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LINDSAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1897.

THE LEGISLATURE

Another Day's Debate Upon the Address.

ST. JOHN ON THE FLOOR 4 HOURS

His Desire That the Members Seriously Consider the Question of How the Provincial Pigs Were Kept Causes Laughter and Amusement—Dr. McKay's Effective Reply.

Toronto, Dec. 9.—The galleries in the Legislature were crowded yesterday afternoon and evening by ladies and gentlemen anxious to hear the arguments pro and con that would be used upon the stump at the approaching provincial election.

The Conservative side of the question was presented by Mr. St. John, who spoke for over four hours in good form, causing considerable laughter and amusement when he desired the members to seriously consider the question of how the provincial pigs were kept. He was followed by Dr. McKay, who, in an able speech, pointed out how the Opposition drew in their horns in the House when called upon to make good their statements made upon the stump.

The Estimates To-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt stated he would bring down the estimates to-morrow and would deliver the budget speech on Tuesday next.

Mr. St. John renewed the debate upon the address. He said he could not understand where the Minister of Education stood in politics. He had delivered an eloquent address advocating preferential trade with England; how could Mr. Ross reconcile this policy with the pro-American policy of the Hardy-Ross Government. He assured the House the Government timber policy had been to favor Americans and a policy of the classes against the masses, the capitalist as against the laborer. He referred to the fact that a recent investigation had disclosed that thirteen million feet of lumber had been stolen by the Moore Lumber Company and that one Macdonald, a Government employee, had been a party to the fraud. When this steal was discovered Macdonald was not discharged, and the American company that had cheated the people of Ontario were not punished by the forfeit of their license.

Hon. Mr. Hardy—"You are quite wrong, Macdonald was dismissed—(laughter)—and the fraud had been shown up only because the Government had insisted upon a thorough investigation."

Mr. St. John, continuing, said the license held by the company should have been taken away. He thought it a bad thing to have a Liberal Government in power at Toronto while Liberals were in office at Ottawa, and quoted from a speech of Sir Oliver Mowat's in 1886 in support of this idea. He then devoted over an hour to the "Piggery" he had discovered at the Humber amid the laughter of the House. He claimed that the Piggery had cost $7000.

Hon. Mr. Hardy—"You claimed on the stump the cost to be $35,000."

Mr. St. John, continuing, said he could not secure the proper figures, (laughter) but gave $7000 as the cost supplied him by Inspector Noxon.

The Reform Champion.

Mr. McKay followed, and said he did not wonder people flocked to hear Mr. St. John on the stump, since he could give such a good performance and so eloquently represent a man making groundless statements. (Laughter.) It had been charged the Government was pro-American in its policy. There was a member in the House who was an annexationist, but he had never sat upon the Government benches, no, but Mr. Sol. White had sat as one of the leading lights in the Conservative ranks. (Cheers.) Considerable had been said with reference to the action of the Government in passing legislation regarding loan and trust companies. It had been charged this legislation was in the interest of certain prominent Liberals who were directors of these companies. Nothing had been said of Sir Frank Smith, Mr. W. R. Brock and many other leading Conservatives who were fellow directors upon the boards of these loan companies. (Hear, hear.)

A Lie Nailed.

Certain members of the Opposition had been crying out daily that the Public Accounts Committee was a partizan committee, and then amid the laughter of the House he read a resolution that had been passed by the members of the committee and signed by Conservatives as well as Liberals congratulating the chairman of the committee upon the fairness of his rulings and thanking him for the courtesy he had shown members of the committee on both sides of the House.

Gentlemen of the Opposition had denied nearly every statement attributed to them while on the stump by their own newspapers. When brought to book in the House and called upon to make good the statements they had made in the country they evaded the duty by denying the reports, as though the newspapers would in every case be wrong. The leaders of the Opposition had promised if they came into power to do away with the succession duties law and wipe out the act which had reduced the number of county councillors. Both these measures had lightened the burdens of the tax-payer and were most popular with the people. The Government had been attacked because of the increase in the cost of managing the public institutions of the province, notwithstanding that yearly the inmates were increasing in number and the method of treatment more modern than formerly. Would the Opposition wish less money spent in the interests of agriculture though its cost was going up yearly? (Hear, hear.)

The Opposition was still attacking the Agricultural College at Guelph and pointing out that this institution did not pay its way. Of course not. Why should it be expected to pay its way any more than a collegiate institute? The Agricultural College was to the farmers what other colleges were to other classes and was dear to them. He quoted the opinions of English and German agricultural experts to show the high opinion these men had of the institution. Mr. St. John had seen visions of late. He had seen his leader and himself upon the treasury side of the House. (Laughter.) The Liberals were going into the fight confident of victory under their new leader, for whom they had every respect and in whom they reposed every confidence. (Cheers.) The Liberals entered the fight without control of the ballot box as Conservatives always had. Since the House had been called and the lame arguments of the Opposition heard, Liberals would enter the fight with greater hope of success. The Opposition had gone up and down the country saying the Government was afraid of them, and yet when given an opportunity upon the floor of Parliament they sat dumb, and except in trivial matters they had no complaint to make. He invited the Opposition to state their whole case and say the worst things they could, that the people might have complete information before being called upon to vote.

The Public Accounts.

The public accounts for the past year were laid on the table at the close of the session to facilitate the budget debate, which the Government will try to bring on next week, although the present outlook is for another week on the address. The receipts in detail are:

Dominion subsidy	$1,196,872
Interest	234,047
Crown lands	1,377,477
Licenses	289,157
Law stamps	50,653
Algoma taxes	820
Educational Department	50,324
Succession duty	83,546
Casual revenue	119,104
Public institutions	85,488
Open accounts, including annuities and drainage debentures	205,043
Stationery accoun	5,141
Total	$3,698,279

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures of the province for the ten months ending October 31. The odd cents are omitted:

Receipts—Balance in hand on 1st January (open account)	$ 204,330
Receipts	3,698,279
Deposit receipts	22,500
Total	$3,925,099
Expenditure—Consolidated revenue fund (ordinary expenditure and open accounts)	$3,200,218
Balance on open account	132,382
Amount of deposit receipts	592,500
Total	$3,925,100

Toronto, Dec. 10.—The debate in the Legislature upon the address was concluded yesterday, and the Government sustained by a handsome majority of 27. In an eloquent and telling speech, Premier Hardy announced the Government timber policy, and exposed the close relations of Mr. Whitney, the Opposition leader, with American lumbermen. Time and again during the Premier's speech the leader of the Opposition pleaded for quarter, but the Premier told him he had made his bed and he could lie upon it.

The Patron Leader.

Mr. Haycock was the first speaker. He began by congratulating the city of Kingston as having been the birthplace of the two most talented and popular Lieut.-Governors who had ever held office in Ontario. He commended the Government for having called the House together early in the season, because it was a most convenient time for gentlemen from the country, more space would be given the speech in the press, and it also afforded all parties an opportunity to revise their campaign speeches. (Hear, hear.) He trusted the Government would continue to call the House together at this season. He thought the Opposition were making out a fairly good case against the Government as regards its competency to rule the country; the Government had also shown that the Opposition were also unfit to rule, but no one had suggested that the Patrons were not fit to run the affairs of the province. (Laughter.) It had been stated that the Patron movement was dead because their lodges were not meeting. The Conservatives and Liberals were not meeting weekly, yet it was not suggested their parties were dead. The fact was the Patron movement had never been so strong.

The County Council Act.

Radical as the act had been he believed the people of the province were satisfied with it. Not a single petition had been presented to the House protesting against the act, and not a single resolution had been passed in the councils themselves against the act. He hoped legislation would soon be introduced reducing Township Councils to three members and also greatly reducing the number of members of the Legislature. (Hear, hear.)

The Engledue Deal.

He commended the Government for their action in this matter. He would be pleased if five hundred such transactions could be consummated and all such land sold. At present the land was valueless and produced absolutely no revenue to the province. The facts were as follows: Engledue came along and offered the Government $20,000 as a guarantee of good faith, agreeing to spend $120,000 in three years if they would give them an option to purchase and pay for the lands at the market price if they found anything. The option asked was upon but one five-hundredth part of the gold land of the province. The Government agreed and gave the option. He hoped they would be able to make many more such deals. (Cheers.) He did not like the method of keeping public accounts. Expenditures could not be traced. It was not to be wondered, therefore, that certain members had made false statements upon the stump. Reference had been made to the fact that Mr. Hugh Miller had not been selling the Government so many drugs since he had signed the warrant for the arrest of Inspector Christie's son. The fact was that last year Mr. Miller had received $800 for drugs, more money than anyone else had received for drugs during the year. (Hear, hear).

The Surplus.

He had gone thoroughly into that question: had made a careful study of the accounts which handled as any business man would in his own affairs; taking account of the assets and actual liabilities did actually leave the surplus claimed by the Government. While he agreed with the Administration upon this point he thought they had been extravagant in the matter of the expenses for Government House. This institution should be abolished. He hoped, in dealing with the lumber question, the Government would not act in a spirit of retaliation It would be foolish for a small country like Canada to pick a quarrel with so large a country as the United States. He thought it would be unwise to prohibit logs going out of the country as it might greatly injure the lumbermen in Canada. It was stated Americans required our lumber. This was the argument used when Canadian barley was treated in the same manner. But Americans found in corn a substitute for Canadian barley, and since the cost of iron would likely be reduced fifty per cent. by Edison, it might be unwise to prohibit the exportation of logs. He thought it would be wise for the Government to increase the stumpage dues upon logs cut for export. He moved an amendment to the amendment expressing satisfaction that the Government intended dealing with the lumber question in the form of legislation.

Parry Sound's Member.

Mr. W. R. Beatty, Parry Sound, followed and made one of the most practical and sensible speeches delivered during the session. He spoke as follows:

"It was not my intention to take up the time of the House during the course of this debate, and would not have done so had it not been for certain remarks made by the member of West York with reference to the dismissal from the Government service of Mr. D. F. Macdonald, who has for some years acted as forest ranger in the Parry Sound and Muskoka district. Reflections were cast upon the character of this gentleman, and it was insinuated he had been a party to the frauds alleged to have been discovered as having been perpetrated by the Moore Lumber Co.

Now, Sir, I do not wish to be silent in this House when a civil servant, whom I believe to be an honorable man, is attacked, and who has no opportunity to reply. I have known Mr. Macdonald for over twenty years, and believe him to be a thoroughly honest and truthful man—a man who never cheated any man out of a dollar or a cent. It will be time to charge him with complicity in this affair when he has been proven guilty.

"Now, Sir, while I am upon my feet I desire to say a few words with reference to the timber policy of this province. It seems to me that since the Americans have made an attempt to close up our saw mills, and throw out of employment so many honest, industrious Canadian workmen, our Government should take such action as would mitigate the evil results of the legislation enacted across the line. I am speaking in the interest of the people who sent me here, Conservatives and Reformers alike, when I say they do not care for measures of retaliation except in so far as they will do them some practical good. It is simply a matter of business, and we want such a law enacted as will give our own laborers work, and keep our own saw mills in operation." (Cheers.)

Dr. McKay's Remarks.

Dr. McKay (Victoria) congratulated Mr. Whitney upon the fact that he was endeavoring to conduct the present campaign without appeals to religious bigotry and intolerance. He was trying honestly to gain power through the open door of Parliament and yet all the complaints used in years past against the Government on the cry—they favored Roman Catholics had still the same groundwork as before—why then was it that nothing was heard of any of these cries? Whitney personally was a good, honest man, but he was surrounded by a crowd of men the people of the province would never trust. (Cheers.)

The Other Side.

Mr. Charlton was listened to with great attention, it being the general impression he knew considerable about the timber question. He ridiculed the idea that the timber lands of the province were nearly depleted. He gave it as his opinion that the timber sales of the future might go on for 152 years at the same rate they had been sold since the Mowat Government gained power. He thought it would amount to confiscation and breach of contract if the Government, in their new bill dealing with the timber question, insisted upon any further restrictions than already embodied in the licenses issued. (Hear, hear.) He referred solely to limits already sold and paid for. There was undoubtedly a strong sentiment throughout the country upon this subject, but he was convinced this was because it was not understood.

The Opposition Policy.

Mr. Whitney having promised at the opening of the debate to speak again made good his promise last evening. He said the reasons for the calling of Parliament as given by the Ministers, their organ, The Globe, and Liberal members all disagreed. He was asked by the Government why he did not formulate his charges and make them in the House. Simply because he did not wish to play the Government game and did not wish to do so. He complained that Mr. Hardy had treated him unfairly in the debate. He stated again he was not satisfied with the manner in which the public accounts were kept. The Government had not proclaimed its policy on the timber question, but its policy could be guessed since the Ministers had applauded Mr. Charlton's remarks when he asked that the logs should be allowed to go to the United States. Mr. Charlton had said there was timber left yet enough for 152 years, how then could he excuse the Government for spending large sums each year in re-planting trees? He urged the Government to adopt his policy and at once refuse to allow Americans to take any more logs from Ontario.

A Crushing Reply.

Hon. Mr. Hardy was loudly cheered when he stood up to close the debate. With reference to the timber question he said Mr. Whitney looked upon this subject from a party standpoint and did not approach it in a manner its importance would demand. (Hear, hear.) This question had but recently become a matter of practical politics and this because of the recent action of the American Government, which action had wholly changed the conditions upon this side of the line. Mr. Whitney had allowed his political organ to dictate his line of argument, that the Government was treasonable; favoring Americans, etc. The Government was dealing with business men who had been invited to purchase. He wished the world to know that British law gave protection to alien and native alike. (Cheers.) When aliens were invited to pay money to Canada and in return receive logs they would be honestly and fairly dealt with. It was not the policy of the Government to act in the dishonest manner with Americans that their Government meted out to foreigners. (Cheers.) As a matter of fact Americans had but a very small proportion of the timber lands of Ontario, and upon most of the lands they did own Canadian capitalists and banks had advanced nearly the full value of the timber, so that if the Opposition's policy were adopted Canadians would be heavily burdened. Complaint had been made that the Government had not, in the speech from the throne, announced their full policy upon this subject. It was well known that the time to do this was when the bill would be brought down, and not when the foreshadowing speech was read. (Cheers.) He then read the contracts that had been made with holders of timber licenses which gave them absolute liberty to take logs away for one year, and asked if the Opposition wished the Government to break their word, back out of the contract, and sully the honor of a British Government. As the representatives of the Queen the Ministers had the honor of the Crown to uphold, and with the help of Heaven the Government intended to do so. (Cheers.) The Government had heard a deputation of Canadian lumbermen who had not asked that Americans should not be allowed to take logs away this year, but had simply asked that after these present licenses had expired next year then further export should be prohibited. Some experts had said that such action upon the part of the Government would depreciate the value of limits on the Georgian Bay at least fifty per cent. Every timber limit in Ontario would be affected. Millions of money was involved and the Government had decided to call Parliament together that the whole matter might be threshed out and all interests heard by the representatives of the people. It was the intention of the Government to have the matter thoroughly discussed by the members, who would be given an opportunity to hear all the facts before action should be taken involving over forty millions of dollars. (Cheers.)

Mr. Whitney Exposed.

Mr. Hardy then called attention to the fact that Mr. Whitney had accused the Government of having associated with Americans. A great deal had been said about the action taken by the Government with reference to the dismissal of Mr. Macdonald, who had allowed the Moore Lumber Company to steal logs. It was not known that many prominent members of the Opposition had waited upon the Government and prayed that Mr. Macdonald should not be dismissed; it was not known that hundreds of most respectable citizens within the district where he had lived and worked for 20 years had done the same; it was not known that Macdonald during his long term of office had made but one mistake, but that mistake was a grave one and with tears in his eyes he had dismissed him. (Cheers.) It was not known that the Moore Lumber Company had been compelled to pay the Government $11,000, and that the president of the company who had paid this money was associated with Mr. Whitney as a director in the St. Anthony Lumber Company. (Cheers.) Who was the associate of the American robbers? (Cheers.) It did not lie in the mouth of Mr. Whitney to say one word regarding Americans. (Loud cheers.) The vote on the address was then taken and the Government sustained by a majority of 27.

Toronto, Dec. 13.—The proceedings in the Local Legislature last week were most lively and interesting both for Government supporters and followers of Mr. Whitney, leader of the Opposition. The debate on the address was spirited and lively. The Opposition seemed to be straining every effort to coin some new and effective argument which would assist them on the stump during the campaign that will follow the session. When the debate opened Mr. Whitney seemed in good spirits and promised the Government he intended making things warm for them before the close. He and his followers left no stone unturned to place matters in their worst light, but after all said and done, the whole business amounted simply to a tempest in a teapot and gave the Government no anxiety from the beginning.

The Timber Policy.

Mr. Whitney was vigorous in his attack upon the Government's course with regard to its timber policy. He termed the Ministers the slaves of the American lumbermen and called upon them at once to prohibit the exportation of logs. His followers cheered his speech and seemed to think the Government placed in an awkward position. They were greatly surprised at the lofty position the Premier took upon the subject and at the conclusion of the debate began to wonder "where they were at." Hon. Mr. Hardy had clearly pointed out that if the Americans had an agent in Ontario that person was none other than the leader of the Opposition, who was the only Canadian member of one of the largest American lumber companies operating within the province. Mr. Whitney had called upon the Government to immediately command Americans to stop taking logs out of Canada, but in so doing he had shown a gross ignorance of the law which would make him ridiculous in the country. Mr. Whitney had quoted from the statute relating to the imposition of restrictions upon license holders and had interpreted it to mean that at any time the Government could refuse to allow logs to go out of the country. How childish and silly, not to say dishonest, his whole argument appeared when the Premier had explained the situation. He pointed out that the timber lands in question had been put up at public auction and the whole world invited to invest their money. It was true some few Americans had availed themselves of this opportunity and had purchased in good faith, had paid their money to the province believing the Government would act honorably with them, because it was a British Government and known in all times past to deal justly and fairly with citizen and alien alike. It would be a breach of contract, he submitted, and a confiscation of property to impose new conditions after the bargain had been signed and sealed and the money paid over. Such a course would not be consistent with the rights of property which had been sold and the licenses issued. No doubt Mr. Whitney saw that such a course might prove popular and of use for party purposes because the question which involved millions of money was not properly understood as yet by the people of Ontario, but the Government were the guardians of the people's honor as well as their property and were acting as the representatives of the Queen, they would not, therefore, bring reproach upon the Crown, no dishonor to the people by justifying anyone in saying they had broken faith with honest customers of the province and for the sake of political advancement break the word of the Crown once passed. The present licenses would expire in May next and it was for the Parliament to say what course should be followed after that.

The Patron View.

Mr. Whitney had expected to catch the Patron support by his timber policy and until Premier Hardy explained matters it is understood many of the Patrons intended voting against the Government, but the fair, manly and high principled stand of the Premier turned the scale in favor of the Government, the result being that every Patron in the House voted with the Ministry, which was sustained by a majority of two to one.

St. John's Piggery.

When the session opened it was understood Mr. St. John had some important revelations to make regarding the piggery out at the Humber. He had been going about the country stating how he intended exposing the dishonesty of the Government. He had stated boldly that the piggery had cost over $35,000, but when brought to book in the House he could not possibly get beyond a cost of $7000 and then admitted he did not sufficiently understand the public accounts to arrive at a correct estimate at all. The House gave him the laugh and the Ministers allowed him to go without further consideration. Mr. St. John had attempted to make a point of the fact one Macdonald, a wood-ranger, who had been dismissed for alleged dereliction of duty, had been re-engaged by the Government. He was called down by Mr. Beatty, a member of his own party, who reminded him it was time, in a British country, to condemn a man after he had been proven guilty

Ontario's Finances.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt will deliver his budget speech to-morrow, after which it is to be hoped the Opposition will give the country a rest about the surplus. One remarkable fact about the finances of Ontario is that it is the only province in the Dominion which is not in debt and has a surplus. It may be fairly supposed that in future the surplus will increase since the amount to be expended hereafter upon the public buildings will be comparatively small. The Parliament buildings, asylums, prisons, etc., are all paid for, and yet the treasury of the province contains after all expenses have been liquidated over half a million dollars. The Opposition will have an opportunity this week of stating what better state of affairs they would desire.

A Celebrated Architect Dead.

London, Dec. 11.—Mr. John Loughborough, the distinguished architect and member of the Royal Academy, is dead.

HOT FROM THE WIRES.

George W. Vanderbilt, youngest son of W. H. Vanderbilt, is taking a trip to Europe and the Orient. Before leaving New York he placed on his life a policy of $1,000,000, on which the annual premium is $35,000 for 20 years, when payments will cease, the policy being payable at death The policy is said to be the largest ever written by one company.

Seymour Jenkins, aged 16, of Sudbury, went deer hunting a short time ago in the woods north of that town and got lost. He wandered around five days without food or fire. Finally two prospectors set out to look for him and found him in an old lumber camp, very much exhausted and with both feet frozen.

The Patrons held the first caucus of the session yesterday, and considered a number of proposed bills concerning Government House and the Railway Pass Bill, but no conclusion was arrived at regarding introduction.

The post mortem on the body of Paul Fink of Waterloo resulted in not a trace of poison being found. The contents of the stomach have been sent to Toronto for analysis, and the inquest adjourned till the 16th inst.

The report that James Allison, the murderer of Mrs. Orr, had confessed, is denied by the jail officials at Berlin, as well as by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, the spiritual adviser of the doomed boy.

Principal Shantz of the Caledonian Public Schools has sworn out a warrant against Alf. Falconer, a Port Dover liveryman, for pummelling him at the entrance to the school grounds.

In the case of Marc Legault, killed by a C.P.R. train at Montreal, a verdict of accidental death has been given by the coroner's jury, it being proved that he was himself to blame.

Charles N. Smith of The Sault Ste. Marie Express sued Meir & Rush of The Star of that place for criminal libel. The grand jury threw out the case.

Mrs. Margaret E. Depotie, relict of the late Joseph Depotie, and one of the pioneer settlers in Grantham Township, Ont., died yesterday, in her 80th year.

Hazle and Mrs. Rowe of Kingston have been successful in the suits brought by the latter's mother to secure $33,000 under testamentary bequests by grandfather and grandmother.

Miss Frances Willard, as President of the World's W.C.T.U, has accepted the resignation of Mrs. Josephine Butler, Superintendent of the Purity Department.

James E. Hussey and W. J. Ludlow, the Toronto Grenadiers accused of assaulting and wounding Police Constable Welch, have been tried and acquitted.

Lt Patriote, a Catholic journal of Brussels, announces that Canada has proposed to the Vatican the establishment of a nunciate at Ottawa.

It is said that Sandford Evans, past president of the Hamilton Canadian Club, will run against John Dickenson in South Wentworth.

His Grace Archbishop Langevin of Winnipeg has sufficiently recovered from the effects of his late illness to be able to leave his palace.

The first beet sugar company in Michigan has been organized in Bay City, with capital stock of $300,000.

E. F. Hutchings gives press of business as his reason for dropping out of the Mayoralty contest in Winnipeg.

Mrs. McKinley is still living and little change has occurred in her condition.

The old cruiser Yantic has arrived at Detroit.

The Provincial Fat Stock Show opens at Brantford to-day.

James Warner, aged 71, an old and esteemed resident of Niagara Township, died on Sunday, leaving two sons and two daughters.

John Guinter, well known as a cattle exporter to England, died on Sunday, at his residence, near St. John's, in Lincoln County. He had lived on his farm 48 years.

A diphtheria epidemic is raging at Stoney Creek, near Hamilton, and the day schools have been closed. There is much alarm in the village, where several deaths have occurred. There is talk of closing the Sunday schools.

Mr. Belcher of Brantford has found his wife living with John Guss, whom she lately married in Otterville, South Oxford, and a lawsuit for bigamy is promised.

Thomas Costello has been committed for trial at Aylmer, Que., on the charge of bigamy, and Flora McPherson, his alleged paramour, has been committed for trial at Pembroke.

The 4-year-old child of Ovide Turcot, residing at Montreal, Que., was fatally scalded yesterday by falling into a bucket of boiling water. Drs. Dalgle and Laurier were called, but in spite of their efforts the poor child died in the morning.

According to mutual agreement, Lieut.-Col. Strathy and Major Ibbotson met at the Brigade Office at 3 o'clock, and the former handed over to the latter the arms and equipment of the Royal Scots, in the presence of Lieut.-Col. Gordon, D. O. C. Notwithstanding this, Col. Strathy still retains the command of the regiment until he is gazetted out. In making this transfer Col. Strathy has not turned over those parts of the equipment peculiar to the Highland regiments, which are owned by the several companies privately.

$3000 for a Wife's Affections.

St. Catharines, Dec. 7.—In Stevens v. Wood, at the assizes here yesterday, John Stevens of Virgil claimed $5000 damages from Andrew Wood of the same place for alienating the affections of his wife, and that he "did debauch and have improper intercourse with her." The evidence was of too salacious a nature to print, but the jury returned a verdict of $3000 for plaintiff.

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East of Bobcaygeon st.	8		½	7 96	1 75	9 71	patented
TOWNSHIP OF CARDEN.							
West half (less four acres sold for taxes)	7	2	96	7 72	1 75	9 47	patented
West half	7	7	103	10 72	1 77	12 49	not patented
West half	20	7	97	21 37	2 03	23 40	not patented
Southwest quarter	13	8	50	9 70	1 75	11 45	patented
N part of W half	17	8	45	4 21	1 75	5 96	patented
South half E, 148 acres	2	9	74	71 75	3 32	75 07	patented
East half	25	9	94	13 79	1 84	15 63	patented
East half	18	10	88	9 84	1 75	11 59	patented
Northeast quarter	20	10	50	8 92	1 75	10 67	not patented
TOWNSHIP OF DALTON							
	28	1	100	35 09	2 38	37 47	patented
	29	13	90	9 24	1 75	10 99	patented
	30	13	87	9 24	1 75	10 99	patented
	31	13	42	4 12	1 75	5 87	patented
TOWNSHIP OF DIGBY.							
	31	4	98	8 97	1 75	10 72	not patented
TOWNSHIP OF ELDON.							
	24	5	200	22 61	2 07	24 68	patented
VILLAGE OF BOLSOVER IN ELDON.							
King st., south	32		½	5 18	1 75	6 93	patented
VILLAGE OF FENELON FALLS.							
N. of Francis-st., E. of Clifton-st., West half	1		½	2 11	1 75	3 86	patented
N. of Francis-st., E. of Clifton-st.	2		½	3 77	1 75	5 52	patented
F Falls West	31		½	2 77	1 75	4 52	patented
" "	156		½	1 01	1 75	2 76	patented
" "	157		½	1 01	1 75	2 7	patented
" "	158		½	1 01	1 75	2 76	patented
" "	161		½	1 01	1 75	2 76	patented
TOWNSHIP OF LAXTON							
West half	8	8	100	14 71	1 87	16 58	not patented
West half	6	10	100	13 47	1 84	15 31	not patented
VILLAGE OF NORLAND, IN LAXTON.							
	41		½	6 01	1 75	7 76	patented
VILLAGE OF OMEMEE.							
S. of Mary-st., E. of Sturgeon st., 37 feet frontage on Mary st., W. pt.	A		½	3 26	1 75	5 01	patented
TOWNSHIP OF SOMERVILLE.							
	46	F R.	100	21 01	2 38	27 39	patented
	47	F R.	178	17 45	1 94	19 39	patented
	2	A.	103	22 44	2 06	24 50	patented
North ½	14	2	50	18 95	1 97	20 92	patented
East ½	4	4	100	18 50	1 96	21 46	not patented
North ½	18	4	153	25 97	2 15	28 12	patented
East half	4	5	100	22 75	2 67	24 82	patented
	17	7	6	15 35	1 98	17 23	not patented
TOWNSHIP OF VERULAM.							
	1	5	15	10 80	1 77	12 57	not patented

I Thomas Matchett, Treasurer of the County of Victoria, as directed by the Warrant of the Warden of the said County of Victoria, dated the Sixteenth day of November, A D 1897 will proceed to sell each and every of the above mentioned parcels of land for the arrears of taxes now due upon them respectively, as above set out, together with the costs, (unless the said arrears of taxes and costs are sooner paid), at the Court House in the Town of Lindsay, in the said County of Victoria at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on Tuesday the Twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1898.

County Treasurer's Office,
Lindsay, 16th November, 1897.

T. MATCHETT,
County Treasurer.

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