OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—in the House of Commons to-day, before the regular business had commenced, Mr. Cameron, of Huron, called attention to the double return for King's County, Prince Edward Island. He said that both members had been sworn in, and both had taken their gests although and both had taken their seats, although only one was entitled to sit and vote. He moved that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery he directed to attend to-morrow with reports of the Deputy Returning-Officers and other documents relating to that election. The Speaker presented the decision of Chief Justice Palmer, of Prince Edward Island, declaring P. A. McIntyre elected for King's County in that Province

Among the Bills introduced were one by Mr. Beaty to incorporate the Central Bank of Canada, and one by Mr. Williams to provide that permanent building societies may invest in debentures of other corporations as well as of municipalities. In reply to Mr. Bourbeau, Sir Leonard Tilley stated that changes in the Inland Revenue laws regarding Canadian tobacco in leaf would be announced when the Budget was brought down. On the question relating to the case of the woman Julie Boisvert, convicted of the murder of a child in Mon-treal, being put, Sir John Macdonald stated that the Government had ordered an investigation, and that a report had been made, which was now under consideration.

Among the papers moved for were several

by Mr. Blake, covering the Northwest coal land leases, Intercolonial Claims Commission, reports relating to the allowances proposed to be paid to manufacturers of certain goods required by the Canada Pacific Railway; returns of Customs seizures for the fiscal year 1882, and for the last six months, showing the fines collected and the manner in which the flues were disposed of; the expenses of the C. P. R. disposed of; the expenses of the C. P. R. Commission; papers relating to the frauds against Customs by evasion of the clause with respect to grinding in bond; papers relating to the suspension of the Imperial Extradition Act within Canada.

The subject of the proposed new loan came up on Sir Leonard Tilley's motion to go into Committee. In Committee Sir Leonard Tilley explained that the loan was made in 1860 of £6.446.637 to consolidate a

made in 1860 of £6,446,637 to consolidate a portion of the debt existing. This was a five per cent. loan, and was payable at will of Government in twenty-five years. The term would expire on 1st January, 1885, and the Government desired authority to issue four per cent. debentures for the balance not covered by the Sinking Fund accumulated, which amounted to £1,381, accumulated, which amounted, to £1,361,325 sterling, leaving a net balance of
£5,065,310. Canadian securities are
now so much sought for that
he thought many holders would
be willing to re-invest even at 1 per
cent. less, and the London agents had undertaken to exchange five per cents. for fours at half per cent. commission on the exchanges made up to the time of the expiry of the loan. As this operation would take some time, he thought it desirable to get out new debentures as soon as possible, and what could not be exchanged could be put on the market so as to take up the loan when it came due. The amount to be issued was £6,446,000. He,held out the hope that it might be possible to issue it at even a lower rate than 4 per cent. In reply to Mr. Blake, Sir Leonard Tilley said that the exchange would not be effected by private arrangement with the holders of the present debeutures, but by advertisement and tender. Mr. Blake inquired whether Sir Leonard Tilley had considered the question of reducing the sinking fund as suggested by Sir Richard Cart. wright in former sessions. He (Mr. Blake) presumed that the bonds in which the sinking fund had been invested had been bought at a premium. This Sir Leonard Tilley admitted to be a fact, and Mr. Blake went on to point out that in that case the smaller the sinking fund was the better. He asked also whether the subject of issuing consols had been considered by the Finance Minister. Sir Leonard Tilley answered that provision was made for an issue of that kind should it be deemed advisable by the Government. The resolution passed, and a Bill based upon it introduced and read a first time.

In moving for information relating to the navigation of Hudson Bay, Mr. Dawson spoke at some length pointing out that He asked also whether the subject of issu-

spoke at some length, pointing out that this great inland sea was now a centre of great interest, for railways to it were projected which it was hoped would afford heaper and quicker communication with Europe than any other route. He pointed out that for many years fishing vessels had gone into the Bay when the Straits were open, prosecuting the seal and cod fishery during the season when the Straits were closed, and returning south when the break-up occurred. This showed that it was in the Straits and not in the Bay itself that difficulties to navi gation were found. He dilated at length upon the vast wealth locked up in Hudson Bay, and the district surrounding it. Cod, seal, salmon and whales abound in the Bay Valuable minerals, especially mica and plumbago, were found on its shores and fine agricultural lands were situated near its shores and on the rivers flowing into it. The value of this vast sea and district surrounding it as fields for enterprise was referred to in glowing terms by Mr. Dawson, who was loudly applauded on resuming his seat.

Mr. Royal, member for Provensher, in a speech of some length dwelt upon the saving of distance to Europe by way of Hudson Bay, and in a prophetic flight anticipated the time when Canada would have other Maritime Provinces with their ports on the vast sea of the north. He hoped soon to see the time when immigrants would come by this route, saving time and money to themsolves and making it certain that they would come to Canada, which was not the case when they came through the States, many being induced to remain in that country

Sir John Macdonald, speaking on the same subject, said men of wealth and position had undertaken the enterprise of building the railways to Hudson Bay. Unofficial correspondence was now going on between Sir Alexander Galt and the British Admiralty, with a view to securing the co-operation of the Imperial Govern-ment in making a survey of the bay, with

prospects of success. Mr. Burpee will move—(1) For a return of all claims presented for drawbacks on materials used for shipbuilding for the year ending June 30th, 1882, also for the six months ending December 31st, 1882, with all particulars; (2) For a statement of the revenue and working expenses of the Inter-colonial Railway accrued for six months of each year ending December 31st, 1880, approach to the proposed railway bridge 1881, 1882, under the several divisions similar to the annual statements "B" (I. treal, and praying for power to issue bonds similar to the annual statements "B" C. Railway) in the Public Accounts; (3) For a return showing the quantity of roll ing stock purchased for the Intercolonial Railway during the year ending December 31st, 1882, giving each kind of rolling stock, and stating whether under contract or otherwise and other details; (7) For a return showing the quantity of tons of coal exported from each port in Nova Scotia for the year ending June 30th 1882, also for six months ending December 31st, 1882,

and the countries to which exported, etc.
A statement of expenses under the Census Act for 1882 was laid before Parliament to-day. The third volume of the census report is now in the hands of the printers, and will be distributed in advance of the second. It will contain returns of immovable property and shipping owned by residents of each district; occupiers of land and area of land occupied; animals and animal products; products of forest, field and fisheries; raw mineral products, and industries. Some progress has been made in the compilation of the second

volume. There are now forty-five persons engaged in the work of compilation, and the expenditure during the year on census

account was as follows: Remuneration and travelling expenses of chief officers. Commissioners and enumerators... Officers and employees.... 1,581

Total..... ... 857 971 Mr. Blake will move for copies of corres pondence between any members of the Government and any Licensed Victualler or any one on behalf of any organization of Licensed Victuallers, and of all petitions, memorials or resolutions presented by any such person on the subject of legislation affecting the sale of liquors.

Mr. Foster will move for a statement showing 1. The quantities of distilled and

fermented liquors, under the different names given in the trade returns, imported into and taken for consumption in Canada from 1868 to 1882, both years included; the value of the same and the duty paid thereon. 2. Quantities of distilled and fer-mented liquors under different names given in the Inland Revenue returns, manufactured in Canada and taken for consumption therein by Provinces; the value of the same and duty paid thereon for the same vears. 3. The amount of material used in brewing and distilling alcoholic liquors in the several Provinces of Canada during the

same years.
Mr. Robertson (Shelburne) will move for a return showing the amount paid out of the appropriation of \$150,000 made last session to aid in the development of sea fisheries, amounts paid to each person or vessel, and their names, the names of persons appointed to distribute the same, and their compensation, copies of all instructions given to such persons as to distribut-ing of fund and all correspondence connected therewith.

On motion of Mr. Beaty, Chairman of the Standing Orders Committee, the time for presenting Private Bills was extended to 12th March.

Hon. A. B. Caron, Minister of Militia, introduced a Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the militia. Mr.Robertson introduced a Bill to declare it a misdemeanor to leave unprotected apertures made in the ice of any navigable

Mr. Curran, when moving for a return of certain persons in the employ of the Cus-toms Department in the city of Montreal spoke of the hardship of compelling em-ployees who had been in the service some time to undergo an examination, and hoped that the Government would make the positions of such persons permanent without being examined. Sir Hector Langevin said that the Civil Service Act made provision for employees in this position, and that the examination they were required to submit

to was very easy.

Mr. Shakespeare complained that British Columbia received no share of the appro-

priation for emigration.

Mr. Cochrane thought aid should be extended to a proper class of men to emigrate to the shores of the Pacific. The industries of British Columbia could absorb a considerable number of immigrants of the working class. One immigrant from the Eastern Provinces was, in his estimation, worth more to the Province than a

thousand Chinese.

Mr. Foster said that he had looked over the literature of the Emigration Department. It was in different forms and in several languages, but the impression made upon him by its perusal was that the Dominion of Canada was created of Manitoba, the Northwest, and the Eastern Townships. The old Provinces were almost entirely ignored by those who were endeavoring to induce immigrants to come to the Dominion. A large exodus had been going on from the east to the west, and if some measures were not taken to make up the loss, the Dominion would suffer from the depletion.
Sir John Macdonald regretted the absence

of the Minister of Agriculture, but the whole question of emigration would be brought before the House during the session, and he would have an opportunity of enunciating the policy of the Government regarding it. The emigration fund had hitherto been expended in additionarcome. hitherto been expended in aiding persons from the older countries to emigrate to Canada. If any Province wished to attract emigrants to it, it was the duty of its Goverument to take measures to make its resources and advantages known. He was not aware that the Government of British Columbia had done anything to promote emigration to their Province. The Dominion Government had granted 25,000,000 acres of land and \$25,000,000 to make British Columbia available as a field of emigration, and he did not think that much more could be done in that direction until the Canada Pacific Railway was com-

Mr. Kinney, of Yarmouth, deplored the exodus from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He hoped that the bounty given to fishermen would keep some of the young men at home who were in the habit of going abroad for employment. The exodus was so great that in one part of Nova Scotia there were one hundred and fifty farms for sale. A society had lately been formed in Nova Scotia, the object of which was to encourage emigration to Nova Scotia, and he hoped that the Government would contribute to its funds.

Mr. Blake directed the attention of the Government to the fact that there were no maps showing the location of the Pacific Railway, or the allocation of the lands granted to the Canada Pacific Railway Company.

Sir Charles Tupper produced a map on which was shown the location of the rail-way, and he said that another showing the allocations of the railway lands was being prepared in the Department.

Mr. Burpee will move for (1st) a statement showing the number of immigrants that have arrived in the Dominion during the year ending December, 1882, to settle in Canada, also showing the number that have settled in each Province respectively. (2nd). For papers asking for a drawback on sugar refined in Canada when exported to any foreign country; the parties applying; their statement of drawback proposed, and any answers of the Government thereto; also a copy of the regulations made for such drawbacks. (3rd). For memorials and petitions relating to the abolition of the duty on grain, flour and coal during the year 1882

and subsequently.

A petition from Messrs. Duncan Mc-Intyre, President, and Henry Cuff, Secretary, of the Atlantic & Northwestern Railway Company, was presented to-day, stating that the company had commenced operations under their charter, and are constructing a railway and forming an

upon such railway.

A Bill introduced by Mr. Wells, amending the Ontario & Quebec Railway Company's Act, provides that such company shall have power to amalgamate with the Credit Valley Railway Company at any point on the line of the last mentioned ailway within the County of York. Ontario & Quebec Company are also empowered to make running arrangements on the Canada Southern, Toronto, Grev & Bruce and Atlantic & Northwestern Rail-

way Companies. Mr. Langtry, the husbard of the lady who is now in this country, owns some land in Ireland which an agent manages. This agent recently wrote to him, saying that the tenants demanded lower rents and had threatened to resort to the shot-gun policy to obtain compliance with their Mr. Langtry at once wrote back as follows "Dear sir,—You may say to my tenants that any threats to shoot you will never intimidate me.'

IRISH FERMENT. THE

Parnell's Defence and the Government's Reply.

FURTHER REVELATIONS EXPECTED.

A last (Friday) night's London cablegram

ays: There was much excitement in the says: There was much excitement in the House of Commons at the opening of the session this afternoon. A large number of persons were in the lobbies unable to find room in the House. The strangers' gallery and press gallery were filled. The seats of all the members were filled. Mr. Parnell said the utmost he desired to do was to make his position clear to the Irish people at home and abroad. Mr. Forster, he said, ought to be ashamed for traducing him. He declined to reply to Mr. Forster's questions, and charged that gentleman with having asked him (Mr. Parnell) to inform against his associates. If Mr. Forster believed the articles in the Irish World were likely to incite to crime, why were likely to inche to crime, why had he not stopped the circulation of that paper? He compared the responsibility of Mr. Forster, who read the articles and believed what the result would be, to that of himself, who had never read them, though they were now brought against him. Mr. Forster had un-fairly singled out Sheridan as mentioned in the Kilmainham Treaty negotiations. Why did he suppress the names of Davitt, Egan and Boyton, who were also mentioned as likely to endeavor to prevent outrage in Ireland? Mr. Forster exclaimed: "They were not mentioned to me." Mr. Parnell continued—He had been challenged to defend himself, but had nothing to defend himself from. Heoccupied a better position in the eyes of the Irish than Mr. Forster did in England. Mr. Forster was guilty of suppressio veri because the heading in the United Ireland, "Incidents of the Campaign," over a column recording outrages, ceased the moment Mr. O'Brien, the editor of that paper, was liberated from prison.

Mr. Forster's unfairness was shocking.

Mr. Parnell analyzed the evidence
of Carey, which was not a
statement of fact, but of belief or hearstatement of fact, but of belief or hearsay. It had been already disproved as
regards Mrs. Byrne. The evidence in
reference to the source of the "Murder
Fund "rested upon the fact that some
men while in prison received cheques from
the sustenance fund of the Land League.
Such aid had been given to thousands of
prisoners. Mr. Foster's animus was due
to the fact that he endeavored to obtain a
promise from hum (Parnell) but failed to promise from him (Parnell) but failed to do so, and lost his office. He declared that the present officials of Ireland were manifestly unfit to administer the Crimes Act. Mr. Forster ought to return to his congenial work. He was hopeful that he would weather as he has weathered other formidable oppressions. He spoke for thirty-five minutes, during the whole of which period the Prince of Wales was in

the gallery.
Mr. Trevelyan, replying to Mr. Parnell, proceeded to vindicate the policy of the Government in Ireland. Since the present Government there has been commissioned to suppress crime the number of murders has been reduced from three monthly to one in the last four and a half months.

The only policy for Ireland was to say exactly what the Government meant to do and do it. He regretted that Mr. Parnell had not made his position clearer. Mr. Gorst's amendment to the address was distasteful to the Lord Lieutenant and to himself, and would, if carried, lead to their resignation and the resignation of the Cabinet. He thought nothing would be more fatal to Ireland than to hand the responsibility of its government to the local bodies. If the Government were convinced that the life of any official or

rivate person had been pointed out by the Land League they would act against it.

Mr. Parnell pointed out that one of the prisoners had returned the cheque sent him from the sustentation fund, saving he had nothing to do with the League, and that the prisoners were not members of the

Land League. Sir Stafford Northcote said he would be sorry to weaken or harass the Government, but even if the result be to cause the Government to resign it would be better that it should happen than that the country, rely ing on false security, should be led back to the Ministerial policy of the past. Mr. Gorst's amendment was rejected by 259 to 176. The Parnellites abstained from voting. McCoan and Blair, Irish Home Rulers,

voted with the majority.

It is stated on very best authority that startling revelations regarding the murder and conspiracy will be published in a few days. Ten men will shortly be arrested in the Dublin district and provinces. When these arrests have been made the whole of the organization will be crushed. It will be proved that all the murders were arranged by one organization. Six of the prisoners just committed for trial are willing to become informers. The News "As a personal vindication, Mr. says:

Parnell's speech failed."

A last (Thursday) night's Dublin cable-gram says: The authorities have received valuable information concerning "Number one," and are quite positive as to his identity. Mrs. Carey has been completely 'boycotted" since turning informer. Not tenant has paid rent, and notices are chalked on the doorsteps of her property warning persons not to pay rent to the "cursed informer." Fitzpatrick, arrested for complicity in the murder of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and who, it was stated, acted as watcher, has been dis-charged. Gen. McAderas telegraphs from Paris: "Publish an emphatic denial of the infamous accusation made against m regarding the Irish conspiracy. I have to-day invited an inquiry into the matter at the hands of the British Embassy, and have

taken steps to ascertain the source of the cruel libel against me." A London cablegram dated vesterday (Thursday) says: In the Imperial Commons Mr. Trevelyan, in a reply to a question, stated that a shorthand writer was present during the examination of witnesses at Dublin Castle. The witnesses were not threatened, nor were they proffered drink. The debate on Mr. Gorst's amendment was then resumed. Mr. Lowther promised the Conservative support to a vigorous policy in Ireland. Mr. Forster said but for the Phœnix Park murders Ireland would have believed Mr. Parnell supreme and would have become ungovernable. The recent disclosures increased the suspicion that the Land League was connected with the outrages, and the public expected that Mr. Parnell would elucidate this point. No mere disclaimer would be sufficient. He charged Mr. Parnell with heading an organization which started an agitation that promoted outrages and incited to murder. Mr. Parnell reaped the advantages of the agitation. He did

not plan the outrages, but connived at their commission. Mr. O'Kelly shouted "It's a lie" several times. He was suspended by a vote of 305 to 20. Mr. Forster reiterated the charges against Mr. Parnell, quoting from his speeches that murder was unnecessary. He said the wretches who had committed the Phoenix Park assassinations had not acted on the letter but spirit of these speeches. Until Mr. Parnell expressed regret and repentance he could not of these speeches. Until Mr. Parnell expressed regret and repentance he could not communicate with him. A feeling was now rising even in Ireland against the agitation. Mr. Parnell and his friends had been unveiled and unmasked. There were loud cries for Mr. Parnell, but he did true butter and made into "prints," always traver. Mr. O'Dornell, attempting to not move. Mr. O'Donnell, attempting to interpose, was ruled out of order. Mr. Parnell moved to adjourn the debate, which

The Standard says no speech of recent excitement as Mr. Forster's attack to-night | avenue for sorrow or remorse.

was agreed to.

as the policy of the Land League. The Times prints a copy of the manifesto issued by thirty cdd members of the Irish R publican Brotherhood resident at London, addressed to all the members of the Brotherhood, expressing the horror and shame with which they read the disgraceful story told in the Kilmainham Court-House.

CANADIAN NORTHWEST NEWS. Coal Mining Boom—Difficulties in Rall-

roading-Settlers' Great Grievances. A telegram from Winnipeg last (Wednes day) night says: Considerable trouble is being experienced in operating the Thunder Bay branch of the Canada Pacific Railway on account of the Canada Facine Railway
on account of the great depth of snow,
particularly between Eagle River and
Frince Arthur's Landing. Scarcity of rolling stock and lack of water tanks add to

the difficulty. The delay in the mails is a source of great annoyance.

Recent news from Edmonton reports quite a boom in coal mining, and large quantities have been stored on the banks of the Saskatchewan ready for the opening of navigation. Coal is now used in the Edmonton mills to generate steam, being preferable to wood.

Settlers around there have an array of grievances about to be presented to the Dominion Government, and a series of seven resolutions passed at the recent pub lic meeting are now in the hands of dele gates to Ottawa, Father Leduc and D Maloney. The first asks for three hundred and twenty acres of homestead, and pre emption for old settlers on the river front as at Prince Albert; the second asks for a land office; the third asks that settlers who squatted before the survey be allowed who squates before the survey be anowed their lands as homesteads and pre-emptions, although odd numbers; the fourth asks for representation in the Canadian Parliament; the fifth asks that where grants to colonization companies interfere with the rights of old settlers such grants be annulled; the sixth asks that settlers be allowed to cut wood for their wn use on Government lands free of charge, and the seventh asks that the Panastavrs band of Indians be removed to the reserve at the Peacs hills.

The Ogilvie Milling Company are erecting six elevators in this Province, having storing capacity for half a million bushels

Pere Bonata arrived at Prince Albert N. W. T., on the 30th of January from the mission near Churchill River, Hudson's Bay Territory, having travelled sixteen days by dog train. The pere has been five years in that region, during which time he has baptized one hundred and fifty Cree Indians, having now a congregation of two hundred under his care.

Last (Friday) evening while the Canadian Pacific Railway express from Regina was waiting at Brandon, assistant yard master McCabe was engaged uncoupling two passenger coaches, when the train started, caught his head between the buffers and

Some time age at Pembina Crossing, Man., a settler named Boulton had both feet frozen while in bed, and the shock caused his death. He had been in poor health and was altogether a shiftless character. His house was ill suited for a

Manitoba winter.

The erection of a Ladies' College in connection with the Methodist Church on a fine site, overlooking the beautiful Vallay of the Assimboine, is to be proceeded with at Brandon as soon as the weather will permit. The plans are now under coni leration.

IN AN OPEN BOAT.

A Journey from California to Australia Successfully Accomplished. Mr. B. Gilboy, of Niagara Falls, who started from San Francisco in an open boat of three tons burden for Australia some months ago, has arrived at his des-tination, a feat of endurance never before accomplished. His wife received a despatch from him yesterday to that effect.

The World's Horvest Dates.

January.—Harvest is ended in most January.—Harvest is enter in host districts of Australia, and shipments have been made of the new crop. Chili, New Zealand, Argentine Republic. February.—Upper Egypt, India. March.—Egypt, India.

March.—Egypt, India.
April.—Coast of Egypt, Syria, Cyprus,
India, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.
May.—Persia, Asia Minor, Algeria, Syria,
Texas, Florida, Morocco, Mid China, Japan,

Central Asia.
June.—California, Oregon, Southern United States, Spain, Fortugal, Italy, Hungary, Turkey, Roumelia, Danube, South Russia, South of France, Danubian Principalities, Greece, Sicily, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Carolina (North and South), Tennessee, Virginia,

Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utak, Colorado, Missouri. July.—Southern, Eastern and Midland English counties, Oregon, Nebraska, Min-nesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New England, New York Virginia, Upper Canada, France, Germany Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Rus

August.—United Kingdom, France. Germany, Belgium, Holland, Manitoba, Columbia (British) Lower Canada, Hudson's Bay

Territory, Denmark, Poland.
September.—Scotland, England—Hops and roots. America-Maize. Arthabases Wheat, barley, etc. Sweden, North Russia, France-Beetroot, buckwheat, October.— Scotland, America — Maize

crop. France, Germany—Vintage. November.—Australia (North), Peru South Africa. December.—Australia (South), Chili, Argentine Republic.

A Wolf's Strange Expedient.

A strange story is related by some persons who reside near Lemoore. It is vouched for by several parties of known veracity. It relates to the foresight and invention manifested by a large wolf that infests that district. The parties in question had been missing poultry for some time. The declination had proceeded to that extent it aroused to activity the defensive faculty of the poultry owners. While one of them, a Mr. Stark Hill, was looking about for some traces of the depredator he came across a duck that had been raised by W. R. Massmeyer. Its head was all that was visible. The body had been buried with the wings spread out and the ground had been tramped down.
The duck was still alive, although it had been missing for three days.

It is evident that the wolf had taken this plan to supply its future wants, and had managed to keep the fowl alive so that it would not spoil before he should want it. Thus, it is evident that animals think and reason and manifest some of the faculties usually supposed to be the exclusive prerogative of the animal man.

Oleomargarine Tests. No person, says a Boston expert, with keen sense of taste, can be deceived about oleomargazine. Butter is pure oil. Put a little in a warm place and see how quickly it liquefies. If the temperature comes close to boiling, the butter is "oiled," and unfit for food. Try the same experiment with eleomargarine. It will not be the same of the sa keeps the print in the original clear lines. You can handle it without crushing it. It seems as if it had just come off ice.

Bashfulness may sometimes exclude years has produced such interest and pleasure, but seldom or ever opens any

Mr. Robert William Macbeth, who has ust been elected an associate of the British Royal Academy, is a son of an eminent Scotch portrait painter. He has exhibited at the Academy for ten years, and is known as an etcher as well as a painter. He is 35 years old. Mr. Edward J. Gregory, who has also been elected an associate, is still younger. He has been exhibiting portraits in oil for eight years, and has also been a member of the Institute of Painters in Water colors.

The Nairn Free Presbytery has adopted an overture to the Assembly, denouncing the use of instrumental music in church as unscriptural and sinful." The Rev. Mr. Cameron, Ardersier, in seconding the motion, said it had become a question with him whether he could remain a member of the Free Church if instrumental music was

The Town of Monroe in a Bad Predica ment.

The banks of the river and the neighboring streets, also the entire lower parts of the city in the vicinity of the depot and docks are piled high with ice. On every side is desolation and ruin. Yesterday large quantities of ice from the up river came down, forming a dense blockade extending from the Canada Southern Railway bridge nearly a mile up the river. Many families were compelled to leave their houses in boats, and it was feared that one of the fine iron city bridges would go, but the break was secured just at the right time between two railway embankments where the land is very low, situated upon which were a large number of small frame bouses, occupied by poor French people.
Over this ground the ice was forced in huge masses, smashing in the sices of some and overturning others. Had the water risen a foot higher, or had the gorge held firm for but a few moments longer, this structure, together with the new iron bridge of the Canada Southern Company. would have been carried away. As soon as the gorge broke the waters subsided rapidly, leaving the streets from the city bridges down, and for several blocks back from the river, thickly covered with huge blocks of massive ice.

Jumbo Figures.

grown to be something even much beyond the largest entertainment of its kind. It has really assumed the character, importance and dignity of an established public institution; everything appertaining to which interests everybody, and about which more is written, read and said than any other topic evokes. There is something amazingly fascinating in the mere magnitude of the fascinating in the mere magnitude of the figures required to illustrate its popularity and greatness. For over two hundred times last year it attracted a daily attendance of thirty thousand people; it represents a capital of over \$3,000,000; its actual daily expenses are over \$4,800; it uses nearly a solid mile of its own railroad cars; requires eight layer error for its texts. requires eight level acres for its tents; employs 600 men and women, 300 superb horses, 160 advance advertisers and five spacious advertising cars, while the bills for printing and engraving alone represent a solid fortune. Instead of single speci-mens it exhibits herds and droves of the rarest and costliest wild beasts; &s, for examples, 29 elephants, 10 giraffes, 10 ostriches and 32 camels and dromedaries. It has lost over \$80,000 worth of animals and purchased \$260,000 worth more. The salaries of its leading agents equal those of cabinet ministers; it has representatives in every country on the globe, securing novelties, the mere search for which costs not less than \$100,000 a year. A few days ago it cabled \$20,000, through the banking houses of Brown Bros., of New York city, and of Brown, Shipley & Co. and the Oriental Bank of London, England, toits agents in British Burmah, as the first payment on a mysterious, newly-obtained feature which it is confidently predicted will even eclipse gigantic Jumbo as a sensation. It will move upon the great west the coming season, larger and richer in thousands of curious, instructive and entertaining possessions than ever before. No wonder that the name of P. T. Barnum is known and quoted, all the busy world over, as the synonym for shrewdness pluck, enterprise and success. There may be another Jumbo, but there will never b another Barnum.

Beginning to Squeeze.

Two or three years ago a Jersey City pension lawyer took the case of a widow who wanted about two thousand dollars back pay, and the papers went to Washington, to be hidden away among the cobwebs until some clerk had nothing else to do but examine them. After three months had passed a young farmer called to ask about the case, and regularly for ninety days, since that day, he dropped in with

"Well, any good news for the widder Jennings? At his last visit the other day the lawyer replied after the same stereotyped fashion

and added: "Do you live near the widow?"

"And she has told you to watch for the

noney?"
"Well, not exactly that, but I've kinder taken it upon myself to do so. If the widder Jennings gets that two thousand dollars before the first of April my heart is going to yearn to marry her. If she don't get it I'm going to marry an old maid with twenty-one acres of land and a yoke of oxen. I wouldn't have come in to day, but the widder she's a winking and the old maid is looking purty as a bed of onions, and things is beginning to squeeze

Be of Good Cheer,

A man who acquires a habit of giving way to depression is one on the road to ruin. When trouble comes upon him, instead of rousing his energies to combat it, he weakens, his faculties grow dull, his judgment becomes obscured and he sinks into the slough of despair; and if anybody pulls him out by main force and places him safe on solid ground, he stands there dejected and discouraged, and is pretty sure to waste the means of help which have been given him. How different it is with the man who takes a cheery view of life even at its worst, and faces every ill with unyielding pluck! He may be swept away by an over whelming tide of misfortune, but he bravely struggles for the shore, and is ever ready to make the most of the help that may be given him. A cheerful, hopeful, courageous disposition is invaluable, and should be assiduously cultivated.

The wise man has his follies, no less than the fool; but it has been said that herein lies the difference—the follies of the fool are known to the world, but are hidden from himself; the follies of the wise man are known to himself, but are hidden from the world. "I tell you," exclaimed Brown, "tha

Charle v is wholly unselfish in his affection he loves the very ground she walks on.
"Yes," said Fogg, "when she is walking on her father's estate." Marie Geistinger's repercei e includes

nearly 200 operas.

Scottish News.

At a meeting at Glasgow on the 2nd inst of the committee of the fund raised for the relief of the ruined City of Glasgow Bank shareholders it was reported that £387,000 had been subscribed. The committee had paid in grants, donations and loans, £372,-000. A hundred thousand pounds is still required. The applicants for relief numbered 977. Their loss by the failure of the bank was nearly four and a half millions.

sanctioned.

THE FLOODS.

A Detroit despatch says: At Monroe the ice gorge on the river in raising has broken.

Has been said to consist of "unrepented pleasure," and if this be true can it be truthfully said the repentance always comes too late. We can mention in this The great Barnum and London show has connection the case of many thousand who were for long years sufferers from corns, and who were induced to use that great corn cure, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, and with the usual satisfactory results, rapidity of action, absolute absence of pain, and a radical cure. Happiness loves surprises. You can purchase both by investing in Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. N. C. Polson & Co., prop's., Kingston, Ont. Making it Lively for a Wizard A remarkable case of superstition has just been heard by the magistrates of Crewkerne, in Somerest. Nine villagers of West Chinnock, of both sexes, appeared to a summons for assaulting James Stacey, a herbalist, of South Petherton. The com-plainant, who had been engaged in fortunetelling, was known as "the Wizard of South Petherton," and his story was that a crowd of about 140 persons assembled in West Chinnock, and the defendants beat him West Chioncok, and the defendants beat him with stones tied in pocket handkerchiefs. He was chased through the village and kicked, besides being beaten about the head. The defence was that he was a moonlighter, a vagrant necromancer and fortune-teller. He gave them medicine and told them to bury the bottle in the churchard till they got better. The bonch

yard till they got better. The bench believed the statement for the defence and dismissed the charge preferred by the "Wizard."—Pall Mall Gazette. R. GEORGE SEYMOUR, OF UTICA N.Y., says: "I have used Dr. Wheeler's E ixir of Phosphates and Calisaya quite extensively in my practice in a large number of cases for which it is recom-mended, and I am happy to state that I find it a remedy of great value and effi-ciency as a tonic in the treatment of chronic diseases.

Vanderbilt's Health.

As we intimated in a delicate way several days since, Mr. Vanderbilt's health is in a precarious condition and he attends to no business whatever. Indeed, it is said by insiders that the railway Colossus has abdicated his throne and that W. K. abdicated his throne and that W. R. and Cornelius hold a power of attorney to transact all business. It is further stated that Mr. Vanderbilt's malady is of such a nature that at times he is fed entirely on milk. Physicians who have been consulted shake their heads and tap their foreheads in a significant manner. The question whether there is a will now comes up and it is likely that none has been executed that case the hundred millions must be divided per stirpes .- New York Truth.

Young, middle aged, or old men, suffer ing from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send two stamps for large treatise, giving successful treatment World's Dispensary Medical Association Buffalo, N. Y.

Every young man should understand that he should not care a button for his likes and dislikes, but should do what ought to be done, in spite of any disagree-ableness. The lesson of self-denial is far beyond any other in importance. It must be repeated again and again. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear

Sir,—I have advised many ladies to try your "Favorite Prescription," and never see it fail to do more than you advertise. Yours truly, Mrs. A. M. Rankin, 141 Bates street, Indinapolis, Ind.

The statement that the Prince of Wales s \$3,000,000 in debt shows that he isn't outting very much aside for a reigny day If you are billious, take Dr. Pierce's

Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the original Little Liver Pilts." Of all druggists. If a burned child dreads the fire why does a person who has been singed by Cupid's torch so often have a lingering

regard for the old flame? A Ruy FOR LIFE.—Sixteen miles were covered in two hours and ten minutes hy a lad sent for a bottle of Briggs' Electric Oil. Good time, but poor policy to be so far

" A cultivator of the thoracic and dia phragmatic muscles and educator of laryngeal contortions and vocal technique" may be better than a singing teacher, but we don't know why.

from a drug store without it.

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE is a positive remedy for nervous exhaustion and all weakness of the generative organs in both See advertisement in another

Permissable poaching—the poaching of

that Sheridan's Condition Post-ders are also lately pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth everywhere, or sant by mail for eight letter stanuary.

A WAR OF RACES

Faction Fight at Port Jackson-Several of the Rioters Injured.

Au Amsterdam, N. Y., despatch says: A number of Irishmen engaged in a fight with four drunken Italians at Port Jackson on Tuesday night, when one Irishman was stabbed slightly in the hip. The Italians were reinforced, and armed with clubs, knives, axes, revolvers, etc., took up a position on Main street, and assaulted every passer by. Myro Early, a villager, was knocked down twice, and severely cut on the head; a lady was also knocked down and several others were hurt. A corps of civil engineers drove the Italians to their shanties, but they returned soon largely increased in numbers, and a terrific fight ensued between the Italians and engineer and Irishmen. A number of revolver shots were fired, and several men were hurt The fight lasted till 3 a.m., and there are fears of it being continued to-night.

LOST HIS FEET. Two Days and Two Nights of Misery.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., telegram says: A

home at Stockton, where medical aid was secured. It was found that both feet

were so badly frozen that amputation was necessary, and yesterday the operation was

Important.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage expressage and carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Horel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel n the city.

Mappiness

performed.

Terrace, St. Leonard's Road, Brontterrible tale of suffering from cold comes from Hazelton, this county. A German, name unknown, aged 35, while on his way ley, London. ley, Londou.

Ship Padishah, Dec. 17th, 1880.

Dear Sir,—It affords me great pleasure to be able to inform you that your prescription has thoroughly cured me of neuralgia. I had suffered severely for months, and tried a great many remedies without success. Allow me to thank you for your kindness.

I am, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES SCOTT. from Beaver Meadow to Stockton, where he lived, lost his way in the woods. He wandered two days and two nights retracing his own steps and endeavoring to find his way out, but all in vain. He had nothing way out, but all in vain. He had nothing to eat, and the clothing he wore was not of real winter quality. He walked cold and hungry till at last he found his way out to the Stockton road. At once he started for

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RHEUMATINE is not a sovereign remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but for NEU-RALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, and complaints of Rheumatic nature.

IT. IS A SURE CURE

From Mr. Charles Scott, 211 Francis

The Rheumatine Manufacturing Co.

SUTHERLANDO

ST. CATHARINES, ONT. J. Winer & Co., Wholesale Agents Hamilton.

D. C. N. L. 10. 83.



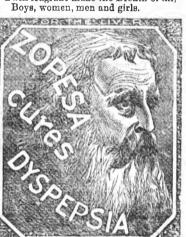
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For Old and Young, Male and Female. Positively cures Nervousness in ALL its stages Weak Momory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration Night Sweats, Spermatornhous, Leucornhous, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness and General Loss of Power. It restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative organs with each order for TWELVE packages accompanied with five dollars, we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Champest and Brat Medicine in the market. Pamphlet sont free by mail to any address. Soid by druggists at 50c, per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, mailed free of postage, on receipt of money.

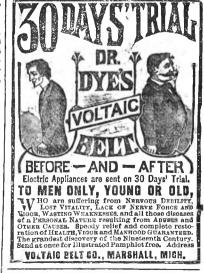
Mack's Magnetic Redicine Co Sold by all druggists every where.

Use "TRABERRY" and you will find Your Teeth becomes as pearls; 'Twill fragrant make the Breath of all,



Many sink into an early grave by not giving immediate attention to a slight cough which could be stopped in time by the use of Dr. Wistar's Pulmonic Syrup.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples wor STINSON & C



DYSPEPSIA!

And the severer forms of INDIGESTION. A small pamphiet on the above most distressing maladies and their complete cures post free, cents in stumps. By R. KING, Esq., STAFF SURGEON, ROYAL NAVY, ENGIAND.
Apply to RICHARD RING, FOX 746
WINDSOL. ON C.

Farms for Sale AND TO EXCHANGE.

SEND FOR NEW LIST DATED Feb. 1st, published on the back of the Post and Tribune's new railroad map of Michigan— for free distribution.

GEO. W. SNOVEB. 103 Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan