

The Dominion

NO 1532

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1893.

\$1.50 A-YEAR

Marshall, Pringle & Co.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

GREY COTTON! Grey Cotton! at 5, 6, 7, and 8c. Examine our 40-inch Grey Cotton.

NEW PRINTS! NEW PRINTS! Best English and Canadian Prints, fast colors, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 1/2c.

FLANNELS! In all the latest shades. Very cheap.

NEW ART MUSLINS and Cretons, Cottons, 18, 20, 25 and 30c.

NEW TWEEDS! NEW TWEEDS! The best Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds. We have a large and well-selected stock. We guarantee fits and no disappointments. Try one of our \$10, \$12, \$15 suits. Good lining.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Men's long Boots, Ladies' Walking Shoes and Buttoned Boots, Children's buttoned.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES! Try our Tea—20, 25, 35 and 40c. 3lb for \$1, 4lb for \$1. Try our Golden Seal Black Tea.

CANNED GOODS. Salmon, Peaches, Pears, Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, Blueberries. All cheap.

CHEAP LINE OF STATIONERY.

BUTTER, Eggs, Tallow, Dried Apples and Hardwood taken in exchange.

BEST AMERICAN Coal Oil always on hand.

REMEMBER, we give a discount for all cash purchases over \$1.

Feb. 15th, 1893.

FRAME TIMBER Suitable for barns or other buildings. Joists, scantling, boards, and plank, in hemlock, spruce, and pine, on hand or sawn to order.

Address—A. G. HENDERSON, South Casselman, Ont.

A. G. HENDERSON STILL TO THE FRONT IN THE FURNITURE BUSINESS.

WE buy all our goods for "SPOT CASH," consequently are in a position to sell at the lowest. We have a nice line of

BEDROOM SUITES In light dark Antique or XVI Century finish, which we have reduced to prices that sell every time.

Also, something nice and cheap in **SIDEBOARDS AND EXT. TABLES.**

In 2 and 2 1/2 inch Window Poles and Chains of all kinds, we can suit you every time, and when you want anything in the line of Parlor

Suites and Lounges, we have something neat, cheap and tasty, and are selling them at hard times prices.

Instead of going to Montreal to buy, just drop in and see our stock, and I think, by quoting you right prices, we can induce you to leave your money in Huntingdon at

A. G. HENDERSON'S Huntingdon, Dec. 20, 1892.

D. R. CLOUSTON, Physician and Surgeon, Prince-st., Huntingdon Telephone No. 33.

Office days: Tuesdays and Fridays till 1 p.m.

D. CHAS. MARSHALL, Physician and Surgeon, Hunter-st., Huntingdon.

Office hours: 8 to 12 Wednesday morning and 10 to 12 Saturday morning.

A. E. MITCHELL, B.C.L., Advocate, Huntingdon, Que.

Next door to Eastern Townships bank. Prompt collections and returns guaranteed.

R. L. MURCHISON, Advocate, Barrister, &c., (Gold Medalist of McGill University, 1874.)

181 St. James-st., Montreal.

Will attend all Courts in the Districts of Beauharnois, Bedford, and St. Hyacinthe.

M. S. McCOY Agent at Huntingdon.

MCGOUN & ENGLAND, Advocates, 181 St. James street, Montreal.

Arch. McGoun, M.A., B.C.L., G. P. ENGLAND, B.A., B.C.L.

Mr. McGoun will visit Huntingdon regularly. Claims will be received, appointments made, and all information furnished, by Mr. William D. McCallum, Central Telephone Office, Huntingdon.

MCCLAREN, LEET, SMITH & SMITH Advocates, 185 St. James-st., Montreal.

Claims may be left with Wm. S. McClaren, Huntingdon.

D. MCCORMICK, Q.C., Room 70, Imperial Building, No. 107 St. James-st., Montreal.

Will attend all the Courts in the District of Beauharnois, on the last Friday of every month, barring unforeseen circumstances.

Telephone No. 2497.

J. C. BRUCE, General Insurance Agent, Huntingdon, P. Q.

Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.

Money to Lend on Farm Property. 10

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Caskets and Coffins of all sizes, styles and prices. Coffin plates, burial robes, and other trimmings always at stock. Prices reasonable.

A HANDSOME HEARSE KEPT.

Orders promptly attended to. Mrs. A. Henderson, Huntingdon.

NOTARIAL. The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he will be in attendance, in the office of R. Hyndman, Secy.-Treas. of the Municipal Council of the County of Huntingdon, in the County Building, in the Village of Huntingdon, EVERY THURSDAY, and remain while detained by business. In the event of any Thursday being a non-judicial day, he will attend on Friday.

L. L. CHAPMAN, Notary.

JEAN INGELWAT HOME

THE HOUSE IN LONDON IN WHICH THE POET LIVES.

A Pleasant Drawing-Room—The Shrine of Genius a Small Conservatory Containing All Things Needed for Quiet Thought—The Poet Like Her Prose in Nature.

The poet lives in a house half hidden by a garden and a high brick wall in Addison Road, Kensington. Addison Road is one of the quiet London streets which is far from busy scenes of traffic, save to concentrate country peace and restfulness within city limits. It is a "private road," with all the privileges granted to such roads by the City of London. Its stone houses are a superior kind of English work, but the style of architecture has its effect upon the appearance of the street, for the high brick wall placed close to the sidewalk mostly conceals the houses, and only permit glimpses of substantial brick houses topped with red chimney pots.

There are shrubs and trees behind the wall, and a general air of spaciousness and greenery in Addison Road, which adds to its attractions and make one almost forget it is a part of London.

The house where Miss Ingelwath lives with her brother is much like others in the Road—large and airy, of gray brick, half concealed in a garden. It has an air of seclusion, but its brick wall is not wholly impregnable, as I discovered when, after a ring at the door, I was admitted into a garden. It has a pleasant house and a spacious garden in the rear were opened to visitors. A drawing-room is pleasant, but airy, and a general air of spaciousness containing a tea table, some comfortable chairs, and in the proper season, a fine array of plants and flowers. What is most appropriate to this abode for one who has written so lovingly about flowers, from the fine burst of melody, "Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups, fair yellow blossoms, stately and tall!" to the confession in prose, "Flowers always seem to me to be the lovely fancies of God; things that, as it were, are made for his own pleasure—for Himself as well as for us."

Over the tea the conversation turned upon America and Americans, and, as might be expected from her writings, Miss Ingelwath showed an unusual knowledge of American institutions and a sympathetic interest in current events.

Dr. Holmes, too, has been in that room. "He was very funny," she said, with an accent that implied congeniality between kindred natures. Her interest in other people's affairs, and her humor, are not always found in the English character was one cause of an appreciative understanding of Americans. Like her prose, rather than her poetry, she is more penetrating, and frank, her seriousness often lightened with a flash of drollery.

When she mentioned our literary men, she said, with pride that could easily be appreciated, that the Hon. James Russell Lowell had called upon her. Dr. Holmes, too, had been in that room. "He was very funny," she said, with an accent that implied congeniality between kindred natures. Her interest in other people's affairs, and her humor, are not always found in the English character was one cause of an appreciative understanding of Americans. Like her prose, rather than her poetry, she is more penetrating, and frank, her seriousness often lightened with a flash of drollery.

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CLEARING CASH SALE.

AS I intend going out of business, the entire stock of the late GEO. HUNTER will be sold

AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

ALL WINTER GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT COST

Large stock of Overcoats and under coats, Goat Robes and Furs below cost. Tweeds, Boots and Shoes, Dress Goods, and Crochery at reduced prices for cash only. Also, about 50 bags of Potatoes for sale.

Mr. Geo. Hunter

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

The undersigned begs leave to thank his numerous customers for past favors, and wishes for a continuance of the same. Parties intending to buy at Sales this Spring, will do well to call or write for terms, as I will sell cheaper than any other auctioneer in the District, in either the French or English language. Parties from Ormstown and Huntingdon, can call on R. E. KELLY, or write to C. A. GAVIN, Kensington, Q.

AGENTS WANTED.

To canvass for the largest, oldest established best known nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms, salary or commission, unqualified facilities. Fonthill Nurseries, Ont., over 700 acres of stock. Established 1842. STONE & WELLINGTON, Montreal.

J. W. BEALL, Manager. 35

PAY-UP NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of the late GEORGE HUNTER are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

LOUISA HUNTER, Executrix. Village Lot, corner of Henderson street, for sale. Huntingdon, Feb. 10, 1893.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the real estate depending of the succession of the late James Whyte, all lying and situated in the parish of St. Malachie d'Ormstown, to wit: The lots Nos. 181 and 182 (3rd concession of Ormstown) containing 150 arpents of land, and cleared land, with dwelling-house, barns and sheds thereon erected, and one fine bush lot (25 arpents) situated one mile west of Wm's mill, will be sold and adjudged to the highest and best bidder, in the office of E. Fontaine, notary, at Ormstown, on Monday, 27th February, 1893, at 11 o'clock a.m.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Black, Cartier P.O., Que., or to the said E. Fontaine, notary.

SUMMARY MATTERS.

Province of Quebec. In the Circuit District of Beauharnois, in the District of Beauharnois.

THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

In Vacation.

No. 2058. William Edgar Wellington, of the City of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, trader and nursery gardener, and thereunto doing business as such under the firm name of "Stone & Wellington," Plaintiff

vs. Joseph Séguin, of the parish of Ste-Cécile, said District of Beauharnois, Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

J. A. LAPORTE, Dep. C.C.C. THOS. BROSSOIT, Attorney for plaintiff.

Superior Court.

Dame Marie Têtuante of the parish of St. Antoine Abbé, said district. In separation from bed and board against her husband, Isaac Séguin, carriage-maker, of the same place. Beauharnois, January 7th, 1893.

THOS. BROSSOIT, Attorney for Plaintiff. 33

MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS Huntingdon, Que.

R. BRUNET would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of Monumental and cut-stone work in the best style and at prices as low as any. He imports all kinds of granite, making a specialty of Scotch Granite.

On all orders for Granite Monuments from now until May he will allow a discount of five per cent, and on marble monuments and tablets 10 per cent.

Work entrusted to him will be carefully executed and a first-class job guaranteed.

UNEQUALLED FACILITIES FOR HANDLING BUTTER CHEESE EGGS AND FARM PRODUCE GENERALLY.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. Quotations for Flour, Oatmeal, Grain or Mill Feed on application.

All correspondence promptly attended to.

HOWE, MCINTYRE CO., Flour, Grain and Commission Men, 200 Commissioners-St., MONTREAL.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. A valuable farm situated on the front of Lancaster about two miles from the village, containing about 105 acres, 75 acres clear and in a good state of cultivation, the remaining portion is well wooded. A first-class new barn and stables and a good dwelling house. This farm will be sold on easy terms. For further information apply to DUNCAN FRASER, Lancaster, Ontario.

PARM TO SELL OR RENT. Number 5 in 8th range and 6 in 9th range, township of Dundas, lately occupied by Mr. Alexander McMaster. For terms and conditions apply to A. SOMERVELL, Huntingdon.

NEW YEAR GOODS.

WITH the New Year we have added new goods in our old leading lines, such as

FUR COATS, FUR JACKETS, LADIES' FUR SUITS, FUR CAPS, DRESS GOODS

From Germany, France, England, and in an elegant Stanley Coat, Suits, Satins, Lace, Velvets, and Dress Trimmings, Jacket Cloths, Shawls, Cloaks, Carpets, Ready-made Clothing, fine Worsteds, Pantings, Overcoatings made up in the latest styles, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, Hosiery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, Overcoats, Trunks, Satchels, Flannels, Tweeds, Slacks, Robes, Impres, Shaker Flannels, Shirts, Corsets, Tweeds, Crochets, Yarns, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Fancy Dry Goods, &c.

ALEX. McNAUGHTON & BRO. January, 1893

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY

Latest patterns and best quality of

SILVERWARE. White Metal Spoons and Forks.

Gold & Silver Watches BEST TIME-KEEPING CLOCKS.

Gold, Silver and Steel Frame SPECTACLES Properly fitted to all sights.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the best possible manner.

The Place to buy Birthday, Wedding and other Presents is the Store of

W. B. SAUNDERS Opposite Post-Office.

Payment of Subscriptions to The Gleaner will be received by—

Ormstown: James Anderson. Allan's Corners: Wm. Blackett. Valleyfield: Geo. W. Shannon. Howick: Thos. Gibbie & Sons and D. R. Hay.

Riverfield: Miss McCleod. Hemmingford: Sevier Brothers. Covey Hill: C. W. Potter. Franklin: F. A. Cantwell or Wm. Sharpe. Rockburn: Andrew Oliver. Dundas: John Davidson.

A CRANK IS USUALLY A MAN WITH AN ORIGINAL IDEA.

Some of the Men Whose Inventive Brains Have Revolutionized Industries Have Been Dubbed "Crank"—Edison was a Crank.

Some people make use of this expression in a derogatory sense. "He is a crank and he is a little bit off." If you asked them the reason they had or the authority they had for saying it, they would say, "I don't know." The whole story of his life lies hidden under the covers. It is to people of this class of judgment that I address myself in this article. I will start by asking you how much you call cranks, and conscience answers back, "Nothing in particular." I will then ask you how much you call a crank a crank, and you will answer, "I don't know." I will then ask you how much you call a crank a crank, and you will answer, "I don't know." I will then ask you how much you call a crank a crank, and you will answer, "I don't know."

CRANKS AND CONSCIENCE ANSWERS BACK. "Nothing in particular." I will then ask you how much you call a crank a crank, and you will answer, "I don't know." I will then ask you how much you call a crank a crank, and you will answer, "I don't know."

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HUNTINGDON, Q., FEBRUARY 23, 1893

THE impression so many labor under, that the granting of home rule to Ireland, concerns the people of the British Isles alone, is erroneous. Time was when the United Kingdom comprised all that was worth speaking of in the form of British interests. It is different now. The Queen has more subjects outside the sceptred isles wherein she lives than within them, and the peoples of that Greater Britain, composed of countries that encircle the globe, have as much at stake in maintaining the integrity of the empire as the inhabitants of Great Britain. If it can be shown that giving home rule to Ireland will place the empire in peril, then the people of Canada, of New Zealand, Australia, the Cape, of India have a right to be heard.

The way in which home rule will threaten the peace and safety of the empire, may be pointed out in few words. It is a movement to break up the union of the United Kingdom. If it is not that, there is no meaning to it. The motive of the movement is to separate Ireland from her sister kingdoms and to constitute it a distinct nationality. Mr Blake may say what he pleases about the separation desired being simply a partial one. He may understand home rule as a limited dissolution of the partnership that has existed between the three sovereign isles so far as to permit Ireland to have full jurisdiction over her local affairs, but that is not what Parnell understood by home rule, nor what O'Brien, nor Dillon, nor the supporters of the movement in the United States understand by it today. To them it means complete separation from England and Scotland, a severance of all the ties with which the centuries have bound the three together, and the establishment of Ireland as a nation in the same sense that France or Germany is a nation. The home rulers in parliament may express their satisfaction with Mr Gladstone's measure, but none of them pledge themselves to accept it as a finality. They see in the parliament it proposes to organize at Dublin the means of completing the establishment of Ireland as an autonomous power—the fulcrum that will enable them to work the lever that will rend the United Kingdom asunder. We know what the home rulers are as a body, and to suppose that a parliament composed of them would submit to the Queen's veto or to any other of the checks provided by Mr Gladstone is absurd. A Dublin parliament in time claim power to change the tenure of land, to control the courts, to frame a tariff, to organize an army, to negotiate treaties with foreign powers. What would be the result? The people of England and Scotland would have the alternative of a civil war to restore the union or consent to its disruption. Let us suppose they chose the latter. Could the British Empire maintain its integrity with a hostile island alongside of it? Were any of the Continental powers to proclaim war against England, say Russia or France, could she successfully defend herself as she has done in days gone by with Ireland co-operating with the enemy? She would be between two fires, the Continent on the east and Ireland on the west, subject to invasion at any hour, and, if from Ireland, the invaders would find sympathizers in their countrymen settled in Liverpool and other large cities. The instinct of self-preservation tells the people of Scotland and England that it is imperative that Ireland shall never be allowed to be the seat of hostile operations against them. The day when England's enemies are firmly entrenched in Ireland, will be the day when all we, as British subjects, most prize will be in such peril as our records may be ransacked in vain to find a parallel.

Looking at the subject of home rule in this light, we as Canadians have a right to interfere, and so have the Australians, and our fellow-colonists the world over. Great Britain is the heart of the empire and it is to our interest that its safety shall not be endangered, that the base upon which rests the mightiest consideration of peoples and countries the world has seen, shall remain established and sure. The centre of the British empire is England, and to say that the existence of that centre shall depend upon Ireland, that the empire to her vast ports should be placed at the mercy of Ireland, that Continental despots may plot with an Irish government to stab England in the heart, is what no true upholder of the empire or of its crown, will ever consent to. The safety, the peace, the happiness of the British people are at stake.

of Great Britain and Ireland being maintained, and before that greater interest all lesser must yield.

The house at Ottawa continues to be engaged with the debate on the budget, which promises to be a tedious one. After Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment is voted down, it is expected Mr McCarthy will move another, when the strength of the Conservative seceders from their party on the tariff question will be shown. The windy speeches daily delivered recall the oft made suggestion of a time limit. Members who add not a single new idea to the question before the house, bore it by speeches of two and three hours length.

BUSINESS is being rushed at Quebec and there is a possibility of prorogation next week. The government has withdrawn its bill to remodel the judiciary and are not likely to press any other that will cause debate. Mr Stephens stirred up a hornet's nest by asking the minister whether it was true that a member of the house, Mr Bourbonnais, had drawn the salary of a bush-ranger, to the extent of \$950, which he had pocketed. The answer was, that it was true. Motion was then made for papers and Tuesday was fixed for their production. When the matter was called on that day, obstructive tactics were resorted to by Bourbonnais' friends, in order to give him time "to fix" the complaining bush-ranger. An all night session ensued with what result we will tell next week. As will be seen by a report in another column, Mr Stephens was successful in establishing his charge that Mr Rainville, a member of the house for Montreal, had pocketed a percentage for getting a subsidy to the Canada Atlantic railway. Mr Stephens is having a unpleasant time of it, being heartily hated and feared by boot-lickers on both sides of the house. We never heard of thief-catchers being popular among the light-fingered gentry.

S. C. STEVENSON and the board of directors of the Montreal Exposition company have been successful in showing up J. X. Perrault in his true colors. After, before the agricultural committee of the house, making charges of discriminating against French Canadian exhibitors and of pocketing money against the board, such overwhelming evidence in rebuttal was adduced, that poor Perrault had to retract and hand in a letter of apology. Exit Perrault with his bags of smoke.

VALLEYFIELD. Chief of Police Poirier has had a field week of it, for two men and two boys have been allotted a month to think over the evil of their ways and recruit their health. Pierre Bougie and his two sons were convicted before magistrate Loupre for stealing scrap iron from Clark's Island and sentenced to one month in the county jail. Celestine Leford for being drunk and disorderly was brought before magistrates Madden and Dorais and sent down for one month. Julien Martin took ill Friday morning and died Friday night. The cause was a swelling in the glands of the throat. Martin was well and favorably known here, and to many who knew him as purser of the str. C. Anderson and afterwards captain of the Canada Atlantic Transfer. His funeral Monday was largely attended. The Catholic order of Foresters, of which order he was a member, attended in a body.

The Montreal Cotton Coy. have placed an order for two million feet of Georgia pine, to be used in the proposed addition to their works. Geo. W. Shannon has been appointed local freight and passenger agent for the steamer Paul Smith. It is said the company are negotiating for the purchase or lease of the steamer Sovereign.

Concillor Guindon proposes some alterations to the by-law governing liquor licenses, that, if carried into effect, should put the liquor business more under the control of the citizens. The storm this week has interfered very much with traffic. Very little produce was offered on Tuesday's market.

FRANKLIN CENTRE. The revival meetings, which have been in progress for the last three weeks in the Methodist church, were brought to a close Sunday morning, when Rev Mr Davis administered the rite of baptism to four persons in the presence of the congregation. Sixteen persons, including several prominent citizens, have begun the Christian life as the result of the meetings. The services have been largely attended throughout. Rarely has such a religious interest been kindled here before. The neighboring ministers, Rev Messrs Beattie and Watt, cheerfully rendered occasional assistance, to the gratification of both pastor and people.

NOTICE. According to public notice Mr Macpherson gave an address on dairying in this place Thursday evening, 18th inst. A Campbell having been called to the chair, the speaker proceeded to address the audience, touching on many points of great interest to the dairymen.

DEATH OF REV. DR. WATSON. On Friday afternoon James Watson, M.A., D.D., minister of the Second Presbyterian congregation of this village, met with an accident which caused his death. After dinner he got out his horse that he might pay a visit to one of his elders, Angus McNaughton of Hinchinbrook, who has been of late in poor health and confined to the house. On the way down he turned into John Muir's. The two old men, close friends for nigh 40 years, had a long conversation, which proved to be their last. The Dr left after taking a cup of tea. On arriving at Mr McNaughton's the family were at supper. He excused himself from joining, as having already taken something with Mr Muir, and engaged in social conversation. When the dishes were removed, he conducted family worship. The portion of Scripture he read was the 46th Psalm and the concluding words, "The God of Jacob is our refuge," had a wonderful significance in the coming event. He prayed with unusual fervor. On rising from his knees, he at once prepared to leave. It was now about 5 o'clock. His parting words were: "Well, that is all." The mildness of Thursday had been succeeded by hard frost, which turned the roads into glare ice. Further in explanation, it may be stated that Mr McNaughton's house is close to the road and that leaving it the turn to get on the road comes almost at once. Dr Watson got into his cutter and the pony, eager for the journey, started. Whether the Doctor was fairly settled in his seat and had got a proper hold of the lines can never be known. At any rate the cutter in turning on to the road slewed round sharply, causing him to lose his balance, when he fell headlong on the road. The cutter did not upset and the horse was stopped in passing Mr Cowan's gate, with seat buffalo and everything else in their proper place. The accident was observed and Dr Watson was carried into the house. He was found lying on his back, with his fur cap on his head and his clothing in no way disarranged. When gently laid on a couch he was insensible, but occasionally uttered a few words, apparently thinking of the horse. Vomiting supervened, when he sank into a comatose condition. Dr Clouston was summoned and examined him carefully. No bones were broken; there was not even a bruise. The injury was internal and it was plainly the brain that had suffered. The symptoms were those of concussion of the brain, from a blow on the back of the skull, and were so grave that no hope of recovery could be held out. Everything that the kindest care and medical skill could do was done, but without avail. Lying as if in peaceful slumber, unconscious to everything, his life slowly ebbed away, until at one o'clock on Tuesday morning his spirit was set free to meet the Master whom he had so earnestly striven to serve during a long lifetime. He had lain unconscious for 78 hours.

On Tuesday morning the body was removed to the manse. On the journey, cutter after cutter fell in behind the remains, until, on entering the village, there was a respectable procession. The funeral takes place this (Thursday) afternoon.

The life thus cut short had been eminently a simple and peaceful one. Unselfish and the reverse of self-seeking, he sought not his own aggrandizement and kept out of a strife for distinction. He habitually refrained from meddling with matters that did not concern him, no busy-body or gossip, kindly and benevolent beyond his means, it can be truly said that his residence of nigh 39 years in Huntingdon passed without his making an enemy. This was all the more singular as, from his innocence of all arts of policy or concealment, he was frank of speech and decided in giving his opinion of what he disapproved. He was the youngest son of a well-to-do Aberdeenshire farmer, John Watson of Middle Muir, parish of Strichen, and was born on the 1st of December, 1824, so that he had entered on his 69th year at the time of his death. The story of his uneventful life can be best given in his own words, as related at the celebration of the 85th anniversary of his pastorate on 8th November, 1889:

A native of Aberdeenshire in Scotland, I was the fifth son of an Old Country farmer. Destined from birth for the Christian ministry, I took my plays early in the nearest parish school to prepare for college. After four or five years at school, I spent three months at Old Aberdeen in the Grammar school, and then entered the course of Arts in the King's University there. Having completed the course by attending for four sessions, I took my degree of A.M., and soon proceeded to Edinburgh, to attend the Divinity Hall in connection with the United Presbyterian Church, in which I had been born and bred. After attending five short sessions at the Theological Hall, I was taken on trials and found qualified to be licensed to preach the Gospel. This was in 1848. Before long I was ordained at Walker Iron works, on Tyne Side, in August, 1849. The atmosphere of the place, heavily charged at night with noxious vapours from chemical works, proved almost fatal to me. I was obliged to resign my charge and leave in 1852. After two years my health was fully restored, and then I thought of going abroad. Accepted and encouraged as a missionary to Canada, I took with myself a wife every way meet for me, and we set sail for the New World, intending to set Huntingdon in Lower Canada. My attention had been called to this place.

To this we can add nothing beyond that his first charge had once for its minister the celebrated John Foster, author of On Decision of Character, and other essays that have taken their place in literature. Mr Foster's sermons were too recondite for the majority of his hearers, and Doctor Watson was told that, in preaching, he spoke to a certain pew, whose occupants enjoyed following his subtle analysis of the subject treated. The wife referred to, was a daughter of the minister he was brought up under, the Rev Adam Lind of Whitehill, New Deer, and what she has been to the husband so suddenly snatched from her side and to the congregation he ministered to, need not be told to the people of Huntingdon. On their arrival here in June, 1854, they took up their abode with Wm. McIntosh of Elgin. The preliminaries of hearing, a call, and so on, took time, and it was the 8th November, 1854, when he was inducted as minister of the Free church here and at Atholstan. He preached regularly at both places until 1878, when the Atholstan congregation took advantage of the union of all the Presbyterians in Canada by joining their brethren of the Kirk of Scotland. From the first, the charge over which Dr Watson was placed was a weak one. Both congregations could count only 80 members when he was inducted, and though it increased under his hand, it was always weak in numbers, a defect made up by its members in their liberality and staunchness to their church and minister. A more harmonious and willing congregation could not well be. Dr Watson's preaching was not of the kind to catch the popular ear, being much more largely doctrinal than experimental, and his influence upon the community lay more in his personal example of a consistent and straightforward Christian life than in his public teaching. In visiting, catechizing, and promoting devotional exercises, he was most faithful. In the performance of his duty, neither weather nor roads, weakness of health nor dread of contagion would stay him. Studios from his youth, his love of books grew upon him, and he was an incessant reader when at home. His favorite line of study was that of Biblical criticism, and his knowledge of the text in Hebrew and Greek, of current theories and modern discoveries, was remarkable in a minister remote from centres of learning. His knowledge of the text of both the old and new Testaments was extraordinary; not a passage that he had not studied critically and which he could repeat from memory. If there was one portion more than another with which it could be said he was better acquainted, it was the epistles of Paul, which were his favorites.

Like all men, he had his defects of character, but of these it becomes not to speak, beyond expressing a doubt whether anything worse can be alleged than impatience of contradiction, a proneness to disputation on doctrinal points, and of a rigid adherence to and strict interpretation of the standards of the church to which he had pledged his allegiance. Strange to say, while most emphatic and frequent in his expression of opinion with regard to Arminian views, the bond of fellowship between him and the successive ministers of the Methodist church on the Huntingdon circuit was close and warm, and the explanation is, not that they merely respected his sincerity and admired his frankness of speech, but that they saw behind the theological differences on which he laid so much stress, that he was one with them in the great essential of bringing men and women under the power of the Gospel. The friendly feeling referred to extended to the two congregations, and whenever there was occasion to unite in any good work or to join in special services, the Methodist and Second Presbyterian congregations went together.

Of his conational career there is little to be said. As already stated, he never pushed himself forward and was content to serve in the ranks. The meetings of presbytery he punctually attended, often, before the day of railway communication, at much inconvenience. He was clerk of the synod of Montreal and Ottawa from its organization, and one year was chosen to be its moderator. His sermon in that capacity, on modern unbelief, was published. Whenever elected to the assembly he attended, but we are not aware that he ever held any special position in that body.

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terian college of Montreal conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity in recognition of his learning and services to the church.

Slight in frame, and far from robust, he, by moderation and regularity in habits, maintained tolerable health, and had the prospect of attaining long life. His fall while still active in the field of duty naturally excites regret, but those who knew him best are not prepared to say that he had not filled out his life-work, while they can affirm that, in being summoned to his reward, he has left behind him a memory of Christian character which will exert a silent influence upon this community for many years to come. In an age of false pretences, he was without deceit; in an age of compromise and indifference, he was firm as a rock in upholding the sacred verities in their purest integrity and in proclaiming them with unabated breath; in an age of self-seeking and covetousness, he was content to be what he was, unworried as to the things of this life, more gratified to give than to receive.

DUNDEE. I would draw the attention of our legislators and others to the following: "We should strive to rid ourselves and our countrymen of the idea that there is anything disgraceful in economy, whether in public or private life."—Cleveland.

The ladies of the benefit society of the Presbyterian church, Fort Covington, are doing their best to raise money to erect a hall or church parlors. A social was held at the residence of Robert Smart near here on the evening of the 15th inst. Altho on the American side of the line, there were a few families who are generally designated as from Dundee. They furnish a supper both in quantity and quality that ought to satisfy anyone. The younger attendants engage in plays, games, singing, &c. The older ones look on and recall reminiscences of the past and no doubt the ladies may enjoy a little gossip. Take it all in all, a very pleasant evening is spent and all the cost to each is fifteen cents. The receipts for the evening was \$21.60, but a few dollars of this was received from another source. Ten ladies of the society entered into a compact to get one dollar each for the society by earning it in doing something outside of their daily avocations and report how they earned it. All but two handed in their dollars and their reports, with comments thereon, were read by the pastor, Mr Gardner, at the social. They were lengthy and amusing. I fear some of the ladies' husbands had to pay for work done that they might have done themselves or left alone, but no matter the dollar was not the less acceptable and being for a good cause it was no use making too strict an enquiry as to how it was earned.

A number of children in Fort Covington are ill with measles, among them the children of the Rev Mr Gardner. Therefore there was no services in his church last Sunday, and the Methodists had a fuller congregation.

It is hoped some one will be got to take Mr Rowley's place, as postmaster at St Agnes, he being about to move back to his native land, the U.S., where he can record his vote without some mean person objecting.

The customs officers at the Fort lit upon a little over 500 bushels of oats and they cost somebody 30 cts. per bushel to get them out of the clutches of Uncle Sam's frontier guards.

The provincial government are receiving opinions of sportsmen as to the amending of the game and fish laws which, in some cases, might be bettered, but they ought first to make some provision for enforcing the laws, for as a general thing they are a dead letter, in this section at least. Muskrats, the principal fur got in this vicinity, are caught as early as September when their fur and skins are almost worthless bringing at the most five cents. Of course these skins are made up by the furriers who are proficient in making poor furs have a good appearance hence purchasers suffer in consequence. The Indians are among the worst transgressors here, for they think they are at liberty to do as they please in such cases. The close season for certain fish is about as much respected here as the vaporing of an annexationist. Some residents of our neighboring republic are the principal aggressors and when they make a haul they even have it published, in or out of season makes no difference.

HEMINGFORD. The snow which fell here on Saturday and Sunday was so fogged by the high wind that prevailed on Sunday night and yesterday (Monday) forenoon, that our highways were badly drifted in some places. The comparatively low temperature and the keen northwest wind blowing most of the day, prevented moving on the roads except in cases of absolute necessity.

Owing to the displacement for repairs of the bridge at Corbin, and the depth of the water covering the ice on the English river on Friday, the mail carrier was unable to reach Franklin Centre on that day and we had no Huntingdon mail in consequence. The connection was made on Saturday however, and there has been no serious difficulty since.

connection with the Presbyterian church here, was held on Monday evening. The attendance was larger than usual on such occasions. Interesting and instructive addresses were given by the Rev Mr Patterson, the former pastor of the church, now city missionary of Montreal, and by the Rev Dr McDonald of Dundee. Mr Patterson spoke on Home Missions, Dr McDonald on Foreign Missions. Some general introductory remarks, suggested by the occasion, were also made by the pastor, the Rev Mr Robertson. The general opinion of those in attendance at the meeting, seemed to be that it was one of more than usual interest and effect. The collection taken up in favour of the Montreal City Mission.

On the following evening, the Rev Dr McDonald gave a lecture at an open meeting of the Royal Templars, held in the town hall. The attendance, though fair, was not so large as the friends of the cause hoped it would be. It is a matter of regret to all who have the real welfare of the people of Hemmingford at heart, that the earnest, eloquent and convincing utterances of Dr McDonald on the all important question which he spoke upon, could not have been listened to by an audience filling the hall to its utmost capacity. That the lecture was thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by those who had the privilege of hearing it, however, was made evident by the hearty support which the vote of thanks proposed to the Rev lecturer, met at their hands. Dr McDonald may rest assured that should he visit Hemmingford again, either as a preacher or lecturer on temperance, he will receive a hearty welcome at the hands of its people.

The Frontier S.S. association propose to hold its semi-annual convention on Tuesday, the 28th inst. As the gathering is to be addressed by several speakers from abroad, among others, Miss Harlow, a noted S.S. worker from Connecticut, and the Rev J. Pleck, pastor of Knox church, Montreal, the occasion promises to be one of special interest and value to those interested in Sabbath school work and to the Christian public generally. It is to be hoped that favorable weather and good roads will encourage a large attendance at all the sessions of the convention.

ORMSTOWN. On Friday evening Andrew Geddes with a load of logs, when approaching the cross road at Winter's mill, saw a team with a load of logs coming east. Supposing they would continue on, he drew up his team to let the other pass in front of him. Suddenly the other driver turned to the right, on the way to Winter's back saw mill. Geddes whipped up his team, his sleigh swung off a little and collided with the other. Geddes pulled up his legs, but his left foot was caught and fractured just above the ball of the big toe.

Mr Cassidy, station master here for 3 years, has been moved to Compton. Much regret is expressed by all. On Monday evening he was entertained to supper at Prent's hotel by the people of Ormstown, who presented him with a gold watch and chain. The watch bears an appropriate inscription and the total cost was \$73. Addresses were delivered expressively of the high esteem he had won for himself by his superior business capacity, as well as by his courtesy to all.

A missionary meeting was held in St Paul's church Sunday evening. The first speaker was Rev John MacDougall, who told of the mission work in India and China. Mr St Oiler, a student of McGill, and a native of St Philomena, gave a most interesting address on French evangelization. Rev D. W. Morison closed with a few remarks. The night was unfavorable, so that the attendance was small.

On Wednesday of last week D. M. Macpherson lectured on dairying. He gave much useful information and expressed his belief that milk during the coming season would average 80c. There was a fair attendance and the meeting was harmonious. Edward Hooker was chairman and supplemented the lecturer's address by some excellent remarks.

Rome, February 19.—The Pope's episcopal jubilee commenced yesterday, and at daybreak there were thousands around the doors of St Peter's. At 5 o'clock two battalions of infantry were drawn up before the cathedral to assist the gendarmes in maintaining order. About 6 o'clock the doors were opened and some six thousand persons crowded in. Many ticket-holders were unable to obtain admission. The Pope entered the cathedral at 9.45 o'clock, pale but smiling, and apparently in somewhat better health than usual. The cathedral rang with tumultuous cheering as the Pope was borne to the altar, where he officiated at the special jubilee mass, intoning the opening words of the Te Deum and giving his blessing in a clear, penetrating voice. He remained in the cathedral forty-five minutes after the celebration and then proceeded to his apartments. The crowd then gradually dispersed. In the afternoon the Irish pilgrims attended service in the Church of St Sylvester and were blessed by Cardinal Logue. The English pilgrims at St George's received the blessing from Cardinal Vaughan. Last evening St Peter's and all the other churches, all the convents and hundreds of private houses were illuminated. The streets were thronged, and the square in front of St Peter's was almost impassable.

The annual meeting of the Hemmingford S.S. association was held on Saturday evening, 19th inst. The attendance was larger than usual on such occasions. Interesting and instructive addresses were given by the Rev Mr Patterson, the former pastor of the church, now city missionary of Montreal, and by the Rev Dr McDonald of Dundee. Mr Patterson spoke on Home Missions, Dr McDonald on Foreign Missions. Some general introductory remarks, suggested by the occasion, were also made by the pastor, the Rev Mr Robertson. The general opinion of those in attendance at the meeting, seemed to be that it was one of more than usual interest and effect. The collection taken up in favour of the Montreal City Mission.

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NEWS TOPICS OF A WEEK

MATTERS MILITARY. Havill & Whitham have secured the contract for the new drill shed in Toronto.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery association was held at Ottawa Friday.

The Department of Militia and Defence has forwarded to the civic authorities the agreement handing over Toronto Garrison commons for exhibition purposes.

EPIDEMICS. Cholera has died out in Marseilles. Typhus is increasing in New York. The steamship Belgic, from Hong Kong and Yokohama via Honolulu arrived at San Francisco Friday with smallpox on board.

Advices received at Tacoma, Wash., by the steamer Victoria say smallpox in China and Japan has assumed dangerous proportions at Kobe, during the fourteen days ending January 8, there had been 340 cases and 149 deaths.

ALWAYS WITH US. One family of every twenty in Toronto is in receipt of charity.

Great suffering has been caused in Japan by the severity of the winter.

Terrible poverty continues in Chicago, where 3,000 families are being fed by charity.

This winter in China has been unusually severe. Three hundred beggars died in the jail at Canton, and 200 in the jail at Hankow.

The bank for titled landowners in Russia has recently foreclosed 970 baronial estates whose owners have become bankrupt.

NON SECRET SOCIETIES. The third annual convention of the Y.P.S.C.E. societies of Victoria county began at Lindsay Friday.

The new Sandford Evans is president of the new Canadian club in Hamilton, and C. R. McCullough is president of the Irish National League of America, says the new home rule bill is not what the Irish people want.

The 14th annual meeting of the Women's Missionary society of the Presbyterian of London was held in St. Thomas Friday. Next year's meeting will be held at Gloucester.

WIND AND WATER. Heavy rains have caused high floods in Transvaal.

At Cincinnati the Ohio river stands at 51 feet and many houses along the river front are flooded.

It is reported that sleet storms have injured the wheat in eastern Illinois that there will scarcely be half a crop.

A frightful hurricane swept over Madagascar on January 28, doing immense damage both in the interior and on the coast.

The sudden thaw has deluged the lowlands of northern and central Illinois. Streets have overflowed and bridges are in danger.

MARINE NEWS. In a Japanese gale lately 400 fishermen were lost with their boats.

An order in council has been issued regarding the canal tolls for next year's navigation.

The bark Catalina, owned at Bremen, has been wrecked off the Mull of Galloway. The captain and seven of the crew were drowned.

The steamer Chester, bound from Rotterdam for New York, put into Halifax Friday short of coal and with one blade of her propeller gone.

The Ste. Marie, the heaviest boat on the lakes, was launched at Detroit on Thursday. The vessel will ply between St. Ignace and Mackinac.

THE LADIES' FURNER. The betrothal of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of Parma, is announced officially.

Miss Jennie Smith of Kingston has been appointed by the Church of England foreign mission board as lady superintendent of a nurse school at Kobe, Japan.

W. W. Gooch, secretary of the Algonquin Club, the swell club of Boston, is said to be missing.

Frederick W. Herriek, the millionaire wine merchant, is also missing, and an elopement is suspected.

AMONG THE LODGES. The Manitoba grand lodge, I.O.O.F., opened at Melton Friday.

Windsor Knights of Pythias gave a dinner to J. B. Davidson, grand chancellor.

The Grand Council of Ontario, Royal Templars of Temperance, met in Galt, February 21.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was held in Toronto Friday.

Representatives of the Patrons of Husbandry of Canada waited on the government and urged reduction in the tariff and protested against trusts and combines.

TRUSTS AND COMBINES. A four trust is said to have been formed at Minneapolis.

The Dominion Cotton Company last year made 14 per cent. profit on the capital.

The New York Herald says: A syndicate, which is to consist of the larger and older breweries of New York and the territory immediately adjoining, is being formed. It will have a capital of \$300,000,000.

An ex-member of the American whist key trust is said to be about to write a book telling about all the doings of the whist key trust and the enormous profits caused a sensation. The Government is said to have lost hundreds of millions of dollars by collusion of Government officials.

PERSONAL. Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec, was 73 years old Friday.

Court etiquette has wrecked the health of the young King of Spain.

Wallace Bruce, U.S. consul at Edinburgh, has been elected to succeed the late John Greenleaf Whittier as life corresponding member of the Scottish Society of Literature and Arts of Glasgow.

William Waldorf Astor proposes to bring a party of English noblemen to the World's Fair.

Ernest Warden, aged 18, disappeared from his home at Belmont, Ont., on January 28, and although his father, Mr. James Warden, has made diligent enquiry all over the country, no trace of the boy can be found.

AMONG THE RAILWAYS. The Chilean government has ordered the purchase of locomotives in the United States.

It is said the Grand Trunk is negotiating for the purchase of the Drummond County Railway, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, from St. Hyacinth to Nicolet.

Tilsbury people are endeavoring to get the New London & Port Stanley railway syndicate to buy and operate the proposed line from Port Burwell to Port Dover to Tilsbury, Simcoe and Brantford.

At the annual town meeting of Monticton, N.B., a resolution was unanimously adopted urging Mr. Josiah Wood, M.P., to resign his seat in the House of Commons, in favor of the proposed transfer of the I.C.R. to the C.P.R.

TOUCHING FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. The financial situation in Chili is said to be satisfactory.

There is uneasiness in Wall street regarding the financial situation.

Thursday \$100,000 in taxes were paid into the city treasury of Hamilton.

AT THE BAR OF JUSTICE. S. E. Lepland will be tried on February 28 at Hamilton, on the charge of robbing the Merchants' bank, Windsor.

The case against Rev. L. G. Stovens at St. John, N.B., has been settled, the defendant being given back all his lost money.

Three witnesses were examined in the Cameron poisoning case at Bridgetown, N.S., Thursday. There were no new developments.

In the Hamilton police court Henry Huntsman of Mount Hope paid \$22 fine and costs for having poisoned a valuable dog belonging to Joel Jerome.

A double hanging took place at Jasper, Martin county, Ky., Wednesday, in a hard rain. John Turner and Floyd Woolley died for the murder of George Dawson.

James Bremser, a prominent business man of West Bay City, Michigan, and a son of Alex. Bremser of Tilsbury, has been arrested on a charge of forging several checks.

AMONG THE SPORTS. Skater Donoghue appears to be disinclined to race Harold Hagen, the Norwegian.

Bobbygun won the Ontario curling tankard, Oshawa being the last competing club.

Hanlan will not go to England to row Buebar, but will prepare for his race with Gaudaur.

The Winnipeg hockey team Wednesday defeated the Ottawa Rebels by three goals to one in a fine game.

Politician Charles Mitchell was arrested at New York under the law prohibiting the immigration of convicts, but was released on a writ of habeas corpus.

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS. The Port Arthur Liberal association held their annual meeting Friday and elected Mr. F. R. Ryan President.

The Liberals of Prince Edward county have held a meeting at Picton for the purpose of reorganization.

At a meeting of the Continental Union association, Toronto, an address was delivered by Mr. William Algie of Alton.

Mr. Frank L. Webb, barrister, of Colborne, has been chosen by the Reformers of East Northumberland as candidate for the legislature.

The annual meeting of the Reformers of East Lambton was held at Watford Friday. Among those who delivered addresses were Mr. H. Mackenzie, M.P.P., and Mr. Jos. Tilden, M.P.

The Liberals of South Perth met at St. Mary's Thursday. Officers were elected, and addresses delivered by Hon. Thomas D'Alton and others. The selection of candidates was deferred.

The annual meeting of the North Grey Reform association for the election of officers took place Thursday at Owen Sound, and was presided over by N. A. Brown, M.P.P., Jas. Cleland, M.P.P., and other leading Reformers.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS. Mr. Robt. Sedgewick, Q.C., deputy minister of justice, has been appointed to the bench of the province court.

Moukhtar Pasha, the Turkish commissioner to Egypt has been recalled and Osman Pasha has been appointed in his stead.

It is reported from Ottawa that Mr. Burns, member for Gloucester, N.B., is to get the New Brunswick lieutenant-governorship.

Judge Greenham says that he accepted the office simply because he felt he owed to the American people. No other reason could have induced him to leave the office.

the corresponding week last year.

During January France's importations decreased 105,300,000 francs and the exports increased 3,371,000 francs as compared with the corresponding month last year.

Robert L. Walker, a prominent banker and capitalist of Youngstown, Ohio, has failed. The failure will have a widespread effect, and is said to involve Governor McKinley.

The McCormick Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, are said to contemplate the establishment of a branch of their immense factory for harvesting machinery in Canada. An agent of the company has been seeing Hamilton aldermen on the subject.

MATTERS AGRICULTURAL.
Ireland sends annually 40,000 tons of eggs to England alone.

The annual meeting of the Great City Stock Club was held in that city Friday.

The first annual exhibition of the Port Hope Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association was held.

The valuable horses which Daniel Foe, of Drumbo, recently lost died from inflammation caused by overfeeding, and not by poison as was supposed.

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Industrial exhibition this week the report stated that the total receipts from admissions last year amounted to \$70,175.

The School of Dairying in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph was formally inaugurated Friday. Hon. Mr. Dryden attending and addressing the students.

In response to a deputation from Scotland, which desired the removal of the restriction on Canadian cattle exported to Britain, President Gardner refused to take any action until satisfied that Canada is free from diphtheria.

Principal Smith, of the Ontario Veterinary College, has received a portion of the lungs of a cow imported from Canada and slaughtered in England that was supposed to have been affected with pleuro-pneumonia. Analysis has shown the supposition to be entirely unfounded.

IN GENERAL.
Parliament did not hold a sitting Ash Wednesday.

Hamilton's rate of taxation this year is 19 mills on the dollar.

The Spanish consulates at Halifax and Baltimore will be discontinued.

The Pope Friday received 5,000 pilgrims from various parts of the world.

The draft of a treaty of annexation of Hawaii was sent to the United States Senate Friday.

Mrs. Whitney, who died in New York the other day, left a fortune of \$8,000,000 to her husband.

It is reported that Buddhists in Japan are about to organize a religious body on the plan of the Salvation Army.

The newspapers of Detroit have instituted a boycott against the Government papers of that city, demanding that the price shall be raised from one cent to two cents.

The island of Samoa, in the South Pacific, was shaken by an earthquake Friday. All the buildings on the island were destroyed, and many lives were lost.

The council of the Toronto board of trade passed a resolution urging a liberal reduction in the duty on iron. A deputation will interview the minister of finance next week.

WAS IT MURDER?
A Mystery Surrounds the Alleged Murder of Toronto.

TONYON'S FIDE.—Saturday afternoon Coroner Johnston held an inquest into the death of David M. Whyte, found shot in his room at St. James' hotel, Friday. The evidence depicted the mystery rather than otherwise.

Dr. Harrington, who made the post-mortem, deposed that the bullet entered at the top of the head six inches back from the bridge of the nose and slightly to the left. He traced the track of the missile back and forth, and finally toward the right to its lodging place at the base of the brain. Between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand were found about half a dozen hairs similar to that of the head of the deceased. The scalp was not scorched. He thought it impossible for a right-handed man to inflict such a wound on himself.

W. B. McLean, Herbert Jones and J. H. Ford, friends of the deceased, said they believed him to be right-handed. He wrote with his right hand.

Willie Partridge, a bell boy, said he saw a man in a dark coat on Thursday morning about 2:30 and asked him his name, whereupon the man handed him the card of the "City Art Gallery, 390 Queen street west." The name "Mr. Ostrom" was written at the bottom, and he declared that he was the man.

Coroner Johnston then adjourned the inquest till next Wednesday night in order to give the police an opportunity to find the friend of the deceased, "Mr. Ostrom."

BLAKE RECEIVES PRAISE.
The London Press Upon the Hon. Edward's Maiden Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Following are the comments of the dailies on Mr. E. Blake's speech on Home Rule.

Chronicle—"There was a striking fitness in the intervention of Mr. Blake in the debate. He is a coming leader and a distinct addition to the debating power of the House."

Times—"Mr. Blake's speech was evidently the speech of the one big man in the National party."

Star—"Mr. Blake's speech in the Home Rule debate was a masterpiece of oratory. Daily News—"Mr. Blake's speech in reply to Joseph Chamberlain was an important contribution to the debate, and a great argument for Home Rule."

Evening News—"Mr. Blake's style of oratory is clerical, and there was about his speech an affection of eloquentary perfection that tried the nerves of his hearers."

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an interview says: "Mr. Blake's speech was the best ever uttered in Parliament on the subject of Home Rule."

Sentenced to Five Years.
HAMILTON, Feb. 20.—Robert Reynolds was sentenced by Magistrate Cahill on Saturday to five years in Kingston penitentiary for assaulting and robbing James Wilson and of breaking into the dredge owned by contractor McKean and stealing a number of articles. Reynolds has a bad record.

A \$1,000 Blaze in Hamilton.
HAMILTON, Feb. 20.—Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in a car load of charcoal in the Hamilton Filling Mill. It took an hour and a half to get under control. The fire was confined to the third flat of the building, and it was damaged to the extent of about \$300. About \$300 worth of coal was also consumed.

Allan Craig Bankers Assign.
ALLEN CRAIG, Feb. 20.—Shipley & Co., private bankers of this town, have failed. Liabilities are over \$80,000, and the assets are not yet known. There is a meeting of the 250 depositors to-day, when it is expected the position will be explained.

A Counter Quarantine.
OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—At Saturday's meeting of the Cabinet it was decided that in regard to settlers' stock from the United States arriving at the Canadian frontier during the coming season of immigration, the quarantine regulations (90 days) should be rigidly enforced.

Last by the Vote.
VANCOUVER, B.C., Feb. 20.—A motion to further restrict Chinese immigration to British Columbia by increasing the poll tax from \$50 to \$500, was defeated in the British Columbia Legislature on Friday by only one vote.

MAY PROROGUE BY EASTER.

The Premier Leaves for Paris on March 10.

MCCARTHY THE PATRON'S CHAMPION

No Free Corn This Session—Montreal Asks for a Little Grant of a Million and a Half—Weldon Will Ask to Have the Nova Scotia Coal Bill Voted.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 20.—It is stated by lower province members that Mr. E. L. Newcomb, Mr. Hallifax will be appointed Deputy Minister of Justice vice Mr. Robt. Sedgewick, promoted to the Supreme Court Bench. The order in council appointing Mr. Sedgewick was passed Saturday.

McCarthy and the Patrons.
D'Alton McCarthy has announced his intention of championing the cause of the Patrons of Industry in their demand for free binder twine, coal oil, corn and all kinds of wire fencing. Considerable speculation has been directed in to the course to be adopted by the leader of the third party, and this announcement, which is a considerable moderation of his views on the subject of the tariff changes, is ascribed by government supporters to his desire to secure a following in Ontario.

The Patrons of Industry are said to have a membership of over 100,000 in Ontario and in Ontario alone. He will introduce an amendment to the resolution to go into committee of supply along these lines.

Before leaving Ottawa the Patrons of Industry interviewed Mr. McCarthy, and elicited from him a declaration that he had no objection to their methods of independent organization and action provided their motives were right, and he had no doubt that they were actuated by entirely proper motives. The delegates assured him that their position was absolutely non-partisan, but in accord with any move for immediate tax reduction. They desired a tariff for revenue only, with special privileges for no one.

McCarthy wants a million and a half. A deputation from the Montreal Board of Trade, the harbor commissioners and the shipping interests of the port interviewed the Cabinet on Saturday in reference to the tariff changes. The government aid towards the harbor improvements for \$1,500,000, made up chiefly of life insurance, is being paid to the Government while the commissioners had to borrow money for the improvement of the St. Lawrence channel, which amount was repaid by the Government in 1897.

Incidentally the question of Provincial and the conflict of Federal and Provincial jurisdiction came up. One steamship man or another has been petitioning the Government to amend his company would not sail vessels to Canada this year.

Mr. John Thompson, in his reply, stated that the Government had taken every precaution possible to protect the country from cholera, and that in order to prevent any outbreak of the disease the Minister of Agriculture had had a conference with the representatives of the Provinces, but although they gave the Federal Government the benefit of jurisdiction, they refused to state what they would do themselves.

Weldon on the Nova Scotia Coal Bill.
Dr. Weldon, M.P. for Alberta, in an interview last evening said it was the intention of the opponents of the Whitney Coal Syndicate to bring the matter to the attention of the House of Commons at the earliest possible moment. Over sixty Conservative members of Parliament will demand that the Governor-General veto the Act of the Local Legislature of Nova Scotia granting a franchise to the Whitney syndicate. Dr. Weldon pointed out that the usefulness of Halifax as an Imperial coaling station would be nullified if the coal supply of Nova Scotia.

The Premier to go to Paris.
Sir John Thompson states that he proposes to leave for Paris to take up his work in connection with the Whitney arbitration on March 10. The arbitrators meet on the 23rd, and it is imperative that Sir John should be present at the opening of the arbitration.

It is currently reported in Conservative circles in the city that Hon. Frank Smith will be knighted in the spring. It is understood he will then retire from the Cabinet.

Should Mr. Meredith not succeed Chief Justice Haggarty his friends will try and induce him to take the vacancy at Ottawa. In that event Sir John Thompson would retain the Premiership but surrender to Mr. Meredith the portfolio of the Minister of Justice. It is also hinted that the principal opponents of the proposed transfer of the Ontario leader to Ottawa are the Protestant leaders already down there, who fear that the loss of the Roman Catholic members of the Cabinet would be glad to have him, thereby hoping to conciliate Ontario.

Godolphin Coming Home.
LONDON, Feb. 20.—Ex-Treasurer Godolphin, of Huntsville, Ont., was brought before the Magistrate at Bow Street on Saturday morning upon warrants charging him with forgery involving the loss of \$7,000 and \$10,000 to the municipality of Huntsville. The extradition of Godolphin was ordered and the prisoner will at once leave for Canada in charge of Detective Joseph Rogers, of the Ontario Government service.

Fatality at Hamilton.
HAMILTON, Feb. 20.—A fatal accident occurred at the Wentworth street crossing of the Grand Trunk Station. A colored man, named Johnson, was driving a sleigh which was struck by the express. Johnson was knocked into the cutting guard and was instantly killed. Both horses were killed and the unfortunate man's head was crushed in.

A Farmer's Sudden Death.
LONDON, Feb. 20.—Robert Fallon, of London Township, on his way home Friday stopped at George's brewery. His horse was played on a log and he was sitting on a milk pail when he threw up his hands and fell to the ground. He was killed by a horse.

THE IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

Text of the Measure Introduced by Mr. Gladstone.

THE FINANCIAL CLAUSES EXPLAINED

The One-Man-One-Vote Principle Adopted—Extent of Irish Legislative Power—An Irish Exchequer—An Executive Committee of the Privy Council for Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill was distributed to the members of the House of Commons Saturday. These are extracts from the measure.

With the exceptions, and subject to the restrictions in this act mentioned, there will be granted to the Irish legislative power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Ireland, in respect to matters exclusively relating to Ireland or some part thereof.

The Irish Legislature shall not have power to make laws in respect to the following matters or any of them: The status or dignity of the crown, or the succession to the crown, or a regency, the Lord Lieutenant as representative of the crown, the making of peace or war, matters arising from a state of war, the naval or military forces, or the defence of the realm, treaties and other relations with foreign states or the relations between the different parts of Her Majesty's dominions, or offices connected with such treaties, dignities or titles of honor, treason or treason-felony, the jurisdiction, powers, or franchises of any place out of Ireland, quarantine or navigation, except in respect to inland waters, local health or harbor regulations, beacon lights or sea marks, except so far as they can consistently with any general act of Parliament be constructed or maintained by local harbor authorities, and measures, trade marks, merchandise marks, copyright, or patent rights. Any law made in contradiction to this section shall be void.

The powers of the Irish Legislature shall not extend to the making of any law respecting the establishment or endowment of religious or other institutions, or the endowment thereof, or imposing any disability, or conferring any privilege on account of religious belief, or abrogating or prejudicially affecting the right to establish or maintain any place of denominational education, or any denominational institution, or charity, or prejudicially affecting the right of any person to receive public money without attending the religious instruction at the school, or whereby any person may be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or may be denied the equal protection of the laws, or whereby private property may be taken without just compensation, or whereby any existing corporation incorporated by royal charter or by local and general Act of Parliament, or whereby any person may be deprived of his property or rights as respects public sea fisheries. Any law made in contradiction of this section shall be void.

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