HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24 -The Speaker took th chair at three o'clock.

The following Bills were introduced and read a first time: To incorporate the French Atlantic Cable

Company .- Mr. Cameron (Victoria) To incorporate the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association -Mr. Gault. To provide for the establishment of

Superannuation, Provident and Insurance progress. Fund by the Great Western Railway Company of Canada .- Mr. Robertson (Hamilton).

To incorporate the Baptist Union of Canada .- Mr. Mackenzie.

IRISH RELIEF.

Bir John A. MacDonald read and moved the adoption of an address to His Excellency the Governor-General granting \$100,000 for relief of the distress in Ireland.

remarked that the telegraphic despatches deceased wife's sister, which was read the from England stated that the amendment to first time. the Bill of the Imperial Government for Irish relief should be disfranchised. It seemed to him incredible that there could be such a provision, but he suggested to the hon. gentleman opposite that steps should be taken that no Canadian contribution should be used to disfranchise Irish voters. (Hear, hear.)

such provision in the Imperial Bill. A provision of the ordinary Poor Law, both of England and Ireland, disqualified any person accepting parish relief.

Mr. Anglin thought the Bill just passed by the Imperial Parliament was intended to exsmally receiving relief from the poor rates. the distance short or long. The address was then adopted.

THE MACDONELL BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

On the order of the day being read, Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved That Mr. John A. Macdonell be called to the Bar of the House. The motion was adopted.

Mr. McLENNAN (Giengarry) rose and, holding a document in his hands, said that before Mr. Macdonell was brought to the Bar, he wished to be allowed to read an apology placed in his hands by Mr. Macdonell to read so the House.

the motion had been passed.

carried. The Sergeant-at-Arms then brought Mr. Macdonell to the Bar of the House.

Hantington.

man at the Bar : " Have you anything to say | hand, but who when he landed in Quebechad with respect to the charge just read?" The only sixty cents in his pocket. Farmers motion having been carried, the question was | were much interested in this matter, as many duly asked.

apologize to this honorable House for the fact was that the immigration of farm remarks made by me to the hon, member for laborers was not very large. In passing he Shefford."

to Mr. Macdonell to make any apology or grain to cattle for the purpose of fattening explanation he desires to make to the House. | them for the English markets. -- Carried.

To the Speaker of the House of Commons of

Speaker of this honorable House, my sincere regret for having, on the 11th May last, while ging to one of the members of this House in terms which should not have been used with anguage was not addressed to that member, nor to any member of the House, but to a gentleman sitting beside me at the time on the seas which is allotted to strangers. I did not intend to speak in a voice which would be audible to the member in question, or to any member of the House, for I had no desire to commit any breach of the privileges of the House, for which I entertain the highest possible respect: But she words unguardedly used by me having been heard by the member with reference to whom they were used, or having been were quite prepared to take the responsi-mentioned by him as having been spoken by bility of their action. me with reference to him, and the matter having been brought to the attention of this House, and as I am advised and believe that my language constituted a breach of the privileges of the House, I now apologize to the House for the offence to the House, and assuming on that most deeply regret that I should have in any way infringed upon the privileges of the House of Commons of Canada, With referto the note addressed by me to the L. S. Huntington, I am advised and sen committed within the House, and the words used by me not referring to the conduct of the House toink otherwise, and that it did constitute a breach of your privileges, I am prepared to apologize and do apologize to this House there-(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONELL.

donell then retired. donell admits the use of the language into force till some future date—say the 1st ascribed to him, he be declared guilty of hav. of May. The amendment, notice of which ing committed a breach of the privileges of was given by Mr. Colby, providing that the

Parliament, Mr. MILLS said he believed the letter to the hon. member for Shefford, containing coming into operation, was adopted by the grossly insulting language, was written within the House, in the reading room immediately opposite this Chamber, and was sent from thence to the hon, member while he House was in session.

Mr. Anglin thought there could be no doubt that the sending of this letter was a gross violation of the privileges of the

House. Mr. Casgrain said a downright falsehood had been expressed in the apology presented (Victoria). to the House, and he did not think it ought to be accepted. He moved that the following words be substituted for those contained in the motion:

Bhefford, as well as to this House. Mr. RYMAL recalled the occurrences of the | such occurrences in future. insult to Mr. Huntington, and thought that Mr. McCarrer introduced two public

thunder to make him believe it. (Laughter.) | murder.

of privilege. He commented on the gravity up and was carried without further discusof the case, which would form a precedent sion. for all time to come.

the motion carried. The determination arrived at by the House was made known to Mr. Macdonell by the Speaker, and that gentleman was liberated from custody. INSOLVENT LAW. The House went into Committee on Mr.

Colby's Bill to repeal the Acts respecting

Insolvency now in force in Canada, and after

The amendment was lost on a division and

a some desultory conversation rose and reported

DISCHARGED. The order for the second reading of Mr. Girouard's (Jacques Cartier) Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister was discharged, owing to an informality. The House adjourned at six o'clock.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25 .- The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. G: BOUARD (Jacques Cartier) reintro-Mr. MACKENZIE seconded the motion. He duced his Bill to legalize marriage with a

Mr. Cassy asked whether the Government relief provided that every person who received intend to allow a drawback on, Indian corn imported for feeding cattle equal to that allowed on Indian corn imported for the manufacture of starch:

Mr. Bowell-So soon as the hon. member can prove to the Government that the residue which remains for fertilizing and other purposes amounts to 21 per cent. of the duty Bir John MacDonald said there was no imposed on corn fed to cattle for exportation the Government would consider the advisability of allowing a drawback in proportion to that allowed on Canadian corn imported for the manufacture of starch.

Mr. MERNER asked whether the Government have power to compel the Grand Trunk tend power to the Poor Law Guardians to Railway to charge one uniform rate for grant relief to persons outside of those conveying freight over their entire line, be

Bir O. Tuppen-I believe the Government have not the power. In answer to Mr. Ross (Middlesex), Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he intended to move for instructions to the Printing Committee to

connection with the Departmental printing

enquire into the alleged irregularities in

IMMIGRATION. criminals. He read a letter from one of his | must be a remedy for it. Bir John MacDonald-I move that the constituents who had employed a man lately following question be addressed to the gentle- arrived from Ireland who was a good farm of them would employ more hands if they Mr. Macdonell replied-" I would desire to | could get them at reasonable rates. But the stated that the duty on corn was a grievance Mr. McCarrier moved that leave be granted | to farmers, as it prevented them feeding that

Mr. Pors (Compton) referring to the hon. Mr. Macdonell read the following apology: gentleman's remarks about the immigration of unsuitable persons to Ontario, said this was not the fault of the Government. The MR. SPRAKER,-I desire to express to you, as sgent of the Ontario Government was stationed in Quebec, and no person received an assisted passage to Ontario without his conadmitted by the courtesy of the House to a seat sent. It was only at the earnest request of the privileges of this honorable body by refer- these people themselves that they were sent to Ontario. It was not in the interests of ference to a member within the walls the country that these people should be of the Chamber. I desire to state that my allowed to come here, and after a short time he would refer to the transactions of that raise an outery that they could not secure work. There was a considerable immigration now, but there would be more next month. About April this order would drop of itself, and all who desired would be allewed to come into the country. He had had the order passed as he believed it was in the best interests of the Government, and the Government

Mr. Anglin said this was the first Canadian Government which had prohibited immigrants from coming into the country unless they each had \$20 in their pockets and he feared it

would be very injurious in its effects. The House went into Committee on Mr. Colby's adopted Bill to repeal the insolvency Law. A free and easy debate believe that that act did not constitute a regarding the scope of the measure and the breach of the privileges of the House, not having amendments, which have been published, took place and the general view appeared member for Shefford in his Parliamentary capa- to be that the repeal clause should be as city. But if you, Mr. Speaker, and this honorable | thorough as possible in its operation. Whether or not the Bill will take immediate effect is open to doubt, but as it now stands such will be the case. Yet a widely sup-By permission of the Speaker, Mr. Mac- ported opinion was advanced that before finally passing, a clause should be added Mr. KIBEPATRICE moved that as Mr. Mac- determining that the repeal shall not come repeal shall not affect such cases as are in the hands of the assignees at the time of the Bill Committee and concurred in by the House.

The House adjourned at 10 40 p.m. OTTAWA, Feb. 26 .- The Speaker took the

chair at three o'clock. The following Bills were introduced and

read a first time :-To amend the Act incorporating the Do-

minion Grange-Mr. McCallum. To incorporate the Farmers' and Real Property Bank of Canada-Mr. Cameron

Respecting the Niagara and Grand Island Bridge Company-Mr. McCarthy.

A reference, on motion by the Premier, was made of the whole printing scandal That this House considers that an apology is charges to the Committee on Parliamentary day, they would hesitate before they incurred used against marriage with a deceased wife's due by Mr. Macdonell to the hon, member for Printing, with instruction to investigate the the great expense which that tribunal had sister might be divided into religious and same and report on the best means to prevent entailed, and postpone its establishment to a social arguments. The former was based on on the exact spot where Peter worked as a

any one who had abused the privileges of Bills, the first for the purpose of giving Parliament as Macdonell had done should be the Supreme Court of Canada the power of excluded from the precincts of the House. amendment, not at present enjoyed by it, They might say there was no political feeling | and the second removing from the Quarter | adjourn. in this matter, but they would have to say it | Sessions the power of trying cases of a great many times and in tones louder than homicide or any charge of attempt to

Mr. Angun argued from the authorities to Mr. Fleming's motion for a copy of the adjourns I would like to ask the Finance England, including two archbishops, had his 80th year, and has been a minister of the show that an insult to a member of the Order in Council prohibiting the landing House while on his way to or from the House, of immigrants at the port of Halifax who delivered and the Estimates brought down. | hind were not prohibited by the Scripture. | Methodist Church since 1819.

as well as within its precincts, was a breach | are not possessed of the sum of \$20 came

SUPREME COURT.

Mr. KEBLER, in moving the second reading of his Bill to repeal the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act and the Acts amending the same, said that no one looking through the annual Estimates fail to see that an unnecessarily large sum was being spent upon this Court, and he held that the Court was useless and should be abolished. Bafore the Court was established the country did very well without it, and it had become very unpopular throughout the country, especially in the Province of Quebec. He was told that it was a valuable Court for the settlement of constitutional questions. He dld not think its decisions commanded any respect, and Parliament itself could settle all constitutional questions without the assistance of any Court. . Its coats were enormous. The costs of one case had reached the incredible sum of \$51,000. He had no political feelings in the matter, but was influenced only by a desire which should animate them all-to promote the prosperity of this country by cutting off all unnecessary expenditures. If his Bill were passed it would produce a saving of at least \$60,000 a year, which would go far towards the construction of public works which the Government now hesitated to undertake for want of money. The cost of the administration of justice in Canada had increased from \$318,259 in 1872 to \$577,896 in 1879 exclusive of the charges upon the different provinces. In the Province of Ontario alone \$287,000 were estimated to be expended for that purpose this year. During the four and a half years that the Supreme Court had been in existence an aggregate of over \$253,000 had been expended upon it, and the proposition was now being made, he believed, to erect an additional building for its accommodation on the Parliament Grounds at

Bir JOHN MACDONALD said that the abolition of this Court would be a retrograde step, and he would be sorry to see that step taken. he had no doubt but that as the Court grew o der the people would come to regard it as a tribunal of which they should be proud, and of which they would not willingly be deprived. The mover of the Bill had complained of its expense, which was made up Mr. FLENISG moved for a copy of the principally of the salaries of judges and Order-in-Council prohibiting the landing of officers of the Court and the cost of its immigrants at Halifax who are not possessed maintenance. The costs of suitors was Mr. MACRENZIE raised a point of order that of \$20. He understood that assistance had another matter. He fancied that if the been afforded to large numbers of persons to Supreme Court were abolished suits would The Speaker ruled that the motion had come to Canada who were utterly unsuitable still be appealed, but would go to England to the requirements of the country, and they instead of the Supreme Court. With regard became a burden upon our people. Many of to salaries, there would be no immsthem came into Ontario, and during the winter | diate saving if the Court were abolished The SPEAKER then called upon the Clerk to the national societies there had been burden- to-morrow, as all the judges were appointed read the entries from the journal of the ed with people seeking charitable relief; but for life, and would for life draw their salaries House. The Clerk read the entries, showing he thought that suitable persons should not or their equivalent, whatever might be the the complaint entered by Mr. Mackenzie be prevented from landing on our shores fate of the Court. He thought that while that the privileges of the House had been because they had not \$20 in their pockets. they should not abolish the Court they ought violated by John A. Macdonell, in the In effect this made poverty a crime. In fact to enquire into the causes of dissatisfaction language used and a letter sent to Mr. the poor man was treated worse than rich which existed, and it seemed to him there

> Mr. BLAKE said one of the observations advanced by the hon. member for South Lanark (Mr. Haggart) involved a proposition to which the House would not be prepared to assent. The hon, gentleman stated that the objection of the people of his province was not particularly to the constitution of the Court, not particularly to the mode in which justice was administered in it, but to the amount of expense sultors were put to before reaching the end of the litigation in which they were engaged. That observation applied to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, for they were the only ones having an intermediate appellant tribunal before the Supreme Court was reached. With reference to these provinces, while he agreed that the day might arrive when these intermediate Courts of Appeal would be abolished and appeal made to the Supreme Court direct from the Court of first instance, yet he wished to point out that even in the meantime the objection was not of any practical consequence, as the system was now worked. As an illustration Court in his own province with whose bustness he happened to be most familiarthe Court of Equity. In that Court the number of decisions given annually during the last five years averaged 1,500. The number of appeals annually made to the Court of Appeal-he was not able to give the figures accurately, but he believed he was within the mark when he said they were from 25 to 30, or about 13 per cent. Oa the same authority he believed the cases appealed to the Supreme Court would be from 7 to 10, or about two thirds of one per cent. It would be seen that the vast bulk of litigations were decided by the Court of first instance. Whether it was owing to the happy circumstance that the people were not unduly litigious, or to the happy circumstance that they had such confidence in the decisions of the Courts, he could not say; but it was quite apparent that there was no very serious grisvance on account of the existence of these two Courts of Appeal. He would be sorry to have it believed, however, that this circumstance detracted from the importance of an appellate Court, quite the contrary. His opinion was that no small part of the efficiency of the Court of first instance was that its decisions were subject to revision. Men were apt to be arbitrary, to grow careless, and a Court or judge whose decision upon a case was final was less likely to be a satisfactory Court or judge than if he knew his decision was subject to raview. (Hear, hear.) He implored the House therefore to accept the view of the First Minister that it was inexpedient that there should be any vote calculated to create the idea that this Court was not to remain a part, and an important part of our Federal system. moved that the Bill be not now read the second time, but that it be read the second time this day six months. (Cheers.)

Supreme Court had given great satisfaction to the Province of New Brunswick.

Mr. McCarrix concurred with most of the views of the hon, member for West Durham, yet he thought if the question of the estab. lishment of that Court came before them tolater day.

yeas to 29 nays.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

concerned, it will be to the advantage of both | ture, would, he thought, fall also. sides of the House to have these returns seconded the motion for the second reading. before entering upon the Budget debate. They are being prepared with all expedition.

the House before the middle of next week. these returns, important as they are, we will Read, read and No, no.) He moved the gix be able to dispense with them in order to get | months' hoist. the Budget. During the five years we were in power the Budget was brought down about gentleman as to the interpretation of the this time every session. There is no possi- passage of Scripture he referred to. If bility of our doing the real business of the gentlemen would consider the constitution session until we have the Budget and Esti | of society in Syria they would find that mates. The expense to the country will be certain provisions of the law of Moses could unnecessarily increased, and the time to be not apply by analogy to our modern society. devoted to the discussion of Government The prohibition which applied to a deceased measures will be more or less curtailed. brother's wife did not, he contended, apply (Hear, hear.)

The House adjourned at 11.15.

chair at 3 o'clock. the Act to provide that persons charged with pared to support the Bill. common assault shall be competent as wit- Mr. ABBOTT saw no physiological objection nesses. He explained that in the Act passed to marriage with a deceased wife's sister. two sessions ago a proviso had somehow and in a mixed community like ours he crept in that if an indictment proved the thought persons who had religious objections charge to be graver than that of aggravated to it, as those also who had not, should be assault, then the accused could not be called left to their own volition. as a witness, even if the judge thought no Mr. Blake agreed with the view that the ships.

legal gentlemen had reported the Act with Bill; but he objected to those portions that proviso. The Bill was read the first | which referred to the solemnization of time.

duced a Bill to suppress gambling in stocks, tures. High authorities had decided that which was defeated by a small majority in | the power of this House was only to decide the Committee on Banking and Commerce between what classes of persons marriages last year.

to bring down the long promised Civil Service | ent with that view that this Bill should make Reform Bill being open to doubt, Mr. Casey any provisions with respect to the solemnizahas re-introduced the measure rejected last | tion of marriage, as it did in several instances. session.

ment intended to bring down their banking tures thwarting the operation of the general measure. Although the House had been in law. Several provisos of the Bill, which he session two weeks the only Government Bill | discussed at considerable length, he contendintroduced was the very bad one relating to ed were likely to defeat its objects. He the judges in British Columbia. He thought thought all these restrictions should be the Opposition had reason to complain that eliminated, and that the Bill should pass with the Government did not more expedite public | the simple provision legalizing marriage with business.

experience he had never known so much bade marriage with a deceased wife's sister business to be done in so short time as was and with a deceased brother's wife, considerdone this session. (Laughter).

Hon. MEMBERS-Government business? Sir L. TILLEY said that he proposed to lay the Estimates before the House previous to. which they appeared to be absolutely necesintroducing the banking measure.

INSOLVENCY LAW.

Mr. Colby moved concurrence in the amend. ment made in Committee to his Bill to repeal the insolvency laws.

Mr. BLAKE said the House would recollect that in two different sessions laws were passed bringing within the operation of the Insolvent Act incorporated banks and in corporated fire, life, and marine insurance companies, which then had bafore provisions. been excluded from its Objection receiving insolvents discharge did not apply either of these institutions. He was, therefore, of opinion, as it was desirable that these corporations should have some means of winding up, that certain exceptional provisions in the laws relating to these two classes of corporations should not be thwarted. He moved to recommit the Bill for the purpose of amend. ing it so that those portions of the insolvent laws relating to banks and insurance com-

Mr. Colby said he had no objection to the the Great Western & Lake Ontario Railway amendment proposed.

panies should not be repealed.

ment proposed.

Mr. Bunras (St. John) asked if the mover operation.

Mr. Colby saw no reason to change his letters urging not only its immediate passage but its immediate sanction. The motion was carried, and the House went into Committee and made the proposed amendment.

repeal the Insolvency law, in order that provision might be made for retaining those parts of the Insolvency laws relating to incorporated trading companies.

Bir John MacDonald said there was an impression among members that this matter should receive further consideration. He therefore suggested that the hon. gentleman should withdraw his amendment for the present.

After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn, and the Bill was set dewn for concurrence as the first order on Tuesday. After recess, the following Bills were read

a second time: To amend and consolidate the Act incorporating the Dominion Grange of Patrons of Husbandry of Canada,-Mr. McCallum.

Property Bank of Canada.-Mr. Cameron (Victoria).

Respecting the Niagara Grand Island Bridge | a side. The race is to take place in New York Company.-Mr. McCarthy.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER. Mr. GIROUARD (Jacques Cartier) moved the second reading of his Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He reviewed the efforts that had been made in England and her colonies from a remote period for the passage of such a Bill. He cited the opinions Mr. WELDON said the decisions of the denominations that such marriages were not contrary to revelation, and contended that there was nothing in nature against them, and dwelt on the necessity of allowing the utmost freedom of conscience in a mixed

community like ours. Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) said the arguments the misapprehension which prevailed at a carpenter while in England, a large board, time when the table of consanguinity in the bearing the words, "Here worked as a ship English Church prayer-book was written as carpenter, Peter, Czar of all the Russias, Sir John MacDonald-After that vote, Mr. to the meaning of a passage in the book afterward Peter the Great." It is curious Speaker, I move that the House do now of Leviticus. That that passage on that the Russians should not have erected Hebrew scholars upon it proved, and no less crimes, most revered monarch. MACKERZIE-Before the House than twenty-six bishops of the Church of

Bir L. TILLEY-It is impossible to state If the religious argument against them were exactly at this moment. Very much depends removed, the social argument, which was upon the returns. So far as the Budget is based upon the supposed authority of Scrip-

Mr. THOMPSON (Haldimand) opposed this Bill on religious grounds. If hon, gentlemen The Estimates will probably not be before | would look at the 20th chapter of Levitleus and 21st verse, they would find that such Bir R. Cartweight-I think with regard to marriages were there probibited. (Ories of

Mr. MILLS did not agree with the last to the case of a deceased wife's sister. In Ontario such marriages were practically as OTTAWA, Feb. 27 .- The Speaker took the valid as any other, though they were theoretically prohibited. There was no court in Mr. McCarrier introduced a Bill to amend which they could be nullified. He was pre-

greater charge was made out than that of religious argument against these marriages common assault. His Bill was to remove was based on a missonesption of the passage this proviso, which had worked some hard. in the Bible. If the Bill confined itself merely to legalizing such marriages, he would Mr. BLAKE remarked that a Committee of have felt it his duty to support the entire marriage, which was part of the Mr. GIBOUARD (Jacques Cartier) re-intro- jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislamight take place, and between what classes The Government's expressed determination | they should be discolved. It was inconsist-It would be a serious thing if any provision of Mr. MACKEDZIE asked when the Govern- such a nature should result in Local Legisla-

a deceased wife's sister. Sir L. TILLEY said that in his whole public | Mr. Anglin said the Catholic Church foring them highly objectionable, and dispensations permitting them were only granted by that Church in very exceptional cases in sary. The question relating to the interpretation of a particular passage of Scripture Catholies might very well leave Protestants to settle among themselves. To Catholics it was only a matter of literary curiosity and was of no consequence to them. He was glad this debate took place, though he did not approve

> of the Bill. Mr. House moved the adjournment of the

Sir John MacDonald agreed in the desirability of adjourning the debate, so that there might be further discussion of this important question.

The debate was adjourned and the House adjourned at 10.40. OTTAWA, March 1 .- The Speaker took the

chair at three o'clock. The following Bills were introduced and read the first time: To incorporate the Great Western Telegraph Company of Canada -Mr. Ryan (Marquette). To incorporate the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Railway and Steamship Company-Mr. Bannerman. Respecting

Company-Mr. Carling. Mr. McDonald (Pictou) thought it was In reply to Mr. Langley, Mr. Baby said desirable that the companies referred to that the inspection of smoked herring is should be left as they were found by the in- compulsory wherever there is an inspector. solvent laws. He approved of the amend- The charge is per barrel and half barrel, not per box.

Mr. Elliott asked whether it is the intenof the Bill had considered the desirability of | tion of the Government to place a sum in the fixing a day when his Bill should go into estimates this session to repair Port Uredit harbor.

Mr. LANGEVIN replied in the negative, sayopinion. On the contrary, he had received ing that this harbor appeared to belong to a private corporation.

Mr. PERBAULT asked whether the Government intends to introduce during the present session a measure respecting the codification Mr. BLAKE moved to recommit the Bill to of the laws, and of the procedure in criminal

Sir C. TUPPER-No.

INDIAN CORN.

Mr. Caser moved for a copy of the Orderin-Council authorizing a drawback on Indian corn imported for the manufacture of starch. He held that if a drawback was paid on corn imported for making starch, there should be a similar drawback on corn used for the manufacture of beef. The motion was agreed

The House adjourned at 11.35 p. m., without the Finance Minister having been present ones during the day.

Sporting Jottings.

Negotiations have been brought to a suc-To incorporate the Farmers' and Real cossful termination for a six day walk, fair heel and toe, between Owen Hancock, of London, and F. Krohne, of New York, for \$2 000

sometime in April. Bell's Life announces that Mr. James Gordon Bennett is going to form a stud at Newmarket, which will be under the management of Sir William Call.

At an auction sale of William Astor's horses yesterday, Ferncliffs brought \$4,800. Ferneliffs is a three-year-old chestnut colt by of eminent clergymen of various Christian imp. Leamington out of Kellie Ransom, by Jack Malone.

The Referee calls Boyd the "local Northcountry Canadian substitute and vice-shampion of the United Kingdom."

Trickett tried to induce his friends to pay Hanlan's expenses to Australia, but this, it seems, they were indisposed to do.

In 1873 the Corporation of London erested. the contrary authorized and justified some more enduring monument on the spot such marriages the opinions of the best in memory of their greatest, and with all his

Rav. G. Washington, of Oakville, is in