on the Massachusetts Railroad, it will form another narrow gauge road from Montreal to Boston, and by connecting Magog and Sherbrooke a narrow gauge road, when the St. Francis, Megantic and International is completed, will be formed from Halifax to Montreal. The promoters of the Megantic and International Railway think that it has strong claims on the City of Montreal for assistance, and we presume will, in due course, make their application.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A very deplorable accident happened on New Year's morning. About 9 o'clock in the morning a little girl aged about 13 years, and a little boy a year older—brother and sister—were driving home from church, having been at 8 o'clock mass. Their home is across the Rideau, about a mile and a half from town. On going down the hill to Cumming's Bridge, the horse took fright at some object and ran away. The children were of course unable to check his fury, and he ran wildly bringing the sleigh with fearful force in contact with a portion of the bridge. The vehicle was smashed and the boy and girl dashed out and jammed. When taken up their faces were dreadfully lacerated. They were carried to the Protestant Hospital where it was found that one of the boy's legs was broken. Medical assistance was immediately obtained and the leg was amputated, the little fellow bearing the operation heroically. Their wounds having been properly dressed they were taken to their home. The grief of their widowed mother when she realized the condition of her poor children. They had gone out to church in good health, hale and hearty, but they were brought back to her mangled and maimed. The little girl's injuries are not very bad, but the recovery is almost despairing.—*Ottawa Times*.

We are informed on good authority that the Government of this Province are about to make a demand for the amount received by the Dominion Government for marriage license fees since 1867. This sum which will in all probability amount to some \$20,000, will, of course, pursuant to pledges given by Ministers during the last session of the Provincial Parliament, be applied to the promotion of Protestant superior education.—*Montreal Gazette*.

A Mrs. Bradley, of Toman, Wis., found a baby upon her doorstep on the evening with a card pinned to the apron which read: "I command my little darling to your care Mrs. P. please call her Madge. Please never give her stimulating drinks of any kind in her food, for that came near killing her. Please let her feed on cream, loaf sugar, and boiling water.—Mother."

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1 A YEAR.

CHARLETON PLACE, JAN. 10, '72.

Our attention is drawn to the fact that our rates are made as low as possible in consideration of advance payment.

The Hon. R. W. Scott was elected by acclamation, in the City of Ottawa, on Thursday last. His explanations to the electors assembled, appear in another column of our paper to-day. It will be seen that the new Commissioner of Crown Lands vindicated his course in entering Mr. Blake's Cabinet by a reference to the Coalition Ministry in 1864 when Governor Howland, the Hon. Ferguson Blair and Hon. W. McDougall, of the Reform party, joined with Sir John A. Macdonald in carrying on the affairs of the country at a time when party government had brought things to a dead lock. He also referred to the claims which the first elections under Confederation were carried, and that the old issues were dead and party lines obliterated, and that not until distinct party lines on new issues were formed could party government be practicable. It will be seen from his statements that there was a lack of cordiality among the members of the late Cabinet coming as it did, gentlemen of opposite political views; and that, in joining the new administration Mr. Scott was only returning to his first love. We consider that he has given a very effective answer to the charge of inconsistency, brought by the organs of the late government against Mr. Blake, who, they asserted, had formed a coalition—a feature which he found fault with in the late Ministry. Mr. Scott also pays a very high compliment to Mr. Blake's character, both as a citizen and a private gentleman.

There have not been wanting late instances of a change in public sentiment in free trade intercourse with Canada, a sentiment which has gained fuller expression since the ratification of the Treaty of Washington. The Boston Board of Trade has just passed a resolution in favor of free trade with Canada; and in all the eastern manufacturing centres, public opinion is favorable to an extension of reciprocal trade relations. The Western States are not so eager, however, they only care for cheap transportation. Such resolutions as that of the Boston Board of Trade are of great value at the present time when Congress is called upon to revise its legislation and establish new trade relations with Canada. They encourage the idea that something will be done to bring the two peoples closer together commercially, than they have been since the mistakes of the Reciprocity Treaty.

The scandalous outrage recently committed at Rochester, N. Y., has been followed by another, of an equally notorious character, at Prince Edward County, Va. In the latter instance the perpetrator of the crime made good his escape.

It is as true now as it ever was, that circumstances alter cases. Previous to the meeting of the Toronto Legislature and on the eve of the election of the Hon. R. W. Scott, to the Speakership, that gentleman was lauded almost to the skies by the government organs throughout the Dominion. Now the case is altogether changed, and as the "Globe" says Mr. Scott bids fair soon to enjoy the inestimable privilege of being the best abused man in the Province, being coarse and insulting epithet, that a bar-room vocabulary can supply, is hurled at him, and he, who a few weeks ago was reckoned worthy to associate with the gods, is scarcely now admitted to be on a level with the lowest and basest of men. But a short time since he was the very ideal of a gentleman, now he is a low blackguard and a scoundrel. He was hailed with unanimous acclaim by the "organs" as the very man who, by natural and acquired gifts, was out of right mind fitted to fill the Speaker's chair. His history was without a blot; his bearing both in public and private life that of the most fastidious could desire; his manners told of the finished gentleman; while his words distilled as dew, and proclaimed the scholar, the statesman and the orator. No words were too strong to speak his praises, no adulation too fulsome to be expended upon the heaven born official that with such dignity—so sense of honor and so minute acquaintance with parliamentary forms for four years to preside over the deliberations of the Ontario Legislature. Now, however, all this is changed. He is a "traitor" of the blackest kind; Judas Iscariot is an unfaithful innocent in comparison; and the Kingston Penitentiary holds far more inmates less deserving of a place there than this quondam paragon. Yes, and these assailants knew it all the time! They always suspected! They had their misgivings! Of course they had! and yet they praised! yet they lauded, yet they triumphed in the honor of Mr. Scott, as in some measure reflecting credit upon themselves! Were they not aware all the while of his relationships in business with the people of Ottawa and the surrounding neighborhood? What one new fact has come to their knowledge? Not one. Any quantity of falsehood has been put in circulation, which will be dealt with effectively in due time; but in the meanwhile let it be noted that even these are put forward as if referring to facts well known when Mr. Scott was elected as a member and when promoted to the Speaker's chair. The only additional fact known is simply that he has joined Mr. Blake's Ministry.

A dispatch from Madrid seems to indicate that Spain is about to take decisive steps to restore peace in Cuba, and not only that, but to restore it under conditions which will not shock the better feelings of humanity. It has long been a question whether the troops nominally fighting in the interests of Spain were really controlled by the Madrid Government, or were not in reality as independent of superior authority as the rebels were merely, and at the same time so unsuccessfully, pursuing. The Havana volunteers appear to have done about as they pleased, and no power in Cuba has been able to control them or put a stop to their barbarous proceedings. They found a real leader in Count Valmaceda, of whose brutal proclamation a summary was given in yesterday's dispatches. But it now seems that the Court of Madrid has concluded that it cannot afford longer to be made responsible for barbarities out of all keeping with the spirit of the age. It will send troops at once sufficient to put down the rebellion without the aid of the lawless volunteers, and the infamous Valmaceda will be superseded. We trust that ere long peace and prosperity will be restored to the distracted island.

Speaking of the abuse now heaped upon Mr. Scott by the organs of the late Ministry, and on the subject of conditions, the *Montreal Herald* says: "They have been preaching for a long time the absolute death of old party associations—what have they to complain of, if Mr. Scott has adopted that doctrine as an individual instead of as a member of an organized party—if without the imperfection of pretending to carry others with him, by way of forming a coalition, he has thought that his own party ties were not of sufficient strength and importance to prevent him from lending his assistance to an arrangement which was so much in accord with the general despatch of the Province. To write contemptuously of party ties at the same time to blame an individual for dividing his party, but because he sees fit to leave it, is an inconsistency whose grossness requires only to be seen in order to be appreciated. Mr. Scott knows that he is joining a Liberal Government which repudiates any idea of coalition or of compromise. He knows that he is accepting a position with all its consequences, and it is nonsense to say that his presence alters the basis on which the Administration is formed. On that point he has to reckon only with his own conscience and with his constituents."

The ship-building and shipping interests of New Brunswick are reported to be highly prosperous. There were built last year 22 barques, 22 schooners, 4 ships, 4 steamers, 4 wood-boats, and 1 sloop, giving a total of 65 vessels and 27,000 tons. All these it is stated were built for New Brunswick owners, and the building of the steamers seems especially to be a source of congratulation, this being altogether a new branch of trade to the ship-yards of that Province, that description of vessel having formerly been built elsewhere, and the new business being regarded as an indication of a large extension in that direction.

The Kingston News is less jubilant than formerly, in reference to the Kingston and Pembroke Railway. That paper says: "We have been credibly informed that gentlemen owning stock in the railway to the extent of at least \$25,000 are prepared to sell it for 75 cents in the \$1 of the amount which it cost them, or 25 per cent discount."

We are sorry to record the death of Donald Fraser Esq., Barrister, & County Crown Attorney, of Perth, which took place, on the 27th ultimo.

We call attention to the missionary meetings advertised in our columns.

Despatches from Washington report the continued improvement of the Prince of Wales.

Several articles prepared for publication this week have been crowded out, but will appear in our next issue.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CHARLETON PLACE.—The following is the state of the poll at the close of the day: Rev. Mr. Campbell, 65; without opposition. Costello, John Graham, 65; Wm. E. Glover, 60; Wm. Neill, 46; Allan McDonald, 44; John F. Cunn, 43; William Taylor, 38; William Peden, 16 and William Smith, 2. **SOUTH BRUCE.**—Rev. James H. Gould, Esq., 65; Rev. William Edgar, Henry Jones, 60.

MONTAGNA.—Peter Clark, Rev. John Shields, Deputy Mayor, Councilors, R. Livingston, James Maitland and Thomas Cook.

PAIKERMAN.—Rev. Young Scott, Councilors, John Stone, Jas. Woods, Wm. Love and John O'Neill.

McNAB.—Rev. Donald Stewart, Councilors, Donald McLaren, 68; John Robertson, 65; Alexander Leslie, 64; John Paris, 2; Andrew Cochran, 61. Mr. Paris resigned early in the day.

DALHOUSIE.—Rev. George Campbell, Councilors, James Donald, Robert Purdon, sen., Aaron Lashley and Richard Browning.

St. Lawrence.—Rev. R. Deacon, Councilors, W. Strong, John Kory, W. Morrow, R. Hughes.

LAVERGNE.—Rev. Wm. Love, Deputy Mayor, Alexander Dods, Councilors, John Motherwell, William Wood, and Richard White.

ALBERT.—Rev. A. Code, Deputy Mayor, R. Hicks, Councilors, Messrs. Caswell, McIntyre and Steadman.

North Brabant.—Rev. E. Byrne, Councilors, Messrs. Daniel Troy, Alexander Moodie, Arthur Donnelly, and Archibald Elliott.

North Elbert.—Rev. John F. Fairgrave, Councilors, Messrs. John Stone, James Manion, George Best and Arthur Cook.

ALBERT.—Rev. Dr. Mostyn, Councilors, Peter MacArthur, Baird, Flett and McGuire.

South Elbert.—Messrs. Michael Houtgan, Councilors, E. F. Weeks, James Tweedy, Richard Ward and John Thompson, 118; Isaac Halphen, 123; Robert Fleming, 103, and John Rathwell 120.

BECKWITH.—Rev. James Conn, Esq., Councilors, J. Stewart, A. Ferguson, A. Stewart, Daniel McCoun.

We have received from Mr. P. L. McKenize, travelling agent, a copy of R. H. Turnbull's Family Record. It is a beautiful work of art, the merits of which altogether baffle our powers of description; and to be fully appreciated must be closely examined and studied. It has been exclusively executed with the pen, a fact which should elicit a higher interest and a greater appreciation of the work. It is not a cheaply gotten up lithograph like many family records we have seen, but a line engraving on superior paper, with the best of ink, and calculated to last for ages, retaining its present freshness of appearance.

It appears from late reports, that a man named Fletcher who was frozen to death in the Red River Valley on the 10th of December, was formerly an officer in the "Life Guards," and was a second cousin to the Marquis of Lorne, and was widely known and esteemed in England. He came to America in search of health; and after travelling a considerable time concluded to make his home in the Red River Valley. A young and inconsolable widow has taken his remains to his last resting place in her native isle.

Mr. Lauder was elected for South Grey by a majority of 200.

The London Medical Journal directs the attention of the public to the alarming increase of small pox in that city.

SHALL POX.—The Ottawa Times says that: "The medical men of the city say that small-pox is on the decrease."

As it is characteristic of great wit to say much in few words, so it is of small wit, to talk in many words.

York, England, is to have the largest railway station in that kingdom, its cost being \$1,000,000.

Coroner's juries at La Crosse call it "probable murder" when a corpse is found with seven stab wounds in the back.

The winter is unusually severe in the West, and cattle are said to be dying by hundreds.

We regret to have to record the death by small-pox of Mr. McKelcher, of Russell.

The minds of some people are like the pupil of the human eye, and contract themselves the more strongly the light is shed upon them.

Last year Pon du Lac County, Wis., built a \$30,000 jail, and now two prisoners have succeeded in digging through the wall with a pine shingle.

The United States send to Great Britain annually fifteen million dollars in gold for the single article of spool cotton.

Thomas Newbone, Milton, was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning. Cause—congestion of the lungs.

A sad shipwreck and loss of life occurred off the coast of Holyhead on the fourth instant.

The Grand Duke Alexis, before leaving Chicago, handed the Mayor five thousand dollars for distribution among the poor of that city.

Two negro barbers of Pittsburgh fought a duel last Wednesday, and one of them razed a hole nine inches long in the other's stomach.

The time for watching flies having passed, we advise housekeepers to watch their flies, lest, in such time as they think not, they sit in a heap of ashes.

Hon. Mr. Boyd, one of Governor Archibald's Ministers, has resigned. These are mixed. The good news from Ontario has given hope to the loyal population.

Barber's woolen mills, Streetville, had a narrow escape during the late thunder storm. The lightning struck and shivered a tall oak tree that was standing near them.

Dairymen at this season of the year should look well to their stock and begin feeding liberally to all animals in milk, and especially those that are thin and weak.

The Prince of Wales appears to be now quite out of danger. His recovery is necessarily slow, owing to the exhaustion which always follows an attack of typhoid fever.

The Chinese Government have resolved to follow the example set by Japan, and will send young men to England and the United States to be educated.

It is very true that precepts are useful, but practice and imitation go far beyond them; hence the importance of watching early habits, that they may be free from whatever is objectionable.

A resident of Kalamazoo writes to a "school board" in Ohio that he will take a school, as he is "tough." 2 terms school year. I attended 1 college 4 yrs, at Detroit, Michigan and am 16 yrs. age."

"This winter, and no more the breezes buzz among the budding trees. The little boy with ragged trousers, shivering, howling drives his cow; while nearly frost-bit all his toes is; and, bless my life! how cold his nose is!"

When a deacon during a sermon preached with the subscription box, last Sunday, the sleepy individual, broke out weakly, smiling, murmured "I don't smoke," and dropped off again.

The Beaverton Express says that there is a great complaint of scarcity of fodder in that locality. Hay can scarcely be obtained even at \$20 per ton, and straw is scarce and dear. Large numbers of cattle and other stock have been killed to save the cost of wintering.

Christmas Day witnessed a preconcert rising of the Ku Klux band at Saxe County Southern States. They massed before the church, fired dead bodies being found by the roadside, and moving about armed, expressed a determination to clear the colored people out of the country.

We see that circulars have been issued to all Protestant Christians, throughout the world, inviting them to take part socially and in public meetings, in the observance of a week of prayer. The time set apart is from the 7th of January to the 14th of January, 1872.

The New York Mail asserts "many fashionable ladies who are partial to low-necked dresses and a not a pretty neck wear a false neck of wax or plaster, which, when a heavy meal is worn with it, can hardly be detected from the real article."

A telegraphic despatch announces the arrival at London of the Cape of Good Hope mail steamer, which brings news of the final completion of the treaty transferring the African diamond fields to the British Crown. Discoveries of gold had been made, and diamond seekers were abandoning the diamond districts for the newly discovered gold country.

THE OTTAWA ELECTION.

HON. MR. SCOTT'S EXPLANATIONS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 4. The nominations for the City of Ottawa came off this noon at the City Hall. There was a large concourse of electors present.

Mr. J. B. Lewis came forward, and, in a few words, proposed Mr. R. W. Scott.

Hon. R. W. Scott, on coming forward, was heartily received. He said that when he had been before them in March last, he had no idea that in a few months he would again have to come before them to seek their suffrages. He thought it was a fortunate thing for him that he had an opportunity of meeting his constituents face to face, and making their verdict upon the course he had taken. In the House and in the public press, before he had had an opportunity of explaining his position or of defending himself, his motives had been impugned, his character assailed, and suspicions thrown upon him in a manner unprecedented. Within an hour after his acceptance of a position in the new Cabinet, three members of the late Government had assailed him on the floor of the House, when he was not in a position to defend himself. He would go into an explanation of the reasons which had induced him to accept the position he had taken, and he thought he would show them that he had done no wrong in so doing, nor committed any act which any statesman might blush at doing. He hoped the Press, which had so maligned him, would have the manliness to give his refutation of the charges which they had brought against him. In order to explain his position fully, he must go back some time in the political history of the country. They all knew how, in 1864, they formed what was called a Coalition Government. The elements of politics that had been antagonistic to each other, and joined together, for the common good of the country, and the same course was adopted in the semi-independent Legislatures of the Provinces. In 1867 what was the course taken? The gentlemen with whom he, the speaker, had been associated in the past, laid down the principles in the press and at meetings throughout the country, that all the old political issues were dead; that the old party lines were to be buried for ever, and that until in the history of the country new issues should arise to divide the opinions of public men, there was no propriety in a Conservative, and a Reformer joining together to work for the best interests of the Province. One of the strongest Conservatives and greatest Statesmen of the country on this principle had associated with him. Mr. Ferguson Blair, the present Lieut. Governor of the Province, and the Hon. Mr. McDougall, gentlemen from whom he had previously held entirely different political opinions. And in the same way, in a smaller sphere, in the Local Legislature of Ontario what do we find? Why the same party, or rather no party, cry was raised at the first election, the same principle of the obliteration of old party lines was insisted on. We find the Hon. Mr. C. Cameron, the representative of the old high Tory party joining in a Government under the leadership of the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, who had been known as the old Reformer in Ontario. The speaker then read an extract from Mr. C. Cameron's explanation to his party in 1869, in which the principle of obliterating the old party lines was clearly and strongly laid down, and stating that he (Mr. Cameron) had accepted office in order to quell the political disturbances that formerly arose out of party divisions at that time. He (the speaker) had been elected on these principles to give a hearty support to the Government of Mr. J. S. Macdonald, and had given that Government for the past four years his support; but there have been some personal cordiality of feeling between himself and Mr. Macdonald. He, Mr. Scott, however, had been willing to sink all personal feeling, and willing to give Mr. Macdonald's Government undivided support. But he had not been long in the House before he was plainly told that the leadership of that Government was not the best for the interests of the country. He saw, as he could state so boldly, that Mr. Macdonald, as Premier of Ontario, had been a most lamentable failure. But Mr. Macdonald was not present, and he scorned to attack a man behind his back, or to adopt the same treatment to which he himself had been subjected. If he had dragged out the four years of the first Parliament in supporting that gentleman it was reluctantly done. With the gentlemen composing that Government he had not cordially, and he never had the House relied more cordially on the opinions of the Opposition than on the opinions of the Government. He (Mr. Scott) had decided then that he would not go to Toronto for another session as a pledged supporter of the Macdonald Government. At the last election he had refused to be returned to Parliament unless he was free to use his own discretion in all matters that came up. He had made this condition with his friends; he had repeated it in his address to the electors at the nomination last March, and he had the reports with him to prove it, if necessary. In view of these circumstances, then, how could it be said that he violated his pledges or that he had broken any faith with the late Government of Ontario. Then it was charged against him, "Why did you then accept the position of Speaker under Macdonald? He would explain the manner in which he came to take the Speakership. During the session he had been appealed to by gentlemen on both sides of the House to accept the Speakership in the event of his reelection. He had stated that if he did accept the chair it would be by a unanimous expression of both sides of the House. Gentlemen of the Opposition had cordially assented to this proposition, and at a public dinner in Toronto, at the close of the last session, his health had been drunk, and his name toasted as the future Speaker of the Ontario Assembly. While in Toronto, some time ago, Mr. Macdonald had come to him and stated that the Government were anxious that he should take the chair, and he had declined, as he thought it would be able to accomplish some good.

He regretted that he had not been able to do so, but he thought it would be better for him to accept the position, and to give his support to the Government, than to remain in the House, and to be a constant reminder of the old party lines. He thought it would be better for him to accept the position, and to give his support to the Government, than to remain in the House, and to be a constant reminder of the old party lines.

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the floor of the House. Before leaving Toronto, a member of the Government had followed him to the train and urged him to accept a nomination on the part of the Government for the Speakership.

Only a few days before the House met, a friend of his had advised him to accept the Speakership. He had purposely avoided going to Toronto until a few hours before the House met. He had attended no caucus meeting, and he had declined his nomination to accept the position as a member of the House. It had now transpired that the Opposition had also selected him for the position. The fact was that Mr. Macdonald had only nominated him because he could not carry any one else. They all knew the history of the ten days during which the late Government lasted after the session opened. It was one of a continued succession of defeats which the leaders of that Government would long regret. It would have been better for them if they had had a sufficient sense of honour left to them, to accept the judgment of the House in the first instance, but they preferred to fight out each issue as it came up, and endeavor to evade the reproaches cast upon them by the votes of the House. It was inferred from the course taken by the late Government that they had intended to have invoked the aid of the Lieut. Governor in order to prorogue the House until the unprepared seats were filled up, so as to see if there would be any chance of retaining the reins of Government. He, Mr. Scott, as Speaker had thought it his duty to protest against the judgment of the House in the first instance, but they preferred to fight out each issue as it came up, and endeavor to evade the reproaches cast upon them by the votes of the House. It was inferred from the course taken by the late Government that they had intended to have invoked the aid of the Lieut. Governor in order to prorogue the House until the unprepared seats were filled up, so as to see if there would be any chance of retaining the reins of Government. He, Mr. Scott, as Speaker had thought it his duty to protest against the judgment of the House in the first instance, but they preferred to fight out each issue as it came up, and endeavor to evade the reproaches cast upon them by the votes of the House. It was inferred from the course taken by the late Government that they had intended to have invoked the aid of the Lieut. Governor in order to prorogue the House until the unprepared seats were filled up, so as to see if there would be any chance of retaining the reins of Government. He, Mr. Scott, as Speaker had thought it his duty to protest against the judgment of the House in the first instance, but they preferred to fight out each issue as it came up, and endeavor to evade the reproaches cast upon them by the votes of the House. It was inferred from the course taken by the late Government that they had intended to have invoked the aid of the Lieut. Governor in order to prorogue the House until the unprepared seats were filled up, so as to see if there would be any chance of retaining the reins of Government. He, Mr. Scott, as Speaker had thought it his duty to protest against the judgment of the House in the first instance, but they preferred to fight out each issue as it came up, and endeavor to evade the reproaches cast upon them by the votes of the House. It was inferred from the course taken by the late Government that they had intended to have invoked the aid of the Lieut. Governor in order to prorogue the House until the unprepared seats were filled up, so as to see if there would be any chance of retaining the reins of Government. He, Mr. Scott, as Speaker had thought it his duty to protest against the judgment of the House in the first instance, but they preferred to fight out each issue as it came up, and endeavor to evade the reproaches cast upon them by the votes of the House. It was inferred from the course taken by the late Government that they had intended to have invoked the aid of the Lieut. Governor in order to prorogue the House until the unprepared seats were filled up, so as to see if there would be any chance of retaining the

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