THE ESSEX LIBERAL.

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty."

VOL. II.—No. 9. ESSEX CENTRE, ONT., MARCH 5, 1886 WHOLE No 61.

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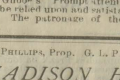

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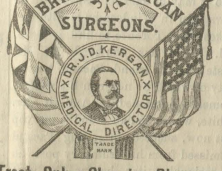

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SOUTH ESSEX FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Intelligent Farmers Discussing their Practical Interests.

An Interesting Essay on Stock Breeding, by Jonas Robinson.

The South Essex Farmers' Institute monthly meeting was held at Kingsville, on Saturday last. The following are the official minutes:

Moved by Isaac Wigle, seconded by J. C. Sheply, and carried, that the minutes of last meeting be adopted as read.

Moved by H. W. Copus, seconded by R. Eedle, that the Directors meet and select what works they see fit for the Library, and that they be tabulated, and a cheap book case be procured for keeping the same. Carried.

Mr. James Robinson now introduced "Stock Breeding," by reading an essay on the same.

Moved by Wm. McCain, seconded by J. C. Sheply, that Darius Wigle read a paper on "Land Draining and its Effects." Carried.

Moved by Wm. McCain, seconded by Darius Wigle, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. James Robinson for his able essay on "Breeding Stock."

Moved by Wm. McCain, seconded by Isaac Wigle, that this meeting adjourn to meet on the last Saturday in March. Carried.

STOCK BREEDING.

The following is the essay of Mr. James Robinson upon Stock Breeding:

The art of breeding domesticated animals for the various purposes to which they are adapted, has been practised from the earliest times.

The oldest writers on Agriculture gave directions for the breeding and improvement of cattle, and some of their maxims are repeated by modern authorities as the best practical guides to the farmer.

It has long been known that the characteristics of the parents were transmitted to their offspring, and the results of observation were expressed in the words, "Like produces like."

As a natural consequence of this generally accepted law of the animal organization, the rule, "Breed from the best," very early found a place among the approved maxims of husbandry.

The principles of breeding, up to the time of Bakewell, were essentially comprised in these two expressions, but it is evident, from the practice of breeders that they did not fully appreciate the extended application of these expressions, that represent the fundamental principles of the best modern practice.

The early breeders, like many in our time, had no consistent method of making selections.

The best of any given selection for breeding at one time differed in all essential details of form and quality, from the best that were selected at another time.

Their standard of excellence was constantly changing, so there is real progress in the development of the most valuable qualities could be made.

Shortly after the middle of the last century, Robt. Bakewell, of Leicestershire, England, originated a new system which he successfully carried out in the improvement of Leicester Sheep, Long horned Cattle, and black Cart Horses.

His belief that the familiar maxim, "Like begets like," was not limited to the general similarity of the offspring to the parent, but extended to the minutest details of the organization, led him to adopt for his guidance a definite standard of excellence, representing the form and internal qualities that were best adapted to the highest development of the animal for a special purpose.

His critical study of the form and proportions of animals, and their relations to the most desirable qualities enabled him to develope an ideal model of perfection that he kept constantly in view when making his selections for breeding.

In his sheep and cattle, he endeavored to secure a large proportion of choice parts in the carcass, a superior quality of flesh, with a tendency to early maturity, and uniformity in the transmission of their most valuable qualities to their offspring.

The method of Bakewell has been successfully practised by other able men, and we now have, as the results of their labors, a variety of improved breeds of remarkable excellence, each differing from the others in particular characters that adapt them to special conditions and purposes.

Success in breeding live stock, as in all other departments of farm management must be measured by the actual value of the products, and the profits that may be derived from them.

The animal that furnishes the largest amount and the best quality of the desired animal product, from a given amount of food, would undoubtedly be the "best," or it might be said that the animal which converts the largest amount of food into animal products of the best quality, with the least possible waste of food, would be the most valuable.

The inferior quality of the live stock on the farms throughout the country, shows that the relations of the art of breeding to the practice of agriculture have been too generally overlooked by farmers.

Looking upon live stock as a special interest, and referring to their past experience with animals that were entirely unfitted for any useful purpose, it is not strange that the assumption that "live stock will not pay," is so often repeated.

At the present time farmers should give greater attention to live stock, as the first step in the improvement of their system of farming.

HEREDITY OF NORMAL CHARACTERS.

The inheritance by the offspring of the characters of the parents at the time of procreation has been generally accepted as a law of the animal organization.

The nervous system, the organs of nutrition and reproduction, the habits, the bones, the muscles and the powers of sensuce that characterize the parents are all reproduced in the offspring without essential change in their characteristics.

The uniformity observed in the various breeds of domestic animals is the result of the inheritance of the characters that adapt them to the conditions under which they have originated.

In almost every breed there are favorite families that are prized by breeders for the persistence with which they stamp their peculiar characters upon their offspring.

The breeders of sheep will call to mind the influence of the Ellman and Webb in the improvements of the Southdowns and of the Dishley family in the development of the Leicesters.

Of cattle the Booth and the Bates families of Shorthorns, the Quarterly family of Devons, the Dishley family of longhorns, and Ben Tompkins sort of the Herefords may be mentioned as among the favorites of breeders on account of the marked heredity of their peculiar qualities.

The feeding quality or tendency to lay on fat, which is one of the most important characteristics of the meat, producing breeds of animals is also hereditary.

Those familiar with the various breeds of domestic animals will call to mind many cases that illustrate the heredity of the procreative powers.

Of the high bred families of the improved breeds some are remarkably prolific, while others are almost uniformly deficient in this important quality.

Any abnormal peculiarities of the animal organization, constituting disease wether of structure of function are liable to be transmitted from parent to offspring. Bone spavin, curbs, ringbone and other similar affections of the bones and joints are of frequent occurrence in the heredity form.

Many cases are on record illustrating the heredity of this class of diseases, which we need not quote as the fact of their transmission is familiar to every one.

The habits and characteristics of animals that have been developed by the conditions, in which they are place, or the peculiar training they have received at the hands of man, appear to be transmitted from generation to generation with nearly the same certainty and uniformity as those that characterize the original type or species from which they are descended. Many of the most striking illustrations of this form of heredity are to be found in the transmission of the peculiarities that characterize the various improved breeds of animals.

The tendency to lay on fat rapidly and to mature early is inherited in the best families of the Shorthorn, the Devons, the Herefords, and other meat producing breeds, while the ability to secrete an abundant supply of milk is in like manner perpetuated in the Ayrshire, the Jerseys and the other dairy breeds.

The certainty with which these acquired qualities are transmitted, constitutes one of the most valuable peculiarities of a breed.

The American trotting horse furnishes another illustration of the inheritance of acquired characters.

The Shepherd dog is remarkable for its sagacity and the promptness with which it carries out the wishes of its master, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to train dogs of any other breeds to equal them in their special duties.

ATAVISM.

Any peculiarity of an Ancester, more or less remote, whether of form, color, habits or predisposition to disease, may make its appearance in the offspring without having been observed in the parents.

This form of heredity, technically termed Atavism, has for a long time been recognized by breeders under a variety of names as "throwing back," "crying back," "breeding back," etc. Goodall relates an interesting case that occurred in the Kennebec Valley. Many years ago there were a few polled cattle in that locality, but they finally became extinct. For thirty-five years after the last of those polled cattle was killed the cattle on the farm of Mr Wingate, all had horns; but at the end of that time a polled animal made its appearance in his herd, with all the characteristics of the original breed.

It is stated on the authority of Mr. Sidey that in a litter of Essex pigs two young ones appeared with marks of the Berkshire that had been used as a cross twenty-eight years before.

In the Shorthorn herd-books may be found numerous instances of the atavic inheritance of color and almost every breeder can furnish from his own experience many cases of a similar character.

FECUNDITY.

The conditions of the animal organization that have influence upon the function of reproduction seems to require more than a passing notice.

The fertility of animals is frequently influenced by changes in their surroundings and habits that cannot in themselves be considered unfavorable to the healthy action of the system.

It has been observed that the procreative powers are impaired, or even entirely wanting, in many wild species, when placed in confinement.

The elephant, the tiger, the squirrels, monkeys, parrots, and many other animals, it is said, rarely, if ever, breed when subjected to man's control.

From the proceeding statement it might be inferred that the state of domestication was not favorable to fecility, but we find, nevertheless, that domesticated varieties are more prolific than the wild species.

The greater fecundity of domesticated varieties, as compared with the wild species, is, in a great measure, owing to a better supply of food throughout the year, and the more uniform conditions in which they are placed. Sheep breed on rich pastures are more likely to produce twin lambs than those gaining a scanty subsistence in less favored localities.

It is said that among the barren hills of the west of Scotland, two lambs will be borne by one ewe in twenty, whereas in England something like one ewe in three will bear two lambs.

While full feeding seems to increase the fecundity of varieties, any excess in the nutritive activity of the system will as readily impair the powers of reproduction.

Lawrence, in his paper on the reproductive power of animals, says: The general system of diet must also be looked upon as taking its share in influencing the reproductive functions.

When the fall rains have been light and the herbage more than usual parched, we find unusual difficulty in getting ordinary farm stock to breed, a dry dietary is very unfavorable for breeding animals, and very much retards successful impregnation.

On the other hand, rich, juicy, and succulent vegitation is very generally favorable to breeding.

Mr. Mills in his treatise on cattle remarks that mares which have been brought up in the stable on dry food and afterwards turned to grass do not breed at first, some time is required to accustom them to this new ailment.

A remarkable development of the tendency to lay on fat is usually accompanied by a delicacy of constitution, a diminished secretion of milk and a loss of fecundity. We have already noticed the apparent incompatibility of the fat and the milk producing functions, and we find also that a diminished secretion of milk is often observed in animals that are not prolific while the best breeders are usually good milkers.

Those animals which breed with the least difficulty yield the best supplies of milk, and produce the most healthy and vigorous offspring.

Among cattle where twin calves are produced, the one a male the other a female, the latter called a free-martin, is, as a rule, barren, when the twins are both of the same sex the reproductive powers are not impaired. In all other varieties of animals, so far as known, when males and females are born together as twins the females are as prolific as if born singly.

IN-AND-IN BREEDING.

The term in-and-in breeding is generally used to indicate the breeding together of animals that are closely related.

High breeding implies a careful selection of animals within the limits of a family or a certain type, regardless of relationship.

High bred animals are not necessarily in-and-in bred, although, from the system practised, they must be closely bred to a greater or less extent.

The opponents of in-and-in breeding claim that it produces a delicacy of constitution, a predisposition to disease and a lack of fecundity—and they often fall into the error of assuming that all who do not admit the truth of these claims are in favor of close breeding as a rule of practice.

For the purpose of gaining a knowledge of the principles involved in the breeding together of animals that are closely related, we will first examine the practice of those who have gained so high reputation as breeders of domesticated animals, and then consider the objections to their method of improvement.

From the time of Bakewell the breeders, who have gained the greatest reputation, have evidently aimed to establish in their flocks, and herd certain well marked characters, that adapted the animal to a particular purpose.

In giving expression to their ideal type, or standard of excellence, they found it necessary to limit their selection of breeding stock to the animals that had characters they wished to perpetuate.

As it was only from the animals descended from a common ancestry—with the same hereditary tendencies, that the desired variations were found, they were frequently compelled to breed together animals that were more or less closely related.

Their selections were made to secure in both parents the same general characteristics that they wished to obtain in the offsprings, and the close relationship observed in their breeding stock were but the necessary incidents of their practice.

Close breeding with them was but a means of improvement, and not an end that was thought to be desirable in itself.

As the male practically represents one-half of the breeding flock or herd, prepotency in the transmission of his better qualities is one of the most valuable characteristics he can possess.

In case of marked prepotency, in which the ancestral history of the animals can be traced, in-and-in breeding has been so generally practiced, that we cannot avoid the conclusion that the one is dependent upon the other.

If the male is more highly bred than the females with which he is coupled, a greater uniformity in the offspring will be obtained through the predominance of his characteristics.

The great demand for high bred males, by the best breeders of all classes of stock, is the cause of the ruling high price of animals belonging to the most fashionable families.

The most obvious objection to close breeding, and it is, perhaps, the only one of importance, is the difficulty of selecting animals that are free from constitutional defects, and the danger arising from the tendency of such defects to become dominant in the offspring.

It must, however, be admitted that it is an important means of improvement when judiciously practiced, and that it constitutes the only known method of securing an accumulation of the slight variations

[*Concluded on page 5*]

—THE—

ESSEX LIBERAL

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I. Harley Brock,
Editor and Manager.

The Essex Liberal.

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty."

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1886.

URGENT REQUIREMENTS.

Situated as our town is, having sprung almost suddenly into population, prosperity and prominence—the result of the exceptional advantages of its location, (in being not only the centre of the county geographically, but the point of intersection of all the roads in the county, both rail and highway), and also of the well directed enterprise of an intelligent business community—it is not surprising that we find ourselves surrounded by many wants, each one of which taken by itself seems to be absolutely essential to our welfare, and yet all of which cannot possibly be met. Other towns which grow up gradually, hanging on to the coat-tails of agricultural progress, acquire step by step those essentials to the safety, health, comfort and convenience of the community which we lack. These matters press themselves upon our attention all at once, and must, to a greater or less extent, be dealt with. We want fire protection, sewerage, a pork packing establishment, so that the county may reap the maximum of the profit from this class of production, and we also want, in order to ensure the stability of our progress, the improvement of the leading roads, and the acquisition of a railway connection with the Grand Trunk railway that would give us a competing rates of freight and passenger traffic. That we cannot have all these things at once is apparent, and the question is how to deal with them to the greatest advantage of the town, and so as best to ensure its future. As to fire protection, unquestionably the wisest course to pursue is the adoption of a cheap, but efficacious system, consisting of a good hand engine with a volunteer fire company. A most important matter is that of drainage, but it will be conceded that until we are prepared with a thorough and comprehensive system, that will meet all requirements, both present and future, to enter upon any half measures would be simply throwing money away, and leaving the work still to be done in the future. The acquisition of a drainage system, therefore, must, however reluctantly, be deferred at least for a year, or if entered upon at once be limited for the present to a small expenditure on work of a permanent character. The pork packing industry is one which should naturally centre here, and we would like to see private enterprise unite in organizing a sufficient capital to carry on this important branch of manufacture. We believe little difficulty would be experienced in effecting this object. The development of our highways for the convenience and cheapening of the movement of the produce of the county to the central and natural market at this point, is something in which both the town and the county are deeply interested. The improvement of those arteries of our commercial and industrial existence is something imperatively demanded in the interest of the whole county, and especially of those municipalities which immediately surround this town. No doubt, ultimately, we shall see all the leading roads of the county macadamized, but in the meantime it is a duty to urge the opening up of the leading roads so as to give the farmers on every side of us convenient and suitable means of access to our market. We believe no difficulty would be experienced in accomplishing this if a general scheme were entered into and contributed to on an equitable basis by the different municipalities, such fund to be supplemented by a grant from the county council. But the most immediate necessity, in our judgment, is the acquisition of such railway facilities as will not only make this a cheap and convenient distributing point for the manufactories that are here, as well as those that are to come, but also by competing freight rates, make Essex Centre markets, already the best in the county, the most advantageous to sell in and the cheapest to buy in. Our enterprise and energy and every resource consistent with a prudent regard for the interests of the taxpayers should be devoted to the attainment of this object, whereby we can grasp at once the benefits which the future has in store for this town as an industrial and commercial centre.

OUR PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Public Accounts of the Dominion for the fiscal year 1885-85 have been laid before Parliament. They show a total expenditure for that year of $35,027,060, and a total revenue of $32,797,001, leaving the deficit for 1884-85, $3,239,959. Increase in expenditure compared with 1884, $3,929,354; increase in revenue, $936,040. The deficit has not, therefore, been due to any reduction in taxation or revenue, but solely to increased expenditure. The total expenditure upon the Intercolonial last year was $3,636,840, of which sum $2,441,477 was charged as operating expenses, and $1,195,363 to capital. The receipts from the road were $2,368,153, leaving a a deficit of $1,268,687. The expenditure upon the Prince Edward Island Railway, in 1885, was $288,163, and the revenue of the road amounted to $158,588, leaving a deficit of $129,575. The capital expenditure for the year 1884-85, exclusive of loans to the Canadian Pacific and other corporations, and subsidies to railways, amounted to $13,214,764. There was paid to the Pacific Railway on account of the loan authorized in 1884, $9,701,438; $828,131 was advanced to Harbour Corporations, and $403,245 paid as subsidies to railway companies other than the Canadian Pacific. The total expenditure for the year, capital and ordinary, was $78,621,380, made up as follows:—Ordinary expenditure charged to Consolidated Fund, $35,037,060; redemption of debt, $18,160,265; railway subsidies, $403,245; premium and discount, $502,587; Pacific Railway loan and subsidy, etc., $24,518,802; total, $78,521,380.

The following statement shows the growth of the revenue, ordinary expenditure, and gross public debt since Confederation:—

Years	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Gross Public Debt.
1868	$13,387,328	$13,828,002	$99,396,656
1869	24,379,234	14,183,084	112,361,998
1870	15,612,225	14,345,909	111,963,706
1871	19,325,469	15,663,061	115,692,652
1872	20,744,813	17,509,468	122,409,179
1873	23,833,366	19,114,867	130,778,688
1874	24,210,062	23,316,346	141,163,531
1875	24,648,715	23,743,071	151,768,401
1876	22,528,527	24,448,972	163,244,887
1877	22,009,274	23,519,931	174,958,844
1878	22,377,601	23,563,158	174,899,268
1879	22,517,892	24,455,381	179,836,871
1880	26,307,406	24,850,634	191,634,440
1881	29,631,291	25,592,544	195,061,537
1882	33,388,455	27,063,163	205,636,351
1883	34,794,449	29,730,157	202,159,184
1884	31,861,961	31,167,706	204,482,416
1885	32,797,001	35,037,060	204,713,807

Increase of expenditure under Reform Administration—$23,316,316, in 1874 to $28,503,158 in 1878—$186,842. Increase under Conservative Administration—from $24,503,158 in 1879 to $33,037,060—$10,533,909. Average increase per year under Reform Government, $46,710. Average annual increase under Tory rule, $1,755,651. In 1878 Sir Leonard Tilley declared that the Government of the country could and should be carried on for twenty-two and a half millions. At the end of 1884-85, he abandoned the ship of state after increasing the expenditure to over $35,000,000, and leaving his successor to face a deficit of nearly four millions on last year's operations and a prospective deficit of over seven million for the current year. The gross public debt of the Dominion on the 30th June last was $264,703,607. To this must be added the $19,677,597 borrowed in England, the temporary loans since obtained to meet the deficits of the past and current years, and the increased savings bank deposits, which will bring the total debt at the present time to about $300,000,000. The annual interest payable on the gross public debt on 30th June last was $10,162,275. The assets were valued at $68,295,915, leaving a net indebtedness of $196,407,692, compared with $182,407,692 in 1884, and $140,862,069 in 1878. The annual interest payable on the net debt was $4,467,942 in 1885, and $7,422,416, in 1884. It cost $7,193,876 to collect $32,797,001 in 1885, while in 1883, $35,794,649 was collected for $6,621,755. Percentage paid for collecting revenue in 1885 22.2, compared with 18 per cent. in 1883. Though the revenue declined nearly four million dollars, the cost of collection was increased by $218,149. The postoffice revenue was $1,841,372, and the expenditure $2,488,315, leaving a deficit of $646,943. Increase in postal revenue over 1884, $45,698; increase in postal expenditure, $165,350. Increase in revenue from public works and railways over 1884, $9,710; increase in expenditure, 45,790. Deficit on operation of public works and railways in 1885, $383,080, compared with $246,999 in 1884.

Notwithstanding Hon. Mr. Pope's statements in parliament, that the Government intended to reduce the immigration expenditure and to stop the assisted passage system $423,860 of public money was expended upon immigration in 1885. Possibly the newspaper organs supporting the government, which absorb nearly the whole of the immigration grant for pamphlets, etc., would not permit Mr. Pope to carry out his pledge to Parliament.

Hon. Thomas White is Minister of the Interior. His paper the Gazette received $7,153 for public printing.

The London Free Press is a frantic supporter of the Ministry. It received last year $10,735 of public money.

Mr. Beaudet, of Beaudet & Chinic, contested recently Lotbiniere in the Tory interest. He received $32,507 of the rebellion expenses money,

Every where in the accounts the totals show deficits, deficits, deficits; and everywhere, an increased expenditure.

Tax payers should feel their pockets while they think of these things.

WILL HE RETIRE?

The statement comes from Ottawa that during the course of the present session of Parliament, in deference to the antagonism of the French Canadian Conservatives, Sir John A. Macdonald will retire from the leadership of the government, to be translated to the office of High Commissioner at London England; the present Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, whom Finance Minister McLelan once termed the "High Priest of Corruption," to be recalled and made Premier of the Dominion; the House to be dissolved this summer, and Sir Charles to appeal to the country as an advocate of Reciprocity Nothing that Sir John might do in his present desperate extremity would astonish the country, but this would certainly be an extraordinary attempt to lead the people away from a direct verdict upon the gross crimes of this government against the honor and the interests of Canada. Of all the men who profess leadership in the Conservative party perhaps there is not one whose name and reputation would lead it more swiftly and surely to its doom than Sir Charles Tupper. Able as he undoubtedly is, he is distrusted not only by the people of Canada, but by his own party. His record is that of a bold, reckless, corrupt and unscrupulous man, capable of sacrificing every interest to his own venal ambition, first, and next to the welfare of the party upon which he must rely to retain power. "Facilis descensus averni." It might well have been imagined that Sir John Macdonald had led his party through the worst of degradation and public infamy, but Sir Charles Tupper is quite capable of searching out still lower depths of political depravity. It only needs his appointment to the Premiership to complete the disentegration of the party, and to drive out of its ranks all respectable, thinking and upright Conservatives, whom nothing now retains as supporters of the present government but the glamour of a mistaken sentiment of honor, and long association as followers of "their honored chieftain."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

While Mr. Balfour was engaged in putting through the local house a bill to remove disqualifications from the way of Delos R. Davis and to enable him to pursue the practice of the law, Delos R. Davis himself was at the Kingsville love-feast as a delegate wildly applauding Mr. Coste in his venomous and vituperative attack upon Mr. Balfour. The thankless constituent, it used to be said, is sharper than a serpents tooth; but fortunately for Mr. Balfour, in these days' serpents don't have any teeth, and their hissing is as harmless as it is hideous.

Among other extraordinary utterances of which Mr. Lewis Wigle was delivered at the recent convention at Kingsville, was the statement: "We "all remember when Mr. Blake issued "a reward for Riel when Minister of Justice." Of course every school boy knows that this reward was offered by the Provincial Legislature in 1871, five years before Mr. Blake became Minister of Justice. A few years more or less, however, in a public statement, is a mere bagatelle to the jolly joker of South Essex. And as for a few millions more or less in the taxes imposed, while our member entertains the smoking room at Ottawa with his unrivalled original and only old jokes (see the stamp on every cork,) what is that compared with the fun which Mr. Wigle has?

The powerful engine of the Opposition at Toronto is just now concentrated upon the person of Mr. Pacaud, who it may be said publishes a little newspaper in Windsor by stealth and wakes up in Toronto to find it fame. Sol. White has achieved for Mr. Coste's bosom friend, Pacaud, a notoriety of which he never in his wildest moments dreamed. And if Mr. White, whose Indian blood is on top just now, succeeds in getting Pacaud dismissed from his trumpery post as a sessional writer, because he is a French-Canadian, he may about the time of next election find himself in the awkward position of the hawk in the fable. The story goes that a hawk in a hungry mood was scanning the earth for the means wherewith to appease his appetite. Suddenly he thought he espied a rabbit, upon which he swooped down with lightning speed, and quickly soared aloft with it in his talons. All at once he began to experience violent and painful emotions, and upon ascertaining the cause, he exclaimed, in agonized astonishment: "Why, confound it, this isn't a rabbit; this is a cat!" Just now Mr. White is swooping down upon poor Pacaud. About the time of the next election it will be Pacaud's turn to get his work in.

Another mail bag with the Boston mail from Montreal has disappeared. Mail bags are sent, it is stated in charge of baggagemen and others until they reach the lines when an American clerk takes charge. The Postmaster-General has been asked to look into the matter at once.

Groceries.

Card of Thanks

The subscriber would return thanks to his friends and the public at large for the liberal share of patronage extended to him since his commencement of business in this town, and would call the attention of the public to his very

Fine Assortment of Teas

AND GENERAL GROCERIES.

CANNED GOODS,
SYRUPS, AND
TOBACCOS.

The Crockery and
GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT
Is replete with the Newest Patterns and Choicest Designs. In the

Flour, Feed & Provision Department
WILL BE FOUND

Flour of the Finest Grade, Prime Kettle-rendered Lard, Choice Bacon, Labrador Herrings, White Fish and Trout.

FEED DEPARTMENT.—Bran, Shorts, Chop Feed, Etc., Etc. Yours Respectfully,

John Asher.

☞ Remember the place—Post Office corner.

Essex Centre Junction.

—CHANGE HERE FOR—

GESTO,
KINGSVILLE,
LEAMINGTON,

AND ALL OTHER POINTS.

Parties stopping off will find it to their advantage to purchase their

GROCERIES

—AT—

J. J. ROBINSON'S

Where TEAS are a leading feature.

TRY IT.

Sole Agent for Li-Quor Tea Co.

Where you can get Books Free with Li-quor Tea 52-52

Spring Trade.

NEW -:- STOCK

—OF—

FRESH GROCERIES

Just Arrived at

S. Wilkinson's.

Fine Teas of the New Crop, a Specialty.

A FULL LINE OF

CANNED GOODS

Warranted Fresh and Pure. No Stale Goods kept in stock.

Housekeepers are invited to call and examine the stock

☞ Prices as Low as the Lowest. 52-52

Carriages.

PARLIAMENT

—IS NOW—

In Session.

IT IS RUMORED

The Government

—ARE—

TO BE IMPEACHED.

But no one ever impeaches Frank Balfour's ability to construct the most elegant and substantial buggy that can be turned out in this County.

☞ Some elegant rigs just completed for the Spring trade. Drop in and see them.

NOTE.—All lines of repairs promptly attended to. Horse-shoeing a specialty. 52-52

THE CHAMELEON MINISTRY

Successive Steps from Bad to Worse.

Graphically Depicted by Mr. Blake.

In the House of Commons on Friday Hon. Mr. Blake thus referred to the Ministerial changes of the last year: While the relations between the hon. gentleman and his colleagues in the Cabinet remained unchanged, the relations which the other members had been entirely altered. The change was greater than in '69. This was a matter for legitimate criticism. Take, for instance, one of the hon. gentleman's colleagues, who is said to have received assurances, and that a sort of contract was made, that he should get into the Cabinet. Many people believed that he was virtually appointed while others held good reasons why he should not be. At any rate he had never been gazetted. If it had been the case that he had received these promises it was right for the hon. members to enquire and find out the facts so that the members of the Cabinet may have an opportunity of clearing themselves. (Hear, hear.)

WHAT HAD HAPPENED TO MR. O'DONOHOE

then as to the Minister of Railways and Canals, that the office was practically vacant since Sir Charles Tupper accepted the High Commissionership? True, he returned to Parliament. But the position was now filled at last. He congratulated the present occupant on having at last secured the appointment. What would the member for Colchester (Mr. McLelan) think of the return of Sir Charles Tupper? He congratulated him on losing his colleague. None could appreciate the feelings of the hon. member lest the time should arrive when the High Commissioner would return. (Hear, hear.) Some of them knew of that subject more than hose who came later into the House. He then quoted from the debates in the Provincial Legislature in Nova Scotia, showing where Mr. McLelan described Sir Charles Tupper as the high priest of jobbery and corruption. (Laughter.) The Government should therefore be congratulated in at last appointing a Minister of Railways. In 1884 they brought Sir Charles back. Last Session we had a twin speech—a Pope-Chapleau arrangement. (Laughter.) But the Canadian Pacific was not yet built from Hong Kong to Liverpool.

DURING THE PACIFIC SCANDAL

a letter was made public, which he read. It was one of Sir Hugh Allan's letters, in which he spoke of the attempts made to arrange with "unimportant" members of the Cabinet, which arrangements he objected to, as those members were "not worth powder and shot." The honorable gentleman was a new member of the Cabinet at that time, but he had now assumed greater importance. They had a new Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Carling), whose well-known interest in one great cereal—he was sometimes called the king of the barley market—qualified him for his post. The hon. gentleman had recently promoted the interests of his constituents by selling, at a great sacrifice, part of his farm—(cheers and laughter)—and, more than that, he was negotiating for the sale of the rest of it. One of his claims to the confidence of the farmers was that he was one of them; but if he yielded thus to the demands of his constituents he would soon be a farmer without a farm. The hon. gentleman had given them many statistics. In fact he had done more in this way in a few weeks than his predecessor had in a long time. Having been so generous outside of Parliament, he hoped that the hon. gentleman would treat Parliament with equal consideration. The House of Commons had had restored to it the Ministry of Justice, which had been for some time with the Senate. This was a very important Department, and he had always believed that its head should be a member of that Chamber, where the greater part of the legislation originated and where it received its principal sifting. He congratulated the honorable incumbent (Mr. Thompson) on achieving the office. He had entered Federal politics, as the French say,

BY THE GREAT GATE.

No greater compliment could be paid to a public man. The Government felt that the office was important, and as no one in Parliament was available they went outside to fill it. The members of the Opposition were accustomed to look upon the members of the profession, among gentlemen opposite, as including among them men who would make tolerable Ministers of Justice, but the Ministry scrupulously determined to secure the best available talent, and went outside for the new member of the Cabinet, and lifted him over the heads of a halaux of faithful supporters who had endured many things, hoping for their reward. It was a case of "Eclipse first and the rest nowhere." He congratulated Eclipse and he congratulated the rest. (Laughter.) He had no doubt the new Minister would fill the place creditably, but whence came he? From the bench. Who would have thought it? What did these hon. gentlemen say of the unhappy individual who at one time dared to submit the name of a judge for the office of Attorney-General of Ontario. He quoted violent speeches by Sir Charles Tupper and others, also similar utterances by The *Mail* and *Gazette* denouncing Mr. Mowat's elevation to the Premiership of Ontario. Were since then? If so let them defend themselves now. Were they shamming then? If so he left them to

THE CONTEMPT OF HONEST MEN.

Here the case was a little more complicated, for political patronage was exercised practically by a judge on the Bench. The county judgeship of a district was disposed of to afford a seat for the new minister. This trading in judgeships had become a grave scandal. Mr. Macdougall got a judgeship to open Three Rivers for the Minister of Public Works (Sir H. Langevin). Mr. Kellam was made a judge to make room for the Attorney-General in the Norquay Cabinet, and it was announced, and generally understood, that Mr. Norquay made the arrangement. Mr. Baby was appointed a judge in order to make way for Mr. Mousseau, and when

THE NEW LUMINARY

was to arise (Mr. Chapleau) Mr. Mousseau was "sent to Quebec," the member for Laval (Mr. Ouimet) said, to become Premier, and when his usefulness was gone he was made a judge to make way for Mr. Ross, the present Premier. So in this case the late member for Antigonish (Mr. McIsaacs) was made Judge to open the place for the Minister of Justice. The practice was a bad one, and must be condemned by thinking men.

He referred to the retirement of Sir L. Tilley, and said that it was reasonable, in the state of his health, that he should be relieved of the anxieties of office. He was succeeded by a gentleman (Mr. McLelan) who had some experience as a Minister, and that being the case they awaited an explanation of his being elevated to the post of Minister of Finance. He quoted speeches of Mr. McLelan, ridiculing the idea of the members of Cabinet having made sacrifices for Confederation, and declaring that they and their officials cost the country half a million a year. As the hon. gentleman was so much afraid of this expenditure, then they would await his budget speech, and his estimates on this subject with interest. (Laughter.) He quoted further speeches of Mr. McLelan, declaring that the people of Nova Scotia believed Confederation would bear heavily upon them by reason of the increased taxation. He had now opportunity to apply practical redress by showing how he could reduce the taxation. (Cheers.) To him had succeeded the members for Kings (Mr. Foster), who was to give the Government that

COLD WATER STRENGTH

imported by Sir Leonard Tilley. He was a youthful parliamentarian, but, he believed, a veteran orator. He had achieved the Ministerial benches and he (Mr. Blake) congratulated him. He congratulated the other expectants that the agony was over. (Laughter). They had a new Minister of the Interior to take the place of the gentleman who had just left the place. The Premier took that gentleman (Sir D. L. Macpherson) into his office as an apprentice and taught him all secrets of his mode of management, and when he thought he was sufficiently versed in the art of how not to do it he gave him charge over a part of his kingdom. The Government supporters were delighted with the change. They were delighted with every change in the law made. When the mile belt was reserved it was right. When it was thrown open it was right. And nothing suited them so well as the complete change brought about by alterations in the law. (Great cheering.) But that Minister could not remain. He left his office; his health was in unsatisfactory state. This he (Mr. Blake) regretted, and he hoped the hon. gentleman would soon be restored to perfect health. He congratulated the Government that

THEY STILL HAD LIEUTENANT-GONERNOR DEWONEY,

and sympathized with them in the loss of Mr. Wilkinson, who had proved himself so willing to-day to be useful to them. (Laughter.) And now they had another new Minister (Mr. White). The hon. gentleman had furnished proofs beyond controversy of the accuracy of the predictions of his friends when the Independence of Parliament Act was going through Parliament. The Bill as passed declared that no Minister in company, except those of the C. P. Ry., should not be excluded from the House. He quoted speeches by Sir John, Mr. McCarthy, Sir H. Langevin, Mr. Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Plumb, strongly opposing such a proposition, and declaring that shareholders of ordinary companies should be excluded from Parliament, otherwise the Act might be evaded without trouble. The hon. gentleman (Mr. White) had also added something to

THE LITERATURE OF POLITICAL ETHICS.

It was true he had done this as a journalist, but the hon. gentleman would be the last to say that a journalist should assume a lower tone in political warfare than should a legislator. In this regard he quoted the correspondence respecting the admission that "political exigencies" must excuse falsehood in a journalist. The hon. gentleman had also strongly shown his right to be the champion of the rights of the people of the North-west, for in one of his most important speeches he objected to giving them certain privileges on the ground that they were a "spoon-fed lot." If he had missed any of the members, who had left or been added to the Ministry, he hoped they would not think harshly of him. On the whole he thought the Ministry was less entitled to confidence now, if possible, than it ever was before. He doubted not that the majority would hold that nothing could be more satisfactory than the Ministry as it was, except the Ministry as it is. From that majority there was only one appeal, and he hoped that the appeal would be made soon. (Loud, and prolonged cheering.)

Will He Retire?

Rumors That Sir John Macdonald Will Resign the Canadian Premiership.

Toronto, March 1.—Rumors of a change in the government are current here. The French-Canadian supporters of Sir John Macdonald have declared to him that they cannot without breaking faith with their constituents support his administration on account of his action in the Riel case. An arrangement has been made, however, by which the French-Canadian supporters of Sir John Macdonald will vote with his government till the middle or end of March, when Parliament will dissolve and writs will be issued for a general Dominion election. Sir John Macdonald will be appointed Canadian High Commissioner at London, and Sir Charles Tupper will return from England, where he is at present filling that office, and replace Sir John in the leadership of the Conservative party in Canada. Sir. Charles Tupper's policy will, it is understood, favor the opening of negotiations with the American Government for a fishery treaty, and in order to insure the regaining of the support of the French Canadians wil proceed to make immediate arrangements for the construction of a short-line railway to the Atlantic coast from Quebec City.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION!—When your horse is galled, scratched or cut, or has an ugly sore, bathe twice daily and apply McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate it is undoubtedly the finest healing and cleaning application for it. be sure you get McGregors & Parke's. Sold for 25c. per box at Balen & Co's Drug Store.

To the Sunny South.

To the Editor of THE LIBERAL:

DEAR SIR,—As I, with some companions, had determined to make another visit to the "Sunny South," and particularly to the "Land of Flowers," and knowing that the readers of the LIBERAL have been accustomed to pursue my sketches on travels abroad, I have again taken the liberty of giving you a series of letters on my sojourn in Florida for a short time.

On February 22 we left home for Detroit, procured our tickets, and got on board a Pullman on the M. C. R. at 7.20 p.m. Our car being a through car to Cincinnatti, and arriving there at 6.45 a. m., the next morning, I cannot in this letter, give any account of the night's journey, but will endeavor on my return to pass over the said journey by daylight and will then give a sketch of it. As other years, going South, I had taken different routes, so also this year I concluded to go by an entirely different road, more particularly with an idea of learning the best and quickest route to go South, in order to be able intelligently to answer the many inquiries of my Canadian friends as to the most desirable way. I therefore will in this letter give a sketch of what is known as the

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE.

This route comprises a combination of roads leading south, viz.:—

Cincinatti Southern, with a mileage of	336
Alabama Great Southern, "	295
New Orleans & North Eastern, "	196
Vicksburgh & Meridian, "	142
Vicksburgh, Shreveport & Pacific, "	189
Total mileage,.....	1158

The first of these, the Cincinnatti Southern, running from Cincinnatti to Chattanooga, is the one travelled this time by myself and party and the one which I will more particularly deal with.

On Tuesday morning, at 8.05 a. m., we got on board a Mann Boudoir car on said road and were soon off. Some time is lost in making a complete change in order to get on to the bridge crossing the Ohio River, and landing us in the state of Kentucky. The northern part of this State is very hilly and rocky, but in the centre of the State is a fine strip of land called the Blue Grass region, and this has very fine soil, and capable of growing almost anything. Here we saw them gathering hemp. At first we did not understand what it really was shocked up, but upon enquiry were told it was hemp. It grows similar to our flax, but instead of being two adds half to three feet high, it reaches the height of six to eight feet. We noticed that they scattered their corn fodder over the fields and allowed the cattle to feed on it in the fields, and then tramp the refuse down. I presume for the purpose of fertilising the soil. After passing through the Blue Grass region we again enter a rough and rocky country. This extends through the balance of Kentucky and through Tennessee to within about eighty miles of Chattanooga, when we skirt along a very nice valley, well studded with thrifty looking farm houses. We noticed that the usual mode of travel here is on horseback, even for ladies. Having given some idea of the country passed through, I must not forget to mention particularly this road. I must confess that it must have taken stout hearts, and particularly steat pockets, to have attempted to build a railroad through so rough and rugged a country. It put me in mind of the railroad that was being built over the Alps, via the St. Gothard pass, when I crossed there over four years ago. Of course the Alpine road was supposed by all the world to be a mammoth undertaking, yet here is a road that no one could conceive was the stupendous job it really was without first passing over it. I learned that the existence of the road was chiefly due to the business energy of the citizens of Cincinnatti who own about one half of the stock, the rest being held by English capitalists. It is now leased by the said Queen and Crescent route, who are making many and important improvements in it, and appear to spare no expense to make it a first-class road. The road bed is in first-class order, being all stone ballast, and entirely equipped with heavy steel rails. The 336 miles from Cincinnati to Chattanooga cost about twenty million dollars to build, or about sixty thousand dollars per mile. This is an immense sum, but when you stand at the back door of the rear car and see the cuts of rocks and tunnels passed through, your mind will at once begin to comprehate the immensity of such a road. It is compelled to wind in all directions, now it winds to the right darting over a bridge, then to the left, sharply it enters a rocky cut you would think barely wide enough to let a car through, each side of which towers away up. Before we close our eyes on this we shoot into a tunnel and even there we curve snake fashen before we emerge again to daylight. Then to vary this scenery we wind along the side of a hill with the rocks towering away up on one side and a beautiful stream winding through a valley on the other side. Thus is the whole journey a varied scenery, of course it being so crooked and we being on the rear we get the full benefit of the sway from side to side, but we were surprised at the speed made on this road. It has generally been conceded that our northern railways make much better time than the southern roads, I will many others enjoyed this opinion, but in passing over this road I am convinced that the idea was only imaginary. The 336 miles was made in 9½ hours including all stops. In some parts of the road the schedule time was 53 miles per hour. I timed them once and we switched around those sharp corners at the rate of a mile in 57 seconds. We passed over in this distance 130 bridges covering I am told about 5 miles in length. We also passed through 27 tunnels equal it is said to 5 miles of road. The longest tunnel at Kings mountain is ¾ of a mile through. These tunnels I noticed were supported by heavy timbers but the company have begun to take out the timbers and thoroughly arch them with stone and brick at an immense cost. I saw some of them were finished. The largest tunnel will cost about $200,000 to arch it alone. It will not do to forget to mention the high bridge of Kentucky which we pass over. It is the highest pier bridge in the world and really it almost made my head swim as I stood at the rear door and looked down. I instinctively drew back and almost held my breath as we passed over, but I was convinced it was perfectly substantial and safe. This road has spared no pains or expense to make it popular as a tourist road. Their cars are elegantly furnished and above all things, they make most excellent time. In 29 hours from leaving Cincinatti I and party were eating one dinner in Jacksonville. As the connection was made in the evening at Chattanooga with the E. T. T. V. & G. R. R. and we passed over that part at night I will endeavor to make the return trip by daylight and will then mention it more fully. I am satisfied that as the arrangements now are with a prospect of even yet improvements being made. The Q & C route with its connections will be the favorite route south for our Canadian people and those in the north western states. More anon.

JOHN MILNE.

Our brave volunteers endured the severe marching of the North-west campaign with admirable fortitude. The Goverment should have supplied them with a quantity of the celebrated Putman's Painless Corn Extractor. It never fails to remove corns painlessly, and the volunteers and everybody else have it. Beware of substitutes Get Putnam's Extractor and take no other.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

CANADA DIVISION.

GOING EAST.

	A.M. Atlantic Express.	A.M. Mail.	P.M. Boston Ex.	P.M. N. Y. Ex.	P.M. Lt'd Ex.
Nov 29 '85					
Detroit.....	7 10	15 30	*12 05	17 30	*11 25
Windsor.....	7 40	5 30	12 30	7 55	11 50
Maidstone.....		5 58	.....	8 20	.....
Essex centre...	8 11	6 08	1 00	8 30	12 18
Woodslee.....	.....	6 21	.....	8 41	.....
Ruscom.....	.....	6 33	.....	.....	.....
comber.....	.....	6 45	.....	8 58	.....
Tilbury centre	8 47	7 01	.....	9 11	.....
St. Thomas....	10 45	10 20	3 40	11 10	2 40
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	
London	1 50	1 50	7 25	8 05	8 05
Via L.&P.S.					
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		
Toronto.....	5 05	5 05	8 20	8 45	8 45
Via C.P.R.					
Hagersville...	12 45	3 34	5 29	.....	4 19
Hamilton....	A.M	7 15	.....		7 25
H.&N.W.R.					
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		
Buffalo	3 55	6 30	8 10	3.35	7 00

GOING WEST.

	Chicago Ex.	Mail.	Lim. Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Sp'l Ex.
	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Buffalo.....	*11 30	10 05	*5 30	*11 35	*10 00
	A.M.			P.M.	
Hagersville ...	8 55	8 18	2 43	11 28	
	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	
Toronto, dep	4 15	8 10		1 05	8 00
	A.M.	P.M.		P.M	P.M.
St. Thomas...	4 15	2 55	9 55	4 45	1 15
Tilbury.....	6 15	5 55	.....	6 50	.....
comber.....	6 26	6 09	.....	.....	.....
Ruscom.....		6 21	.....	.....	.....
Woodslee	6 41	6 31	.....	.....	.....
Essex centre	6 50	6 45	12 05	7 30	4 12
Maidstone.....	7 05	6 58	P.M.		
Windsor.....	7 40	7 30	12 35	8 10	4 55
Detroit	8 05	8 45	1 00	8 45	5 20

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Amherstburg Local Trains.

EASTBOUND.

	a.m.	p.m.
Amherstburg...dep	9 20	5 10
colchester.....	5 41	5 50
Edgars.....	5 50	6 05
Essex centre...arr	6 00	6 25

WESTBOUND.

	p.m.	p.m.
Essex centre...dept	1 05	8 35
Edgars	1 15	8 50
colchester	1 25	9 05
Amherstburg.....arr	1 50	9 40

All Trains are run on Central standard time, which is 28 minutes slower than Detroit time. For information rates for colonists moving west, apply to John G. Laven, Passenger Agent, St. Thomas, O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill., or Walter C. Leary, Ticket Agent, Opera House Block, Windsor.

WIGLE'S ART GALLERY, ESSEX CENTRE.

MOVED TO HAND SOME NEW ROOMS OPPO SITE PECK'S MAMMOTH BLOCK

Panels, Cabinets, and Card Pictures.

TINTYPES, COPIES, & CRAYON DRAWINGS.

PICTURES TAKEN BY THE INSTANTANEOUS PROCESS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ENLARGING.

All Work Guaranteed to give satisfaction. A Call Solicited.

J. N. WIGLE.

Insurance.

NEW LIFE INSURANCE

—BY AN—

OLD LINE COMPANY

THE HOMANS PLAN

ADOPTED BY THE

FEDERAL LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HAMILTON, ONT.

CARDINAL FEATURES.

Facts Insted of Assumptions.

Actual cost for mortality, reserve, and expense charges for one year, on policies issued by this Company 1st December, 1884, on the HOMANS PLAN of Insurance by mortuary premiums has been:

At age	25	on a policy for	$10,000,	$60 00
" "	30	" "	"	63.00
" "	35	" "	"	65.40
" "	40	" "	"	69.30
" "	45	" "	"	75.90
" "	50	" "	"	88.20

Polices for less than $10,00 in same ratio.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN AINSLIE,

56 52 Agent for Essex County.

Leamington P. O.

Lumber Manufacturers.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING LEASED THE

Hanlan Mills

—AT—

Essex Centre

For the purpose of manufacturing Staves, prepared to buy at once any quantity of

ELM LOGS

Cut the following lengths:—10 feet 8 inches; 13 feet 4 inches; 16 feet; 18 feet 8 inches.

T. H. DECEW,

58 52 American House, Essex Centre.

Or for further particulars enquire of J. MILNE.

WANTED,

White Ash Stave Bolts

—AND—

White & Black Ash Logs,

Call for Prices and Lengths.

56 52 JAS. NAYLOR & SON.

Planing Mill.

HERE! HERE!

Johnston Bros.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

We have extended our building and put in complete set of machinery for making

FLOORING, CEILING, MOULDINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

We are now prepared to furnish builders with any kind of material required in building, rough material or timber to complete orders We have also a

SAWMILL

In connection with the Factory and fill all orders for

ROUGH MATERIAL

as low as any firm in the county.

Factory—Adjoining the railway west of the post office, Essex Centre. Don't forget the ...

LADIES—Compound Extract of Pennyroyal and Tansy is perfectly Safe and always effectual. Sealed particulars 2 stamps. Address Scientific Chemical Co., 51 Porter Street, Detroit, Mich.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults.

$500.00 REWARD!

We will pay the above Reward for any case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Indigestion or Costiveness we cannot Cure with WEBB'S LIVER PILLS, when the Directions are strictly complied with. Large Boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 Cents; 5 Boxes $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM CURES COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ETC.

Health is Wealth.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration, caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the Brain, self-abuse or over indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment, $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by BRIEN & CO., druggists, sole agents for Essex Centre.

Just Arrived

—AT—

Z. GILLIES

CASH STORE.

A Choice consignment of

SCOTCH TWEEDS,
WORSTEDS AND
CANADIAN TWEEDS.

Comprising all the Latest Patterns and Fashionable Fabrics.

☞ THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

DUNSTAN BLOCK.

☞ *It is a safe rule that the liberal advertiser will always be found to be the liberal dealing Merchant. Readers of THE LIBERAL will find it to their advantage to patronize those business men who solicit their custom through these columns.*

The Essex Liberal.

ESSEX CENTRE, MARCH 5, 1886

AMONG OUR NEIGHBORS.

What is Going on in the County.

LEAMINGTON.

From our own Correspondent.

Essex Division Grange No. 39 met in union hall at 11 a. m. Feb. 23rd, for the election of officers and other important business. Grange opened in due form, Worthy Master E. Nash in the chair. The minutes of December meeting were read and on motion adopted. The committee on credentials then reported a good representation from all the granges in the county, as also from Kingsmill grange, which had been admitted into Essex division Grange during the past. Year there was also present a goodly number as visitors. After some discussion concerning the Provincial Grange the meeting adjourned to meet at 1.30 p. m.

At 1 p. m. a meeting of the stockholders of the Ontario People's Salt Mfg. Co. was held to appoint a delegate or some one to represent them by proxy at the annual meeting of said Co. to be held in Toronto March 2nd, 1886. After some discussion Bro. R. Wilkie, of Bleinheim, master of Dominion, was appointed to represent the stockholders of Essex. Bro's. J. Hooker and T. C. Renwick then addressed the meeting concerning the extremely low price of salt, and showed that they could get salt delivered at Leamington for less than 80 cts. per bbl. The regular meeting of the grange was then opened by taking up the pass, word as several delegates and others were present who were not there in the forenoon. The auditors then presented their report, showing a cash balance to credit of grange of $57. The Worthy Sec. then presented his report for the past quarter and reported progress all around and that the future prospects were much better than they had been for some time past. The following officers were then duly elected and installed:

T. C. Renwick—W. M.
J. M. Reed—O.
J. Hooker—L.
R Manary—C.
J. F. Millen—Sec.
J. G. Wigle—St.
M. G. Bruner—A. St.
James Reid—G. K.
Wm. Millen—Treas.
Mrs. M. G. Bruner—C.
Mrs. E Nash—P.
" J. Hooker—S.
" R. Manary—L. A. S.

Auditors T. Dawson and F. B. Millen. After striking committees Messrs Hooker, Wigle and Sheply introduced several questions pertaining to agriculture and education, in the discussion of which nearly all present took a part. On motion the meeting adjourned to meet again in June, at Leamington, at the call of the Master.

RUTHVEN.

From our own Correspondent.

Miss Millie Hughes, of Windsor, is spending a few days with Mrs. H. Drug.

Mr. Burney, from near Philadelphia, is spending the winter at Mr. John Taylor's.

Horatio Wigle has been quite ill with quinsy but we are pleased to hear he is recovering.

Miss Della Munger, of Toledo, O., is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Horatio Wigle, and other friends.

Mrs. Golden Wigle has gone to Charing Cross to spend a few days among friends and relatives at that place.

Mr. Gee, of Huron Co., occupied the pulpit here Sunday morning; and Mr. Kerr of the Wheatley circuit in the evening.

The christians of this place have banded together and are holding cottage prayer-meetings in the village and vicinity with good results.

A number of the young people of this neighborhood attended a house warming at the residence of Wallace Fox, 4th con., when an enjoyable evening was spent tripping the light fantastic toe till the wee sma' hours of the morning.

It is with feelings of sadness that we announce the death of Mrs. Milton Fair, of Detroit, last Saturday after a short illness. Mrs. Fair was the third daughter of Geo. Mills of near Leamington. The funeral, which took place at Leamington, was largely attended, a great number not being able to enter the church. Mrs. Fair was taken away amid the bright prospects of a long and happy life, and had been married only a year and four months. Mr Fair, formerly grocer and operator of this place, has the sympathy of this community in his sad bereavement.

The I. O. G. T. of this village held an open lodge last Thursday night. Mr. Gordon Wigle of Kingsville acted as chairman. The entertainment consisted of a speech from the chairman on temperance; instrumental music by Messrs Eli Scratch, G. King and Jeff. Kenyon; song entitled "We never speak as we pass by" by Miss Middough and Ed. Bausloub of Kingsville, a quartette by Messrs Fred and Verner Fox and the Misses Stella and Nora Fox, entitled "Welcome"; readings, recitations and a dialogue representing trouble in a Mormon family which created a good deal of mirth. Notwithstanding the cold and storm the hall was nicely filled. Quite a number from Water Lily Lodge, Kingsville, were in attendance.

MAIDSTONE.

From our own Correspondent.

The boys at the Pike Creek saw mill (Mr. Chas. Little's), gave a social hop last Tuesday evening. Result—a first-class time.

We have to welcome with much pleasure a new and young landed proprietor in this vicinity. Welcome friend N——to the ranks of the agriculturists of Maidstone.

The champion problem solver of Maidstone has got one on his hands now that will make him a scratch his head. Never mind, Doc, old man, go right in, you'll come right side up yet.

It is the general opinion among lumbermen in this section that the winter, so far as sleighing is concerned, is about over. They will consequently have to turn their attention to other branches of the business.

It is with much sorrow I have this week to mention the serious illness of Mr. Jerry Collins, our respected hotel keeper, who is confined to his bed from the effects of a wound received in one of his legs a short time ago. It is to be hoped that he will soon again be so far recovered as to appear amongst us.

I heard some time ago that some of the young ladies belonging to the Methodist Church of this place were about to organize a choir. Why don't they go right ahead in this noble work? Remember that procrastination is the thief of time. Up, young ladies, and be doing, and you will have the thanks of the whole congregation for your noble endeavors.

Mr. Fred. Howson and Miss Olive Bunn, eldest daughter of Mr. Chas. Bunn of this place, were married by the Rev. Mr. Ford on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 3rd inst., and left Essex Centre on the evening train for a temporary sojourn, and to spend their honeymoon in the land of the stars and stripes. May health, peace and plenty in abundance ever be the lot of the newly married couple is the sincere wish of a large circle of their friends in this neighborhood.

MERSEA.

From our own Correspondent.

Let us have the Scott Act and a few more Acts now, and keep things going lively in the way of voting.

Some of our young men are desirous of getting spliced some time soon. The ladies will send in their applications to Albana and Blythswood.

James Neil, the assessor, will start out this week on the work given him by the Council. James is a good one and don't you forget it. Look him up and have your name on the Dominion voters' list. Tie your dogs.

Since the voting on the railway bonus business is rather dull. We were all surprised at the large majority voted in favor of the bonus. Taxes are rather high now, without any addition to make it more. Some say $140 is not much, but a few $140's make a big 40.11 or more.

If Essex Centre wishes to vote on bonuses just send them down to Mersea and Leamington, and they will give them a "boost" on the majority in favor of the bonus whether any good is done to the county or not. We have not enough taxes; so they said by their actions on Feb 8th.

One of our men said he would not vote for one of our councillors because he (the councillor) did not have his (the man's) name put on the voters' list, so that he could vote on the railway bonus. Any man who is old enough to vote should know enough to look after his own name and see that it is on the list, and not blame the councillor for not putting it there, when the councillor is Grit, and the complainant a Tory, so that he can vote for either Wigle or Coste.

COTTAM.

Mr. Henry Uncott has rented Mr. Geo. Cowan's farm and will move there at an early date.

On Wednesday last Mr. Arthur Scott left for Toronto to visit his parents. Rumor has it that he intends bringing back with him a bride.

Mr. John Buckland has gone to Montreal for the purpose of establishing his claim to $6000 which was recently left him by his father who died a short time ago.

Mr Richard Tremble suffered a serious loss by the burning of his residence. He intends to rebuild and is already making preparations.

Mr. Frank Montgomery, who broke his leg a short time ago is not improving. It is feared that mortification has set in and it is thought that the limb will have to be amputated.

The I. O. G. T. Star of Essex, has been resuscitated. At a meeting last Friday evening, six new members were admitted to the society and officers elected for the ensuing year as follows:—Worthy Chief, Marshall Loyst; Past Worthy, I. Bussey; Secretary, James Bennet; Treasurer, Mrs. James Bennet, Finance Secretary, Wm. Parker; Worthy Vice, Miss Josephine Bennet; Chaplin, Charles Hill; Marshall, Jessie Flint; Inside Guard, Ida Brooker; Outside Guard, Roland Hill.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup has removed tape worm from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also destroys all kinds of worm.

WINDSOR.

Joe Winters, of Windsor, thinks he has thinks he has the prize black and tan dog. It is six months old and weighs less than a pound and a half.

On Tuesday and Wednesday nights the oratorio "Esther" was performed at the Essex Musical Hall by 100 singers, under the direction of A. McNeill.

Confidence men still pick up a dupe occasionally on the Grand Trunk trains out from Windsor in spite of the vigilance of the train men. A brace of the sharpers done up a young farmer named Casey from near St. Thomas, for $47. As usual Casey didn't know that he had been swindled till after the fellows had left him.

About 10 o'clock Monday night fire was discovered in S. Walsh's boot and shoe store in the opera house block. By the time the firemen got to work the flames were burning fiercely and had crept through the ceiling into the second floor of the building, which is used for offices and living apartments. By flooding the hall and rooms directly over the store the fire was confined principally to the shoe store. The fire got in between the floors and walls where it was difficult to get a stream of water, but in 25 minutes after the alarm was rung it was under control. The damage to the stock in the store is estimated at $2,500. Mr. Walsh says he had several insurance policies on it, but he thinks they expired a few days ago. The fire started about the middle of the store, 25 feet from the stove. The damage to the building will not exceed $200. Walter Walsh, a son of the owner of the store, while trying to break in the front door was struck on the chin by a heavy piece of glass falling from the transom. He was partially stunned and had to be carried home. His chin was terribly lacerated, and the ragged edges of the wound had to be stitched by a doctor.

GESTO.

From our own Correspondent.

The Clipper mills have started running again and gave the weddingers a salute on Wednesday.

Mr. Thos Batten has started the erection of his mammoth barn. Mr. Butts is also following in the wake.

Mr. A. A. House lost a valuable horse last week. This makes three that he has lost the past winter.

On Wednesday afternoon last an interesting event took place at the residence of Mr. J. A. Coulter, when Mr. Joseph A. Clarke of Ionia, Mich., was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Maggie Coulter, of Gesto. The interesting ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. W. Bristol at 4 o'clock p. m. there being present only the members of the family and a few intimate friends. The ceremony which made the happy pair one being over the company repaired to partake of a sumptuous wedding repast. Mr. and Mrs. Clark leave for their home in Mich. with the best wishes of their many friends.

ELFORD.

One of our lads spent a couple of days seeing the sights of Detroit lately. Why, I wonder, at that particular time?

Tenders are now advertised for the erection of a school house. Plans, etc., can be seen at Jas. Salcer's, Sec.-Treas. of School Board.

It is very strange that Mr. Cameron, of Windsor, cannot spot the parties who are almost weekly taking valuable timber from his lot on the 6th con. His mode of detection must either be very lax, or the agents have eyes shut.

Little Thomas Whickem has been ailing for some time with inflammation of the lungs, and died last Monday morning. He had also been an inveterate tobacco user, and had more than common hardship to contend with; thus his system had been weakened, and the disease had more power over him.

GOSFIELD.

From our own Correspondent.

A tea meeting will be held in the 4th Section Baptist Church on March 10th. The following gentlemen will deliver addresses: Rev. Millyard of Kingsville, Rev. Burton of Leamington, Rev. Dougherty, M. A., of Leamington, Rev. Holzhausen of Colchester, Rev. Service of Kingsville. Music by Professor Ainslie of Oxnher, and Professor Stephenson.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Whereas the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Village of Essex Centre have been petitioned to open a certain street to be known as Irwin Ave., more paticularly described as follows:

Being a strip of sixty-six feet wide, lying adjacent to and extending thirty-three feet on each side of the following described line:—

Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Talbot Road, distant thirty three feet, measured westerly on the northerly side of Talbot Road, from the south-east angle of Lot No. 281 on the northerly side of Talbot Road, in the Township of Gosfield. Thence northerly, parallel to the side line of said Lot No. 281, a distance of three hundred and sixty three feet. Thence westerly, parallel to Talbot Road, a distance of fourteen chains and ninety-six links. Thence north sixty-seven degrees west, parallel to Talbot Road, a distance of thirteen chains and fifty-eigh links, to the centre of the Township line between Gosfield and Colchester North. Thence north, eighty one degrees west, magnetically, a distance of three chains and ninety-two links to the centre of the side road, between Lots Nos. 281 and 282, to a point distant two hundred and thirty-three feet, measured northerly along the centre of the side road, between Lots Nos. 281 and 282, from the northerly side of Talbot Road. Thence north, forty five degrees west, parallel to Talbot Road, 15 chains and 50 links, to the line between the east and west halves of Lot No. 282, N T. R. Thence north twenty three feet, to the centre of Irwin Avenue. Thence north, 45 degrees west, parallel to Talbot Road, sixteen chains, to the centre of Station Street.

Notice is hereby given, that at their meeting to be held in Peck's Hall on April 7th, 1886, the Municipal Council of the Village of Essex Centre intend to pass a by-law to open up said street. And all persons interested in the same, or who may be affected by the passing of said by-law, will govern themselves accordingly.

C. E. NAYLOR.
Village Clerk.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Brien & Co.

SOCIETIES.

CENTRAL LODGE 402, A.F.A.M.

Lodge meets Wednesday on or before the full moon, in Masonic Hall, Dunstan's Block. Visiting brethren will be cordially welcomed

J. DEWAR, Sec. 55-52 D. WELSH, W.M.

I. O. O. F.—ENTERPRISE Lodge No. 218, meets every Thurs ay evening at 7:30 in Oddfellows Hall, over J. A. Hicks' furniture store. Visiting members of other Order will receive a brotherly welcome.

W. L. BURDICK, R. S.

LIBERTY, BENEVOLENCE, CONCORD.

Court Essex, No. 135, Canadian Order of Foresters, meets every second and last Wednesday evening in each month at 8:30, in Oddfellows' Hall, over J. A. Hicks' Furniture store. Visiting members of other Courts will receive a brotherly welcome.

M. JONES, R. S.

CENTRAL ENCAMPMENT, No. 60,

Meets in the Dunstan Block on the first and third Tuesday in each month. Visiting Patriarchs are cordially invited to attend.

61-52 E. DUNSTAN, Scribe

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size $1.

☞ For sale by all dealers.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

New Advertisements.

Wanted to Rent,

A FARM of 75 to 100 acres in good state of cultivation, and within five or six miles of Essex Centre. To have possession by the first of April. Address,

A. W. VANEVERY,
St. Thomas, Ont.
61-2

Caution.

I hereby forbid anyone or persons negotiating with or paying money on any Note or Notes that are payable to Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, my dec ased wife, or any other books or valuable papers, which have been unlawfully taken from my house.

JAMES HAMILTON
South Woodslee, Feb. fifth, 1886. 59-4

For Sale or to Let.

OR would exchange for good farm property, that desirable property situated 2½ miles from Essex Centre and known as the Ridge Post Office store; can be bought with or without stock. For particulars apply to

JOSEPH KNIGHT, Prop.
57-tf North Ridge P. O.

TENDERS WANTED.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to the evening of March 9th, 1886, for the erection of a

School House in S.S. No. 3,

Colchester North. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to the secretary, James Salter, Lot No. 71, Concession 7, Colchester North. Security will be required from the Contractor. The Trustees are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.—JAMES SALTER, Ford ont. 61-1

Groceries.

B. M. Brisbin,

DEALER IN

CHOICE GROCERIES,

CANNED FRUITS,

Provisions of All Kinds,

Etc., Etc.,

Would especially warn the public against purchasing their

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

Elsewhere before examining his. No trouble to show the goods. Come and compare Goods and Prices and be convinced that it is to your advantage to buy where you can get the best and the cheapest.

SCOTT'S CELEBRATED BAKING POWDER

Warranted to give satisfaction. Can be obtained both in bulk and in cans.

Essex Centre, March 3rd 1886. 59-52

You Are Not Going to Die

—OF—

WEAKNESS,
LIVER COMPAINT,
DYSPEPSIA, CROUP,
ASTHMA, RHEUMATISM,
—&c., while—

SLOAN'S INDIAN TONIC

can be purchased at VANCE'S GROCERY STORE, Essex Centre. This Tonic will make the weak strong in ten days and don't you forget it. There is no genuine Sloan's Indian Tonic unless the name, Joseph Jenrox, is on every bottle. Price, $1 per bottle.

Mortgage Sale

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a Mortgage which will be produced at time of sale default having been made of the moneys thereby secured. There will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At the Royal Hotel, in the

VILLAGE OF ESSEX CENTRE

—ON—

Wednesday, the 10th Day of March, 1886

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

The following Property comprised in said Mortgage:—Lot No 13, in the 14th concession of the Township of Colchester in the county of Essex, containing 100 acres more or less.

The property is situated about 3 miles from the Village of Essex Centre, on a good road. It is well drained. The property is an unimproved wild lot with a quantity of elm timber on it. For

Terms and Conditions of Sale

Apply to

GURD & KITTERMASTER,
Vendors Solicitors.

R. E. MILLARD, Auctioneer.

Sarnia, 4th February 1886. 57-50

The following is a list of the **Organs and Pianos** sold by James D. Ainslie during the last eighteen months, all of which have given perfect satisfaction:

Temperance Lodge	Gesto.
Mathew Matthews	Harrow.
Richard Mulcaster	Gosfield.
Jackson Robinson	Essex Centre.
John Robinson	Maidstone.
Wm. Bateman	Essex Centre.
Catholic Church	Maidstone Cross.
Miss E. Betcone	Essex Centre.
Conrad Kennedy	Rochester.
Wm. May	Essex Centre.
Michael Dunraw	Tilbury Centre.
Richard Wright	Essex Centre.
Thomas Atkinson	Trudell.
George Fleming	Cottam.
Thomas Irwin	Essex Centre.
George B. Gough	Tilbury Centre.
Wm. Fox	Cottam.
Henry Richardson	North Ridge.
Mr. McCarthy	Comber.
J. B. Marchand	Tilbury Centre.
Matthew Greaves	Fletcher.
Joseph Dales	Wheatley.
John Bryden	Goldsmith.
Patrick Mullins	Woodslee.
M. Borrette	Belle River.
Noe Lesperance	Tecumseh.
Joseph Rutan	Essex Centre.
Solomon C. Fox	Ruthven.
Charles Janes.	Essex Centre.
Wm. Toison	Highgate.
Alexander Stevenson	Fletcher.
Enoch Sales	Merlin.
Patrick Kinder	Fletcher.
Jeremiah Mailloux	Stoney Point.
Michael Dupuis	Comber.
Edward Dancy	Windfall.
Presbyterian Church	Comber.
Wm. Reed	Blytheswood.
James Marshall	Comber.
George Reed	Blytheswood.
Edward Hawkes	Olinda.
Jonathan Hillier	Blytheswood.
Robert Shanks	Ruthven.
George Hillier	Blytheswood.
Thomas Squires	Olinda.
Peter W. Black	South Woodslee.
Alpheus Scratch	Kingsville.
Richard Perkin	Essex Centre.
Miss Aikman	Kingsville.
Miles Patton	Harrow.
Frederick Praba	Roseomb
Patrick Strong	Rochester.
Samuel McAuley	Woodslee.
Michael Byrne	Rochester.
Miss Wright	Comber.
Mr. Bowels	Tilbury Centre.
Miss Hillman	Comber.
F. E. Jackson	Tilbury Centre.
Robert Quick	Comber.
Henry McGee	Tilbury Centre.
David Reed	Blytheswood.
Wm. Hope	Merlin.
Timothy Feenan	Fletcher.
R. E. Millard	Essex Centre.
English Church	Merlin.
Mrs. A. Gibson	South Woodslee.
Jacob Arner	Gosfield.
W. Beaugrand	Tilbury Centre.
James Stover	Chatham.
Thomas Pinsfold	St. Thomas.
James Stewart	Tilbury Centre.
James S. Laird	Essex Centre.
Margaret Lyons	Kingsville.
Kenneth Meston	Blytheswood.
Michael Wigle	Kingsville.
Lennox Thompson	Harrow.
Baptist Church	Oxley.
Miss Rice	Sackville.
Mrs. Howe	Oxley.
Geo. McLean	Harrow.
John Richardson,	Tilbury Centre.

All parties who anticipate purchasing an Organ or Piano would save money by calling or corresponding with the undersigned. We can supply you with the Dominion, Bell, Uxbridge, Doherty, and Royal Organs at the very lowest prices.

James Oliver.

Jas. D. Ainslie, Agt.,
Feb. 15th, 1886, Essex Centre.

GENTLEMEN:

WE HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED A LARGE PORTION OF OUR SPRING SUITINGS, consisting of

Canadian & Scotch Tweeds, Plain & Fancy Worsteds, and Nobby Trouserings,

All of which we are prepared to make up in first-class Style, at bottom prices.

Inspect our Stock before placing your Order.

THE CORNER STORE, **J. O. PECK.**

South Essex Farmers' Institute.

[Concluded from page 1.]

in a particular direction that it may be desirable to retain and perpetuate.

CROSS BREEDING.

Cross breeding, strictly speaking, is the pairing of animals belonging to distinct breeds, and in this limited sense, it may be considered the opposite of in-and-in breeding.

In an article on "across-breeding cattle," Mr. Murray says: The importance of using, even for cross-breeding, none but first class bulls can hardly be sufficiently insisted upon.

Indeed, the marked success which has attended the use of short-horn bulls may be attributed not less to their established position than to the intrinsic merits of the race.

Short horn bulls have undoubtedly been more extensively used in crossing other breeds than any others, but, when the cross has been successful, it can only be attributed to the higher breeding, and superiority of the typical characters of such bulls, which enabled them to stamp their peculiarities upon the carelessly bred stock they were selected to improve.

The male must not only possess superior merit in his general characteristics, but he must have the essential quality of prepotency in transmitting them.

In all cases in which cross breeding has been successfully practiced, the object in view has been precisely the same and the reasons that have led to it are identical with those that have induced the improvers of the pure breeds to resort to the opposite system of in-and-in breeding.

In both cases the practice has been to select the best male it was possible to secure, with the purpose of impressing his superior characteristics upon the less favored individuals of the flock or herd.

As cross-breeding among cattle, sheep, and swine can only be recommended for the production of animals intended for the butcher, it may be well to consider some of the advantages arising from its judicious practice for this purpose.

A large proportion of our farm stock for a long time to come, must necessarily consist of the so-called "natives" and the grades that have been produced from them by various crosses. Those animals have the advantage of hardiness, but they are not good feeders, and do not arrive at maturity at as early an age as the modern pure breeds.

When crossed with the best meat producing breeds they are at once improved in important qualities in which they were before deficient, while in the quality of their flesh they may be equal, if not superior, to the more highly bred animals of the pure breeds, a superior breed.

In the cross of a superior breed upon the average stock of the farm, the best results can only be obtained by a better system of feeding than the original stock had been accustomed to. The old Scotch saying that "the breed is in the mouth" expresses an important truth in stock management.

RELATIVE INFLUENCE OF PARENTS.

There are many theories in regard to the relative influence of parents upon their offspring, some of which, without sufficient reason, have been quite generally accepted as established physiological truths. It is generally admitted as a fact proved, that in the ox, horse, and other domestic animals, the purer or less mixed the breed is, there is the greater probability of its transmitting to the offspring the qualities it possesses, whether good or bad.

Economical purposes have made the male in general the most important, simply because he serves for a considerable number of females.

The purer or less mixed the breed, the more likely it is to be transmitted unaltered to the offspring.

Hence, whichever parent is of the purest blood will be generally more represented in the offspring, but, as the male is usually more carefully selected, and of purer blood than the female, it generally follows that he exerts more influence than she does, the reverse being the case when she is of more unmixed blood than the sire. The excessive use of the male impairs his powers of procreation, and, undoubtedly, diminishes the potency with which he transmits his qualities.

INFLUENCE OF PREVIOUS IMPREGNATION.

The influence of the male in the process of procreation is not limited to his immediate offspring, but extends also through the female that he has impregnated to her offspring by another male.

Strange as this statement may appear, there are many well authenticated cases on record that cannot be satisfactorily explained on any other hypothesis.

In 1815 a chestnut mare, seven-eighths Arabian, belonging to the Earl of Morton, was covered by a Quagga (a species of Zebra), the hybrid produce resembling the sire in color and many peculiarities of form. In 1817, 1818, and 1821 the same mare was covered by a very fine black Arabian horse, and produced successfully three foals, and, although she had not seen the quagga since 1816, they all bore his curious and unequivocal markings. It is stated, on the authority of Wm. Goodwin, veterinary surgeon to Her Majesty, that several of the mares in that establishment (Royal stud at Hampton Court), had foals in one year which were by Actaeon, but which presented exactly the marks of the horse, Colonel; a white hind fetlock, for instance, and a white mark or strip in the face, while Actaeon was perfectly free from white. The mares had all bred from Colonel the previous year.

Alexander Morrison, Esq., of Bognie, had a fine Clydesdale mare, which in 1843, was served by a Spanish Ass and produced a mule. She afterwards had a colt by a horse, which bore a very marked likeness to a mule. Seen at a distance, every one set it down at once as a mule.

Several years ago a Chester White sow belonging to the Michigan State Agricultural College, had a litter of cross-bred pigs by an Essex boar. The pigs were all more or less spotted with black, but in several of them the white predominated. The next season the same sow had pigs by a pure Suffolk boar, but they all had black spots, and some of them were more than one-half black.

A Mr. Pyne, in England, had two Spanish pullets running with both a Spanish and Cochin cock. After they began to lay the Cochin was removed, and six weeks after, the eggs were saved and set, but the chickens were feather legged, in all other points resembling the Spanish.

The intensity of the influence of the male may be impaired by an excessive use of the procreative organs, and it has been observed in fowls that when the male is overheated the eggs are sometimes imperfectly impregnated.

Mr. Wright remarks that it is a notorious fact that when a cock is over-heated, the eggs always hatch in a very unsatisfactory manner.

The effects of an impaired influence of the male, in the process of procreation, upon his offspring, needs to be more fully investigated, but there are many facts that indicate that this is in all probability a potent cause of degeneracy.

FORM OF ANIMALS AS AN INDEX OF QUALITIES.

The constitutional tendencies and general characteristics of animals may be ascertained, as we have seen, with great certainty, by a study of their ancestral history.

Any additional information in regard to the details of the organization which determine the qualities that are of value in the economy of the farm, as the disposition, nervous energy, muscular strength and activity, quality of flesh, proportion of valuable carcass, activity of the processes of nutrition, and strength of constitution, must be gained through the indications presented in the external form, that are manifest to the sight and touch.

Too little attention has been paid to the relations existing between the external form of the animal, and its internal and more obscure characteristics upon which its value in a great measure depends.

The eye should be trained to detect the slight modifications of form that indicate real values, and our notions of beauty in external form and expression, should be based upon an assemblage of symmetrical characters that are in themselves useful.

The practical man, looking upon pecuniary values as the true standard of excellence, will only be pleased with symmetrical proportions of form that indicate the presence of valuable qualities in the greatest perfection.

All animals belonging to the best developed meat producing breeds, have essentially the same general characters and form, and a corresponding similarity prevails in their correlated structures.

The following characteristics may be mentioned as of especial importance, the absence of any one of them tending to materially diminish the value of the animal in the production of meat:

1st. A sound constitution is of course desirable in all animals, but it is indispensable in the feeding animals, whose powers of nutrition are taxed to the fullest extent in the rapid conversion of food that is required in successful feeding.

2nd. Good feeding quality, or the ability to fatten rapidly at an early age, and return the largest profit for food consumed.

3rd. The flesh should be of good quality and the carcass should furnish the largest possible proportion of choice parts, with a corresponding diminution of the parts of little or no value.

The general proportions of the animal, which first naturally attract attention, will frequently furnish indications of its leading characteristics, without an examination of the details of its conformation. Many of the best authorities on external form agree in the statement that the body of an animal intended for the butcher should be somewhat rectangular in outline, giving the parallel grain when viewed from the side, and of a square when viewed from behind, but in approximating to these mathematical figures in outline, it should be remembered that the angular parts of the body must be rounded and smoothly blended with the general surface without any long prominences or coarseness to detract from the general expression of compactness, substance and symmetry that marks the perfection of useful beauty.

If the body is excessively long without corresponding depth and substance, and the underline from the proportionate length of legs, is too far from the ground, a tendency of constitution is indicated, in connection with poor feeding quality, late maturity and a deficiency in the choice parts in the carcass.

SELECTION.

The intelligent breeder will make a rigorous selection of breeding stock in accordance with a well defined and consistent standard of excellence.

When Lord Rivers was asked how he succeeded in breeding such fine greyhounds, he replied, I breed many and hang many.

Mr. Dickson, in his remarks on "Selection" says, He will prove himself the most successful breeder who can select with the most correct judgment.

The animals selected must be adapted to some well defined purpose in the system of management and to the conditions in which they are placed.

The principle that was first recognized in the selection of stock was the adaptative of size to the physical features of the form, and the supply of feed.

Breeders of pure bred stock are aware of the importance of securing males of extraordinary excellence in every respect, and high prices are accordingly paid for the best representatives of favourite families.

Those who use males of their breeding, select them from a family that is more highly bred, than the rest of their stock.

It seems to be the prevailing opinion that almost any pure bred male will answer the purpose of those who are breeding grades, and comparatively few think of making their selection in accordance with any definite system.

In the improvement of grade stock the breeder should have clearly-defined ideas of the kind of animal he would produce, and the rules of the art that have been established by the breeders of pure bred animals will be the safest guides in his practice.

Even for the purpose of improving grades it will be found more profitable to select a high bred animal of superior merit, than to use one that cost half the money, whose qualities are not so well defined.

In the improvement of grades as well as pure bred animals, the selection of breeding stock must go hand in hand with a judicious system of feeding and management as the artificial characters, which are impressed by the male upon his offspring, can only be retained through the influence of essentially the same conditions that originally produced them.

HANDY TO HAVE.—Every household should keep some ready remedy at hand for painful diseases, sudden attacks of inflammation and accidental injuries. Such a remedy is best found in Hagyard's Yellow Oil for internal use. It cures rheumatism, sore throat, croup, neuralgia, lame back, sprains, bruises and burns.

"What is good for a cold?" is a question often asked, but seldom satisfactorily answered. We can answer to the satisfaction of all, if they will follow our advice and try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, a safe, pleasant and certain throat and lung healer. Sold by all druggists.

Jewelry.

TIME

WAS MADE FOR SLAVES

—BUT—

Park THE Jeweller

Has just received a

NEW STOCK OF CLOCKS

—OF THE—

Latest & Most Elegant Designs

Which are warranted accurate time-keepers. Call and quote prices, which are surprisingly low.

SILVERWARE.

Just received a choice consignment of the celebrated meriden Silverware, comprising the most chaste and artistic designs

Ladies are invited to call and inspect these Goods

52 52 **E. L. Park.**

Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for the cure of Eurnption, Chafes, Chapped Hands, Pimples, Tan, &c.

Freeman's Worm Powders require no other Purgative. They are safe and sure to remove all varieties of Worms.

A GREAT AWAKENING—There is a great awakening of the sluggish organs of the human system whenever Burdock Blood Bitters are taken. It arouses the torpid liver to action, regulates the bowels and the kidneys, purifies the blood, and restores a healthy tone to the system generally.

Financial.

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA.

Capital Paid Up.....$1,500,000
Reserve Fund..... 480,000

DIRECTORS.

H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., President.
T. R. MERRITT, Esq., Vice-President, St. Catharines.
William Ramsay, Hon. Alex. Morris.
Robert Jaffray, P. Hughes.
T. R. Wadsworth.
D. R. WILKIE, Esq.....Cashier.
B. JENNINGS.....Inspector.

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO

Branches:

Essex Centre, St. Catharines, Winnipeg, Man.
Fergus, St. Thomas, Woodstock,
Ingersoll, Welland Brandon, Man.
Niagara Falls, Port Colborne.

Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed.

Prompt attention paid to collections. Drafts issued on all parts of Canada.

Advances made on Produce, and all kinds of legitimate banking business transacted.

J. WATT,
Manager Essex Centre Branch.

STRUTHERS' BANKING HOUSE

Essex Centre, Ont.

DOES A

General Banking Business

Loans Money to Farmers on their Notes,

Issues Drafts,

Makes Collections,

Receives Deposits.

All sums above five dollars placed in the Savings Department will be allowed 5 per cent.

W. R. ELLIOT, Manager.

1886. - NEW SPRING GOODS. - 1886.

J. H. WIGLE & BROTHER

Have pleasure in announcing that they have received the greater portion of their Spring Purchases, and the various departments of their business present an assortment of Goods, which for freshness, completeness of assortment, and excellence of value, cannot be surpassed.

WE INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE LADIES

To our Dress Goods Department, in which will be found a choice assortment of carefully selected Fancy Dress Goods, in Silks, Satin de Marvilleaus, Sateens, Nuns' Veilings, Cashmeres, Albatross Cloth, Ottoman Cords, Wool, De Beiges, Etc.

In Fancy Goods we show an immense variety of Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Corsets Jerseys, Lace Curtains, Etc. Four-button Kid Gloves, only $1.00

THE STAPLE DEPARTMENT is fully stocked with Grey and White Cottons, Table and Towel Linens, Shirtings, Ginghams, Prints, Cottonades, Denims, Etc. SPECIAL VALUE IN CARPETS.

In Gents' Furnishings

We have a large and attractive range of Scotch Suitings, English Worsteds and Fancy Trouserings, Canadian Tweeds, White and Colored Shirts, Light and Heavy Underwear, Linen and Celluloid Collars and Cuffs, Fine Neckwear, and a fine range of HATS in the Latest American Styles.

Our Boot and Shoe Department Is a leading feature in our business, and is full assorted with HONEST GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with Fresh Goods, which, for quality and value, cannot be excelled. WE LEAD IN TEAS. Don't forget the place, Dunstan Block. Next door to the Imperial Bank.

J. H. WIGLE AND BROTHER.

AMONG OUR NEIGHBORS.

What is Going on in the County.

BROOKER SETTLEMENT.

HONOR ROLL—The following is the report of S. S. No. 11, Gosfield, for the month of February, 1886. T. Bennett Scott, Teacher:

FOURTH CLASS.

Reading and Spelling—1st William Pedrick; 2nd Robert Millen; 3rd Fred Brooker.

Written Arithmetic—1st Fred Brooker; 2nd William Pedrick; 3rd Allan Newman.

Geography—1st Robert Millen; 2nd Fred Brooker; 3rd William Pedrick.

Mental Arithmetic—1st Moretta Blair; 2nd Robert Millen and Fred Brooker; 3rd William Pedrick.

Composition—1st William Pedrick; 2nd Robert Millen; 3rd Fred Brooker and Allan Newman.

THIRD CLASS.

Reading and Spelling—1st Edith Dewhirst; 2nd Jennie Lamarsh; 3rd Henrietta Armstrong and Susan Millen.

Written Arithmetic—1st John Buckberrough; 2nd Susan Millen; 3rd Jennie Lamarsh.

Composition—1st Edith Dewhirst and Susan Millen; 2nd Jennie Lamarsh; 3rd Henrietta Armstrong.

Geography—1st Henrietta Armstrong; 2nd Susan Millen; 3rd John Buckberrough.

Mental Arithmetic—1st Geo. Newman and Martin Riley; 2nd Susan Millen, Henrietta Armstrong and Ella Jones; 3rd Edith Dewhirst, Jennie Lamarsh, Annie Jones and John Buckberrough.

SECOND CLASS.

Written Arithmetic—1st Frank Church; 2nd Richard Campbell; 3rd William Speechley.

Reading and Spelling—1st Charles Church; 2nd Francis Church; 3rd Frank Church.

Geography—1st William Speechley; 2nd Annie Burton; 3rd Maggie Dobson and John Marsh.

Composition—1st Charles Church; 2nd Maggie Dobson; 3rd Annie Burton and William Speechley.

Mental Arithmetic—1st Francis Church; 2nd Richard Campbell; 3rd Bertha Church and John Marsh.

SECOND PART CLASS.

Reading and Spelling—1st Maggie Brooker; 2nd Charlotte Tilley; 3rd James Newman.

Written Arithmetic—1st William Tilley; 2nd Maggie Brooker; 3rd Norah Riley.

Mental Arithmetic—1st Norah Riley and Noretta Davis; 2nd Maggie Brooker; Mary Dobson and William Tilley; 3rd Sarah Brinacombe and John Jones.

FIRST PART CLASS.

Class A—1st Arthur Church; 2nd Nettie Jones; 3rd Alvin Kay.

Class B—1st George Trimble; 2nd Franklin Dobson; 3rd Frank Speechley.

Class C—1st Lottie Smith; 2nd Emerson Lambier.

Average attendance for February, 55.

COLCHESTER SOUTH.

Samuel Day was sustained as teacher in S.S. No. 14, Colchester South, by Inspector Maxwell.

Geo. Pearsé, teacher, has beed appointed township auditor, in place of A. Elliott, who declined to act.

A. Elliott has been appointed arbitrator for the township in the matter of the proposed alterations of the boundaries of the Union school section Colchester South and Colchester North.

There will be a meeting of the officers and directors of the South Colchester Agricultural Society at Harrow, on March 5th, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of opining tenders for the fair ground and other business connected with the society.

Isaac Leek, one of the most prominent and prosperous colored men of South Essex died at his farm residence, about four miles from Harrow, Thursday of last week, after a very short illness. He was attacked with typhoid fever, about three days prior to his death, and his early demise was a surprise to his family. Deceased leaves a wife and five children, as well as an aged mother behind to mourn his loss. The funeral which took place at the Harrow church was largely attended.

ANDERDON.

Henry Lucier, son of Charles Lucier, died Thursday of last week, of inflammation of the lungs.

P. Coyle, of this township, lost a mare valued at $125, recently. During the night, the animal got its leg through into an adjoining stall, when the horse which stood in that compartment trampled on the mare's leg breaking it below the knee.

Mrs. Arthur T. White died at her home in Anderdon, on Friday afternoon last, after about two weeks' illness of typhoid pneumonia. Deceased was the second daughter of Hon. Thos. Lewis, of Detroit, formerly of Grosse Isle, and was in the 25th year of her age. She was married to Arthur T. White about five years ago, and leaves a family of three boys, the youngest an infant aged about seven months. Mrs. Dallas Norvell, of Amherstburg, was a half-sister of deceased, and her father, mother, two brothers and three sisters survive her—all resident in Detroit. The remains were taken to Mr. Lewis' residence in Detroit, on Saturday, whence the funeral took place on Monday morning last.

ROMNEY.

Diphteria is raging at Romney Ridge.

The activity of the elm trade along the shore has brought timbered land into keen demand.

The assessors have commenced their work, but they do not see as many dogs as the collector does.

John Lowes has sold his farm to Mr. Wichwire, of Lower Canada for $3,200. The farm contains 50 acres.

Messrs. McRae, Cossack & Co. have two million feet of logs in their yard, which is about one half of the stock they intend taking in this season.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured by Sniloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price, 50 cents. A nasal injector Free. Brien & Co.

COTTAM PLAINS.

From our own Correspondent.

On Monday evening the 1st inst. a party of about 30 young people ladened with well filled baskets and cans took forcible possession of Mr. Garanger's dwelling house and provided a sumptuous repast; after which several hours were pleasently spent in innocent plays, games and amusing readings. Sometime after midnight the raiders all returned to their respective homes musing upon what they had just enjoyed and perhaps joyfully anticipating the possible results of the gathering. No gospel minister was in attendance, but as there are more than 20 maidens of marriageable age now living on the Plains I presume that at no distant day the services of such a person will be required. "So mote it be."

Mr. Sheppard sold recently at Essex Centre a quantity of oats for which he received $240.

TILBURY CENTRE.

T. Cornwall, of Tilbury West, is contemplating moving to Tilbury Centre.

Engineer McNab, it is expected, will commence surveying the outlets in Tilbury East this week.

A wedding took place at the residence of R. C. Taylor, Tilbury West, on Wednesday evening of last week, the happy couple being Hamilton Cranston and Miss Emma Taylor The Rev. Mr. Johnson officiated. A pleasant time was spent. The bride was favored with many presents, both ornamental and useful.

KENT.

RODNEY.

On Sunday morning, 21st inst., at 4 o'clock, Mr. Lay, who lived a mile west of Rodney, died after much suffering. He had been afflicted with asthma and dropsy for some time.

The Rev. T. Crews, Methodist minister at Dorchester Station, has been invited to become pastor of the Brownsville circuit for the coming year.

Mervin Ecker, who pleaded guilty when arraigned before the county judge last week to the charges of stealing a team of horses from Wm. Whatmough of Springfield, and a horse from Wm. Hall, of Bayham, was on Wednesday of last week, brought up for sentence. Mr. Whatmough was present, and made a statement, showing that Ecker had a bad record. The county judge sentenced Ecker to two years' imprisonment in the Kingston penitentiary.

Spring Fair and Stock Market of Essex.

For the past three years a Spring Fair and Stock Market has been held on the fair grounds at Essex Centre, under the auspices of the Colchester North Agricultural Society.

The enterprise has been attended with increasing success each year, still the lack of funds has, to a great extent, embarrassed the Directors in their efforts to carry out the scheme to the best interest of the public. They therefore applied to the County Council for financial aid and a grant of seventy-five (75.00) dollars was accordingly made that honorable body.

At a meeting of the Directors held on the 15th inst. it was decided to hold the fourth annual spring fair and stock market of Essex on Tuesday, April 27, 1886.

It was also decided to admit all stock, seeds, implements, etc., brought for sale, free of charge.

It was further decided to prepare an advertising catalogue to be circulated in the county and elsewhere, and that any person intending to offer stock for sale on that day may have the same advertised free of charge in the same catalogue by sending, not later than March 21st, a description of such animals to the Secretary.

Prize lists and sale catalogues sent on application after April 1st.

A copy of the revised and enlarged prize list will be sent to the papers of the county as soon as made out, and it is hoped they will kindly give it a place in their columns.

Communications addressed to W. H. RUSSELL, Sec.-Treas., Essex Centre.

Judge McPharlin's Court.

Before Justice McPharlin's Court, Maidstone, Feb. 26th.

John Jackson, Plaintiff; James Wray, Defendant.

John Jackson sworn—Your Lordship acording to de infromation giben me, Jim Wray set bote of his dogs on my hogs, but dey let up on de small ones and friz to de old brood sow by bole yars and pulled dem mos' off. Den dey grabed her by de jaw and set dar teef fro de flesh into de eye and I doan think she will eber see wid it again, your Wuship.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wray—Whare was you Mr. Jackson when dis occured?

I was away from hom.

Then you did not see it?

No sar, my boys told me.

You Wuship, you can't take his ebidens becase he did not see it.

I done tole you I was swarin' to de infromation giben me.

George Jackson sworn—Jim Wray and his bruder Phil was together and dey set bofe of dar dogs on de pigs and we run to take dem out. De dogs had de old sow by bofe yars and she was a roarin. Dey bit her on de face and in de eye, and I don't think she will see any more out ob it.

Justice—Any questions to ask witness?

No sar.

John Jackson, Jr. sworn—Jim Wray and his bruder Phil was ober on Lapan farm, and called us to come and take our pigs out ob dar, we went ober and de dogs had a holt of de old sow by de yars. Dey bit her bad, I don't think she will eber raise a nuder family. Her face and eye looks mighty bad for sho.

Any questions to ask?

No Sar.

Defendant sworn—I went ober on my farm. It is my farm for a year. I went ober to set up corn foder, and found fourteen or fifteen hogs in de field. I set the dogs on them, but the old one would not go on. The purp went for dem. He must have tickled dar heals a little. Don't know whether he bit dem or not. Squiar Your Wuship, I wish you would let Mr. Jackson plead dis case wid me.

Mr. Jackson—I did not think de man was as big a fool as he is or ignorant ob de law. Why I clare to gracious it am an insult to dis yar cort. Ise no atorney, ise got no deplomer but ise qualified to ask permission of dis honorable court myself if i want to plead without you openin' yer mouf.

Case dismissed with cost on plaintiff.

Starved and then Hanged.

We ask the special attention of the more respectable Conservatives of Essex to the following statement made in one of the Ottawa churches last Sabbath, by the Rev. Mr Robertson, superintendent of Presbyterian missions in the Northwest. Mr. Robertson is no politician. He has no political ends to serve. Working as he does in a part of the country under the absolute sway of the Dominion Government he naturally prefer to stand well with the powers at Ottawa. Referring to the Indians, Mr. Robertson said:

These people were starving. There was no mistake about it. They came around the villages, picking up scraps and garbage, famine and want being depicted in their countenances. The Indians had given up their lands, and had nothing to live upon now. The Government had not fulfilled the terms of treaties as far as maintenance of schools was concerned, and if he were asked whether there was danger of another Indian outbreak he would say there was. Instructors had been sent among the Indians, but in a majority of cases

THESE OFFICIALS WERE SO LAZY, WORTHLESS, VICIOUS AND LICENTIOUS

that the Indians had no confidence in them Some have urged that if the Indians went to war again they should be exterminated. That was the policy of barbarians. If the wives and children of those whom he was addressing were starving, he fancied that they would be inclined to go to war, too. When men turn out in the streets of London crying "bread or blood," why blame the poor Indians of the plains? Too much was known now to permit Canadians to boast of their Indian policy as compared with that of the United States, and everybody knew that the result was there. It was said that it

COST $100,000 TO KILL AN INDIAN

in war, and that being so the people of Canada should consider whether they could afford to undertake the work of exterminating the 50,000 between Winnipeg and the Rockies. The construction of the Pacific Railway would be nothing to it. The Indians complained that the Government had not kept faith with them. He would express no opinion about that, but pointed to the fact that when Riel started his rebellion in 1870 he could not get Indians to join him. Last year, after being 15 years under Canadian rule, the majority of the Indians accepted the invitation to rise in arms, and others would have risen had there been any prospect of success. As the ancient Britons united against the Roman invaders, so we saw all the Indian tribes were

UNITED AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY.

He (Mr Robertson) had travelled all over the North west, and was prepared to assert that the Indians could be Christanized—could be made good citizens, and self-supporting. The Sioux became into British territory after the Minnesota massacre in 1862, had ben converted, and last winter offered to help the Government in supressing the rebellion. In the north, on the Saskatchewan, the Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Methodist Churches had established prosperous missions. The only tribes among whom missions did not prosper were the Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, of the south, and that was because they came into contract with the element of the white population. The Indians refused to accept the religion of those who robbed them, lied to them, and corrupted their morals, and when a missionary asked an Indian to become a Christian he was told to go and try to make white men honest. Indians had now plenty of arms, ammunition and horses, and if they wanted to war, would not want for food so long as there were cattle on the ranches.

A Terrible Occurrence.

A horrible story is published in the daily papers as coming from the Nipissing district. Some days ago a lumberman entering a deserted blacksmith shop near Chapleau Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, found a man standing with his back to the wall of the shanty frozen stiff, and dead. The corpse was clothed in a rough suit, the legs stretched as far apart as possible, and the eyes wide open. On enquiry the lumberman found that the body had been found frozen in the woods and brought to the shanty. The name of the deceased could not be ascertained, but it was learned that he and a companion, after working all summer on the railway, resolved to spend the winter in hunting, and to go to Britain in the spring. On Saturday, about three weeks ago, the two men started on a hunting expedition, and after crossing a small lake went into camp for the night. After building a fire one of them complained of not feeling well, and said he would go back to the starting place, intending to return when he felt better. His companion concluded to stay and continue hunting. After hunting for two days, the latter started back for the settlement, and upon reaching the lake where they had crossed, he was horrified at finding the body of his chum lying on snow covered ice, with legs wide apart, and limbs rigid in death. A moccasin and stocking were off one of his feet, and the remains of a small fire was near by. While crossing the lake deceased had evidently wetted his feet, and being chilled with cold, thought he would make a small fire and dry them, and warm himself. In doing this, his hands and arms probably got numbed and powerless with frost, and after pulling off one moccasin and stocking he was unable to put them on again. The intense cold then apparently overcame him until it finally had him secure in its deadly grip, when he sank back dead. His comrade made his way back, and informed those at the stopping place of his discovery. With another man he returned and proceeded to the settlement. Arriving there, it was found impossible to place it in an ordinary coffin, and being without means they left the body in the deserted blacksmith's shop, where it still remains. The man stands just in the position in which he was while trying to tie his moccasin strings.

For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. Sold by Brien & Co.

Sewing Machines.

WHEN YOU BUY,

Buy the Best,

The Improved

Singer Sewing Machines

With High Arm and Os cillating Shuttle.

Ladies and Gentlemen are cordially invited to visit the Office and be convinced. No trouble to explain them to Callers.

I ALSO KEEP

Oil and Needles of all Kinds.

Office at E. L. Park's, the Jeweler.

J. A. STONE, - Agent.
39-52 Essex Centre.

Tailoring.

Custom Tailoring.

L. GERNAEY

Has opened up business in the building lately vacated by James Oliver, opposite the American House.

All orders in any department of the tailoring trade will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

Clothing made up according to Latest Fashion Plates, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

The Patronage of the Public is Respectfully Solicited.

ALLAN BROTHERS

Beg to call the attention of the

Gentlemen of Essex Centre

And Surrounding Country to their

NEW and BEAUTIFUL STOCK

OF

Tweeds, Worsteds and Suitings

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

An Elegant Line of Pantings

The Finest Stock in the County to Select from.

Call and Leave Your Order for a Suit. A Perfect fit Guaranteed at

ALLAN BROTHERS

W. H. RICHARDSON

OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK AT

WHOLESALE PRICES.

A Few Parlor Cooks at a Bargain.

YOU WILL FIND US HEADQUARTERS FOR

Builders' Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.

AND A TRIAL IN

HEAVY HARDWARE

Will convince you that we do it Right.

I thank you for past favors and solicit a continuance of same.

W. H. RICHARDSON.

A. O. U. W.

Notes From the G. R.'s Report.

The Grand Recorder's Report shows that there are 10,128 master workmen members, and 46 junior workmen in good standing in Ontario. The number of the last lodge organized in this year is 256, an increase of 25.

The total cash received on Beneficiary Fund is $121,028; this, with balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1885, $1,240.65, makes a total of $122,268.68, out of which has been paid $116,181.81, leaving a balance of $6,068.87 in bank.

The total cash received on General Fund is $13,097.97; this with balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1885, $6,585.49, makes a total of $19,683.46, out of which there has been paid $10,783.18, leaving a balance of $8,900.28 in the bank.

During the year there have been 58 deaths. Since June 30, 1880, there have been 228 deaths, an average of 41½ per annum, which have been provided for with 73 assessments, costing each member $13.28 per annum to carry the $2,000 beneficiary. The death roll of last year contained the names of men who followed 38 distinct occupations. The farmers head the list with eleven deaths, but this is probably not out of proportion with their numerical strength in the membership of the order.

Clubbed her to Death.

Horrible Deed of an Insane Man at St. Catharines.

St. Catharines, Ont., March 1.—[Special.]—A horrible murder was committed about 6 o'clock this evening at the residence of Lewis Tyrrell (colored), near the new canal. About a week ago Walter Tyrrell, about 50 years of age, displayed unmistakable signs of insanity, brought on, as is supposed, by over study of the Bible, and as he lived alone his brother Lewis took him to his place in order that he might care for him. This afternoon Lewis left home to attend to some stock he had at another brother's across the canal, leaving his wife in the house with Walter. On his return he was horrified at seeing Walter standing in the yard over the prostrate body of his wife, beating away at her head with a huge club. A great portion of the furniture had been thrown from the house into the yard, and it is supposed Mrs. Tyrrell ran from the house, hoping to escape from her insane brother-in-law, but he had overtaken her and clubbed her to death. There is nothing left of the woman's head but a portion of one of the cheek bones with a little flesh clinging to it. The murderer has been arrested.

FLUID LIGHTNING.—All sufferers from that terrible torment, Neuralgia, can be made happy in one moment by a single application of Fluid Lightning briskly rubbed on painful parts, and without using any disgusting medicine day after day with little or no result. Fluid Lightning also cures as effectually Toothache, Lumbago rheumatism, headache, and is only 25 cts per bottle at Brien & Co's Drug Store.

CARRISTON'S GIFT.

By HUGH CONWAY.

Author of "Called Back," "Dark Days," "A Family Affair," etc.

[TOLD BY PHILIP BRAND, M. D., LONDON.]

PART THE FIRST.

CHAPTER IV.

More than half an hour went by. I was growing numbed and tired, and beginning to think that we were making asses of ourselves, when I heard the rattle of a chain, and felt Carriston give my arm a warning touch. No doubt my late host had made sure that his new door-fastenings were equal to a stronger test than that to which I had subjected the former ones; so we were wise in not attempting to carry his castle by force.

The door opened and closed again. I saw the feeble glimmer of a lantern moving towards the outhouse in which my horse had been stabled. I heard a slight rustling in the hedge, and, stretching out my arm, found that Carriston had left my side. In the absense of any command from him I did not follow, but resumed the old occupation—waiting.

In a few minutes the light of the lantern reappeared; the bearer stood on the threshold of the door, while I wondered what Carriston was doing. Just as the door was opened for the boor's readmittance, a dark figure sprang upon him. I heard a fierce oath and cry of surprise; then the lantern flew out of the man's hand, and he and his as gallant tumbled struggling through the narrow doorway.

"Hurrah! the door is won, anyway!" I shouted, as, followed closely by the doctor, I jumped over the hedge and rushed to the scene of the fray.

Although Carriston's well conceived attack was so vigorous and unexpected that the man went down under it; although our leader had utilized the advantage he had gained in a proper and laudable manner, by bumping the clock bullet head as violently as he could against the flags on which it lay. I doubt if, after all, he could have done his work alone. The countryman was a muscular brute, and Carriston but a stripling. However, our arrival speedily settled the question.

"Bind him!" panted Carriston; "there is cord in my pocket." He appeared to have come quite prepared for contingencies. While Carriston still embraced his prostrate foe, and Brand, to facilitate matters, knelt on his shoulders, sat on his head, or did something else useful, I drew out from the fly pocket, I tried a nice length of half-inch line, and had the immense satisfaction of trussing up my scowling friend in a most workmanlike manner. He must have felt those turns on his wrists for days afterwards. Not when we were at last at liberty to rise and leave him lying helpless on his kitchen floor, I consider I exercised great self-denial in not bestowing a few kicks upon him, as he swore at us in his broadest vernacular in a way which, under the circumstances, was no doubt a great comfort to him.

We scarcely noticed the man's wife while we rendered her husband helpless. As we entered she attempted to fly out, but Brand, with a promptitude which I am glad to record, intercepted her, closed the door, turned and pocketed the key. After that the woman sat on the floor and rocked herself to and fro.

For some moments, while recovering his breath, Carriston stood and positively glared at his prostrate foe. At last he found words:

"Where is she? Where is the key, you hound?" he thundered out, stooping over the fellow, and shaking him with a violence which did my heart good. As he received no answers save the unrecordable expressions above mentioned, we unbuttoned the wretch's pockets, and searched those greasy receptacles. Among the usual litter we did certainly find a key. Carriston snatched at it, and shouting, "Madeline! Madeline! I come!" rushed out of the room like a maniac, leaving Brand and me to keep guard over our prisoners.

I filled a pipe, lit it, and then came back to my fallen foe.

"I say, old chap," I said, stirring him gently with the toe of my boot, "this will be a lesson to you. Remember, I told you that civility costs nothing. If you had given me Christian bed accommodation instead of making me wear out my poor bones on that infernal chair, you could have jogged along in your rascality quite comfortably, so far as I am concerned."

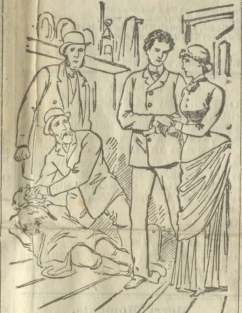
He was very ungrateful—so much so that my desire to kick him was intensified. I should not like to swear. I did not to a slight degree yield to the temptation.

"Push a handkerchief in his mouth," cried Brand, suddenly. "A lady is coming."

With tight good will I did as the doctor suggested.

Just then Carriston returned. I don't want to raise home tempests, yet I must say he was accompanied by the most beautiful creature my eyes have ever lighted upon. True, she was pale as a lily—looked thin and delicate, and her face bore traces of anxiety and suffering; but for all that she was beautiful—too beautiful for this world, I thought, as I looked at her. She was clinging in a half-frightened, half-confiding way to Carriston, and he—happy fellow!—regardless of our presence, was showering down kisses on her sweet pale face. Confound it! I grow quite romantic as I recall the sight of those lovers.

A most curious young man, that Carriston!—He came to us, the lovely girl on his arm, without showing a trace of his recent excitement.



Carriston came to us with the lovely girl on his arm.

"Let us go now," he said, as calmly as if he had been taking a quiet evening drive. Then he turned to me.

"Do you think, Mr. Fenton, you could without much trouble get the dogcart up to the house?"

I said I would try to do so.

"But what about these people?" asked Brand.

Carriston gave them a contemptuous glance. "Leave them alone," he said. "They are but the tools of another—him I cannot touch. Let us go."

"Yes, yes. But why not verify your suspicions while you can?"

Just like Brand! He's always wanting to verify everything.

In searching for the key we had found some papers on our prisoner. Brand examined them, and handed to Carriston an envelope which contained what looked like banknotes.

Carriston glanced at it. "The handwriting is, of course, disguised," he said, carelessly, "but the postmark shows whence it came. It is as I always told you. You agree with me now?"

"I am afraid I must," said Brand, humbly. "But we must do something about this man," he continued.

Fercus on Carriston turned to our prisoner. "Listen, you villain," he said. "I will let you go scot-free if you breathe no word of this to your employer or the next fortnight. If he learns from you what has happened before that time, I swear you shall go to penal servitude. What do you choose?"

I pulled out the gag, and it is needless to say which the fellow chose.

Then I went off, and recovered the horse and cart. I relighted the lamps, and with some difficulty got the dogcart up to the house. Carriston must have exactly anticipated the events of the night. The parcel he had brought with him contained a bonnet and a thick, warm cloth cloak. His beautiful friend was equipped with these; then leaving the woman of the house to untie her husband at her leisure and pleasure, away we started; the doctor sitting by me; Carriston and the lady behind.

We just managed to catch the last train from C——. Not feeling sure as to what form inquiries might take to-morrow, I thought it better to go up to town with my friends, so, as we passed through stations, I stepped, paid my bill, and gave instructions for my luggage to be forwarded to me. By 6 o'clock the next morning we were all in London.

DR. BRAND IN CONCLUSION.

When I asked Dick Fenton to relate his experiences I did not mean him to do so at such length. But there, as he says written, and as writing is not a labor of love with him, he obeyed.

When Madeline Rowan found the bed, by the side of which he had thrown herself in an ecstasy of grief, unchanged, she knew in a moment that she was the victim of a deep-laid plot. Being ignorant of Carriston's true position in the world, she could conceive no reason for the elaborate scheme which had been devised to lure her so many miles from her home, and make a prisoner of her.

A prisoner she was. Not only was the door locked upon her, but a slip of paper lay on the bed. It bore these words: "No harm is meant you, and in due time you will be released. Ask no questions, make no foolish attempts at escape, and you will be well treated."

Upon reading this the girl's first thought was one of thankfulness. She saw at once that the reported accident to her lover was but an invention. The probabilities were that Carriston was alive, and in his usual health. Now that she felt certain of this, she could bear anything.

From the day on which she entered that room to that on which we rescued her Madeline was to all intents and purposes as close a prisoner in that lonely house on the hillside as she might have been in the deepest dungeon in the world. Threats, entreaties, promises of bribes availed nothing. She was not unkindly treated—that is, suffered no absolute ill-usage. Books, materials for needlework and other little aids to while away time were supplied. But the only living creatures she saw were the woman of the house, who attended to her wants, and, on one or two occasions, the man whom Carriston asserted he had seen in his trance. She had suffered from the close confinement, but had always felt certain that sooner or later her lover would find her, and effect her deliverance. Now that she knew he was alive she could not be unhappy.

I did not choose to ask her why she had felt so certain on the above points. I wished to add no more puzzles to the one which, to tell the truth, exercised even annoyed, me more than I care to say. But I did ask her if, during her incarceration, her jailer had ever laid his hand upon her.

She told me that some short time after her arrival a stranger had gained admittance to the house. While he was there the man had entered her room, held her arm, and threatened her with violence if she made any outcry. After hearing this I did not pursue the subject.

Carriston and Madeline were married at the earliest possible moment, and left England immediately after the ceremony. A week after their departure, by Carriston's request, I forwarded the envelope found upon our prisoner to Mr. Ralph Carriston. With it I sent a few lines stating where and under what peculiar circumstances we had become possessed of it. I never received any reply to my communication, so, wild and improbable as it seems, I am bound to believe that Charles Carriston's surmise was right—that Madeline was decoyed away and concealed, not from any ill-will towards herself, but with a view to the possible baneful effect which her mysterious disappearance might work upon her lover's strange and excitable organization; and I firmly believe that had he not in some inexplicable way been firmly convinced that she was alive and faithful to him the plot would have been a thorough success, and Charles Carriston would have spent the rest of his days in an asylum.

Both Sir Charles—he succeeded to his title shortly after his marriage—and Lady Carriston are now dead, or I should not have ventured to relate these things concerning them. They had twelve years of happiness. If measured by time the period was but a short one; but I feel sure that in it they enjoyed more true happiness than many others find in the course of a long married life. In word, thought and deed they were as one. She died, in Rome, of fever, and her husband, without, so far as I know, any particular complaint, simply followed her.

I was always honored with their sincerest friendship, and Sir Charles left me sole trustee and guardian to his three sons; so there are now plenty of lives between Ralph Carriston and his desire. I am pleased to say that the boys, who are as dear to me as my own children, as yet show no evidence of possessing any gifts beyond Nature.

I know that my having made this story public will cause two sets of objectors to fall equally foul of me—the matter-of-fact prosaic who will say that the abduction and subsequent imprisonment of Madeline Rowan was an absurd impossibility, and the scientific man, like myself, who cannot, dare not believe that Charles Carriston, from neither memory nor imagination, could draw a face, and describe peculiarities, by which a certain man could be identified. I am far from saying there may not be a simple natural explanation of the puzzle, but I, for one, have failed to find it, so close this tale as I began it by saying I am a narrator, and nothing more.

THE END.

Girl of the period (aged 8)—Come up closer; don't be walking off there by the curbstone.

Sammy—I don't want to.

Girl of the period—Well you better. Folks'll think we're married if we walk so far apart.

CHOLERA PREVENTATIVE.—In order to withstand Cholera and such like epidemics a perfect purity of the blood, and the proper action of the stomach are required. To insure that end, in the cheapest, most valuable and complete manner, use McGregor's Speedy Cure for Dyspepsia and Impure Blood. There is purer, safer or more reliable remedy in existence for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, etc. Ask your neighbor or any person who has used it. Sold by Brien & Co Trial bottles free.

The following is one of the unrepealed laws of New Jersey, passed while the state was a British colony: That all women, of any age, rank, profession, or degree, whether virgins, maids, or widows, who shall after this act impose upon, seduce, or entrap into matrimony any of his Majesty's subjects, by virtue of scents, cosmetics, washes, paints, artificial teeth, false hair, or high heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanors.—Ex.

NOTHING IN THE WORLD LIKE IT.—nothing so equal Polson's Nerveline as a remedy for internal, local, or external pains. It is the strongest therefore the best. Nerveline penetrates at once the source of disease and affords immediate relief. G. B. Allinson & Co., druggist Picton, speaking of Nerveline says: "Our customers speak of it in the highest terms." Nerveline nerve pain cure will always command the price of all who use it. Nerveline is an honest remedy. Always sure and prompt to relieve, and therefore is the best remedy to keep in the house. Buy a sample bottle which costs but ten cents, and be convinced that Nerveline is the best pain remedy in the world. Sold by druggists and country dealers.

Readers of THE LIBERAL will favor us and consult their own interests by dealing with those who advertise in this column.

Boots and Shoes.

R. J. Wilkinson

—IS—

Still to the Front

—WITH—

Boots and Shoes.

ANOTHER LARGE STOCK

Continually arriving, suitable for spring wear, all kinds and sizes.

LADIES!

This is the place to get your foot wear, coarse or fine, at Bottom Prices.

Have also ordered a very large stock of Gents' fine Calf and Cordovan Balmorals and Gaiters.

Latest Styles at Lowest Prices.

So bear in mind
And you will find,
I'm just the lad can boot you.
I'll fit your feet
So very neat
And the prices I'm sure will suit you,
Forget it not
And you will do well,
My Store is opposite Temperance Hotel.

R. J. WILKINSON

ESSEX [illegible]

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Boots & Shoes

Neatness, Durability, Comfort

For the very best Order work in highly finished Boots and Shoes for Ladies' Men and Children, go to

C. EATON'S

Next door to Balfour's Carriage Shop, Talbot Street, Essex Centre.

FIRST-CLASS WORK

And Satisfaction Guaranteed every time.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

C. EATON.

Essex Centre, Sept. 4, 1885.

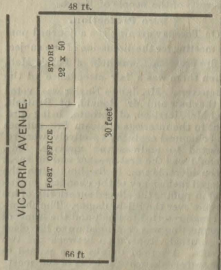
Property for Sale.

FOR SALE OR RENT

THE POST OFFICE BLOCK

Essex Centre, Ont.

TALBOT STREET.



ALICE STREET.

This desirable property is now offered for sale on easy terms. The store has always done a very successful general business, and is one of the best locations in the town. Apply to

THOMAS RUSH,
At the Post Office - Essex Centre, Ont.

FOR SALE

4,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE in the Townships of Colchester and Sandwich East,

In the County of Essex. Part heavily timbered with valuable Harowood. Part with small improvements. Magnificent Wheat Lands. Soil inexhaustible. Cheap and easy terms of Payment. Apply personally or by letter to

JAMES MATTHEWS,
ESSEX CENTRE.

Furniture.

SPRING!

Is the Season for

Refurnishing

Ladies will do well to call at my Warerooms and examine my Stock,

LATEST PATTERNS AND

ELEGANT GOODS

—IN—

Every Line of Furniture.

Young Man!

Are You Going to Get Married?

Call at once and secure your Furniture at

J. A. HICKS',

52-52 Opposite LIBERAL Office.

[illegible] Thomas, Ingersoll, Woodstock, Wolland Brandon, Man. Niagara Falls, Port Colborne.

[illegible] Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. [illegible] Drafts

PEERLESS OIL

Has carried off all the honors in the Dominion during the last three years

Six Gold Medals

And one Silver Medal

Having been awarded to the above oil during that time.

PEERLESS OILS

Have only been exhibited six times, viz:—Once at London in 1883; once at the Provincial held at Guelph 1883; once at the Dominion held at Ottawa in 1884; and three times at the Great Toronto Exposition in 1883, 1884 and 1885 and received a GOLD MEDAL every time.

A trial will prove that the judges acted wisely in placing these oils in the highest position in the Dominion. They are made only by us. We also manufacture and import all other kinds of LUBRICATING AND BURNING OILS

And guarantee extra satisfaction in every case.

QUEEN CITY OIL WORKS.

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.

TORONTO, - - ONT.

For sale in Essex Centre by Allan Bros.

LARDINE

MACHINE OIL

Has excelled all other Oils for many years.

It Will Always be First-Class

Inferior Oils are sometimes sold for LARDINE, or said to be just as good—

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

☞ Our Cylinder Oil is unequalled.

McCOLL BROS. & CO.

TORONTO.

Boots and Shoes.

TO THE FRONT AGAIN

The Leading Fashionable

Boot and Shoe Store

IN ESSEX.

I have much pleasure in announcing to my numerous customers the arrival of my

SPRING STOCK

of Boots and Shoes. I have selected them with the greatest care possible, from the best Houses in Canada. they are made after the latest New York shoes, copied from my lasts.

Call and Inspect my Stock

as I deem it a pleasure to show my Goods.

Custom Work a Specialty.

FARMERS

Will save money this Spring by leaving their orders for a pair of my French Fip Boots. All work warranted.

61-52 **W. POWELL.**

The Essex Liberal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1886.

TOWN AND VICINITY.

To Mill Men.

See Richardson's stock of Belting, Lace Leather, Files &c. for spring. 61-2

To Builders.

W. H. Richardson has just received a carload of Iron and steel nails. 61-2

Pure Jersey.

W. H. Russell has purchased a pure Jersey bull, to be kept at his stable on Russell St.

To Housekeepers.

If you are in want of a stove don't miss this chance of securing one cheap at Richardson's. 61-2

Going to Dakota.

Mr. Jos. M. Wigle of Mersea, an old resident of the county, will move his family to Dakota on Monday next.

To Rent.

A very desirable brick residence with every accommodation, in the most pleasant part of town. Apply to E. C. Lewis, Grand Central Hotel.

Notice.

Patriarchs of Central Encampment No. 60 are required to attend a special meeting in their tent [illegible] Tuesday evening [illegible] April 14. Comp. E. [illegible] S. Scott.

Church of England.

Rev. C. J. A. Bristone leaves today for a short visit to Toronto. During his absence, his pulpit will be filled at Essex Centre and Leamington by Deacon John B. Price of Detroit.

They Keep Extending.

Friend Lane, of the Royal, is bound to keep up with the times. He has just completed extensive additions to his yard and stabling accomodations, and has put in a telephone at the office.

New Catholic Church.

The Catholics of Essex Centre and vicinity are bound not to be behind the spirit of enterprise of the place. They have purchased a corner lot on Centre St., and this spring will erect a handsome church edifice thereon.

The Pork Packing Business.

Application was made to-day for an act of incorporation for the Essex Pork Packing Company, of Essex Centre. The company comprises our principal business men and it is the intention to have the factory in operation for this fall's trade.

Breezes.

The License inspector is on the warpath, as the vendors of that which biteth like an adder and stingeth like serpent are being made painfully aware. It is expected that the burning question of whether Crunk is really an intoxicating beverage will shortly be settled.

New Bank Building.

We have been shown the design of a new building to be erected on the corner of Talbot street and Wilson avenue by Mr. Joseph Ruttan. The ground floor will be occupied by the Imperial Bank. The design is a handsome one and the building will add, when completed, another monument to Essex Centre's enterprise.

Before Lent.

Before plunging into the austere season of Lent, the young gentlemen of Essex Centre this evening afford to the body of society a last expiring gasp. The ball, in Peck's Hall, promises to be very successful event. The committee's motto is: "On with the dance, let joy be unconfined.

"We shall meet and we shall miss Him."

George Scott, the grocer, who lately sold out his business to Mr. B. M. Brisbin leaves to-day for a visit to his old home in Chatham. We do not anticipate that his sojourn will be of long duration, because for reasons that we wot of "he cannot stay away."

School Meeting.

The Board of Education held a meeting at Mr. Gillies' store on Tuesday evening, when after routine business, it was decided to send a committee composed of Trustees Gillies and Russell to attend the next meeting of the Colchester North Board, to oppose the attempt being made to dismember the Essex Centre union school section.

Gardner's Block.

This handsome building is now rapidly realizing the design of the architect. Yesterday the workmen were engaged in putting up the window cornices and as the firm are their own plumbers it is not expected they will be ruined in the operation. It is expected the new building will be ready for occupation by April 1st.

"I say, Pa, won't you buy my shoes at Powell's?"

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

The following gentlemen residing in Essex County are members of the Grand Council of Canada, of the C. M. B. A., viz: Mr. Joseph Reaume, of Amherstburg, Grand Marshall; Mr. M. B. Oldette, of Windsor, and William Sullivan, of Amherstburg, officers of Returns and Credentials; Mr. H. W. Deare, of Essex Centre Committee on grievances and appeals.

For Medicinal Purposes.

A prominent temperance man in town has taken up arms against a sea of troubles. A large and varied assortment of intoxicating liquors was recently invoiced to him by mistake, and the invoice unfortunately broke loose. No one who knows the gentleman referred to will believe for a moment that he would violate the "touch not, taste not, handle not" obligation, but the trouble is how to account for the invoice.

The Voters List.

The preliminary list of voters for the municipality of Essex Centre has been sent here by Judge Horne, Revising Barrister. The Court of Revision will be held on April 7th. All interested in the cause of good government will meet in Dr Brien's office, over the Essex Medical Hall, on Wednesday evening next, in order to see what names have been omitted from the list and to take steps to put on all so omitted before the judge's Court of Revision.

Grand Concert.

A Grand Concert will be given in Peck's Hall, Essex Centre, on Tuesday evening, March 9th, 1886, in aid of the erection of a Catholic Church in Essex Centre, by the celebrated Marantette Brothers, of Windsor, and Mons. S. Mazurette, of Detroit, assisted by Mrs. P. Tiernan, Mrs. Collins, Mr. A. Kavanagh, Maidstone; Miss Milne, Mrs. Wm. Laing, Mrs. J. O. Peck, and Prof. Crocker, of Essex Centre. Concert to commence at 8 p. m. Admission, 25cts.

Sad Fatal Accident.

On Monday last at 9 o'clock Matthew Schnackenburger, a young germen in the employ of Mr. John Kneister on lot 9, Middle Road, Rochester, was engaged in chopping trees on his employer's place. He had just felled a tree which lodged, and in disengaging it, it went contrary to his expectations, striking him on the head killing him instantly. Mr. Kneister's little boy was the only witness of the sad event, and he speedily called his father who was working near by, but of course nothing could be done [illegible] man was a native of Germany, [illegible] young man, aged about of seventy-five. [illegible] only been four years in this country. He bore a good character, and the melancholy event was learned with regret by all who had been brought into contact with him.

Cheap, but Nasty.

Judge Horne has selected the Windsor Record for the advertisement of the Courts of Revision in Maidstone, Rochester, Tilbury West and Belle River. If the Judge intends to carry out the government's intention of cheating the people out of their rights he has taken the correct course. The paper in question does not circulate an average of twenty papers, to actual subscribers, in those limits. The LIBERAL is the official paper, by choice, of the township of Maidstone, but the Judge who is pursuing the masterly art of "how not to do it," effectually conceals the information to which the public are entitled in the columns of the Windsor Record. We shall not be surprised to hear of the Courts of Revision in Gosfield and Essex Centre being advertised through the medium of this Windsor political jelly-fish.

We Told You So.

It is a question whether the voters' lists for Leamington, Mersea and Gosfield are legal or not. The law requires that they be *printed and published* on or before the first of March. On the first of March some of these lists were neither printed nor published. Judge Horne has been fully up to his duties and has we are bound to say performed them in a very liberal and conscientious spirit. But the printer—As we pointed out some time ago, the resources of Mr Coste's office were not equal to the work, and the result proves that we were right. Those lists that were not actually printed and published on or before the date specified by the law will be called into question, and the Revising Barrister and his printer may have an opportunity of explaining why the salubrity of Coste's pocket-book was regarded as a superior consideration to the rights and interests of the people of Essex.

Fire Protection.

On Tuesday evening the adjourned public meeting for the discussion of the subject of fire protection, was held in Peck's Hall, when there was a fair attendance of the ratepayers. Mr. James Naylor was voted to the chair and Mr Ronald, of Brussels, and Mr Morrison, of Toronto, being present in the interests of steam fire engines and chemical engines respectively, were requested to address the meeting. Mr. Ronald was the first speaker and he spent a considerable time in dwelling upon the alleged inefficiency of the chemical engine and in puffing the alleged superiority of his engine over the Silby engine. The chemical man retorted in kind, and the time of the meeting was consumed up to 12 o'clock in mutual vituperation between the two agents. A vote of thanks was passed to the two speakers at the close of the meeting, but it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to find out what those present had to be thankful for, beyond the motion to adjourn.

THREATENED DANGER.—Beware, the soles of your shoes are getting thin. Replace them with a pair of W Powell's, and you are safe. 61

Religious Services.

The week night religious services at the Canada Methodist Church, Essex Centre, is being continued, and becoming more interesting to pastor and people. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Ford, is showing marked ability, zeal and energy in his labor of love amongst his people, and they must feel that in him they have a man well qualified to instruct and build them up in their faith. The service Wednesday night was of unusual interest, and those who were absent missed a rare treat, the congregation being addressed by Mr. Henry O. Wills, of Detroit. Mr Wills at once attracts the attention of his audience by the seemingly unaffected peculiarity of his accent and address, and is evidently a man of more than ordinary natural ability. His testimony of personal religious experience was that of a man being "turned inside out" and made clean. This was his principal theme, and during the discussion, of which he showed marked ability in plainly and intelligently illustrating the different parts of his subject, the force of his illustrations were very marked, from the deep interest which they seemed to awaken in the audience. Mr. Wills is evidently another illustration of the power of the Grace of God to save the worst of men. His practical ideas of the Christian character were very concise and definite, and such that no intelligent reader of the Holy Scriptures could object to. Mr. Wills seems very anxious that the young ladies and gentlemen of Essex Centre should avail themselves of that purity of heart and character which only the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ can effect. He did not say much about the old grey headed sinners, but spoke of the "Humbug Christians." This was well put, and not out of place. He is evidently down on roller skating, card playing, theatre going, and dancing, and Sin and Whiskey and the Devil, particularly the young "Young Devil of a Gentleman Skater."

Services continued during the evenings of this week, commencing at 7 o'clock. All are invited.

Public School Report.

PRINCIPAL'S ROOM.

The following is the standing of the five pupils making the highest number of marks in each class during the week:

FIFTH CLASS.

Maximum number of marks obtainable, 79—Fannie Burdick 68, Hattie Dunstan 67, Lizzie Dunstan 64, Elda Scott, Wesley Roberts and Chas. Burdick each 52.

FOURTH SR.

Maximum marks, 100—Elma Naylor 95, Polly Dunstan 95, Bertie Church 91, Lizzie Longman 91, Aggie Wallace 90.

FOURTH, JR.

Maximum marks, 93—May Wigle 90, Willie Cotton 87, Sadie Archibald 84, Clydina Thomas 83, Fred Neal 83.

THIRD, SR.

Maximum marks, 124—Mattie Hunter 99, Nellie Watson 99, Mabel Arnold 99, Ernest Laing 99, Ida Trouble 95.

Two-thirds of the pupils in this room have not spoken to one another without permission, during working hours, this week. The names of those who did not speak during the 2nd working hours will be published. The majority are honest but a few have been found dishonest; we withhold their names for the present.

MRS. BRISBIN'S ROOM.

THIRD CLASS.

First Honors—Arthur Lickman, Edna Hare, Thomas Dodds, Francis Harper, Ada Laing, Charles Scott.

Second Honors—Mabel Millard, Ettie Thornton, Hattie Dixon, Robert Young.

SECOND CLASS.

First Honors—Alex. Hopgood, Edith White, Bertha Hales, Bertha Hemming way, Albert Watt, Lottie.

Second Honors—Ella Oliver, Willie Neal, Joseph Hales, Alice Nickerson, Hadwin Gardiner, Hugh Ellsworth.

MISS BALLARD'S ROOM.

SECOND CLASS.

First Honors—Harvey McCaffrey, Willie Cunningham, Daisy Dickson, Rachel Ault, Ella Hoshaw.

Second Honors—Ada Lovelace, Annie Hicks, Dora Lickman, Ethel Rose.

FIRST CLASS, PART II.

First Honors—Ernest Moore, Effie White, Fie Foster, Willie Barth, Alma Oliver, George Wilkinson, Cassie Millen, Leanie Decker, Lulu Grindell.

Second Honors—Harry Lawson, Carrie Wolfe, Lillie Millar, Mollie Ault, Hilton Vanalstine, Mattie Vanalstine, Mary Dayball, Mack Laing.

MISS HELYAR'S ROOM.

5TH CLASS.

Charles Hales, Bertha Baughman, Clarence Ellsworth, Clara Sloate, Barton Lovelace.

4TH CLASS.

Cora Irwin, Jay Edgar, Lulu Irwin, Ada Wolfe, Maggie McDonald.

3RD CLASS.

Lynde Stone, Addie Wigle, Mary Beckerson, George Patterson, Leonard Welsh.

2ND CLASS.

Delsfield Beaman, Charles Hare, Mandie Wells, Delbert Johnson, Jennie Delmore.

1ST CLASS.

Robert Garrow, Bessie McDougall, Alice Radcliffe, Melvin Roustler, George Bryant.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

PRINCIPAL'S ROOM.

Essex Centre, Feb. 19, 1886.

Willie Church occupied the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

NEW BUSINESS.

Charles Burdick elected chairman for next entertainment and Ella Burdick elected Secretary.

PROGRAMME.

Song by the school; reading, "After Blenheim," by Mr. Fuller; recitation, "Shan't and Won't," by Mabel Arnold; song by Miss Helyar, Mattie Hunter and Florence Oliver; recitation, "Don't make a Fuss," by Fannie Burdick.

The entertainment closed by singing God Save the Queen.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. Sold by Brien & Co.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Fire Protection.

To the Editor of THE LIBERAL—

SIR,—I would like to make a suggestion in regard to fire protection for our village. In the first place, it would be advisable to get a good Worthington pump, and place it in the engine room of the Essex Centre Manufacturing Co.'s Works, it being the most centrally located. They keep steam on the boiler all night, and in case of a fire it would only take a few moments to put it in operation, and by laying mains through the village so as to make connections say every other block, it would give the village a very good water works system at very little cost compared with a steam fire engine. I would look after the pump itself without any cost to the village. I think it would be well for the council to council to consider this before adopting any other system.

I remain, Yours truly,
T. J. HARRINGTON.

Essex Centre, March 3, 1886.

In Memoriam.

Lines written in memory of Lemon and James and Marshall Rupert, who died Feb. 14th and 21st; beloved children of Thomas A. and Elizabeth D. Rupert.

Now the mother's heart is lonely.
And often she does weep.
For the loved ones are gone from her bosom
Even her baby sleeps his last long sleep.

Ah! few were their days upon this earth,
But it was our Father's will;
And the little hands stretched to those they lov'd
Are folded now and still.

Yes, the Angel of Death has called them away
From their home and friends so dear.
But we know they will meet their darlings again
Beyond this vale of tears.

Methinks of the friends in a distant land,
And how it will move them to hear
That these dear little ones have taken their flight,
That they are no longer here.

But yet, dear friends, you need not weep;
These darlings have gone home to rest;
They have left this world of sickness and pain,
And are now among the blest.

Sad parents and sisters, list to words of love
Spoken by holy lips above;
Suffer the little ones to come
And dwell within my heavenly home.

Thy Saviour, loving, wise, and mild,
Has called away each darling child,
And now His arms are open wide
To take their loved ones to His side.

Dear Jesus, let Thy tender care
Assist us all our woes to bear,
And fit us through Thy mighty love,
To meet Thy holy ones above.

A FRIEND.

Essex Centre, March 2nd, 1886.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday 3rd inst, by the Rev C. W. Bristol, at the residence of the bride's brother, James Coulter Esq. Mr. Joseph Clarke, of Michigan, Iowa County (U.S.) to Miss Marget Ann Coulter, of Gesto

At the Manse Essex Centre, on Wednesday 3rd March, by Rev. W. M. Fleming Joel Craig Gesto to Sarah Elizabeth daughter of R. Brush Esq. Colchester North.

On the 1st, inst. at Kingsville by the Rev. R. Mullyord, Jay Kennedy to Kate Hastings both of Kingsville.

On the 1st inst, by the Rev. R. Millyerd Mr. Vincent to Miss Bertha Mortimore both of Gosfield.

Merry Moments.

WILL YOU SUFFER with dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. Sold by Brien & Co.

A book entitled "How to make courtship end happily," has lately been published. If don't need a book to tell us that. Marry the girl, of course, and avoid a suit for breach of promise.

A SOURCE OF GREAT TROUBLE—Probably the most prolific source of chronic ill is indigestion or dyspepsia, causing unhealthy blood. Yet taken in time it is positively curable. Burdock Blood Bitters has cured some of the worst cases known, even of 15 years' duration. If troubled with indigestion try it.

The Germantown *Independent* asks if an explosion in a sausage factory would be likely to produce a meateoric shower. Certainly it would, with the dog star in the ascendant. It would be a Sirius matter.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. Sold by Brien & Co.

"I say Aunt Chloe, you is getting around right smart." Yes indeed I is, honey. I was pestered and sick abed with Rheumatism for six years and done tried this West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment the people are talking so much about, and I was sure enough cured. It done saved this old nigger's life." Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Brien & Co.

IN GOOD REPUTE—James McMurdoch, writing from Kinsale, says:—"B.B.B., as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience as well as observation. It is the medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it."

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Consumption, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. Sold by Brien & Co.

Thousands owe their recovery from that fell destroyer Consumption, to West's Cough Syrup. Its success is unparalled in the annals of medicine. It is a positive and complete cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma Whooping Cough, and all throat and lung difficulties. Price 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by Brien & Co., Druggists.

A very pretty girl boarded the train the other morning in company with her mother, at Bluirstown, bound for Cedar Rapids. A lady engaged the child in conversation, and the lady asked:

"Where are you going, sissy?

"I'm doin' to Cedar Rapids," said the child eagerly, "an I've dot on a new pair of flannel drawers. Did you ever have any new flannel drawers?"

Further enquiries were smothered in the laughter of everybody in the car.—*Saturday Gossip.*

Readers of THE LIBERAL will find it to their advantage to deal with those who advertise under this heading in these columns.

Drugs, Medicines, Etc.

ESSEX

Medical Hall.

SCHOOL BOOKS
—AND—
SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

SPECIALTIES:

Our 200 Page Scribbling Books, 5c.
Our Exercise Books at 5c and 10c.
Our Scholars' Companions at 5c.
Our Water Proof School Bags at 25c. and 35c.

We keep a full stock of

PURE DRUGS

And Patent Medicines; also a select stock of Hair Brushes, Combs, Toilet Soaps, Ladies' Toilet Articles, Etc.

BRIEN & CO.,

Talbot Street, - Essex Centre.

Next door to American House. 53-52.

ESSEX CENTRE MARKET REPORT

CORRECTED EVERY THURSDAY AT NOON.

Wheat, white, per bushel	00	70
do red, do	73	75
Oats	35	40
Oats new	00	28
Rye	50	60
Clover Seed	5 00	6 50
Timothy Seed	1 50	1 75
Bran, per ton	00	13 00
Shorts, do	00	15 00
Meal, per cwt	2 00	2 50
Flour, per bbl	4 50	5 00
Hay	8 00	9 00
Eggs, per doz	13	14
Honey, per lb	11	13
Butter	14	15
Salt, per bl	00	1 00
Beans	75	0 85
Potatoes, per bushel	50	50
Dressed Hogs, per cwt	5 00	5 35
Dressed Cattle, do	5 00	5 50
Pelts	40	50
Calf Skins	0 00	5 00
Green Hides	0 00	5 00
Lard	10	12
Tallow	03	05
Sheep	4 00	5 00
Turkeys per lb	08	09
Chickens per lb	07	08
Ducks per lb	00	08
Geese per lb	00	07
Wool	16	17

WALKERVILLE.

No. 1 Barley, per 100 lbs	$1 00
No. 1 Rye, per bushel	0 00
No. 1 Oats	0 25
No. 1 Corn, perfectly dry, per bushel	45

Farmers will please note that we buy no Corn that is not No. 1 in quality, and perfectly dry.

H. WALKER & SON.

Hardware.

Gardner Bros.

Would remind those contemplaning purchases in their line that

Now is the Accepted Time.

They have on hand an unusually heavy stock of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

Which is offered on the best terms consistent with honest business. All lines are cheapened as they desire to close off all old stock

BEFORE MOVING.

Although the Xmas trade has made large demands upon their stock, they still have some choice goods, which are offered at reasonable prices. Those who have been victimized by

BURGLARS

Can have their loss refitted with elegant and beautiful goods by dropping in to see

Gardner Bros.

Harness.

The Government

May or may not be defeated this Session, but

John H. Lawson

OF ESSEX CENTRE

Is knocking down the price of

HARNESS

TO ROCK BOTTOM.

The reason why he can do this is because he gets his stock from his father, who is a practical tanner, with a reputation second to none in the country. He can also supply you with

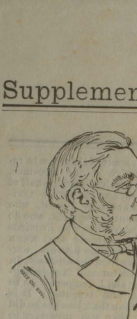
FIRST-CLASS COLLARS

Of any description, as he keeps a first class collar hand in the shop. All kinds of Collars and Harness on hand. All work guaranteed. No sewing machine kept in the shop; all solid hand work. Always from twelve to twenty sets to choose from. Come and be convinced.

Ordered work and repairing promptly done.

John H. Lawson,

Sign of the Big Collar, Essex Centre. 53 13



MOWAT.

GRAND LIBERAL GATHERING AT KINGSVILLE.

OVER 4,000 PEOPLE PRESENT.

ABLE SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.

Jas. Fleming, M.P., Scathingly Reviews the Ottawa Government's Corruption.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY THE HON. G. W. ROSS.

SPEECHES BY WM. D. BALFOUR, M.P.P., and DR. BRIEN.

The Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the South Essex Liberal Association was held at the Town Hall, Kingsville, at 10.30 a.m., on Tuesday of this week, there being a very large representation of the most active Liberals of the Riding.

In the absence of the President, Lewis Arner, who was detained at Essex Centre by the train bearing Messrs. Mowat, Ross and Fleming being late, the 1st Vice President, Marwood Barrett, took the chair and called the meeting to order.

Mr. Balfour briefly referred to the business to be disposed of and a committee was named by the representatives of the different municipalities to prepare a report for presentation to the meeting of whose whom the representatives from each section had selected to be their officers and members of the executive for the ensuing year. The following were the committee:—R. Lamarsh, of Mersea; R. E. Dodson, of Tilbury West; Dr. Chamberlain, of Leamington; D. W. Canfield, of Kingsville; G. W. Cleaveworth, of Gosfield South; Alvin Orton, of Gosfield North; Alex. Hackett, of Colchester South; Sol. E. Shepley, of Colchester North; J. E. Stone, of Essex Centre; R. Golden, of Malden; Geo. G. Clarke, of Anderdon; S. McGee, of Amherstburg.

The committee met and, through their chairman, Robert Lamarsh, presented a report to the Convention, recommending the following to constitute the officers and executive committee for the ensuing year:—

President—Lewis Arner, of Malden.

1st Vice-President—Marwood Barrett, of Colchester North.

2nd Vice-President—Whitson G. Baldwin, of Colchester South.

3rd Vice-President—John B. Chauvin, of Tilbury West.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. H. Smart, of Kingsville.

MUNICIPAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mersea South—W. G. Morse.
Mersea North—Robert Meston.
Leamington—E. Windsor.
Tilbury West—R. E. Dodson and R. H. Abbott, M. D.
Pelee Island—Walter Grubb.
Kingsville—D. W. Canfield.
Gosfield South—Wm. McCain.
Gosfield North—James Cummiford.
Colchester South—James Howie, sr.
Colchester North—James Craig.
Essex Centre—A. H. Clarke, B.A.
Malden—John Thorne.
Amherstburg—Geo. T. Florey.
Anderdon—John Bray.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE.

Mersea No. 1—Robert Lamarsh, David Devitt and Peter Wilkinson.
Mersea No. 2—Peter Lamarsh, Henry Iveson and J. T. Brown.
Mersea No. 3—John Hooker, Thomas Mills and William Willans.
Mersea No. 4—Calvin Cowan, John M. Reid, Charles Tilden and George Jeffery.
Leamington 1—W. C. Coulson, G. A. Morse, Arthur Ives, Joshua Lamarsh and J. W. Graham.
Leamington 2—J. Gibbons, P. Phillips W. McSween, Albert Foster and Wm. Simpson.
Tilbury West 1—Clement Mailloux, Alex. Chauvin and Stephen Aubrey.
Tilbury West 2—Alex. McLaughlin, Simon Champagne and James McCloney.
Tilbury West 3—John Caza, R. O. Y. Ainslie, H. J. Coulson, W. A. McIntosh and W. Mann.
Tilbury West 4—H. Lindsay, James Dutot and D. Pearsoll.
Tilbury West 5—W. Welsh, George Morris sr., W. Keith and Daniel Stewart.
Tilbury West 6—John McDowell, Geo. Wylie, R. Keith and Wm. McDowell.
Tilbury West 7—W. Traquair, Richard Shanks and Melvin Pettit.
Tilbury West 8—J. S. Richardson, A. B. Keith and James W. Kerr.
Pelee Island—T. J. Lidwill, James Srigley and John McLellan.
Kingsville—J. H. Smart, George Malott, and J. D. Campbell.
Gosfield 1—Richard Eede, Samuel Malott, Cyrus Balkwill, Philip Wigle and H. S. Wigle.
Gosfield 2—F. McCharles, Alex. Peterson, Wm. Cascadden, J. C. Shepley and H. E. Clifford.
Gosfield 3—C. R. Gascoyne, J. Hamilton Stewart, Wm. Bruner and Uriah Phillips.
Gosfield 4—James Bain, Alvin Orton, Harry Scott, Thomas Millen and J. M. Kay.
Gosfield 5—Albert Cummiford, Thos. McCreery and Joseph Knight.
Colchester South 1—James H. Brown, S. Hughson, C. Knapp, Anthony Banks, John Brown and T. Clark.
Colchester South 2—Alex. Hackett, Thomas L. Wright, Charles Bell, James Johnson, James Shay and Robert Howie.
Colchester South 3—Thomas Hood, Curtis Bertrand, Wm. McCurdy, James Bratt, Henry Heaton and Solomon Matthews.
Colchester North 2—Frank Sweet, H. Baker, Chas. Cunningham and James Salter.
Colchester North 3—Delos R. Davis, E. Roadhouse, and J. E. Turner.
Colchester North 4—Joseph H. Grondin, John Roland and A. T. Kerr.
Essex Centre 1—J. Naylor, J. Milne and J. Irwin.
Essex Centre 2—J. E. Stone, Z. Gillies and F. Balfour.
Essex Centre 3—H. W. Allan, J. O. Peck and J. Brady.
Malden 1—Thomas H. Parks, Thos. Armitage and C. Bratt.
Malden 2—Patrice Barron, Alex. McGee, David Botsford and Richard Golden.
Amherstburg 1—Colin Wigle, S. McGee, W. H. McEvoy, W. T. Wilkinson and A. W. Botsford.
Amherstburg 2—Dr. Pearson, F. J. Maloney, Nicholas Steffens, Frank B. Scratch and Ezekiel Stevens.
Amherstburg 3—Dr. T. Hobley, F. Sullivan, Joseph Wilson, R. Elliott and A. J. McGregor.
Anderdon 1—Wm. Borrowman, Wm. Darragh, Geo. D. Pettypiece and Geo. G. Clarke.
Anderdon 2—Antoine Vermette, Donus Petrimoulx and Ferdinand Langlois.
Anderdon 3—A. J. Golden, Gabriel Boussey and Denis Drouillard.

Each of the officers is also a member of the executive committee for his own division. The first named in each division is convener for the locality.

On motion of Messrs. Robt. Lamarsh and J. C. Shepley, the report was received and adopted.

The treasurer, J. H. Smart, then presented a statement showing the expenditure of the Association on account of the revision of the Dominion Voters' Lists to have been nearly $600.

It was resolved to have a membership fee for the members of the Riding Association to defray necessary expenses.

Reports were given by the representatives from the different townships in regard to the party prospects of their localities. The Tilbury West delegates characterized the statement made at the Conservative Convention that Tilbury West would give a large Tory majority as unfounded. It had only given 54 at the last election and would do as well, if not better for the Liberals at the next.

The meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock, after transacting some other important business, to enable all to attend the public meeting in the Tabernacle.

Owing to the delayed trains, it was after ten o'clock before the Hon. Mr. Mowat and party reached Essex Centre from Windsor, where they had arrived the previous evening, and from whence they were accompanied by a delegation of Windsor Liberals. They were received by President Arner, Dr. Brien and a number of other leading Liberals and carriages being in waiting, they immediately started for Kingsville, accompanied by the Essex Centre Brass Band. The morning, having been wet and drizzly, most of the conveyances had preceded them. Arriving at Kingsville at noon, they were met at the Town Hall by Mr. Balfour, Vice-President Barrett and the members of the Liberal Association, who had just concluded their annual meeting and who received them with three rousing cheers. All joined the procession, which was at once formed, and headed by the Band, proceeded to Grovedale Park, through the village. Flags were flying from the Town Hall, the hotels and other buildings and Smart's block was gaily decorated with flags. The threatening skies had cleared, the sun and the weather was all that could be desired.

At the Park large numbers of people had already assembled and the Kingsville Corner Band was on the ground as was also the Amherstburg Starlight Band, who had accompanied the excursion on the Dresden from Windsor, Amherstburg and Colchester. Tables had been spread in the grove for the guests and the general public and were loaded downwith an abundance of the best fare obtainable in Essex. The ladies were particularly attentive to the wants of the visitors and fully upheld their high reputation for hospitality.

By the time dinner was over, more than 4,000 people had assembled on the grounds, and, had the morning been fine, half as many more would have been present from a distance. Inside the tabernacle, the local committee had been busily engaged for some days, under the direction of D. W. Canfield, decorating the building with innumerable flags and streamers in beautiful profusion. Such appropriate mottoes as the following were displayed:—

"Welcome to All!"
"Mowat and Provincial Rights."
"Essex Desires No Monopoly."
"Ontario's Just Rights Triumphant."
"The 'Little Tyrant' not gone yet."
"The Winning Team—Brien and Balfour."
"Equal Rights and Justice to All."
"South Essex can't be bought, nor can Our Member."
"Public Competition the Basis of our Timber Policy."

In front of the large platform, a smaller platform had been erected for the speakers, bringing them nearer their audience—a great improvement—and on the speaker's table as well as on the front of the main platform, a profusion of bouquets of beautiful flowers had been tastefully arranged by the ladies of Kingsville.

It was about 1.30, when the speakers of the day took their seats upon the platform, being enthusiastically applauded on their appearance, and each afterwards received a most hearty individual welcome from the immense audience, as he advanced to speak.

There were present on and about the platform, Lewis Arner, President South Essex Liberal Association; Hon. Oliver Mowat, Attorney General of Ontario; Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education; James Fleming, M. P. for Peel; Robert Ferguson, M. P. P. for East Kent; W. D. Balfour, M. P. P. for South Essex; Jas. Brien, M.D., Liberal candidate for the the House of Commons; J. H. Smart, secretary-treasurer of the South Essex Liberal Association; A. Bartlet, Police Magistrate of Windsor; Gordon Wigle, Reeve of Kingsville; Robt. Lamarsh, Reeve of Mersea; John A. Auld, Reeve of Amherstburg; Thomas McCreery, Deputy Reeve of Gosfield; George G. Clarke, Deputy Reeve of Anderdon; M. W. Scott, Reeve of Leamington; Luke Montreuil, President of the North Essex Liberal Association; Delos R. Davis, of Colchester North; R. E. Dodson, Hugh Lindsay, Samuel Palmer, D. McAlister and W. Mann, of Tilbury West; J. M. Reid, Wm. Sheldon, D. Devitt, Robert Joliffe, Robert Meston, H. P. Jeffery, P. Lamarsh, H. S. Iveson, George Reid, Colin Morse, John Lamarsh, P. Lamarsh, Richard Preston, Jesse T. Brown, John Hooker, Walter Cowan, James Neil, George Russell, Wm. Shilson, Geo. Ainslie and W. J. Wightman, of Mersea; W. T. Easton, Dr. Chamberlain, Wm. Fitchell, Wm. Simpson, Wm. Graham, G. A. Morse, Jos. Watson, Enoch Windsor, W. McSween, Geo. Setterington, Joshua Lamarsh, W. H. Harris, Dr. Sutherland, W. C. Coulson, H. Eede, W. F. M. Kenzie and C. Quallins, of Leamington; Jos. Wilkinson, Geo. Waggott, Alex. M. Wigle, Joshua Ulch, D. W. Canfield, Jason McDonald, Edgar Dougan, J. D. Campbell, Geo. Malott, Ira Loop, Samuel Black, John S. Middough, Frank Black, Corydon Fagan, Hubert Wigle, Joseph A. Fitch, Daniel Wigle, Robert Fleming, P. Fitzpatrick, Alex. Cascadden, Alex. Brown, J. E. Brown, J. W. Bird, John Brennan, and Andrew Wigle, of Kingsville; H. Thornton, L. Reynolds, Thomas Bruner, Theo. P. Scratch, U. Phillips, Alex. Peterson, Henry Rogers, Wm. Staddon, James Cummiford, Joseph Knight, John M. Kay, Harry Scott, Fred. Garringer, G. W. Coatsworth, Isaac Wigle, F. McCharles, Wm. Cascadden, Philip Wigle, W. McCain, F. D. Willcox, S. Coatsworth, John F. Clark, Jacob C. Shepley, Oliver Lounsbury, Wm. Cobley, Geo. J. Fox, J. D. Malott, J. J. Wigle, H. S. Wigle, Jacob Wigle, A. R. Wigle, Jos. Coatsworth, D. Lane, A. H. Woodbridge, G. E. Wightman, Alvin Orton, Thos. Millen, Henry Myres, R. Trimble, S. Hopgood and T. Morris, of Gosfield; W. G. Baldwin, Wm. G. Wright, A. Elliott, J. H. Brown, Thomas Clark, W. H. McCurdy, T. H. Ferriss, James Howie, sr., Walter Atkin, Burwell Wright, Curtis Bertrand, Henry Waters, Geo. Rae, Stephen Julien, Robert Howie, Wm. Burnley, Thos. Hood, Alex. Hackett, Wm. Rae, John Affleck, E. Dennis, J. W. Dennis, Robert Foster, John McAfee, Geo. Pearse, E. Wright, sr., P. Iler, Jos. L. Wright, E. Wright, jr., Thomas L. Wright, J. Mulder, Cornelius Quick and Henry Heaton, of Colchester South.

James Craig, M. Barrett, Jos. H. Grondin, John Rodd, H. Baker and J. H. Rodd, of Colchester North; H. W. Allen, A. J. Green, J. E. Stone, D. Sinclair, R. E. Millard, A. Lovelace, Jas. Naylor, E. A. Wismer, of Essex Centre; Charles Bratt, Thomas H. Parks, Wm. Bowler, John Bratt, Joseph Harris, Alex. McGee, P. Barron, Alex. E. McGee, Alfred Bratt, L. C. Brush, R. Golden, James Gibb, John Smith, T. Barron, Geo. Pigeon, Thos. Armitage, Gore Atkin, G. A. Bratt, D. Campbell, J. Anderson, jr., J. H. Lockhart and S. Butterfield, of Malden; Wm. Borrowman and John Bray, of Anderdon. D. Ireland, S. McGee, G. A. Botsford, W. Bungey, Jas. McGuire, James Hamilton, W. Borrowmon, Colin Wigle, Wm. Edwards, W. P. Cousins, and W. G. Kirk of Amherstburg; James Stuart, of Tilbury Centre; G. B. Smith and A. Lamarsh, of Romney; T. M. Morton, J. F. Bell, W. J. McKee, R. F. Sutherland and Mr. McNeil, A. Bartlet, jr., Noble Bartlet and Joseph Ouellette, of Windsor; Wm. J. Sparks, A. Masters, Thos. McKee, J. A. Stuart, G. W. Mason, Mr. Smith and Sheriff Iler, of Sandwich.

The representatives of the press present were Mr. Campbell, of the Toronto *Globe*, J. M. Kennedy, of the Essex Centre *Liberal*; T. Shuttleworth, of Amherstburg *Echo*; J. E. Copus, of the Detroit *News* and London *Free Press*; H. W. Copus, of the Kingsville *Reporter*; and H. T. Magill, of the Leamington *Post*.

LEWIS ARNER, of Malden, the President of the Liberal Association of South Essex, who presided at the meeting, introduced Mr. Balfour in the following words:—You know it is sometimes the custom for chairmen to make speeches on these occasions, but as I am neither an orator nor a politician, I will not take advantage of my opportunity, but, as we are about half an hour late, I will proceed directly to business, and call upon Mr. Balfour to open the meeting.

Speech of Wm. D. Balfour, M.P.P.

He said: We have not invited you to assemble here to-day, particularly to listen to a speech from myself, and it would not be fitting that I should now detain you with any very lengthy remarks and thus curtail the time at the disposal of the eminent members of the Liberal party who now occupy seats upon the platform. I am with you always and can take the opportunity of addressing you at any time. I thank you therefore most heartily, for turning out, in spite of the threatening weather, in such large numbers in response to the invitation of the South Essex Liberal Association, to welcome to our midst our respected Provincial leader, the Hon. Oliver Mowat, his able colleague, the Minister of Education, and to also hear from a gentleman who had made a mark in the House of Commons—Mr. Fleming—whom I know you will all be glad to hear, and who can tell us something about that Tory boomerang—the Dominion Franchise Bill, which has interested us so much locally of late. (Applause). When that old Indian doctor at Ottawa, compounded that mixture, his idea was that, if properly administered to the Liberal party throughout the country, it would so weaken its robust frame, that its members would fall an easy prey to the Tory hosts at the next general election. In South Essex, however, Dr. Brien and myself, with the assistance of many active Liberals, who deserve much credit for their work, have been giving the Tories good strong doses of their own medicine, and the result has been—let them say what they will, let them make light of it, if they will—they have been so weakened that it will require many more strengthening "boodle" plasters than will be at their disposal between this and the next election to keep the party strong enough to retain South Essex in the Tory ranks. A clear gain of 800 votes in South Essex is a good augury for success. Just a word or two about a late convention held by our opponents at Essex Centre. I wish to mention a matter right here before the electors of all parts of the Riding, from whom I hold a mandate to represent them in the Ontario Legislature. It was there said that I claimed to be a Protestant when in one part of the Riding and a Roman Catholic, when in another. There is no one in South Essex who can truthfully say that I have ever claimed to be anything else than a Protestant at any time in any part of the Riding, and I believe I can give a better reason for my religious belief than to say I am not accountable for it, because it was given to me by my mother. I have come in for a good share of personal abuse at the hands of the Tory press and the Tory party throughout the country at different times, but I care nothing for it, and they are welcome to continue it to their hearts' content, if it is any satisfaction to them. One thing I, however, wish to characterize as it deserves, and to say, coolly and deliberately, that those persons who went out of their way to introduce my wife's name into their political discussions are scoundrels and ought to grey their hairs the greater scoundrels they are. (Applause.) I hope this will be the last we shall hear of these matters. I have been told that I would have to have the cheek of the devil to face the great Napoleon, but, I thank God, I have never yet had to rely upon Satanic assistance in my electoral campaigns; I can leave all commutings with that individual to my opponents, and if there is any sinking through platforms to be done I fancy I will be the witness not the actor. I have, before this, seen Tory candidates in the Riding seeking very small holes in which to hide. There are other matters discussed at that meeting, which I shall deal with at the proper time. Meantime, I will promise you that you will never find me abusing my political trust for my personal benefit or the benefit of my relatives by providing them with situations in the public service; you will never find me going off on electoral campaigns and then drawing the full indemnity for the expense thereof, on a declaration that I will not swear to, and you will never find me promising you prosperity by any such quack nostrums as fifteen cents duty on wheat or five cents a piece on water melons, on which there is already an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent., of which the gentleman who advanced such a proposition was evidently ignorant. I will have great pleasure in making way for one you are all anxious to hear. You have all doubtless heard of an expression of Sir John A. Macdonald's about himself, that he was "A-rum 'un to look at, but a great 'un to go." Now the first part of this phrase is not applicable to our great Provincial leader in its literal sense, and the second part is not applicable at all. Sir John A. Macdonald and his friends have been trying to get him go for the past 14 years, but the "Little Tyrant" hasn't begun to go yet, to any appreciable extent. He has, as you all know, met and vanquished the great Conservative leader on the question of Escheats, the River and Streams Bill, the Boundary Award, the License dispute and in fact in every question in which an issue was raised between them. He is the leader, whom you have twice elected me to follow and support and who has had my most complete confidence, as he has given me his confidence for years in which I have been your representative, in spite of the base attempt of the "boodle party" to induce me to betray the confidence of the 1,700 freemen who gave me their votes. I am sure that Mr. Mowatt, although he has not been well of late, and though he may not have all the gifts of oratory that some speakers have, will convince you, as he has convinced thousands of his fellow-countrymen, of his political honesty and ability. He is a true Canadian statesman who is respected by thousands of Conservatives, as he is loved and honored by every Liberal in the land. Long may Oliver Mowat live to lead the Liberals of Ontario. (Applause and cheers.)

The Chairman then said he took much pleasure in introducing to them the Hon. Oliver Mowat, and on Mr. Mowat's rising, he was greeted with three rousing and continuous cheers.

Speech of the Hon. Oliver Mowat.

Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen—I thank you for those cheers. My esteemed and respected and honored friend, your representative, has referred to the fact that, of late, I have not been in very good health. I had one attack of illness, the first in 18 years that kept me a day in bed, but I have pleasure in stating that I have entirely recovered from it. It has left me, however, without the strength I ordinarily possess and which I hope I will soon be again in possession of, and, in consequence of this, I dare say I will not be able to say as much to you as otherwise I might have thought it right to say, and probably you will be the gainers from that circumstance. But to see so grand an assemblage as this, of the representative men and of the representative women of this County of Essex and particularly of the South Riding of it, is enough to strengthen one; it is enough to make one forget one's weakness, if one was weak. And I am glad to know that this vast assemblage is composed almost altogether of good Liberals. I have been sitting here endeavoring to pick out any Tory faces among you (laughter); I have no doubt there are some Tory faces here, although they are hard to distinguish just now, but I think I may venture to say in regard to most of them that it is by mistake that they are Tories, and that they ought all to be good Reformers, as the rest of you are. (Hear, Hear). I rejoice to perceive also that in this audience there is a considerable number of the fair sex, and I think I may say in regard to all of them that they are all Liberals. (Applause.). At all events, they are good-looking enough to be Liberals, all of them. (Laughter and applause). If I should not have the strength to say much to you, I should like, at the outset, to say how much pleasure it gives me to be here to-day, in order that I may thank you personally, that I may thank you in my own name, and in the name of my colleagues, in the name of the Liberal party of Ontario and in the name of the Liberal party of the Dominion, for having sent to the Legislature so valuable a representative as Mr. Balfour has been. (Applause). Before you conferred upon him that high honor, in which he has also done you honor, you knew from his past life or you believed that he was a man whose honesty you could entirely trust; you had reason to believe from his private life that the trust which you were reposing in him he would faithfully fulfill. We have seen in the House what you have seen in the Riding, that though modest and unassuming, he is, when occasion calls for it—and occasion calls for it pretty often—as bold as a lion. You know his indomitable energy, his dauntless courage and his perseverance in the discharge of every duty; and it is by means of those qualities, in a large measure, that he has been able to redeem this riding to the cause of good government. (Applause). As a member of the House, he has shown himself to be one of the most able, most thoughtful, most active, most useful of the members, and not only does he possess the high qualifications to which I have referred, but he is also one of our best debaters there, and I say further that there is no speech of his which does not make a substantial addition to the materials possessed by the House, in arriving at a right conclusion upon the matter in debate. If the Liberal government has been able to do something for this Province, if we have from time to time boldly and successfully met administrative and legislative problems which our predecessors had failed to solve, if we have given you all the liberal legislation which you looked for, if we have been able upon every subject of Provincial jurisdiction to pass such laws as the Province desired and needed, if we have been able in the administration of the government to maintain all our institutions at the highest efficiency, to carry on the government on those principles of purity which it is the interest of the whole people of Canada that every government should preserve and carry on, we have been for the last four years, maintained in a position to enable us to do all that by your assistance; a material part of the good which we have been able to accomplish, in regard to territorial rights, the legislative needs, the administrative duties, which belong to us, part of that is owing to you, in giving us the valuable assistance which Mr. Balfour has always been able to afford. (Applause.) I have referred to what you know of my friend's private life, what you knew of it before you elected him as your representative; I have referred, in a general way, to the opinion that we have formed of him as a member of the Legislature; but you have had the opportunity of knowing that he has proved that he is an incorruptible representative. (Hear, hear, and applause). A candidate may say that he is incorruptible, he may promise you that neither money nor office nor promises of any kind will induce him to swerve from his duty; but you have all that and believe all that, and ordinarily his constituents must take all that to a large degree on trust. But Mr. Balfour has had an opportunity of proving to you to a demonstration that he is a pure man. (Applause). He has proved to you and demonstrated to every honest man, to every man who wants to find out the truth, to every man who is not determined to shut his eyes to the truth, that neither office nor money will corrupt him. Why, you know there was an attempt made to corrupt Mr. Balfour and other members of the Legislature. What was the object of it? It was to steal the Government of the country. There are a certain number of Conservatives; they are opposed to the government; but the people of this Province had willed that the government of this Province should be a Liberal government and they had sent there a Liberal majority. You know that a scheme was formed by men who had the command of money, by men who had, or believed they had, and had reason to believe they had, the command of offices likewise, who had command of everything and represented themselves as having the command of everything that might tempt a man from his duty; and they formed a scheme to steal the government of the country from the Liberal party by bribing a sufficient number of the Legislature to constitute a majority against the government of the people's choice. There is no offence worse than that which those men thus conspired to be guilty of. The man who steals a barrel of flour or who steals any other piece of property has not attempted a crime one thousandth part as bad as the attempt to which I have referred. The attempt, however, was made. Mr. Balfour and some other members of the Legislature, who, if they had accepted the bribe, would have constituted a majority against the government, were approached, cautiously approached; and as soon as Mr. Balfour was approached he disclosed the attempt. I speak of him alone, but the other members who were approached in the same way, to their honor and the honor of the Liberal party, pursued the same course; all of them refused the bribe and all of them disclosed the attempt; it was important that it should be known that the attempt was made, it was very important that there should be the evidence of the attempt, in order that there should be no such attempt made again in the future; and I have no doubt that the exposure of that vile conspiracy, though it has not resulted in the criminal punishment of all the guilty ones, yet it has had the still more important effect of preventing any similar attempt being made in the future. (Applause). It will be long years to come before a similar attempt is made, in regard to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, and we owe that great result to the tact and the courage and the honesty of Mr. Balfour and others who acted similarly. Now, what did Mr. Balfour do? After the first approach was made, when he came to understand what they were about,—because he must have thought he was not

to be the only person approached, as one would have accomplished nothing—the purpose was to procure a sufficient number to constitute a majority of the Legislature on the side of the Opposition—I say at first, when he found the nature of the conspiracy going on, he disclosed it to members of the government, in order that they might be aware of the crime that had been resolved upon, that they might be able to determine upon a course in reference to it. Now, myself and colleagues to whom Mr. Balfour happened to make the communication were clear that it was the duty of all such persons who were approached to allow these men to develop their plot, not to frighten them away by taking a course that might be more agreeable to them; to allow them so far to develop the plot which they had formed as to make it clear to the people that the plot had been made. Otherwise, if there were not clear proof of it, the whole thing would have been denied, it would have been said that this plot was a thing altogether in the imagination of Mr. Balfour and the other members who acted as he did. But he followed the advice of the Government—and every interview was reported to members of the Government. Mr. Balfour did nothing in that matter except with the concurrence and at the instance of the members of the Government; he was not acting for himself at all; he was to have no benefit from anything that was to take place, but he acknowledged the duty which he owed to the Liberal party, which he owed to his constituents, which he owed to his country, and whatever was in his power to do for the purpose of unveiling the conspiracy and punishing the criminals, he felt it to be a duty to do, however painful and disagreeable that duty might be. Well, you know how the matter went on, how they offered him money a most without limit; how they offered him $800 in his hands as an earnest of what would; follow, how they offered him an office in the far West, which did not require his personal attention, the duties of which could be done by deputy, he to remain a member of the Legislature in this Province. If he had listened to the voice of the tempter, if he had not exposed their temptations, if he had thought that it would be a very nice thing for him to accept their offers, if he had thought those hundred-dollar bills placed in his hands were very nice things to put in his pocket, if he had thought it would be a nice thing to get the office and not perform any duty, and at the same time to be member for South Essex, what would be the position of the Conservatives now? There is not a Tory but would be supporting Mr. Balfour; I daresay Mr. Coste would ask permission to be chairman of his committee. (applause and laughter), if he had accepted the bribe and assisted in stealing the government from the Liberal party of the Province. But what did Mr. Balfour do? The moment the money was received he knew he put it under cover, immediately addressed it to the Speaker, wrote a note to the Speaker, telling him something of what it was, and that this envelope containing the money should be opened when I, the Attorney-General, should make the request. This package containing the money and the note was immediately, of his own act as soon afterwards as possible, delivered to the Speaker. I know that Mr. Balfour never had for a single instant the idea of retaining one dollar of that money. (Applause). I know that his sole object in receiving it at all was that it might be evidence, as it was evidence, against those who were guilty of this great crime. Well, I see from the report of the convention to which Mr. Balfour has alluded, that he was spoken of as an informer because he had done all this. Why, sir, are we not to inform when a murder is committed, when we know anything about it? Are we not inform when a burglary is committed when we know anything about it? I say that a man is bound to inform when he knows of a crime being committed, the exposure of which he is able to make. That is a matter in regard to which there could not be any discussion, any holding back; all men might not have the courage to take the part Mr. Balfour did, but it was a duty to perform as much as any other duty a public man has to perform. I say we are bound to inform in regard to every criminal. It is one thing to inform of a man who may have been guilty of some technical breach of the law, a technical breach only, where there has been no moral guilt; but in this matter there was moral guilt of the deepest dye. There is nothing more important in this community than that a crime of that sort should be stamped out forever. Mr. Balfour assisted in that great work, and we hold him in the highest esteem and respect, and honor because he has done so. We thought well of him before, you all thought well of him before, but we think ten times as well of him since that happened. (Applause). He was entitled to esteem and honor in a high degree for his conduct to his constituents before; he is now entitled to ten times the esteem and honor for the great work he had the opportunity of accomplishing in the matter of which I have been speaking. It is an interesting fact that a transaction in principle not unlike this occurred in the neighboring State of Michigan about the time that that state was handed over by the British authorities to the United States. Those of you who are readers of history will no doubt recollect that the possession of the State was not immediately given over to the United States, when peace was concluded with that new nation. A number of moneyed men, chiefly, I believe, residents at the time of Detroit, formed the design of procuring all the ungranted land in the State, and procuring it at a small valuation, for less than it was really worth. In order to accomplish this purpose they did what they they could to induce Congress to pass the necessary bill which would enable this to be done. It required an Act of Congress. They brought to bear upon the members of Congress such reasoning as the case admitted and as they were able to bring, and a large number of members appear to have been convinced that, as the Indians had to be dealt with, that as these men had had dealings with them and were supposed to have influence with them, it would be the best thing to let them have the lands for this small sum. But they were unable to convince a majority of Congress that this should be done. What did they do? They did the very thing that these conspirators did. They determined to try their hands at bribing a sufficient number of members of Congress to give them a majority, and they set about it. Two persons were appointed as agents to approach these members and bring about the desired result by bribery. The did approach them; and what did these members do? They did the very thing that Mr. Balfour did. As Mr. Balfour at once communicated these approaches to the Executive, so the members of Congress who were approached communicated to the American Executive, who was President, the approaches made to them. The President of that day was the great and good General Washington. And what advice did he give them on their communicating what had taken place? The very advice my colleagues gave to Mr. Balfour—that he should allow them to go on and develop the plot and not to excite their alarm, but to go on until the whole plot was developed. And, following the advice of George Washington, they did that; they allowed these agents to communicate with them again, and after the whole matter was ripe, then, with the concurrence of the President, they exposed the authors of these men, and from that day to this no one has ever pretended that they did not do the right thing; at the time there was but one voice with regard to it, and the great rejoicing that men were found courageous enough to take the course I have explained to you. And when an election came around, there was no attempt then to make Mr. Madison's allowed him to do part was a reason why their constituents should reject them at the new election. That idea has been reserved for our own Province, and it is a shame to a portion of its citizens that this is to be said. (Applause). I have no doubt that it would not be said here either, only that one of these persons charged with being a party to the transaction was the manager of the great organ of the Conservative party. They could not throw him off, they needed his support, and the consequence is that they allowed him to demoralize the whole Conservative party. So that at this moment the shameful state of matters is, I am afraid, in most parts of the province—I hope Essex is the exception—but in most parts of the Province we find the mass of Conservatives on this subject utterly demoralized. Now, at this convention the other day, Mr. Balfour was denounced because he exposed the crime, but there was nothing said against the crime. In their opinion, it seemed to be a far worse thing to expose or detect the crime than it was to commit it! Now, there are many good people among the Conservatives, and it amazes me that they will allow party spirit so to overcome their sense of right and justice, their moral and religious sense that they will be parties to any such position as that. They ought to repudiate such a crime. It was done for the purpose of wrongfully depriving their enemies of government into their hands; they should have been the first to repudiate it, instead of taking the criminals to their bosom, as they are doing in most parts of the country, but I hope not in the case in the County of Essex. I am glad, as I have said, that I have this opportunity of speaking upon this occasion, in order, in the strongest manner, to express my high sense of the moral qualities as well as the statesman-like qualities of the man, and to state what I have stated.

I am glad also of the opportunity of addressing you because of another thing. I perceive that you are all a thoroughly loyal people here. Now I hope that the Conservatives are not demoralized on this point. I believe they are all loyal as well as the Liberals are loyal, and I infer that from this instance, if there was no other evidence of it, that Mr. Balfour's opponent found it necessary to proclaim his loyalty as according to the nomination of his party. Now, I am glad that this is so. I, like you, have a heart full of loyalty to the old land, to England, and Ireland, and Scotland. I feel it all the more just now, because we all know that one of those countries has for generations been the scene of much suffering. The Irish population, beyond all doubt, and everybody must admit it, whatever they think of the causes of it, has had, for generations, to endure a large amount of suffering, a larger amount than the population of either of the other countries. It was not very obvious that something could in England and Scotland what could be done to relieve that suffering. Among the good men there, and the good women, too, of England and Scotland, there was rather a feeling that the case was hopeless, and they saw no way of removing it. Now, at this moment what is going on? England's greatest statesman has made up his mind and has been endeavoring to grapple with that great problem, and 1,400,000 of the electors of England and Scotland have been supporting him in the struggle which he has made. We all know the great importance of Home Rule. We have Home Rule among ourselves: we want to maintain it in all its integrity; we are indignant because our Home Rule is sometimes grievously infringed with by Dominion action. We know that they have Home Rule in the United States and that Home Rule is an essential part in the institutions there. Therefore I think that the whole community, the country and in the old country too, have come to the conclusion that Home Rule of some kind and to some extent must be granted to Ireland also. (Hear, hear, and applause). But there is a difference of opinion now as to how far it should be granted, but that there should be a large measure of Home Rule there, as there is a large measure of Home Rule here, and as there is a large measure of Home Rule in each of the individual states of the United States. I think all now are compelled to agree, Tories and Liberals in our own country and in the old land as well. The proposal which Mr. Gladstone made was so bold that, two or three years ago, it would have been regarded as proposing a very revolutionary in public affairs; and yet Mr. Gladstone, with all his long experience, took a different view of it and staked his whole political character on passing his Bill or some other Bill to carry into effect substantially the same object. I say now is the time; we see that liberality, that generosity, that freedom from prejudice, that humanity, that love for every part of the empire, inspiring the best public men in England and a large part of the people of England and Scotland, and now is the time I feel my loyalty specially excited, and I am sure you all will feel your loyalty specially excited towards those lands; and I rejoice to know that the Conservatives of Essex are all loyal, that with me they would prefer being British subjects to being subjects of any other nation in the world. Loyalty was born with us; we have been educated in loyalty; and we all rejoice in that British connection, which is the result of that loyalty. I know that there are in parts of the Province some who may be no longer feeling this sentiment as strongly as we do. We do see in a few of our newspapers belonging to no particular party paragraphs and articles in favor of the Independence of Canada, its independence of British connection and of any other connection. It is not an unnatural thing. It arises from a growing Canadianism, which I rejoice in. A Canadian myself, I always regret to perceive Canadians thinking more of any other country than they do of this Canada of ours. But it is perfectly plain that Independence is what we cannot have in view, for any length of time, when we regard the propinquity and the power of the neighboring Republic. We have now five millions of inhabitants; we have a vast territory, and the United States had no larger population when they became independent. But it is to be remembered that they had no nation of fifty millions just on their borders; they were the only nation of great might on this whole continent, and their position was entirely different from what ours is. If Independence is a desirable thing, I ask you to observe, and I am sure you will all carefully observe, that for us it, at present, is impracticable; the day may come when it will not be impracticable. As we grow in strength and numbers, as our resources are developed, the possibility of Independence will increase, but, in our present condition, if it is Independence that we want, if we do not want separation until we attain Independence, then our duty is to do all we can to cherish that old loyalty to England and British connection, to do our very best, directly and indirectly, that our people shall continue to love British connection and love it better than ever; and if the time is ever to come that we are to part from the old land, that there is to be an entire severance from British connection, then I am sure that the feeling of the loyal people of Essex is, as my feeling is, that the parting must not be in anger but a parting in love—we will part loving the old lands just as much as we do now, admiring them as much, respecting them as much, honoring them as much, as anxious for their prosperity as we are now; and whatever would have a contrary effect it becomes us all, and I am sure you concur with me in this sentiment also, to resist and oppose any movement towards separation; we want this country to continue as it has been hitherto, a thoroughly loyal country. The people of Essex have always been loyal. Essex was first settled by United Empire Loyalists, men who came to this country from the United States after the Revolution there, which we may admit now was justified, because there were grievances; but these United Empire Loyalists preferred to come here. Then in 1812 your predecessors had another opportunity of showing their loyalty, and they did so; and in 1837, another opportunity came, and so on from time to time; so you have had opportunities, which I am sure, if they were to occur again, you would again avail yourselves of to show that if there is any vanishing loyalty in others, there is no vanishing loyalty among the people of South Essex. (Applause.) Since I am talking of that, let me say one word about another alternative as bearing upon this subject. Another alternative suggests itself to our view, namely, the annexation of this country to the United States. Now I believe there is no suggestion as to our political connection that has fewer adherents than that proposition. Let me remind you of two or three things which such a change involves, so that if the discussion should become more general or more dangerous than it is, we can be a little prepared to meet it.—We have a great country here, as large, perhaps larger than the whole of the United States. We have a country capable of sustaining a population of a hundred millions, and with grand resources, so that our future may be like that which the United States has at present attained. Now, we can quite understand how, from a United States standpoint, that men, whose hearts were in that country, or from any other reason, might desire a political change that would add five millions of people to that country and would double its territory. But what would it involve to Canadians? We would be giving up all this grand territory to another nation. And what again does that involve? There is a notion that Annexation would give us a larger measure of Independence than now, but that is not so; we would have far less independence then than now. Our independence is almost practically complete now. All matters of Federal interest would then be no longer in our own hands. We can now put on all such customs and excise duties as we are disposed to. We only have what we think is to our own advantage; we can have just such duties put on as our people think, rightly or wrongly, are the best. So as to Federal legislation; we have the Federal legislation that we want, and we must be taken to be the best judges of what is for our interest. But what would be the case if we were annexed? It would be such duties, not as we want, but such duties as would be for the interest of the States generally. Ontario would have say 14 representatives in the House of Representatives at Washington, consisting of three to four hundred, and all Canada would have a proportionably large number, but this number would be as nothing in a body of that kind. Whenever there would be a conflict of our interests and opinions with those of the rest of the States, then we would be out-voted. Now we can arrange all those matters as an independent nation might, looking at our own interest only, and acting on our own opinions only, but, in case of annexation, all that would be swept away; we no longer would have any independence except in reference to State legislation and State government. There are a lot of things I would like to talk about to you but I would like to mention one more thing, and then pass to another subject. Annexation involves this further consequence; we must not be blind to the chance of a war between England, Ireland and Scotland, and the United States. It would be an absurd, an utter, willful blindness, to ignore this view. I think that simple statement must commend itself to the minds of every one of us. Then what would be the case? The war might be an unjust one on the part of the United States, but our sons and brothers would be liable, all our resources in addition would be liable to be drawn upon for the purpose of attacking our own dear old country. Our relatives and our fellow-countrymen in the old country, our own flesh and blood, would be drawn for the purpose of attacking us, and so all the resources of Canada would be drawn upon for this purpose. That single consideration should make loyal people hesitate before concurring in any project of that kind. It may come, and I hope it may come soon, that we may truly regard the United States as an entirely friendly nation to the old land; there is now there a multitude of Americans who feel that way now, who feel all the esteem and respect and all the admiration for the old land, that we do. If there is any young man among you who has been inclined, contrary to the loyal feeling prevailing all around him, to think that Independence or Annexation is desirable for us, let him ponder upon these things and no longer entertain these views, which are impossible if well considered for any intelligent man to entertain. Those are happily not subjects of practical politics, but there are a great many other subjects that are of practical politics.

I am here as Premier of the Province of Ontario, a position which I have enjoyed and occupied, by the confidence of the people, for a period of 14 years, and I may confidently claim because the whole people admit the Conservatives as well as the Liberals, that we have been doing very well as the Government of Ontario, that we have passed all the good laws that they wanted, that we have managed our institutions with efficiency and economy likewise, that with the administration of the government they have no real fault to find. I might go into details for the purpose of demonstrating that to be the case. Perhaps my esteemed and respected colleague, who is to speak here to-day, may say something in regard to them. Federation has been of great service to this Ontario of ours. The old men among you who took part in politics before the British North America Act was passed will remember the struggles that occurred then. By the present Confederation Act and the amendments thereto, you know how each Province gets a certain allowance from the Dominion treasury in proportion to the population, and it is provided that we should have all our own Crown lands, our own timber and other sources of revenue. Every Province is to have the same advantages. It was calculated that these arrangements would place the Province upon the same basis, would be equally advantageous to all. The representatives of the various Provinces admitted that they would; they were satisfied with them. Well, how has that turned out? We find From the time of Confederation we have been able to carry on the government at least as efficiently as it was carried on before the Union. We have made grants for all public purposes for which grants were made before, for every object of Provincial expenditure which the interests of our Province required or our people desired; we have done this continually with this difference, that we have added some fifty per cent. to every item of expenditure without any taxing of the people. We have been able to double all our contributions to public objects, thereby relieving largely every locality in the Province. I have referred more than once to our legislation. We have endeavored in this Province to be just to all, to leave nothing undone for the public interest which our Provincial jurisdiction enabled us to accomplish. We have legislated for all classes. We have legislated for every Department in which useful legislation could be devised. We have reformed the courts—and speaking of that I may say that it gave me very great pleasure to see the Bill which Mr. Balfour introduced and which were rendered necessary in consequence of an unfortunate prejudice, which still, in some measure, exists among a portion of our white population against our African descent. One of his constituents was anxious to become a member of the legal profession; he was unable to accomplish that object in consequence of that prejudice in the way for which the law provides. Mr. Balfour thought it reasonable that he should have the same privileges as others, and since he could not obtain them in the ordinary way, that there should be special legislation to meet his case, and I had great pleasure in seeing my way to adopt his views. (Applause.) I have taken every opportunity of showing that the principle of a Liberal government is equal rights and equal privileges to all. (Applause.) Our colored fellow-subjects have been laboring under very great disadvantages—they have labored under disadvantages in the neighboring States and under disadvantages here. It will be some time before they wholly recover from those disadvantages. But we all know that they are recovering from them, that progress has been made among them in regard to education and everything else that is necessary in order to place them on a compleat level with the white brethren, and I am glad when I can hasten on, in any way whatever, such an important object. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Our duties, the duties of the Provincial Government, have been, in some respects, of a very peculiar and special kind during my Premiership. We have not merely had to contend with difficulties which must belong to every Government, but we have had the special difficulty of having to maintain our rights by means of a constant struggle against the Dominion Government. They have not only done their best against us at every election that has been held, making use of the whole power of that Government to defeat our candidates, themselves taking part in the public meetings and otherwise exerting their influence publicly and privately, for the purpose of defeating our candidates, but in addition to all this, even to maintain the territorial laws of our Province we have had a very hard fight to encounter. Mr. Balfour has alluded to some of these subjects. He has referred to the struggle in which we were successful before the highest court of the realm in regard to the boundry of the Province, a question which involved just one-half of our domain. Well, now, do not let Conservatives who want to be honest, who are honest and want to be right, who do not want to go against their own Province—do not let them suppose that was a mere difference of opinion between ourselves and the Dominion Government, in which a great constitutional lawyer happened to be wrong and I happened to be right. (Applause and laughter). It is something more than that, because he did something more than was necessary in vindicating his opinion, if it was his opinion, that that territory did not belong to us. He did his very best, when an award was made by disinterested arbitrators, specially competent for that purpose, chosen by the two Governments; he did his very best to prevent the Parliament of the Dominion from accepting the award. You know that in this place in the House he denounced the award; he declared that it gave us boundaries which no court in the world would give us, he declared, and those who supported his view declared that it was giving us territory to which we had no shadow of claim; Sir John A. Macdonald said it was giving us a new kingdom, and said that I had said the same thing. I had never said any such thing, and when his attention was called to the inaccuracy, shall I say, of which he was guilty, he made no allusion to the subject and has made no illusion to it ever since, and I have said nothing of him. Now what I say they are especially blameable for is that, among other things, Sir John A. Macdonald and his Government did their very best to prevent the award from being accepted by Parliament, made use of every sort of obstruction which he and his followers had at their command. Without going into details, which would take too long, let me tell you this further fact, that, since the Privy Council decided that question in our favor, since they have advised that an Imperial Act should be obtained to prevent any question arising on the subject hereafter, that advice being approved of by the Dominion Government itself, from that day until now I have not been able to get them or any other of my colleagues, who in application to the Imperial Government to secure us in those rights which the Privy Council, after solemn argument, desired us to possess. What is the meaning of it? Is it their hope that we will be beaten at the next election? I have been able to fight this question and fight it successfully in spite of all his efforts against me. Does he expect that Mr. Meredith will help him? He has already manifested a considerable desire to act in that direction. I cannot imagine why they refuse to do what, in justice, they are bound to do, except with the obvious view that if the Conservatives give Mr. Meredith the power, that in some way the territory will not be secured to the Province of Ontario; because the Dominion Government has not ceased to make grants of the very land that has been pronounced to be in the borders of Ontario. They have given licenses to large numbers of persons to cut the timber upon that land, and they have made grants of it otherwise, and by one general order, which has not yet appeared in print I believe, they have directed that all the licenses for cutting timber which they had granted while the matter was in dispute are now to be renewed, even though all disputes ought to be considered as settled by the decision which the Privy Council has pronounced, and which they admit they are bound to acquiesce in. Now, will Conservatives support them in that? The Conservatives of this country are this country as the Liberals do. Why is it they are exerting themselves in every way in material matters against their Province? They delay us, they delay the settlement of that part of the country because they have now set up another new claim, never thought of until a comparatively recent period. In the dispatches passed between us in the temporary arrangements made between us, it was agreed that the decision as to the line of boundary should include all questions, that all government lands within the boundary, that should be found to belong to the Dominion of Ontario, should belong to Ontario, and that the Dominion should have no lands outside of the boundary. But that has been changed, and they are claiming that ungranted lands of the disputed territory, though now decided to be within Ontario, actually belong to the Dominion, and they are fighting us upon that. The consequence of that is, as you will easily understand, that the development of the country is arrested, that we can get no benefit by the decision in our favor. We are spending money in the government of the country and we are not prepared to take the steps necessary to develop its resources. The great constitutional lawyer proved to be wrong again, as the Chancellor said—it came before him first, and he decided that the land belonged to the Dominion. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeal and the judges unanimously agreed that there was nothing in the Dominion Act which gave them a right to say they might abandon the claim and let us go on with the development of the country! O, no, they are now proceeding with an appeal to the Supreme Court, and that is to be followed by another appeal to the Privy Council. The leaders alone are not to blame for this. If their followers did not allow the leaders of the Conservative party to be demoralized on these questions and on other questions to which I have referred, the leaders would not do these things. Ultimately they will not succeed, but they have it in their power to delay the matter and to cause the expenditure of a great deal of money and to inflict a great deal of injury upon the Province and upon the Dominion. That I cannot prevent, but that the leaders of the Conservatives and the Conservatives generally can prevent if they follow their plain duty in view of the position they occupy.

I could go on and talk about other matters but I have talked now so long as I have strength to talk. One thing I will say, that I am cordially delighted to have met you all here. I rejoice that you are likely to show a better regard for your own interest at the approaching election than you have done in the past. Sometimes the people of Essex go right, as in electing Mr. Balfour; they did very right there; but sometimes they go wrong. At this moment they are represented by a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald in the Dominion Parliament. Now, we may differ in regard to public questions, we

may adopt this view and that view from different considerations; but I venture to hope from what I have observed since I came into the County yesterday, that the people of North and South Essex have determined that however they may differ in regard to details, however they may differ in regard to particular reasons that influence their action, at all events in this matter, that the Dominion Government at Ottawa, which has been so long inflicting injury upon this country, shall be wiped away at the next general election (applause); and that they have agreed also that, as the Provincial government has been doing its duty so far during the 15 years that it has held the reins of power, so shall it receive their support at the elections which are now approaching. (Loud applause).

The Chairman then introduced James Brien, M. D., of Essex Centre, the Liberal candidate for the Commons, for South Essex.

Speech of James Brien, M. D.

It is not my intention to detain you long at the present time, but I must say that I have hardly words to express the pleasure I feel in meeting here such a magnificent gathering of earnest faces. I know by your appearance to-day that it is not merely an expression of hope, but it is one of implicit confidence that, at the coming election, a Tory government supported and sustained by bribery and corruption and false promises will be replaced by one in which the country can have confidence, a government which shall be based upon purity and a policy of justice to all. I have to take some exception to what my friend Mr. Balfour says, in regard to Sir John A. Macdonald being a doctor. I do not wish that he should be known as one of the profession. (A voice—Because he is a quack)—Yes, sir, he is a quack. I object to classing him as a doctor, because a skilled physician will use medicine so that it will have the desired effect; but it pleases me to say that upon this occasion the medicine of Sir John A. Macdonald has not had the desired effect. It has acted as a boomerang to his own party. I think there is much due to Mr. Balfour, sided by active members of the Liberal party, who have worked so nobly and so faithfully during the beginning of this campaign, as it were, and who will continue to work, because reward is certain. A man, after attaining a position of trust at the hands of the people, one of the most honorable positions that can be given a man, does not deserve to be praised for the simple fact that he is honest. His own natural good sense should dictate, in gratitude to you, in return for the honor and trust you have conferred upon him, that he should support the policy that is best for you, and not on all and every occasion trying to do something to put money in his own pocket. I say that if a man attains a position of honor and trust, and then manipulates legislation in any manner whatever, merely to aid himself or his friends, such a man is as bad as a midnight robber who goes to your house and carries with him the bowie knife and revolver. (Applause). The Reform party can come to you and ask you for your support with confidence. They can refer with honor and with pride to the Mackenzie administration, as well as to those who constitute the Ontario government of to-day, two of whom we have the honor having with us; and during all the history of the Reform party there is nothing that can be shown in which they have acted dishonestly, and I hope the party will always be able to maintain that reputation. During all its history it has been not only the duty, but the very matter which the Reform Party had at heart, to resist oppression and to work for the liberties of the people. At the late Conservative convention at Essex Centre, which I will refer to for a moment, matters came up which I little expected. Some of the statements made are almost too contemptible to reply to. They asserted that the Reform Party is principally made up of rebels, annexationists and other such men. I defy them to point to one rebel in the Reform Party of the County of Essex. (Applause). Such statements are not honest. It is not necessary for us to brag about our loyalty. I think that the mother country has been kind and dutiful to us. There have been times when we thought that matters were a little oppressive, but it was not the country at large, it was a few interested individuals who made the attempt to oppress us, and when the British government found it out they certainly did all they could to relieve us, until we occupy a position today,—one of the happiest in the world. We can ask for no more liberties than we possess, and must not allow our liberties to be stretched upon and taken from us at the hands of a tyrannical and arbitrary government, such as that at Ottawa, and no public man ever attempted a more arbitrary exercise of power than did Sir John A. Macdonald, when he tried to impose this Franchise Bill upon us. The intention certainly was to destroy the liberties of the Reform Party, and practically to name their men and shut the Reformers out of votes altogether. They twit us with rebellion, but their own history as a party shows many dark spots in this respect. I see that your representative, Mr. Wigle, acknowledged at Essex Centre the other day that he took the full indemnity and made an affirmation that cannot possibly be true. You are aware that he was absent from the House—at home part of the time and at other times in the constituencies working for Sir John A. Macdonald. I think that when a man is elected he represents the whole people, and not one particular party only. I think there are at least a few Reformers in the South Riding of Essex that would like to have representation. If you re-elect Mr. Wigle what would be the consequence? Mr. Wigle can go to Parliament and spend a few days or a month or so, enjoy himself, and return to you for re-election; you say to him again, "You should not have done this," and he will say then, "What is the use of your talking, I did the same before you re-elected me, you became a party to that, you became accomplices, why should you find fault with me?" And therefore you would have nothing to say, that would entirely shut your mouths. Mr. Coste referred to myself saying he was not going to introduce anything of a private character, but he charged that I pretended in some parts of the Riding to be a Protestant and in some parts to be a Roman Catholic. I have always been a Protestant. I am not only what my parents were and my forefathers, but what my own convictions have led me to. And he refers again, to my happening to be at a section where there is a Catholic church. Now I am of the opinion that religion is a matter which ought to be settled between a man's God and himself; but what did Mr. Coste do after he said he was not going to introduce anything of a private character? He said I was seen going into a Catholic church with a prayer book under my arm. Doctors have to work on Sundays, and my medicine case is too for a prayer book. Both are good things; we hope for good effects from medicine as well as from the prayer book. I did go there and I think it was better to be there than loafing around bar-rooms. I do not consider for a professed Roman Catholic to find fault because I happened to attend his church. I desire to thank the Reform party for honoring me by choosing me as their candidate and will endeavor to justify their choice. In reference to the Franchise Bill, I am glad to have the opportunity to say that I have never met a Tory in the South Riding of Essex who could, or even appeared to wish to, defend the Franchise Bill. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen for your attentive hearing. (Applause.)

The Chairman then introduced James Fleming, M. P. for Peel.

Speech of James Fleming, M. P.

He said:—I am very glad to-day to be present with you in the County of Essex, the first occasion on which I have visited this magnificent part of the Province. I am glad to see so magnificent a demonstration here to-day; I am glad to see the large numbers that, notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the weather this morning, have come out to meet the great Leader in the Provincial Parliament. I am glad to see the earnestness and enthusiasm which manifest themselves in this vast assembly. I am glad to know that there is strength enough in this gathering of electors and the earnestness of votes here to make the Brien so strong that he will pickle Lewis Wigle. (Applause and laughter). I was amazed to learn from the expressions both of Mr. Balfour and Dr. Brien, that there had been a report of joining as Protestants in one part of the riding and as Catholics in another part. I am a Presbyterian myself, but in my own County and among my own associates in Ottawa, I am frequently said to represent very strongly a Catholic Priest and I do not think the imputation is anything against me at all; I take it rather as a compliment than otherwise, because there should be no religious influence in this country at all events, to prevent the members of any religious community from aspiring to the highest positions in the gift of the people. (Applause). There is nothing in the law, (there is none, and I hope there never will be) that will preven the members of one religious sect from appealing to the members of another religious sect for support on political grounds. There is no distinction of race, creed or color in this country, thank God, and I trust that in the hands of the Liberal party there never will be. (Applause.) Sir, I regret one thing, to-day, that I am the only representative of the Liberal Party present from the Dominion Parliament. I did not expect that I would be alone when I came here to-day. But in the short time that I will have at my disposal I shall refer to a few questions that are of very great importance to the people of this country that are under the jurisdiction of that Parliament. You know that in 1878 after a period of depression all over the world, after hard times had set their iron shoes on the neighboring Republic and upon the countries of the old world, and had not withheld their grip from this country either, after a series of bad harvests, when we did not produce enough to support our own people, and had to import more than we exported, these leaders of the Conservative party appealed to the people and said that this depression and hard times were due to the Government of the country, that the hard times were due to the fact that the Government of Mr. Mackenzie were not pursuing that trade policy which it ought to pursue and which the interest of the country demanded, and they said, "Give us an opportunity and we will bring prosperity back to this country; give us power and we will secure the home market for the products of the farmer will secure good prices, good times; we will secure not only to the farmers the high prices of a home market, but will insure their continuance by establishing in all the centres of population in this country which have manufactories as will be consumers of the products of our own farms." People trustedin the large numbers of those who had been ground under hard times believed them, and they gave them an opportunity. Have they fulfilled their pledges to you? (Voices, "No, no!"). What are the prices of your farm products to-day as compared with the prices of 1878? They say to you now, "We cannot regulate the price of corn; we have no power to fix the price of wheat, the Liverpool market is the place where that is done; we cannot give you a higher price for your wool, that is fixed in Boston." But in 1878 they undertook to do those things, and it is largely because they promised those things that they are in the places they are. And they turn around now, having failed, and tell us they are powerless to fulfill their pledges, and we say to them, "Step down and out and give the places to those who can." govern the country better that you can. (Applause.) But they have not sent home, they have been enhancing the burdens upon your pockets. In 1878 they came into power, when the debt of this country was $174,000,000 and to-day the debt of this country is $281,000,000. That is one thing they have accomplished, and I tell you there is no government equal to a Tory government for heaping up a public debt. (Applause.) As I say, the public debt has been increased from $174,000,000 to $281,000,000. We have increased the annual expenditure from $23,000,000 to $35,000,000 during the past year, and during the present year it will run up to something like $38,000,000. We have a deficit of nearly $5,800,000, this year, notwithstanding the high taxation imposed upon you. Are you going to support a government that, in its seven years of rule, produces such a financial record as that? In the United States, in 1867, when we became a Confederation, a rival for the European population seeking homes in the West, the debt of the United States was double the debt of Canada per head. In 1886, the debt of Canada is double the debt of the United States per head. Let us go on. The taxation of the United States is high, but the taxation of the United States is devoted to wiping out the public debt in that country. In this country the taxation is high, but the taxation is not sufficient to meet the demands of the Tory government and the Tory hangers-on that follow that government, and the consequence is that we are adding year after year to that public debt, instead of wiping it out. Let that go on for 20 years longer and what is the position the two countries will occupy toward each other? On the one hand, there is the United States with its public debt paid off, offering free homes to the families of the old world that are seeking homes in the freer West; what is the position that Canada will occupy at that day. If the people of Canada are so blind as to keep a Tory government in power very much longer, we will be burdened with debt, while the United States will be free from it. That will be the cheapest country in the world to live in, while Canada, that ought to be the cheapest, will be one of the dearest to live in, and where the poor people of the older countries will not come because of the high taxes that is imposed upon them here. We have increased the public debt, we have increased the annual expenditure. But, they say, we can show what we are doing with the money. Well, we will show some things they are doing with the money. In 1878 Mr. Mackenzie ran the government and managed the offices in the public buildings in Ottawa with 512 employees. In 1885, the number on the books was 1,227. A good many Tories got office in the meantime, you will observe,—from 512 to 1,227. And that is not all. In 1885, we paid, in addition to the expense of supporting all that regular staff, $171,560 at Ottawa for extra services. If any of you have the curiosity to visit Ottawa during the session, our friend Mr. Wigle will probably introduce you into the various rooms, and you cannot get in without seeing these Tory office-holders, because there is one man to bow you in at one side of the door, and another to bow you out on the other side; in fact they are crowding each other out of the windows. And we are building at an expense of half a million of dollars a very large building right across the street from the Parliament building, in order to hold the surplus of the hungry hangers-on that are following the Tory party throughout this whole Dominion. I will tell you where some more of the money has gone, and the motto "The Little Tyrant Not Gone Yet," which I observe here, reminds me of it. In 1883 the Dominion Parliament thought they were going to put the Little Tyrant out,—they would secure that large interest in this Province, the liquor interest; they would take charge of all the licensing. Sir John A. Macdonald met his people at Yorkville before the election of 1882 and he declared that the Crooks Act was not worth the paper it was written on, and that if he were returned at Ottawa he would teach the Little Tyrant that he didn't know anything about constitutional law; and, as a consequence of that, in 1883, he introduced a bill which has gone down in history under the name of the "McCarthy Act," since that time, in order to take the liquor interest of the Dominion of Canada under his own control. In vain we pointed out to him in the House that the law was not what he said it was; in vain we pointed out to him that where the courts had decided upon the question at all, there the question of jurisdiction had been raised in any case, where it had been raised in any of the Provincial courts, the courts had held that the jurisdiction lay with the Provinces and not with the Dominion. I myself had the honor of proposing a resolution at that time asking them to delay until the following session, in order that cases that were then before the courts might proceed to the Appellate Courts and we might have a still further judicial decision upon the validity of the Provincial Acts. But no, the great constitutional lawyer had declared that the Crooks Act was a document not worth the paper upon which it was written, and you might as well talk to stone walls as to talk to his blind followers to the contrary. It was not very long until we had the constitutionality of that Act tested. In the meantime, before the next session of Parliament, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had pronounced the Crooks Act a valid Act of Parliament, had declared that the jurisdiction exercised by the Province was a valid jurisdiction, and, in consequence, we had Sir John A. Macdonald submitting the McCarthy Act, first to the Supreme Court, and afterwards to the Judicial Committee, for consideration. And what was the result? What we pointed out in the first place, what we asked delay for. The Privy Council declared that the Act of 1883, the McCarthy Act, was not worth the paper it was written on. But in order to demonstrate that the constitutional lawyer did not know any thing at all about constitutional law, the people of this country were called upon to pay $200,000 as the expense of that experiment in trying to put out the Little Tyrant. That is another instance of where the money goes.

My friend, Mr. Balfour, has referred to it and said that perhaps I would say somewhat about the Franchise Act. In 1882, the Government asked the country for endorsation. They had made their promises in 1878. By the year 1882 it became apparent that those promises were not going to be fulfilled and they came to the country with new promises, but they saddled the country with another rider, which they thought would result in securing their return. Previous to the election of 1882, they passed an Act by which they divided up the constituencies of this Province in such a way as to make it almost absolutely sure that, in many instances, the leaders of the Liberal Party, who were few in number in the House at the time, would not find places in the House again. Mr. Patterson, of Brant, Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, and several others, and Mr. Mackenzie, too, were singled out in their efforts to gerrymander them out of their seats in Parliament. Mr. Patterson had had added to his constituency a large Tory municipality, and some of the Liberal constituency was taken away, and he entered upon the contest with seemingly 200 votes against his success; but Mr. Patterson was elected, and Mr. Mills was elected, although others were not so fortunate, and the consequence was that the Liberal Party lost many seats on that occasion. But 1886 is here and 1887 is approaching, and they must soon appeal to the electorate again? Do they desire to leave the electorate of the country free to discharge the constitutional duty, which, as voters, devolves upon them when a general election takes place? No, sir. Now, with an attempt more dastardly than the attempt made against the liberties of the people in 1882, they introduce their Franchise Bill. By their Bill, as first introduced, they took the nomination of the revising officers entirely into their own hands, and by the Bill that officer had absolute power, on his own motion, without appeal and without the possibility of objection being entertained in any other court, to reject votes the on one hand or all them on the other. And we knew the purpose of that Bill; we knew that it was to tie the hands of the Liberal party throughout this country. We knew the purpose was to enable them to re-elect Tories in all the constituencies that they now hold, and to thrust out the leaders of the Liberal party from the constituencies that they represent. We knew that that purpose would be carried out, because we saw the manner in which the Bill was being forced through the House. But by a persistent opposition to that Bill, we brought public opinion to bear upon it and the consequence is, that a few amendments of an important character were introduced into the Bill which lessened its evil effects very greatly and the Premier was at length driven to the public declaration in the House of Parliament that, whenever it was possible to appoint a judge he would appoint a judge as revising officer. I rejoice to know that in the County of Essex, and particularly in the South Riding of Essex, the Bill has, by proper attention, been made to benefit the Liberal party (Applause.) I do not endorse the Bill any more on that account. The franchise under the Provincial law is more liberal, it is more extended, it is more elastic, it is more fitting in every respect for the people of this country than the Franchise Act passed by the Dominion Parliament. For 17 years, we got on making our voters lists in this country; we had appointed officers who made the lists; we selected our councillors and the councillors appointed the assessors and the assessors made the assessments and the courts of revision revised the assessments and the Judges revised the revision and finally the lists were revised by the Judge, all in the hands of the people themselves and with little expense. The municipal machinery was sufficient for the purpose, and nobody from one end of this Dominion to the other, from the Rocky Mountains to the shores of Cape Breton, ever desired that the Provincial Franchise should be set aside and the Dominion Franchise introduced, instead, and it was only for the Tory party that it was introduced. And that is where more of the money is going. The expense of this Franchise Bill for the present year will not be less than half a million of dollars added to the public burdens of this country, at a time when the taxation of the country is five millions of dollars less than the public demands for expenditures. Do you wish to sustain them in these things? If you do, send back Lewis Wigle to Ottawa, because he will sustain them through thick and thin.

We have, at very great expense to the people of the older Provinces, acquired the great Territory of Manitoba and the Northwest, that last territory of prairie lands, that we are opening, developing and settling as best we can with a population invited from the countries of the old world. We had in that country a peculiar population. We had some 40,000 Indians, and we had a population numbering considerable that formed a link between the red man and the white; we had as a result of the early settlement by white people a very considerable class, there known as half-breeds, amenable to law, subject to the Christian religion, peaceable in their habits, honest in their dealings, placed as it were by Providence in order that we might carry the Indian through which could govern the savage Indian population of that country. We had in our own lands that friendly link between the white government and the Indian tribes, which would place the

years. The people rejected him and they sent Mr. McCraney to Ottawa. Sir John A. Macdonald said to the people of Halton, —"We don't care what you say, I will appoint Sheriff McKindsey to the Senate and I will make him a law-maker for life, in spite of the emphatic declaration which you recently gave that you did not want him at all."

The Honorable Premier here, Mr. Mowat, referred, a little while ago, to the fact that he had been unable to get from Sir John A. Macdonald any consent to ratify the finding of the Privy Council with reference to the boundary award, but he could conceive of no other reason except that Sir John A. Macdonald hoped that he might oust his Government and place Mr. Meredith in a position to be more pliant to his leader at Ottawa. But there is one more potent reason than that, and Mr. Mowat indicated it by telling you that, since the award of the Privy Council, by which it has been declared that that territory belongs to the Province of Ontario, since every dollar that it derived from its timber, its lands and its minerals, ought to belong to the people of the Province, Mr. Mowat could tell you that Sir John A. Macdonald, having exhausted all the timber in the Northwest, in the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest territories from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, and parcelled it out among his camp followers for a song, the Province of Ontario is also to be kept for that purpose, that he has too many hungry followers to be fed on the territory which properly belongs to the Dominion, and he must retain possession of that which properly belongs to the Province of Ontario, in order that he may parcel the timber lands among his followers. There are over three-fourths of the Government members of Parliament at Ottawa who are interested, in one way or another, either in coal, pasture or timber lands, in railroad charters I do not know that the member for your Riding has secured a timber limit but he is getting pretty well advanced, he is doing pretty well; he is a young man yet and he may rise. (Laughter.) He has begun in the proper course to become a successful Tory politician. An event as I understand from what has been said here to-day and acknowledged by himself—occurred during the session of 1885, which was a long session and the government increased the indemnity of $500. At the close of each session each member is required to put his hand to a paper and declare almost in these words: "I came to Ottawa to attend the session on the—day of—; I attended at Ottawa either the sitting of the House or a Committee of the House, except such and such days,"—leaving a blank for such and such a day—"and such and such days I was detained from the house by sickness, though present at Ottawa."—so that sickness at home does not entitle the member to his indemnity; If a man had headquarters at Ottawa, ready to assume his duties as soon as he is well, it is recognized as an attendance upon the House; but a man solemnly places his hand and swears that I attended at Ottawa so many days, and I was absent so many days, and for what? Why, in order that there shall be deducted eight dollars for every day he was absent; and any man who will sign a declaration that he was there every day, when it is well known that he was stumping the Tory interest in two Ridings during the time that Parliament was sitting, and a part of the time at home, any man who will sign such a declaration and accept the money and go into his party convention and boast about it and declare that it is the proper thing as Mr. Wigle did, I say any man who is doing that is on the high road to promotion in the Tory camp. Sir, the Parliament of Canada, when it established the rule that eight dollars was to be deducted for a man's absence for each day he was absent and required him to sign the declaration, thought that the constituencies of this country would send honorable men to Parliament; it thought that representatives would not stoop to declare that they were entitled to more money than they actually earned. And if the people of the South Riding of Essex do not take this as indicative of a man's character, if they do not visit him with such condemnation as such conduct deserves, then the people of South Essex are not such deserving people as were in the Eastern part of the Province think they are. I hope we will hear that Mr. Wigle has been buried so deep by the votes of the southern portion of Essex that he will never rise again as a politician in this country. (Applause.)

Speech of Hon. G. W. Ross.

The last speaker of the day was the Hon George W. Ross, who, after being introduced to the audience, spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I suppose you have noticed, as I have noticed to-day, that in all our wanderings we hear and see some things that are pleasant, and hear and see some things that are not so pleasant. While sitting on the platform listening to the speeches and reflecting upon the circumstances on which we are assembled, I thought how fully that is illustrated in connection with the work to day. In the first place, it was exceedingly pleasant for me to look down upon the large audience assembled in the Riding. It is a proof that you take a deep and intelligent interest in political matters which I take to be an earnest of the election which will be held a few months hence. It was also pleasant for me to learn that my friend and colleague, Mr. Balfour, received the unanimous support of the Liberal party in this Riding. Let me say, as one associated with him for three years, that I believe he deserves that unanimous support, and I believe you felt he deserved it when you gave it to him so cordially. It was also pleasant for me to notice in this large audience quite a number of the women of this Riding. This seemed to me like an endorsement of the action of the administration to which I have the honor to belong, of our Liberal policy in giving the women of Ontario the franchise in municipal matters, and that the women came here to-day to express in the kind way in which women always express their feelings, by their presence here, their hearty approval of the Mowat administration. But let me turn to the other side, which is not quite so appropriate or pleasant. I regret very much to learn that in this campaign we are about to enter upon, that, instead of discussing the great issue which a free people should always discuss at an election, it is quite likely that our friend Mr. Balfour will be attacked on personal grounds. Will you allow me to say, in all kindness, that it is of no concern to us in Ontario whether he is a Protestant or Catholic, all we want to know is whether he is a good, honest, careful legislator. We do not want to know anything about his religious faith. Secondly, it is very much to be regretted that, from the key-note given to the campaign by the gentleman who has the honor of leading the forlorn hope on the other side, Mr. Balfour is to be attacked, because he did what every honest man knows to be a matter of good public act, that is, he exposed the Tory conspiracy framed for the overthrow of the Mowat administration. Sir, if you read history, what do you find? You will find that every man who came to expose a Satan, in whatever way it may be, is regarded by every good citizen as worthy of the highest praise. Take one of the circumstances in the history of Canada. In the war of 1812, some troops of the British army were quartered in the house of Mrs. Secord, who was forced to receive them, and she heard them plotting the overthrow of the British army, what did she do? She walked 23 miles in the dead of night to inform the British troops that an attack was to be made on the British forces, and very likely that attack would have been successful unless they were forewarned. They were forewarned, and Canada was saved by her heroism. Mr. Balfour knew that an unconstitutional attack was being made on the government of the Province of Ontario, and having forewarned he forewarned the members of that Government and the attack failed; and if there is any man who is worthy of the highest encomiums for the risk he ran and for his side-slip, it is the man who exposed that plot and put us in the way of defending ourselves against the attack of the enemy (Applause). I am very sorry, then, that instead of attacking the Mowat administration if they have done wrong, they have in this picayune way sought to snatch a victory, which is a thousand miles away from them, by attacking the man who exposed their corruption and rascality. And I am sorry to hear that my very hospitable and esteemed and story-loving friend, Lewis Wigle, has fallen from grace and not only has he fallen from grace, but has gone into the wormwood and bitterness. We sat together in the House of Commons for one session and I have seen him with an old hat and four or five samples of cotton, laying the foundation, as I thought, of a great statesman. I have expected great things from my friend Mr. Wigle. Of course you can do wonders with an old hat, if you are clever. (Laughter). But if he had confined himself to practice with an old hat he would be a brilliant man to-day; but he fell upon evil times and the result will be that when the ballots are counted at the next election, the old hat will have departed and he will have gone out of the wholesale business (Laughter). In the election that will come off in 1887 you will be asked to judge between the policy of the present leader at Toronto and the policy of Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Tory party. The best way to judge of us is by what we have done. On the other side it is all promises, and you know that promises are sometimes like pie crust made to be broken. But on our side we let us stand or fall. I am ready for one to go out on it at any moment public interest requires others to take my place. We come to the people of Ontario now, we will come to them when the opportunity offers and frankly and honestly to say to them "If you want us, say so, if you don't want us, say so." The Government must go on, and if it does not go on with us, it will with somebody else. What is our record? Let us take a bird's-eye view of it, and first let me, if I can, bring down our policy by analogy the ordinary affairs of life. You want in a Reeve, you want in society men of progressive disposition; as Dunderstand public opinion as I understand the genius of the country, Ontario would have nothing to do with a Government that was remiss in its duty to the people or slow in leading public opinion towards improvement of every character. And for instance, look at our railway policy as a proof of the progressive character of our government. We have a revenue of over $2,000,000: for many years it has been 14 or 15 years, and during that time has been engaged in developing the Province of Ontario by means of railway enterprises. And how have we done it? Have we done it as Sir John A. Macdonald did with the Canadian Pacific? No, we have done it out of the ordinary revenue of the Province of Ontario. We have not imposed one dollar of debt, and through us, over $17,000,000 have been expended within this Province and at the back of all that we have a respectable surplus into the bargain. I say that policy is worthy of your approval. You have taxed yourself for drainage in the County of Essex. I came into this county a good many years ago when there was a good deal more swampage than there is to-day. It has been changed by your energy, it has been changed at your cost. It has been changed by the enterprise of your municipalities, and you will get your reward in good arable land by and by. And how has this country been developed, East and West, North and South? Have we been the enterprise and energy of the Ontario Government in encouraging municipalities to build railways, to open up the land, put a market near to every farmer and give him a good market for not only his wheat and melons but also for his wheat. (Laughter.) Do you want such a policy in the Province of Ontario? Conservatives point to the Pacific Railway as one of the greatest achievements of Sir John A. Macdonald's government. Say, for the sake of argument, that it is; no doubt it is; but you are burdened with a large amount of debt in order to accomplish it. We have expended our money and have done it without borrowing money and without adding to your debt. Take our policy in the settlement of Northwest lands! We have settled a large part of the district of Muskoka, we have settled 2,000,000 acres there. We have expended about a million and a quarter on roads there, and all for what? In order that it might be easy for the settler to get to his lands as it has the lands might become marketable and valuable, and there are 27,000 settlers there. Does not that add something to the strength and greatness of this country? What would Ontario be to-day unless some enterprise could have been shown by its Government and its people in the settlement of these lands. The early settler had to make his own roads. There is such a competition between Canada and the United States that we must furnish every inducement to the settler, and we are doing so, without a war on our hands, without a war with the Indians, without any disturbance with the agents. I travelled there two years ago, and you will find there considerable prosperity, considering this is a new country. You have repeatedly said to the present Government of Ontario "You did well in regard to the railroads, you did well in regard to the settlement of Muskoka, you have carried it on well, continue to do so, and you have not only our benedictions, but our hearty support." Our policy is progressive. The Ontario Government has done much to aid the people in local matters. Sandfield Macdonald gave $51,000 a year for agricultural matters. Last year we gave over $76,000 to agricultural societies. We aid a society of Entomology, we aid the Dairymen's Association, we aid the Bee-Keepers' Association, we aid the Poultry Associations and kindred associations connected with agriculture. We aid the Agricultural College, and sometimes people say we are extravagant in this, but I had the proud satisfaction in London, England, the other day, in talking with one of the professors of the London University, to hear him say that in all his inquiries in France, Germany, England and the United States and Canada, he believed that the Agricultural College in Ontario was the best organized, the best equipped and the best managed in the world. I just give you his exact words. And what has all that been done for? We might have hoarded that money and have had a larger surplus; we might have spent it in providing offices for our friends; we might have spent it in providing rooms at Toronto as well as at Ottawa. But not so with the Ontario Government. We saw on looking over the Province of Ontario, with one thousand millions of dollars invested in farming lands, with half a million people giving all their time and energy to agricultural pursuits, that the prosperity of Ontario depended upon the prosperity of the agricultural classes, and we said, if we have any money to spare from other public and necessary purposes, that we can spare, there is none so highly deserving of it and in whose interest it can be more beneficially expended than with the rural classes, and we have in the last four years given over a million and a half for purposes of that kind. A Government that does that is a Government which has some claim to your support.

Look at our treatment of public charities and institutions of a similar kind! Take for instance our asylums. When Sandfield Macdonald left office, the last year he was in office he spent one hundred and one thousand dollars and odd, and he provided by that expenditure for the comfort of 1,366 patients. From that time the necessities of the country have grown very much. We had last year to provide for 5,500 patients. It is very saddening indeed to think that we are all liable to those severe calamities by which reason is dethroned and by which men are rendered incapable of taking care of themselves. We have many patients now who are taken care of at the public expense, who were formerly provided for at private expense and in county gaols. We expended $612,000 for the maintainance of our asylums and public charities of that kind. And why so? Because we want to relieve the people of this country of these burdens. In Great Britain you will find that these are maintained by local tax; in the United States by municipal taxation. In the Province of Ontario, and in that province only in the Dominion I believe, these institutions are maintained entirely and fully and freely out of the public revenues of the Province of Ontario. And I say that they are maintained economically. In the United States the average cost of a patient is $227. In Ontario it is $134. Would you ask us to do less? We answer we cannot do less; if less is to be done, you must get men who will do less. It is our policy to provide freely and liberally for those unfortunates who cannot take care of themselves. There are 180 blind children at the Blind Asylum at Brantford; some of the children learn to make shoes, some to make baskets of wicker work. At the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Belleville, similar provision is made. We cannot do less, for our conviction of duty is that wherever there is suffering we must alleviate it; we must be eyes to the blind, we must be ears to the deaf. It is our duty as an enlightened, civilized, Christian community to cheer those who have been sufferers from misfortune and disease; and so long as we remain in power our policy will be in that regard just what it has been.

Then look at our policy on educational matters. In the last 14 years we have expended over $6,000,000 in aid of education. My department last year spent over half a million, will spend the same this year, and I hope to be able to expend more liberally in the future. And why do we do so? We do so advisedly, knowing right well that the prosperity depends upon the thorough education of the people. There is not a man here to-day that would sell his education for the best farm in Essex. And many of us who cannot leave to our children houses and lands, offices and sinecures, take comfort to ourselves in reflecting that we can at least in the Province of Ontario leave them a liberal education, and having that we know they can hold their heads up before their fellow men, and perhaps, by and by, attain to something honorable and do their duty by their fellow men. I do not say that our system of education is faultless, but I do say advisedly that as a system it stands second to no other system known to me at least, and as a proof of its many admirable qualities we find that it is being copied to-day in one of the Australian colonies, and the public school system of the State of Tennessee is modeled on our system; and Matthew Arnold, at the instance of the British government, went to Germany to inquire into their system, and in pointing out to the educational department of England the many excellent features of the German system, Matthew Arnold actually, without knowing it, pointed out the many salient features of the educational system of the Province of Ontario. We could have shown him just as good a system, we could have shown his ideally perfect system, in our little Province. Let us see what we are doing comparatively. Sandfield Macdonald, the last year he was in office expended upon our education $351,000. Last year we spent $539,000. That is, we increased his expenditure by over 51 per cent., that is speaking of every public school in the province of Ontario; I am not speaking of individual schools, but of the whole. The public schools of the Province of Ontario to-day are getting fifty per cent. more money from the Ontario Government than they were getting in Sandfield Macdonald's time. That may not apply to each individual school, but it applies to the Province of Ontario as a whole. That is our liberality so far as our education is concerned. Some people say it costs more to run the machine, that is, that it costs more for departmental expenditure now than it did in Sandfield Macdonald's time. Of the sum voted by the Legislature in Sandfield's time for school purposes, 28 per cent. was expended departmentally; of the sum which is voted now only 18 per cent. is expended departmentally, a far smaller sum proportionately for officers of the department than was expended in Sandfield Macdonald's time. Therefore a larger proportion of the sum voted by the Legislature for educational purposes reaches the people than in Sandfield's time. There are objections made to the Department of which I am the head. In the first place, they say that the School Law is so often altered that no one understands it. I admit that the school law has been changed a good deal, but what is true of school law is true of Division Court law of Municipal law, of law of every kind almost, and I hold this, that if there is any grievance in regard to school matters that can be relieved by legislation, we must not be deterred from legislating by the childish objection that we are changing the law. Two years ago I brought in a Consolidated School Act, which received the approval of the Legislature. We have only changed one word in that Act from that time, and I believe five years do not elapse before any change is made. You will observe, however, if you will look over the last School Act submitted to you, that in many respects it is perhaps the simplest School Act you ever received. It is shorter by one-third than any other and contains the same provisions substantially. Some people say the school readers are being changed very often. That is not true. I went to school in 1848, and I went to school to-day. I am proud of whom you are all so proud. And when Sir John proposed to take control of the liquor licenses he was going to do the fiddling, but we would not dance—the other party had to do the dancing and we retained control over our rights. The same with the Escheats, and the same with the Streams Bill, and the same with the present contest with Sir John. Shall you then thrust out men who have fought so successfully five or six battles for you, and who have more battles to fight which are important, or will you hand the reins over to this Napoleon of youre, who, like the old Napoleon, will no doubt be defeated. We have to determine yet whether we give deeds for our lands in the Northwest Territories, that is in a certain district, or whether Sir John gives the title. The old titles are in us. Sir John says no. We went to the Superior Courts and the judgement decided they are in us. Then we went to the Court of Appeals and the Court of Appeals decided unanimously that we were right. Sir John would not accept that and he took the question to be the Supreme Court and we will get a verdict from the Supreme Court, and if that decision be in our favor we will get a verdict from the Privy Council. That is a great battle to be fought. And I ask you in the coming contest to support those who will fight this battle for you with manliness and courage. Wellington was said to the hero of a hundred fights. He was said never to have lost a battle. We cannot lose this one, because we believe we are strong in the affections and sympathies of the people. I heard a story told of a man fishing for trout; somebody came along and asked how many trout he had caught. There was a nibble at his bait, and he said, "When I get this one I have a hundred." "But you have three." That is about the position of the men who are seeking to get the South Riding of Essex. There is a little nibbling, and when they have that and two others they will have three, and I believe they shall fish for trout here, for we know they have not yet the proper bait, because the bait should be common sense and honesty. We do not put timber limits on our hook; we do not put a new book a year; and, besides, according to the judgment of experts, not only is the book cheaper, but it is better for the purpose intended. We sometimes say our opponents do not give us full credit. Let that be one item. When I assumed office there was a history used, an English history, at 30 cents, and a Canadian history, 30 cents, the two being sold for 60 cents. I believed that book was too dear and too small, and I secured a book of 52 pages, sold for 10 cents, which has resulted in the saving of at least $20,000 to the people of Ontario, five cents apiece to those who study the subject, even if they only use one