

Owen Sound people, although of a rotund corporation, and consequently possessed of rather exorbitant feelings are remarkable for their good sense and British sturdiness in going with a will into any matter they take in hand, whether it be in defence of the County or in aid of the interests of the County or any other party or person. There is much more that could be said about the Sound, but I'm afraid, Mr. Editor, that you are out of all patience, so for the present, as the lawyers say, we will adjourn the Court.

Owen Sound, April 23rd, 1878.

Agents for the Grey Review.

Geo. H. Matherford	Doan
G. M. Middleton	Macwell
Archibald Thom.	Petersville
Thos. Nichol.	

THE REVIEW.

Durham, May 2, 1878.

—We regret to observe that the large printing and bookbinding establishment of the Messrs. Nelson, at Edinboro, was totally destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. The loss is estimated at \$750,000, which is only partially covered by insurance.

—The Eastern Question still continues in an unsettled and therefore an unsatisfactory state. Active military preparations are going on in England and Russia, nevertheless hopes of an early settlement are entertained. It is rumored that a preliminary conference is to be held shortly in London.

—The Ottawa Free Press has lately been improved in style and appearance. Public and social questions are fully and ably discussed. Great attention is paid to Home and Foreign News, and the fact of its being published at the Capital is itself a guarantee that it will contain early and reliable intelligence in reference to all political matters. Subscription for the Daily edition, 40 per an.; Weekly edition, 15.00 per an.

—The colored population of the Southern States are beginning to turn their eyes to the land of their forefathers. Fretting under a cruel slavery tyranny they naturally look for a country where at all events they will not be exposed to the insolence of the white man. A short time ago two hundred led Charleston, South Carolina, for Liberia, Africa, and many more are ready to go so soon as the means can be obtained.

—For several years it has been the practice of certain Land Companies of the Western States to employ agents along the route of travel to Manitoba, where business it seems to be to fill the minds of emigrants on route to the Northwest with gloomy forebodings of the hardships that would certainly befall them in that desolate country, and at the same time luring them by rosy pictures of the verdant pastures and sunny skies of Iowa and Missouri. By means of these unscrupulous men many unsuspecting persons have been deceived, and induced to turn southwards to the barren wastes of the Western States, intending emigrants would do well to guard against falling into the company of these land sharks as they would the advances of pickpockets and thimble-riggers.

—We have before us the current number of the *Canada Christian Monthly*. This periodical is, as usual, full of matter which cannot fail to be profitable and in interesting to every intelligent Christian. The Editor has thrown himself boldly into the Temperance cause, and in the first article of this number deals with this important question from an elevated standpoint. On the means to be used in putting down the liquor traffic, and with great truth that it was the Gospel that abolished the slave trade, that swept away the gambling-bells of Baden-Baden, and that to the evangelists of the Dominion, its pastors, its members, must the country look for the spirit, and the perseverance, and the wisdom, and the love that is to win in the great conflict with strong drink." Recently Mr. Gladstone made a statement to the same effect.

—The Session of 1877-78, at Queen's College, Kingston, was closed on the 24th inst. There was a large concourse of graduates and visitors on the occasion. From the report presented it appears that the University has never been in so flourishing a condition either as to the attendance of students or the thoroughness of the curricula of the various departments. Principal Grant, in his closing address, congratulated the friends of the university upon the high position attained by the University; but that much had yet to be done in the way of providing suitable buildings, apparatus, books, &c. For these purposes not less than \$100,000 would be required, and he had no doubt but that the friends of the Institution would be as liberal in the future as in the past. The honorary Degree of D. D. was conferred upon the revs. Waddop, of Guelph; Sedgwick, Nova Scotia; Baxter, Montreal, and Fraser, Bonhead.

Reform Triumphant in Quebec.

We are happy to be able to announce to our readers that, so far as heard from, the elections for the Local Assembly of Quebec, which took place yesterday, have resulted in a signal triumph for the Liberal party. The figures are, Liberal 84, Conservative 25. Majority for the Liberals, 9. We have to congratulate our fellow-citizens of Quebec in receiving so great a victory in the cause of good government. There are six constituencies yet to be heard from.

The North Hudson Reform Convention met at Wingham last week, and unanimously elected Dr. Stone, standard-bearer of the party at the election for the Commons.

EAST GREY.

There is trouble in the Conservative camp in East Grey. For some time various signs of ominous import have been observed, but now the disorder has reached its height and war, intestine war, is declared. At a meeting of the Conservative Association held a few weeks ago, Dr. Sproule was chosen candidate for the Commons, and Mr. A. W. Lauder for the Local Assembly. It appears, however, that these nominations were secured by wire pulling and other base means which were exceedingly disgusting to the party generally, so that the friends of purity and fair play have risen in their might and are determined to have no other but Joseph Rorke, Esq., as their candidate for the Local Provincial Legislature. They have not signified their intentions as to the candidature for the House of Commons, but the probability is that the sitting member, Mr. Fleisher, will be again the choice of the party, although several candidates are mentioned. We are not surprised at the turn things have taken. Why, reject Mr. Fleisher from a conservative point of view is simply inconceivable. No one could have been more devoted follower of his party, and so his praise be it said, no one could have less obstructed the business of the House of Commons than the worthy member for East Grey. However, the position of Mr. A. W. Lauder is somewhat different. In his own way he is a pronounced obstructionist. His function in the House of Assembly seems to have been to furnish trumpety charges against the Government of the day, and to make baseless insinuations against Mr. Nathaniel Dickey. Bad as the representative of East Grey is, his constituents have very serious charges to bring against him. On the 18th inst. the Conservative organ in that Riding, the *Thornbury Standard*, says:—"Mr. Lauder's political inconsistencies, his duplicity respecting the sitting apart of the South Riding of Grey for registration purposes, and indifference to the interests of his constituents in their efforts to obtain a re-union of the County, the violation of personal pledges to his constituents, and the fact of his strong feeling in favor of resident candidates, have completely destroyed all hopes of his election in East Grey." And no wonder. Political inconsistency marked his entrance into public life, and according to the *Standard*, has been a prominent characteristic of Mr. A. W. Lauder from that time till the present. On the other hand, Mr. Rorke is a new man, and has been a member of the County Council for ten years, and has thus fully proved the aptness which is considered by some Conservative organs to be necessary to occupying a seat in Parliament. Moreover, he has been a "consistent Conservative"—a very important qualification, and further, "he has taken an active interest in all political and social questions affecting the interest of the people." Most surely Mr. Rorke's claims cannot be ignored; and when to all this is added the fact that he has been "a resident of the riding for thirty years," he is most likely to be well acquainted with the wants of his constituents, and least likely to regard their interests with indifference. Of course our Thornbury contemporary does not argue in favor of choosing a resident candidate as a principle which should always influence the electors, for were this principle always acted upon the country would be deprived of the services of some of our ablest public men. All that is contended for is that Mr. A. W. Lauder has proved himself recreant to the trust reposed in him, and that his course in parliament has not been that of disinterested and useful character as to warrant the electors of East Grey in continuing him any longer as their representative.

THE CONTEMPORARY OF BAPTISM.

The discussion on Baptism, which, as mentioned in our last issue, was about to take place, has been postponed to some more convenient time, owing to the indisposition of the Rev. Mr. Magahy. This announcement will be received with regret by some of our readers, but we trust with satisfaction by a still larger number. The public discussion of religious subjects seldom, if ever, tend to edification. On the other hand, it tends very strongly to foster a spirit of jealousy, hatred and recrimination. Instead of being a means of removing what we may consider to be error, it rather confirms opposition to doctrines which we may consider to be clear and indisputable. Differences of opinion on religious subjects will exist, the wildest visionary cannot expect in the present state of the world, that all men will adopt a uniform standard of faith. All that can be reasonably expected is that every one who professes any system of divine truth will do so intelligently, and be able to give a reason for the "hope that is in him."

During the past months the subject of baptism has been so fully and ably discussed by the ministers of the various denominations in this town that our people cannot fail to be well acquainted with the views held by the different churches on this matter, and will be able to arrive at an intelligent conclusion as to which teaching is most in accordance with Scripture. Further discussion would seem to be therefore a useless waste of time.

Let the churches now address themselves to the practical part of their work. Let them cultivate on the part of their members those sacred principles of Christian charity with which all professions of religion are vain and meaningless. In our day there is an extraordinary tendency among many, who should know better, to mistake momentary impressions for conviction, and zeal in the outward observance of religion as the best evidence of the possession of religion itself. There are many persons who are exceedingly zealous and at the same time, exceedingly intolerant; so much so, indeed, that were it not for the wholesome check of public opinion they would, we fear, have no compunction in resorting to thumbcrews and the rack and other ingenious instruments

in dealing with those who honestly differ with them in opinion.

However, now that the excitement is over, men's minds will have the opportunity of indulging in a little calm reflection. They will be able to see that there is such a thing as zeal without knowledge: that the most excellent of all the Christian graces is charity, and as a help to the practice of this virtue we will submit for their consideration the following beautiful apologetic which Bishop Taylor quotes from the rabbinical writers in his *Holy Living and Dying*:—"As Abraham was sitting in the door of his tent, then came unto him a wayfaring man; and Abraham gave him water for his feet, and he set bread before him, and Abraham said unto him, 'Let us now worship the Lord our God before we eat of this bread.' And the wayfaring man said unto Abraham, 'I will not worship the Lord thy God, for thy God is not my God, but I will worship my God, even the God of my fathers.' But Abraham was exceeding wroth; and he rose up to put the wayfaring man forth from the door of his tent. And the voice of the Lord was heard in this, 'Abraham, Abraham! have I borne with thee for me three score and ten years, and canst not thou bear with him one hour?'"

Local and Other Items.

A DAILY mail is talked of between Fleisher and Heathcote.

The Canada Methodists, in Thornbury, intend building a new church.

Mr. Mowat has opened out an immense stock of hardware.

THOUT fishing commenced yesterday. The mosquitos are on hand ready.

Prof. J. Lewis has opened a barber shop, opposite McLaughlin's Hotel, Durham. See adv.

THE REV. MR. MAGAHY, who has been very ill for several days, we are glad to hear is recovering.

THE annual picnic of Grey Division Gauche is intended to be held at Menford, on the 4th of June.

THE REV. MR. GREIG has removed from this place to Yorkville, having resigned his charge in Egremont.

Mrs. Wheatly, near Thornbury, was the fortunate victress of a legacy of \$10,000 the other day, from England.

MR. EDWARD McCLOCKLEN, has left the British Hotel, Durham, and removed to Hamilton. The Hotel is now to rent.

T. S. ELLIOTT'S PLAINING FACTORY, Guelph, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening last. Loss \$5,000; insurance \$2,000.

MR. T. DEVLIN has removed into the new dwelling just erected by him, in front of this office. The new dwelling is a neat frame two story house.

MR. R. CAMERON would call the attention of the Ladies to his new stock—Especially snow flake dress goods, silk Winstons, Ties, and also choice designs in Wall Paper.

THE sale of the valuable household furniture, etc., of Mr. Adam Cochran, will take place on Wednesday next, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

MR. JAMES BROWN has commenced the erection of a handsome brick dwelling, along his store, and intends to make a number of improvements in the store, as well as his house in May.

MR. WILLIAM VOGAN, of Fleisher Station, and Mr. A. Kennedy, of Artemesia, own the very fine heavy draught stallion, "Young England." This horse has only to be seen by the farmers to be admired. It is a fine dappled black in color.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the Town Council held on Wednesday last week a by-law in aid of the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway to the extent of \$25,000 was submitted. The voting on the same takes place on the 25th inst.

LAST week a collision occurred between a freight train and a mixed train on the Grey & Bruce Railway, about three miles from Monro Road. The engines and cars were badly wrecked. Nobody was hurt. It took about three hours to clear the track.

ON Thursday evening last Mr. Thomas Ryers, who lived near here, was in town making purchases. He went home, and taking inflammation died on Friday evening. The funeral took place on Sabbath last, and there is much sympathy for the family in their bereavement.

WE have pleasure in acknowledging the fraternal greeting of the *Rosemont Pioneer*. This is a weekly journal published in Michigan, by our late fellow-townsmen, Mr. Matthews. It abounds in lively notices, choice extracts, and gives due prominence to local and general news.

WE notice that some of our exchanges say that the potato bugs do not appear so numerous this spring as formerly, and that many that are dug up are dead. The live bugs will certainly put in their appearance as soon as the potatoes are planted. No doubt they are acquainted with right time.

ORNS MEETINGS.—The members of Dr. Snow's Lodge, I. O. G. T., will have an open meeting in their hall, on Wednesday evening, May 15th. Good Vocal and instrumental music, and a number of dialogues, recitations, etc., will be given. Admission to gentlemen 10 cents; ladies free.

JULY EXAMINATIONS.—The examination of candidates for second-class certificates for Grey will commence at Owen Sound on the 8th of July, and that of third-class certificates on the 15th. Intending candidates should notify the Presiding Inspector, Mr. Wm. Ferguson, Pricerville, not later than the 1st of June.

STICK going to press we are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. Bethune, of Chesley, will (D. V.) lecture in the Town Hall on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, on the subject of Baptism, and that the Rev. Mr. Torrance, who lectured here last week on the same subject, has been asked to meet the rev. gentleman on the platform.

Spring this year is full three weeks earlier than usual. The trees are all out in leaf, the grass is six or seven inches long, and things generally in advance of former years.

THE PRINTERS MISCELLANT

March, from St. John, N. B., is to hand. We are glad to welcome it to our office, as we have not received any numbers, from some cause or other, for several months past. *The Miscellany* is neatly printed, and full of useful information, and although the office was destroyed during the great fire at St. John, this interesting monthly is as fresh and vigorous as ever. Every printer in the Dominion should have it.

SINGHAMPTON.—The Hamilton and North Western R. Co. are endeavoring to get a bonus for their road to be extended from Glencairn via Glen Huron to Collingwood. They want a bonus from Osprey and Collingwood Tps., and an additional one from the Tps. of Nettawaga and Town of Collingwood. Farmers are well ahead with their spring work. There was a heavy fall of rain every day last week and still it rains. Horse trading and racing is the order of the day. Good time made on Friday—one-half mile in about ten minutes.—Nrx.

ORANGEVILLE.—The store of J. Kearns was recently robbed of about \$250 worth of silks and clothing. The work did not appear to have been done by novices.—A horse last week and one of his arms was fractured just above the elbow. The accident would never have happened had not the animal been frightened by some mischievous boys.—Josina Wilcox, was killed on Friday last by a large stone rolling on him, while engaged in unearthing it for the purpose of burying it. He only lived a few hours after the accident. He leaves a wife and family.

THE NEW GAME ACT.—For the benefit of our local sportsmen we publish the amended Game Act. The following are the different dates within which the game mentioned must not be killed:—Deer between Dec. 15 and Sept. 15; Partridge, between Jan. 1 and Oct. 1; Quail, between Jan. 1 and Aug. 1; Snipe, between May 1 and August 15; Ducks, such as Mallard, grey, black, wood ducks, and teal between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1. Hens or rabbits, between March 1 and Sept. 1.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The *Tribune* says that on Friday night last week, during one of the most terrific thunderstorms for many years, a stable owned by Wm. Page, 11th con. Minto, was struck by lightning, and in a moment the whole structure was in flames. There was in the stable at the time one yoke oxen, three calves, and about thirty fowls, besides a large quantity of hay. So rapid was the destruction that, although Mr. Page saw the fire as soon as it was struck, he only succeeded in saving one ox and one calf, the rest perishing in the flames.

Honor Roll of S. S. No. 3, Public School, for the month of April. J. A. Pearson, Teacher.

I. V. Form, marks obtainable, 700. Seniors—Margaret A. Ritchie 495, Minnie H. Banks 471, S. Maria Edge 442, Thomas Morrison 421. Juniors—Leade A. Banks 410, Elizabeth E. Morrison and Henry P. Moffat 409, Johanna Kenney 315, Catherine McNally 258, George Ritchie 224.

III. Form, marks obtainable 600. Seniors—William D. Staples 420, Patrick Kenny 351, William Anderson 251, Mary Ann Struthers 230, John McCormack 148, Isabella J. Vesson 145. Juniors—Eunice J. Ritchie 440, Patrick Morrison 430, Catherine S. Collier 402, Mary Ann Eator 395, Elizabeth Falkingham 317, Harriet J. Banks 297, William McCormack 294, Angeline Greenwood 285.

II. Form, marks obtainable 300. Seniors—Mary Anderson 283, Margaret A. Collier 261, Ellen McNally 247, Ellen Kenny 233, Isabella Burnett 220, Anna D. Moffat 106. Juniors—Joseph W. Frith 253, Jane Anderson 448, Patsy McNally 212, Dinna McDonald 137, John Timmins 112, Isabella Stephens 109.

I. Form, Ss., Egl. McArthur, Hugh McDonald, Robert Struthers, J. J. Jam. Willoughan, William Timmins, James Banks, Margaret B. Struthers.

Lecture on Baptism.

Last Monday evening, the 22nd inst., a lecture was delivered on the above subject by Rev. Father Walsh, in the R. C. Church, Pricerville.

After a few introductory remarks, he informed the audience that after careful investigation of the subject during the past six weeks, he had only commenced upon the subject, so far as the various meanings of the word "baptism" as given in the Scriptures were concerned; but as a Catholic Priest his views were already matured.

In the Jewish dispensation circumcision was the rite whereby children were consecrated to God, and which was supplanted by our Saviour in baptism by water. When the Jews accused him of introducing innovations, he told them that he had not come to destroy, but to fulfil. Baptism by water, therefore, has its origin in the teaching of Jesus Christ, and from him only is the power transmitted to his Apostles and their successors to baptize, St. Mark, c. 28, v. 19. The Rev. gentleman explained that he had taken much trouble to ascertain the meaning of the word "baptism," which in the Greek means "to wash, to cleanse, to purify," hence the natural inference to be deduced from the language, in reference to baptism, is immersion. He referred to John the Baptist baptizing Christ, "when he was baptized, went straightway up out of the water," &c.; that Christ baptized Peter and the other Apostles, and it was evident, from all that he could learn from ancient and pre-Christian authors that the modern mode of baptism was immersion, and which had been practised in the Catholic Church for twelve hundred years; and even at this day some of the Catholics in eastern countries practised immersion. The custom may have derived its origin

from the lack of water in many places. The Catholic Church never looked upon immersion of the body as being necessary to baptismal regeneration, and that baptism by infusion was considered by the most eminent ecclesiastical authors in the Church to comprise the true meaning of the Divine command of our Saviour to His Apostles: "Go ye, &c. Then under the influence of Peter's first sermon, over three thousand were added to the Christian Church, and consequently could not have been baptized. Mothers could not permit their infants to be immersed; their tender age rendering it almost certain death. Unless we ignore the fact that children have souls to be saved, every child born has the taint of original sin, and requires regeneration to render it fit for the presence of its Creator. The Scriptures tell us that man must be born again before he can enter the Kingdom of Heaven, or become purified from original sin, even had he never committed imputed sin; hence the infant stood in the same relation to its Creator as the adult.

It may reasonably be asked, why is a man not baptized until he is 20 or 21 years of age? Is baptism an Ordinance? Or is it the effect of original sin that this sacrament was ordained by its Divine Author? If so, why are youths of fifteen years of age excluded from its regeneration influence?—who not only require to be purged from original sin, but sin of imputation, for at that age they are morally responsible to God for acts of omission and commission. There were none who escaped the penalty of this law, except in the case of Jeremiah who was sanctified in his mother's womb, and that of John the Baptist, tender to children and those of tender years, were the ordinances of baptism to expose them to the risk, in case of death, of being shut out into eternal darkness.

Reference was made to the change made in the form of baptism in the Catholic Church from immersion to infusion: under what Pope or under what decree the change was made he could not say, but it was evidently done with a view that children should receive the same benefits from baptism that all Christian Churches maintain it possesses. We are all born in sin, and must be regenerated before we can reasonably expect to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. There are three baptisms mentioned in Scripture: water, fire, and blood, each of which was lucidly explained. Baptism pardons original sin in the Catholic Church, and he who attempts to re-baptize is guilty of sacrilege.

The rev. gentleman closed the address with an eloquent summary of the entire subject, and although it occupied nearly two hours in delivery, it seemed scarcely half that time, so insensibly were the audience carried along from one point to another by the speaker's easy, conversational tone, and fluency of select language, which caused the writer to regret that it was finished.—Com.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Professor Torrance's Lectures.

To the Editor of the *Review*.

Sir,—The Durham world waited patiently to hear these celebrated lectures. We were to be thoroughly enlightened on the subject of Baptism. New light was to be thrown on obscure passages, off-quoted texts were to be so illuminated as to leave a shadow of doubt on the minds of any but that the "dipping" theory was Scriptural baptism. Well, "the Professor" has come, said his piece, and disappeared, yet, strange to say, there are a few pedant-baptists to be found in this Durham still. Surely the heads of the people here were very thick, and their hearts very hard, as not to immediately accept the "dipping" theory from the "overwhelming" arguments that they listened to. Oh, ye Durhamites, ye are surely a stiff-headed race!

The first lecture was taken up in an effort to show that the word Baptizo means to dip, to immerse, &c.; but never to sprinkle or pour. Well, gentle reader, have you not heard the Anna-Baptists again and again appealing to God's Word as their only guide, their only standard. "Turn your eyes away," they explain, "from the diversified, and often varying practices of men, to the Word of God. And what, now, is the meaning of the word baptizo as set forth in God's Word? Why, our "professor" "overwhelmed" us with quotations from God's word to show the meaning of the word. No, no, but from lexicons and authors! Now, if they believe the word to mean "dip, &c., why, did they go to the trouble and expense to get out a version of the Scriptures of their own? For baptism they have "immersed"; for baptism "immersion"; and for "John the Baptist," "John the Immerser." Strange men, to go to all the trouble to put in the word "immersed" instead of "baptizo." The word meant to "dip" only, why not be satisfied with the word as it is, if they are so sure it means to immerse? But woe to the gods would destroy their first-made decree, and so our Baptists friends were so determined on this water question that nothing would do them but a new Baptist version of the Scriptures, which has turned out to be a complete fizzle. Now, I might fill your sheet with quotations from Greek writers to show that they frequently used the word baptizo in a sense in which it could not possibly mean to dip, but I will not fall into the error of our Baptist friends, I accept the Bible as my guide in this matter. And by examining the Scriptures we will see by giving even one instance of the plain impossibility of its meaning immerse, will prove it to belong to that numerous class of words in which the transfer to Christian institutions has changed the meaning from its classic use. And we are thankful to God that upon this subject he has not left the unlearned brother at the mercy of heathen poets and learned lexicons. The Bible is its own dictionary; the Spirit is its own interpreter. He has made the thing visible—so visible that he hath eyes to see may see. Logicians tell us that the best way, nay, the only real definition of a word, is to point to the object, and apply the name.

Parliamentary.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Young presented a Committee on the Motion for the establishment of the Fraser River, &c. moved for a report of the C. P. R. R. from N. Bay.—Carried.

Mr. Rochester moved to amend the National Hockey League, to which he had introduced a bill for the purpose of amending the act relating to the National Hockey League, &c. He moved for a report of the C. P. R. R. from N. Bay.—Carried.

Mr. Irving's Bill on promissory notes was read a third time. Hon. Mr. Mackay, who introduced the bill, was read a third time. Hon. Mr. Mackay, who introduced the bill, was read a third time.

The Bill under consideration for the House of Commons third time and passed.

On the motion to go to the Supply, Mr. Mackay moved an amendment to the effect that the House should not vote upon the Supply until the House had adopted a resolution in regard to the importation of the Don Valley Retaliatory Policy. This resolution was necessary in the opinion of the House. Mr. Young's generous character of the bill was read a third time. Hon. Mr. Mackay, who introduced the bill, was read a third time.

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