VOLUME XXXI, WHOLE NO. 1696.

LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1890.

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR; PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

New Advertisements.

BOAT HOUSE AND CANCE FOR ALBERT KNIGHT, Lindely . R. Pland in Wonderlie to let Hinnd in Woodyllie to let. Apply to Dr. KAY N.H. Woodyllie is the best opening general store in the doubty. April 29, 1806.

ADIAN HAIR A RARE CHANCE, some of cinders, near the new 0. T. H. Station, containing parlor, library, dining and string-cooms, kitchen, patrion, oncer altones, seven indrecome, back stairs, both room, w. o. and sil modern improvements, furnace, etc., boils under architectural supervision; handsomely latious econom, with lawn, garden with fruit trees, stable, conch house, sheds, etc. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Fermany. Apply to 11 (WFIL 50%, Lindersy, P. O. April 28, 1886.—981)

I INDRAY MECHANICS INSTI-

The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Mechanica' Institute and Library Association will take place on

TUENDAY, 13th Day of MAY, 1890, for the purpose of electing a Hoard of Directors, reading the annual report, and other important business. A large number of Magasines and Pertodicals will be disposed of by anotion.

Monting to take place at 8 o'clock, p. ft. A JOHN DORSON. J. DEACON. Promident. DROPERTIES FOR SALE.

On William street north. the ment progressive part of the town.

8700 Mach Two new frame honese, is a 26 ft, with additions is a 18 ft. Count dry stone collers all complete.

\$1,200 A new brick veneered and orbinidings all complete. Several other houses in confee of creetion in same vicinity will be offered for sale when creeted. \$1,400 Will buy a good brick house and an area of ground with

ole and outbuilding in North Ward. Heick house and half an acre of land in same vicinity. A portion of the purchase money may remain

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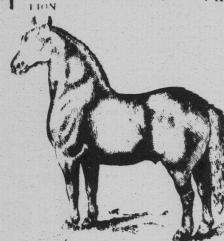
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a For further particulars apply to BARRON & MOLAUONLES. Harristers Lindsay THE NURMAN FRENCH STAL



"FINOT."

MR. NATHAN DAY.

Lakeview Farm, Fenelon to Benefit the season of 1890 from home to Benefit O bononia. Northing. Au-

FINDE is a dark stool gray, 18 hands high; wingle about 1850 lbs. Lyeses old, compactly mile was imported from Franco by M. W. Ducham of Wayse, Ill., and problem by Mr. Nathan, Day. For a particulate of route, policies, teries

NATHAR DAY. Findon Falls, April 29, 1890, 98 9,

the spring show for the OFS AGRICUL

TORAL HOOFREY WILL BE HELD IS THE TOWN OF LINDSAY

NITIRDIY, 3rd day of MAY, 1890, dowing Promining will be awarded:

whit let prize, 88, and prize, \$6; 366 " " Il avy Draught- tot prive, \$8: 266 irriver let price. \$6; and price, \$4; int pries, \$5; and pries, Diploma-MU tetel.

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Committee to the states Persons of the States Persons of the state of the States Persons of the States of the Stat

RULES AND REGULATIONS I would now say that the to him or in the store will be exercised in the store in t

Literary, & GALL I. 1880, -97.5

M 100 NETTIE EXERAN, late pupil indicate, will give logar of Monte, begin out to be provided to the provided t

PIANO TUNING.

MR. RICHARD SURPRISES. will stre league for the Organ and Plans, and the Voice. Plane that gover and Plans, and Residence: Frin's James justil each Wilden street. Identiser, July 6, 1448.—6

TENTRAL HALL CORNER OF A SNIT AND WHILE AS STREET'S.

TO COURSE OF WHILE AS STREET'S.

TO COURSE OF WHILE AS STREET'S.

TO STREET OF STREET and Mr. F. W. Wheley of Whaley, Royce a Co. Toronto. Mr. Copper has tangles is the Normal and Model Schools and many Ladv's Schools in Toronto and electhers. Terms of application. Address T. COOPER, Lindesy P

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DANDELION ROOT BITTERS -for-DYSPEPSIA, ETC. Price 25c. A. HIGINBOTHAM.

S. Cornell.

Insurance Company.

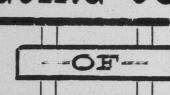
The following statement taken from the Abtract Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for 1889 shows the surplus of deficiency of Canadian Companies over liabilities and shareholders' stock:

British American, surpius \$43.710
Climens, deficiency \$4,397
E-mern, deficiency \$1,161
London Mutual, surpius 74.218
Quebec surpius 15,016
EOFAL CANADIAN, Surpius 117.67

The HOYAL CANADIAN FARM POLICIES contain fewer certicions and give more insufance for the premiums paid than thous of any other Company competing. S. CORNEIL.

Idadany, April 17, 1890 -07,

L. Maguire.



and for the purpose of accomplishing that object with the least delay I will now offer my Stock of

which consist of nearly every leading line required in the trade, and includes some of the best and finest AGRICULTURAL PARK, lines, especially in Ladies' Goods, that can be found,

There are a few lines in which sizes are broken that

will be sold at

as I wish to get rid of all of this class immediately.

Any person can understand that Goods sold without any profit must be sold for CASH ONLY, and those

are the terms.

Kent-St., Lindsay.

Direct Importations of BREAK FAST, DINNER and THA SETS, ranging in price from \$2 to \$75 per set. A lot of CHAMBER SETS from \$1 to \$25 per set.

ties at antions various of Gunaments and Parcy Goods, Wedding Fre-Serve, Hotel China, Glassware and CUTLERY our Spo

Best Brands of Canadian and American COAL OILS at wholesale prices.

ACCLURE & WILSON

Direct Importers. day, April 17, 1890.-97.

J. G. Edwards.



BISSELL'S GOLD MEDAL

last a life time.

The GOLD MEDAL is complete in its mechanism, rich in appearance, durable in construction, noiseless, dustless, faultless.

A child can use it and it is something you will prize. Prope can be had on Trial.

Curtain Poles and Fixtures.

The largest and most complete assertment of Ends, Chains, Poles, angle Joints, and Srams forces in the Midland District—at prices which we defy competition.

Britton Bros.

For some things!

Thousands of years for Electric Lights, Telephones, Railways, Ocean all the too numerous to mention things that make life pleasant.

Until now for the best Waited timepiece,

"THE MIDEAND" Watch, ever put on the market. It is a pleasure to own one. A man will sleep sounder and have a better appetite because of the satisfaction it affords him to possess a " Midland."

Who can should procure And so a watch of that kind when he invests in a new timepiece. They are made to order for Britton Bros.' and are especially adapted keep accurate time under the most trying circum-

Men will appreciate an article of this kind hecause it supplies their needs better than any Railway which gives satisfaction to a railroader will please the most exacting.

Say: "This is the watch we should have had long ago—something reliable at a moderate price. Those who use them testify to their superior

us and get s pointer or two. We can convince

used to write name and sining, and to give first Christian supe in tall and initial of second same it say, "F slone may need John, James or Joseph.

Subscribers requesting change in post office address are openally urged to give finne of old post office dress. This will save much time and trouble in limiting up names. eribers in arrears and all indebted are SPECIALLY ESTED to remit promptly.

Che Canadian Post,

WEST VICTORIA. SPLENDID REFORM CONVEN

Dr. McKay of Woodville Selected as Candidate.

Large and Enthusiastic Gathering-Addresses by Mosers, John Dryden, Freston, Bowes, Gunnings, Dr. McKey

The West Victoria reform convention last Saturday was a grand success in point of attendance, enthusiaem, unanimity and results. Not only were the elected delentes or their alternates present in full force, but there was also a large turn out of other friends and supporters of the Mowat administration from all parts of the riding. The work of seeding was in full progress, but this did not prevent the farmers from attending. "The knowledge that to resp good crops good seed must be sown," remarks the Globe report, "is understood by nobody better than the farmer. and in the approaching election and the proper government of the province they are not slow to perceive an apt illustration of this agricultural axiom. Having tried good seed and found it productive of good results, they are not likely to cast it seide for a kind that is unknown or one that has been tried and found wanting. Doubtless thoughts such as these impelled the farmers of West Victoria to attend the convention in such large numbers."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS, The convention opened at e even o'clock. The chair was taken by Mr. Wm. Egres of Mariposa, president of the association. The chairman delivered a brief and spirited address, which was warmly applauded. The first order of business was the election ha relieved of the duties that had fallen to his lot, but he was re-elected by acclamation on motion of Mr. D. J. McIntyre, seconded by Mr. Uslin N. McDonaid. For secretary-treasurer Mr. Bair was proposed for re-section by Mr. Lownsbrough, seconded by Mr. Peter Brown. Mr. Barr vious conventions that he would not be called on to fill the operous position again, and he now urged the fulfilment of that understanding. This was agreed to, and Mr. D. R. And room, berrister, was chosen on motion of Mr. H. O Leary, seconded by Mr. R. J. McLaughlin. This is an excellent selection, and gives the association an energetic and capable secretary. Mr. F. C. Cables, Steam Plows, and Taylor of Lindsay was re-elected vicepresident on motion of Mr. W. Cameron of

Woodville, seconded by Mr. C. G. Cody and Mr. George Bryans. NOMINATING A CANDIDATE. On motion of Mr. Hugh O'Leary, seconded by Mr. G. II. Hopkins, it was agreed and most reliable pocket that a proposed candidate must have a two-thirds vote of the delegates present in order to obtain the nomination.

The following gentlemen were nominate S. D. Webster of Maripoea by W. Lowns-Dr. McKey of Woodville by D. B. Mc

Nah and Colin N. McDonald. John F. Cunnings of Oakwood by Robt Robert Adam of Mariposa by Tho

Stewart and Dr. McKay.

George McHugh of Ope by Geo. Graham.

W. Lownebrough of Maripose by Stephen

Washington.

Elias Bows of Mariness by John Awde.
Rebert Kennedy of Linday by Eustace
Repairs and Ges. McHugh.

W. Eyres of Mariness by T. Bradv.
W. Cameron of Woodville by C. D. Barr.
D. J. McIntyre of Linday oy W. Cam-

prowded to suffocation. Short addresse from the candidates in the order proposes

was the describen.
Mr. S. D. Webster said he had not thought of being a candidate, but would leave the matter in the hands of his friends. He expressed his cagnest desire to see the Mowet government sustained, and was confident that not only would West Victoria be carried but that Mr. Mowet would have a larger majority than ever. (An leve a larger majority than ever. (Ap-

have a larger majority than ever. (Applement)

Mr. John F. Cummings said he was in hearty and full accord with the Mowat administration. (Applement). He thought the province of Outsrio had good reason to be pread act only of Oliver Mowat but of the whole estimate who had administered the affaire of this province as whelly and well applement, and therefore he felt it his duly see a reformer in whatever way he was called upon to give them his support, and to give no uncertain sound. (Applement The volumes of statutes alone forms a monument of the wisdom, industry and statementing of liver Mowat and his collection. (Applement, Applement, Applement, (Applement, and statements of the cover and statements of the appreciation were released in a cover to defeat the present government and predicted the failure of their testion. There was no cry momer or more feetlah and wiched thus the soutering ony which the tory appendicts had then the most set is counterment by sout as the counterment of the counterment and predicted the failure of their testion. There was no cry momer or more feetlah and wiched thus the soutering ony which the tory appendicts had taken up.

ing that so a temperance man he would take a large vote. But he had declined to consider the proposition, as he believed the Mowet administration well worthy of renewed support and confidence. (Applause. Mr. R. ADAM said he had no intention of being a candidate. He trusted they would make a judicious selection and redeem the viding, and that could be done if all worked cordielly and heartily as he was confident they would. (Applause).

Mr. Geo. McHugh said he would retire before going to a bellot. There were enough names before them from which to make a good selection. For whatever candidate was chosen he would do all he could and help to elect him. He was confident the riding could be carried. (Applause).

fident the riding could be carried.

(Asplause).

Dr. McKar, who was received with applause, said he was not here from selfish or from personal ambition but because his triends had brought his name before the convention. He had no claims upon the convention any more than any other man in the room; he had no claims other than years of service to the reform party.

(Applause). We are not here to strengthes or aggrandize ourselves, but to select and return a candidate from this riding to support the Mowatgovernment (Applause). To receive a nomination from this large and intelligent reform convention was an honor of which any man might be proud. He was anold Brown-Dorion liberal—of the old fashioned school. (Applause). He had been intimately acquainted with the history of Oliver Mowat for the past thirty-five years, and there was not a single stain to his name or a "scandal" of any kind to his administration. His wise legislation had commended itself to every fair and intelligent man. He (Dr. McKay) would neartily support any one who would receive the nomination of this convention.

(Applause).

Applause). Mr. W LOWNSBROUGH, who was suffering from a bad cold, was received with heartyapplause, and said he was glad the re-Restry applicase, and said he was glad the resolution did not say a man must speak five minutes. (Laughter). If he were to follow his own wishes he would not be a candidate, but his friends urged that his name should go before the convention and he was willing that it should do so. He would pledge his hearty support to whoever might be their choice to day. (Annianes).

Mr. ELIAS Bowes said his name had been brought forward. He had consented to become a candidate. He briefly refer red to some of the political sener; and said he would support heartly, as he always did, the choice of the convention. Mr. CAMERON expressed his warm Mr. CAMERON expressed his warm attachment to reform principles and his confidence in the Mowat administration. He was willing to let his name go to the ballot, though he had not in any way

sought the honor of a nomination. would cordially support the nomines of the convention. (Applause).

Mesers. E. A. Hopkins, D. J. McIntyre, Robt. Kennedy and W. Eyres said they did not wish to be candidates. Mesers. Geo. Graham of Mariposa, P. Mc-Intyre of Woodville, G. H. Hopkins and R. Kennedy of Lindsay, were appointed accuringers and the balloting commenced. The first ballot showed Lownsbrough slight leading Dr. McKsy, with good votes for Cunnings, Bowes and Webster, and scattering for Eyres, Cameron and

Kennedy. In the next three ballots the untest lay between Lownshrough and McKay, with the latter taking the lead. On the third hallot Mr. Lownsbrough suggested that it would be'a happy tion of the question if he were to draw his name and make the nomination of Dr. McKay unanimous, but Dr. McKay and several of Mr. Lownsbrough's friends opposed the suggestion. At the conclusion of the fifth ballot Mr. Lownsbrough again urged his plan of solving the groblem. and moved the unanimous nomination of Dr. McKay. Mr. Lownebrough's generous act was warmly applanded, and when in a ew elequent words he niedged his hearty support to the nominee and presicted his triumphant election he was cheered to the rebe. Mr. J. F. Cunnings as the next highest candidate seconded the nomination, and amid hearty cheers expressed his hearty concurrence and pledged his active

Support.

Dr. McKAY in a few words, interrupted by enthusiastic applause, returned his sincere thanks for the honor that had been done him, and from the unanimity and en-thusiasm shown by the meeting, he ex-pressed his confidence in carrying the

Brief speeches were made by Mess Bower, Eyres, Webster and others. Calls then come for aperches from Mr. Dryden Mr. JOHN DRYDEN, M.P.P. for South Mr. JOHN DRYDEN, M.P.P. for South Ontario, was called on to address the convention. He is an old favorite with West Victoria audiences and was accorded an enthusiastic reception. He made a capital and practical speech, which was frequently interrupted with applause. There was no doubt, he said, that when the delegates came to this convention they had different views as to whom they should choose to redeem the riding, but they had apparently made all differences of opinion second to the interests of their party and had come to a wise conclusion. (Applause.) The date fixed for the elections was the anniversary of his birthday, and that reminded him that elevent years and he had received date fixed for the elections was the anniversary of his birthday, and that reminded him that eleven years ago he had received as a birthday present a seat in the Ontario legislature. He hoped he would get a similar present on his next birthday. (Applause.) These elections were lost and won according as they worked. They would win this election in West Victoria if they worked for it. (Applause.) This grand convention was just a sample of what was going on all over the country. The party was never more united and never had more reason to be united. (Applause.) He was satonished at the opposition they were meeting. They would find the opposition divided into two battalions. There were two newspapers in Toronto each taking a different stand against Mr. Mowat. One said it had nothing to say against the finances, nor against the general administration of the government, nor against any of the members of the government personally. But it would say, notwithstanding all this, that Mr. Mowat had sold himself to the Roman Catholic hierarchy of this country, and therefore should not be supported. The other newspaper had the best possible opportunity of knowing the falseness of the charge. (Applause.) The other paper and the so-called equal rights people only made general charges against the flowan Catholic dictated to Mr. Mowat and made terms with him on which he should receive their support.

statements and lies into specific charges. At a meeting recently he heard a gentleman cay that the Roman Cathelies dictated to Mr. Mowat and made terms with him on which he should receive their support. In contradiction of this Mr. Deydon read this extract from Mr. Mowat's speech in Decymber to his constituents at Embro and Platteville:

"The Roman Cathelic clergy have not that opinion of our weakness or autoseviency which our assailants choose to assert. In fact, during my seventum years' aremieship there has not been one instance of attempted dictation by the Roman Cathelic hierarchy or clergy; not one to my colleanant, as I know, and not one to my colleanant one of the Roman Cathelic histops or dengy has ever written or speken to mean the spinion, or sent me my message or communication. Further, I have every reason to believe that every make, not only without any domand or dictation, no our opposents fairly allows by bishops or dengy of the Church of Rome, but without in

even any knowledge on their part of the intention to make these amendments."

(Applease.)

Mr. Bryden went on to say that Mr. Meredith, who had recently been held up as a model to the young men of Canada, was a man who attempted to stir up race troubles and sectarian strife in this country, a man who had repeatedly changed his principles and declared that he was at perfect liberty to change his views in this way. The speaker showed a copy of Grip containing a cartoon in which Mr. Meredith, having started off with a carpet bag labelled "Facts for the Roman Catholic Electors," instead of one with "Facts for Orange Electors," is called back by Mr. Creighton of the Empire and told that he has the outfit of the previous campaign instead of that of the previous campaign a result of years of corrupt tory rule. The Dominion had a debt ten times as large as Quebec. But Ontario not only had no debt but had a surplus. If they knew Mr. Meredith and his supporters as well as he did they would not think of trusting them with the government of the province. (Hear, hear.) The government of Mr. Mowat, they had learned by long experience, was composed of honest, upright and capable men, and it was the interest of every man in Ontario that the province should continue to be ruled by it. (Loud anniance.)

Mr. W. T. R. PRESTON, in the course a teiling and elequent speech, referred to the length of time William Pitt had held the reins of power in England. The fact that he had been seventeen years and two months in power had been largely commenths in power had been largely commented on as an evidence of the honesty of his government. But Mr. Mowat had beaten the record of the great English statesman by several months. And further than this, while Pitt had appealed to the people for re-election on three occasions during time, and practically to the same people at each election. Mr. Mowat was now about to appeal to the people for re-election for the fifth time, and during the time he had been in nower Mr. Mowat the time he had been in nower Mr. Mowat the time he had been in power Mr. Mowat had frequently extended the franchise. (Great applause.) Mr. Preston made effective reference to other public issues and was heartily applauded.

The meeting closed with cheers for Dr. McKay, for Oilver Mowat and for the

ECHOES FROM THE CAPITAL. The Disallewance Question-Mr. Blake's Notable Speech - The Bykert Affair -An Attempt at Whitewashing.

On Tuesday afternoon all available seats were crowded to hear Mr. Blake speak on the motion of which he had given novice, in favor of providing means for argument before a high judicial tribunal of questions allowance of provincial acts and for a reasoned opinion from the tribunal for the information of the executive. The motion about the same relation to the effairs of vessel, not clearly to be understood by the majority of the passengers, but not the less vitally important for all that. In support of his resolution, Mr. Blake made such a speech as none but he cou'd make: a speech covering every phase of the case, exhausting every argument, meeting every possible objection, completely satisfactory to the despent student of the ear in statement, so full in illustration that even one who never heard the name of constitutional law could not fail to learn methic g of the complicated and abstruce nestion with which it dealt. Though the notion was introduced in amendment to a resolution for committee of supply, Mr. Blake made it clear that his object was not to ambarase or oppose the governbut to present a means of solving a serious question. He showed from the very basis of the constitution the b-arings of the question of disallowance as affecting or affected by the judicial, legislative and executive powers of government. He brought out with clearness the fact that the system of veto of the provincial legisation by the central executive as practised in Canada is peculiar to this country, and mapped out the constitutional metes and bounds of the system so far as it affected measures, and the peculiar position of these questions owing to the right of appeal by an aggrieved minority to the central power, and the authority vested in the central legislature to grant recreas was dwelt the proposal now made in such cases was shown. It was in the general argument showing the benefits to the country to result from the adoption of his idea that the keen insight of the lawyer comtined with the breadth of view of the statesman clearness and completeness. To hear him was to be convinced that the greatest was to be convinced that the greatest practical good would result from the reform proposed, in the avoidance of many causes of dispute which otherwise would unnecessarily divide the people, and distract attention from true issues relating to the advancement of the people, and the speech of Sir John Macdonald was mainly a welldeserved culogy of Mr. Blake. His ex-pression of opinion that it was of the greatest advantage to Canada that ent included in its ranks a man

capable of bringing forward such a question, met with cordial approval from the house generally, and though he saw in it the danger of pressure being brought upon the government to refer questions which should not be referred that was simply a responsibility which must be accepted in view of the advantages to be gained. He suggested that it would be well to have the supreme court in these cases make decision for the purpose of appeal to the privy council. The motion was carried unanimously. THE RYKERT AFFAIR—AN ATTEMPT AT

apable of bringing forward such a question.

tions, which is still engaged with the Ryagreement could not be reached on the line proposed, Mr. Blake submitted a report which is effect allows the evidence to sail the countries. The story it talls is one which friends of Mr. Bykart will not once to read, and is such as to cause Mr. Blake to desire as the conclusion the committee should come to that Mr. By-host's conduct is characteristically and cheem.

scandalous according to the charge first formulated by Sir Richard Cartwright. Sir John Thompson declared his unwill inuness to discuss the draft report without further consideration, and asked for an acjournment until Friday when he would be ready to un or the termination. This be ready to go on with the matter. This request was acceded to, and, consequently, the committee will meet again on that day for further deliberation. As there is a confident expectation on the part of many that the session will close next week this adjournment would seem to be represented. that the session will close next week this adjournment would seem to be running the delay a little too far. After the clear, alrong promises they gave that the affair would be closed up this session the government cannot afford to run any chance of a postponement beyond the limits of the session.

MONTAGUE TIRED. The Montreal Gazette says it is understood that Dr. Montague, M.P., is tired of his very vexatious political experience and will retire from public life at the end of the present parliament in 1892, if he is not previously unseated by the proceedings which have been taken against him.

RAISING THE RELIGIOUS CRY. From Mr. Mowat's speech at Kintore, April 29.

Now, Mr. Mowat said, a religious cry has

always some effect. Experience has shown this. In the old country a religious cry has been repeatedly raised, and though there may be no foundation for anything that is said in the course of it, it has considerable effect, and has sometimes actually changed the result of an election. There is danger, therefore, in it, though there may be no solid foundation for it. Now, previous to 1883 the conservative party had a very large Roman Catholic support. They probably had fully half the Roman Catholic support. They have still a good many Roman Catholic voters in fact, but in view of the strong Roman Catholic vote they then had they thought apparently their best plan would be to raise such a cry among the Roman Catholice as would make that vote solid in their favor. They hoped to retain their old support from the Protestants and get sufficient additional support from the Roman Catholics to get into power. If they had got a soild Roman Catholic vote no doubt we should have been ousted in 1883. We diff lose some votes, but we retained a sufficient majority to enable us to carry on the business of the country satisfactorily. Then, in 1886 they tried the other tack, they trook up the proportions. they took up the no-popery cry. They raised ail manner of cries in hopes of getting additional Protestant votes, and again they were unsuccessful; and if the Jesuit estates act had not been passed we should probably have heard no more about

it. But during the agitation that took

place in connection with the act, all sorts of wild things were said. I was even

said that I was the author of the Jesuit estates act, or, at least, that I had helped in making it. (Laughter.) That was the before a high judicial tribunal of questions cry of their newspapers for months. Of of law or fact in respect of proposed disperfectly well it was a lie-perfectly well, but they said it nevertheless. (Applause.)
Mr. Mowat dealt briefly one after the his administration, and impressed upon his hearers that there was not one of them the country as the chart and the figuring that at the time of its passage had not received the support of Mr. Merecith, and that not the least opposition of any kind had been evinced in the house or the country to any of them. He showed the ground esenese of the cry 'not the govern ment had in any way subjected itself to archy and the useleseness of the agitation against the existence of separate schools able to do so, save by the imperial parlia-ment. He pointed out that the propagation of Roman Catholicism would go on or not. They had other surncies more active than the schools to accomplish this. They could not hope to Protestantise Roman Catholics by abolishing separate schools, even could they do so. They might bet'er hope to do so by convincing them of the errors of their church and by setting them practical examples of the

> him if he were wrong. (Applause.) EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

effects of P. otestantism. Nothing would

tell so strongly in this direction as would

an upright, moral bearing on the part of

a Protestant. He appealed to the Protest-

ant clergymen who were present to correct

-Ex Judge Henry Hilton has taken an action for criminal liber against the New York World for stating that he obtained the late Mr. Stewart's immense property by the exercise of undue influence

-A numer of serious charges have been published in the Canadien reflecting upon Mr. Thomas McGreevy, M. P., in connection with the Quebec harbor improvement and the works at the Esquimault graving dock. -The members of the Cullom interstate

upon their report to the senate. They are

agreed upon the facts, but are not unan-imous in their deductions from the facts. They desire to lessen the competitive power of the Canadian railways without disadrastageously interfering with American trade. This is the difficulty, and the committee will probably be engaged for another week before presenting their report. -A \ ienna despatch says: The condition of affairs in provincial Austria is very

with much apprehension. The possible centres of tumult may be counted by the dozens, and where the local governors are prepared to deciare martial law and shoot down the rictors without preliminaries. with dynamite, cutting wires, tearing up rails, and the Austrian government, never too collected or clear headed, is fluttering ment, augmenting the garrisons, proclamations, and mixing up matter -Lord Randolph Churchill in the house of commons Wednesday evening asked leave to introduce a bill to consolidate and

amend the licensing laws. He said he thought parisament, by ignoring Mr. Bruce's suggestion in 1871, was largely responsible for the increase in drunkenness. The number of taverns were grossly in excess of the people's wants. He believed The number of taverus were grossly in excess of the people's wants. He believed the best part of the trade desired a reform of the licensing system. He welcomed the disposition of the government, foreshadowed by Mr. Goschen, in favor of temperance. He proposed to entrust the granting of licenses to municipal councils, to abolish beer houses, and to compel clubs to register and pag fees varying from £30 annually for workmen's clubs to £2,000 for aristocratic clubs. He recognized that it was impossible to pass the bill this year, but he desired that it pass the second reading and be referred to committee. Sr Wilfrid Lawson congratulated Lord Randolph Churchill on his spirit and welcomed him to the temperance ranks, but