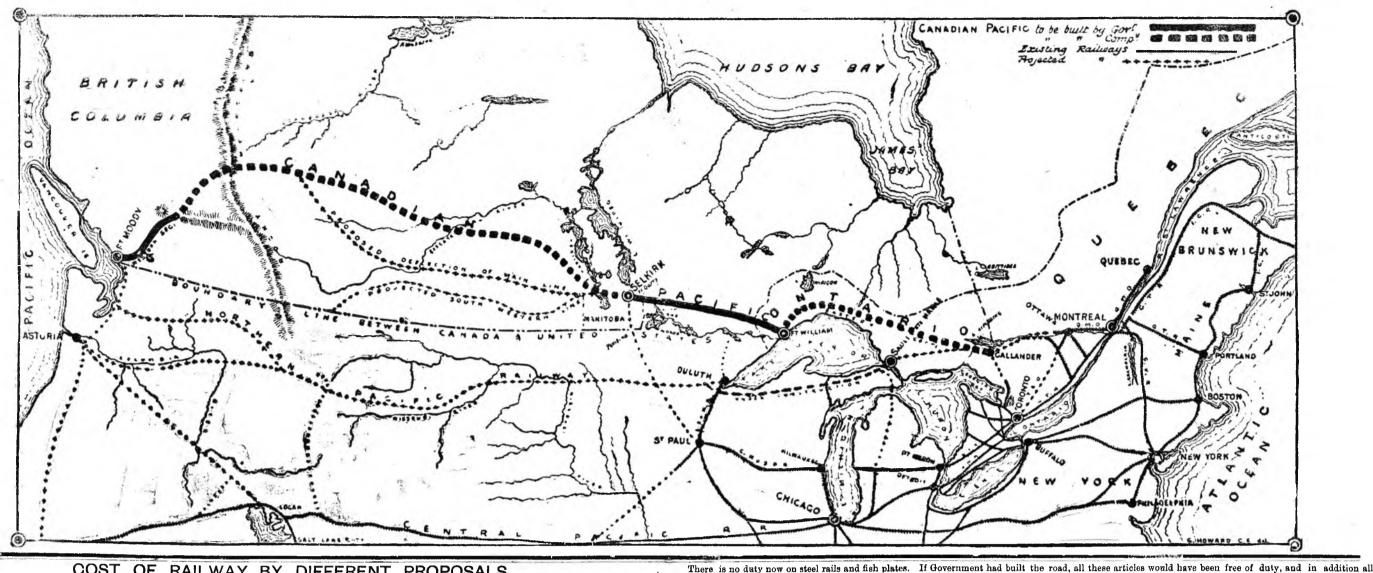
SHOWING THE LINE OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.



COST OF RAILWAY BY DIFFERENT PROPOSALS.

TOTAL TIME WATER TOTAL COALS.
SIR HUGH ALLAN CHARTER.
54,500,000 Acres land at \$2
HON. MR. MACKENZIE'S ACT OF 1874.
\$5,940,000 Acres land at \$2 \$111,880,000 Cash Subsidy, \$10,000 per mile 29,770,000 Government guarantee on \$7,500 per mile at 4 per cent. 20,977,500
VOTE OF PARLIAMENT 1879, ASSENTED TO WITHOUT OPPOSITION.
One hundred millions of acres of land in the Northwest at \$2 an acre\$200,000,000
PROPOSAL NOW BEFORE PARLIAMENT.
Existing roads with contracts completed \$ 28,000,000 Cash subsidy 25,000,000 25,009,000 acres of land at \$2 50,000,000
1103,000,000 \$103,000,000
Under present contract the company will build branches without any additional subsidy. Mr. Mackenzie in addition to subsidies provided by the Act of 1874, introduced a bill to subsidize branches, with 6,400 acres per mile, east of meridian of west longitude, 7,680 acres per mile, west of that point, and 12,800 acres per mile for branches connecting the Pacific railway with Peace River country.' Estimate of quantity of land required for these subsidies, during debate on bill, 12,000,000 at \$2. Present proposal better than Sir Hugh Allan contract. \$36,000,000 Better than Mr. Mackenzie's offer, including branches. \$85,627,500

In introducing the Act of 1874, Mr. Mackenzie stated his opinion that the construction of the railway was "impracticable within the means proposed to be He proposed therefore to give \$23,627,500 more to secure its construction.

He proposed therefore to give \$23,627,500 more to secure its construction.

tract, or \$59,627,000 less than the late Government considered necessary.

PRIVILEGES GRANTED TO THE COMPANY.

Exemption from taxation of right of way, 100 feet wide, and station buildings, for about 900 miles of the railway, in territory at present unsettled.

Northern Pacific is exempt from taxation for 200 feet on each side of the railway.

Exemption from taxation of their lands until "sold or occupied," or for twenty years after they have earned them.

By the laws of Minnesota and Wisconsin, railway lands are exempt from taxation until they are sold, no matter for how long a time that may be.

Exemption from duty of steel rails, fish plates, bolts, nuts, iron for bridges used in original construction of railway, and of wire and apparatus for original attraction and equipment of telegraph lines. construction and equipment of telegraph lines.

THE LIME-KILN CLUB.

"Am Brudder Artichoke Hurricane in the

hall?" softly inquired the President triangle ceased its echoes. Mr. Hurricane was there. his seat and walked slowly forward to the

"Brudder Hurricane." continued the President, "you war down on de Central Market de odder day. Instead of buying a piece of sturgeon an' a head of cabbage an home about your bizness, you stopped an' got into an argyment wid Dujan Smith about de aige of Judas when he betraved de Saviour

Am I k'rect about dis?" Yes, sah. "Arter de argyment had continued for some little time, an' when it becum sartin

dat you couldn't agree, you called Smith : liar, an' he called you a human hyena. Your loud voices brought a crowd, an' a purliceman finally ordered you off de market under penalty of arrest. Am Ik'rect. Brudder Hur-"Yes, sah."

"Well, den, let me ask you what difference it makes to you wheder Judas was 25 or 75 years of age when he sold out?" 'I doan' 'spect it makes any difference.

'If Judas had nebber libed at all wouldn't you have jist as much work an' jist as good

wages as now ?"
"I 'pose so."
"If dat same Judas had been 500 y'ars old when he took dat money would you have to pay any more house rent dan now?"

No. sah." " Den it seems to me dat you made a plumb up an' down fule of yerself. How does it in's."

seems with you?"
"Jist dat way, sah."

"Werry good; you kin resoome your seat When a man am satisfied in his own mind dat he has made a fool of hisself dar hain't much left to argy about. Be a little keerful in de fuchur. Let de Opostles strictly alone. it won't make any difference with you wheder dar war' twelve or twenty-four of 'em. Let de ole Prophets alone. No matter how many de ole Prophets alone. No matter how many dey numbered or what dey prophesied, de price of cow hide boots will not be less dan free dollars while you an' your chill'en exist. Arter dis go yer own way an' mind yer own bizness, regardless of Judas Iscariot, Daniel in the lion's den, or anybody else who has been buried over a hundred y'ars. We will now take up de rig'lar order o' biz-

PETITIONS.

Among the twenty four petitions was the

LIMA, O., Dec. 28, 1880. BROTHER GARDNER-I am an applicant for the position of janitor of the Common Council of this city. Certain Aldermen have pro mised me their votes in case I become a member of your club. I am a poor man, hardly able to read or write, and have heretofore been restrained from making application by this fact. In case I am elected strive to become an honorable, upright mem ber, obeying all rules and regulations, and working for the best interests of the club. This application is written for me by an Alderman whose veracity has never questioned, and who is one of the best friends the club has in Ohio. Faithfully,

GLUCOSE J. STANDOFF.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY. A communication from the Cooper Institute, New York, contained this query for Brother Gardner to answer: "In case a bank

made a mistake and gave a customer \$1,000

speshul case I should count de money over about fo' times, to be sure I had too much. Den I'd go home an' wait fur de bank officers to come an' see me. If dey didn't come arter week or so I'd drap aroun' to the bank and kinder menshun de matter an' git de load off my conscience. Honesty am de true policy. You may gain a few dollars by trading off a blind mule in de night, but in less'n fo weeks yer dog will die, or de cook stove will gin out, or sunthin' or odder will occur to swaller up all be profit dishonestly made.

POLAR WAVES. Jericho Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Popular Science and Natural Philosophy muounced that his monthly report was ready. His committee had been asked to investigate the origin of the polar waves which sweep across the country during the winter at stated intervals. They had consulted all convenient authorities, and would report as

"We am satisfied dat de cold begins somewhar', but de exact pint no man kin find out. De spot on which it starts grows colder an' colder, an' bime-by, when it gets so all-fired cold dat whiskey would freeze in ten ticks ob de clock, streaks of weather scoot off dis way an' dat, an' keep growin' an' goin' till dey reach Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo an' all odder big places. Dis am de theory of de majority of dis committee. De minority, composed of Brudder Hemlock Jones, wishes me to report dat it am his candid opinyun dat polar waves am de result of wind blowin' ober ston sidewalks an' aroun' de co'ners of brick build-

Sunflower Hopewell, Chairman of the Com mittee on Commerce, said that his committee had been asked to investigate and roport on the query from the Ohio Agricultural College: "Are we building too many railroads?" whole day had been spent in investigation and the committee had come to the conclusion that this nation could stand only about two

more railroads.
"What day was it dat you investigated?" asked the President.
"Wednesday, sah."

"I thought so. Dat mawnin', as I war or my way down town, I noticed you skippin into a saloon on Beaubein street. I happene in dat nayburhood agin arter dinner, an' de Committe on Commerce war still playin' cutthroat eucher in de back room. At what stage of le game did you make up ver mind dat dis centry war about ready to quit on de railroad

Sunflower would have looked ghostly if it vere possible for a colored man to turn pale He did the best he could, and as his kneed knocked together the President went on: " Reason Swift an' Decline Tompkins, de

odder two members of de committee, will please walk up heah."

They came forward, heads down and feet dragging, and Brother Gardner said: "I didn't 'spect dat de best report which dis committee would make would have any pertickler effeck on the world at large, but de club has a right to believe dat you would do ver dooty in a straightforward manner. As a penalty fur de way de club has bir treated, you men stan' suspended from all rights an' privileges fur de space of six weeks Do you wish fur a wote of de club on de

They didn't. Each one shuffled out, got under his hat, and went down stairs with a burden of sorrow strapped to his back.

CAN'T COME IN. Giveadam Jones secured the floor to an

rived when the club must face the ques tion of admitting or rejecting celestials, and he hoped it would be settled at this meeting. The question being open to debate nearly all the old members had a word to

ay.
Waydown Bebee objected to any such mem bership. While a Chinaman was a colored man, there was something wrong about his

Pickles Smith didn't feel like voting agains any good man, but no applicant who wore a pig tail down his back could get a vote from Rev. Penstock presumed that Chinamen had souls, but it was better for them to join some

society where the proceedings were conducted in their native language. Samuel Shin, Colonel Root, Deacon Dodger Veracity Johnson, Welcome Smith and others spoke in favor of admitting "John," but on

call of the yeas and nays a majority o sixteen was shown in favor of There being no further business before the club the meeting adjourned for one

HIGH OR LOW HEELS.

Some time ago Mr. Morey devised an apparatus for measuring the steps, which he has called an odograph. It consists of a small cylinder, rotating by means of clock work in its interior, and of a pen which mark on the cylinder, and is raised at each step by an impulse communicated by a ball of air be neath the sole. Observations have been made on a number of young soldiers. It was ascertained that the step was longer in going up hill than in going down hill. It is shorter when a burden is carried; longer with low than with high heeled boots; longer when the sole is thick and prolonged a little beyond the foot that when it is short and flexible. It thus appears that the heel may with benefit be almost indefinitely lowered, while it is disadvantageous to prolong the sole of the boot beyond a certain limit, or to give it an absolute rigidity. Some influences which lengthen the step lessens its frequency; so in going up hill the step becomes at the same time longe and less frequent. In walking on level ground, the length of the step and its frequency are always proportioned; the quicker the wall the longer the step. Nature here proves the folly of the high heel in a most practical manner; and the objection to them is equally applicable to ladies; and if the could only see themselves as they totter along perched up on high heels and walking as if stepping on egg-shells, their ludicrous appearance would at once stop the fashion. Anyone accustomed to country life and long walks on the hills must have felt that terrible leg weariness which a day's shopping with a lady entails. The slow, ir walk, the frequent pauses, and the difficulty of taking short steps with proper balance, are trials well know to men. out a good shaped low heeled boot. no lady wever pretty her foot or graceful her car riage,can walk becomingly, with ease to herself and a proper flexion of the muscles of the feet and legs. Half the ricked ankles come from heels being too high to form a proper steady base for the weight of the body, and the nar row pointed toes prevent their proper expansion and use. Make a footprint in the sand and then go and place your boot in it—what margin there will be! Horses even, with horny feet suffer terribly if their shoes are cramped and do not allow the foot to expand.

in place of \$100, what would be the duty of that customer?"

Detroit Chinamen of considerable note, had made personal application to him for memqueshuns," replied the President. "In dis Legs and feet were given us for use to exer had only thought of his greatness and good-cise the body upon. In fact, so cramped up ness. In short he was her beau ideal. How and stilted has fashion made the walk might pass muster in the park undiscovered

THEATRICAL TALENT.

Col. J. W. Forney deplores the scarcity of The marriage was celebrated contemporane alent in the theatrical profession. We quote ously with the Suez jetes."—London News. talent in the theatrical profession. We quote some of his remarks: "Why do we not have more talent among our actors of both sexes? Our makers of plays are far ahead o our players. Why? We invent incessantly we print perpetually, we boast brutally. We manufacture for as we feed the nations. Wε have colleges of artists, swarms of lawyers and doctors, aviaries of poets, congresses of writers and architects, but our actors as a class and in a mass do not show any signifi cant or decided progress. Add to these signs there is a plethora of money. And the wonder grows that as elecution is widely taught, private theatricals not only the fashion but the passion, oratory a sort of disease, culture the craze of society, and ambitious young men and lovely girls as plentiful as apples in Autumn, yet disease, culture the craze of society, and ing. It was quite dark, and Mr. Barr had ambitious young men and lovely girls as not the least idea who his ruffainly assailant stage, and squander large fortunes upon foreign singers and players. The age is bursting with capacity in skilled mechanics. We make watches, locomotives, pianos, sewing-machines for all the world, but we have few superior comedians and tragedians; and when we discover one we enrich and often spoil him. John McCullough, Barton Hill, Lawrence Barrett, Joseph Jefferson, Mrs. Drew, John S. Clarke, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, finish the catalogue. France and England produce dramatic genius every hour, and we wear out the little we have by constant use. Our pocketfuls of money are too often emptied upon sensations, composed of melodious Africans, nude dancing women, brainless male seducers, learned dogs, howling dervishes, counterfeit Turks, false sav-ages, wild Irishmen and drunken Dutchmen. It is a puzzle why, out of our medley of schools of declamation, our parlor comedians and Thespian tyros, we do not pluck an occasional Forrest, Booth, Warren or Burton. But we do not. Why does not some rich man die and endow an academy for actors?

A ROMANTIC STORY.

The story of M. de Lesseps' marriage to his present wife is told by a London writer. She was nearly twelve years at the chateau of which she is now the chatelaine, staying on a visit. Her family name was de Braga was the perfection of the French Creole type, and very romantic. She had been in the habit of listening to accounts of the diplo-matic and material difficulties which M. de Lesseps overcame in Egypt, Paris and London, and of the courage and humanity he dis-played in assisting the plague stricken Frenchmen when he was Consul at Alexandria. The relations she heard impressed her as the narrative of Othello's adventures impressed Desdemona. His courtliness, chivalrous manners and vivacity enchanted a girl used to the indolent planters of the Isle of France. She was at La Chesnaye when all Europe was astir about the achievement of the Suez en terprise. Mlle. Braga grew silent and solitary. One day, in the garden, she saw M. de Lesseps walking on a terrace. She plucked a rose, and going up to him begged of him for her sake to wear it at dinner. He asked whether Much more might be written of the accom. she did not mean it for his son? No, it was

was it possible for a man reared on the sunny side of a Pyrenean mountain to reason down the feelings this confession aroused? Time Pyrenean mountain to reason down was given to Mile. de Braga to reflect, and she was made to understand that no friendship would be lost were she to change he mind after the banns had been published

THE SAULT ROUTE

THE SAULT ROUTE.

NOT A HAPPY LIFE.

An Editor Assaulted for Publishing a Adverse Criticism. Lindsay, Jan. 6.—A dastardly assault was committed on Mr. Barr, editor of the Post, last evening by J. C. Grace, son of Mr. Wm Grace, of this town. Mr. Barr was proceed

ing along Lindsay street at six o'clock, and when opposite the Separate School, young Grace stopped out of the recess of the gate-way, where he had been waiting, and rushing forward struck Mr. Barr a violent blow in the face with his fist without a word of warnwas, but closed with him, and in the struggle fell into the ditch. Here Grace gave several blows, and either kicked or stamped on Mr. Barr, who managed in a few moments to get to his feet. Grace then drew a rawhide from his breast, whereupon Mr. Barr, to prevent with him and foiled his assailant's design, and for the first time recognized Grace. The assault is be-lieved to have arisen out of a criticism in the Post, concerning the action of his father, who is chairman of the school board, as shortly after the article was published Grace, sr., declared publicly that if it were not that he might lose his position as clerk of the court he would give Barr the worst licking he ever got in his life. Fortunately Mr. Barr is not seriously injured.

A LUCKY CAR DRIVER.

BUFFALO, Jan. 5 .- Five or six years ago Louis C. F. Ehrenberger, now a conductor for the Street Railway Company, was a first lieutenant in the German army, and maintained a large establishment in Berlin. There he met Miss Regina, daughter of Mr. George Roos, of Buffalo, who was studying music at Berlin with her aunt, Mrs. Steinway, wife famous New York piano manufac turer. Miss Roos became Mrs. Ehranher. ger. The young lieutenant had some misun-derstanding with his mother, and his fortunes were materially reduced. He resigned his commisssion and came to this country and to Buffalo. For a time the couple kept a mill inery store on Broadway, but the enterprise proved unsuccessful. He entered the service of the Street Railway Company, first as a driver on the East Side, and later as a con ductor on the Main street line, his wife and three children residing at Cold Springs. few days ago Mr. Ehrenberger received a cablegram from the family lawyer in Europ to the effect that the elder Mrs. Ehrenber ger had died, and that our conductor had fallen heir to the entire estate, the value of which is estimated at between \$80,000 and

-The dynamite cartridge is superseding the buzz-saw as a news item manufacturer -The Toronto World publishes a startling staff has taken a bath. The story lacks con

WINTER SESSIONS.

It would not be difficult to hang a history

summoned for the despatch of business. In

or foreign. Parliament is accustomed to meet

within the first week of February. When any

It was so in 1830. George IV. was just dead

and the new King had his new Parliament.

other date is chosen "history is being made

Collingwood to Thunder Bay (water).

There is no duty now on steel rails and fish plates. If Government had built the road, all these articles would have been free of duty, and in addition all the rolling stock for the equipment of the railway, upon which the company will now have to pay duty.

Right to build branches from the main line wherever they please.

They do not receive any subsidy for these branches, but must build them with their own money. Mr. Mackenzie proposed to subsidize a Company willing to build branches with \$10,000 a mile, or by a land grant, equivalent, at \$2 an acre, to \$24,000,000.

Before the company can impose a single toll on the railway, they have to submit a tariff to the Governor-in-Council, and it must be approved by them. Parliament can interfere to reduce tolls the moment the railway pays ton per cent. on capital actually employed in the construction of the railway. The law relating to other railways only authorizes interference by Parliament when the railway pays fifteen per cent.

ADVANTAGES TO THE COUNTRY.

Completion of the line, with an annual outlay for interest of \$2,650,000, being \$350,000 less than the amount appropriated for the purpose by Mr. Mackenzie in 1874, according to his statement to Lord Carnarvon. Absolute release from any further liability, including release from liability of loss in working the railway, which Mr. Blake estimated at between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 annually.

Active assistance of the railway company in promoting immigration into the Northwest, and release from a large share of responsibility and cost involved in An enormous enhancement of the revenues of the Dominion from lands, made valuable by the construction of the railway, and from customs and excise

Prospect of immediate construction of Sault Ste. Marie branch, and American connection with St. Paul, by the fact that the company is deeply interested in

TABLE OF DISTANCES Rail Routes. EXISTING ROADS.

Water Routes.

234 St. Paul to Selkirk.....

Construction of the railway, which Liberals have always declared to be beyond the resources of the Dominion to build.

Removal of the railway from political and party influence, and its construction and management as a commercial enterprise.

which brought back the whigs to power after twenty years' wandering in the wilderness of opposition. The Reform bill being defeated n committee on the 18th of April, Parliament was straightway dissolved. The new Parliabates on the Reform bill being temporarily closed at twenty minutes past six on the morn ing of Saturday, October 8, when the Lords threw it out on the second reading by a majority of forty-one. Seven years later died William IV., and the new Parliament was opened by the young Queen on November 20. The session was marked by orders arising out of Irish a and the hero of the hour was Smith O'Brien. In 1846 Parliament met on the 22nd of January. Having repealed the Corn laws Sir Robert Peel came to grief on an Irish coercion bill, which was refused a second reading by 292 against 219. In the course of the debate, which lasted six nights, Disraeli the deplate, which lasted any nights, Disraeli deplored the non-appearance of "an-other Canning, a man who ruled the House as a highbred steed." "The temper of the House is not now as spirited as it was then; and," Disraeli added, "I am therefore not sur prised that the vulture rules where once the sagle reigned." Another Irish Coercion bill was triumphantly carried through Houses in 1848. Four years later Parliament met in November. The Duke of Wellington was dead, and Disraeli, as Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, found himself called upon to pronounce a panegyric on the dead soldier, an occasion which he improved by incorby M. Thiers twenty-three years earlier on a second rate French earlier on a second rate French Marshal. In 1854, winter troubles having commenced in the Crimea. Parliament was summoned, meeting the Queen on the 12th of December. Three years later, on the 3rd of December, 1857, the country being yet agisated and depressed by a great commercial risis, Parliament was called together to pas a bill idemnifying Ministers for the suspension of the Bank Charter act. In 1867 Par liament was called together on November 19 to vote the supplies necessary for the Abyssinian war. There was a winter session in 1868, but the proceedings were rurely formal, and arose in connection with the general election of that year, which led to the estabn 1878, there were two winter sessions. Par liament met earlier than usual (on the 16th of January) to vote £6,000,000 in menace of Russia, and was summoned again in Decem-

HOW A PEANUT SPOILED A TRA-GEDY.

I have know a peanut to spoil a tragedy, and in this wise: It was one of Nilsson's grandest nights. The Opera House was filled remained with her maid a. youth in her with beauty and fashion—so the papers said service, the only tenants of a large, old house next day. A few of the gallery gods were aloft. Brignoli had just sung the prison song Old as she was even then she went incest of "Trovatore," and never before so pathetic-

pense up to the last limit ere she should utter her thrilling cry of despair. But in that of England on pegs supplied by the dates at which Parliament has been exceptionally tragic moment, from the far height came a crash that echoed through the silent theater. The sound was unmistakable—it was that of a stout, thick shelled peanut being smashed by a stouter pair of jaws. It seemed, too, that these same jaws had been holding their victim in suspense and closed upon it just at the nick of time. Nilsson's despairing cry was entirely forestalled. That awful peging came in just a second too soon—the thing was irresistible. Beauty and fashion grinned and giggled, and the "boys" burst into a loud laugh. Nilsson was completely overset She looked at first as blank as a collapsed dumpling; then the lines of her angular face sharpened, and her eyes darted angry arrows all over the place and audience. the singular truth that from the sublime to the ridiculous is but a step, and that peanut certainly upset the tragedy.

CANADA PACIFIC

SLIPPERY TIMES.

"Slippery times, these," remarked Mr. Weatherwise as he approached Mr. Yarnspin-ner at a snail's pace, on the avenue yesterday. "Slippery times"—and Mr. Weatherwise incontinently sat upon himself, so to speak.

"The ice is a little smooth," conceded Mr. Yarnspinner, helping his friend up, "but it's nothing to what it was aback in the war. Why we had a sleet in 1864 that was so slippery that rubbers were discarded, and a man who put on a pair of nutmeg graters slipped up and broke his neck."

"You don't say?" "Yes; it's a fact. But that's nothing to what it was in 1857. In that winter we didn't have much snow. but it did some tall sleet. ing. I remember walking down the avenue with Beau Hickman, and at the corner of First street a friend handed him a \$5 note. Beau reached forward to take it, when he commenced to slip and slide, and right up Capitol Hill he went.

"No stopping?" "No, sir. He floundered along like a woman on a run, the steam pouring out of his mouth like a locomotive, and as he rounded the crest of the hill, his coat flapping like a signal of distress in the breeze, he represented a living example of things slippery He didn't wind up until he reached the navy

But here Mr. Weatherwise, who had been eclining against the lamp-post, began, despite all his efforts, to slide nly rescued after great exertions on the part of Mr. Yarnspinner. "I stick to it," remarked Mr. Weatherwise, as they proceeded on their journey, "that these

-Mlle, de Montgolfler, who died on Dec. 16, at the age of 91, was the daughter of Etienne de Montgolfier, the inventor of the balloon. The father, who was the scion of an opulent commercial family of Lyons, was enpobled ber to vote money on account of the still for his scientific inventions, of which the unsettled bill for the war in Afghanistan.— balloon was but one; and the daughter, who balloon was but one; and the daughter, who survived him for eighty-one years, lived to see communication maintained by balloons during the siege of Paris. In 10 Montgolfler resisted all n to auit Faris on the approach collived on the south side ssians. She .ity-the side ies; and she youth in her exposed to the Prussian santly to visit the wounded in the ambulances, ally. There was a silence of suspense—the sand was found at the and of the siege to have climax—the tragic part of the drama. Nilsson given away all her house linen and every came forward, waiting and holding that sus-