The Week's Proceedings at the State

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF STENEGRAPHERS

Paper by Lord Dufferin on the

THE THREE FS" SYSTEM DEPRECATED. Emigration to Manitoba and the North-

West Advocated.

A PANIC AMONG THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES Volunteer Armouries in London Under Guard.

In the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, the Attorney-General explained the law bearing upon the constitution of any association, political or otherwise. The law officer of the Crown in his address referred to the number of occupations of most of the traversers, and said doubtless they found the agitation more profitable. He warmly denounced the agrtation as an intolerable conspiracy. The intention of the Government, he said, in instituting the proceedings was to protect rich and poor alike from a frightful tyranny, that respected neither life nor property. People had been told not to accept O'Connell's dictum that no reform was worth a drop of blood, and a few days after they were thus advised one Ferrick, a bailiff, was shot at Ballinrobe. The remarks of the law officer caused considerable feeling in court, especially when he quoted the reported words of Mc-Nally, one of the traversers, that Ferrick's murder was worth 100 speeches. He further stigmatised the proceedings of the Land Leaguers as a capital plan for reducing society to original chaos and bringing about Communism. He particularly pointed to Brennan, Boyton, Gordon, O'Sullivan, and

AGITATING WITH A VIEW TO PECUNIARY PROFIT.

He quoted McNally's violent speech, which immediately preceded Ferrick's murder, and then proceeded to deal with the violent speeches attributed to Dillon and Parnell, both of whom had said the people had the remedy for their grievances in their own hands. The former, he said, advised them to put no faith in the British Parliament, but to drill. He cited various further passages from the speeches by these two members of Parliament as exasperating the people into spoliation and murder. He quoted, amidst sponation and murder. He quoted, amiuse general laughter, from the speech of Biggar, who said he did not recommend shooting the landlords because the wrong man had been sometimes shot. After quoting Harris's recommendation to the peasantry to emulate the example of the French in 1793, he said in a word the Land League is founded upon a basis of sedition and treason. Mr. Parnell, who was given to expressing his opinions moderately, had himself declared that either

ABSENCE OF EXCITEMENT.

correspondent at Dublin savs :- The of the state trials has been remarkable only for its gloom and dulness. Those who expected the city would be full of excitement, that thousands would assemble in the streets, and that the court would be besieged by an eager multitude clamouring admission, were sadly disappointed.

There has not been the slightest manifestation of public feeling beyond a gathering of 200 persons of the lowest classes on the quay in the vicinity of the courts. ce of any sympathy with the cause or interest in the proceedings on the part of the respectable citizens was very significant, and presented to those who remember the O'Connell trial a very striking contrast.

THE MOUNTMORRES MURDER. Michael and William Burke and John Hamberry have been arrested at Clonbur on a charge of complicity in the murder of Lord Mountmorres.

A LAND MEETING PREVENTED. A monster land meeting was to have been held to-day in Clare but was prohibited by the authorities. One thousand persons assembled, but were quietly dispersed by the

police. SOLDIERS V. POPULACE. A serious collision occurred last night between the soldiers stationed at Westport, Mayo county, and the civilians of that place. In the affray many of the people were wounded. The military with fixed bayonets paraded the streets, and created great excitement among the population. As soon as news of the affair reached Castlebar, which is ten miles north-west of Westport, the dragoons stationed there were ordered to saddle their horses and be ready for any emergency. Several of the soldiers were severely beaten.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

A Dublin correspondent says :- The mili-A Dublin correspondent says:—The mili-lary authorities are adopting extraordinary precautions, and the extensive character of the arrangements appear to indicate grave apprehensions of imminent danger. All troops are confined to their barracks, the guard pickets have been augmented, and entrenching tools and lanterns have been served out for the use of the patrols in the event of gas being cut off from any of the There are now here 250 officers. 6,000 men, 1,000 horses, and 16 guns, the flower of the British army, besides dodies of constabulary.

DUBLIN, Dec. 30. The military commandant here is making arrangements for the organization of flying strangements for the organization of flying solumns to scour the country, as was done during the Fenian rising. An order to move its expected soon. It is intended to start nine columns, two from Dublin, two from the Curragh, one from Athlone, one from Cork, one from Fermoy, one from Limerick, and one from Belfast. Each column will consist of a troop of cavalry, a division of artillery with two guns, four companies of infantry, of a troop of cavalry, a division of artillery with two guns, four companies of infantry, ten sappers, a detachment of the army service corps, a detachment of the hospital corps, and an ambulance waggon. Three thousand soldiers are now stationed in Dublin. The barrack accommodation in the country is insufficient for the increased number of soldiers and temporary barracks will ber of soldiers and temporary barracks will therefore be fitted up at Rathkeale, county Limerick, and Ennistymono, county Clare, Limerick, and Ennistymono, county Clare for detachments of infantry, each comprising two officers and fifty men. Another detach ment will be sent to Loughrea, county Gal-way, as soon as quarters for them have been provided.

abated, and there was little or no excitement yesterday in the neighbourhood of the court. A large number of Irish members of Parlia-ment who attended on Tuesday did not ap-

THE STATE TRIALS

ed the traversers had conspired to in-ate Red Republicanism and Commun-He completed the reading of

SEVENTY-SEVEN EXTRACTS racy was the act of two or more pe

ion of Daniel O'Connell on the proposed strike of farmers against the rentroll, but this was not allowed by the court. Mr. Law proceeded to explain the punishments which the traversers advocated for those who took evicted farms, and declared that one of the traversers had been continued in his post as paid agent of the Land League after having held persons up by name to popular execration and murder. He dwelt with much effect upon the point that the traversers had effect upon the point that the traversers had given prominence to the statement that if thirty thousand persons were enrolled in the Land League, no army could enforce the land laws. Mr. Law's speech was not con-cluded when the court rose.

LONDON, Dec. 31. A Dublin despatch says:—The Attorney-General resumed his address to the jury this morning, speaking an hour, and concluded with a forcible peroration. He hoped the jury would be true to their consciences and return a verdict their consciences and return a verdict satisfactory to the country. The disorder, he said, must be put down, no matter at what cost. As he resumed his seat there was no manifestation of any kind. A Government shorthand reporter was then placed in the witness box to read his notes made at public meetings attended by the traverser. meetings attended by the traversers.

THE LAST OF A LONG SPEECH. The attendance at the trials was much smaller to-day than on the preceding days.

Mr. Law, in the conclusion of his speech,
said the principles taught by the members of the Land League had been called American principles, but they might be more properly described as Red Republicanism or Nihilism. He expressed a hope that when the mischevious new gospel was abandoned, those whom it was now his duty to prosecute would turn their talents to better account for Ireland's

SHORTHAND REPORTERS' EVIDENCE. The rest of the afternoon was devoted to reading shorthand reporters' notes of the of Parnell and other leading rench in 1793, he said in ague is founded upon a l treason. Mr. Parnell, expressing his opinions self declared that either teople must go and it ple themselves to decide defence every possible facility. Mr. Mo. defence every possible facility. Mr. Mc-Donogh contended that the speeches delivered by two of the traversers since the informa-tion was laid should not be read, but the

court decided against him, taking note of the objection. The court then adjourned until LONDON, Jan. 1. The Times this morning says the Govern-ment land bill has been framed with a view

of supplementing or repairing certain defects in the 1870 Act, and that the bill will not gratify the extreme politicians. CABINET MINISTERS' LIVES THREATENED, Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, has received a letter from Dublin threatening the lives of himself and Mr. Gladstone and John Bright if they continue to oppose the coercion bill.

A FENTAN OUTRAGE A Cork despatch says:—A party of men visited the house of a man named Daniels and shot him, inflicting a dangerous wound. It is believed the affair is connected with Fenianism.

LONDON, Jan. 2. A Dublin correspondent says:—Mr. Par-nell, who was apparently indifferent while the case for the Crown was being stated, has developed much watchful industry in regard to the witnesses, making copious notes and passing them to his counsel. It is a curious fact that one of the traversers, Gordon, has not up to the present even come to Dublin, and the Crown has never once enquired after him. It is stated he is ill in the west of Ireland. The Crown does not trouble itself in regard to the whereabouts of the defendants. This has given the traversers much satisfaction, and it is probable Biggar, Sexton, and others will go to the meeting of Parlia-

A Land League meeting was held to-day near Killarney. Eight thousand persons were present. In order not to come in contact with the police, the meeting, which was called to take place at Drogheda on Sunday, and which was prohibited, was held there on Saturday. After Healy and Davitt bad made saturday. After Healy and Davitt had made speeches, two magistrates summoned the chairman to stop the meeting, and the Riot Act was read. The people dispersed quietly. Ten thousand persons were present. A monster Land League meeting took place at Ballycastle on Saturday, and a meeting, at which 2000 persons were present was held which 3,000 persons were present, was held the same day at Killalla.

THE TRAVERSERS AND THE TRIAL. Mr. Parnell openly expresses his intention of taking his seat in the House of Commons at the opening of the session on Thursday next, and in fact of adopting the policy of next, and in fact of adopting the policy of "pleading the Queen's proclamation against the Queen's writ," in spite of the warning already conveyed to the traversers that they will absent themselves from Dublin at their peril. Very little public interest is felt in the trial. Everybody feels convinced that it cannot possibly result in a conviction. I even hear it stated that nine of the jurors are known to be determined to render a verdict of acquittal. be determined to render a verdict of acquittal, be the evidences or charges what they may. The entire proceeding is a farce, and even the reports in the papers are now very little read.

TROUBLE IN STORE FOR THE MINISTRY. The Times says of the proposed new measure to be introduced by the Government, that "It will be essentially an extension of the principles of the Land Act of 1870. In that case the bill will be as much aughed at by the agitators as the Dublin trial has been. One thing is clear, that the Administration London, Dec. 30.

A correspondent at Dublin says public interest in the State trials has considerably abated, and there was little or no excitement yesterday in the neighbourhood of the court. A large number of Irish members of Parliament who attended on Tuesday did not appear.

AN ALLEGED MURDERER.

Catrick Hennelly, arrested at Tipten,

north of England, only the fact is known that it seems the general commanding at York has ordered the locks to be removed from the

A BRUSH WITH MIDNIGHT PROWLERS. A police patrol in county Sligo last night exchanged shots with an armed party. It is supposed one of the prowlers was mortally wounded. One was arrested.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP AN IRONCLAD. A scheme to blow up the ironclad Lord Warden, guard ship of the Firth of Forth, is supposed to have existed for the past week. A torpedo has been found beneath the bows

of the vessel, and a large torpedo net has consequently been buoyed around the ship to keep boats or torpedoes off, and other measures of precaution have been taken. The Lord Warden is an armour-plated steamship of 7,800 tons, and carries 18 guns. London, Jan. 4.

Nothing less than a panic seems to prevail among the military authorities in all parts of England. In view of possible Fenian attempts, the War Office has sent special instructions to the commanding officers of volunteers in all towns with Irish populations for the safe custody of arms. Each man is required to take charge of his carbine, and any other guns are to be deprived of their locks. Such instructions have been sent to Dundee, Sheffield, Birmingham, and other places. A telegram from Sheffield says that seven or eight cases of rifles, be-Nothing less than a panic seems to prevail says that seven or eight cases of rifles, belonging to volunteer corps, have been re-moved with considerable privacy to the town moved with considerable privacy to the town hall, in consequence of instructions from London. A similar movement took place during dof. A similar movement took place during the Fenian agitation. So far the scares that have taken place have proved to be hoaxes. The communication received yesterday by Lieutenant-Colonel Ray, of the 8th Surrey Rifles, pointing to a threatened attack of Fenians on the armoury, turned out to be of this character. The report of an alleged attempt to place a torpedo under the bows of the ironclad Lord Warden, which received a tirthic received. the bows of the ironclad Lord Warden, which created a stir this morning, proves to be totally devoid of foundation. The fires yesterday in the Liverpool docks are charged to Fenians. At present it is darkly rumoured that Sarah O'Conor, aged 17, and Ann McCarthy, 48, charged at the Marlborough street police court this morning with un-lawful possession of 140 maps of English counties, were Fenian agents. Extra pre-cautions are to be taken to guard the Houses of Parliament from being blown up. One writer suggests that the best precaution would be to insure the presence of Mr. Parnell and the Land League members.

THE STATE TRIALS.

A Dublin despatch says:—The proceedings at the State trials to-day principally consisted of the cross-examination of two members of the constabulary employed as Government stenographers on their evidence concerning speeches by Parnell, Dillon, Biggar, Boyton, and Sexton recommending the refusal of rents, "Boycotting," etc. The cross-examination was very effective. The witnesses admitted they were anateurs and unable to make verbatim reports. One admitted it was possible he omitted sentences which might have qualified or explained those he reported. He said he once falsely represented himself as a newspaper reporter. Mr. Parnell was cheered as usual on leaving the court.

LORD DUFFERIN ON THE IRISH QUESTION. Lord Dufferin publishes a paper on the Irish Lord Dufferin publishes a paper on the Irish land question, in which he strongly condemns the "Three F's" system, viz., "Fair rents," "Free sales," and "Fixity of tenure," pointing out that the sale of tenants' interests has a tendency to saddle the holdings perpetually with double rent, and he says the system, if granted, would only further the system, if granted, would only further encourage a new set of agitators to endeavour to dispossess the landlords of the remaining vestiges of their rights. Lord Dufferin tavours a system copied from that adopted at the enfranchisement of the Russian serfs, namely, the buying up of a large portion of the land in Ireland and the conversion of the rents into land charges payable to the State for the chronically poverty-stricken districts of the west. He recommends a great system of State aid for emigration to Manifoba and the North-West of Canada, to be worked with the co-operation of the Dominion Gov-ernment. He points out that as the Catholic ernment. He points out that as the Catholic Church is supreme in those parts the clergy of Ireland would not oppose emigration thither as they do emigration to the United States. The Times remarks that Earl Dufferin's suggestions do not forecast a Land Bill, as the Government will not make grants from the exchequer, or pledge the credit of the

A Cork despatch says :- Daniels, who was dangerously shot by a party who visited his house, refuses to tell the police who the men

It is stated that a thousand guns are being sent to Ireland surreptitiously from Birming-ham weekly, and within the last three weeks 5,000 Enfield rifles have been sent.

At a land meeting at Carlow to-day E. Dwyer Gray urged that if the Government introduced a coercion bill, it should be opposed even if a good land bill is thus lost.

A Birmingham despatch says:—Irish police have arrived to watch the proceedings of the Irish political societies. It is stated that similar precautions have been taken in other

Matterson & Co., a firm of bacon curers do-ing business at Limerick, have been "Boy-cotted" because they bought some pigs from a relative of a man who was shot in Novem-ber last for supposed antagonism to the Land

The Toledo Blade says of Prof. Gaskell and his Compendium :- "Our readers will notice the advertisements of this Self-teaching Penthe advertisements of this Self-teaching Penmanship, that have appeared for some months in the Blade. Prof. Gaskell has used our paper more or less, for two or three years, and all are now acquainted with him; they know that he fills orders promptly, and is in every respect reliable. It is enough to say for his Compendium that it has now had a sale of \$120,000! The demand has never been so great as now. Mr. G. requests us to ask our subscribers to write him immediately if they fail to receive promptly what they have written for.

DISASTER IN A CHURCH. A Paris despatch says:—The roof of the church at Saillagot, in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, fell in during service on Christmas day. Seven persons were killed and fifty injured.

THE LOSS OF THE ATALANTA.

The loss of the atalanta.

The report of the committee on the loss of the British training ship Atalanta, which sailed from Bernuda in January last for England with more than 300 young seamen, and has not since been heard from, is petlished. The committee say they consider she was a very stable ship except at the large angles of her keel, and that the alterationa in her rig only tended to increase her sarety. The committee speak favourably of her officers and crew, and point out the fact that at the time of the loss the exceptional storma proved fatal to a number of merchant vessels.

London, Dec. 30.

The weather has been extraordinary. The damage by floods is the heaviest ever felt. Early this morning there was a great fall of snow in the Windsor district. Snow covered the Castle towers and the town some depth. For miles the country along the Thames valley was for some time white with snow, which, however, is ranidly thawing. The snow blockade in Scotland continues, notwithstanding the exertions of large squads of men. A train is buried in the snow near Catthness, and railway traffic cannot be resumed for some days. Owing to the heavy sea the mail steamer was unable to sail yesterday between Orkney and the mainland. Snow is again falling to-day in the Highland districts, but a thaw prevails on the coast. The almost incessant rain of the last few days has caused serious floods and widespread destruction in various parts of England. In the higher portions of the town of Dorton three houses and two shops, under which the culvert passed, were totally earried away, the occupants narrowly escaping with their lives. Last evening the force of the water was so great that paving stones were washed up and the road rendered impassable. The locality flooded is to a large extent meadow. The banks of the Don are submitted that a sare thans. road rendered impassable. I banks of the Don are submetted, as are those of the River Rother. There are the high floods. Several bases in the low lying parts of Sheffield are partially inundated. parts of Sheffield are partially mundated. The town of Dronfield has suffered very severely in the same way. At various Derbyshire mines work had to be suspended, owing to the rush of water. The tributaries of the Cye above Cuilompton have submerged the country. The flat country the surrounding country. The flat country around Taunton is under water, as is Worcester and Avon, in places quite a mile broad, THOUSANDS OF ACRES ARE UNDER WATER

and the brooks have assumed the proportions of swollen rivers. In various parts of Warwickshire there have been tremendous inundations, and thousands of acres are submerged. The footpaths are impassable, and many furnpike roads are under water for long distances in some parts of the country.

The meadows near Eye have the appearance of one vast expanse of water.

The course of the stream is completely hidden by floods. Between Rugby and Stafford the by floods. Between Rugby and Stafford the meadows present the appearance of an inland sea, while in the neighbourhood of Whitacre and Kingsbury scarcely anything is to be seen but water. There was heavy rain over the north of England yesterday. All the rivers are swollen and high floods are reported. In the Kirkby-Stephen district there was a heavy snowstorm. Trains from Darlington on the Tees Valley railway can scarcely pass the snow drifts. In South Leicestershire the turnpike roads are under water from two to four feet. Melting snow on the Welsh hills has caused the Nove to overflow its banks. In Worcestershire the Stour rose rapidly, and yesterday a large expanse of country was under water. The upper Thaines is in a high state of flood above thal wave point, and at various places between Staines and Reading it has overflowed its banks. In Sootland there were intense frost and several falls of snow yesterday, but at night there were indications of a complete thaw.

SPAIN'S COMMERCIAL RELATIONS. A Madrid despatch says:—The King in opening the Cortes to-day said:—"Actuated by no ambition abroad, and fettered by no fears at home, Spanish diplomacy was trying to extend its commercial relations with America and Europe, and would neglect no effort to obtain from foreign nations equal advantages with those which Spain granted them by treaties." The King in conclusion said the results of the Morocco conference were satisfactory, and the relations between Spain and the Vatican were most cordial.

Sir Alexander Galt, Canadian High Com-missioner, will read a paper on "The Future of the Dominion of Canada" at the meeting of the Colonial Institute to be held on Janu-ary 25th. Viscount Bury will preside. NATIVE WARFARE ON THE WEST COAST OF

AFRICA.
Sierra Leone advices state that news con from Sherboro of continued fighting between the Galena and Tarnet tribes. The slaughter on both sides was very great, the prisoners being either killed immediately or put to horrible tortures.

AN ART TREASURE.

An Athens despatch says a magnificent complete statue of Mineres Victorious, a masterpiece of Phidias, has just been discov-

EVACUATION OF CANDABAR. The decision of the Government to retire from Candahar is emphasized by the news of the stoppage of the construction of the rail-way thither a few miles beyond Sibi. A correspondent at Sibi says the step is considered as an indication that the Government will not only abandon Candahar but the Pisheen valley.

A SOCIALIST EMISSARY ARRESTED. An Augsburg despatch says —The Imperial Court has instituted proceedings against Richard Dave, arrested for having in his possession compromising papers. He is ssession compromising papers. He is arged with being an emissary from London the Social-Democrat Johann-Most, with reterpaining in a treasonable conspiracy, and the inciting to regicide.

munication, advanced from Samurska with four companies of infantry, 200 Cossacks, four field pieces, and two mitrailleuses. The Lekkes came out in great numbers and encountered Gen. Skobeleff six versts from Geok. Tepe, and fought so persistently that reinforcements were summoned from Samurska. The engagement lasted four hours, the Russians retiring on Samurska. The Turcoman loss was considerable; the Russian loss, as usual, is reported to be slight.

STARVATION IN THE VOLGA DISTRICT. A St. Petersburg despatch says the German colonists on the Volga, usually the most thriving agriculturists in Russia, are represented to be half starving. In one settlement of 7000 people there are only six family ment of 7,000 people, there are only six fami-lies not obliged to ask for alms.

THE UNITED STATES POPULATION. The Times, commenting on the increase of population in the United States shown by the recent census, says:—"These eleven and a half millions of people are not poor untaught masses as would be produced in any European State by so rapid an accession of population. They are well-to-do, and, as a rule, well educated. We look with some envy on a nation whose easy lot his to gather up the good things which fortune casts to it."

LONDON, Jan. 4. The critics in this morning's newspaper The critics in this morning's newspapers consider that Alfred Tennyson's two act tragedy "The Cup," produced last night at the Lyceum theatre, is better suited to the stage than any of his previous plays, though somewhat overweighted in the second act by long soliloquies. Mr. Henry Irving, who was called before the curtain at the close of the perfermance, promised to send a telegram congratulating the author on the success of his work, which he strongly hinted would not be the last from the laureate's pen if the public so willed. The two acts afforded a grand field for scenic effects and for brilliant archmological costumes. Nevertheless the a grand held for scenic effects and for brilliant archmological costumes. Nevertheless the play is essentially one of the poet, not of the dramatist, and has little real dramatic inter-est, though subtle in mental grasp and human

Petersburg despatch says :- The Assembly reports that 750,000

A Reuter's despatch from Paris positively announces that Blanqui died last evening.

Joseph White, worsted spinner, of Bradford, has failed, with habilities of £75,000. It is stated that the late George Eliot left incomplete manuscripts, which will be published.

A Madrid despatch says:—The Minister the Netherlands to Spain was found dead his bed this morning. The Bolton cotton masters has decided to reject any demand of the operatives for an advance of wages.

All prisoners for debt in Scotland were released at midnight, in pursuance of the Act passed at the last session of Parliament.

means to be used in repressing the revolt and in punishing those who may deserve such treatment, but also the measures which are to follow the assertion of the Queen's supremacy over her unwilling subjects.

(Signed), "W. H. RUSSELL." A SUGGESTION.

The London Truth of to-day hopes that no money will be expended in forcing the Boers to remain British subjects. It says.—"They and their territory were annexed on the distinct understanding that they desired this. That they did not, and that they do not, is now pretty clear. What we should do is to send out an independent man to propose a truce, during which the Boers would be called together and asked to say whether they wish to be independent. If this is their deliberate desire, it would be most unjust that we should interfere with it. As unwilling subjects they do not add to our strength. The mere fact that a few of our soldiers have fallen in a bushwhacking fight with the Boers ought not to prejudice the question. So long as the Boers hoped that their case would receive justice at our hands they were patient. It was only when all appeals to justice failed that they took up arms. Let us therefore hear nothing about the necessity of honour and of our arms being avenged, for neither our honour nor the prestipe of our arms has suffered. I know no more reason why we should annex us, except that night makes right."

A BRITISH SURRENDER.

leased at midnight, in pursuance of the Act passed at the last session of Parliament.

Dr. Schliemann has presented his collection of Troism antiquities to the Emperor of Germany, to be placed in the museum at Berlin.

A Paris despatch says:—The first detachment of engineers and workmen start on January 5th to prepare for the commencement of the Panama canal.

The corporation of Dublin has decided to present a petition at the bar of the House of Commons to-day calling attention to the necessity for reform in the Irish land laws.

It is supposed the British steamer Montgomeryshire has been lost, with her crew of thirty men, on the coast of Portugal. A Dundes despatch says the British steamer Garnet was wrecked in the North Sea during the gale on the 12th ult., and all hands, numbering seventeen, perished.

The British steamer Brazilian, from Boston for Liverpool, while entering the Mersey during a dense fog early this morning ran on Burbe Bank, and almost immediately parted amidshipa, her cargo of grain running out. No lives were lost. The live stock on board were saved, but the grain was lost.

The gross revenue of the United Kingdom in 1830 was £83,290,000. The receipts from customs decreased during the year £482,000, and from excise duties £507,000. The receipts from stamps increased £946,009 in consequence of the changes in probate dues devised by Sir Stafford Northcote in the last budget. The post-office revenue shows an increase of £251,000, and the receipts from telegraphs of £125,000.

right."

GREEK WAR PREPARATIONS. MOSTILITIES TO COMMENCE IN FEBRUARY - A BISING IN CRETE—THE WAR QUESTION THE LEGISLATURE—GREECE'S TACTICS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

It is reported that the armies of Greece will take the field early in February, and an unmising is the island of Crete against the Turkish Government may be expected at almost any moment.

Turkish Government may be expected at almost any moment.

The Greek Chamber of Deputies to-day passed to the first reading of the convention for a least of twelve million drachmas. The Budget Committee passed a resolution in favour of prompt preparation for carrying out the decision of the Berlin Conference.

A correspondent in Macedonia writes that the British consuls report that Austrian military officers have been surveying the Salenies and Mitrovitza railway. Austrian money has been forthcoming for the repairs of the road. All the Russian agitators have disappeared from the district, and the field is apparently left open to Austria. The Greeks are closely watching these incidents. Their only hope is to force on the current of events with a view to compelling the intervention of England and France in their behalf before the projects of the Eastern powers are ripe.

When a board of eminent physicians at chemists announced the discovery that combining some well-known valuable medics, the most wonderful medicine w produced, which would cure such a wirange of diseases that most all other remedicated by dispensed with, many were sceptical out proof of its merits by actual trial has depelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers that great medicine. Hop Ritters, are honoused and blessed by all as benefactors.

A SUGGESTION.

A despatch from D'Urban reports that Major.

A deepatch from D'Crban reports that Major Clarke's twenty-five men surrendered to the Boers at Potchefstroom after 48 hours' lighting. A large force of the insurgents is advancing on Utrecht. The Boers have taken Derby at Utrecht, and all persons refusing to join them have been shot. The English traders' stores have been looted at Potchefstroom. Only 120 British troops hold the camp, and their position is extremely critical.

London, Dec. 31.

It is stated that the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday was devoted almost exclusively to the troubles in Ireland and the Transvaal. It is understood that efforts will be made to pacify the Boers, and to that end a conference will be proposed. It is said the Government are altogether opposed to engaging in a colonial war.

An Amsterdam despatch says:—Professor T. Harting has written to the Utreeht newspaper proposing that copies of his address to the British nation praying for the establishment of the independence of the Transvaal be sent to the English journals, to all members of the British Parliament and to the mayors and aldermen of the principal English towns. Healsorecommends that steps be taken

LONDON, Dec. 30.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Dr. William H. Russell, the well-known correspondent, writes to the Daily Telegraph this morning:—"On December 10, 1879, the Boers met to the number of 6,300 at Montorfontein and passed a series of resolutions announcing their unalterable resolve to regain their independence, and duly notifying the authorities of the fact. Exactly one year after the meeting at Montorfontein the Boers have met as before and proclaimed a Republic at Heidelburg, and also de facto became in open rebellion, although their contention would be that as they never acknowledged the annexation of the Transval by Sir Theophilus Shepston, and as they were acknowledged the annexation of the Transval by Sir Theophilus Shepston, and as they were acting under the cover of the forms of their constitution with a legally elected president and a Volksraad, they were only resisting a lawless invasion, which all peaceful remonstrance had failed to abate. Martin Pretorias, Vice-President of the Transval and President of the Orange River Free State, is a man of no great force of character, but has great influence over the Boers, which he derives from the connection of his name with their troubles and unhappy history. But Paul Kruger is a person of very different type, and Joubert, the commandant of the Boers, is a compound of Oliver Cromwell and Balfour of Burley. It is nonsense to talk about the rising being the work of a few agitators. It is an expression of anger and dislike to British rule. The leaders are driven by the masses behind them. When the authorities at Pretoria arrested Mr. Celliers, editor of the Volkstem, for publishing the resolutions of the Boers government at Heidelberg, and its order not to pay taxes, they must have seen that a conflict was mevitable unless the Boers gave in, and one is at a loss to know why it should have been taken for granted that a race so dogged, so calm, and so patient should have been pudged quite uncapable of action, seeing that their records show of what wonderful tenacity of purpose their ancestors were p stances under which we undertake republicans into subjects of a mon Gladstone's views on the same su Corstorphire" are also freely quoted. "Our Prime Minister," he there said, "has a doctaine that the foreign policy of the Government that preceded him created for him the difficulties with which he has had to contend. Queen over a community Protestas ligion, Hollanders in origin, vigorous, ate, and tenacious in character, eve are ourselves, namely, the Dutchmen Transvaal." HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS. (BY TELEGRAPH., CANADA. Coal has been discovered at Harvey, Albert unty, N.B. The New Brunswick Legisla A number of citizens of Ottawa has for Lower California to spend the wi The Victoria, B.C. press comments or railway syndicate bargain are gen favourable.

The exports frem London to the United States during last year were \$514,511.84, an increase of \$105,626.83 ever 1879. There has not been one ease at the Lor Police Court in three consecutive days, a blank has not occurred before in ten y The Bolleville inspector of weight measures on Manday seized nine measures, the property of three c bring with them what is after all comething very like civil war with all its horrers. It must be remembered that the Dutch in the Cape Colony and Orange River Free State constitute an important factor in the Imperial calculations respecting South Africa, and as the Home Government as well as the local authorities seem to have been completely astray in their estimate of the forces at work in the Boer rising, let me express the carnest hope that they will well consider, not only the means to be used in repressing the revolt and

THE Ottawa by law grants dred thousand dollars to the Ottawa railway was car majority of 244.

Mrs. Arthur Kay and her three

Two young lads while hunting in a swamp near Teeterville on Monday shot and killed a good sized wild cat just as it was about to

The members of the Roman Catholic con-gregation at Chelsea have presented their pastor, Rev. Father Brown, with \$100, a fur coat, and a cutter.

The vote at London on Monday on the grounds question gave a majority of against the sale, reversing the previous votes.

the same majority.

The London Masonic brethren attended St. Paul's church in a body on Sunday afternoon, when an appropriate sermon was preached by P. G. Chaplain Bro. G. M. Innes.

P. G. Chaplain Bro. G. M. Innes.

Lieut. Col. McShane, late brigade major of the St. John, N. B., district, has lef for Halifax, where he is to be stationed. The 62nd Battalion gave him a fine send-off.

During the week ending on Christmas dathe Ottawa letter carriers delivered 26,00 letters and 19,000 papers, an increase of 6,000 periodicals and letters over the ordinary mail matter.

6,000 periodicals and letters over the ordinary mail matter.

The Government has not named Mr. Charlebois census commissioner of the eastern division of Quebec, as reported. It is said to be their intention to nemnate a person residing in St. Roch's.

A bear weighing four hundred pounds was shot in the township of Olden on Tuesday. Deer have been killed in that vicinity in great numbers this season. One man living at Sharbot Lake killed over fifty.

The value of lumber manufactured at the Ottawa saw mills during the past year amounted to about two million dollars while Eddy's match and pail factory turned outsome \$200,000 worth of goods.

Two boys have been arrested at Balleville, charged with having caused the breakage of a locomotive head-light by coming in contact with a live cat which they had suspended from an overhead bridge on the Grand Trunk.

On Wednesday, afternoon John Kennedy, one of the Biddulph prisoners, had both his ears frozen while exercising in the gool yard. Thomas Ryder, who has been seriously ill for the past few days, is now considered out of danger. LONDON, Dec. 30.

It is reported that the Government will shortly propose to the Boers in the Transvaal a truce in the present hostilities pending which a conference may be appointed for the redress of grievances.

Cape Town advices state that the Boers formed two camps near Potchefstroom on the 17th inst., and on the 20th 200 mounted Boers and 1,000 foot attempted to capture a fort occupied by 300 soldiers. They advanced within 200 yards, but were repulsed by shot and shell. Seven of the insurgents were killed and many wounded. Paul Kruger held a council of war on the 22nd inst., when it was decided to starve the garrison out.

It is stated that the Dutch Government is about to appeal to the farmers of the British nation in favour of the independence of the Transvaal.

for the past ren of danger.

During the twelve months ending Friday, 20,331 tons of iron ore were shipped from the Ottawa section to the United States. In November 1,332 tons were exported, and 1,179 during the present month; quantity previously reported, 17,820 tons.

UNITED STATES. At Camden, N.J., on Wednesday Grumbley (coloured) was sentenced t days' imprisonment for kissing a year

against her will.

At New York on Saturday the twelve-year old wife of one of the performers in the Hindoo jugglers' troupe gave birth to a boy, the first Hindoo child born in America.

Four sailors of the steamer Westpha which arrived at New York on Thursd had their legs broken by being dashed age the cabin by a heavy sea during a gale. The New York mean inspectors has a a heavy truck-load of diseased designed to be cut up for sansages. De the cold the meat emitted a foul stench. John D. Townsend, of New York sues Sinelair Tousey, President of the A ican News Company, for \$20,000 dan for circulating alleged libels concerning which were published in Truth.

loran was found unconscious i was taken to the police stati-back room for six hours to posed drunk, but he after Bright's disease and a fraction

3 2

Sir Charles Tupper Upon the Building of the Railway.

MR. BLAKE'S OUIBBLES EXPOSED

Comparisons Shown to be Very Odious Indeed.

AN ANTI-NATIONAL OPPOSITION. Rearty Endorsation of the Government Policy by Toronto.

MR. BYKERT AT ST. CATHABINES.

MANITOBA IN PAYOUR OF THE CONTRACT.

A Crowded Meeting in St. Lawrence Hall Triumphant Expose of Grit Assuments and Exposition of Government Views-Why the Canada Pacific Railway will be Duty Free.

Why the Canada Pacific Railway will be Duty Free.

The opportunity for a fair hearing, which the Hon. Mr. Blake persistently declined to allow Sir Charles Tupper upon the same platform as himself, was last Thursday night given to Sir Charles by the electors of Toronto in the St. Lawrence Hall. Long before eight o'clock every seat in the hall was filled, and new comers continued to stream in until the place, both floor and gallery, was densely packed, and nothing was to be seen except a sea of faces. A few upinutes after eight Sir Gharles Tupper entered and made his way with some difficulty through the dense trowd toward the. entered and made his way with some diffi-culty through the dense trowd toward the, platform, attended by several prominent citi-zens. As soon as he was recognised a whirl-wind of cheers swept up the hall, and suf-ficiently indicated the general sentiment. A little delay followed, due to the temporary absence of Mayor Beaty, who was to take the chair. Mr. Walter S. Lee finally mounted the platform and explained the cause of the delay. He remarked in continuation that it would be as well to go on with the business of the evening, and moved, therefore, that the Hon. Alex. Morris preside until the Mayor's

The Hon. Mr. Morris came forward at the The Hon. Mr. Morris came forward at the request of Mr. Lee and took the chair. Among those present, or on the platform, were Messrs. J. G. Worts, Wm. Ince, S. Vankoughnet, Hon. Wm. Patton, C. J. Campbell, Capt. Dick, C. W. Bunting, M.P., W. S. Lee, H. E. Clarke, W. R. Brock, W. Kersteman, Ed. Meek, J. J. Foy, W. B. Scarth, F. Wyld, Eugene O'Keefe, James Beaty, Robert Hay, M.P., Hon. J. C. Aikins, Wm. Beaty, Geo. Gooderham, Wm. Gooderham, jr., Ald. Close, Hon. Frank Smith. Hon. Mr. Monters with that it was with Hon. Mr. Moneis said that it was with pleasure that he accepted the call to preside even temporarily at so large a meeting, one which he was very glad to see. As their time was valuable, however, and there were great questions before them, he would simply call upon his old colleague and valuable friend, Sir Charles Tupper, to address them. Before sitting down he would mention a let

ter of regret at unavoidable absence which he had received from Mr. Platt, M.P. for East Toronto. He then called upon SIR CHARLES TUPPER. Sir Charles was received with hearty and Sir Charles was received with hearty and prolonged cheers, and for some moments was unable to make himself heard. Before the cheering ceased the Mayor entered and replaced Mr. Morris in the chair, his appearance being the signal for fresh applause.

Sir Charles Tupper again came forward and was received again with loud and long-continued cheering. He said Mayor, I delies and Centlement. It gives me grant pleasure to have it in my power to respond to the invitation to attend a meeting in this half-to-night for the purpose of explaining the views the Government entertain in reference to the great question that is now sub mitted for the consideration of Parliament mitted for the consideration of Parliament, namely, the contract for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. I may say at the outset that it is not my intention to detain you at any considerable length in reference to this great question itself. The desirability of securing the construction of the railway is not a question in controversy. All intelligent men of all parties, in Parliament and out of it, freely admit that there is no measure that could be brought forward so well calculated to promote the rapid progress and prosperity of Canada as the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. (Cheera.) The mode in which it shall be constructed is also one upon which, I believe, all parties agree. At all events, we know this, that in Parliament and out of it, there has been an entire agreement for ten years on that question. It has At all events, we know this, that in Parliament and out of it, there has been an entire agreement for ten years on that question. It has again and again been recorded upon the journals of Parliament that the best mode of constructing the Canada Pacific was through the agency of a private company, aided by grants of lard and money. (A voice—No, and cries of "Yes.") It seems, Mr. Mayor, that there is one gentleman in Canada who does not know what has been transpiring. (Hear, hear.) Since this contract has been placed upon the table of Parliament, a number of gentlemen of high standing and ability in this country seem to have evinced great regret at the prospect of the work passing out of my hands, and into the hands of a company, and I ought to feel greatly complimented but, as I said before, Parliament determined this matter long ago, and it is only within a comparatively brief period that there has been any question as to the desirability of constructing this great work by a company. I may say that not only has Payliament decided that the best mode of constructing the Canada Pacific railway would be by means of a private company, aided by land and money, but Parliament has on more than one occasion placed at the disposal of the Government of the day the amount that it was willing should be thus expanded in order to secure that great work. In 1872 Parliament appropriated \$30,000,000 and 55,700,000 acres of land by a direct vote, and placed both at the service of the Government for the purpose of securing the construction of the railway. The Government, clothed with that authority, made a contract with a number of gentlemen, under the power given them by Parliament, issued a railway charter, and appropriated the amount of money and land at their disposal and—unfortunate-As all specifis, we know this, that in Parlisment and out of it, there has been an unit of graph we are committed again and again and again and again and again and again and again been secondardupto the journal of Parliaments that the bestmode of constructing and money. (A voice—No. and criss of 'Yes.—It seems, Mr. Mayor, that there is one gentleman in Canada who does, not know what has been transpring. (Heat, hear) to the light which the best of the property of the contract of high standing and ability in this country seem to have winced great regret at the proposed of the work pessing out of my hands, and into the hands of sompsany, and I weight to 'Berlismont, the seems of the country of the country

st desirable so secure the consequence of work. I must express my surprise at aving received the cordial, enthusiastic, manimous approval of Parliament for outract we have laid on the table. I may the contract we have last on the table. I may briefly state to you the ground upon which I think I was authorised in expecting the hearty approval of our measure. (Hear, hear.) Valuing the land at \$1 an acre, the amount that was placed at the disposal of Sir John Macdonald in 1872, with which to build the road, was \$84,700,000. We have laid on the table of the House a contract which provides for the construction of that whole work, from Lake Nipissing to Burrard Inlet, at a cost to the country of \$78,000,000. (Applause.)

Inlet, at a cost to the country of \$78,000,000.

(Applause.)

A VOICE—But what about the exemptions?

Sir Charles Tupper—They say that certain exemptions have been given which were not specially provided for in another contract. But assuming that to be the case, we have a balance of \$6,700,000 to show for it.

(Cheers.) I am glad to find that after a great deal of exertion in that direction we have at last brought a number of very sceptical gentlemen in reference to the value of the lands in the North-West to believe that they are worth not merely \$1, but \$1.50 ab care. Assuming that they are worth \$1.50 an acre, the contract of 1873 would have involved a cost of \$112,050,000; and the contract now before Parliament would have involved a cost of \$112,050.000; and the contract now before Parliament would result in a cost of \$90,900,090; showing a balance in favour of the present contract of \$21,550,000. (Loud applause.) There are gentlemen—and I am glad to know that such is the case—who have come to the conclusion that the lands are worth \$2 an acre. If you value the lands at \$2 the terms of the contract of \$132,300,010 have been \$129,400. the contractof 1873 would have been \$139,400,-000, and the cost under the present contract would be \$103,000,000, or a balance of \$36,would be \$103,000,000, or a balance of \$36,400,000 in favour of the present contract. (Cheers.) Take again Mr. Mackenzie's proposition under the Act of 1874. The amount, calculating the lands at \$1 an acre, which he proposed to give was \$104,877,500. The balance in favour of the contract now laid on the table compared with that proposed by Mr. Mackenzie is \$26,887,500. (Loud cheers.) Call the lands \$1.50 an acre, and the balance in favour of the present contract is \$32,357. Call the lands \$1.50 an acre, and the balance in favour of the present contract is \$32,357,500. (Cheers.) Call the lands \$2 an acre, and the balance in favour of the present contract as compared with Mr. Mackenzie's proposal is \$57,827,000. (Renewed applause.) You are quite aware that in 1878, when the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald was again called upon to form a Government, he found it necessary to proposed with this great it necessary to proceed with this great work, not only because it is of im-portance to the prosperity of Canada, but because millions of money had been exbecause millions of money had been expended upon it in such a way as to be utterly worthless unless further expenditure should be made. Knowing all this, we reverted at once to our original policy—a policy under which, recognizing that the railway is necessary to the development of the great North-West, the lands of that fertile region are to be made to construct the road in order that the burden may not be placed upon the older provinces. (Cheers.) We came down to Parliament with that policy, and asked it to give us 100,000,000 acres of land for the purpose of accomplishing the undertaking. Now first let me glance at the account as it stands between the present contract and the probetween the present contract and the pro-posal of 1878, under which 100,000,000 acres were placed at the disposal of the Government for the construction of the road. If the 00,000,000 are worth \$1 an acre, the grant represents, of course, \$100,000,000. Under the present contract the road is to cost the country \$78,000,000, thus leaving a balance of \$22,000,000 in favour of the present ar-

country \$78,000,000, thus leaving a balance of \$22,000,000 in favour of the present arrangement. (Cheers.) Then call it one dollar and a half an acro, and the balance in favour of the present arrangement is \$59,500,000.

At this point an individual made some interruptions, which were met with vigorous cries of "Put him out."

Sir CHARLES TUPPER—Don't put him out. He is only a rather too suirited supporter of He is only a rather too spirited supporter of the other side. (Laughter and applause.) The Individual—I will not interrupt any the other side. (Laughter and applause.)

The Individual—I will not interrupt any more. (Great laughter.)

Sir Charles Tupper. Cell the land \$2 an acre, and the balancein favour of the presenter rangement is \$97,000,000, less than Parliament gave us two years ago to construct this work.

(Charles Tupper. Cell the land \$2 an acre, and the balancein favour of the presenter rangement is \$97,000,000, less than Parliament gave us two years ago to construct this work. rangement is \$97,000,000, less than Parliament gave us two years ago to construct this work. (Cheers.) Now, sir, Mr. Blake, two or three evenings ago, in this hall—I believe the night before last—made his calculation that the land was worth, I think, between \$3 and \$4 an acre. All I have to say is this: the more you increase the value of the land the more

you increase the value of the land the more you show the enormous advantage gained to the country by the present arrangement. (Cheers.) Just in proportion as you increase the value of the land, you paove to every person that this contract contains arrangements still more eminently in the interests of the country than any of these former propositions which have again and again received the hearty endorsement of Parliament. (Applause.) Now I think that you will agree with me that under these circumstances we had some right to expect that, instead of being met by a solid, serried phalanx—not very large it is true, but embracing a number of very able men—(hear, hear)—instead of being met by such an opposition, we had the right to ask from these gentlemen a hearty and enthusiastic support—(hear, hear)—and for this reason, that they, in common with ourselves, were committed

on the country notably for the purpose of constructing the Canada Pacific railway. But what more, sir? I have the Act that was introduced during the same session—after these three millions of taxes had been levied—in my hand, and what does it say? Why, sir, it recites the declaration that the existing rate of taxation was not to be increased, and it says:—"Whereas, by legislation of this present session, in order to provide means to meet the obligations of the Dominion, the rate of taxation has been raised much beyond that existing at the date of said resolution," and this resolution was that the road should not be proceeded with it it increased the rate of taxation. So, sir, these three millions of additional taxation were levied, and Mr. Blake stated that they were mainly levied, to construct this railway. (Applause.) And they put it in the statute book of the same session during which they levied these additional three millions, providing for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway from end to end. I do not see, therefore, what Mr. Blake made by clinging to that plank. It reminds me of the story of a person who was relating what a providential escape he had from drowning. He said he was about to sink when he seized one end of a plank, but even then his datger was not over, because there came a man who seized the other end, and the plank would not hold them both. He said that providentially he had the presence of mind to punch the other man's head, who went down. (Laughter.) When I see Mr. Blake clinging to this plank, it seems to me he is encleavouring to use his presence of mind to punch his opponent in the head and sink him, while he himself holds on. (Laughter.) Mr. Blake took exception to this arrangement on the ground that it was going to add \$43,000,000 to the present indebtedness of the country. It is said that figures cannot lie, and that puts me in a dillemma, because there is a mistake somewhere, and there is a wide disparity between my figures and Mr. Blake's. I say the increased indebted

Company to keep their lands. As the road is to go on and be maintained, those lands must be settled in order to provide it with freight. (Cheers.) But then how much will the settlers have to spend on roads. In the former contract we gave the lands in alternate blocks of twenty square miles, Twenty miles was a large block to have between the settlers. Under Mr. Mackenzie's Act of 1874 he gave the lands in blocks of twenty miles, and under the Allan contract the Government had not the power to sell an acre of land in the alternate blocks at less than \$2.50 an acre. What is our position? There can be no monopoly, and no prevention of the settlement of the country, because we hold every alternate square mile. (Cheers.) Wherever the company have a square mile, (applause.) And if their square mile is worth \$4 an acre. Not only is that the case, but while under the arrangement of 1873 the land could not be sold by us at less than \$2.50 an acre, under the present arrangement we can if we choose give it all away, so there is no monopoly of the lands. But what more? Suppose you and I had each purchased from the Government one of those alternate square miles, and we found a square mile belonging to the Government between us, how wightfully we should suffer! Every person who has been in the North-West knows that the best kind of road there is the road across the unbroken sod, so that so long as the syndicate lands remain unsold you have not to spend a dollar to get the best road you can have in the North-West knows that the best kind of road there is the road across the unbroken sod, so that so long as the syndicate lands remain unsold you have not to spend a dollar to get the best road you can have in the North-West—and that is the unbroken prairie. (Applause.) And when the road gets broken a little, you take ground a little to the right on the syndicate land, and have another road for four or five years more. (Cheers.) What a frightful hardship it would be for us if we were located on separate square miles of Government out being obliged to locate on alternate sec-

come law we would have had to give acres of land per mile for the building ines—(cheers)—and 20,000 acres per railways built into the Peace river co and yet gentlemen who could propos policy as that now come forward your to prove that we have done in giving the company the rig build these lines, but without aid. (I think the more this question discussed the better the Oppowill find we are prepared to discuss it plause)—and the better it is understood greater difficulty will they have in progression of the company of the compa tility to the scheme. (Renewed c I am told that the syndicate is to he choice of lands. What an awful the give them the choice of lands. Mr. so far forgot himself in London—or was Mr. Charlton; perhaps it was Mr. ton; it was almost too big a blunder fi Blake to make—as to say that the co-which Mr. Mackenzie proposed had the lands along the railway from l to Burrard Inlet. Why, did not the award the Government of the does not own an acre of land for a the miles from Nipissing towards the other of the line? Mr. Mackenzie himself on the floor of Parliament that they down those lands, that he had applied to Government of Ontario for a grant, but the Government of Ontario had refused. lands given to the company would not have come from that part of the colying west of Lake Nipissing to the bour of Ontario. They would have had to from the North-West. (Hear, hear.) S these gentlemen will have to revise statement that the bulk of lands were not to come from North-West. But they say the counder Mr. Mackenzie's Act was to talled in the say the counder Mr. Mackenzie's Act was to talled. lands just as they came, rocks, muskes all. If that was the case the provision not a very honest one. (Hear, hear.) to Mr. Mackenzie's credit, I am happy this Act provided nothing of the kin says that the land, instead of being rock muskegs and swamps, is to be of age quality." We say in our contra the land to be given to the company "fairly fit for settlement." What is derful difference there is between two expressions! I imagine an telligent country becoming excited the difference between tands "of a fair age quality" and lands "fairly fit for I am afraid I am responsible enormity of saying that the lands term comes in the contract. In 1878 down to Parliament and submitted a

tay anything about it. A railway b

and put it anywhere he likes, without to the Legislature for authority. They general law there under which they cross any district, put their map in the prifice, and build the road where they well, I do not think it is any very great the session on our part to say to the comwhich is to take the railway out of our his very many being branches to wherever.

which is to take the railway out of our head a right to expect that the last pto criticise this part of the contract where the right way." I way hope they will wan good deal of right of way. (Cheers.) I we had a right to expect that the last pto criticise this part of the contract where the resent Opposition. What was been the present Opposition.

I hold in my hand? I hold in my h bill in which is embodied the policy

late Government—the policy of Mr. Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Blake—regathe North-West lands. It was brought

Mr. Mills, and it proposes that anybody me the North-West just what anybody do in Minnesota-build a railway any provided it does not come parallel forty miles of the Canadian Pacific rai

What more does it provide? We don will remember, give these gentlemen a or an acre to assist them in building lines. But if this bill of Mr. Mills'

be specially appointed, and that the I Government be represented on the C sion. (3) That all the ungranted land cific railway belonging to the Domir vested in such Commission; and that the lands along the line of the Canadia cific railway are not of fair average for settlement, a corresponding quant lands of fair quality shall be appropria other parts of the country, to the ext That is where, I think, that unhappy came from, and then it says:—
"That said Commissioners be authough to sell, from time to time, any portion of land at a price to be fixed by the Gov in-Council, on their recommendation, rate of not less than \$2 per acre; an they may be required to invest the pr of such sales in Canadian Government ties, to be held exclusively for the pur defraying the cost of the construction Canadian Pacific railway.'
Now, sir, you will at once see when phrase was derived, and when we can make the contract, these gentlemen position to say: "Parliament ha average quality for settlement, and you have not had given you to constru Canadian Pacific railway." And now, we have given twenty-five million as the same land which was placed in our one same land which was placed in our for the purpose, for the hundred nacres were all to be of fair average quive have seventy five million acres left, it is worth \$1 an acre, it will in the same seventy five million acres left. more than all the money which we to expend, and this is only 53 millions. plause.) If the land is worth \$2 an a will then pay the whole expenditurnected with the Canadian Pacific railwileave Canada rich besides. (Applause. vet these gentlemen expect the country yet these gentlemen expect the country thrown into mourning because this blight has fallen on the country, of se the construction of the Canadian Pacifi way for less than one-half of the quan

tion, which received its sanction, prothat a hundred million acres of land sho placed at the disposal of the Gover It made provision as follows:—

"7. Resolved, That it is further ex

tain, be appropriated for the purposes structing the Canadian Pacific railwa That the land be vested in commission

l voted two years ago to secure th object. (Cheers.) But, sir, they are the choice lands, are they? Read the again, and see whether Mr. Blake or Mr. body else is not insulting the intell of this country, and taking an unward this country, and taking an unward of the country and taking an unward of the country. liberty with the people of Canada, whe put forth the statement, which is not not to be found in the Act, but the reverse. (Cheers.) What is it? of saying that the syndicate are to he ice lands, it says this :- That the have the lands in the fertile belt or a option elsewhere. What does this That if they choose to go to the Peac district, they may go, and welcome. hear.) And inside the fertile belt, the not the choice of selection. We prothe first place, that they have, in the twenty-four miles wide on each side line, every alternate square mile in the next place, that whereve build a branch line of railway. will have similarly a belt of twer miles on each side of the line; but, a before, the greatest good fortune to tome to us would be that they shou these branches everywhere, because these branches everywhere, because open up the country and give an en increased value to the lands. (Ap We want them to go into the section country where the lands are the very alternate square mile, and the enrich the collers of Canada and the collection and collections are collected to the collection of the collectio great, thriving, and prosperous cor in the North-West. (Cheers) The but twenty-five million acres. all, and they take that, not they choose, but in the belt twe miles wide, land of fair average questilement along the line, in alterna

settlement along the line, in alter

out being obliged to locate on alternate sections. It continues: tions. It continues:—

"And the said lands, and the certificates issued therefor, are hereby exempted and released from all state, county, town, city, municipal, and other taxes for the period of twenty-five years from the date of the respective certificates issued therefor."

Now, sir, in our case, the moment the certificate issues, and the moment the land is occupied, taxes fall upon it, but under this Act the assigns of the company could hold the land for 25 years exempt after the certificate was issued. The clause went on to state:—

was issued. The clause went on to state:

"And the said railroad company, and its successors, and its and their capital stock, rights, franchises, railroads constructed and to be constructed pursuant to the Act of August 5th, A.D. 1870, and this Act, rollingstock, and all other property which now its August 5th, A.D. 1870, and this Act, rollingtock, and all other property which now is
ar hereafter may be owned or possessed by
aid company, or its successors, in virtue of
the said Act of August 5th, A.D. 1870, is
hereby exempted and released from all state
county, town, city, municipal, and other
taxes, for a period of twenty-five years from
the fifth day of August, A.D. 1875, except
county and municipal taxes in such counties,
cities, and towns as have donated their bonds ties, and towns as have donated their bonds of aid in the construction of said railroad; ut this exemption shall not remain in force tayour of any county city. favour of any county, city, or town which, ving thus donated bonds, shall make dealt in the payment of either the interest or

ncipal thereof." that throughout the municipalities and ntries and towns where the parties did not atribute as you have contributed for the astruction of the road, exemption was given n all taxes. I have in my hand an extract m the laws of Minnesota, which gave the wer of designating and locating the route such company. A good deal has been said, out our giving up the location of the road, r. Blake had said that the syndicate could, a portion of the route, go where they sed, but I would recommend him to read contract before repeating that statement. ney cannot locate a mile from end to end out the supervision of the Governor-in-ncil. (Cheers.) Nothing affords better estimony to the wisdom and soundness of the argain than the fact that no single criticism serious character has been offered, but the contrary only criticisms of what Act does not contain, and of prrect statements of its contents. have already exposed the misstatement as to

have already exposed the misstatement as to the amount of duty which might be remitted by the Government. I will now read the expract from the laws of Minnesota previously eferred to :—"Sec. 17. The location and lesignation of the route and line of said raiload and branch shall be made by said comany, and reported to the Governor from time ne, and as fast as the same shall be detely located and established, and the section of the lands provided for by the Act Congress aforesaid shall be made as soon eafter as practicable by said company, or ach agents as it may designate." Sec. 18. The said company all be for ever exempt from all assessments nd taxes whatever by the territory or State ounty, city, town, village, or other munici-al authority in the territory or State upon I stock in the 'Minnesota and Pacific Rail-

ond Company, whether belonging to said ompany or individuals, and upon all its frans of estate, real, personal, or mixed, held y said company, and said land granted by aid Act of Congress hereby authorized to be inveyed to the said Minnesota and Paciflo ailroad Company shall be exempt from all tion till sold and conveyed by said com another place you have in the General Act

Minnesota a clause providing as follows:—
"118. Public and railroad lands sold, to be for taxation. The Auditor of State on or before the first day of April in year, obtain from the local land officer tate, and from the several land grant he State, and from the several land grans road companies, lists of lands sold or con-cted to be sold during the previous year, certify them for taxation, together with various classes of State lands sold during in which such lands may be situated hall also at the same time obtain lists revertipg to the railroad companies each by reason of the forfeiture of contracts. ertify the same to the respective county ors for cancellation of taxation.

ave also an extract from the laws of Wissin, enacting that "The track, right of y, depot grounds and buildings, machine ps, rolling stock, and all other property essarily used in operating any railroad his State belonging essarily used in operating any railroad com-this State, belonging to any railroad com-ay, are hereby, all and singular, declared be and they shall henceforth remain mpt from taxation for any purpose whatand it shall not be lawful to assess or taxes upon any property before named. ink I have satisfied you as to the general cedure in regard to the taxation of rail-In districts where no population , and where there are consequently no cipalities, no settler could be injured by exemption, as he would go with a knowge of the circumstances. A man who is wided with his land for nothing, and one he finest railways in the country to give

means of communication with the id, is surely not injured because cannot tax the railway. What taken place in Ontario? Did you railway property here? Does the Grand ank pay what some of the newspapers have m saying the syndicate should pay on all rolling stock throughout the country; e policy pursued has been very different, i even in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick tion from taxes is given to a large ex-But what more? What a fright-it is to exempt these thing it is to exempt le from municipal taxation. the city of Winnipeg. power under this contract to tax every

ticle of property, locomotives, rolling who composed the syndicate, than the wn Composed the syndicate, than the wn Council not only agreed to exampt ir property in Winnipeg from taxation, talso to make them a present of some 30 es of the finest land in the city. (Cheers.) at has Canada done within the last few is in regard to railways? The Governats and municipalities have during the few years contributed one hundred milof dollars voluntarily. The Province Ontario has contributed nearly four ions to assist in the construction of ways through the old settled districts, yet Mr. Blake is not satisfied. He is satisfied: 1. That the Dominion Parent shall let you build railways in the th-West; 2. That your Local Parliational tax you to build railways in One; and, 3, That your municipal authorishall again tax you, but he wants you to provverd and pay taxes for the people of in regard to railways? The Governforward and pay taxes for the people of North-West-for it amounts to that North-West—for it amounts to that y dollar of that exempted taxation on allway saves the older settled portion of country something. If we had said to company "We will not exempt your unpied lands from taxation" we should not had the contract, and you would have to find the money to develop the coun-Underfall the circumstances, I do not there is an intelligent man in Canada will not say it is only fair and just that hould have the benefit in maxing this act of the relief we do receive by prog that these lands shall not be liable to axed until use is made of them. The ent, as I said before, the company makes int, as I said before, the company makes I them they are to be taxed. But, sir, about the branch lines? I have told

table cannot locate a mile of the ian Pacific railway from Nipissing grand Inlet without the authority of overnment. But they can locate lines where they please. Is there any ip in that? Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. nip in that? Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. and gentlemen on their side of the have been asking why we do not to the United States in the matter of our lands. "How." they say, "can st the settlers to go into the Canadian West unless you give the settlers terms real as the United States give?" There nod deal of sense in that. Now lat us at the state of affairs as regards rail-building on the other side of the It happens that in Minnesota any can build a railway wherever he was a sent to the state of affairs as regards rail-building on the other side of the It happens that in Minnesota any can build a railway wherever he governor in council as hay anything about it. A railway builder can build a road as crooked as a ram's horn, and put it anywhere he likes, without going to the Legislature for authority. They have a general law there under which they can go to any district, put their map in the proper office, and build the road where they like. Well, I do not think it is any very great concession on our part to say to the company which is to take the railway out of our hands, "You may bring branches to wherever you shoose, but we will not give you a dollar for soing so, or an acre except the right of way." I'm hope they will want a good deal of right of way. (Cheers.) I think we had a right to expect that the last people to criticise this part of the contract would have been the present Opposition. What do I hold in my hand? I hold in my hand a bill in which is embodied the policy of the bill in which is embodied the policy of the late Government—the policy of Mr. Mills, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Blake—regarding the North-West lands. It was brought in by Mr. Mills, and it proposes that anybody may do in the North-West just what anybody may do in Minnesota—build a railway anywhere, provided it does not come parallel within torty miles of the Canadian Pacific railway. What more does it provide? We don't, you will remember, give these gentlemen a dollar or an acre to assist them in building branch lines. But if this bill of Mr. Mills' had become law we would have had to give 10,000 acres of land per mile for the building these lines—(cheers)—and 20,000 acres per mile for railways built into the Peace river country; and yet gentlemen who could propose such a policy as that now come forward and endeaour to prove that we have done wrong in giving the company the right to build these lines, but without aid. (Cheers.) I think the more this question is discussed the better the Opposition will find we are prepared to discuss it—(ap-plause)—and the better it is understood the greater difficulty will they have in producing hostility to the scheme. (Renewed cheering.) nostinty to the scheme. (Renewed cheering.) I am told that the syndicate is to have the choice of lands. What an awful thing to give them the choice of lands. Mr. Blake so far forgot himself in London—or else it was Mr. Charlton; perhaps it was Mr. Charlton; it was almost too big a blunder for Mr. Blake to make a to the the company.

Blake to make—as to say that the company which Mr. Mackenzie proposed had to take the lands along the railway from Nipissing to Burrard Inlet. Why, did not they know that according to the Ontario boundary award the Government of the Dominion does not own an acre of land for a thousand miles from Nipissing towards the other end of the line? Mr. Mackenzie himself stated on the floor of Parliament that they did not own those lands, that he had applied to the Government of Ontario for a grant, but that the Government of Ontario had refused. The the Government of Ontario had refused. The lands given to the company would not then have come from that part of the country lying west of Lake Nipissing to the boundary of Ontario. They would have had to come from the North-West. (Hear, hear.) So that these gentlemen will have to revise their statement that the bulk of the lands were not to come from the North-West. But they say the company under Mr. Mackenzie's Act was to take the lands just as they came, rocks, muskers, and lands just as they came, rocks, muskegs, and all. If that was the case the provision was not a very honest one. (Hear, hear.) And to Mr. Mackenzie's credit, I am happy to say,

his Act provided nothing of the kind. It says that the land, instead of being rocks and says that the land, instead of being rocas and muskegs and swamps, is to be of "fair aver-age quality." We say in our contract that the land to be given to the company will be "fairly fit for settlement." What a wonderful difference there is between the two expressions! I imagine an intelligent country becoming excited over the difference between lands "of a fair average quality" and lands "fairly fit for settle-ment." I am afraid I am responsible for the enormity of saying that the lands shall be fairly fit for settlement. I will tell how the term comes in the contract. In 1878 I went down to Parliament and submitted a resolu-

tion, which received its sanction, providing that a hundred million acres of land should be placed at the disposal of the Government to secure the construction of the raffway. It made provision as follows:—

"7. Resolved, That it is further expedient s of land, and all the minerals they contain, be appropriated for the purposes of constructing the Canadian Pacific railway. (2) be specially appointed, and that the Imperial Government be represented on the Commis-sion. (3) That all the ungranted land within twenty miles of the line of the Canadian Pacific railway belonging to the Dominion be vested in such Commission; and that when the lands along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway are not of fair average quality for settlement, a corresponding quantity of lands of fair quality shall be appropriated in

other parts of the country, to the extent in all of 100,000,000 of acres." That is where, I think, that unhappy phrase came from, and then it says:—
"That said Commissioners be authorized to sell, from time to time, any portion of such land at a price to be fixed by the Governor-in-Council, on their recommendation, at the rate of not less than \$2 per acre; and that they may be required to invest the proceeds of such sales in Canadian Government securities, to be held exclusively for the purpose of

defraying the cost of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. Now, sir, you will at once see whence this phrase was derived, and when we came to make the contract, these gentlemen were in a position to say: "Parliament has given you one hundred million acres of land of fair average quality for settlement, and surely you will not ask us to take anything which you will not ask us to take anything which you have not had given you to construct the Canadian Pacific railway." And now, when we have given twenty-five million acres of the same land which was placed in our hands for the purpose, for the hundred rillion acres were all to be of fair average quality, we have seventy-five million acres left, and if it is worth \$1 an acre, it will pay us more than all the money which we have to expend, and this is only 53 millions. (Ap-planse.) If the land is worth \$2 an acre, it will then pay the whole expenditure con-nected with the Canadian Pacific railway and leave Canada rich besides. (Applause.) And yet these gentlemen expect the country to be yet these gentlemen expect the country to be thrown into mourning because this awful blight has fallen on the country, of securing the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway for less than one half of the quantity of land voted two years ago to secure this great object. (Cheers.) But, sir, they are to have the choice lands, are they? Read the Act again, and see whether Mr. Blake or Mr. anybody else is not insulting the intelligence of this country, and taking an unwarranted liberty with the people of Canada, when they put forth the statement, which is not only not to be found in the Act, but the very reverse. (Cheers.) What is it? Instead of saying that the syndicate are to have the of saying that the syndicate are to have the choice lands, it says this :—That they are to choice lands, it says this:—Inat they are to have the lands in the fertile belt or at their option elsewhere. What does this mean? That if they choose to go to the Peace River district, they may go, and welcome. (Hear, hear.) And inside the fertile belt, they have not the choice of selection. We provide, in the first place, that they have, in the belt of the tractive formulae wide on each side of the the first place, that they have, in the best of twenty-four miles wide on each side of the line, every alternate square mile, and, in the next place, that wherever they build a branch line of railway, they will have similarly a belt of twenty-four miles on each side of the line; but, as I said before, the greatest good fortune that can ome to us would be that they should build hese branches everywhere, because it will

tome to us would be that they should build hese branches everywhere, because it will be not be the country and give an enormous increased value to the lands. (Applause.) We want them to go into the sections of the country where the lands are the very best that they can find, because there we have every alternate square mile, and these lines are enrich the collers of Canada and build up great, thriving, and prosperous community in the North-West. (Cheers) They have but twenty-five million acres. That is all, and they take that, not where they choose, but in the beit twenty-four miles wide, land of fair average quality for settlement along the line, in alternate blocks of a square mile each, and on the branches, warver they will build them; and wher-

ever they go, except on these branches, they have to go, as will be seen by reference to the contract under my hand, on the front line designated by the Governor-in-Council. (Applause.) So that a grosser misrepresentation, a falser construction, it would be impossible either to make or put on this Act than is made and put by the statement that under its terms the syndicate have the choice of the lands, and that they can take only the choicest lands, and that wherever they please. (Appause.) Well, there is another great hardship that Mr. Blake dwelt upon at great length, and which he worked up very much in the House of Commons. It is his stock-in-trade in this public discussion, but I think I shall be able to let a little day-light into it. I refer to the monopoly of but I think I shall be able to let a little daylight into it. I refer to the monopoly of
transportation. Now, he says, "You are
going to give them a trunk line from Nipissing
to Burrard Inlet, and the right to construct
branches wherever they like, and in this
way they will have a monopoly of transportation, and be able to make the people pay
all that they can afford to pay." Then
Mr. Blake says they would not undertake
to make these people pay more, because
Mr. Vanderbilt, in giving his testimony
before the committee, stated that the rule
among railway authorities was to charge
as much as they could, and yet stimulate
production; that if they made a charge for
transporting wheat which would prevent the
people from growing it, they would kill the
goose that laid the golden eggs—(hear, hear)
—and that consequently the railway company, in its own interests, would always keep
its prices down to the point that would
stimulate production. Well I think that is pany, in its own interests, would always keep its prices down to the point that would stimulate production. Well, I think that is a pretty good guarantee, but we have a better guarantee than that. (Hear, hear.) We have at this moment three independent lines of railway, chartered by Parliament, running from the province of Manitoba, in a west or south-westerly direction, to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, if the people only choose to go there. We have people only choose to go there. We have given them land along the lines at a dollar an acre to enable them to construct and operate these lines. Now look at this country. Her is a country from the 49th to the 57th par-allel, 100 miles wide and 1,000 miles deep. I think Mr. Blake said that a railway would only serve the country for 10 miles on each side of the line, because, so productive is the soil, 10 miles of land on each side of the roads soil, 10 miles of land on each side of the roads can give them more business than they can do, and consequently you have to have a railway for every 20 miles in width of territory. Now we have three independent lines chartered, and I want to know if the syndicate could put on oppressive charges, and abuse their privileges with monopoly rates, whether we would not send our settlers in on other we would not send our settlers in on other lines where the land is just as good? (Hear, hear, and applause.) The country is uninhabited, and the only hope and salvation for any man building a railway there is to get population into it to cultivate the soil, and to afford traffic to support the operation of the road after it is constructed, and under these circumstances their own self-interest will compel them to make fair rates. But he cites the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba railway as a frightful example of the oba railway as a frightful example of the dreadful consequences of a monopoly in rates. I am inclined to think that their rates are a great deal too high. I do

not hesitate to say so. A VOICE-It is the same company. Sir CHARLES TUPPER—My friend will find that I am coming to that point directly; Ten years ago it was my misfortune, at the time that Fort Garry was in the possession of Riel—and he had some 300 men under arms the night when I visited him in that fort—to have to go to the North-West, and how did go? Over the same track over which I passed the other day, when I left Ottawa at 10.30 Wednesday night, and was in tawa at 10.30 Wednesday night, and was in Winnipeg in time to go to church on Sunday morning. About ten years ago I went over the same line, and travelling three weeks and sleeping on the anow, had the good fortune to find a cabin half-way. On my last visit I found the district as beautiful a farming country as could be found in the United States. What a dreadful thing for the North-West to be treated in this way I I defy you to find any place which has progressed as Winnipeg has since the St. Paul and Manitoba railway was built. But there are a dozen modes which Sir John Macdonald can, despite the

charter employ to exorbitant rates. (Cheers.) It is said it is a great hardship that no lines are to be allowed to connect with the United States and carry away our traffic. Well, in building a great trunk line, it is our duty to retain the traffic which will develop it. But lines could be built south-west or west of south-west and north to any extent. Mr. Cartwright was very much alarmed lest the Pacific railway should swerve the line within fifty miles of the boundary. They would not be permitted to do so if they wished. They will not be permitted to alter the location of one mile of railway without the content of the Covernor of the Covernor Council. There are sent of the Governor-in-Council. There are two charters held by companies to run lines to Hudson's Bay from Winnipeg, in addition to the three lines to which I have referred. Let this "monopoly," about which so much alarm is felt, make oppressive rates, and I tell you that the day is not far distant when these lines will be constructed which will give the shortest constructed, which will give the shortest route to Liverpool from the North-

West. Could it be supposed, moreover, that a company, whose existence depended on its having an enormous volume of traffic, would impose restrictive and oppressive rates? And no rate could be imposed on passengers and freight without the consent of the Governor-in-Council. (Cheers.) And in this way a power will be vested in the hands of the Government greater than is possessed under the law relating to this matter. Yet we have it in this contract that we can lower the rates when they make ten per cent. (Hear, hear.) But I said I would notice why I did not count the \$28,000,000 we had spent Mr. Blake settled that point the other night. He let the cat out of the bag, so to speak. He did not intend to say it, but we must excuse him this time, for he does not often say what

him this time, for he does not often say what he does not mean. He was endeavouring to prove that very heavy rates would be put on, and he said "the centre has to maintain the ends." He never said a truer thing in his life. He had previously been undertaking to make us believe that we were giving the syndicate something enormous in giving the ends. the line thing enormous in giving the ends—the line to Winnipeg and the line from Kamloops to Burrard Inlet. I need not tell you that we based our contract upon the fact that neither this end nor the other end could for years to come be operated by the Government otherwise than at an enormous loss. We therefore provided that the company shall be compelled to take these ends and to operate (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Blake) them. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Blake) says the middle will have to pay for the eastern and western ends. I thank him for say-ing so. His statement to that effect was all that was wanted to show that

all these people are getting for the construc-tion of the road is \$25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land, while the ends upon which the acres of land, while the ends upon which the \$28,000,000 is spent are forced upon them in order that they may operate them and we may be relieved from the responsibility of having charge of them. (Hear, hear.) But they say, "Why don't you get General Butt Hewson—(loud laughter)—to organize a company to build a line from Manitoba to the foot of the Rocky Mountains? He will do it with pleasure a than "For a good resconting the same at the same at the same and the same are same at the pany to build a line from Manitoba to the foot of the Rocky Mountains? He will do it with pleasure at once." For a good reason: When you let anybody build the road on any such terms you have parted with the only means you have of getting a great national line spanning our country from end to end, and giving that means of communication and co-operation that is necessary to the strength of a country that at no distant day is to be a nation. (Cheers.) I think, sir, I have exhausted all the little, fine hair-splitting exceptions taken by Mr. Blake to the contract, and I now come to that gentleman's policy. I regret to say that, for by no means the first time, I am unable to agree with him. His policy is an anti-national policy. Mr. Blake, unfortunately I think, came into public life a little too late. He came into public life after the great national measure of Confederation was carried, and he

he will not be bound to his speeches of 1874. Well, sir, he was sitting side by side with his able colleague, Mr. Mackenzie, and what did Mr. Mackenzie say a year ago? Why, he said, "If you could have got offers to build the road under my terms, for fifty-six millions of acres of land and 27 million dollars, you ought to have taken it. "You think you have got a grand colonivation scheme but were care. to have taken it. "You think you have got a grand colonization scheme, but you cannot build the road out of it. You are calling this land worth \$1 an acre, but I tell you it will cost the Government all the money realised from it to settle the land. You will make nothing of it. The Americans are giving away lands as good as these for nothing, and, therefore, you cannot make 100 million acres build the road." But, now, Mr. Blake has discovered that these 25 million acres are worth \$14 an acre,

A VOICE—It is \$3.18.

passed the other day, when I left Ottawa at 10.30 Wednesday night, and was in Winnipeg in time to go to church on Sunday morning. About ten years ago I went over the same line, and travelling three weeks and sleeping on the snow, had the good fortune to find acabin half-way. On my last visit I found the district as beautiful a farming country as could be found in the United States. What a dreadful thing for the North-West to be treated in this way I defy you to find any place which has progressed as Winnipeg has since the St. Paul and Manitoba railway was built. But there are a dozen modes which Sir John Macdonald can, despite the charter employ to protect the people from originate a thing himself, or oppose it. (Hear, hear.) He is a man who recognises his great powers to lead, and who is very unwilling to follow, as his friends have discovered. (Hear, hear.) The trouble is that he did not originate this scheme. He was in Parliament, Mr. Mackenzie was his colleague, and he was in the Government when that Act was put on the statute book providing for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway from Nipissing, north of Lake Superior, through and on Canadian territory, to the shore of the Pacific Ocean, He was in Parliament when Parliament placed at the disposal of the Government of which he was a member something like, according to his present estimate, one hun-dred millions more than all we ask to build the whole road, and yet he was ready to face the difficulty and leave the plank to which he the difficulty and leave the plank to which he

was clinging and increase the taxation by three millions if it was to build the Canadian Pacific railway. Where is he now? We have come down to Parliament and said "Here is a scheme by which the fondest dream of the most en usiastic Canadian is more than realized. Here is a contract by which they are going to obtain within ten years, and everybody knows how soon the last ten years has passed, and how soon the next ten will pass too completion of the Canadian Pacific railway from Nipissing to the shores of the Pacific, and its operation forever thereafter." say there is nothing in this contract about the way in which it is to be operated; one the way in which it is to be operated; one train a day, a week, a year, may be run. I think they have not read the contract exactly. They will find that if the syndicate do not operate the road efficiently, the contract is broken. (Hear, hear.) The word "efficiently" is there. The road is to be run forever, and efficiently. You know what that means. It relates to equipment as well as construct. It relates to equipment as well as construc-tion, and this question is to be settled by the Chief Justice of Canada. (Hear, hear.) The operation of the line is another point which will be brought within the same scope, because if they do not turnsh means and equipment able to do the work properly they do not operate it efficiently. If we had told them a year ago that we would bring down such a project so this dwing the recent care. such a project as this during the present session, they would have been incredulous, Mr., Blake then thought the building of this road would ruin the country. He wanted even to let British Columbia go, and break the faith which his own Government and his leader mode with that province to spend two leader made with that province, to spend two millions a year in continuing the construction of the road in British Columbia. He is ready of the road in British Columbia. He is ready, to go back on all the expectations which they held out, and abandon all their policy, not while he was in power, but when his opponents have assumed office. He is then ready to stop short at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. But, sir, Parliament rejected his proposal as unpatriotic and not in the interests of the country, and authorised us to go on and utilise the one hundred million acres in building the road. But now we propose to secure this line for seventy-eight million dollars, taking the value of the land at \$1 an acre, and in proportion as you increase the price, in much greater proportion you make our position better, because we have lessened the monopoly of land from fifty-four or fifty-six to twenty-five million acres, and swept away the monopoly by keeping every alternate

A VOICE-No. Sir Charles Tupper—I will not go so far as that, but I believe if you were to make him leader of the Government instead of leader of the Opposition he would. (Laughter.)

"Apart from all other consideration, the

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1851.

| The not the prife is it which, Alexander Mackeninic, who had a three, in it, enjoys and the control of situation is appreciated, and I am assured that the heart of Canada is as sound as the heart of this meeting upon this great question. (Cheers.) Well, some people are afraid we have not security enough for the building of the road. What security do we want? According to the story of these objectors, the contractors are to make immense fortunes over the building of the road. If that were the case they would surely hasten to complete the line and make their fortunes as rapidly as possible. The syndicate, however, has to give security of one million dollars for the construction of the road. After that is done, they will have to pay another million for the roling stock for the roads now completed, and have to buy material to push on to the foot of the Rocky Mountains in three years. What more? Look at the question of immigration. These gentlemen know they will be ruined by the operating of this line for ten years unless they can fill up the country with an industrious class of settlers. Mr. Stephen is in Europe making arrangements to bring over a great tide of immigration; the British Government are working hand in hand with us to induce settlers to go to the North-Weet of Canada, and will bring down a measure to authorise them co-operating with the Canada Government in promoting its settlement. Canada, and will bring down a measure to authorise them co-operating with the Canada Government in promoting its settlement. (Cheers.) For the first time in the history of England a British Government has issued a circular advising their people to emigrate to Canada. We have provided that the syndicate commence on the 12th July at Callandar station, and build enough every year to complete the road in ten years. The moment than fail to fulfil this abligation they violate

> a Government at all anxious to keep itself in power would do, is to make a contract which would lose us the confidence of that great province of this Dominion, Outario. (Cheers.) Sir John's right hand will have lost all its cunning when he puts it to a contract which will forfeit him the confidence of the great, powerful, and intelligent community of Ontario, without whose support no man could hope to govern the country. We have dealt with that question, and in a way which secures to the great commercial centre all the advantages it is entitled to possess for its nearer proximity to the North-West. Our object is to build up a great empire by promoting facilities for intraffic which, once secured by the enterprising men connected with the industries in Ontario, will not be easily taken out of their grasp. (Cheers.) I am sorry to see Mr. Blake abandoning the national policy of a great through national line, and propounding a policy which even his own supporters are not prepared for. I do not mean to say that he will not bring them to vote for it, but you ought to have seen his face the other night when Mr. Cartwright, not drilled, perhaps, as well as he ought to have been, was speaking on this question. What was the result? His first blow struck his leader in the face. He declared that he would wake up the country to the startling and astounding fact that His first blow struck his leader in the face. He declared that he would wake up the country to the startling and astounding fact that would make every Canadian's blood run cold, at the frightful danger which he had discovered. He believed that the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba line would tap the Canadian route at Souris, and what would then happen? They could get to Duluth by this line easier than to Thunder Bay, and the very heart of our great North-West was to be connected with American railways instead of with our own. You should have seen Mr. Blake's face, and this was the very policy which he was asking the House to adopt. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Mr. Blake says, reject the national line and connect with the American lines; and his own right-hand man tells Canada that this would be the most frightful disaster that could befall its people. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cartwright states that we shall be ruined by the policy which his leader has propounded. (Applause.) This is only an instance. But I am not in the least alarmed, and I will tell you why. We have annexed by this contract a large portion of the State of Minnesota to our North-West and our Canadian Pacific railway. (Applause.) Did you ever hear the story of the question as to whether the dog wagged the tail or the tail wagged the dog? It is hardly doubtful that, under ordinary circumstances, the dog wags the tail. When this contract becomes law, and they are bound to commence the line north of Lake Superior, and from year to year make such progress as will enable them in ten years to open the line through to the great empire by promoting facilities for in-dustry in the North-West, and the means for exchanging the produce of industry and la-bour, and we would be traiters to the cause and fail in that object if we did not take care that the arrangements we have made for the construction of the Canaria Pacific railway should enable the people of the North-West to have all the advantages which must now from the competition between the centres of industry in Ontario with those of Quebec. I industry in Ontario with those of Quebec. I say we have provided, in the strongest terms the English language will afford, that the mileage rates to this section of the country shall be the same as to the eastern section of the country. (Applause.) If the Canada Central becomes a part of the Canada Pacific to-morrow, and if they were to take the Intercolonial off our hands—for which we would forgive them—(laughter)—that clause in the contract under which the rights of Ontario are protected could not be affected. (Applause.) Now, Mr. Blake, I say, need not be unhappy lest the eastern and should fall through, because if it should we will have the money, and he if it should we will have the money, and be will have what he wants. But what does he A VOICE—He does not know. (Laughter.)

Sir CHARLES TUPPER—He wants, instead of a great national line of railway—which has been the desire of every patriotic Canadian, and to which Mr. Mackenzie committed himself—he wants, I say, instead of that, that the only communication the older provinces shall have with the North-West for half the year shall be through the United States of America. (Hear, hear.) He wants was to build a line of the control of (Hear, hear.) He wants yes to build a line to secure the best communication with the Canada Pacific? Not at all!—but with the Northern Pacific railway. (Hear, hear.) I asked myself, is Mr. Blake, the leader of the Reform party, actually willing to build up a rival line on the American side? I am not going to lecture Mr. Blake on this question. I am not going to teach him patriotism. I am going to let the organ of his party do it. I will trespass on your time long enough to give you a few sentences from that paper. It says:—

"A very cursory examination of the country to be traversed by the American road

try to be traversed by the American road from the head waters of Lake Superior will show how fallacious all such arrangements are, and how not only the line through British territory may be carried through from strictly commercial considerations, but must be, if British authority is to be maintained on this continent, and our new Dominion made practically as well as in theory a great fact." Does not Mr. Blake want to maintain British authority on this continent?

"Apart from all other consideration, the very fact that the line under consideration is through American territory would be a fatal objection to its being made the Grand Trunk line for the Canadian North-West. Those who had the command of it would in a very few years command the country." Who wants the United States to command this country? And yet here is the deliberate utterance of one of the ablest men their party could boast of, stating it would be a mistake

when I went to Fort Garry, through American territory, for the first time in my life, and held my life in my hand while there, to see Riel? Does anyone wish to see that repeated? Or should an Indian war break out Canada would be powerless for three or six months in the year to send a man to quell it, when we have the means of securing a through line on our own national territory. (Cries of "No," and applause.) If the Sault Ste. Marie branch has all the commercial advantages which Mr. Blake claims for it, it will be built without any effort on the part of Canada. He will find that it is our duty as politicians and as Canadians to confine our efforts to the great national work now before us—(cheers)—and, sir, in a year what will take place? In a little more than a year, communication by rail will be open to what will take place? In a little more than a year, communication by rail will be open to Thunder Bay. Mr. Blake says the completion of this line is ten years off, while you can have the Sault Ste. Marie branch in three, but will you suffer very much? What is your position during these ten years? You stand here in the position of having your trade and industries nearer to the great North-West than any other portion of this country, and will have easy means of access by the Thunder Bay line to pour the traffic and business of Toronto and Hamilton, etc., into the heart of the great North-West, and to obtain a hold on that traffic which, once secured by the enterprising

year make such progress as will enable them in ten years to open the line through to the Pacific and work it afterwards; when they have this enormous and gigantic interest to promote, and twenty-five millions of the finest lands in the world to dispose of and fill up with the people; comparing these finest lands in the world to dispose of and fill up with the people; comparing these vast interests with their small interest in Minnesota, with them, as with all men in similar circumstances, the major will contain the minor interest, and in fact the dog will wag the tail, not the tail the dog. (Laughter and cheers.) I will take Mr. Cartwright's own illustration. He said from the point 180 miles west of Selkirk it is nearer to Duluth than to Thunder Bay, and the Free Press of Ottawa followed this up by representing that all the traffic of the and the Free Press of Ottawa followed this up by representing that all the traffic of the North-West would come down to Chicago. What is the fact? It is that Glyndon, in Minnesota, is exactly the same distance from Chicago that it is from Thunder Bay, 651 miles. This is the dividing point. Now, where will they send their traffic from Glyndon? If they send it to Chicago they will be paid for carrying freight over 234 miles, while if they send it to Thunder Bay they will be paid for 651 miles of transportation. Which will they do? They would be idiots, and they are not exactly that, according to Mr. Blake, if they did not bring every pound of traffic they could out of Minnesota over their own railway, and why? Because when the grain is delivered at Thunder Bay, 651 miles over their own line, instead of cause when the grain is delivered at Thunder Bay, 651 miles over their own line, instead of 234 as would be the case if the Chicago route were chosen, it is 50 miles nearer to Montreal than it would be if taken to Chicago. Consequently, it is easy to perceive by a glance at the map that the route by Thunder Bay would receive the preference. (Applause.) I have by no means exhausted the subject, even if I have exhausted both you and myself, I can only say that I am delighted to have had this opportunity in the presence of an assemblage like this of dealing

with a question of this character. Mr. Charleon threatens he will avail himself of all the formalities of Parliament to keep the subject under discussion till Pebruary. I would be willing to discuss it for a year, both in and out of Parliament, for wherever we have intelligent men to deal with, they will be satisfied that the course the Government has pursued is in the interests of Canada. (Cheers.) And when I find that the opponents of the Government are com-Charlson threatens he will avail himself of all the formalities of Parliament to keep the subject under discussion, till Pebruary. I would be willing to discuss it for a wherever we have intelligent men to deal with, they will be satisfied that the course the Government has purqued is in the interests of the above party issues. But when those composing the syndicate were called vile above party issues. But when those composing the syndicate were called vile above party issues. But when those composing the syndicate were called vile above party issues. But when those composing the syndicate were called vile above party issues. But when those composing the syndicate were called vile above party issues. But when those composing the syndicate were called vile above party issues. But when the composing the syndicate were called vile above party issues. But when the composing the syndicate were called vile above party issues. But when those composing the syndicate were called vile above party issues. But when the composing the syndicate were called vile above party issues. But when those composing the syndicate were called vile above party issues. But when those composing the syndicate were called vile above party issues. But when those composing the syndicate were called vile above party issues. But when those composing the syndicate were called vile above party issues. But when those composing the syndicate were called vile above party issues. But when the composing the syndicate were called vile above party issues. But when the well complain. The question should be pursued by their opposing the syndicate were called vile above party issues. But when the composing the syndicate were called vile above they are trying to make capitation of the country above they can be country and be can be above party issues. But when the country will all the syndicate and the saw by a such a course should be pursued by their opposite they are trying to make capitation and in the such when I should be proposited. They are they have vide for all these liabilities without asking a farthing of taxation—(tremendous cheering)—so completely has the condition of the country altered for the better during the past two years. I think my friend the Finance Minister can count upon a surplus in the treasury to discharge our liability in cash if we were called upon to-morrow to discharge the whole. I think, then, under the circumstances, we have the right to ask these genstances, we have the right to ask these gen-tlemen of the Opposition to refer to their own administration of affairs, to the condition in which we found the country when we as-sumed office, and to its present pro-sperity, as a convincing proof that sumed office, and to its present prosperity, as a convincing proof that their views on great questions are often mistaken. Two years ago Mr. Blake said just as confidently as he now predicts evil from the Pacific contract that our National Policy would ruin the country. You know how true his prediction has turned out. The Liberal leaders said, "Adopt that policy and the credit of Canada in England will be gone." The credit of Canada in England will be gone. The credit of Canada in England will be gone. The inexorable logic of events has proved them to be wrong in the first instance, and as little confidence is to be placed in their prognostications regarding this still greater measure. We court the fullest discussion here and at Ottawa; the longer the matter is discussed the more overpowering will be the and at Ottawa; the longer the matter is discussed the more overpowering will be the public opinion in favour of the present contract. But they want a general election. I thought that they had had enough of general elections. They want to go to the polls. I fancy they have no reason to be thankful for what they have received at the polls. (Laughter.) In 1878 they went to the polls with all the influence of a Government, and with a strong majority in the House. They came back with a majority of 80 against them. What has been done since? We have been to the polls a good many times We have been to the polls a good many times since then. A large number of seats have been vacant since we assumed office, but at no election have they been able to replace a supelection have they been able to replace a sup-porter of ours by a supporter of their own, while we can point to five seats wrested from them, making our majority ten stronger. (Cheers.) This is a very different result from that which followed elections when they were in power, when almost every contest was decided against them. Why, they know that instead of a general election doing them any good, it would leave them just where they are. (Hear, hear) If they thought there was the

would leave them just where they are. (Hear, hear.) If they thought there was the slightest chance of a general election, they would go upon their knees to ask that the House be not dissolved. They will get to the polls by and-bye, however, and it will require he been wrong. But if we are right, where is the patriotic Canadian who would not be ready to hold up both hands to sustain us? (Cheers.) We do not depend upon eloquence. We do not depend upon speeches. We are willing to risk the fate and fortunes of our party upon the success of speeches. We are willing to risk the fate and fortunes of our party upon the success of this measure. If we have been mistaken in this measure, then it will be the first time that the great leader of the Liberal-Conservative party has failed in his calculations—(prolonged cheering)—as to what would promote the progress and raise and elevate the character of Canada. I say, sir, no one can believe that a man who has been between thirty and forty—nearer forty than thirty—years in public life, devoting his time and his talents to his country—no one can believe that one who has been so ing his time and his talents to his country—
no one can believe that one who has been so
successful in dealing with the great questions
lying at the foundation of this country's prosperity, is going, at the close of that life, to
fail in his sagacity and patriotism by submitting a measure which he does not believe—
as he believes in his own existence—will
contribute to the progress and prosperity of
Canada. (Loud cheers.)

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS.

The MAYOR said that resolutions would be The MAYOR said that resolutions would be briefly proposed.

Mr. Wm. INCE moved, seconded by Mr. Frederick Wild—"That the national faith is piedged to the early construction, on Canadian soil, of the Canada Pacific railway from the Pacific to connect with the existing railway system of Canada."

Ald. Close moved, seconded by Mr. W. R. Brock—"That the mode of constructing the Canada Pacific railway by the agency of a company has been again and again ratified by Parliaments under the leadership of both parties, and will be more conducive to the interests of the country than its construction

terests of the country than its construction as a Government work."

terests of the country than its construction as a Government work."

Ex-Ald. CLARKE moved, seconded by Mr. Eugene O'Keefe—"That having heard the explanation of Sir Charles Tupper, this meeting heartily approves of the arrangement made by the Government with the syndicate for the building of the railway."

The resolutions were carried with enthusiastic cheers. When the chairman asked for the contrary opinion, not a hand was raised.

Mr. O'BRIEN moved, seconded by Mr. W. H. Beaty—"That the thanks of the meeting be given to Sir Charles Tupper for theable and lucid manner in which he had explained the railway contract." This motion was feceived railway contract." This motion was feceived with frantic cheering, which continued for several minutes, and only subsided upon Sir Charles coming forward and acknowledging it briefly, apologizing for having spoken so long. The address lasted about three hours and a

THE PARTY OF THE P LINCOLN.

St. Catharines, Dec. 30.—The public meeting called this evening by Mr. J. C. Rykert, M.P., to discuss the question of the syndicate, was, considering the inclemency of the weather, largely attended. The chair was taken by Capt. J. Murray, who explained the object of the meeting, and called upon Mr. Rykert, who, on coming forward, was warmly received. vas warmly received.

Mr. RYKERT at once entered upon his sub-

Mr. RYKERT at once entered upon his subject, and stated that as their representative he had asked them to come to-night to listen to some plain, and what he believed to be honest, statements regarding this very important matter of the building of the Canadian Pacific railway. He said it was a remarkable fact that although the present party in Opposition had had ample time to deal with this question they were compelled to retire from the field beaten and disorganized, and now sought to rebuild their fallen hopes on the subject. When Sir John returned from England he was blamed for not at once giving the country the particulars of the scheme. land he was blamed for not at once giving the country the particulars of the scheme. When, immediately after the opening of the session, the Government aubmitted it, they were blamed for not giving people time to discuss it; and now they are indicted for attempting to hurry it through Parlament. He thought the proper persons to be first told of important matters affecting the country were the people's representatives, as generally speaking, public and desultery discussions were unproductive of any

told the world that Canada was not equal to such a work. Here the speaker showed the audience a pamphlet embellished with Mr. Blake's portrait which a Yankee land company had circulated decrying Canada. Such acts were a diagrace. Mr. Rykert then read from a large number of extracts the expressions of such men as Mr. Seward and others of the United States on the importance of this work.

Capt. Norris, ex-M.P., replied to Mr. Rykert, denouncing the scheme. Mr. Rykert then replied.

then replied. NORTH WENTWORTH. NORTH WENTWORTH.

DUNDAS, Dec. 30.—A meeting of the electors of West Flamboro was held in the evening at Bullock's Corners. It was called by Mr. Thomas Bain, M. P. for the riding, for the purpose of discussing the Pacific railway contract. The chair was occupied by Joseph Snashell, townsnip clerk. Mr. Bain addressed the meeting in opposition to the contract, using the stereotyped arguments of the Grit party. At the conclusion of his address, speeches were delivered in favour of the contract by Mr. McKechnie, roeve of Dundas, and Mr. T. J. Bell, of the Standard. The following resolution was then put to the

specines were delivered in favour of the contract by Mr. McKechnie, reeve of Dundas, and Mr. T. J. Bell, of the Sandard. The following resolution was then put to the meeting, although Mr. Bain and his friends protested against it:

Moved by R. McKechnie, seconded by W. J. Morden:

"Whereas the faith of this Dominion has been pledged to the construction of a national line of railway across this continent on British territory; and

"Whereas all political parties in this country have agreed that the best method of constructing such a railway would be by a company aided by grants of money and land from the Government. Therefore, he it

"Resolved.—That the sentiment of this meeting is in favour of the prosecution of this great work known as the Canada Pacific railway under the terms provided in the construction of the c

railway under the terms provided in the contract now before Parliament."

The resolution was carried almost unanimously amid great enthusiasm, there being only four or five votes against it. Mr. Bain and his friends were greatly chagrined over the result of their effort in this part of the riding. The attempt to arouse popular fee ing in North Wentworth is evidently dismal failure.

DUNDAS, Jan. 3.—A meeting was held in the town hall here this evening by Mr. Thomas Bain, Reform member for North Wentworth, for the purpose of discussing the syndicate

for the purpose of discussing the symmetry scheme.

Mr. Barn dwelt at length on the disastrous consequences that would follow the adoption of the scheme, and was followed by Mr. Jas. Somerville. Speeches were also made by Mr. R. McKechnie, of Dundas, and Mr. Freed, of Hamilton, in favour of the scheme.

The following resolution was then adopted.

Moved by R. McKechnie, seconded by John Wilson, that "Whereas the people of this county have declared through their representatives in Parliament that the Canadian Pacific railway hould be constructed by a company, and not otherwise; and
"Whereas the principle has also been

adopted by both the great political parties that the expense of such work shall be paid partly in cash and partly in lands; and "Whereas the arrangement made with the syndicate is the most advantageous yet-proposed in the interest of the Dominion; and "Whereas the agreement entered into between the Government and the syndicate fairly meets the views of the electors of this Dominion; therefore
"Resolved, that this meeting expresses its approbation of the contract as presented to Parliament, and believes that Mr. Bain would fairly advance the interests of his constituents and of the county generally by giving the Government an independent support on this question."

An amendment was also moved by Mr. Begus condemning the scheme, but was lost.

MANITOBA.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeo, Dec. 30.—At the banquet is Captain Scott, M.P., here last night that gentleman pronounced the telegram in the Toronto Globe of the 23rd as false, and stated that he had neither telegraphed nor written to Mr. Macdongall a single word on the subject. He defended and endorsed the terms of the syndicate in a long and able speech, raising but one objection to the bargain, viz., that of running branch lines from the Canadian Pacific railway to the boundary in a south-east direction west of Winnipeg until the Eastern section is completed. His speech was continually applauded. The feeling on the syndicate has completely changed here, and a letter to Sir John, endorsing the syndicate and expressing a wish and belief that the terms will be ratified by Parliament, is being largely signed by the electors of Winnipeg, and will be forwarded to Ottawa in a day or two.

Winnipeo, Jan. 4.—A letter addressed to Sir John Macdonald, endorsing the syndicate barrein and singer.

Sir John Macdonald, endorsing the syn bargain and signed by the local Pr members of the Provincial Governmen nearly all the merchants and business Winnipog, was despatched yesterday reads as follows:— To the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, K.

"To the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, R. C.B., &c., &c.:

"As a good deal of excitement has pervaded this city caused by a misunderstanding of the facts in the case, and inasmuch, as through a better understanding of the terms of the contract the feeling here is completely changed, we, the undersigned residents, electors of Winnipeg, take this method of expressing our hearty approval of the terms upon which your Government propose to transfer the great work of constructing the Canadian Pacific railway to a private company, and the only point in the contract which we view with apprehension is contained in the fifteenth clause, and this clause we think should only be changed so as to prevent the construction of branch reads from the Canadian Pacific railway west of Red River in a sonth-east direction to the boundary until the eastern section is completed. The terms have our general approval, and we await with confidence the date of the ratification of the contract by Parliament."

confidence the date of the ratification of the contract by Parliament."

The letter is signed by John Norquay, Premier; D. M. Walker, Attorney-General; Alex. Logan, M jor W. H. Lyon, Wm. Bathgate, Robt. Bathgate, R. J. Whittela, H. M. Howell, and two hundred other leading business and professional men. It is not probable that 100 electors in Winnipeg could be found to oppose the syndicate.

HALTON.

MILTON, Dec. 29,—The meeting held hen to-day by Mr. Wm. Macdongall for the pur-pose of expressing his views on the syndicate contract, and testing the feelings of his con-

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1881.

THE SYNDICATE.

Mr. Anglin, on behalf of his party, reoudiated in the debate in the Commons the idea that the Opposition had any hostility to the syndicate as a body of business men. On the contrary, we were told that the Opposition had the "highest "respect" for the syndicate. Up to the date of that declaration there had been certainly a plentiful lack of that "respect." In the press, on the stump, in the debate, the syndicate had been treated with infinite hostility. It was denounced in every conceivable fashion as an enemy of the public interests. Since that date we have ot noticed any very decided improvement in this particular. All through this short but somewhat furious campaign the syndicate has come in for the customary denun-ciation. The Minister of Railways did not exaggerate when he said that some gentlemen seemed to think that a syndieate was some species of wild beast. The syndicate will be sure to construct a rotten road, is the cry of one section, ignorant of the fact that the syndicate are bound to build a good road, as good as the Union Pacific in 1873, and that they are bound also to maintain the road and equip it — a ruinous duty, if they build a bad road at arst. The syndicate will be sure to sell out and abscond, is, in effect, the cry of another section. But persons who are going to buy the syndi-cate's bad road and assume their ruinous responsibility. The syndicate will make enormous fortunes out of the country, is the cry of other critics; but as short a the cry of other critics; but as short a time as a year ago these very critics were declaring that nothing but ruin could come of the same enterprise as a Government work. The syndicate are going to charge enormous tolls on the road after it is built, cry another knot of Oppositionists. These people, as a matter of fact, do not know what the syndicate will do; their complaints are all guess work, the vaguest speculation. And, above all the vaguest speculation. And, above all, the charge is inconsistent with the commercial interests of the syndicate, who are anxious to create traffic, not to check it ; to populate the country, not to depopulate it; to render farming prefitable to the farmer, not unprofitable and ruinous. The syndinot unprofitable and ruinous. The syndicate are going to have a land monopoly, ory some people who love big words that sound well but have no significant meaning. They will have a good deal of land it is true, but at least 15,000,000 acres less than Mr. Mackenzze proposed to offer in 1874. No monopoly is possible. If there are 200,000,000 acres of land in the North-Wast, the syndicate gets only 25,000,000 West, the syndicate gets only 25,000,000 of them, or one-eighth; the Government steems the remaining seven-eighths for its own purposes. It can sell the lands cheap; it can give them away; it can settle them as it pleases, and to talk of monopoly is talk nonsense.

The fact is that the syndicate has a

pretty large contract on its hands, and its chances of making large fortunes are not so palpable that many of the most critical ns would care to risk much money in persons would care to risk much money in the business. The task of populating the country is one that will call for a great ex-penditure for results not immediately arising. The task of running the road is one that has hitherto been called a ruinous theory by the Grit orators when they thought the country would have to run it. But it is not considered as at all onerous on the syndicate. The cost of equipping the line will of itself involve millions of line will of itself involve millions of expenditure. Meantime the country will be reaping certain very distinct benefits from all the syndicate's enterprise. The public lands will be rising in value by the building of the road. The public revenue will be increasing with every increase of population. The labour of the country will be employed largely on the work. The supplies for the road and the men employed on it will be obtained from our own traders. And the expenditure of the country will be gradually recouped to it in various ways. The public will not be easily blinded to such reasonable and natural advantages, no matter how fiercely the Opposition may rage; nor will they cheerfully consent to abandon a bargain under which such advantages are likely to arise, and to embark again in a policy in

It is obvious that the Opposition leeders see that the contract will inevitably pass in Parliament; obvious also that they see they have failed to impress the public mind outside of their own party lines. Therefore, they are preparing their way for a possible acceptance of the bargain, on the ground that they have secured amendments of a valuable character. So far as we can see, no amendments have been made. The alleged concession as to the mode of construction was not an amendment, not a concession at all, but simply an explanation, made necessary by an evident misunderstanding or misrepresentation on the part of the Opposition, who, while professing personal respect for the members of the syndicate, still professed also to believe that they were engaged in an attempt to swindle the country (and ruin themselves) by building a rotten structure, unfit for the purposes of trade, and palming it off on the public as a completed road. The mere fact that the company have to lay and equip the road and pany have to lay and equip the road and maintain it in running order has long ago been quite sufficient reply; but the fact that it has been settled that the standard of construction shall be the Union Pacific of 1873, and not the Union Pacific of 1873, and not the Union Pacific of 1879. disposes of the objection altogether. Yet on this point the Opposition have wasted

THE GREAT AGITATION.

many hours in factious misrepresentation. They will have to give up many more of their favourite "outrages" before the ses-

IF one had no other sources of information but the Opposition press, he would be apt to come to the conclusion that the country was on the verge of a revolution, on account of the arrangements which have been made by the Government for the construction of our great national highway to the Pacific. From the exagregated descriptions which are given of the haracter and doings of the meetings which are being held in various parts of the ountry, under the auspices of the Opposition leaders, the reader would be led to conclude that our staid and sensible people, for the nonce, were in a very whirlwind of excitement, and that unless some effectual means were promptly adopted to avert the calamity, a storm would soon burst upon the country which would shake it from centre to circumference. And yet everybody possessed of average information knows perfectly well that no such agitation has any existence, unless in the troubled imagination of a set of desperate men, who would rather "reign in hell than "serve in heaven," and who see the vision of office and of power floating daily farther and farther away from them.

The fact is that these unhappy people have done all that they could, by fair

have done all that they could, by lair means and foul, to create a widespread agitation, but they have signally failed. Happily, the people of this country have other sources of information beside the one-sided, distorted, and unscrupulous representations of Opposition orators, and equally untrustworthy Opposition newspapers; and there is a growing disposition among them to study great public ques-tions, in which their own interests are tions, in which their own interests are involved, for themselves. The result has been that the gross misrepresentations and caricatures of the measure which the Government has laid before Parliament, by which the Opposition leaders have hoped to frighten them out of their senses, have only excited their disgust. Sensible people do not like to be treated as if they were fools, and if there was a time when this game might have been tried upon the people of this country with impunity, it has happily passed away. However little the Opposition leaders may r little the Opposition leaders may dream of it at present, a time will come, probably, when the people whom they are at this moment endeavouring to deceive will resent the insult in a way that will not be at

resent the insult in a way that will not be at all to their liking.

Another thing which has tended to defeat this mischievous attempt to create an agitation in the country, and thereby prevent the calm and dispassionate consideration of a great public question, has been the tergiversation of the Opposition leaders. The history of the movement for the construction of the Pacific railway has excited too much attention and has has excited too much attention, and has been too carefully studied from its very inception, for the utterances of public men inception, for the utterances of public men in and out of Parliament concerning it, and the position taken in respect to it by the leading organs of public opinion, to be entirely forgotten by the people; and however convenient it may be for Mr. Blake and his friends to decline to discuss what they have heretofore said about this matter, it is not quite so easy to get the people of this country to absolve them from the responsibility of their own public utterances. When they find them unsaying this year what they said last, and opposing, now that they are in Opposition, what formed a part of their own publicly avowed policy when they were in power, what confidence can the people have in them? No doubt these men have a limited number of ultra and unreasoning partisans

them? No doubt these men have a limited number of ultra and unreasoning partisans who will follow them in any movement which would have a tendency to embarrass an Administration led by Sir John Machonald, however disastrous it might prove to be to the interests of the country. These are the people who manipulate the meetings held in ultra-Grit strongholds, of which the Opposition, by systematic and unscrupulous exaggeration, try to make so much. But the number of these is comparatively small, and, we may hope, every day growing less. And just in proportion as this class is diminished does, the opportunity for such disastrous agitations as that unsuccessfully attempted by the leaders of the Opposition become less.

Then Mr. Blake's persistent refusal to meet Sir Charles Turran in public, and

Then Mr. BLAKE's persistent refusal to meet Sir Charles Turrer in public, and to discuss the Pacific railway question with him, face to face, in the presence of the people, was fatal to the success of the attempted agitation. It stripped the discussion of more than half its interest, to begin with; and then it naturally excited ugly suspicions touching the honesty and good faith of a gentleman who, while violently assailing the policy of gentlemen burdened with the responsibility of conducting the public business of the contry, would not allow one of them to be present at his meetings, with the privilege of answering for himself. The love of fair play is too strong in the people of this country for

mestings, with the privilege of answering for himself. The love of fair play is too group the Opposition may rage; nor will the very normal to abandon a bargain under which such advantages are likely to arise, and to embark again in a policy in which all the expenditure and all the risks are on the shoulders of the people.

From the concluding remarks of the ex-Finance Minister at Kingston, and from a certain change in the tone of the press, we see pretty clearly that the Opposition leaders have discovered their weakness. Sir. Richard is disposed to take credit to the Opposition for forcing out of the syndicate a consent that the test of construction whall be the Union Pacific of 1869.

fidence, themselves, and the people know it; and this is at least one of the reasons why, in spite of all that they have said and done, chaos has not come again.

THE OLD TERMS AND THE NEW. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, in his London nd Toronto speeches, has so thoroughly knocked the bottom out of the Opposition case that the agitators are attempting to change their base again. The Minister of Railways showed clearly enough that the higher the value placed upon the land the worse stands the case in any comparison beeween the MACKENZIE Act of 1874 and the syndicate contract of 1880. It has taken them some time to see-but they do see it now-that when of two land bonuses, one is twice the acreage of the other, the higher the estimate of value the worse off will be the position of that bonus. As a matter of arithmetical necessity, twentyfive million of acres must compare favourably, in an increasing ratio, with fifty millions, the higher you put the price. The first device was to insist on the prothe land was to be sold at not more than \$1 per acre. The predicament in which that would have placed the late Government was obvious, and neither. Mr. Blake nor Sir Richard Cartweight, much less the organ, has attempted to get out of it. Yet the \$1 plea was seriously advanced yesterday, with a new estimate of present value at \$5. If the land be now worth that price—although it was only \$2 at the beginning of the week—what excuse can be offered for the late Government, which made the price \$1 for twenty years in advance? How was the railway to be constructed on any such system, without adding to the burden of the taxpayers I The plain truth lies in black and white on the surface of the arrangement. Instead of securing the construction of the railway out of the lands, the value of the latter was pitched so low that, as Mr. MACKENZIE said, every dollar got out of the territory would be swallowed up in expenses. The Globe ow says that the Government intended to \$50,000,000 out of the land; Mr. MACKENZIE, who ought to have known, leclared that nothing could be expected from it. Therefore, the entire cost of Pacific railway construction—not \$25,000,000 merely, and that only for a time—
must have fallen upon the Canadian taxpayer, as every mile constructed by the
late Government actually did fall. The
people have simply to choose between a neme which would saddle them with one undred and twenty-five millions, and one which asks only twenty-five in addition to what has been spent. And this, be it remembered, with a fair prospect in the latter case of recouping the country by the time the work is complete.

On Wednesday last the organ gave a ynopsis of the Railway Act of 1874. In hat the terms were fully stated. "Ten thousand dollars and twenty thousand acres of land per mile were to be given to the company," with four per cent. for "to the company," with four per cent. for twenty-five years on the cost above the \$10,000. Obviously, the lands counting for nothing, the whole line must have been constructed with the people's money. Two-thirds of the land were to be sold to settlers at a fixed price—a dollar per acre; the rest was to be absolutely conveyed to the company. According to the new light which has dawned upon our contemporary, Mr. MAGKENERS set no value upon which has dawned upon our contemporary,
Mr. Mackenzie set no value upon
the land. We beg its pardon,
both he and Mr. Blake insisted
both he and worth the dollar, that they were not worth the dollar, and fixed that sum as the maximum or that account. Supposing the territory to e now worth five dollars. asserts, in what an agreeable position the Government, had it lasted, would have been now. It would have stood convicted of make ing a bargain by which for every acre sold the Dominion treasury would have been deprived of four dollars. In other words, two hundred millions of dollars would have been absolutely lost, one-half of which, according to the latest invention, would have constructed the road "withou

"burdening the tax-payer." That is to say, the late Government intended to saddle Canadian tax-payers with the whole saddle Canadian tax-payers with the whole cost of the road.

Our contemporary has borrowed a new phrase to meet present exigencies. Mr. MACKENZIE did not, after all, despite the terms of the Act, grant the land; he "hypothecated" it. What that may mean we do not pretend to say, since the sale of land at \$1 per acre can only be an hypothecation if the grantee mortgages it for the purchase money. "Convey" was a good word for theft in FALSTAFF's time; "hypothecate" may perhaps serve as a cuphemism for sale at a loss of millions to the Canadian people. In fact the proposal as now interpreted simply means that the people of Ontario and the other provinces were to construct the line out of the product of taxation, and then to give every settler a bonus of three or four dollars on every acre. These are the old terms; can they be compared for a the old terms; can they be compared for a moment with the new, as expounded by Sir CHARLES TUPPER?

OPPOSITION PEARLS.

"WE must make sacrifices," said Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, in order to build he Pacific railway, " and very considerable sacrifices too;" but this was when e was in office, when Mr. MACKENZIE was building the railway, and when it was necessary to gradually educate the public up to the point of acquiescing in the increase of taxation which that Government widently had in store for the public. It is useless to think of building the railway out of the lands," in effect said Mr. MACKENZIE; " all the revenue that we shall get from the lands will be absorbed in charges of management, and "sorbed in charges of management, and
"in expenses of immigration;" but that
was when it seemed necessary to Mr. MacKENZIE to convince the public that the
present Government's plan of building the
road out of the lands was one impossible
to carry out. "We may get a little revenue
"out of the lands by-and-bye," said Mr.
BLAKE, but meantime "we must look
"to our other resources," i.e., taxahion,
for the construction of the work—but
this was before he had any idea that a
business company would think the lands of
any value, and before it became necessary,
from a party point of view, to alter his

CHARLYON was driven, for party purposes to take just the opposite line, and to declare that private capitalists needed no such inducements, and that the true policy was to haggle as much as possible and even cheat them if you could.

"If capitalists were ready," said Mr. Mills, "to come and invest their money in railway construction in our nowhere. "in railway construction in our northern territories, it would be very unwise to forbid them doing so"; but this was before it became necessary to denounce private capitalists as probable swindlers, and to call their investment a monopoly.

"The United States," said Mr. G. W.

"The United States," said Mr. G. W. Boss, "had given away 185,000,000 scress" of lands for the construction of various "railways," and the result was to develop and settle the country; but this was before it became the partisan object of Mr. Ross and others to contend that the United States had always looked beenly after railway corporations, and given them as little and taxed them as much as possible.

There never was an agitation against a public measure which was conducted on grounds so purely partisan as the present grounds so purely partissn as the present agitation against the Pacific railway con-tract. The moral sense of the gentlemen who have been on the stump during the past few days in the interests of the Grit party seems to have entirely deserted

THE OPPOSITION SOUIRREL. Following the Opposition press from day to day is like hunting a squirrel. The lively animal springs from twig to twig; and when you think you have cornered him in one place, you find him winking at you out of another. The Opposition papers are very ingenious, very unscrupul very persistent. Each day sees some new caricature, each issue contains a repetition of some previous misstatement. If we had any belief that the public could be easily deluded we should have some fear for the popularity of the contract; but we have too high an opinion of public prudence and intelligence to allow us to think that the Opposition caricatures pass for the truth or their figures for accurate calcula-

It is impossible, for instance, for any sane man to believe that the free entry of nuts, bolts, spikes, telegraph materials, and bridging can be worth \$10,000,000 to and bridging can be worth \$10,000,000 to the company, or nearly half the revenue of the country. The thing is absurd on the face of it, and cannot find acceptance. When it is considered that the Government would have reserved the right to get such things in free, and when it is seen that the Opposition declare that all materials for use on the railway are free—a palpable falsehood—then we think public intelligence is far above being deceived by such a story. There are millions of dollars worth of materials for use in the construction of of materials for use in the construction of the railway which will still have to pay high duties; and the exemption will not amount to a tithe of the sum that will have actually to be paid as Customs duties. It is an equally gross caricature to say that the freedom of lands from taxation for twenty years, or till sale or occupancy, is worth another ten millions. This is per-haps the grossest caricature of all. The whole taxation of the North-West in ten f materials for use in the construc whole taxation of the North-West in ten-years will not amount to anything like such a sum. Instead of being an outrage en-the possible municipalities, of the west, it is simply anticipating a freedom which all of them would be only too glad to give to get a railway through their lands in a country where railways must be always the best roads.

Still more absurd, if possible, is the con-

Still more absurd, if possible, is the con-tention that the company is likely to prove such a body of unprincipled swindlers as to cheat the Government at every turn, sell out the lands, build a bad road, and

the work of a few hole-and-corner politicians. But Mr. BLAKE's personal course adds a singular pertinency to that view. When he was announced to speak at Hamilton, Mesers. Kilvest and Robert son, the Conservative members of that city, asked him to be good enough to meet Sir Charles Tupper, but he referred them to the local Reform committee, and that bedy decided that the Minister of Railways should not appear. Again, when he was billed to speak at the St. Lawrence hall on the 28th, a letter was sent him on the 27th to the effect that the Minister was desirous of meeting him there; but an answer was received on the 28th saying that the letter had been received too late to lay it before "the committee of arrangements." While he was on the platform, another letter asking for a joint meeting between himself and Sir Charles at Toronto at any time he might name, was handed to Mr. Blake, with a request for an immediate answer, so that the Minister of Railways scients. name, was handed to Mr. Blake, with a request for an immediate answer, so that the Minister of Railways might be at once communicated with; but he declined to reply then. However, on Wednesday he wrote saying "he had some days "ago made engagements which did not "leave at his disposal an evening for the "purpose of being present at the meeting." Sir Charles Tuffer proposes to held in "Toronto; and therefore he was unable "to discuss the arrangements for a joint meeting."

"to discuss the arrangements for a joint "meeting."

Now does anyone suppose that if Mr. Blake had a good brief, or desired to elicit a fair expression of opinion, he would refuse to meet Sir Charles Turrer or any other member of the Cabinet? Is not his refusal to do so tantamount to a confession that, so far from being able to excite public sentiment against the scheme, he is afraid that a free and honest discussion would result disastrously to his own cause?

THE ILLS OF IRELAND. THE cure of chronic diseases is n always possible, and when it is, it is gen erally beset with difficulty, and require time; and this is true of the evils which afflict the body politic, as it is of the human organism. Abuses which have existed for ages, and which are deeply rooted in the past, are seldem removed in a day. Some people, it is true, have a very prompt and effective remedy always at hand for any sort of evil, whether social political, or economic, just as there are people always ready with a cure for any form of disease, however effectually it may have baffled the skill of the ablest physician; and generally the confidence with which these people recommend their nostrums is in exact proportion to their ignorance and the weakness of their judgment. The most competent physician generally the most chary about promising to effect a cure. It is only the quacks who put at the top of their posters, " No cure 'no pay;" and this observation applie to the practice of statecraft as well as of physic. The evils under which poor Ireland groans, for example, would not exist for a week, if some people could only have their way; but it is just possible that the ours might be worse than the disease, and would subject the unhappy country would in the end only increase the misery which it was intended to relieve.

The abolition of landlordism, if it could

contained and the control of the con

best, are wretchedly inadequate to yield him anything like a competent support for himself and those who are dependent upon him. For the hovel he lives in he has to pay an exorbitant rent; and if he has the advantage of a patch of ground, it is sublet to him by the farmer who employs him, generally at double the rent that the latter pays to the landlord. As Miss O'Brien says, "he is absolutely at the mercy of the "farmer, and is only too frequently

says, "he is absolutely at the mercy of the farmer, and is only too frequently hounded to and from his work with curses like a dog. If he defies his employer, his house, his bit of land, his wages, all go at once; he is left as a waif to 'travel the road' with his help-"less family, glad to find some miserable cabin wherein he may lay himself and them by the fireside, and pay a shilling a week for a bed of straw and a roof."

The fact is, the land system, bad as it is and in all conscience it is bad enough—is only one of the sources of the poverty and misery of the Irish people. They have tried the system which a certain class of politicians would have us to try; they have tried to grow wealthy and prosperous by agriculture without the support of other industries; and this explains why they are in so much worse a plight to-day than the English and the Scotch. Let there be fixity of tenure, and whatever else may be necessary to secure to the farmer the fruits of his industries had a care on indulation in the standard in the secure to the farmer the fruits of his industries. necessary to secure to the farmer the fruits of his industry; but no one can indulge in the dream of extensive and permanent prosperity in Ireland without the estab-lishing of manufactures on a scale suf-ficient to afford employment for the masses of the people.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The St. John. N.B., News very truthfully says that Mr. Blake is no adept in figures, except figures of speech.

The thousands of workingmen who find employment and be enabled to build up homes along the line of the C. R. railway will have no cause to thank the so-called Re-form party for the opportunities afforded

Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Mackenzie's ex-ambassa dor extraordinary, says that he would "rather go to Botany Bay than edit a newspaper in Canada." Canada would rather he would, too, but she does not want to pay his passage, as of yore.

At Mr. Rykert's meeting at St. Catharines -where free discussion was not choked off à a Blake—Mr. Norris, the rejected, ground out an old Globe editorial attack upon the N. P. Mr. Norris cherishes a very proper spite against the N. P. It cost him his seat. Hence those tears.

A monopoly is defined by the reputable Worcester as "the exclusive possession of anything," and yet Mr. Blake and his friends continually assert that the syndicate, with 25,000,000 acres, will have the monopoly of a territory containing, according to Macoun, 200,000,000 acres of good land.

Why do not those alleged capitalists who are represented as opposed to the terms of the railway contract come forward with a scheme for constructing the line more cheap-ly? And why do not the Grit George Francis Frains who are spluttering about the country tell us how cheaply it ought to be built?

Some United States journals claim that Canada should hand back a portion of the fishery award because Hind of Halifax says it was unfair. When our neighbours hand hash the unclaimed portion of the Alabama claims prinder, it will be time enough for them to go into partnership with Hind as

The Hon. Wm. Macdougall's Milton speech hardly know whether to describe him as a pure patriot or as "that abandoned man." We fancied that the Globe Ananias at Ottawa was about as correct as usual when he charged the member for Halton with going into fac

Mr. Batterson, M.P., did not dare to hold an anti-railway meeting in the city of Brantford, where he resides, but carried his froth out to one of the townships, where the greatest possible amount of misrepresentation could be indulged in before a picked party audience. The Opposition phalanx are equal in moral courage to their leader.

Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, says, with true Irish humour, "that you might as well try to get a mule by the hind leg as to endeavour to reconcile a Grit to a national enterprise."
But the mule is too consistent and self-respecting an animal to kick himself. It has been left for the Opposition to make such an exhibition of their inconsistency and reckless-

One must go sbroad for news. The St. John Telegraph says that the Blake meeting at Toronto was a great success, although a desperate effort was made to pack it by the Conservatives. Our contemporary should allow the Globe to cram it. The only packing attempted at that meeting was on the platform, and it was carried to such an extent that there was no room for Sir Charles Tup-

Chagrined by the reception which he met with in Kingston, the champion "mixer and muddler" sneered at the legal attainments of Mr. Kirkpatrick, LL.D., whereupon the News cuttingly remarks:—"Mr. Kirkpatrick studied law with Sir Richard, and attended lectures with Sir Richard. Mr. Kirkpatrick was honourably called to the bar; Sir Richard never surmounted that obstacle."

agitation is that it was a foregone conclusion all along that the railway terms would be deall along that the railway forms would be de-nounced no matter what their character. The Globe fiercely denounced the bargain be-fore it had been made. Such unreason-ing opposition as this fails to command itself to the people, and the more so that it comes from men who sought to make a similar bar-gain themselves.

The Minneapolis Tribune remarks :- "Mass neetings in the Dominion are 'resoluting' with meetings in the Dominion are 'resoluting' with great vehamence against the Pacific railfoad contract, but mass meetings have no vote in Parliament, and resolutions will not stop ratification." "Mass" meetings are not "resoluting" against the contract, but only apologies for such. "Mass" meetings are "resoluting" the other way, as witness Kingston, Toronto, London, Dundas, and other places. If the Opposition had not so loudly and so

confidently predicted ruin and decay as the inevitable outcome of the N. P., more attention might now be paid to their equally loud and confident predictions of ruin and destruction as the certain result of the construction of the C. P. railway. Such is the lot of all false prophets. Mr. Blake and his friends may yet discover that it is a mistake to cry "wolf" every time they see a mouse. Friday was a great day for the anti-Pacific

the meeting. At Thornhill a Referm meeting carried by ten to one a resolution approving of the contract. And at Woodstock, in the centre of the staunchest Reform constituency in the province, the climax was put upon this series of outrages by the audience carrying a resolution in favour of the construction of the road by a company. And so the boom

Granville for giving way in the Fortune Bay business, and says "it may be regarded as a matter of absolute certainty that some new difficulty or complication will are long be started, and made the plausible pretext for further demands upon us and encroachments on the rights and privileges of our colonists."

"Our colonists" are getting tired of these constant concessions to the Americans at their

Sir Richard Cartwright piled soft sosp on to Mr. Glen, M.P., at Whitby. Sir Richard stated that he and Mr. Blake had both received a large portion of the materials for their speeches from the member for North Ontario. No doubt of it. We wondered all along what ailed those speeches, but as the old-deacop said when he found his dinner-horn stuffed with cotton batting:—"We knew all along that some numskull had been foolin' with those wind pipes."

The Hon. Mr. Macdougall's speech at Milton has not pleased the party which expected such great things from him. Already the Globe finds itself called upon to correct its Globe finds itself called upon to correct its report as misrepresenting the hon, gentleman's statements. The Opposition thought they had entrapped the member for Halton, and find themselves mistaken. It will now be in order for Mr. Blake to characterise him again as "that abandoned man." "Wandering Willie" has not served the agitators'

The Sarnia Observer, like the Globe, is anxious to hear both sides; and yet, without giving what Sir Charles Tupper did say, it giving what Sir Charles. Tupper did say, is alleges that he took but slight notice of ob-jections to the syndicate contract. By the way, our contemporary, if bound to misrepre-sent, might at least be civil. "Messrs." Charlton and Blake is a concession to good manners on its own side, but why the Min of Railways should be bluntly dubbed Tupper, with offensive iteration, we fail to see. Even the chief organ dubs him "Dr."

Having ousted Mr. Mackenzie from the leadership, Mr. Blake professes to believe that he will be made Premier by the next general elections on a free trade platform, in general elections on a free trade platform, in which case he would, of course, assume control of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway by his Government. Then would come the happy day for the contractors in his following—"My friend Moore," Oliver, Davidson & Co., and that ilk. Upon this theory his present violent and inconsistent opposition to the scheme is intelligible.

We observe that the Quebec Chronicle and other journals in the old province regret that there has been a dearth of meetings on the Pacific railway question there. Our Conservative friend need not begrudge the Ontario agitators the pleasure they presumably enjoy by the exercise of their lungs; it pleases them and hurts nobody else. Mr. Laurier's "pleasant and sometimes pictorial sophistries" may be left to answer them-selves. Here the sophistries have been neither pictorial nor pleasant, although they have certainly been works of the imagina-

A Nova Scotia journal—the New Glasgow Chronicle-wants to know whether "patriotism or party shall triumph," and appeals to to Conservatives to answer the question. By patriotism of course the Chronicle means adhesion to the Opposition, which proposes to abandon the interests of the country and construct a feeder to the Northern Pacific raildiscovered that there is no provision against the transfer of stock. There is such a wellvision as will render the original syndicate responsible for the character and aims of their successors, and that is exactly what the

The St. John, N.B., Sun tells of a case of great hardship in that city, or its suburbs. The daughter of parents who were over 70 The daughter of parents who were over 70 years of age, and so very poor that they were at the moment in receipt of the charity of one of the city churches, had her sewing machine seized to pay a water tax of \$2. The old people were not using the Commissioners' water, nor was the water carried into the house; but the property tax, for which the owner and the premises were liable, amounted to \$2, and the Commissioners issued a distraint warrant against the personal property of the occupants. This in the nineteenth century, and in a Christian country, during the festive holiday season! The publication of the fact will do the Commissioners good, and will undoubtedly lead to the relief of their victims.

Mr. James Somerville, of Dundas, has never seen noted for either modesty of demeanour, generosity of feeling, or perspicuity of lan-guage. He is one of that old and, fortuguage. He is one of that old and, fortunately, diminished school of hard-shell Grits who were taught by the Globe to mistake abuse for argument, and violence of language for force of statement. That Ephraim is wedded to his idols was amply demonstrated at a meeting the other night, when he denounced the people of British Columbia as "blood-suckers." In the name of decency we protest against the application of such epithets to any class of our fellow-citizens. What demagogue of them all, much less the Dundas Thersites, would venture to employ such language in the presence of the employ such language in the presence of the people thus maligned? But apart from the impropriety of the utterance, it came with peouliarly bad grace from a gentleman who approved of Lord Dufferin's endeavours to reconcile the British Columbians to Grit rule, and who also approved of Mr. Mackenzie's payment of six thousand dollars of public money to a missionary vainly sent out to persuade the British Columbians that Codlin was their, friend, and that he loved them persuade the British Columbians that was their friend, and that he loved them passing well

Because we have a tariff which gives some moouragement to our struggling industries, and enables us to a certain extent in certain manufactures to be independent of the outside world, the London Daily Telegraph "The Canadians will take as many millions of money as England will lend them for the construction of their trans-continental railway, yet their fiscal policy is, so far as the Mother Country is concerned, anything but filial or friendly, being avowedly based on the model of the United States, which foster home manufactures by excluding, except at high duties, the products of foreignera-Great Britain being the chief of these. This very one-sided sort of reciprocity is favoured in Canada, which is sedulously building up cotton-spinning and other industries designed to supply all the Dominion without recourse to England." Would the Telegraph have us fermain helpless infants for all time? The meanest of countries must in the natural course of events throw off its swaddling clothes if it would command the respect of the world, and must Canada be meaner than the meanest? As to the loan of England's millions, it is not of the English nation as a nation that we ever seek to borrow or ask for upbraids us for our ingratitude, saying :-Friday was a great day for the anti-Pacific contract agitators. At Port Perry a "large and enthusiastic meeting" of thirty greeted Mr. Wheler. At Port Elgin the bulk of the audience walked out of the bulk of the audience walked out of the bulk while Mr. Sinclair was talking platitudes, and fifteen patient listeners "unanimously" carried a resolution condemning the contract. At Peterboro "freedom of discussion" was promoted by refusing a Conservative member of Parliament the privilege of addressing

(Continued from Third Page.)

by the Opposition against some of the ditions of the contract. He dealt with objections in a fair and independent and effectually silenced the Opposite showing that they were guilty of has representations regarding many of the ditions of the contract for the purpose n of trying to alarm the country. The cagainst the free importation of certain rials for the construction of the roaexemption from taxation question, the poly question, the security question, a question of handing the road over to the pany forever free of taxation were all discussed and defended by the hon.

mah.

A resolution expressing confidence
Government was put, and carried by a
majority. This result threw the Grit
disorder, and the meeting broke up i fusion. Following their usual tactic but the game did not succeed. The feeling here is in favour of the ratifical the contract as early as possible.

MUSKOKA.

GRAVENHURST, Dec. 29.—Mr. Cock M.P., held a mass meeting last night to cuss the Government Pacific railway p. Mr. G. W. Taylor, reeve, presiding. Cockburn's address lasted eighty m There was a tair discussion by local Only three or four voted for the motion Government in making an advantag tract now. Mr. Cockburn appeared for a fair expression of opinion more mere party one.

HALDIMAND.

CAYUGA, Dec. 30.—An anti-syndicate ing was held to-day in the Court-House It was called by Mr. Thompson, M.P. five persons attended, and of these quamber, judging from their passive co took no great interest in the proceeding resolutions were of the usual stamp, or ing the eastern section and advocat route through the United States. Th ing was very tame, as all present seef feel that the railway must and wo

WEST YORK.

THORNHILL, Dec. 31 .- The meeting by the References here this afternoon cuss the syndicate agreement, took p. Mr. William Long's hotel, there being attendance. Dr. McCannell, a pro-Grit and the convener of the m to order about 3 o'clock. There were among others the Hon. David Reesq Boultbee, M.P., Mr. N. Clarke Wallace Mr. G. B. Smith, Dr. Reid, Mr. Bad M.P.P., and Mr. John Marsh. The CHAIRMAN said that he had call meeting for the purpose of discussi terms of the syndicate bargain, ar taken all the steps in his power, by d ting bills and notices, to make the gar a representative one. There were gentlemen to speak, and without preface he would call upon

MR. G. B. SMITH, well-known Toronto business man, his view of the matter.

Mr. Smith said that when he cam he did not know that he would have such big guns as his friends Mr. B and Mr. Wallace. However, he wo pend on the righteousness of his cau thought that such an important que he syndicate contract should be of party politics. (Hear, hear.) If the ment was a good one it would be g Reformers as well as other people. If reorgaized by independent men, and vatives all over the country were con against the bargam. But the Gove had brought down the agreement were controlled to the country were controlled to expressed intention of rushing it th had compelled them to delay a little. Thad thus fortunately got a chance to their opinion, and if the expression opinion stopped the Government in i considered that with the present b public debt it would be ruinous to ind expenses, and contrasted the pro-condition of the United States with Canada. Now what reasons were incurring an enormous additional There were two, and he thought that effectually prove that neither of the worthy one. The reasons were, (1.)
was necessary to keep faith with
Columbia, and (2.) That the comple
the railway was necessary to the set
of the prairies of the North-West. A

first point, every one would remember 1870 a certain bargain was made British Columbia, or at least with people who lived in that place. The only a few people—about as many as riding—and they were composed ch broken down men who had left the provinces, some of them dissipated, provinces, some of them dissipated, so contented, some unable to live happil old reighbours, and some with their chagons. Such, with an admixture of blood, was the character of the people province, people who had offered in enter Confederationifa waggonroad wafor them across the continent and tellines established. That was all they tor. They never asked for a railroad They were offered it, however, an They were offered it, however, and knew enough to take it, even if half of were Indians. His honourable fries posite (Mr. Boultbee) could not con these statements, though he had co pared with Sir Charles Tupper's speed Mr. BOULTEEE—Where is it.

Mr. SMITH-In your hand there, wr Mr. BOULTREE (holding up some notes)-My notes of what you are (Loud laughter.)
Mr. SMITH—Well, at any rate, he si his friend was stocked with Sir Cha

nis triend was stocked with Sir Charle ments. He then went on to show what h with the assistance of a Yankee em map, and pointed out that, instead of ing a costly road round the head of Superior, the country could reach the plains much better by building a rea Nipussing to the Sault, utilizing the route during most of the year betwo again from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg ing the time navigation was closed, th can railroads were to be used. He co to speak upon the "gigantic mo be ground down to the last would ask his friend Mr. admit one fact while he pr wd man and a clever lawyer, he would have no objection to ad Mr. BOULTEEE-It is a bad pri

Mr. Soultest—it is a bad pruedmit anything.
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Mr. Wallage—What's that.
Mr. Smith—One and a third cents
ner bushel. per bushel.
Mr. WALLACE-Per mile? Per

miles, you mean.
Mr. SMITH—(doubtfully)—No, I think—per mile. (Oh, oh.)
Mr. BOULTBEE—Those farmers you if you don't mind out. You out of the room slive. (Laughter, Mr. SMITS—Oh, yes, yes. Per miles, excuse the slip of the tongu-laughter.) He then went on to ex-

he meeting. At Thornhill & Reform m carried by ten to one a resolution approving of the contract. And at Woodstock, in the centre of the staunchest Reform constituency in the province, the climax was put upon this series of outrages by the audience carrying a resolution in favour of the construction of the road by a company. And so the boom road by a company. And so the boo

The Birmingham Gazette denounces Lord anville for giving way in the Fortune Bay siness, and says "it may be regarded as a tter of absolute certainty that some new iculty or complication will ere long be rted, and made the plausible pretext for nother demands upon us and encroachments in the rights and privileges of our colonists."
Our colonists are getting tired of these constant concessions to the Americans at their

Sir Richard Cartwright piled soft soap on Mr. Glen, M.P., at Whitby. Sir Richard ted that he and Mr. Blake had both reed a large portion of the materials for eir speeches from the member for North tario. No doubt of it. We wondered all ing what ailed those speeches, but as the eacon said when he found his dinner-stuffed with cotton batting:—"We ew all along that some numskull had en foolin' with those wind pipes."

The Hon. Mr. Macdougall's speech at Milhas not pleased the party which expected great things from him. Already the be finds itself called upon to correct its eport as misrepresenting the hon, gentle-nan's statements. The Opposition thought hey had entrapped the member for Halton, and find themselves mistaken. It will now in order for Mr. Blake to characterise him gain as "that abandoned man." "Wan-ering Willie" has not served the agitators'

The Sarnia Observer, like the Globe, is ous to hear both sides; and yet, without ing what Sir Charles Tupper did say, it es that he took but slight notice of obons to the syndicate contract. By the our contemporary, if bound to misrepremight at least be civil. "Messrs." lton and Blake is a concession to good ners on its own side, but why the Minister Railways should be bluntly dubbed apper, with offensive iteration, we fail to e. Even the chief organ dubs him "Dr."

ership, Mr. Blake professes to believe he will be made Premier by the next ral elections on a free trade platform, in ch case he would, of course, assume con-of the construction of the Canadian iffic railway by his Government. Then ald come the happy day for the contracts in his following—"My friend Moore," ver, Davidson & Co., and that ils. Upon theory his present violent and inconsist

We observe that the Quebec Chronicle and journals in the old province regret there has been a dearth of meetings on Pacific railway question there. Our servative friend need not begrudge the ario agitators the pleasure they presumenjoy by the exercise of their lungs; is ier's "pleasant and sometimes pictorial s. Here the sophistries have been er pictorial nor pleasant, although they certainly been works of the imagina-

icle-wants to know whether "patriotor party shall triumph," and appeals to party shan triumph, and appears to iservatives to answer the question. By tism of course the Chronicle means ad-to the Opposition, which proposes to on the interests of the country and conct a feeder to the Northern Pacific raily over the lines. The same journal has ered that there is no provision against transfer of stock. There is such a pron as will render the original syndicate asible for the character and aims of ors, and that is exact

The St. John, N.B., Sun tells of a case of at hardship in that city, or its suburbs. daughter of parents who were over 70 ars of age, and so very poor that they were the moment in receipt of the charity of one the city churches, had her sewing machine zed to pay a water tax of \$2. The old le were not using the Commissioners', nor was the water carried into the use; but the property tax, for which the per and the premises were liable, amounted \$2, and the Commissioners issued a diswarrant against the personal property the occupants. This in the nine tury, and in a Christian country, during testive holiday season! The publication the fact will do the Commissioners good, i will undoubtedly lead to the relief of their

Ir. James Somerville, of Dundas, has never noted for either modesty of demeanour, sity of feeling, or perspicuity of lan-He is one of that old and, fortuage. He is one of that old and, fortu-tely, diminished school of hard-shell Grits to were taught by the Globe to mistake use for argument, and violence of language force of statement. That Ephraim is dded to his idols was amply demonstrated a meeting the other night, when he de-inced the people of British Columbia as alood-suckers." In the name of decency protest against the application of such protest against the application of such thets to any class of our fellow-citizens, hat demagogue of them all, much less the indas Thersites, would venture to employ the language in the presence of the people as maligned? But apart from the improsety of the utterance, it came with peoulty bad grace from a gentleman who proved of Lord Dufferin's endeavours to concile the British Columbians to Grit rule, I who also approved of Mr. Mackenzie's who also approved of Mr. Mackenzie's ment of six thousand dollars of public ney to a missionary vainly sent out to suade the British Columbians that Codlin their friend, and that he loved them ng welf.

use we have a tariff which gives some gement to our struggling industries, ables us to a certain extent in certain ctures to be independent of the outworld, the London Daily Telegraph s us for our ingratitude, saying :-see Canadians will take as many millions oney as England will lend them for the truction of their trans-continental railyet their fiscal policy is, so far as the ner Country is concerned, anything but or iriendly, being avowedly based on the el of the United States, which foster manufactures by excluding avorant at manufactures by excluding, except at duties, the products of foreigners. Britain being the chief of these. This one-sided sort of reciprocity is favoured mada, which is sedulously building apparagning and other industries designed pply all the Dominion without recourse ugland." Would the Telegraph have us in helpless infants for all time? The of events throw off its swaddling if it would command the respect of rid, and must Canada be meaner than anest? As to the loan of England's neanest? As to the loan of England's one, it is not of the English nation as an that we ever seek to borrow or ask for ment of its surplus funds, but of Engarcapitalists, and if those gentlemen do see a fair return ahead for their money, will simply button up their pockets and as go elsewhere. After all, however, England and Englishmen would sooner their money with us with a surentee of future payment and of obtaining the contract of the support of the tottering throat Turk.

(Continued from Third Page.)

by the Opposition against some of the conditions of the contract. He dealt with these objections in a fair and independent spirit, and effectually silenced the Opposition by showing that they were guilty of base misrepresentations regarding many of the conditions of the contract for the purpose merely of trying to alarm the country. The outery against the free importation of certain materials for the construction of the road, the exemption from taxation question, the monopoly question, the security question, and the question of handing the road over to the company forever free of taxation were all ably discussed and defended by the hon, gentleman.

A resolution expressing confidence in the Government was put, and carried by a large majority. This result threw the Grits into disorder, and the meeting broke up in con-fusion. Following their usual tactics, they tried hard to pack the hall with their friends, but the game did not succeed. The general feeling here is in favour of the ratification of ract as early as possible.

MUSKOKA.

GRAVENHUEST, Dec. 29.—Mr. Cockburn, M.P., held a mass meeting last night to discuss the Government Pacific railway policy, Mr. G. W. Taylor, reeve, presiding. Mr. Cockburn's address lasted eighty minutes. There was a tair discussion by local men. Only three or four voted for the motion condemning the Government policy, and two-chirds of the meeting voted to support the Government in making an advantageous contract now. Mr. Cockburn appeared to wish for a fair expression of opinion more than a mere party one. mere party one.

HALDIMAND.

CAYUGA, Dec. 30.—An anti-syndicate meeting was held to-day in the Court-House here. It was called by Mr. Thompson, M.P. Sixty-five persons attended, and of these quite a number, judging from their passive conduct, took no great interest in the proceedings. The resolutions were of the usual stamp, condemning the eastern section and advocating the route through the United States. The meeting was very tame, as all present seemed to feel that the railway must and would be

THORNHILL, Dec. 31.—The meeting called by the References here this afternoon to discuss the syndicate agreement, took place in Mr. William Long's hotel, there being a large attendance. Dr. McConnell, a prominent Grit and the convener of the meeting, was voted into the chair, and called the assembly to order about 3 o'clock. There were present among others the Hon. David Reesor, Mr. Boultbee, M.P., Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., Mr. G. B. Smith. Dr. Reid, Mr. Radgerow. Mr. G. B. Smith, Dr. Beid, Mr. Badgerow, M. P.P., and Mr. John Marsh.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had called the meeting for the purpose of discussing the terms of the syndicate bargain, and had taken all the steps in his power, by distribu-ting bills and notices, to make the gathering a representative one. There were several

gentlemen to speak, and without further preface he would call upon MR. G. B. SMITH, well-known Toronto business man, to give his view of the matter.

Mr. Smith said that when he came there he did not know that he would have to face such big guns as his friends Mr. Boultbee and Mr. Wallace. However, he would depend on the righteousness of his cause. He thought that such an important question as the syndicate contract should be taken out of party politics. (Here here) the syndicate contract should be taken out of party politics. (Hear, hear.) If the agreement was a good one it would be good for Reformers as well as other people. If it was bad, it would be bad for Conservatives as well as Reformers. This fact was a property of the country were coming out against the bargam. But the Government had brought down the agreement with the expressed intention of rushing it through unchanged, and only the force of public opinion had compelled them to delay allttle. The people had thus fortunately got a chance to express their opinion, and if the expression of that opinion stopped the Government in its headtheir opinion, and if the expression of that opinion stopped the Government in its headling course and prevented it from signing away their inheritance it would be well. He considered that with the present burden of public debt it would be ruinous to incur new expenses, and contrasted the properous condition of the United States with that for Canada. Now what reasons were there for condition of the United States with that of Canada. Now what reasons were there for incurring an enormous additional debt? There were two, and he thought that he could effectually prove that neither of them was a worthy one. The reasons were, (1.) That it was necessary to keep faith with British Columbia, and (2.) That the completion of the railway was necessary to the settlement of the prairies of the North-West. As to the first point, every one would remember that of the prairies of the North-West. As to the first point, every one would remember that in 1870 a certain bargain was made with British Columbia, or at least with the few people who lived in that place. There were only a few people—about as many as in this riding—and they were composed chiefly of broken down men who had left the older provinces, some of them dissipated, some discontented, some unable to live happily with old neighbours, and some with their characters contented, some unable to live happily with old neighbours, and some with their characters gone. Such, with an admixture of Indian blood, was the character of the people of the province, people who had offered in 1870 to enter Confederationifa waggon road was made for them across the continent and telegraph lines established. That was all they asked tor. They never asked for a railroad at all. They were offered it, however, and they knew enough to take it, even if half of them were Indians. His honourable friend opposite (Mr. Boultbee) could not contradict these statements, though he had come prepared with Sir Charles Tupper's speech.

Mr. Boultbee, where is it.

Mr. SMITH—In your hand there, written in shorthand.

Mr. SMITH—In your hand there, written in shorthand.

Mr. BOULTEEE (holding up some pencil notes)—My notes of what you are saying. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Saith—Well, at any rete, he supposed his friend was stocked with Sir Charles arguments. He then went on to show what he meant with the assistance of a Yankee emigration map, and pointed out that, instead of building a costly road round the head of Lake Superior, the country could reach the western plans much better by building a road from Neptising to the Sault, utilizing the water route during most of the year between the Sault and Thunder Bay, and then taking rail again from Thunder Bay, and then taking rail again from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg. During the time navigation was closed, the American railroads were to be used. He continued to speak upon the "gigantic monopoly" which the Canadian Pacific was likely to be, and pointed out that the farmers were likely to be ground down to the last extreme. He would ask his friend Mr. Boultbee to admit one fact while he proceeded. He knew that Mr. Boultbee was a shrewd man and a clever lawyer, but surely he would have no objection to admit a simple fact.

Mr. Boultbee-like is a bad principle to

Mr. BOULTELE-It is a had principle to admit anything.

Mr. Sauth-Ferhaps it was, but he thought be could trust to Mr. Boultbee's candour in this matter. Surely he would admit, what had been proved by statisticians, that the proper and reasonable price to be paid by the farmer for transportation of grain was one and a third cents per mile per bushel.

Mr. WALLACE-What's that.

Mr. SMITH-One and a third cents per mile per bushel.

Mr. WALLACE-Per mile? Per hundred miles, you mean.

Mr. Satth—(doubtfully)—No, per mile, I think—per mile. (Oh, oh.)
Mr. Boultber—Those farmers will kill you if you don't mind out. You won't get out of the room slive. (Laughter.)
Mr. Satth—Oh. yes, yes. Per hundred miles, excuse the slip of the tongue. (Loud laughter.) He then went on to explain how the farmer would be ground down, and con-

they, had done.

MR. BOULTEER, M. P.

Mr. BOULTEER followed upon the opposite side. He agreed with the previous speaker upon the importance of the question, and the necessity of lifting it out of the domain of party politics. He had been rather sorry to see Mr. Smith, whom he knew as a shrewd business man, floundaring through a hopeless attempt to make out a case against the Government. Yet Mr. Smith's personal opinion upon the matter might have been entitled to some weight had it not unfortunately proved ill-considered upon a previous occasion. Two years ago, when the question of a revenue tariff was dividing the people, Mr. Smith had hung on his the speaker's) flank during the electoral campaign thundering about the ruin and perdition to result from the inauguration of a National Policy. Where was the ruin now? (Cheers.) Mr. Smith was in a similar position to day. The contract about which he raved he had not even read, and he knew little about it. Was it fair in him to come before such a meeting with such a rigmarole about the agreement? Mr. Smith had asked, above all, two special questions. The first was why the agreement with British Columbia should not be broken. Now surely there was not a man so dead to all sense of national honour or national character as to advocate the breaking of faith with British Columbia, or who would argue that because we were strong and she weak we should cast her out, however small she was in comparison to the rest of the Dominion. Where would we be if we did so? Hemmed in on the west, shut out from the ocean and from the trade of the east. Surely when Mr. Smith spoke of the inhabitants of British Columbia as a lot of broken down blacklegs, living by gambling and kindred practices, he did not consider what he was saying. He fits speaker) hoped the reporters would think twice ere they published such remarks. The true issue in the matter was that the faith of this country was pledged to building the Canada Pacific railroad. It had been expressed in resolution after resolution. The MR. BOULTBEE, M.P.

faith of this country was pledged to building the Canada Pacific railroad. It had been expressed in resolution after resolution. The country was committed to it. The minds of the people were prepared for it. Both parties had advocated it. In 1871 the speaker, then comparatively young in politics, had first drawn inspiration in this matter from the lips of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, when that gentleman, at a public dinner in Orillia, had pointed out in glowing accents what we should be when we had a road extending from ocean to ocean, binding us together, and uniting and consolidating one great Canadian nation. (Cheers.) We were not going to be behindhand in the consummation of such a a matter, and the only question now before the country and before the meeting was whether the bargain made by the Government were good or evil. One way of deciding this was to compare it with previous propositions. He would mention them briefly. The first was what was known as the Allan contract, made in 1873, to build the road for \$30,000,000 cash and 54,000,000 acres of land. Estimating the value of the land at \$1 per acre, purely for the purpose of comparing the various agreements, a total resulted of \$84,000,000.

ly for the purpose of comparing the various agreements, a total resulted of \$84,000,000. The second proposition was made by the late Government, which advertised for tenders upon second proposition was made by the late Government; which advertised for tenders upon the basis of a subsidy of \$27,970,000 cash, 4 per cent. upon (say) \$7,500 per mile for twenty-five years, and 55,940,000 acres of land. The 4 per cent. upon what he placed at \$7,500 was in fact to be 4 per cent. upon such a sum per mile beyond \$10,000 as would be necessary to build the road—in all probability a sum double \$7,500. Taking it at \$7,500, the 4 per cent. for twenty-five years would be \$20,970,000. This would bring the total cash subsidy up to \$48,940,000, almost equal to the cash now to be paid to the syndicate and expended in the completion of the Government portion of the road. These two amounts qual there repsished the 56,000,000 acres of land which the Mackenzie Government proposed to give away to be set off against the 25,000,000 which the syndicate was now to get. The speaker, in continuation, showed how the Sault, so exclusively desired by the Grits as a connection with the American lines, would simply divert Canadian trade into American channels, and proceeded to refute, with a force probably rather unpleasant to. Mr. Smith, the wild statements of the latter with a force probably rather unpleasant to Mr. Smith, the wild statements of the latter about a "gigantic monopoly." It was admitted, he continued, that the road had to be built. It had been shown that the syndicate

mitted, he continued, that the road had to be built. It had been shown that the syndicate arrangement in comparison with the one previously attempted by the Reform Government would secure the building of the road for \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 less, estimating the value of the land in each case at \$1. But it had been argued in all sorts of ways by Mr. Blake and his friends that the lands were worth as high as \$3.18. He would not hold them to their own reckoning, then. He would take the lands as worth \$2, and compare the propositions. The cash subsidies in each case, as had been shown, would be about the same. The 25,000,000 of acres to be granted to the syndicate at \$2 would be equal to \$50,000,000. The 56,000,000 acres which Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie proposed to give would be worth at the same rate \$112,000,000. This left a balance of at least \$60,000,000 in favour of the present agreement. Now, in face of such a fact, he put it to the meeting whether it was worth while debating about petty exemptions from taxation, or freedom from duties, or such details—(no, no—) whisther such details could counterbalance \$60,000,000 saved as compared with the offers of the last Government. (Cheers.) Mr. Boultbee concluded with a feeling and eloquent appeal toco naider the building of the road upon even higher considerations than simple business ones, and pictured the rich plains of the west, populated by a hardy, industrious, and valuable people drawn from the over-crowded centres of the old world. The conclusion of his remarks was followed by prolonged cheering. The Chairman then called upon Hon David Reesor.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Hon-David Reesor.

Hon. Mr. REESOR went extensively into the consideration of the bargain from a Grit point of view, but his remarks were some-what curtly received. Finally at six o'clock the chairman announced that he would ad-journ the meeting for an nour, to allow of those present getting something to eat.

Mr. WALLAGE objected decidedly to this, Mapy of those present had come from a dis-tance to attend the meeting, and could not af-ford to stay late. He moved that the meeting either go on until all whe wished had spoken, or that resolutions should be offered at once. (Applance.)

(Applause.)
The CHAIRMAN said that in the discharge The CHAIBMAN said that in the discharge of his duty to the party he had called that meeting, and in the continuation of the discharge of the said duty he intended to adjourn it when he pleased, and would do so at once. He then left the chair.

Mr. Wallace said that Dr. McConnell had no right to leave the chair when a motion was before the meeting.

Dr. McConnell said he had a right to do as he pleased.

Dr. Reid moved, seconded by Mr. Wallace, that Mr. John Marsh take the chair.

Mr. Baddersow objected to the motion being put.

Mr. Wallace asked if it was the pleasure of the meeting that the motion should be put. (Cheers, and a strong show of hands.) Contrary? (Two hands, belonging apparently to the same man.)

The motion was carried, and Mr. Marsh took the chair, but Dr. McConnell, at the request of Mr. Badgerow, returned, and intimated his willingness to resume the presidency. Mr. Marsh vacated at once in his favour. Hon. Mr. Reesor then continued speaking for an hour or so.

Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., who was received very warmly, took the thor about seven colock, and moke about and wall on the

received very warmly, took the floor about seven o'clock, and spoke ably and wall on the Government side. During his remarks, Mr. Badgerow, M.P.P., imported a huge railway, map which he posted up on the wall, and which he subsequently explained at much length to the electors, who seemed highly edited.

d by Dr. REID, seconded by Robert Marsh. "That the national faith is pledged to the early construction on Canadian soil of the Canadian Pacific reliway from the Pacific to counsed with the existing railway system of

connect with the existing railway system of Canada.

"That the mode of constructing the Canadian Facific railway by the agency of a company has been again and again ratified by Parliament under the leadership of both parties, and this meeting believes will be more conducive to the interests of "the country than its construction as a Government work.

"That after having heard the explanations, given this day, this meeting heartily approves of the arrangement made by the Government with the syndicate for the building of the railway."

The resolutions were put to the vote and carried amid the utmost enthusiasm by a vote of about ten to one. A vote of thanks was then passed to Dr. McConnell, and the meeting adjourned, after lasting nearly six hours. A dinner given by Mr. Long and others in the hotel followed.

PETERBORO. Beterropeo, Dec. 31.—The Reform meeting held here to-day to condemn the terms of the Pacific railway, agreement was without any doubt the grandest fizzle of the season. Notwithstanding the fact that the Reform papers had advertised the meeting far and wide throughout the town and county, and had issued circulars calling on the lathful to be present, the attendance at the Opera House when the hour of the meeting arrived was not by any means large. When filled the hall holds about 800, and at no time was it half filled. In fact it was the deadest and duliest meeting, and less enthusians was displayed than at any meeting, political or otherwise, ever held in the town of Peterboro. To use the words of a prominent Reformer, "those present did not enthuse worth a cent." The chair was occupied by Mayor Lundy, and among those on the platform were Messre. T. Blizzard, MFP.P., Michael Sanderson, warden, Edward S. Bertram, Kidd, Stratton, and other prominent Reformers, has been always looked upon as a fair and square man, but even some of his miest intumate friends and supporters acknowledge that he made a great mistake in acting as hedid. The principal speaker was Sir Richard Cartwright, who for several hours yearied his auditors by repeating the same speech that he has already deliyered on several previous occasions, and which it is not necessary to inflict on the readers of The MAN. Before the meeting commenced it was known throughout the town that a fair discussion of the matter was not to be allowed, and that the meeting was to be a one-sided sffair, or nearly so, as the Reform Committee, through they had been written to, on the subject by a prominent Conservative.

At the conclusion of Sir Richard's speech, upon being called for, Mr. John Burnham, M.P., ascended the platform, and in a matterly speech defended the action of the Government in regard to the terms made with the syndicate, and clearly exposed the fallacy of the two-faced shield. His remarks were received.

Long resolutions were moved by Mr. Burnham and s

in this matter is utterly without excuse, and many of those who are his friends openly condemn him for being forced into acting in condemn him for being forced into acting in the manner that he did. The original motion was declared carried, but the fact is that if the amendment had been put it would have been carried by an overwhelming majority.

NORTH OXFORD.

NORTH OXFORD.

Woodstock, Dec. 31.—The biggest fizzle that was ever perpetrated on an indulgent community was enacted, here to-day. After an elaborate advertisement that Mr. G. W. Ross, M. P. for East Middlesex, would holden mass meeting here at two p.m. to-day, the meeting was not large enough to be organized till ten minutes to three p.m., and then about 150 were present. Mr. John Douglass, president of the Reform Association, was chairman.

Mr. Sutheriland, M. P. for North Oxford, explained that as mayor of Woodstock he was not responsible for the meeting, nor had be been consulted, as the member for the riding, as to its being held; that he had good cause to complain of the insult that had been offered by those who had been instrumental in its inception. He was prepared to do his best to have a good meeting called when proper and fair steps were taken to that end. He announced that he had just got word from Mr. Ross that he was badly used up and that the Oxford Reformers would have to get along without him, which they did quite nicely.

Dr. Swan moved, seconded by Mr. John Barwick, a resolution in favour of the building of the road by a company, and trusting to the wisdom of Parliament to protect our interests, which resolution was acceptable to nearly two-thirds of the meeting.

This ended the flattest meeting that has ever been held here. The county, while Reform, is not prepared to go with Mr. Blake in his agitation favour of the abandonment of the national line. The meeting was arranged by some firesponsible parties, and failed ignominiously, as it deserved to fail.

NORTH ONTARIO. PORT PRERY, Dec. 31.—Mr. Wheler's meeting held here to-night to discuss the syndicate fizzled out. About thirty were present. Nothing was done, and another meeting was announced for Friday next, when Mr. Wheler said he would try and get Mr. Cartwright, seeing that he had failed to draw. The general feeling is that Mr. Wheler is rather overdoing it in presuming to educate the people on a question he cannot grasp.

NORTH BRUCE.

NORTH BRUCE.

Perr Etgir, Dec. 31.—A meeting antagonistic to the Pacific railway contract was held here to-night, and addressed by Mr. Donald Sinclair, M.P., which ended in a grand fizzle. So much irrelevant and childish matter was introduced that the bulk of the audience left when Mr. Sinclair was half through with his reply to Mr. T. J. Thompson, who ably defended the Government and the contract, carrying the audience with him for about an hour, and ending with a brilliant peroration. He said that as George Washington lived in the hearts of the American people, as the father of that great nation, so the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, who has received the highest distinction at the hands of his Sovereign that a colonial officer can attain, will hive in the hearts of the Canadian people as the father of this great Confederation. The reeve, Mr. Wilkes, also addressed the meeting in support of the contract. When the resolution in condemnation of the contract was put about fifteen—not more than twenty—stood up in favour of it.

WATERLOO. WATERLOO, Dec. 30.—An anti-syndicate meeting was held to-day in the Council chamber. It consisted for the most part of Grits of the most pronounced Waterloo stripe, not half a dozen Conservatives being meeent. The room was pretty wall filled, but this statement must be taken with the qualifica-

dian soil of the Canada Facilic railway from the Pacific to connect with the existing railway system of Canada.

"Resolved" that the mode of constructing the Canadian Pacific railway by the agency of a company has been repeatedly ratified by Parhament under the leadership of both parties, and this meeting thinks such a course will be more conducive to the interests of the country than its construction as a Government work.

"Resolved, that after having heard the explanation given this svening this meeting heartily approves of the arrangement made by the Government with the syndicate for the building of the railway."

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

AQUATICS.

ROBERT WATSON BOYD. Boyd, a cablegram says, will, not come to Toronto to meet Hanish. A match between Waliace Ross and Boyd on the Thames next August will probably be arranged.

A CHALLENGE FROM HANLAN AND ROSS. Hanlan and Boss have published a chal-enge to any two men in the world to row hem a double-scull race for £500 or £1,000. . ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

. London, Jan. 3.—Scott, the champion shot of England, has signed an agreement with Dr. Carver to shoot at 100 pigeons each for £200 a side on 1st February.

CURLING.

COBOURG V. PORT HOPE. PORT HOPE, Jan. 1.—On Thursday, the 30th uit, a friendly match was played by teams from Cobourg, and Port Hope. The match was played at Cobourg, and resulted in a victory for Port Hope by four shots,

ATR UNION V. CALEDONIAN. A match took place on the Mutual street rink yesterday between the Ayr Union Club-and the Caledonian Club of this city, result-ing in a victory of 5 shots for the Ayr Club. A GOOD SHOT

The dull roar of the curling stones on the keen ice is accompanied by the frenzied shouts of the partisans, as some shotol great moment is being played. Respectable fathers of families, and kirk elders to book, are dancing as if they were on hot girdles, and possessed by demons. The stone delivered, or rather barely dropped, from the strong arm of Sandy, the smith, is gliding forward on its fateful mission. "Soop her up! soop her up!" "Na, na; let abse! let abse!" The brooms are being flourished over the shapely brown boulder from the Burnous Wates, by fingers that burn to lend to legs and direction. The voice of the shape dominates all: "Leave alane! heave alane, will ye? She's a' there, right enough?" And suddenly, as the stone has skirted the wery edge of one of the enenty's surest guards, a tremmlous movement is to be detected in the handle. The crafty player, with a dexterous turn of the wrist, has communicated the hitherto imperceptible "side." The stone, in a graceful parabola, curls gently inward, takes an "inwick" off the inner edge of another, and circles in to lie "a pot-lid" on the wery fee. What yells of applanse and triumph rend the air! "Shift that if ye can, my lads?" shouts Bodencleuch, in friendly mockery; while Dreepdaily chafes and trages in wild but impotent disgust. That great shot of the smith's has decided the "end," and the game; for in vain does the schoolmaster—with the laird following to neutralize his play—try to break a way to that winning stone through the advanced guards of Bodencleuch.—Blackwood's Magazine.

TROTTING.

A-MATCH ON THE ICE.

PORT PERRY, Ont., Jan. 3.—In a match on the ice here to-day, for \$200, between Dr. McKay's horse, Extra, and D. K. Campbell's mare, Bird, Extra won, taking the first, second, and fourth heats. The ice was in splendid condition.

BILLIARDS.

SLOSSON'S CHALLENGE TO VIGNAUX.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A Paris despatch says:—
Slosson writes to the journals here proposing to play Vignaux again on the following terms:—Three thousand points up for a stake of 5,000 francs, the game to be played on a new table from New York on which neither Slosson par Vignaux has allowed. Slosson nor Vignaux has played; the match to come off in New York, London, or Paris.

ONTARIO EMIGRATION RETURNS.

The Number of New-Comers Arriving During the Past Year.

The following is a statement of the number of emigrants arriving at the Toronto office during the year 1880. By comparison with the returns for 1879, it will be seen that there has been an apparent decrease, but such is not the case. Formerly emigrants were booked through to Toronto, and from thence forwarded to London, Hamilton, and other places in Ontario, but now they are sent to the latter cities direct from Quebec. In reality there has been a considerable increase in the number of arrivals.

LOCATED IN ONTARIO.

LOCATED IN ONTARIO.

Japuary 123 July 1
February 267 August 1
March 221 Suptomber 2
April 245 October 1
May 1,448 November 1
June 265 December 1

Of these 3,796 were English, 2,132 Irish, 1,094 Scotch, 12 Germans, and 60 of other nationalities. In addition to these 889 passed through to Manitobs, where they will be employed on the C. P. R., and 7,915 Norwegians and Swedes were booked through to the Western States, making a total of 5,808 arrivals for the wear. arrivals for the year.

Murray & Lanman's Florids Water,—We carnostly urge every purchaser to ask for that which is prepared by Mesers. Lanman & Kamp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the true perfume. All other so-called Florida Waters are only ordinary Colognes.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy to take in the epring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the healthy tone and vigour of the whole physical mechanism, which often becomes impaired during the winter, by lack of open air exercise, and the want of sufficient care in the matter of diet.

With the New Year will come an entirely new order of things. R. M. Wanner & Co. are going to introduce an entirely new style of sewing, machine woodwork, which is to be light, elegant, and durable, and an ornament for any parlour. Their Wanzer F and C machines are now models of sewing machine art. Light running; darable, which years of constant use has proven, and almost noise-less. Examine them before rurchasing.

Following is as complete whist as obtain-ble at the time of writing of the mayors, seves, and deputy reeves chosen at the muni-pal elections in this province on Monday

VILLAGES.

Dr. Norms

J. H. Fenton

Major Grey

III. W. Skeulte
Seund. F. Strain
guish'ne. Dr. Sphon.
sville. W. Bartrana. W. Piatt.
Colberne. W. H. Pringle
Dalhousie. Inc. Inwrie

Dover. T. L. Gillie

t Eigin. D. J. Insert

at Perry Wright
ort Robinson. S. Basty
ort Stanley. W. Payne.
Fortsmouth. Geo. Sexton.
Preston. W. C. Schlucke.
Richmond Hill. Wm. French.
Ricgetown. Inc. Moody.
Shelburne. W. Jelly, M.P.P.
Southampton. Dr. Scott.
Stayner. — Young.
Stayner. — Prunkner.
Dr. Faulkner.
Dr. Faulkner.

Southampton Dr. Scott.
Stayner — Young .
Sterling Dr. Faulkner.
Stoudville Jas. Dougherty.
Streetsville Jno. Graydon.
Thamesville I. Sherman .
Thornbill — Aiken E
Tiverton Jno. MoDonald.
Uxbridge J. J. Gould .
Wallacaburgh I. H. Johnson .
Wardsville H. Henderson .
Waterdown Chas. Scaley .
Waterd Col. Campbell .
Wellington D. Clinton .
Westminster Jas. Arnstrong

Wellington. D. Cilaton.
Westminster. As. Armstrong.
Wroxeter. A. L. Gibson.
Wyoming. H. H. Hunt.
Yorkville. Joseph Gibson. Barn'd Saunders
Our township returns not yet being as complete as we could wish, that portion of the list is held over till next week. Our readers will oblige by informing us of any emissions in the city, town, and village lists. Address Editor of The Werkly Mark, Toronto.

Lady Beautiflers Ladies, you cannot make fetr skin, rosy checks and sparkling eyes with all the conmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.

After trying many medicines without benefit, your Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills have cured me of three most painful Ulcers, with which I had suffered for about tour years,—Thomas Layton, Geelong, Victoria.

Thomas Layton, Geelong, Victoria.

There are few cities in the United States, or the Canadas, which have not several well known residents who have been materially benefitted by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigour. The original youthful colour has returned to faded and bleached looks; baid spots have been re-covered; or brashy, dry and wiry hair has been brought to a smooth glossiness.

Read the following plain statement, every word of which is true.

Mrs. Oliver Davempert, of Williamstowe, Vt., and 59 years old, lost her hair 39 years ago, by a disease of the scalp, presumably, as she had no sickness. For 38 years she tried many "restorers," &a., with ne effect. A year ago last May, coming, by chance, in possession of a part of a bottle of "Ayer's flair Vigour," she applied it, and a deavny growth of hair began to cover her head. She has since used three bottles and about a half, and at this time her hairs twelve inches in length, brown in colour, not at all grey, and covering her head, with the exception of a spot en top, and that has a downy growth starting upon it, which alle thinks a persistent use of the Vigour will bring on in time like the rest. Oct. 22, 1880.

The particulars of this case can be verified by the Postmaster and other prominent citizens; also, by the editor of the Northfield, Vt., Jesse.

The Hair Vigour is prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Ca., Lawell, Mans, and sold by dangersts in this town.

McBridges. Moderan. Fletoures. At the Manse, Ancaster, on December 20th, by Rev. J. H. Ratcliffe, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by Rev. Prof. Gregg, D.D., and Rev. J. M. King, M.A., Toronto, Alexander McPhedran, M.J., to Jeanie, younger dengther of Hugh R. Fletcher, Esq., both of Toronto.

Brown-Ross. At the residence of Robert Campbell, Esq., whitby, the bride's uncle, on the 26th of Hocember, bythe Rev. John Abraham, James A. Brown, Principal of Model School, Whithy, to Lazzle, edicat daughter of Charles, Ross, Esq., Southampton, Gnt.

BLACK. MCCALLOM.—At Weston, on the 26th of Becember, by the Rev. R. Pettigrew, M.A., Mr., Iphis Black, Toronto Gore, to Miss Margaret, edicat daughter of John A. McCallum.

McMurchy. Walkington. of King, on the 26th Dec. 1880, by the Revd. Mr., Patterson, Donald McMurchy, Esq., of Collingwoods-Township, to Miss Mary Walkington, of King.

LESTER.—BAYTER.—On the 25th December, at the residence of the bride-stather, by the Rev. "Canon Innes, John W. Lester, of Toronto, commercial traveller'to Ada Acheson, second daughter of H. A. Bayter, Esq., of London, Ont.

MIY—LOVEIL.—At St. James cathedral, on the 26th December, by the Very Rev. the Leav.

ter of N. A. Başter, Esq., of London, Ont.

MAY—LOVEIL—At St. James cathedral, on
the 2th Becember, by the Very Rev. the Bean
of Toronto, Lewis II. May, merchant, of St.,
Paul's, Mins. to Eliza May, youngest daughter
of the late James Lovell, of this city.

CORBETT—RUDER—On the 28th December, by
the Rev. Dean Grasett. Mr. Alex, Corbett, of
Chicage, to Miss Annie Budge, of this city. Chicago; to miss anno Buage, or inis city.

Caysiler. Marsh.—At Port Hope, on the 28th of December, 1860, by the Revar. J. Beattle, at the residence of the bride, Charles B. Crysler, Lieu, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Kingston, to Mrs. E. J. Marsh, of Port Hope. PARSTRE—WARD—At the residence of the bride's father, Port Burwell, on the 22nd December, Capt. Andrew Pansite, to Julia, eldest daughter of Capt. James Ward, all of Port Burwell. well.

Morse—McIntosh—At Towanda, Pa., on the 20th December, by the Rev. C. T. Hallowell, Sec. R. Morse, of Rochester, N.Y., the Adele, second daughter of John McIntosh, 1920.

Oughtran—Lova—On the 20th December, at Sheridan, in the Canada Methodist Church, by the Rev. J. McAllister, William E., eldest son of Mr. Stephen Oughtred, to Emeline L. G., eldest daughter of Mr. George Long, all of Sheridan.

DEVILIN—BURHAM—On New Year's day, by the Rev. J. Pickering, at the residence of Isaac Crosby, Esc., Richmond Hill, Mr. Joseph Devlin, of Unionylile, to Miss Mary A. Durham, of Richmond Hill. Richmand Hill.

BOULD. SPRACOL. At the residence of Alexander Marsh. Esq., uncle of the bride, on the 28th December, 1850, by the Rev. Isaac Campbell, John N., son of David Boyle, Esq., Richmend Hill, to Marian M., daughter of John C. Spragge, Esq., of Owen Sound.

FURNIVAL FRAZER On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Lake View, Baysville, Muskoka, by the Rev. T. SpCole, B.A., of Bracebridge, Frederick, second son of Mr. George Furnival, music printer, Torsmto, to Margaret Elizabeth, second daughter of D. Frazec, Esq.

Sanderson Shutzer On New Year's day, at

RAPPER FRIL At Wardsville, at the resi-lance of Dr. J. A. MoDiarmid, by the Rev. A. Scamer, George J. Rayner, to Lucy E. Fell.

FULLER In Hamilton, Wm. Fuller, in the 65th year of his age, a native of Bright, England. 65th year of his age, a native of Bright, England.

RAISTON—In Hamilton, Jane Nelson, wife of Grorge H. Rabton, aged 31 years and 6 months.

Control In Dundas, on January 3rd, 1881, Maria Collins, relict of the late Barnard Collins, in the 55th year of her age.

GRANT—In Toronto Gore, on Tuesday, January 1th, 1881, Margaret Grant, widow of the late Simon Peter Grant, in the 75th year of her age.

Jos.—On Thursday, 30th December, 1880, at 77 January is street, Andrew B. Job, a native of Cornwall, aged 55 years.

Mackins—December 25th, at the residence of wall, seed 55 years.

Mackin-December 25th, at the residence of Mr. W. Mackie, Woodbridge, Mrs. G. Mackie, aged 75, late of Macdulf, Banfishire, Scotland.

Howie-In Hamilton, on the 25th inst., William, son of John Richard and Isabella Hoyle, aged 2 years.

Cowan-This morning, after a long and painful liness. Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rebert and Fanny Cowan, aged 25 years and Inponths. BURGE. On the 28th Inst., at 116 Avenue Road, Forkville, at the residence of her son, Mr. Edward Burch, Mary, widow of the late Mr. Edward Burch, London, England, in her 75th THEBEST DEWDNEY-On Wednesday evening. Dec. 28th Robert Dewdney, in the 59th year of his age; for 3 years a resident of Toronto. JOHNSON—At the residence of Dr. Johnson, Torkville, on the morning of Wednesday, De-cember 28th, of serpticemic lymphadrinitis, the Reverend W. A. Johnson, of Weston, in the 66th

SMART At Aiken, South Caroline, on Saturday, 25th December, Albert Smart, of the firm of Smart & Shepherd, Brockville, in the thirty-third year at his age. Guaranteed to be an infallible cure for Screenias in its worst forms, subborn, deep-seated Ulcers, Syphilis, primary, secondary and tertiary; Tumors, Foul Evruptious, Old Sores, the unnatism, and all diseases or sores produced by bad blood or humors. Woodcock On Friday, the 31st ult., Jane, beloved wife of Mr. A. Woodcock, 382 Yonge street, and 39 years.

HANCOCK On Thursday, December 30th, Mr. Herbert Hancock, architect, aged 44 years. MCCULLEY—In this city, on the 1st matent Amelia McCulley, with of Andrew McCulley, o the International Hotel, East Market square aged 83 years.

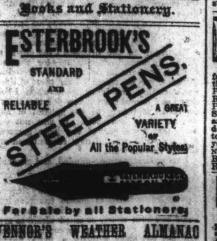
CHASTLES—Sweetly fell saleep in Jesus, or Lanuary 1st, 1861. Mary Jane, infant daughter of John and Catharine Chantler, aged 4 months and 35 days.

NORMAN'S ELECTRO CURATIVE BELTS AND BANDS,

THE REASONS WHY

MRS. JULYE MYERS' RHEUMATIC CURE

NERVOUS



Leng...January 1st, 1881, at his residence, Pickering, George Leng, aged 53 years.

HAMILTON...Last evening at 8.39, James Hamilton, eldest son of John and Mary Hamilton (late of Brampton), at the residence of his father, 135 Pertland street, Teronto, aged 21 years and 8 menths.

Smoaths.

DEACON—Suddenly, at Kingston, on Monday, and January, Robert, youngest son of the lete Robert Deacon, Postmaster, Kingston, Lynon—At Cornwell, Ont., on Friday, 31s. December, at the residence of her father, Alexander E. Macdonald, Esq., Grace Eugenia, the beloved wife of Michael J. Lynon, Esq., of New York, R. I. P.

RUPTURE CURRENCE

mas by Mechanical Transment—Ha AleiGLUTHE'S Palented Spiral Trees. 14,000 is
me, the cases of Alleishanical Relation to
the control of Alleishanical Relations to
Our of Stuplers. Not only one curses, and
some gest out of order. Typinal Instruments,
into designs; vary light, from notion. Colling the control of the colling of the coll

Medical.

FOR 1881. leveluable to every farmer. Contains full section productions for 1881, with much other abusine interests post-paid, 180.; three for 60c; one dozen, 35.

MONTREAL NOVELTY OF Manuers P.O.

An Excellent Medicine. PERTH, ONT., Mar. 20, 1880. MR. H. R. STEVENS: MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Sir.—Having suffered for more than a year with Congestion of the Muscles, as the doctor called it caused by overheating while working in my garden, and after being under medical treatment for a considerable time, having tried yarious other remedies with very little benefit. I was induced to try your Vegetrine, and an chappy to say that I derived great benefit therefrom, indeed I may say it cured me. I can confidently recommend it to others as an excellent medicine,

Yours, &c.

VEGETINE

Customers Praise It.

I have pleasure in informing you that since commenced the sale of your VEGETINE the deand for it has steadily increased, and those of your the have done in the highest kind of praise. It is taking elead of all the preparations sold for purifygibe blood.

TORONTO, ONT., Mar. 15, 1880.

A. HARVARD,

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

TORONTO, ONT., March 5, 1880.

I have hademore satisfaction in selling Vectors than any other preparation, its effects being decided. W. R. STEWARD, Cor. Spadina Ave. and College St., Opp. Know's College.

First-Class Blood Purifier. Indiantown, St. John. N.B., April 8, 1880. H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston;
I consider Vegerine a first class blood purifier, and my customers' statements fully enderse in wide-spread reputation.

E. J. MAHONY, E. J. MAHONT.

VEGETINE PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Toronto, Ont.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. RADICAL CURE

DR.J. ADAMS

56 BAY STREET, TORONTO. References permitted to persons who have been ompletely cured after having been ruptured fiteen and eighteen years. "Pamphlet on Rupture" free.

IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF MEDICE



the forerunners of more serious acts speedily and surely, always fering, and often saving life. The affords, by its timely use; in thr disorders, makes it an invaluable kept always on hand in every hot can afford to be without it, and of once used it never will. From the of its composition and effects, phy CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in and elergymen recommend it. certain in its remedial effects, a

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS



The Great Blood Purifiers!



RISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

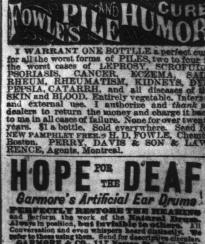
mmediately relieve and permanently curservous Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and il diseases of the nerves, and revitalize the lood. Circular and consultation free.

A. NORMAN,

Queen street east Toronte.

is having so great a success, are:—It gives instant relief; is a sure cure, and was never known to fall. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Backs, Sprains, Stiffness of Joints, Severe Aches, &c. Price of trial bottle, it cents; large size, \$1. For sale by all druggists, General agent for Canada, J. COOMBE, 155 King street east, Toronto, Ont. 448-5265w

Total Weakness and Prostration, from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMGOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. Been in use twenty rears, and is the most successful remedy known, Price \$1 per vial, or five vials and large vial of powder for \$6, seat post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS HOMGOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton street, New York. Wholesale Depoir or Canada, H. HASWELL, & CO., 150 McGui street, Montreal.



Fyerson, L.B.C., P.S.E., Occuliet a

THE MYSTERIOUS HOUSE

CHAPTER L

"Large and roomy; well furnished; good garden; healthy neighbourhood; within easy reach of a railway station; good boys school near; not far from London; cheap!" Thus with something more than a suspicion of scorn in her voice, my sister Margaret ran up on her fingers the list of my requirements in a house.

a house.

I had just returned from India with my six children, and I was anxious to settle them comfortably before their father's return. "You want every comfort," continued my sister, "and you dont want to pay for every comfort. I believe you Anglo-Indians think we live upon nothing in England."

Her husband came in as she spoke. Turn-

Her husband came in as she spoke. Turning to him, she ran over again, with a slight anaggeration and a deeper infusion of contempt, the catalogue given above.

He took a seat, "Difficult," he said oracularly; "but it might be done. I have it," said he, turning to his wife.

"What? The right house! Then you are cleverer than I thought you."
"Do you remember the story Williams told

us yesterday?"
"Now, James," said my sister, rising to her feet and looking at her husband severely, "if you advise Eleapor to take that house you do it on your own responsibility. I wash my hands of it."

"Sit down again, Margaret," he said. "Be reasonable, my dear. Is there any sufficient reason why Eleanor should not take that

reason why Eleanor should not take that house?"

"There is one very good reason—she will have to do the housework herself. No servant will stay a week."

"She has an Indian servant! at any rate, who must stand by her."

"But think of herself, of her feelings. You smile, James. O yes; I know you think me absurd. Very likely I am absurd; but remember this—there's no smoke without some fire. Beside, I know the last tenants. Mrs. Green is not an idiot. She told me"—

"Stay a moment," said my brother-in-law, and he addressed himself to me. "Eleanor, bell me the truth; are you a believer in ell me the truth; are you a believer in

ghosts?"
"Does this mean that the eligible house is haunted?" I exclaimed, much stimulated by what I had heard. "If so, I will take it at what I had neard. If so, I will take to be once. Write to the agent for me, James."

"I do believe you are all going mad," said my worthy sister, holding up her hands in horror. "James, you are a sensible man. You know things ought not to be done in a hurry. Eleanor, listen to what I heard from the last tenant. She told me with her own lips; it is none of your second-hand stories"—

"I'll a tenangular "Don't tell me. If Write to the agent for me, James.

"No," I interrupted. "Don't tell me. If there is a ghost it will show itself. If there there is a ghost it will snow itself. It there is a not I might be set thinking of your story, and might imagine it; or at least"—correcting myself—"I might be betrayed into telling somebody else. Somebody else might

tuto an elaborate description of the house, which had everything I could desire, and he believed I could have it for a rent and he beneved 1 could have it for a rent which was so small, considering its advantages, as to seem merely nominal. "The fact is," he said, "their principal object is to have the thing off their hands. Tenants have been coming and tenants have been going, and some have paid and some have not paid. The place has got a bad name in the neighbourhood. The owners, however, think that bourhood. The owners, however, think that if a respectable tenant comes and stays for some time it will have a good effect on the public mind. But, as Margaret says, you must count the cost. Your servants will be sure to hear the ghost story. They will see visions and dream dreams. You may have to do a good deal of the work yourself. By-the-bye, there is an old housekeeper, a Mrs. Weevil, who lives in the lower rooms."

"Could we not get rid of her?" I said. "She might tell the servants."

"I am afraid that would be easier said than

"I am afraid that would be easier said than done," he answered. "She has some claim upon the family. But they say she is a quiet old soul, who interferes with nobody. You might warn her, you know"
"Well," I said, "let us write to the agent,

and see what can be done."

The result of all this was that, a week or month of August, I drove up with my chil-dren, servants, and luggage before the deep porch of one of those moderately sized coun-try houses which abound in the county of Surrey. It was to be my home for the next twelve months—servants and ghosts permit-

ting.

For once, description and the expectation that followed hard upon it were, I felt, abundantly justified. My earthly paradise was a paradise indeed; and joyfully, on the evening of our arrival, I sat and wrote to my husband of our good fortune. The house was beautifully situated, and was itself picturesque, with its deep porch in front, and the neat balcony that surmounted it. It was an irregular building, and its red brick walls were half smothered with ivy and clematis. Beyond the garden in front was a broad lawn. Beyond the garden in front was a broad lawn bounded by the grand old beeches and almost bounded by the grand old beeches and elms which form a belt round Lord B——'s ing the first few weeks nothing happened to change my good opinion of the

There was one circumstance I did not like; but I persuaded myself it was trivial, and to be affected by it proved ultra-sensitiveness; beside, I had been warned beforehand. Two of the lower rooms were occupied by an old woman. She was a pensioner, I was told, of our landlord's. Many years ago she had been housekeeper to some relatives of his who lived in the house, and she had lived in it ever since. I wished to see her, and have some conversation with her. I disliked, in the first place, that anyone of whom I knew nothing should be in my house; and in the second place, I was anxious to warn her to keep the ghost story (whatever that might be) secret. My three English servants were tooth country girls. I had taken good care that they should be utter strangers to the neighbourhood; but I knew if the possineighbourhood; but I knew it the possi-bility of seeing a ghost were suggested to them they would promptly make the possi-bility a certainty, and then my troubles

Would begin.

I sent a polite message to Mrs. Weevil, asking for an interview; and she came to my room. She was not a preposessing woman. Her age might be somewhere between sixty and seventy; and as she dropped an awkward courtesy on entering I felt that she was giving me a homage which she did not pay willingly. I said I understood that she had ion from the owner of the house to oc-

onpy certain rooms in it.
"Yes, ma'am," she said; "but not from the owner as is the owner of the 'ouse now, She manifested, I thought, a certain little

led sulkiness as I went on to ask her it to find accommodation for herself in some of the cottages on the adjoining estate, so as to give us the house to ourselves. She stubbornly refused.

"No, ma'am," she went on to say, "I am an old woman as has lived here for night wenty years, and I never gives trouble to no one. I only wishes to be let alone; and I means to

tay, ma'am—yes, I means to stay."

I saw that it would serve no purpose at present to try to dissuade her; and as I did not wish to quarrel with her, I changed the not wish to quarret with ner, I changed the conversation. I said I understood there were some foolish stories current about the house heing haunted, and I hoped, whatever she thought of it, that she would say nothing to

my servants on the subject.
"If your servants 'll let me alone, ma'am, "It your servants it to me ander, ms an, il let them alone. I has no wish to meddle ith any lady's servants."

I then permitted her to go. She was certainly no trouble about the house; and she was very seldom seen either by me or the servants was included. vants. She only went out occasionally, as if to make such purchases as her necessities might require, locking the door of her rooms

A month passed by. People in the neigh-irhood began to call. They all praised the use and grounds; but they all looked sterious, and one and another hinted:

My answer was a smile. But the winter came. Flowers faded; trees grew red, golden brown; and at last their shivering leaves fell to the ground. It was an early winter. In November the cold was intense, and the days were short and gloomy. Many years had passed by since I had spent a winter in England, and I felt the cold very much. I made the best of things, however, muffling myself and the children in flannel, keeping the doors and windows closed, and having large fires in the rooms and hall. In spite of all I could do two of them fell ill. Their illness was not serious; but nursing and looking after them gave me much to do, for their ayah (Indian nurse) was suffering at the moment from a severe cold, which rendered her almost incapable of helping me.

Such was my position, when one morning my housemaid asked to see me. I knew what this meant, and was not surprised to hear that she intended to leave us that very day. Her mother's reason. She was impenetrable. I offered her higher wages. She said, tremblingly, that she would not stay if I were to offer her a hundred pounds. I began to perceive that the news of the ghost story had got abroad, and I asked her if there was anything in the house of which she was afraid; but to this question she was dumb. I said I would see her again, and sat down to think, with my sick child in my lap. Even while I was thinking, there came a knock at the door of my room. I cried out, "Come in," but my heart sank.

My cook was at the door. The girl who

but my heart sank.

My cook was at the door. The girl who helped in the kitchen and house was behind her. Both looked scared, and announced

her. Both looked scared, and announced that they were going.

I did not know what to do. To gain time I ordered them back to their work. I had no money in the house, I said. The bank, as they knew, was some miles distant. They had no right to leave me without due notice; in fact, I would not let them go. So I said, and hoped they were quieted for a time. But late that evening the ayah came to me with consternation in her face. All the three English servants had left me!

By that time the children were in bed and everything was still. I bade the ayah go to her room with the younger children, and after locking my bedroom door, sat alone, thinking. I had passed through an exciting day. The night was chilly; I was tired and not very well. That the warmth of the fire and the comfort of my favourite lounging chair should presently cause a delightful sense of indifference to all and everyannoyance need not be considered wonderful. As I sat there I gave way to the pleasant compulsion, and was soon, I imthe pleasant compulsion, and was soon, I imagine, fast asleep. I say I imagine, because there was no witness present; and of what we do or what we don't do, in that strange indefinite border-land of sensation which separates waking time from sleeping time, was can never be perfectly certain.

separates waking time from steeping time, we can never be perfectly certain.

So far as I know I slept for some considerable time. It was a sensition, I believe, of my feet waxing cold that first loosened the bonds of slumber. When I was in that semi-conscious state which has a peculiar discomfort, I became dimly alive to the fact that there was in the room some presents of the there was in the room some presence other than my own. There was movement—a stirring in the air, as if some creature had come in. The events of the day returned to my memory, which was still only half alive. I started up, rubbing my eyes, for I could not be at all sure that I was awake and in my right mind.

alive. I started up, rubbing my eyes, for I could not be at all sure that I was awake and in my right mind.

When I went to sleep I was alone. Yes, certainly. But even if it were not so, what strange pale face was this now gazing at me across the dimly-lighted space of the shadowy room? I was but half awake. My nerves werein an excited state. The ghost in the house had been my last conscious idea. And now this strange face, which seemed to be advancing on me out of the gloon, was it a creation of my own fancy? Or was it some one playing a trick upon me? In any case, now was my time to fathom the mystery. Trying to be courageous and gather my wits together, I advanced. The face receded, and passed into the deeper shadow, till it appeared to be suddenly swallowed up in the draperies of the heavily curtained window. I rushed forward, but was not swift enough. Before I touched the curtains the face had disappeared. I was certain, however, perfectly certain, that as I drew the curtains open I feit resistance to my hand, and at the same time a gust of colder air rushed against my face, as if from an opened window. At first I felt as if about to faint; but my will. my face, as if from an opened window. At first I felt as if about to faint; but my will, fortunately, was strong, and I threw the curtains aside and put my hand on the window. It was closed. I tried the bar, which could only be fixed from the inside, and it

was as I had left it early in the evening. At this discovery my agitation overpowered me; my head swam, and I fainted. When I recovered consciousness I was lying in the broad recess of the curtained window, and I felt a trickling sensation on my forehead, and suspected, what I afterward found to be the case, that I had struck my head on some article of furniture and was bleeding. This involuntary blood-letting helped to revive me, and I sat up.

me, and I sat up.

For a few minutes I remained partly stunned and bewildered. I felt a creeping sensation, as if I had been struck by a frost sation, as if I had been struck by a frost-wind. After a while, my heart began to beat less andibly, and I rose to my feet. At that moment the embers of the fire suddenly sank into the bottom of the grate, sending up a faint flickering light, which was absolute cheerfulness as contrasted with the horrible semi-darkness that had hitherto prevailed. I felt my courage returning, and managed to ring the bell. The ayah came, alarmed that I should have summoned her at an hour when she supposed I had retired to rest. I did not tell her what I had witnessed, only asked her to light a candle. She did so, and as the light fell upon my face, she gave a light scream. I had forgotten at the moment that the blood was trickling from the wound I had received, or I should not have asked her to light the andle. As it was, I had to make the best

candle. As it was, I had to make the best excuse I couln in answer to her inquiries. I said I must have slept long by the fire, and moving about the darkened room had fallen and hurt myself. The wound, however, was found to be a mere scratch; and in a few minutes the ayah had succeeded in removing from my face all marks ofthe disaster.

I asked her to leave the candle with me, and allow me to retire to rest. She did so; and after the door was closed upon her, I proceeded with the candle to examine the window more minutely. The mystery was as much a mystery as ever. The window had certainly not been opened by anyone, and no trace was visible on the walls of any possible means of egress or ingress. I felt more nercertainly not been opened by anyone, and no trace was visible on the walls of any possible means of egress or ingress. I felt more nervous than ever, and was about to turn and quit the room altogether, so much did my fears oppress me, when something lying on the floor within the recess attracted my attention. I stooped and picked it up. It was a small piece of white cloth—a few inches square—very frail in the texture, as if halfrotted with damp or age, and adorned with a peculiar kind of embroidery such as I thought I had seen before, but could not recall where. On one edge there was a hem; the other three edges being irregular and jagged. It looked like a piece of cloth wrenched out of a garment by the foot being suddenly placed upon it. I felt I had made a discovery.

Returning to the fireplace I sat down to think. It seemed clear to me now that my visitant, however he or she had effected an entrance, was no spirit. This piece of linen was certainly not lying there when I had closed and barred the window for the night; nor could it belong to the apparel of any member of my household. It was not unlikely that it was part of the loose garment of dingy white which I now remembered my strange visitant wore.

I am naturally strong-minded, and gradually began to recover my composure. I said to myself: "I shall find out the secret. The first link of the chain is between my fingers, I never before heard of ghosts tramping bits out of their drapery, and no doubt the ghost I saw had been nearly as much afraid as myself when I so suddenly approached it, and had not got away without a little flurry. This accounts, too, "I thought," for the resistance which I felt to my hand when I first laid hold of the window ourtains."

I was more than ever persuaded that a trick was being played upon me. I did not feel, however, as if I could alsop in the room

that night. If my visitor was as I suspected, a mortal like myself, there is no saying what he or she might be induced to attempt, should the desire of revenge prompt a second visit. My life was not sale in such circumstances, when a barred window and a locked door were not sufficient to protect me from intrusion. I resolved for that night to occupy the bedroom where my two eldest children slept, which I could reach without disturbing the rest of the house.

which I could reach without disturbing the rest of the house.

I was about to take up my candle and go, when I imagined I heard a sound behind me. In my state of nervousness, I started, and had almost dropped the candle. I looked toward the window, but the curtains hung motionless, and were parted as I had left them.

motionless, and were parted as I had left them.

A thought struck me. If my visitor were to return after I had retired, how should I know? I pondered the matter a little, and then proceeded to action. Trickery must in this case be met by trickery. I went to my workbox, took out a reel of thread and drew off a few yards. There were curtain fasteners on each side of the window, about two feet from the floor; and between these I stretched and made fast the length of thread, so that no one could enter the room from the window recess in the course of the night without unconsciously breaking the frail barrier I had erected. This would afford me sufficient proof as to whether the privacy of my sleeping room had again been invaded. Taking up my candle and the bit of cloth, I then passed quietly out, locking the door of the room, and carrying the key with me. I felt myself stronger in the presence of my children, and soon managed to fall asleep.

CHAPTER IL.

CHAPTER IL

My first quest next morning on leaving the apartment where I had slept was for the purpose of ascertaining whether my bed-room had been again entered after I had left it on the previous evening. I unlocked the door and cautiously looked in. Enough light came through between the drawn curtains to show me that the room was apparently as I left it. I advanced to the window and found the thread there, unbroken, and evidently untouched. I must confess I felt somewhat disappointed. My fears had probably exaggerated my conceptions of the danger, and I had anticipated a second visit as more than probable. After thinking, however, I came to the conclusion that it was better as it was. Had my strange visitor for any purpose entered my room a second time, and found that I had quitted it, the effect might have been the reverse of favourable to the discovery of the trickery, which discovery could best be forwarded by making as little change in my gual habits as possible. It was not improbable, seeing that no suspicions had been aroused by the knowledge that I had changed my sleeping apartment, that the "ghost" might be emboldened to pay me a visit on the following night; and by that time I hoped to be able to arrange for the interception of my strange visitor, and the detection of the trick.

In the course of the morning I made up my CHAPTER IL

my strange visitor, and the detection of the trick.

In the course of the morning I made up my mind how I should proceed. Mrs. Weevil generally left after breakfast on her errands to the neighbouring village or elsewhere, not generally returning for a few hours; and I thought this a good time to obtain an interview with Andrew, the old gardener, who, I saw, was engaged trimming the walks in front of the door. I had no doubt now that what I had seen had been also appearing to the servants who had so suddenly departed on the previous evening; and I had no doubt also that Andrew knew the whole story about the ghost having been again seen in the house. I opened the parlour window and spoke with him over the balcony. "Will you come up stairs, Andrew? I should like to speak to you."

stairs, Andrew? I should like to speak to you."

He stood for a moment in hesitation, scratching his head. I think he would have preferred anything to entering my house at that moment; but evidently he did not see his way to refusing. A few moments later he was in the drawing-room.

"Andrew," I began, with some intentional solemnity of manner, "you see the position I am, in." His expression indicated that he considered the position an exceedingly unpleasant one. "The story has got about." I went on, "that this house is haunted." He turned pale. "You think it is haunted?" I asked, looking at him fixedly.

He hesitated for a few moments, shook his head slowly, and succeeded finally in saying: ad slowly, and succe

head slowly, and succeeded finally in saying:
"Wat is folks to think, ma'am?"
"I acknowledge," I answered, "that the
thing has a queer look. When people appear
and vanish as suddenly as they came, it is
difficult to think of them as creatures of flesh
and blood like ourselves."
"Tain't possible like," was Andrew's comment; and I observed that with the words
is fore tooks mere healthy have. The conist

his face took a more healthy hue. The quiet tone I had assumed reassured him. Ghosts, when they can be reasoned about, lose half their terrors.

"No," I answered him; "It is not possible. "No," I answered him; "It is not possible.
But Andrew, if we look at these things from another point of view—"

"Be there another?"he eagerly asked, as I paused to allow him time for expression of

prinion.
"Yes," I said; "there is another. Before "Yes," I said; "there is another. Detore I believe in your interpretation, Andrew—before I believe it possible that spirits can wander about the world for no other reason than to frighten people, I must test mine."

His eyes, awakened to new interest, were

His eyes, awakened to new interest, were looking at mine very inquiringly.

I explained at once. "What I mean is this. I suspect a trick. Somebody has a spite against the owner of this house—somebody has an interest in keeping it empty."

Andrew was naturally shrewd. As I spoke there came into his face a new look of keenness. He smiled. "There has been queer things done," he observed, with a cautious impartiality. mpartiality.
"You have been here some weeks," I said

"You have been here some weeks," I said.
"Have you heard anything during that time about this house, about the people who own it? I am told they lived here once."

Thus stimulated, Andrew told me that the house and grounds originally belonged to Lord B—, father of the present lord; whose park was commanded by our front windows. On the marriage of a favourite sister with Mr. Roupel, a man somewhat beneath her in position, he gave her the house. Here the married pair lived in much unhappiness it was said; and here their only child, a daughter, was born. After running through his wife's money the husband died. When left alone, the widow, and her now grown-up daughter, determined to let their house, and live abroad. The rent of the furnished house, with its excellent garden, would bring them live abroad. The rent of the furnished house, with its excellent garden, would bring them in an income sufficient to enable them to live quietly in some foreign town. But while this project was being discussed the widow died suddenly an dmysteriously. An inquest was held over her; for strange suspicions were circulated abroad. The verdict was that she had died of the family complaint, heart disease. But there were those who still spoke mysteriously about the circumstances of the death, and declared that the poor lady had met with foul play.

Now this was the germ of the ghost story; for it was said far and near that Mrs. Roupel, if she had really been murdered—and murdered by her own child, as some dared to whisper—would never rest in her grave. And

per—would never rest in her grave. And when singular appearances came and went, and strange sounds were heard in the house, now empty save for an ancient housekeeper, the suspicion, scarcely spoken of at first above the breath, so dark it was and mon-

above the breath, so dark it was and monstrous, was by-and-bye openly discussed.

On this part of the story old Andrew was
very ready to dilate. He warmed to the
theme indeed, and would willingly have given
me, had I desired it, a full and particular account of the various people who from time to
time had been driven from the premises. But
I, holding still to my point, that trick had to
do with it, restrained his flow of language,
and endeavoured by close questioning to find
out what he knew about the daughter of Mrs.
Roupel, who, if his story were true, was the
present owner of the hannted house.

I elicited the following facts. Miss Roupel
was nineteen years of age about the period of
her mother's death. She was then a young
lady of high spirit and cheerful temper; she
was accomplished, witty, and unusually attractive in appearance. Thus, in spite of the
drawbacks antailed by poverty, and a sad

melancholy mother, the young lady was not without suitors. The suit of one of these was, according to her mother and herself—they remembered their old antecedents and were proud—little short of an impertinence; for the man was neither more nor less than Lord B——'s house-steward. The old housekeeper to whom, before he bestowed the house upon his sister, the old lord had apportioned two rooms, was Mrs. Weevil, the steward's mother.

It was natural that Miss Roupel, niece of his former employer, should reject his suit

It was natural that Miss Roupel, niece of his former employer, should reject his suit with disdain. It was perhaps no less natural that the rejection, imbittered by contempt, should sink deeply into the steward's soul. The fact was that from the day when he was forbidden the house where his mother lived the young man changed. People spoke of his black looks, of his hard ways, of his cruel cynical speeches, and some predicted a bad end for him.

Meanwhile Miss Roupel, now left alone by her mother's death, married Mr. Egerton, aman, from a monetary point of view, scarcely more eligible than the steward. He was a lieutenant in the navy; but as he had nothing in the world but his pay, they carried out Mrs. Roupel's plan of letting their house furnished, believing it would bring them in a sufficient income to enable the young wife to live in comfort while her husband was away from her. But, as Andrew remarked, if this was her belief, she must have been "often sore pinched," for the house could have brought in very little.

I thanked him for his story. "Now," I said, "you must do something more for me. Go to the village at once. Find the carpenter and blacksmith. Tell them I want them on important business. There must be no delay. I will pay them well for their work. Do you understand?" For the old man was staring at me as if he thought I had taken leave of my senses.

"I understan'," he answered slowly, "But

at me as if he thought I had taken leave of my senses.

"I understan'," he answered slowly, "But what will you be wanting with them ma'am?"

"You will know all in good time. They must bring their tools. Now go Andrew—go quickly. And mind, Andrew," I sadded, "say nothing to anyone of your errand; and bring the joiner and blacksmith in by the back-entrance, for I do not wish them to be seen coming here to-day by everybody."

Notwithstanding these bold words, I must confess that when Andrew started on his message, and I was left alone—for the ayah had gone down to the village—I felt alittle uneasy. I did not believe in spiritual presences, but I did believe in wickedness driven to desperation. I was bidding defiance to a foe of whose resources I was utterly ignorant. What if my defiance should be taken up? Mentally, I felt strong enough; physically, I was conscious of being weak; but I set about the performances of my household duties, which occupied me fully till the return of Andrew.

I took him, as also the joiner and black-

Andrew.

I took him, as also the joiner and black

Andrew.

I took him, as also the joiner and blacksmith, into the parlour, and told them my experiences of the previous evening. Andrew
exhibited symptoms of alarm; but I found the
joiner a sensible man, and inclined, after
what I told him, to take a similar view with
myself of the situation, namely, that we were
being made the subject of some diabolical
trickery, in order to drive us out of the house.
He asked about Mrs. Weevil, and if I had
ever been in her rooms. I said I had not.
He proposed at once to visit them. The door
of her apartments was, as usual, locked; but
the blacksmith had little difficulty in successfully picking the lock, and effecting an entrance for us—Andrew being meanwhile sent
to keep a lookout in the garden that no one
approached the house unawares.

There was nothing to attract attention in
Mrs. Weevil's apartments. The joiner carefully examined them; but no means of egress
from either of the rooms could be discovered,
save the door by which we had entered, the
windows having iron gratings outside. We
took the utmost care that nothing was disarranged; and any piece of furniture or apparel which we had occasion to disturb was
replaced exactly as found. Previous to this,
I should have mentioned, both the joiner and
the blacksmith had made a particular examination of the bow window, of my hedroom;
but had failed to sind anything to awaken
suspicion in the alightest. Our search had
so far been antirely fruitless; and I was beginning to feel more perplexed than ever, as,
after what Andrew had told me of Mrs.
Weevil, and of her son's former relations to
the owner of the house, I had somehow begun to connect her in my mind with the the owner of the house, I had a

gun to connect her in my mind with the mysterious appearances which had given it such's bad fame.

We were in the act of quitting the house-keeper's stiting-room, arraid that she might return before we had had time to refasten the door, when I moticed the blackemith kneel down on the floor of the inner apartment and examine the foot of one of the bedposts. It was an ancient Elizabethan, with heavy faded hangings, and stood on a floor covered with a carpet out of which long use had extracted almost all traces of its original pattern. At a signal, the joiner stooped down beside him; and I then observed that the castor at the foot of the bedpost was glistening with oil, as if it had but secently been lubricated; and we all three then noticed that there was a distinct dark oily streak along the carpet, as if the bed had been moved forward obliquely for a few feet from where it stood, and then been moved back again. The, joiner at once roes; and, taking hold of the bed, he found that he could pull, it forward easily and without making the flightest noise, till it was about a foot from the wall against which it stood. At this point we noticed that the bed seemed to dip slightly to one side, as if something were yielding to its weight; and at the same moment we observed a panelling silently open in that part of the wall which had formerly been hid behind the hangings.

I was in a high state of excitement, and with difficulty could suppress my feelings, but stood silent as the two men went round and looked into the opening thus discovered. They asked for a candle, which I presently brought them; when we found that the recess was a small place, shout five feet high and two deep, and that it was formed of solid mason-work on all sides but the front. A box, large enough to fill the whole space of the bettom, was attached to the wall by strong iron staples, as if to prevent its removal; but our outsily enough, the box itself was not locked, though supplied with a hasp and padleck. The lid was at once lifted, when we asaw s

reem which I had occupied, or to any other part of the house which had been so mysteriously visited. In these discumstances it was agreed at once to replace everything as we had found them, except that the blacksmith took the precaution of drawing the charge out of both pistols, stuffing the barrel afterward to the required depth with paper, so that on being probed they might still appear as if loaded. This done, the bed was moved back to its place, when the panelling of itself closed as before. We then left the apartment, the door of which was, though not without some difficulty, so fastened as not readily to excite the woman's suspicion that it had been tampered with.

It was now two hours after noon, and Mrs. Weevil might return at any moment. The two men therefore departed, but first arranging with me that they should return after dusk, bringing the village constable along with them, to await with me the events of the evening; as I felt certain somehow that the "ghost" would again appear, with the object of driving me from the house, as other tenants had been driven before.

Like his namesake in "Rob Roy," the old gardener Andrew was not a very good keeper of secrets; hence it was proposed that the joiner and blacksmith should take him along with them to the village, and keep him under surveillance till the evening. I was glad when I saw them all out of the place, without, so far as I knew, being seen by anyone; and still more glad when the ayah shortly afterwards returned with the children, as I could not help feeling timorous and alarmed in the house by myself, considering what we had discovered, and especially what we had failed to discover, namely, how the person playing the ghost could obtain access to different parts of the house so freely as report represented, and as I had myself in one instance painfully experienced.

CHAPTER III.

with my plans on which I had not counted. I had no one to advise with me, and felt much perplexed. As evening approached and the gloom of twilight I had a strange nervous feeling, such as I had only once before experienced, and that was in India, during the terrible days when the mutiny was at its height, and every footfall made us start, as if next moment were to be our last. As the dusk deepened my anxiety increased; and when at length the ayah conducted the joiner, as I had before instructed her, to my room I was almost too overpowered to speak. Andrew and the blacksmith were for the time detained in the kitchen, as I wished to talk the matter over with the joiner, as the most in-

tained in the kitchen, as I wished to talk the matter over with the joiner, as the most intelligent of the three.

As he entered my room I was surprised to find a second person behind him, whom he introduced to me as Mr. Burrowes, the district inspector of police, who had been on an official visit to the village that day, and who, when he heard the story, volunteered his services in place of the constable. His presence at once gave me great relief, and this was enhanced when I found he had long ay. sence at once gave me great relief, and this was enhanced when I found he had long ex-

perience in the London detective force, and was entering with the enthusiasm of his profession into our plans. He had heard already from the joiner what had passed that day; complimented me highly on the previous evening, and expressed his acquiescence in everything that we had since done.

When, however, I mentioned to him my unexpected interview that afternoon with Mrs. Weevil, and that she had left the house, he was a good deal taken aback. He questioned me closely as to her manner and appearance when she was in the room, and as to whether she seemed much affected by her son's illness. I answered his several questions to the best of my ability, and he after thinking awhile, pacing up and down the room, turned to me and said:

"Let everything be carried out as you formerly proposed. See that your family retire to rest at their usual time, with as little appearance as possible of anything unusual going on. If the woman has taken alarm, nothing will be lost by waiting till tu-morrow, when her rooms can be more carefully examined by daylight. In the first place, will you show me the bedroom in which you were disturbed last night?"

I conducted him thither, the joiner following; and after he had ascertained where, to use his own expression, I had first seen the "party," and where and how the party had disappeared, he at once intimated his plans. He said I was to retire to my room as usual, seat myself in my chair by the fire as on the previous evening, and either sleep or appear to sleep, as was most agreeable to myself. Beyond the window stood a large wardrobe, in which, after the house was all quiet, he and the joiner would conceal themselves; the blacksmith and the fgardener being set as a guard upon the door of the housekeeper's room below. The duties of the household, in the absence of my servants, fell somewhat heavily on the anyth and myself; and the time passed quiekly for me as I bustled about, seeing the children put to bed; after which the avah also retired. During all this time everything had been car

bers of the household and the watchers could possibly be in it; and here was L_p striting at my bedroom fire, making-believe to sleep, with two men concealed in the wardrobe, all hoping to catch—we did not know what. The humour of the situation so strongly affected me at one time, that I could scarcely refrain from bursting into laughter. But the thought of Mr. Burrowes having put himself to so much trouble on my account, combined with a remembrance of what I had experienced during the past twenty-four hours, gradually sobered my feelings; and I shortly found my thoughts floating away in the dim remembrances to my life in India; to my distant husband; to our long separation; to the terrible nights and days of that fearful mutiny whose horrors still rose up before me; to—

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West might return as any moment. The work of the third is the second of the third of third of the third of third of the third o

my poor terrified children, while Mr. Burrowes, accompanied by the joiner, proceeded to the house of the steward. I need not burden the reader with details, but I may mention that in answer to a quiet tap at the wintion that in answer to a quiet tap at the window the door of the bouse was immediately opened, and old Mrs. Weevil was at once in the grip of the officer. She was absolutely thunderstruck, and quite lost her presence of mind. Without telling her anything of what had happened, Mr. Burrowes asked for her son, the steward. At first she hesitated, then said he was ill in bed.

"No," said Mr. Burrowes; "he is not in bed, but he is safe enough by this time in the police office; so you had better just tell us all about it."

At this Mrs. Weevil entirely broke down and confessed all. It is unnecessary to re-

bed, but he is safe enough by this time in the police office; so you had better just tell us all about it."

At this Mrs. Weevil entirely broke down and confessed all. It is unnecessary to repeat at length what the reader can guess in great measure for himself; but the sum of her story was this. The mother, equally with her son, hated Miss Roupel for despising his addresses, and took the means we have seen in order to drive each successive tenant out of her house. She also admitted that after the sudden death of Mrs. Roupel it was they who had spread the stories charging foul play against the daughter. In answer to a question from Mr. Burrowes she confessed that it was she who had played the ghost on the previous evening; but she had never before shown herself to anyone who did not at once flee and quit the house. My attempt to get hold of her, therefore, had so alarmed her that she had great difficulty in escaping; and next morning had gone to her son and told him she durst not play the part of ghost any longer, as the present tenant was likely to stand her ground, and they would in that way be found out. They were both enraged at thus being at last baffled in their long-cherished course of malicious practices against Miss Roupel; and her son determined to take out his revenge upon me that night by first frightening me and then robbing the house, after which they were resolved to take the first opportunity of quitting that part of the country. Their cunditiy had been aroused by the sight of some trinkets in Indian jewellery which I possessed; hence the desire to rob me. In order to cover their purpose the old hag was sent to me with the story of her son being ill; and as me had a secret means of access to the house, he readily effected an entrance after he supposed the family askep. It was her son who had first put her upon these evil practices—had brought the old surplice from Lord B— 'a house, in which either of them, as occasion offered, was in the habit of terrifying the immovent to spend settlement. Mrs.

Some vandals have been desecrating the St. Some vanuals involved the Vectorial state of the Vectorial value of the Vectorial value of the Vectorial value of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate with such remarkable cures. WIT AND HUMOUR.

The letter "E" is like many men. It is first in everything, but ends in smoke. "Let me see your paper a moment, dear?" Husband—" Yes, as soon as we get to the

Every man has his follies, and oftentimes they are the most interesting things he has got.—Josh Billings.

Market reports for travellers—Trunks are heavy and are going down with a crash—at all the railway stations.

"I say," cried a fashionable youth to an old usurer, "the ready is needful." "Yes," cried the other, "but the needful isn't ready."

Getting up in the morning is like getting

Getting up in the morning is like getting up in the world. You cannot do either without more or less self-denial.—Boston Tran-

A man who offered bail for a friend was asked by the judge if he had any incumbrance on his farm. "Oh yes," said he, "my old woman." The sanguine mind will find comfort even in adversity. When trade is "flat on its back" it is in the best possible condition for

looking up." A Chicago man left \$17,000 in greenbacks on a saloon bar and no one took the pile.

Well, they thought it was a roll of old newspapers.

No "Angelina," the Miller coupler is not matrimonial instrumentality, nor is the "buffer" you refer to an elderly gentleman

Vennor says this is his snow storm—that he predicted it two weeks ago. We are willing to admit that it is, if he will only come and pay expenses and take it away.—Norristown Herald. A professor asked his class, "What is the surora?" A student, hesitating, replied: "Professor, I did know, but I have forgot-

ten," "That is sad, very sad," rejoined the professor. "The only man in the world that ever knew has forgotten it!" An Irish priest was addressing his flock on the dangers of intemperance, and concluded his harangue with these words:—"Drink, my children, makes you beat your wives, starve your families, and shoot your landlords—aye, and miss them, too!"

The Dominion census will be taken on April 4th, and every person will be counted as be-fonging to the place where he is found on that day. A goodly number will, if they are not cautions, be caught in the attractive abode of

cautions, be caught in the attractive abode of Tom and Jerry.—Detroit Free Press.

Three red-haired men walked solemnly into a Main street saloon and stood before the bar. "Helloa," said the barkeeper, in a tone of interest, "Who's elected? Oh, I beg pardon," he added. "I thought it was a turchlight procession."—Burlington Hawk-

cisco wedding was the bride's father's cheque for \$100,000. The cashier of the bank on for \$100,000. The cashier of the balls of which the cheque was drawn was a guest. It was observed that he looked queerly at the document, then turned up his nose, and remarked, "Why, he hasn't \$500 to his credit

They tell of a very cultured divine in Bos-They tell of a very cultured divine in Boston, who, instead of saying "The collection will now be taken up," impressively remarks, "The accumulation of moneys will now ensue." But a Philadelphia clergyman, a great athlete and lover of sports, forgot himself once and said, "Here endeth the first innings—let us pray."

Emerson went to see Bernhardt in Boston, then drove home and wrote the following essay on Thinness: "As matter ascenda from its grosser to its finer forms, it becomes more diaphanous. Solidity belongs to earth. The illimitable is peopled with the aeriform. The more one knows the thinner he gets. This is the thinnest performance I ever saw."

We have discovered why young ladies have become so fond of wearing long fringe. Recently in a crowd a gentleman's coat button became tightly entangled in the fringe of a young lady's dress. "It is evident," he said, smiling, "that I am very much attached to you, and that I cannot make up my mind to tear myself away." Fringy, but a fact.—

Philadelphai Sun.

Minister to Rory—"Why weren't you at Emerson went to see Bernhardt in Boston,

minister to Kory—"Why weren't you as the kirk on Sunday?" Rory—"I was at Mr. Dunlop's kirk." Minister—"I don't like your running about the strange kirks in that way. Not that I object tae yer hearing Mr. Dunlop; but I'm shure ye wadna like yer ain sheep straying away into strange pastures." Rory—"I wadna care a grain, sir, if it were better grass."—Judy.

Where better grass."—Judy.

Where the shoe pinches. Eldest daughter—"I think you might let me come out mamma! I'm 20, you know, and surely I've finished my education!" Festive mamma (by no means prepared to act the part of chaperon and wallflower)—"Not yet, my love. Society is so hollow! I really must preserve that sweet girlish freshness of yours a little while longer!"—London Punch.

A Hilbertian writch tender who saw a train

A Hibernian switchtender who saw a train A Hiberman switchtender who saw a train coming in on time said, "You are first at last, and you were always behind before." This is considered as a made-up story. But yesterday a fairly intelligent man, who had a very bad cold, met another gentleman on the street, and said, "I would rather be at work than to be sick at home, although, to tell the truth, I this morning started out to stay in

A man bought an estate in Ireland the other day. He was of small stature, we are told, and very thin and wiry-looking. When he went down to see the place the tenants ne went down to see the piace the tenants turned out to inspect the new landlord, and after his departure began to discuss him. "Well, Pat, what do you think of the new landlord?" "Oh, begorra, not much. Why, that little gossoon would be as hard to shoot as a jack-snipe."

A Honeymoon Abruptly Ended by a Dose of Laudanum.

A man and woman who registered as Arthur

A man and woman who registered as Arthur W. Pierson and wife took a room on Saturday night at the Bartlett house, on Seventh street, opposite the local depot, in Oakland. They went out to supper at a restaurant in the vicinity, and came back apparently in cheerful spirits. About two o'clock on Sunday morning the man aross and woke his wife, and told her that he was out of work, with no more and no prospects of better times. and told her that he was out of work, with no money and no prospects of better times, and at the same time saying, "Here is what will end our troubles," took a half-ounce vial of landanum out of his pocket. At his request she drank one-half of it, remarking that she wanted to make a sure thing of it, and he then took the remainder. She also swallowed some more landanum from a bottle which she had herself precured, fearing the first dose was not large enough. The determined suicides then deliberately dressed themselves and lay down on the bed, and calmly awaited the result of the would-be fatal doses. Soon afterwards the woman was taken with a fit of vomiting, and ejected all the poison she had taken. He, however, was less fortunate, and his dose took effect. Notwithstanding the efforts of two physicians, who were summoned by the now badly frightened woman, he died at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. His body was taken to the morgue, where an inquest will be held to-day. He was about 27 years old, an architect by profession, and formerly lived in Sacramento, and was for a time in the employ of N. D. Goodell. The couple had been married only one week, the woman, for merly Mrs. Leftwich, being a widow with one child. She is now pronounced out of danger.

Ague Conquerer Will Cure. Ague Conqueror Will Cure.

There is no disease or affliction more easily cured than the ordinary Fever and Ague of this country, and yet it is one of the most dreaded. In fact, in some persons, Fever and Ague, Intermitting, Remitting, and kindred Fevers, if continued, bring on other diseases which eventually prove very difficult to cure, and sometimes result in death. The Ague Conqueror, although a vegetable preparation, containing no poisons, has never failed to cure any case of Ague within our knowledge, and the chills do not return during that season. Price 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. To make a permanent cure of a difficult case it will require a \$1 bottle to cleanse the system and leave the Liver and other organs in a healthy condition so that the chills will not return. Sold by all drugging and dealers everywhere.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE FARM

Secretary Evarts puts it this way : peasant of Ireland or Germany," I "carrying a soldier on his back, canno pete with the American peasant, who soldier to carry."

A meeting of United States maltster brewers was held in New York on th ult., and a resolution passed urging Co ult., and a resolution passed urging Co to change the duty on Canadian malt fr per cent. ad valorem to a specific duty cents per bushel. The meeting was not influential, or fairly representative, an great number of brewers and others States are decidedly against the char would not seem probable that Congres be swayed one way or the other by the whereases and the one resolved adoptementorial.

The U. S. Commissioner of Agricult not a mere theorist or chronicler, bu shrewd, practical man, who has faith it he says and shows it. Last week we're to his report on the efforts to cultivate the Southern States. Now, it seems, s is his belief in the possibilities of his co growing its own tea, and so anxious his o prove that he is on the right tack, t has just rented a farm in South Carolina which an attempt will be made to grow varieties of tea; and the best guarantee success is that excellent tea has been in that very neighbourhood.

English grain dealers have settled firm belief that America has more grains wanted in Europe, and the falling of the past ten days register the result opinion. The only doubt abroad apputure on the extent of the decrease in It is still held to be doubtful whether details will be been except to be the content of the decrease in It is still held to be doubtful whether details. duction will be large enough to leave farmers with no profit, or small eno turnish some margin on the business past year. For the present it is oul that the opening months of the comin are little likely to see either the prices sales of American produce which wen the beginning of 1880.

The Huron Signal, which pays spectention to agricultural matters and tre them very ably, is convinced that the ness of the Agricultural and Arts Asso is gone. It says the prize list has b is gone. It says the prize list has be duced and the expenses increased untit costs \$15,100 to distribute prizes aring to \$12,900. "The directors," sa contemporary, "are not competent me they regard the time spent upon the boof the Association more as a holiday that thing else, and at the same time pock snug sum of \$3,112 of public money. Signal is not far wrong; and no doub will be a debate upon the subject wh Ontario Assembly is asked to make the annual grant of \$10,000 to the institution.

The grape crop of 1880 in Cal has been large, and, though late in ing, the season has been favourab making wine and raisins. There v wain until the 23rd of November then it was light, and lasted only a then it was light, and lasted only a day—not enough to do much damage few grapes not then gathered. The quef wine made in 1880 is a matter of subut will probably be 10,000,000 or 12,0 gallons. It has been the custom of the dealers to overstate the quantity in payears. They would publish 8,000,000 000,000 gallons when it was not mo 5,000,000. San Francisco has never remore than 3,500,000 gallons in a years than 3,500,000 gallons in a years. The receipts Francisco were 1,700,000 gallons in 2,400,000 in 1877, 3,000,000 in 1878, 000 in 1879, and the same in 1880. 000 in 1879, and the same in 1880. eeipts of brandy were 60,000 gallons i 130,000 in 1877, 110,000 in 1878, an 000 in 1879. The wine exports by 510,000 gallons in 1876, 890,000 i 1,230,000 in 1878, 1,400,000 in 1879, same amount in 1880. The export by about 800,000 gallons annually. The for 1881 will probably show a decurease over 1880. The State has ne proached the limit of its capacity in making, the greater part of the grapes been used every year for the table many have been allowed to spoil on the many have been allowed to spoil of the and the hogs have been turned into vineyards as the most profitable us could be made of them. There have years when grapes sold at Los Angel Sonoma for half a cent a pound at who and such low prices still prevail in larg yards in the Sierra Nevada, remote from the still provide the still provide

There are more ways than one of ! cat, and there are more ways than making money out of the unfo and unsophisticated intending emi This land sharks and others have out long ago, but perhaps the shr and most lucrative method yet hit i that of the individual or individuals w the following advertisement inserted sively in the English newspapers: "Parents wishing to find desirable

ings for their sons can have them place responsible American farmers in good and excellent climate. They will be and excellent climate. They will be cally taught American farming, and entirely independent of any aid from from the time they leave England. Pr. 50 to 75 guineas. Address—." In England it is customary to pay privilege of apprenticing youths tanything, and therefore the trap is catch many victims. As a matter of has already proved eminently success a large number of fathers have paid vance money desired, and have providesons with through tickets to farms in sons with through tickets to farms in sota, Iowa, and Nebraska. The exp of these emigrants has not, however, be couraging. On their arrival at their d tion they have found that they were ta one of the farm hands, with the excitation they were part only about one-ti the wages given to their associates, and service was demanded. That they have able to pick up some knowledge of fairs true, but no more than they would is true, but no more than they woul obtained if they had started out indently in search of a job, while, as the of service is usually fixed at about two they have in this time lost quite an a in wages. At the end, they are merel labourers, and if they desire to take they must either work for a long time the necessary money or send home than for funds. The sum and subst the whole thing is that the swindlers it land are able to pocket two or three h dollars on every contract of this ki they make, while at the same time de their victims of money that would be wonderfully useful in establishing the

High-priced Hay in Colorado Hay is now selling in San Juan Col., for \$300 per ton. That is pret up, but is still far behind what was a the Comstock in early days. All old will remember when hay sold at twe cents per pound. Green grass was tailed at ten cents per pound. In the mer of 1860 an old Frenchman made little raise at packing grass up from District on an old horse. This bunches, about a rod apart, was at bunches, about a rod apart, was at thickness of a riding-whip and fro eight feet long. Having no scales, man used to count his hay out, give three to five stalks for a pound. Whind of hay was criticised by his cuthe good old man, who did his mowin hatchet, was wont to say:—"Ahagree wis you! Ze hay is a leetle on he is very succulent. Besides, I good weight. I neval pour one hay a revair." Every man has his follies, and oftentimes they are the most interesting things he has got.—Josh Billings.

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Among the gifts displayed at a San Fran-isco wedding was the bride's father's cheque or \$100,000. The cashier of the bank on which the cheque was drawn was a guest. It was observed that he looked queerly at the nent, then turned up his nose, and red, "Why, he hasn't \$500 to his credit

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Ague Conqueror Will Cure.

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THE FARM

EDITORIAL NOTES.

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TA meeting of United States maltsters and brewers was held in New York on the 29th brewers was held in New York on the 29th ult., and a resolution passed urging Congress to change the duty on Canadian malt from 20 per cent. ad valorem to a specific duty of 25 cents per bushel. The meeting was not large, influential, or fairly representative, and as a great number of brewers and others in the States are decidedly against the change, it would not seem probable that Congress will be swayed one way or the other by the twelve whereases and the one resolved adopted as a memorial.

The U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture is not a mere theorist or chronicler, but is a shrewd, practical man, who has faith in what he says and shows it. Last week we referred to his report on the efforts to cultivate tea in the Southern States. Now, it seems, so firm is his belief in the possibilities of his country growing its own tea, and so anxious his desire growing its own tea, and so anxious his desire to prove that he is on the right tack, that he, has just rented a farm in South Carolina upon which an attempt will be made to grow good varieties of tea; and the best guarantee of its success is that excellent tea has been raised in that very neighbourhood.

English grain dealers have settled to the firm belief that America has more grain than is wanted in Europe, and the falling prices of the past ten days register the result of this opinion. The only doubt abroad appears to opinion. The only doubt abroad appears to turn on the extent of the decrease in price. It is still held to be doubtful whether the re-duction will be large enough to leave British farmers with no profit, or small enough to furnish some margin on the business of the past year. For the present it is only clear that the eneming months of the coming year that the opening months of the coming year are little likely to see either the prices or the sales of American produce which went on at the beginning of 1880.

The Huron Signal, which pays special attention to agricultural matters and treats of them very ably, is convinced that the usefulness of the Agricultural and Arts Association is gone. It says the prize list has been reis gone. It says the prize list has been reduced and the expenses increased until now it costs \$15,100 to distribute prizes amounting to \$12,900. "The directors," says our contemporary, "are not competent men, and they regard the time spent upon the business of the Association more as a holiday than anything else, and at the same time pocket the saug sum of \$3,112 of public money." The Signal is not far wrong; and no doubt there will be a debate upon the subject when the Ontario Assembly is asked to make the usual annual grant of \$10,000 to the institution.

The grape crop of 1880 in California

has been large, and, though late in ripening, the season has been favourable for making wine and raisins. There was no wain until the 23rd of November, and then it was light, and lasted only a single day—not enough to do much damage to the few grapes not then gathered. The quantity of wine made in 1880 is a matter of surmise, but will probably be 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 gallons. It has been the custom of the wine-dealers to overstate the quantity in previous dealers to overstate the quantity in previous years. They would publish 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 gallons when it was not more than 5,000,000. San Francisco has never received more than 3,500,000 gallons in a year, nor has the State ever exported more than 2,200,000 gallons in a year. The receipts at San Francisco were 1,700,000 gallons in 1876, 3,400,400. ecipts of brandy were 60,000 gallons in 1876, 130,000 in 1877, 110,000 in 1878, and 100,-000 in 1879. The wine exports by see were 510,000 gallons in 1876, 890,000 in 1877, 1,230,000 in 1878, 1,400,000 in 1879, and the

FARM NOTES

Water filtered through charcoal

water filtered through charcoal becomes perfectly pure.

In Russia there are at last signs of a general fall in the price of bread.

Different coals vary 30 per cent. in their power as to producing steam.

The grain crop of Nebraska for the past year is estimated at eighty million bushels.

Kansas has made 16,995,344 pounds of butter and 703,447 pounds of cheese this year.

As little light as possible should be admitted into the milk-house. Light is liable to blanch the cream.

Colonel J. D. Gillett, the great Illimois

blanch the cream.

Colonel J. D. Gillett, the great Illineis cattle breeder and feeder, says he always buys a bull, and not a pedigree.

The metals which are found to longest retain heat are brass and copper, next iron, and lastly in order, lead.

A bar of iron or a poker laid over a fire concentrates the heat of the passing smoke and creates a draught through the fire.

A piece of heaf is much more tender and

A piece of beef is much more tender and juicy when the animal has been fed ou roots than beef made where no roots are fed.

When going into a pit never fail to lower a lantern first, for half a minute, and if it burns brightly the air of the pit is fit to breathe.

There are 6,272,640 square inches to an acre, and an inch of rain on the acre would be equal to 22,622.5 gallons, weighing 113

tons.

A Michigan farmer invented a trick with a hole in it. He sold rolls of butter that had been made hollow, filled with water and frozen solid.

Mr. S. H. Coles, of Norfolk, Conn., obtained 40½ gallons of syrup, worth 75 cents per gallon, from amber cane grown on 14½ rods of ground. A milk contractor in Boston says he making more money by manufacturing his surplus milk into butter and cheese than he

did by his sales of milk.

The foot and mouth disease continues to The foot and mouth disease continues to spread among cattle, and Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk have been declared infected. The disease has also appeared in Lincolnshire.

Professor Aughey claims that more rain falls now in Nebraska than formerly, and that this rainfall is increasing with the march of settlement and consequent cultivation.

tion.

The Bishop of Peterborough preached in St. Paul's Cathedral on Dec. 13, to a congregation of about 10,000 persons, advocating the claims of the Agricultural Benevolent Society.

Professor Roberts says that fifty bushels

wood ashes per acre increased the yield of grass in a certain location more than any other manure, while ground bone improved the clover. The whole cost of planting and cultivating

an acre of cotton, ginning the product, and delivering it on a railroad is stated by a South Carolina planter at \$14, or about 53 cents per pound.

An alloy for filling less in iron is easily made: Lead, nine parts; bismuth, one; antimony; two. This mixture expands in cooling.

The comb of a fowl is a sure indication of the state of its health. If it loses its bright, rich colour it is diseased in some way, and as the disease approaches its worst stages the comb turns black. The manufacture of the little round Dutch cheese made from sweet milk, so popular in the retail trade, weighing from three-and-a half to four pounds each, is being undertaken in Illinois.

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Experiments have proved that wooden posts put in the ground in the same position in which they grew, top upward, will become rotten several years sooner than they would if placed top downward in the soil.

It is rarely that laying hens get sufficient food at this season of the year out of your proposes are aware, how much a foot will set in the course of a day. We must bear in mind that when the ground is bare they are eating nearly all the time.

The revenue derived by the city of Ottawa from the market tolls for 1880 was \$9,276.89, from which must be deducted for the inspector's and assistant's salary leaving a net revenue of \$8,000. Mr. Devlin, the lessee

shought as of any importance.

In Chicago there are six or seven factories which are turning out 25,000 or 30,000 pounds of lard butter daily. The stuff is made of lard, scapstone, and a little butter, with other things mixed in it to make it look and taste like butter, and is then disposed of as dairy or creamery butter, and at nearly the same price as the genuine article. Most of this is shipped East and South.

A Berlin despatch says the appointment of members of the new Politico Economical Council will be made shortly, and the Council will meet on the 10th of January. It is generally understood that Prince Bismarck intends to propose an increase of the duties on corh, brandy, and tobacco, the projected tobacco monopoly having been postponed owing to the fact that it could not be productive for some years.

A Halifax firm has received a letter from a Livempool firm asking if it is, not possible for

A Halifax firm has received a letter from a Livespool firm asking if it is not possible for the latter to bring sugar to Halifax from South America, and carry grain thence to Liverpool or London. They say their vessels are all the time picking up freights of sugar in South American ports, and would rather go to Halifax and deliver up their sugar and take grain from Halifax to Europe than go to either New York or Boston.

At a meeting of the Buffalo Board of Trade on Wednesday, resolutions were adopted approving of the malt bill, which proposes to change the duty on malt from twenty per cent. ad valorem to twenty-five cents per bushel specific. It was also resolved to request Senators Conkling and Kernan to use their influence to secure the passage of the bill. The maitsters in session at New York have been notified of the action.

In hardening and tempering a cold chisel care should be taken to have a gradual shading of temper. If there is a distinct boundary line of temper colour between the hard cutting edge and softer shank portion, it will be very apt to break at or near that line. The cutting edge portion of the chisel should be supported by a backing of steel, gradually diminishing in hardness; and so with all metal cutting tools that are subjected to heavy strain.

The other day Messra. Philip Makee and Thamas D. Parker threshed on the farm of

in hardness; and so with all metal cutting tools that are subjected to heavy strain.

The other day Messrs. Philip McKee and Thomas D. Parker threshed on the farm of Mr. George Bell, Glanford, in the short time of seven hours and a half, 50 bushels of clover seed, which is considered by competent judges to be a most excellent day's work for two men. Messrs. McArthur and Rutherford lately threshed for Mr. Alex. McPhail, near Galt, 310 bushels of wheat in three hours. They are anxious to see if anyone can beat this.

The arrivals of American and Canadian cattle and fresh meat during the week ending Dec. 11. at Liverpool, was unusually small, there being only fifty head of cattle landed, 3,139 quarters of beef, 553 carcases of mutton, and 723 pigs, against a total of 1,006 cattle, 870 sheep, 5,697 quarters of beef, 760 carcases of mutton, and 351 pigs on the previous week, thus showing a large decrease in cattle, and as regards sheep none arrived, being the first time for many months.

For some weeks back there has been quite a struggle in the purchase of wheat at Emerson and West Lynne, Man, but the eastern buyars have had to succumb since the buyers for the Hudson Bay Company and Captain McMillan have beared the market. Ontario buyers can only afford to ipurchase at from 70 to 75 cents per bushel, as the rate of freight to Toronto is 45 cents a bushel, whereas the others are buying all they can get hold of at from 80 to 85 cents, and have now ever 20,000 bushels waiting shipmant to Winnipeg.

A farmer named Wm. Wilson, fiving at Kingston, N.S., was aroused during the

Winnipeg.

A farmer named Wm. Wilson, fiving at Kingston, N.S., was aroused during the night by a great tumult among the cattle in his barn. Dressing, he went out, but found everything apparently all right, with the exception of one cow, which was acting as if much frightened, but nothing could be found to account for it. In the morning, however,

with a white face, breast, and streak on the back. Its general appearance is not nearly so handsome or attractive as the shorthorn, but a herd of them feeding in a suitable pasture have a pleasing and picturesque effect. The Polled Aberdeen is a newly introduced breed in this country. It is an old and excellent race of beeves, and is remarkable for its want of horns. Occasionally it extrice off the first premiums at the English fat cattle shows from both the shorthorn and the Hereford. It is jet black in colour, with a square massive carcase, short neck, and a prominence on the poll in place of horns. The absence of these useless incumbrances give it a certain preference with those who handle cattle in transportation, but the polled races are not popular, and although several simpertations of these excellent cattle have been made, they do not seem to take with the graziers or with farmers. There are only a few herds in America, and they do not attract much notice. This is their misfortune rather than their fault, for they are a deserving race, both for the breeder, the feeder, and the butcher.

The Devon is the beef animal of the farm for light or rough pasture. Being light and active it can pick a living and thrive where larger and less active cattle would fail. It is popular in New England, where it is highly considered both for the dairy and for working oxen. For the latter purpose it is not surpassed by any other cattle. It is deep blood red in colour, and when pure it is without apot. Its horns are long and spreading, at least in one class of Devom, and less so in the other, for there are two classes—one the North Devon, which has the larger and more spreading horns, and the Devon, strictly so called, which have smaller horns and are somewhat more compactly built than the other. The Devons are a very ancient race, and the brown and octainly to their standard, colour, and form as de any wild race, and as much so as the buffalces of the plains; and this is a strong evidence of their long establishment as a b

erally choose this breed in preference to any other.

A French Commissioner on Canadian Horses.

To fully assure itself of the actual capacity of America as a producer of horses, and to ascertain with something like certainty the kind and character of the horses bred in this country, and whether they are adapted to military uses, the French Government recently commissioned from its army two officers to investigate the subject and report results. The officers so appointed were Lieut. Colonel Baron Faverot de Kerbrech, of the First Regiment Chasseurs d'Afrique, and Captain Henry de la Chère, of the Influench Diragoons. They were also directed to attack the cavalay service of this country. They arrived in this city Sept. 8th last and have since then made a tour of Canada and the States, and returned to New York ten days ago, and remained until Wednesday, Dec. 22nd, when they sailed by the steamer Labrador, of the French Trans-Atlantique line, for Havre.

While here a commissioner of this paper waited upon these centilemen to ascertain

See that the control (1) and the control (1) a

164 hands, sreet carriage; a well-knit frame, neck well arched; a small, well-formed head, with an abundance of high action in from, united to a docile disposition, are qualities and elements which are sure to command high prices either in London, Berlin, or Paris. A pair of fine carriage horses, well matched, frequently brings \$2,000 and unwards, and sometimes even as high as \$5,000. The game, therefore, is well worth playing for. Saddle horses need not be so tall, 15 to 15h hands being regarded as ample, but the same general features as to build and appearance are essential. And right here we come to one unfalling source of demand for good saddle horses, and that is the requirements of the large European armies. In considering the style of horse required for this purpose, it must be berne in mind that a cavalry horse has to carry an average weight of about 225-lbs., probably rather more than less. On the march, in an arduous campaign, for this reason especially, a compact well-knit frame, a short back, and full, round flank are indispensable. This applies equally to the saddle horse in general. In every case horses are sought for who show goed blood, and possess plenty of life, energy, and substance, with good staying qualities; and, for driving horses especially, high, showy action is a size qua non. It may be said, also, in a general way, that the standard being somewhat better defined in Europe than in America, deviation from it in what we might regard as triffing matters affects the value of even a good horse much more than would be the case here.

The Importance of Ice to the Farmer-It.

The ion crop looms up in importance more and more each year. Every village of any size now has its icemonger, who finds his trade increasing with each passing year, and is fortunate if he does not find competition starting up also, for the business is evidently lucrative both in city and country. There is no crop that is produced so cheaply, and few that are harvested with less labour. Hence the wonder that every family is not supplied with this cheapest of luxuries. Farmers, we are sorry to say, though needing ice more than almost any other class, are the most backward in furnishing it to their families. The reason of this, probably, is that they either do not appreciate its virtues, or estimate the expense of storing it at too high a figure. In the first place, ice is not simply a luxury. In the first place, ice is not simply a luxury. In most families, and more particularly in farmers' families, it may be ranked among the necessaries. True, our fathers got along without it, and he they got along without railroads, telegraphs, stoves, cotton-cloth, and a thousand things which the march of improvement has made common and necessary. Certain it is that when a family is once accustomed to the use of ice, they are

sary. Certain it is that when a family is once accustomed to the use of ice, they are never willing to give it up. We often hear farmers say, "We have a cold spring near our house, and don't need ice to cool our water." But let a friend from the city visit one of these farmers, and he will call the spring-water insipid, and so would the farmer hinself after he had enjoyed the luxury of ice-water for a few weeks. But it is not mainly as a cooler of water that ice becomes a necessity. Its great virtue lies in its antiseptic power, preventing the putrefaction of milk, butter, meats, &c. The butcher once got along without ice, but he cannot dispense with it now. It is by the aid of this long-neglected blessing that we are enabled to supply the city with fresh milk from far inland, and to bring fish and other sea food to still further inland regions. Indeed, it is by means of ice that we are enabled to supply England and other foreign countries with fresh heef, mutton, pork, &c. The deiryman

ABOUT CHILDREN.

Gracie's first experience on eating a peach :
'I've eaten it, cloth and all, mamma; now
what shall I do with the bone?" A little boy in Georgia, who wrote to Santa Claus for a pony, was wise enough to add:—
"Poscrit. If he is a mule, Ples ty his behine legs."

In a petition to Santa Claus a small boy in Troy wrote:—"Wont you pleas bring me for crismas a nice terch-lite prosession on horse-back so i can ride myself." One reason why a boy hates to wear an overcoat is because it will impede his movements if he happens to fall into the rivet. Some people don't half understand boy

Little boys out skating forget that frozen ponds and rivers must have air-holes. Many families have lost a pair of skates and a little boy through ignorance and a hole in the ice.

—New Orleans Picagune.

"What is your name?" asked a 'Galveston Sunday school teacher of a new boy. "Bill."
"Bill what?" 'I donno." "What's your papa's name?" "It's Bill, too." "What's his other name?" "I donno." "What does your mother call him—Mr. what?" "She don't call him mister anything." "What does she call him?" "Old humbug!"—Galveston News.

A Christmas scene at the telephone office in Manchester, N.H.; Mr. Slayton's little girl, a tot about four or five years old, halloced:—"Connect Mr. Slayton's house with Santa Claus." "What?" said the central operator. "Is this Santa Claus?" came over the magic wire. "No; this is the central office," was sent back. "Hasn't Santa Claus got a telephone?" was the anxious inquiry from the little telephoner. "No; his isn't put in yet." "All right; good-bye," was the final response, coming in a very disappointed tone of voice, and the scene closed,

Rough Treatment.

Rough Treatment.

A half-century ago, or more, children were seldom coddled. They were treated, on the contrary, in a rough-and-ready way, to which few parents would now resort. An incident told of an English clergyman, who lived during the first decade of this century, illustrates the harshness of the measures then used towards the little ones: He found, one day, his five-year-old son playing on the matgin of a pond which he had been forbidden to go near. Stealing up quietly behind the culprit, the father seized his little boy by the legs, dipped him headforemost in the water, laid him on the bank, and walked away. The frightened child was left to recover from the shock as best he could. An English author tells how he was served a similar trick by command of his parents. His father's house stood on the banks of the river Wear, which was the fairyland of his infancy. Every morning in the summer, when the nursery-maid had awakened him, he watched her movements. If she left the room for a moment, he crept down stairs in his night dress and ran through the garden to the waterside. His delight was to catch the aticks which floated down the stream, and start them in a contest of speed. As several severe colds resulted from this amusement, his parents determined to put a stop to it. So, one morning, as he stood As several severe colds resulted from this amusement, his parents determined to put a stop to it. So, one morning, as he stood watching the race of the black and white sticks, he was plunged by an unseen hand into the stream, and left floundering therein for a few moments before being taken out. Of course, the parents in both cases saw the



Baedical.

Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9,000,000 Bottles

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptynline in the Salive, which converts the Starten and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptynline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food in prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.

It acts upon the Liver.

It acts upon the Kidneys.

It Furifies the Bowels.

It Purifies the Bovels.

It Purifies the Bovels.

It Purifies the Bovels.

It Adurishes, Strengthens and Invigorates. It Sourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates. It opens the bid Blood and saskes new. It opens the bid Blood and saskes new. It opens the bid Blood and saskes new. It neutralizes the beneditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Errsipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and fine and the salive hole, or by the act and foolie, care only being required in actestion to great the salive control of the salive co

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA. Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.

I took one bottle of the INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, and I feel like a new man. I recommend it to all for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

E. D. CURL.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

SURE CURE FUR DIESTA WARD

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—I wish to state that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of
dyspepsia. I can safely recommend it to all.

MRS. ALICE SMITH. CAN'T BE BEAT FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.
The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be beat for
Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time be
ore J got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and I
am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY.

am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY.

SA VIE SAUVEE.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES, Temiscouata, Quebes.
Cher Monsieur,—Depuis pres de quatre ans, j'etais afflige d'une tousse accablante, avec une tendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouvai presque rien mange, ne pouvant repose ni jour ni nuit; l'on des perait de moi, vue que mon Pere etait decade de la Consomption. Je fus conseiller de me servoir de votre BLOOD SYRUP, et apres en avoir depense trois petites bouteilles seulement, 'e me suis trouve grandement soulage et je peut dire presque gueri. Vous pouvez vous señvir de mon nonn, et je suis pret a atteste tout le continu de ma lettre.

Votre tout devoue Serés.

CHARLES DEGARDIN.

John G. Seton, Temoin.

Si l'on desire plus de testimonies ou informetion en regard des merites de la BLOOD SYRUF d'addresser a notre AGENT.

PAINS IN THE SIDE. PAINS IN THE SIDE.
VICTORIA HARBOUR, Sinneoe Cd., Ont.
I had to quit work for two weeks owing to a pain in my side, one bottle of the BLOOD SYRUP has removed it. It is wonderful for giving an appetite.

HEART DISEASE CURED. I suffered very much from palpitation of the heart, and the doctors told me I was liable to drop off at any minute. I tried your BLOOI SYRUP and was cured. I believe it to be the best medicine ever introduced.

MOSES HERINGTON.

CRAMP IN STOMACH.
Cross Hill, Waterloo County, Ont.
I was troubled with cramps in my stomach
and loss of appetite. Your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP effected a speedy cure. NANCY LEE.

CURES RHEUMATISM.

BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont.

Dear Sir.—I have used your reliable INDIAN

BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumatism, and it cured

me after numerous other medicines failed.

CATHARINE HIGGINS.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valual
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cur
me of Dyspepsia.
WILLIAM CROZIER. me of Dyspepsia.

WILLIAM CROZIER.

Liver Complaint.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valual INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually one me of Liver Complaint, after all other medicine failed.

MRS. JOHN KINNEY.

Sciatic Rheumatism.

I had been troubled for years with sciatics, and tried everything I could hear of; nothing relieved me except the BLOOD SYRUP. I am now tree from pain, can sleep well, and have gained seven pounds in two weeks.

Yours truly,

Sturgeon Bay. Simcoe Co., Ont.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

BURFORD, Brant County, Ontaria.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that after using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short time thas entirely cured me of dyspepsia. It is also you recommend it to be. JAMES GLENNIE.

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
WESTPORT, Leads Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1879.
Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion as
Nervous Headache, and have derived gree
benefit from its use. G. F. REYNOLDS, Painter

Dyspepsia and Ridney Complaint.

Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 25, 1879.

Dear Sir.—I have been suffering for years with Dyspepsia and Indigestion and Ridney Complaint, and have tried a great many remedies, but without effect. I became very bad and could not leave my bed. I sent to your agent william Dier, for a bottle of your INDLAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I do not hesitate to say that it saved my life. I am completely cured, and feel like a new man. Last week my so was taken sick with sovere headashe, and a few doses of your valuable medicine cured him.

DAVID BLACK.

Dyspensia and Indigestion
East Hawkesbury, Prescent Ca.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspensia
after all other medicines failed. I advise all
similarly afflicted to give it a trial.

ALEX. LAROQUE. Never Fails to Cure.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.

Dear Sir.—After trying doctors and various medicines for Salt Rheum, without effect. I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOW SYRUP, which entirely cured me.

MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTIK.

Saved Her Life.

Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario,
Life Head County, Contario,
Dear Sir, I had been under the doctor's hadde
almost continually for eight years, this rear
being the first I have not employed a physicial.
After using your INDIAN BLOOD STRUP for
a brief space of time, I was enabled to deal not
work. I truly believe it was the means of saving my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD.

Dyspensia and Liver Complaint.

Hampton, Durham County, Ontaria

I had dyspensia, indigestion and bulcousness
to years. I had to give up work. I practice some of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was fully stored to health in a short time. I gained pounds in three weeks. I recommend it are nume stomach cleaner and ghood purifice. iser and gblood purifier. CAPT. B. H. BUNT.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Ind. Harbour West, Halifar Co., S.(
Dear Sir, —I was troubled with Dyspensia.
Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYR
proved a most efficient remody. It is the imposition in the country.

MRS. ROWAN

In Montreal to-day sterling exchange was easier at 1083 for round amounts between banks, and 1083 over the counter. Drafts on New York hasier at 1 per cent. premium.

At New York to-day sterling exchange was hasier at \$1.83 for demand notes, and \$4.80 for

lxty-day bills. London, Jan. 5, 5 p.m.—Consols, 98 11-16 for money, and 98 15-16 for account; bonds, new 43's, 1151; new 5's, 1041; Erie, 51; Illinois Central,

STOCKS. Activity and increasing firmness continued to be the prominent features of the market to-day. Bids for Montreal advanced 2, with no sellers. Ontario sold several times at 993 and once at 100, and closed unchanged. Merchants' sold at 119 and 120, and closed with bids as before. Comree sold at 1391, and closed at an advance of 1. Dominion sold at 148, closing with sellers 2 lower, but bids 1 higher. Bids for Hamilton rose to 1, or at 119, with sellers at 120. Standard sold at 1023, and closed with bids up 1. Federal de-clined 1. Imperial sold twice at 119, and closing with sellers I and bids 1 higher.

Western rose 2, or to 212. Consumers' Gas sold of 2. Dominion Telegraph sold at 89 and 90, and closed with sellers as before at 90, and 89 bid.

Bids for Montreal Telegraph rose 1, or to 131,

Loan and Savings stocks were steady. Bids Canada Permanent rose 1. Union sold at 148, and closed unchanged, Building and Loan sold at 37, and closed with sellers 1 and bids 14 up. Imperial sold at 120, and closed with bids 1 up. London and Canadian sold at 148, and closed unchanged. Bids for Manitoba rose j. Ontario was offered at 131, with bids up 2, or to 130.

Debentures were wanted, but not offered.

The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange for Wednesday, January

Banks,	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal. Toronto Ontario. Merchants Commerce. Dominion Haufilton Do. 50 p.c. Standard Federal. Imperial.	100 1291 148 1204 110 103 138 120	147 119 1023 136 119	68-32 at 17 ** 110 at 139 180 at 148 20 at 102 59-50 at 112
Molsons. Insurance, &c. British America. Western Assurance. Canada Life. Confederation Life. Confederation Life. Dominion Telegraph. Montreal Telegraph. Globe Printing Co.	. 154 215 . 150 . 90 . 133	104 151 212 316 200 148 89 131	
Railways. Toronto, Grey and Bruce. Toronto and Nipissing. Loan and Savings Cos. Canada Permanent. Preshold Western Canada	200 159	50 194 157 160 146	12 at 1484
Union Loan Canada Landed Credit Building and Loan Imperial Farmers' London & C. L. & A. Co National Investment Co People's Manitoba&North-Western Manitoba&North-Western	150	961 120 122 148 104 106	40 at 97 200 at 120 233 at 140
Loan & Investment Co Huron and Erie Dominion Savings and In vestment Society Ontario Loan & Deb Canadian Sav. & Loan Co.	120 134	1021 142	
London Loan Co. Hamilton Pro. & L. Soc. Debentures, &c. Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p. c. County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c. Tr'p (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c. City Toronto Stock, 6 p.c.	122	120 104 108 106 110	

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

THURSDAY, January 6.

PRODUCE.

There has been some little improvement in the murket since our last, but it has been a very little. The influence of the holiday season has continued to be felt, and holders have not been inclined to sell, while the demand has generally been slack and the tendency of outside markets such as was not calculated to improve it. Prices dency has been downwards. For this tendency wasse wheat and on peas, and of 1 d. on corn, but an advance of 3d. on club wheat. Markets yesterday were weak, and cargoes slow of sale at a fall, after having been fairly. we are indebted chiefly to weakness outside. English quotations show a fall of 2d. sale at a fall after having been fairly steady on Tuesday and Monday. During last week markets were dull and prices easy, with home deliveries small. The total supply, however, was good, showing a considerable increase on the previous week; imports amounted to 265,000 qrs. of wheat, and 195,000 to 200,000 bbls. of flour, and borne deliveries flowers. flour, and home deliveries were 108,564 grs., making a total supply equal to 478,251 to 486,064 grs. of wheat against an average weekly conon of 454,000 qrs. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 30th ult. showed an acrease, and amounted to 2,200,000 grs., against 2,036,000 qrs. on the 16th ult., and 2,273,000 qrs. on the corresponding date last year. Mail advices to the 18th inst. state that the imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom from August 29th to December 11th, 1880. amounted to 5,123,758 qrs., against 6,166,291 qrs. last year; and the total deliveries from farmers in the whole of the United Kingdom during the ame time were computed to have amounted to 2,571,828 qrs., against 1,707,089 qrs. last year, making the total supply in the above time 7.695.568 ors., against 7,873,371 qrs. in the corresponding period of the preceding harvest-year, being a se of 177,785 qrs. in the first fifteen weeks of the harvest-year. The average price of home-grown wheat thus far in the present season was 42s. 7d. per quarter, against Supplies were falling off in the second week of December, when they were only 73 per cent. of those received in the first, and were expected to be small in the succeeding weeks, which expectstion our readers will remember to have been fulfilled. It appears that twelve wheat cargoes were taken for the continent in the six weeks ending on the 11th uit. Continental advices state that in France the wheat trade remained in a very quiet state, the demand being very inactive in the face of somewhat increased farmer's supplies; prices consequently have generally declined 50c.; in the iniand markets and in the ports foreign wheat has been very slow at a similar decline, red winter being quoted at equal to about 48a. 6d. per 430 lbs., duty paid. The week closed with quietude prevalent all over. Marseilles was dull; Bordeaux quiet at late rates, and in the other ports buyers very scarce. The week's arrivals of wheat in the various ports were small, viz., at Marseilles 41.800 qrs.; at Bordeaux 3,150 qrs.; at Havre 14,000 qrs. Stocks at Marseilles were continued to 102,500 quarters. Belgian markets were dull, with a fall of 6d. to 9d. per quarter at Antwerp, where red winter was quoted at 46a. 3d. per 450 lbs. In Germany trade ruled very quiet for both wheat and rye, and the "term " markets close lower on the week. At Hamburg spot wheat was very quiet, with but little demand. At Danzig bolders warehoused their wheat rather than accept any decline, and business was very restricted. Rye had somewhat given way from the highest point, but remained very dear in comparison to wheat. For maize the demand had slackened, but there 48s. id. in the corresponding period last season. Supplies were falling off in the second week of December, when they were only 73 per cent. of but remained very dear in comparison to wheat.

For maize the demand had slackened, but there were still about 66,000 quarters on passage from America. The imports of maize into Germany from January 1 to October 20 amounted to no less than 1,200,000 quarters. Of rye the imports in the same period were 2,512,000 quarters. From other quarters in Europe there has been nothing of any interest received. Markets in the States have been decidedly shaky all thought the mark. The tandence was unwarded.

last week, but since has been dewnwards, both in the east and the west, and the heavy cold anap of last week checked the movement. Receipts of wheat at sesboard ports in the week ending on the 25th ult. were 1,028,670 bush. v. 1,589,082 bush. the corresponding week, and 813,646 bush. the corresponding week in 1873. The export clearances from thence for Europe for the week were 1,949,372 bush. v. 1,490,373 bush. v. 1,490,373 bush. the previous week, and for the last eight weeks. 14,962,933 bush. v. 14,848,519 bush. the corresponding eight weeks in 1879. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and on rail from Western lake and river ports and frozen in on New York canals.

New York canals :-| 1880, 1880 Total54,846,836 53,956,281 47,225,317 36,481,237
The following table shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool market for each market day during the week:

FLOUR—The late almost unprecedented dullness remained unbroken until Reeday, when a single car of superior extra changed hands at \$4.90 t.o.c. There was more offered at the same price yesterday, but not taken; bag flour, however, sold at fairly steady prices.

Bran—Easier and sold on Tuesday at \$12.50 for a car lot on track, which may be regarded as the best price ruling.

small. No. 2 fall sold at \$1.10\$ f.o.o. on Monday, but was offered at the same price without finding a sale on Tuesday. No. 1 spring sold once on Friday at \$1.16, and No. 3 spring at \$1.10 f.o.o. on Monday, but the latter must be regarded as exceptionally high, and was probably for a choice sample. No. 1 was wanted at \$1.15 and No. 2 at \$1.12 all week, including yesterday, when the hids were repeated, but none offered; No. 2 fall would probably have brought \$1.09. On street receipts have been very small; prices yesterday stood at \$1.06 to \$1.08 for fall, and \$1.12 to \$1.15 for spring. receipts have been very small; prices yesterday stood at \$1.08 to \$1.08 for fall, and \$1.12 to \$1.1b for spring.

OATS -Offerings have been small and sales few, but prices steady; buyers have been forced to advance slightly and to pay \$10. for the few cars sold. Yesterday holders asked \$50., and buyers bid \$31e. On the street \$50. was paid.

BARLEV-There has been very little offered; holders have been very firm, and not inclined to push sales, while buyers have refused to advance bids. No. 1 has been offered at \$1.03; and choice No. 2 held about \$80., but no sales reported. No. 2 has been steady, and sold at \$30. fo.0. on Truesday; extra No. 3 brought \$70. on track on Friday, and No. 3 sold at \$90. fo.0. on Monday. The market yesterday showed no change; three cars of No. 3 sold at \$90. fo.0. on Monday. The market yesterday showed no change; three cars of No. 3 sold at \$90. fo.0. on the one of No. 2 sold at \$90. fo.0. on the street would probably have brought previous prices had they been offered. Street receipts have been very small; prices have ranged from \$70. to \$1.03.

PEAS—Inactive; buyers have continued to bid \$60. for No. 1, and \$70. for No. 2 fo.0. by the car lot, and holders have continued to refuse it. Street prices unsettled, at \$5 to \$70.

RYE—Inactive and easier; cars could not bring over \$0 to \$10. On street, a load sold yes terday at \$80.

SEEDS—Clover is wanted for export at \$5 per bushel by the car lot, but holders refuse to accept this price, so there is nothing doing; a load soid on the street yesterday at \$6. Other seeds purely nominal.

HAY—Pressed inactive, and prices nominally

soid on the street yesterday at \$5. Other seeds purely nominal.

HAY—Pressed inactive, and prices nominally unchanged. The market has been fairly well supplied, but all offered taken at from \$8 to \$1.3.0, with the great bulk going at \$11 to \$12.

STRAW—Receipts have been amply sufficient, and prices easy at from \$6 to \$7.50 for out and rye in sheaves.

POTATORS—Cars searce and wanted at \$60. but no sales reported. Street receipts small, and prices firm at \$0 to \$5.0 for loads, and 50c for single back.

APPLES—No movement reported in car-lots, and street receipts small, with pieces firm at \$1 to \$1.50.

crackhole, 50 to 80c. Blacks—Congous, 30 to 70c.; Souchong, 40 to 55c.; Soented Pekoes, 45 to 56c.

COFFEE—Inactive; no movement in job-lots reported, and values of them unchanged, Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots;—Government Javas, 27 to 31c.; Singspore, 20 to 20c.; Rio, 15t to 18c.; Mocha, 30 to 33c.

SUGAR—Pricos have been steady, but sales have been small. Raws inactive, but one car of good medium Porto Rico sold at 78c. Scotch also has been quiet, with a sale of a car of low-grade at 74c. Canadian yellows have been quiet and unchanged, at former prices. Granulated steady, with sales of a few small job lots at 10c. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots, and all sugars now being sold at sixty-days:—Porto Rico, per 10t, 71 to 8c.; Barbadoes. 71 to 74c.; Scotch, low-grade, 74 to 74c.; medium, 72 to 34c.; bright to choice, 35 to 36c.; Canadas refined, 73 to 34c.; Paris iump, 103 to 16c.; Granulated standard, 105 to 103c.

SYRUPS—Quiet, with no jobbing movement reported, and cars at last week's reduction offering. Quotations are as follows, per Imperial gallon:—Common, none; medium, 55 to 62c.; and choice, 65 to 75c.; sugar-house melasses, none: and West India, in hhds., 38 to 42c.; in bbls., 43 to 45c.

FRUIT—There seems to have been nothing done in the jobbing line, but holders' are increasingly firm all over. There are no Valencias to be had even in large lots under 8c., nor Sultanas under 10c. All sorts of box fruits have sold very slowly even in small lots at our outside quotations. Currants have been quiet, but firm. Quotations are as follows, the outside prices for retailers' lots:—Raisins, layers, \$2.30 to \$2.50; London, do., new, \$2.75 to \$3.; loose Muscatelle, \$2.50 to [\$2.56; Valencias, new, \$5 to \$6c.; emon peel, \$2 to 75c.; orange do., 20 to 32c.; citros do., \$4, 50.

RIGHT FRUIT Formes, 6 to 6c.; fisp.; first.—All sorts of sec.

Figure Seeding with a sale of 100 bags at \$4.10, and fifteen held at \$4.15. Small lots quiet at \$ MUTTON—Has been offering morely freely and selling at from \$5,50 to \$6 per cental.

POULTRY—Receipts have been very small but fully sufficient. Box-lots have sold slowly at 7½ to 3c. for turkeys and ducks, and 4½ to 5c. for geese and fowl. On street turkeys have sold at 30 to \$1.55, or \$1.50 for big gobblers; geese usually \$2.50 to 60c.; ducks scarce at 55 to 65c., and fowl quiet at 30 to 40c. FLOUR, Lo.o. BAG FLOUR, by car-lots, f.o.c.

FREIGHTS.

PROVISIONS.

TRADE—Has continued to feel the influence of the holidays, and been quiet, though signs of improvement have begun to appear.

BUTTER—Dullness and inactivity have remained the rule in this article; there has been but little offered, and none wanted beyond that needed for local consumption. Prices of tube have been almost nominal, as there has been no shipping demand, and the supply of rolls has been almost sufficient for the wants of the local market. Tube are almost nominal at 18; to 18c, for choice selections, and for any other sort than this they are purely nominal, as round lots or culls are not wanted at any price. Stocks are thought to be large outside. Rolls have been selling fairly well, but are easier at 18 to 18c.

RIGE—Steady with a sale of 100 bags at \$4.10, and fifteen held at \$4.15. Small lots quiet at \$4.40 to \$4.50.

Fish—All sorts have been quiet and unchanged. White-fish is held at \$4.25, and trout at \$3.75, but scarcely any is selling. Herrings and old quiet at former prices. Quotations: stand as follows, the outside prices being for retailers lots:—Herrings, Labrador, bbls., \$3.25 to \$6.50; shore, none; splits, \$5.75; round, \$5. half bbls., \$3; salmon, salt water, none; codfish, per 112 lbs., \$5; boneless, per lb., 5 to 6c; trout, \$3.75; whitefish, \$4.25; mackerel, bbls., none; half bbls., none; sardines, \$1, 12 to 12/e.; do. ½s. 20 to 220.

Tobacco—There has been nothing doing in joblots, but they are held at former prices. Quotations are as follows:—Blacks, 10s, in boxes, 34 to 40c.; ½s. 6s and 8s, in catties, 38 to 42c.; brights, navy, 3s, 45 to 55c.; solaces, 38 to 42c.; brights, navy, 3s, 45 to 55c.; solaces, 38 to 49c.; brights, navy, 3s, 45 to 55c.; solaces, 38 to 49c.; brights, navy, 3s, 45 to 55c.; solaces, 38 to 49c.; brights, navy, 3s, 45 to 55c.; solaces, 38 to 49c.; brights, navy, 3s, 50 to 3s.

Luquors—Quiet and unchanged all over. All sorts are now sold by the Imperial gallon. Quotations are as follows:—Pure Jamaica rum, 16 o.p., \$2.75 to 31. Demerars, \$2.45 to \$2.75; gin—green cases, \$4.25 to \$4.50; red, \$8 to \$8.50; wines—port, \$1.50; fine, \$2.40 to \$5.40; sherry, \$1.50; fine, \$3.60 to \$5.40; champagne, per case, \$14 to \$35.50; brandy, in wood, Hennessy's Otard's, and Martell's, \$4.50 to \$5.10; second-class brands, \$2.40 to \$5.30; chempagne, per case, \$14 to \$35.50; brandy, in wood, Hennessy's Otard's, and Martell's, \$4.50 to \$5.10; second-class brands, \$2.40 to \$5.30; chempagne, per case, \$14 to \$35.50; brandy, in wood, Hennessy's Otard's, and Martell's, \$4.50 to \$5.10; second-class brands, \$2.60 to \$4.30; according to age; inferior brands, \$2.40 to \$5.30; in case, \$32.50; ch. \$1.50; do., \$1.25; do., 1 16 1 11 1 09 0 34 1 03 0 98 0 93 0 00 0 80 0 00 0 81 PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.

CATTLE.

GROCERIES. TRADE—Very dull both in town and country, rith stock-taking the general business in most

CATTLE.

TRADE—Has improved during the week.
Beeves—Heceipts have increased, though only to a small point, and all offerings have been readily taken at steady prices. Export cattle have been wanted, but scarcely any offered, and the few in the market have been picked; prices have ranged from \$4.50 to \$5.25, anything over \$5 being for those averaging 1,400 %. only. Second-class cattle, that is light steers and hefers and heavy cows, have been in good demand for the local market, and all offering readily taken at about \$4, with more wanted. Third-class constituted the great bulk of the supply on Tuesday, and most of those in brought \$3.30, but they were very fine of their sort, and poor cattle ranged down to \$3, with only a slack demand for them.

SHEEP—Offerings have been small, but probably sufficient, as buyers have been few save for shipment, and offerings of any fit for it have been very limited. Choice first-class sheep, weighing not under 150 lbs., would be readily taken at \$4.25 per cental, or \$6.50 to \$7.00 per head; and ordinary first-class, from 125 to 150 lbs., would have brought \$5.00 to \$6.00 for the local market. Second-class have been nominal at \$4.00 to \$4.75, and not wanted.

LAMES—Still in good demand, but receipts probably sufficient, as dealers have a good deal of Christmas stock on hand. Pioked may sometimes bring \$4.50, but good-droves of first-class, dressing from \$5 to 43 lbs., have usually ranged from \$3.7 to \$3.75, and third-class and culls have run from \$2.75 to \$3.25.

CALVES—There have been scarcely any either offered or wanted, and prices have been almost nominal. Choice first-class, dressing from 125 to 150 lbs., have been worth \$5.50 to \$6.50, and any of lighter weight have not been wanted.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL. TRADE—Has been decidedly quiet.

HIDES—Green have been offered slowly, and selling as before; cured have been rather scarce, and selling in small lots at \$10.

CALISKINS—Nothing of any consequence doing, and prices nominally unchanged.

SHERFRINS—Offerings have fallen off, and there have been no Christmas prices since our last; from \$1.20 to \$1.60 has been the general run for the best green, and \$1.25 to \$1.55 for good country lots.

WOOL—Has been quiet and unchanged. Holders have not been inclined to press sales lest they should cause a fall; nor do dealers seem to have been pressing enquiry lest they should cause a rise. The only sales have been those of some small lots of fleece at \$0c. Pulled wools nominal TALLOW—There has been no change in the condition of the market either as regards price or movement.

Quotations stand as follows —No. 1 inspected.

movement.
Quotations stand as follows: No. I imspected, choice, \$9 to \$0.50; No. 2 inspected, \$8 to \$0.50. No. 3 inspected, \$8 to \$0.50. No. 3 inspected, \$7 to \$7.50; califskins, green, it to 15c.; califskins, dry, none; skeepskins, 70c. to \$1.50; wool, fleece, 30 to 31c; wool, pniled, super, 30 to 31c; exirs super, 31 to 35c.; wool, pickings, 11 to 12c.; tallow, rough, 34c.; readered, 5c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Jan. 5.—Wheat—Scarce; white state, \$1.15 red state, \$1.16. Corn—Steady; mixed western at 57c. Barley—Unchanged; No. 2 Canada at \$1.15. Hors—There seems to have been nothing doing all week, but choice new are held firmly at for mer prices, with buyers not inclined to pay them. No change in other sorts.

Jan. 4.—Opening. Wheat—97]c; for February, ary, Corn—116. for May, Oats—35c, for May, Pork—\$12.50 for February, Lard—\$8.50 for February; 8.62\$ for March.

1.02 p.m.—Close.—Wheat—961c, for March. Corn—361c, for January; 37]c, for February; 31]c, for January; 37]c, for February; 31]c, for January; 37]c, for February; 35]c, for May, 2.16 p.m.—Short, Ribe—36.52\$ for January; 36.64 for February; 37] for March. Pork—312.42\$ for January; 312.73 for March. Lard—32.52\$ for January; 38.51\$ to \$8.20 for February; 8.70 for March. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

with stock-taking the general business in most houses.

TEA—The market has been very firm all over, with holders not inclined to push sales. There have been a few lines sold on the spot. Young Hyson has sold at 33c.; at 34c.; at 35c., and 36c. for good thirds; at 37c. for fair, and 42c. for choice seconds, and at 45c. for a first. One line of Gunpowder seconds sold at 40c. Japans inactive, with no movement reported. Blacks quiet but steady, with sales of lines at 31c. for coarse, and 49 and 60c. for fine Congous. There has been no movement reported on English account, nor does there seem to have been anp demand heard. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots:—Young Hyson, common to fair, 33 to 40c.; Young Hyson, medium to good seconds, 62 to 43c.; Young Hyson, ordinary to choice extra, firsts, 50 to 65c.; Twankays, none; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 35 to 45c.; fine to extra choice, 30 to 80c. Blacks—Congous, 30 to 70c.; Souchong, 40 to 55c.; Spented Pelcoes, 45 to 55c. EAST LIBERTY.

Jan. 5, 10.05 a.m.—Cattle—Active and firm; fair to good, \$4.50 to \$5; common, \$4 to \$4.25; receipts, 35.00; inhipments, 221. Hogs—Slow; receipts, 3,500; shipments, 3,600; Ehiladelphias at \$6.25 to \$5.10; Yorkers at \$4.75 to \$4.85. Sheep—Dull; receipts, 4,000; shipments, 5,200.

UNION STOCK VARDS, CHICAGO.

Jan. 5, 9 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 35,000; market opens steady, and will rule a trifle lower.

9.26 a. m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 35,000; ficial receipts yesterday, 31,590; shipments, 2309; light grades at \$4.50 to \$4.70; mixed packers at \$4.50 to \$4.75; heavy shipping at \$4.80 to \$5.10. Cattle—Receipts, 5,500.

Cattle Receipts, 6,300.

U.S. TARDS, NEW YORK.

Jan. 5, 11,31 s.m.—Cattle—Slow, at 9 to 11c; receipts, 533. Sheep—Steady, at 5; to 61c.; receipts, 1.714. Calves—Steady, at 6 to 8c.; receipts, 181.

Jan. 5, 11 a.m.—Cattle—Quiet, at 31 to 101c.; receipts, 143. Sheep—Quiet, at 51 to 61c.; receipts, 15 cars. Lambs—Quiet, at 6 to 61c.; receipts, 15 cars. Hogs—Steady, at 61 to 7c.; receipts, 30 cars.

EAST SUFFALO.

EAST SUPPLIO.

Jan. 5, 11.25 a.m.—Hogs—Lower; receipts, 16 cars; shibonests, 12 cars; 5 cars to New York.
Sales—Yorkers at \$4.90 to \$5.10; light mired at \$4.70 to \$4.55; good medium at \$5 to \$5.10; no heavy here; quality only fair; supply light; 45 cars reported to arrive. TOLEDO.

doing.

12 m.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.02; for cash; \$1.01; bid, \$1.01; asked for February; \$1.09 saked for April; \$1.10; bid, \$1.10; asked for May. Corn—No. 2, 39c, bid, 39ig, asked for cash. ENGLISH MARKETS.

rather easier; maize the turn dearer; cargoes on passage wheat and maize, slow and quiet; good cargoes No. 3 pring wheat, off the coast, was 46c., now 45c. 8d; db. red winter, was 47s., now 46c. 6d; fair average No. 2 red winter, for shipment the present or following month, was 46c., now 45c.; red winter, for prompt shipment, was 46c., now 45c.; red winter, for prompt shipment, was 25c. 6d., flow 25c. Imports into the United Kingdom during the weat Miles.

25s. Imports into the United Kingdom during the weeks—Wheat 20,000 to 25,000 qrs.; maize, 15,000 to 160,000 qrs.; maize, 155,000 to 160,000 qrs.; flour, 195,000 to 20,000 bbla. Liverpool—Spot wheat, steady; maize, rather easier, and 4d cheaper.

LIVERFOOL.

Jan. 5, 5 p.m.—Flour, 9s. to 12s.; spring wheat, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.; red winter, 9s. 6d. to 9s. 10d.; white, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 10d.; club, 9s. 8d. to 10s. 9d.; white, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 10d.; club, 9s. 8d. to 10s. 9d.; corn, 5s. 4d.; barier, 5s. 3d.; oats, 6s. 2d.; peas, 6s. 10d.; pork, 65s.; abacon, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; beef, 76s.; lard, 48s. 6d.; tallow, 34s. 6d.; cheese, 65s. Receipts of corn for the past three days were 14,000 centals.

Farms for Sale.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale, inserted in this column, M words for 50c.; each additional word, 24c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail. PARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONTARIO; list sent to any address. Apply to
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VOL. IX. NO. 459

Junction of Rebel Native Tribes

SEVERE ENGAGEMENT WITH THE BASUT

Re-Establishment of the ance of the Emperors.

South Africa.

ANOTHER TEKKE TURCOMAN DEFE

Sanguinary Native Warfare on the Coast of Africa.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE MR. BRADLAU

LONDON, Jan. A Truth states that the marriage of Baron Burdett-Coutts with Mr. Ashmead Bart takes place during the present month.

A COMMUNIST'S FUNERAL,

A Paris despatch says:—The funera Banqui, a Communist, took place to-A procession of thirty thousand pe followed the remains, and an enormous or lined the streets. There was no disturba Funeral orations were delivered over tomb. Louise Michel was one of the pr pal speakers. After leaving the cemetery received a popular ovation. Rochefor tended the funeral, but quitted the ceme before the speeches were delivered. THE ANTI-JEWISH MOVEMENT IN GERM.

A Berlin despatch says:—At a large ming of students held to debate the best m for extending the anti-Jewish agitation, ditations from the universities at Gottin Leipsig, Kiel, Rostock, and Halle were sent. Fourteen hundred Berlin stud and 1,022 Leipsig students, and many ott signed an anti-Jewish petition to Prince marck. The authorities have dismissed great agitator, Dr. Henrici, from the po

A CHALLENGE TO ME. BRADLAUGH. It is cumpored that M. Laisant, edito the new Imperialist paper in Paris, has a letter to Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, dem ing that the latter should either retract a tain statement which he lately made cond-ing M. Laisant or meet him on the field booour. Mr. Bradlaugh refused the challe

NEW YORK, Jan. London special correspondent says have the very best authority for saying the stories which have been persistently about in one or another society journal months past, as to a serious personal disagrament between the Queen and the Prin Louise, have absolutely no foundation, fact, they are the more scandalous, that in fact, they are the more scandalous, that in nection with them an impression has sought to be generated that the Queen wished the Princess to return to Canada, that the Princess has refused to do this, truth is that the Queen has exerted her ternal authority to prevent the Prinfrom returning to Canada on the sp declaration of Sir William Jenner, that health of the Princess has been so aeric shaken by the consequence of the scrious dent which last year occurred to he shaken by the consequence of the serious dent which last year occurred to be Ottawa as to make it a question of lif death whether she should pass the w quietly here under medical treatment, or ture upon an Atlantic voyage and a Car winter. She is still under the care winter. She is still under the ca William Jenner, and her condition is precarious to make it possible for her adv to fix any time at which it will be pro fer her to set out upon a transatiantic tr

British trade returns show exports for British trade returns show exports for comber last of £18,250,000, against £16,000 for the preceding corresponding modern the value of the exports for the past year £222,000,000, against £191,000,000 for The value of the imports for December was £33,250,000, against £35,250,000 for preceding December. The total of implast year was £409,000,000, against £000,000 for 1879.

000,000 for 1879. A NEW NIHILIST PLOT. A Birmingham despatch says :—A wo clock-maker of this city has informed Russian embassy at London of an al Nihilist plot to construct infernal machin England for use in Russia, THE CZAR'S MARRIAGE.

At Berlin correspondent says a ukas beeen sent to the Russian Senate deer that the Princess Dolgorouki, the wife of Czar, shall bear the rank and title of S Highness, and that the statute declaring the issue of an alliance between a memberial rank does not resease the right of the statute declaring the imperial rank does not resease the right of the statute declaring the sense of the sease of the sease of the sease the right of the sease of th perial rank does not possess the right of heritance to the throne shall remain in f

LONDON, Jan. In the House of Commons last the Attorney-General, in introducing Corrupt Practices at Elections explained that the chief object w explained that the chief object we be to put an end to the lavish pense accompanying most elections. A c would be placed on the expenses by a ce sum being fixed for the entire election acting to a schedule, varying according to the constituency. Various punishm with hard labour would be inflicted for runt practices, such as bribing. A candirupt practices, such as bribing. A cand guilty of corrupt practices is never to be to sit again for the constituency where

New York, Jan. A London special correspondent telegra

The increased activity of secret società
various sorts in England already excites are willing to concede. During the past weeks frequent attempts have been mad throw railway trains from the track, and throw railway trains from the track, and rages of a mysterious character have committed in Birmingham, Oldham, Sield, and other places. Some of these tempts and outrages are suspected to be work of men connected with the Irish League, while, others are ascribed to fo agents labouring in the cause of Nihilish Socialism. There is clearly a necessificating for a strong and vigilant Govern at such a moment, and the Ministry must that they cannot afford to be made spay Mr. Parnell and the obstructives.

LONDON, Jan. The New says:—"The total effect of statement of Prof. Hinds is to vitiat fisheries award by vitiating the statistic cepted by both Governments on whi rests. If Prof. Hinds' figures are confalsification has been committed, and whole question must be re-opened. We the Government will refuse, in the na English honour, to profit by a misstated and insist on a complete investigation."

FRENCH REPUBLICAN SUCCESSES.

A Paris despatch says.—The Repusaccess at the municipal elections is a in most of the large towns. The Repupapers publish congratulatory articles result which is considered to have mathreach apparent between the Republics the irreconcilable Radicals. The Republics are distinctly Gambettist and