A. Smyth.

# REMEMBER BANKRUPT DRY GOODS.

this season's importations 25 per cent. of Staples, 38 per cent. Dress Goods and Fancy Frimmings, and 50 per cent of choice and select Millinery Goods. Our new

will arrive this week. Also another let of

Ready made Clothing surprises everybody. Come and get your de made up in correct style and at right prices.

R. SMYTH.

AR CALLON, Coneral A

New Advertisements.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

life assurance company

Motabliches is 1847,

Ans Accumulated Funds of

About \$4,500,000.

AN ANNUAL INCOME OF Three Quarters of

(The following in from the Journal of

THE PETERN HEIFTEN MIT

Hrief reference was made last week to

the advent of the Arttick Empire Life An

surance Co. as a competitor in Canada.

The new-comer is not an infant. It was

entablished in 1847, and shows assets of 45

million dollars with an annual income of

over \$750,000; it has paid claims of over

\$6 000,000, and bonness amounting to \$2,200,

100: Its Canadian government deposit is

\$100,000, and it has other investments in

Canada amounting to nearly \$800,000. Pi-

in taking over the business of the Lion Life

and the policyholders of the latter are to be

highly congratulated on mich an affings-

ment, and Mr. Staneliffe, the manager, no

less in securing so exections a company.

The privileges stisshed to the change secure

to all policyholders in the Lion Lite on

the " with profit" plans the same rights to

the each borness of the Arttish Empire

file, due and payable at the end of 1884, on

the same footing so the polleyholders of

the latter company. Too much praise can

not be awarded to the directors of the Lion

Life in Canada for the groups and favour

whis arrangement made for policyholders in

this company with the Arttish Empire Life:

and the exections staff of agents of the re-

tiring company will probably have no lead

reseen to be pleased with the new arrange-

ments. On the other hand, the conduct of

the Lion Life directors in England in clos-

ng up the business before their interests

sould unifor the least in jury is authorprises

earthy, and we are led to believe that they

have also arranged no less favorably-for

that Canada branch. The Canadian direc-

tors of the filon conselence the boson of the

Hritish Kmptre Life Company, a ctroum

stance on account of their well-known

standing no less complimentary to the

seneral manager for Canada than to the

company which he has been so foreunate

in securing, and which, by opening up

bitations in Canada, establishes for itself

one more claim to the title of "The Aritish

Empire," that nation on which the sur

Edmund Gregory.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEEDS.

DISSOUT IMPORTATIONS

Turnip, Carrot, Mangold.

. Clover and Grass Seeds.

vegetable meen, flower meen

Crushed Oil Cake for Spring

Feeding.

EDMUND GREGORY.

GREDS! SEEDS!

never usta. 27.14.

P. STANCIARPR.

D. C. TREW, Man'r.

Britton Bros.

o ger sewellery. VERWARE, CLOCKS. WATCHES, SPECTACLES,

right, go to RITTON BROTHERS

splendid stock of WALFILAM PLOIN WATCHES RE mber, we give , in better value in atches than you can get elsewhere New patterns in Silver plated ARIE WARE, At GOODS.

Meriden Co's. TREITDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS WIDDING KINGS

adies TEWELLERY, Neck ne and Lockets, Colored Gold. setts and half setts AMOND and other precious

Stone KINGS OMAN SEWELLERY, Brace lete, Brooches, Farrings, ele ILVER and THE TRIVELRY ar tins new handsome patterns.

Intlemen's Gold VEST CHAIN Gentlemen's rolled plate Chains. In this line we are shoroing some ate that are about in QUALITY d beauty of any over before offered town and price are reasonable

RRITTON BROS.

A. W. Hettger. COTTOR.

# TO THE LADIES

STRAW GOODS

CINAMAN ANA BE-SHAPER

## ROOM PAPER!

A.W. HETTGER, ARNT STREET.

J RIEER.

to the ladies.

## HAIR GOODS.

have employinhed my stock of hele soods with

a very the suspetment of

Saratoga Waves. full shortes and at various pillons. I have in

stock a speak vertety of AWITCHEN

and manufacture and four make up to make willy of the week town windshifted. I offer a article of invisible and for front or back " Also sensit design of Hate Bands, ins

JEWELLERY.

old and silver Rings Lockets, Guar brookles har Rings and Sar Plus J. RIGGS.

## The Caundian Lost.

CHANGES IL BANK EDITOR AND PROPRIETO THE WALLING SEVIOUR

(Sol. Song v., S. Rev. iii., 28.)

The ster world is husing and still, the ster world is husing and still, the street purify mostly mostly and still.

Oh, for price to listen to Hint oh, for roun within my heart Oh, for love to hid him enter

FATED FAIRFAX.

A STORY OF LOVE AND WAR. Chapter VII.

WHORK GARDENS. At this tangible proof of the rupture they both stered in silent consternation. Pre-

"I need not tell you, Regy, how young and inexperienced she is: not yet eighteen. Make showsnes for her, for she naturally received a great shock, and has been illdvised by Miss Fane, whom, you know, I never could bear. Do not be basty in taking Alice at her word; you know she is extremely fond of you."

"If you had been present last night you would scarcely have said so," returned Sir Reginald, dryly; but I have written to her this morning to say that if she changes ber mind a line to the club will find me for a week. She may have been carried away in the heat of passion to say more than she thought or meant. After a week it will be he too late; I shall accept the liberty she offers me and return to my profession Fortunately my papers have not gone in jet. Now, I must be going. You shall see me this day week."

"Nonsense, man, you are coming to stay "No. Mark: many thanks to you. You would find me a restless, unbearable in-mate. In a week's time I shall have set-

tied down and grown more accustomed to my fate. if fate it is to be. Meanwhile, I shall spare neither time nor money to find out the author of this certificate, scoundrel 'Reginald, I am sure a man never sent it," said Heien. "I am serry to say it of my own sex, but it's saie to be a woman." "My deaf Heien, if you knew how very small my circle of lady acquaintances in India was you would not say so. I don't think so badly of your sex. Good-bye." The alloted week having clapsed, Sir Lastrald found himself once more in Wes-

reginal count nimes one more in wea-sex flavtess, this time to dinner. He was no longer the pale, half-distracted man we find last seen him. He looked quiet and self-possessed, as if his fate had overtaken him, and he had submitted to it without a struggle. There had been no letter from Alice; his pians were fully formed, and he would unfold them after dinner—this little he imparted to Heien as he escorted her

During dessert the children came infillds, aged six, and Norman, eight—both delighted to see their special favorite, dear Uncle Regy. But Uncle Regy was very slow this evening no stories, no paper boats, no rabbits on the wall. True, he took Hilds on his kneesand gave her all his grapes, cracked wainute for her with the sections profusion of a young man not an

hed her up to bed.
But even the children could see that something was amiss, and told their nurse that Uncle Regy never laughed nor showed its nice white teeth once, and they though "Now," said Helen, as she poured out coffee, "let us have it all. What have you been doing, Repy!—and what are you go-ing to do?"

'I have placed the certificate in the hande of a first-class detective, for one thing; I have written to the chaplain at Chestapore; and I have effected a change from the fifth to the Seventeenth Hussars.

now in India- and go out with the drafts "Oh, Repy, to India again so soon," said Helen, with tears in her oyes. "Yes," affecting not to see them. "Is it

not a good thing now I have the service to fail back upon! After all, India is not haif a bac place for soldiering, and we are sure to have a row out there ere long."

"But why leave this country! Why not stay at home?" Because it will the more effectually mussle Mrs. Grundy. It will be less marked than if Alice and I both uved in Engand and kept up separate ceta

menta."
"But would your seked Helen, in an awe atruck tone.
"Certainly. Alice mas stood to her gume, and as 'Truct me all in all, or not at all,' is and as Truet me all in all, or not at all, is my motto, we should never get on. As a married couple our career is finished. I remember hearing a cynical old bachelor any that the marriage ceremony, instead of being the preinde to happiness an harmony, was almost always the ceremony that insungurated along and arthous campaign, series of sintrmiches, varied with numerous pitched battles. Alice and I have had one desperate battle, and both reste the field. We live to fight another clay, but not with each other. Our married life was a chort one—barely four months—and I find myself once more a bachelor; for as Alice declares also is not my wife, I conclude that I am single. What do you thing, Relea."

cipie that I am single. What do you think, Beser.

"I think you are talking a great deal of neasones, my dear Rogy, and thought you rail as marrimony now, in your heart you knew very well that the last four mouths were the happient of your life. You need not dear it, and if you did it would be useless. Go on," waving her fan imperiously, "yo on; tell me what you are going to do about Alice."

"Of course site must bear my name and live is my house, but that will be the only the between no. Unforcemently I am her guardian, a presiden I would will make you marrim, a presiden I would will make to no. However, my selicitor will manage to represent me as much as possible. I do not intend to be trought personally in contact, with Alice, much less with files Fanc, who has furness the faure with all her might, Geoffrey tells me."

"Age here have you managed?"

might, (seeffrey tells me.

Figst leve lever yet managed

Figst leve lever yet managed

There opered at second in Allee's over

name at Dimminust's, and made her as

alleement of five thousand yet. Her

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### COMMUNICATIONS.

(To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.)
SIR. - The Hernid last week endeavors to explain away the increase in the reform vote of Omsense and cheer up the glosmy ent feelings of his friends by stating that voters were brought in from the townshin " inst to swell" the village vote and "make outsiders believe they were mining favor, but they were not."

This is not a correct statement and the Herald ought to know better than to make it. Two votes that came in from the counit. Two votes that came in from the country were also polled in June last, when the total vote was 2I. In February there was an increase of six votes—right-thinking and houset-minded men, who believed the Mowat government deserved support; and who had confidence in Mr. Meintyre. I may add that Mr. Meintyre was held before the election in much higher esteem here than his boastful opponent would admit, and that his excellent and admirable enesch here increased greatly the feeling. mit, and that his excellent and admirable speech here increased greatly the feeling is his favor. The policy of slander pursued toward him proved a become here as well as classwhere. Our vett of 27 was an honest, equare, straightwee, as the Herald well knows, and if like the Warder is goes in for the false-hood and slandering for which that paper has become notorious it will come out like the celebrated Warder router on the might of the 27th as depicted in The Poer. The "luttle John A." editor of the Herald is a nice young man for a small tea party, but he should stick to facts, and not copy the Mail and Warder.

ONE OF THE SIX. Omemee, March 19, 1993

Who Wrote It?-The Omemor Vote.

[To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.] Str.-1 would not have troubled you casin but for the reason that Mr. Byers of Omemee is falsely blamed for my communication in your last week's issue. I wish to say that Mr. Byers did not write it, neither had he anything to do with it: as you know, Mr. Editor, you can bear me out in that. It seems that the tory party cannot realize that there were 27 reform votes polled in Omemee; and even the editor of the Omemee Herald thought fit to throw a little slur over the reformers of Omemee—that they were not gaining in numbers. How he can assert this, in the face of fact, I cannot understand, especially after attributing political ignorance to "Angli." The reform party of Omemee don't deny bringing in three or four voters to vote in Omemee. The tory party did the same thing. There were three or four reform voters having yotes in Omemor and not elsewhere who could have been got if it had been thought necessary. So that there are 27 good votes in Omemor independent of the township votes. Is this not growing? Christian missionaries were in the island of Madagascar about 11 years before a convert was made. Look at it now. The tory party seem puzzled how the 27 votes were got. The reform party claim they got two or three votes on the night Mr. McIntyre spoke here by the unmannerly conduct inmee and a section man living mear the station. There is a limit to forbestance, and there are always some who become disgusted with rowdylem. Probably those are the ones "Angli" is so anxious to have

step into the front ranks of the tory party.

AN ELECTOR OF EMILY. [Mr. Byers did not write the letter refered to. -En. Post.

### The Warder's Attack on the Downeyville

(To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.) SIR. - I am sorry to have to trouble you for a little apace in your columns. In the editorial matter of the Warder of the 2nd nat, the following statement appears:

"And not only in Versiam and elsewhere was this mysterious agency at work, but the Catho lic cry was again raised in Emily, as it has beer raised many an election before. Indecent liter ature towards the Catholic party was freely cir ature towards the Catholic party was freely circulated in every Catholic house, purporting to be from the Mail office and the Orange societies, and no more villainous or untruthful fly-sheets could have been prepared. These were skillfulfully used by Mr. George McHugh, Mr. Hugh O'Leary and others who stand well with a large portion of the Catholic party, and the tremendous bug-bear they succeeded in raising before the eye of these innocents decided the election.

So far as I am concerned this is wholly and absolutely false and groundless, and Mr. Geo. McHugh gives it just as unquali fled a denial. I would not trouble you nor the public with any contradiction of the Warner's statement were it not that a large community around Downeyville are also assailed and their intelligence insulted. Now that the election in over and their votes no longer required by the conservative candidate his organ can succe at these people as "innocenta," who knew no better than to be misled by "untruthful fly-sheets." Terrified by this "bug-bear," "these innocents decided the election. Why did not the editor call them lunatics or ommadhauss at once and be done with them? Many of the so-called "innocents" know more of the political history of this country than the writer of that article will

country than the writer of that article will ever know.

It would appear that the conservatives think that these people are to be appealed to on the ground of religious prejudice only, and that that party are to have a monopoly of the religious cry. In each of the last four contests (the only ones in which I have taken any part in this country) some special missionary was brought in by them from the outside world to speak at Downeyyville, and invariably religion was the staple article of the discourse. As a rule this does not happen in any other locality, and I know of no place where it has less effect on the voter than there, where it is most used by the conservative orators.

In June last there came with Mr. Dun das a gentleman who commenced his speech with the extraordinary statement that he "was the only man (not ordained to the priesthood) in Ontario who spoke with the authority of a Catholic priest." Very properly he was tald by one of the audience that they "did not want any religion there, nothing but politics."

In this last course the Hon. Mr. Costigue came at the deventh heartore-capture. He was a strong care to the cloquence.

North Emily by the force of his eloquence. He was a strong card to play. His position as an Irah Catholic member of Sir John A. Macdonald's cabinet, his unswerving adherence to principle and the fight he land made even against his own conservative friends on the New Brunswick school bill wave all for his favor with such as audience. His address was a strong appeal to their sympathies as Irah Catholics to ally themselves with the conservative purty as being the most favorable to their strong the most favorable to the strong t

ers. But the speech lacked one counties clement. It did not disquestive questions at

ers. But the speech lacked one consultate element. It did not discuss the questions at issue. What was the result? Did the religious appeal carry Downeyville over to the conservatives? No, not one vote. The figures at the close of the poil must have been very convincing that that game was no use. The electors there desire to be treated as intelligent men voting on the same questions as all other electors. They deserve to be treated as such, and no man will say that I as a member of the reform party have treated them otherwise.

The purpose of the Warder's statement is apparent. Several times that paper has tried to raise religious prejudice in this community. Only a short time since you, sir, were called on to answer whether you were a Roman Catholic or not. The Warder appealed to make capital against Mr. McIntyre because for sooth Mr. Arthur O'Leary had been appointed police magistrate with Mr. McIntyre's consent. The Warder appealed to Mariposa and Verulam to resent this. Is any person so dull as not to understand why these two townships are singled out to be appealed to? If any township was slighted were not Ops and Emily equally entitled to be sained to resent it? Oh, not that would not have suited the miserable object. Well, Mariposa and Verulam have given their answer a make any have had as much to do with the increased reform majorities in those localities as any other influence. I did not incend to have written at such length, and will not in future bother about the Warder, but is it not time for the conservative party to consider whether private character is to be bandled about and is to form the whole political stock-in-trade of their organ. In the past we were tolerably free from this abuse. I trust we shall not have another contest fought with such weapons.

—Yours truly, Hugh O'Leary.

Lindsay, March 14, 1883.

-Yours truly, HUGH O'LEARY. Lindsay, March 14, 1883. "Augit" and the Omemee Solors Vote. [To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.] Sir. - Although I took an active part in the election for this county on the 27th, yet it was not my intention to take part in any discussion that might ensue theretrom, but upon reading "Angli's" communication in the Herald of the 16th, as well as the editorial, or rather, the worthy editor's apology to "Angli," I felt it was time to say something. Now, sir, taking the communication as a whole it is scarcely worth a passing notice. I just wish to refer briefly to that portion of it where "Angii" speaks of bribery, at least I presume that is what he has reference to, when he mentioned that in Omemee there were always some twelve voters, who were prepared to vote anyway it prid them and says these voters no doubt were secured for Mr. Mc-Intyre. I would just say to this "Angli"be he a resident of Toronto or Omemee I care not which, as he is no acquisition to either place-that the twelve votes he speaks of the conservative candidate always got. and so did Mr. Fairbairn on the 27th of last month. As to what was paid for those welve votes "Angli" probably knows. Or the other hand the 27 votes that Mr. Mc-Intyre received, were given by good sound men, that did not require to be bought. They were reformers. I say, and say it without fear of contradiction, that there never was in Omemee a vote bought by the reform party, nor did they ever spend any money corruptly. Can the conservative party sa the same? If I mistake not I am an olde resident of Omemee than "Angli," and I know what I have just stated to be facts. Our would be Torontonian is sadly at a loss to know where the 27 grit votes came loss to know where the 27 grit votes came from, but he has not been permitted to be long in a quandary, as the editor of our village paper has very kindly given him the necessary information, no doubt on good authority. Now, sir, as for the editorial there is so little in it there will be

very little to be said about it. I would just ask Mr. Calder if he means to say that the increase in the reform vote is due altogether to men from the country voting in the village. Why, we had these same country voters last June and have always had them, and yet there is an increase of six votes since last election. Does he not consider that the reform party are gaining favor, since they have had a clear gain of 17 votes in the last four years. The trouble is Mr. C. and his party do not care to en

tertain facts so distasteful to them, but they will eventually be forced to see and believe that the reform party in this township and village is gaining strength and that the conservatives are fast loosing ground. Omemee, March 20th, 1883.

No Politics in the Omemee High School During the recent election campaign the charge was made at a public meeting in Omemee by a conservative speaker that Mr. Elliott, the headmaster of the high school in that village, had introdu ed politics into the school. The subjoined document, copied from the Herald, is a complete refutation of the charge. Mr. Elliott is, we believe, a reformer, and a successful and experienced teacher. That he is a reformer will not, we trust, be considered even in Omemee a disadvantage: In the matter of teaching politics in the high school. Omerace.

we, Frederick White, of the township of Cavan, in the county of Durham, province of Ontarie, farmer's son, and J. J. Mergan of the township of Emily, in the county of Victoria and province aforesaid, also farmer's son, do each for himself solemnly declare:

1. That we are respectively twenty-two years of the county of the

of age.

2. That we are pupils in the advanced classes of the above high school.

3. That we have never heard politics taught in any of the classes of the high school, and all statements to that effect are contrary to

4. That we have never heard any political eader of any political party referred to in a dis-respectful manner, nor in language unbecoming a gentleman.
5. That we have never heard our teacher say
that he was in favor of "cold lead" doctrine or
arguments, but contrarywise, obedience to the

laws.

6. That we never saw our teacher distribute "caricature papers" in the school, nor anything else unbecoming his position and character.

7. That we make this solemu declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the act passed in the thirty-aventh year of her majesty's reign, entituled, "An act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-FREDERICK WHITE.

Declared before me at the village of Omem is 1st day of March, A. B., 1888.

W. S. COTTINGHAM, Com. P.

We, the undersioned ed pupils of the high schooly and of our free will an Omennee, voluntarily and of our free will and pord certify that the statutory declaration of Frederick White and J. J. Morgan is true and porvect: W. Laidley, W. Davin, G. Kineald, James Campbell, May Marr, Laura. Sherwood, J. Davinan, Thumas C. Stephenson Lough, Johnson, Churice C. Godfrey, Free, McChadde, I. Laidley, Minnie Davidson, Limie Davidson, Rabscon Baltour, Eupheemia Hill, Magnie Davidson, Carrie Elliott, Blue Beatty, Chara Comwall, Plant Beatty, Annie Stephenson, Avandell Velli, Sarah Hackwell, Limie Laidley, Mary Beamat, Kilth, Laidley, Limie Limies Laidley, Mary Beamat, Kilth, Laidley, Limie Limies Laidley, Mary

RCHOES FROM THE CAPITAL

SION-THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BLECTION CASE—SIR JOHN'S TEMPERANCE HILL MOVE-MR. BLAKE'S SPRECH-THE ORANGE BILL - MINOR

The proceedings at Ottawa have been he tamest and quietest known for years, nainly owing, no doubt, to the Ontario lections, in which great interest centred. The scope and character of the attempt to wrest Ontario from the reform party was known here to the conservatives and they vere serenely confident as to the result. It is pretty well-known that Sir John Maconaid sent the hat round amongst his supporters and obtained pretty liberal subscriptions for the corruption fund. The Dominion contractors also "came down handsomely" and altogether some very heavy purses were made up. These were sent out by trusty agents, who like North York Anderson, Bouitbee, Big Push Wilkinson and others, had acquired experience in election funds. The result was disappoint ing, as it was confidently expected that some half dome more very close con-TRE PREMIER AND MR. BLAKE.

The monotony of the session was relieved by the spirited debate on the Prince Edward Island election case where Sir John Macdonald has made use of his majority in the house to keep Mr. Robertson, the rightful member, out of his seat be cause he happens to be a reformer. The sole difficulty was that he was a member of the local legislature at the time of his election, and though he had a majority of votes the partisan returning officer took upon himself to declare the other man elected. The house in all fairness and according to a fair and proper interpretation of the law was bound to disapprove the act of the returning officer and to give the seat for the time-being to Mr. Robertson, and then let the matter go for investigation before the courts. But Sir John Macdonald and his followers, twisted the case and referred it to a special committee where it will hang fire for many a long day. The debate was rendered somewhat noble by a sharp passage-at-arms between Mr. Blake and Sir John Macdonald. The latter was unable to answer Mr. Blake's perfectly unanswerable rewiew of the case and resorted to personal abuse by charging him with shamming sickness when the Anglin matter was before a committee some years ago during Mr. Mackenzie's regime. Mr. Blake warmly and vigorously repelled the charge, now made for the first time in the house. Mr. Mackenzie and others bore testimony to the serious illness of Mr. Blake at the time, and Mr. Hector Cameron, with more fairness than his leader, fully exonerated Mr. Blake. Still Sir John had not the manliness to withdraw the charge and make the

amende honorable. The premier has fulfilled his boastful promise about a new liquor act or temperperance act by referring the whole matter to a special committee of enquiry, as if everybody was not fully posted on this well-worn question. The premier's characteristic shilly-shallying excited not a little surprise. Mr. Blake rose and made a splendid speech of over two hours in review of the whole case, and pointing out the malice of the provincial legislation and showing the weakness and inconsistency of Sir John Macdonald's position. The trickery of the premier in endeavoring to avoid responsibility and secure delay by referring to a committee, instead of dealing with the matter himself, as he ought to do. was plainly exposed. Mr. Blake's speech was a fine specimen of eloquence and was very effective. He and his fellow reformers named declined to serve on the committee and Sir John Mac-donald was compelled to appoint his own followers, who will share with him the consequences of his interference with this

THE LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER. Sir John Macdonald has stated in the the house, in reply to Mr. Blake, that Sir Alex. (Galt had resigned from personal reasons, but at the request of the government had agreed to remain in office until spring. A correspondent states that Sir Alexander's successor will be Senator Macpherson. The reason given for a change is based on a report current in the lobbies here that Mr. Galt used his influence and official position to assist the Grand Trunk in getting possession of the Great West-ern, and this led to his resignation. What, if any, position will be given him ment on his return to Cana-THE SEDUCTION BILL.

On Thursday of last week, which was private members' day, Mr. Charlton's bill on seduction and like offences was considered in committee of the whole. The bill provided for the punishment for seduction under promise of marriage, seduction of a pupil by a teacher, and for inveigling females into houses of ill-fame or concealing them so inveigled, by imprisonment for two years in the penitentiary or for a less time in gaol. Sir John Macdonald opposed the first clause on the ground that it would give "brazen-faced-hussies" opportunity to presecute men or compe them to marry them. It was, he said, an inducement to immorality. No honest woman, the premier said, who had been dishonored would bring her seducer into court under any circumstances. Mr. Hec-tor Cameron coincided with Sir John Macdonald. He went further and approved of the abolition of the seduction act as it existed in Ontario. A vote was called and the clause struck out by a large majority. The bill was reported after two other clauses were passed. ses were pas

CRURLTY TO ANIMALS

What was considered by many a some what ridiculous act was introduced by Mr. Richey, of Halifax. It was to amend acts respecting cruelty to animals and the provisions covered the entire animal creation. The punishment of those who violated it were severe. The discussion that ensued in connection with it was of the most amusing nature. Mr. Cameron of Huron kept the house in fits of laughter by jocularly alluding to pipe-tailing doss, chasing pigs out of back yards, etc. All the punishable offences of this act were passed. The act was referred back to a special committee for amendments. After

recess the business was principally the submittal of motions for different returns.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Homer, declaring the advisability of negotiating a reciprecity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands. Sir John Macdonald requested him to withdraw the motion, prom give the matter consideration. Mr. Paterson of Brant thought he heard a similar answer from the premier last session. Mr. Blake assured Mr. Homer that he would have a similar pleasure next session. This aroused Mr. Homer, and he attacked the

THE ORANGE BILL OFESTION. For some time there has been much in-

terest and a strong undercurrent regarding the bill for the incorporation of the Orange lodge. It has been in charge of Mr. John White; a determined and somewhat pugnacious member, and was introduced in accordance with the promise of Sir John Macdonald made before the elections, as a balm for the appointment of Senator John O'Donoghue. The French Senator John O'Donoghue. The French members were shewing signs of opposition and on Friday night when Mr. White introduced the bill, and moved that it be read a second time to-morrow, Mr. Coursol, the member for Montreal East and a leading French tory at once moved the "six month's hoist." This is a very unusual proceeding. The bill had not even been printed, and the motion of Mr. Coursol was very sharp and not courteous. Mr. Wnite with supressed feeling said that this was the first time in his experience of fourteen sessions that such a motion had been made, and he enquired: "Is that fair! Is that honest? Is that impartial? Is that the kind of treatment I should receive from the kind of treatment I should receive from the hon. gentlemen! I think it is some-thing that an intelligent, enlightened people will not put up with. It is tyrannical, unjust and unmanly, and I am sure there are enough true, genuine, bonest men in the house to give us at least an opportunity to place the reasons for asking for the bill before the house." (Hear, hear.) Mr. White proceeded to describe the nature of the bill and concluded: "I trust we have enough friends in the house to vote down this discourteous amendment, this unmanly motion. I hope there is independent. dence enough in this house to give us British fair play, to refuse to crush a mea-sure, or hang a man without trying him, or giving him the benefit of a court. Sir, it is a shame for a gentleman, who claims to be a courteous Frenchman, to introduce an amendment of this kind at this stage, and I trust it will be defeated." Mr. Coursol, also speaking with suppressed feeling, said he had never in all his life been accused of anything unmanly; and he intimated that if Mr. White used an expression like that outside the house he would resent it. Mr. Coursol is a large powerful man, and Mr. White is a small man; and consequently the former was sale in his unnecessary threat. His intention in making the motion was twofold. First to prevent a discussion which must be acri-monious and unpleasant, and second, that this association, if a secret society, was il-legal and not entitled to consideration, and if a benefit society should be incorporated, if at all, by the provincial legislatures. For these reasons it was a matter of concience with him to propose the motion as he had.

Mr. Wallace of West York and Mr. Hector Cameron spoke in favor of the bill and

CURRAN, HAWKINS AND EX-GRAND-MASTER

Mr. J. J. Curran, of Montreal, a Catholic

member, pointed out that the bill had been

read a first time, which he believed was one step further than a similar bill had been allowed to go without opposition when presented to the assembly of the old provinces of Canada. There was to his mind, therefore, no discourtesy, and the attempt to avoid discussion he thought advisable under the circumstances. Mr. Scriver spoke in favor of allowing the bill to go to the second reading on the general principle that it would be discourteous to the gentleman who introduced it, to whom in passing he paid a compliment for the length and value of his services as a memper of parliament, but unfair to those whose interests were affected. He (Mr. Seriver) expressed no opinions upon the merits of the bill, for the reason that he had not seen it, and held himself perfectly free to decide upon it when he had had an opportunity of fully considering it. The next speaker, Mr. Burns, of Gloucester, N.B., who seconded Mr. Coursel's motion, explained that he also had been moved by a desire to avoid discussion. He drew a distinction between this and other bills: that this was so well known there could be no discourtesy in throwing it out at this stage. It was quite evident to him also that this was a matter for the local legislature to deal with. Though the society interested in the bill did not work against individuals, it was directed against one particular denomination. The speaker was interrupted by cries of "No, no! was about to take up the challenge and quote authorities to maintain his position, out on the whispered advice of a friend near him be refrained from entering into the general merits of the question. Auger expressed his willingness to have the bill come to a second reading, reserving his rights to decide upon its merits when it came up. Mr. Armstrong spoke in much the same strain, declaring that he was not an Orangeman and never expected to be one, but every subject had a right to petition, and to vote the bill down at th & tage seemed to him much like refusing to isten to a petition presented to the House, Mr. Hawkins spoke at considerable length, explaining that while a Catholic himself, he represented the most ultra-Protestant constituency in Ontario, and was in favor of allowing the bill to go to its second reading. He expressed the belief that the Catholics of Ontario were perfectly indif-ferent as to whether the Orange society was incorporated or not, and accused the Mowat government of keeping this question before the people and thus causing a constant unpleasantness. His dealings with Orangemen had led him to respect them and have consideration for their views, and while not committing himself ing them to hold property under certain restrictions. At any rate, he argued, it out examining its provisions. Mr. Daw-son said much the same thing as Mr. Hawkins in fewer words. Mr. Mackenzie Bow-ell said that Mr. Curran was in error in stating that when a similar bill to this was before the assembly of old Canada, the six months' hoist was moved before the bill came to a second reading. He spoke to correct also the idea which some members emed to entertain, that the bill was up for its second reading when the question of principle was to be decided. The question simply was whether the House wished to consider the bill at all, and as it was

Orangemen and their interference with the rights and privileges of others to Mr. Hawkins or other intelligent Roman Catholics of Outario. He quoted a Catholic friend of his own, who, on having the (Continued on cighth page.)

only to allow an association of loval citican't to allow an association of loyal citizens to own property as a society, he could see no reason why it should not at least receive the consideration of the House. He was willing to leave the question of