

ADAM HOPE'S OPPOSITION TO
THE SLINGBRIDGE

HS 3 MAY 1876

1876

THE DAILY SPECTATOR, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1876

Spectator.

olved and hands prepared
as they enjoy to guard."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3rd, 1876.

ENCE ACCUMULATING.

of dissatisfaction with the new License Commission throughout the Province is accumulating. It is becoming evident that the action which we supposed raised at first has not been satisfactory, and that in many local considerations have had influence in deciding the censures. We learn from the fact that in West Wellington, the dissatisfaction is very a conduct of the Commission.

The Forest Confederation is called to confess that the Commission's decision is not quite satisfactory. The *Harriston Tribune*, a journal, admits that great exists in the Riding, and the *Forest Examiner*, also criticizes following terms of the response to Mr. Hewitt, a Commissioner.

Commissioners fell short of their license to an old and esman like Mr. Hewitt and grant, who, neither by the terms of nor the accommodations offered was entitled to preference. Mr. Hewitt, a resident of the place for years, has kept a respectable, orderly house, and has strictly the requirements of the law. His case was considered over and over at a loss to determine.

the power of this new license it must be remembered

is not everywhere as tolerant in Hamilton. Here we fight

battles as eagerly perhaps as fought elsewhere, but we

politics out of their legitimate. In many constituencies,

and more especially in our rural districts, party differ-

force and vitality unknown. They enter into municipal

and even into business and course. In such places the

is a person of no small importance. His intellect becomes sharpened

intercourse with all. On market days and

sions which attract a crowd surrounding district his hotel

room and parlor, politics and of the neighborhood are dis-

gust with the beer and cook, this means the landlord be-

the case must reach the public eye. If an injustice is being done Mr. Laird we shall be only too happy to rectify our share therein; but if the facts are as alleged—and they are so far unchallenged—the sooner he receives an opportunity for the display of his sublime and original stupidity in some other sphere, the better for all concerned. If the Ministerial organs hug the fond delusion that by preserving silence they will be enabled to carry a burden which would break the back of a jackass, they will experience a rude awakening when the people are asked to decide between the ins and the outs. Ministerial logs like Coffin are bad enough, but when Jupiter sends us a King who adds the voracity of a stork to the passiveness of a stick we are indeed in a bad way.

HAMILTON AND NORTHWESTERN.

At the meeting of the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway yesterday it was stated by the President that the only thing which prevented them from going on with the work of construction at once was Mr. Adam Hope's opposition to the bridging of the canal. He was satisfied, he said, that the permission would be given by the Government, but in the face of an opposition from Hamilton the construction company hesitated. If that opposition were withdrawn all doubt about the matter would be removed. As in the terms of the Act of last session the Government cannot give a formal decision for a month yet, there is a prospect that another season will be virtually lost, and it is but right that the people should know where the responsibility lies.

CURRENT TOPICS.

WHAT is home without a license?

"The writ for North Middlesex don't 'forthwith' a bit, the law to the contrary notwithstanding. Preaching versus practice again.

KEELEY, the motor man, rises up to remark that he is not dead but sleepeth, and that if the money is forthcoming his machine will be all right in June. Money, we suspect, is KEELEY's real motor.

UNCLE SAM has revenged himself upon John Bull for his release of Winslow by abrogating the tenth (extradition) clause of the Ashburton treaty. O that we had a chance like the brook to go "gently stealing."

The United States having abrogated the provisions of the Extradition Treaty, should now find time to observe those of the Washington Treaty. As an observer

better. Even the black flag of the pirate has the merit of courage, and any colors are preferable to false ones.

We have briefly referred to some of the charges made against the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Grace Church, Toronto, which, whether true or false, struck our eye for the incongruous very forcibly. We are glad to see by this morning's papers that the reverend gentleman is able to give these allegations an unqualified denial, fortified by the report of properly appointed commissioners who had investigated the charges, and who completely exonerated Mr. Jones. In justice to him we make a note of the fact, and again repeat our opinion that even if true, some of the charges are so trivial as to be unworthy of utterance, and one, the allegation of intemperance, such as should not have been bruited abroad under any circumstances. If people would only learn to treat clergymen as weak vessels like themselves, subject to temptations and moments of weakness, their trivial errors would not be magnified nor their real offences condoned. It is too often the case that an unworthy clergyman is sustained because his address and eloquence render him popular, while the human frailties of his less able confreres are magnified and pursued. Clerical linen should be washed and bleached without favor, no doubt, but it would be better could the operation be carried on in a private laundry.

SUMMARY OF CANADIAN NEWS.

—The examination of Cadets for the Military College took place at London yesterday, only two presenting themselves.

—The plant of the *Montreal Sun* newspaper was by judgment yesterday awarded to Messrs. MacNamee and Kenny, they having advanced \$5,000 upon it. Nothing has been decided as to the future of the paper.

—It is now said that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, of whose recovery there were very favorable indications a few days since, continues low, and that those attending him are somewhat apprehensive.

—Charles Colton, a young man from Deschambault, Quebec, who had been attending school at Belleville, died from typhoid fever on Sunday. A large number of Orangemen, of which Order he was a member, and many of his fellow-students accompanied the remains to the Grand Trunk Station.

—Abe Reed, a negro, was arrested in London yesterday for a burglary committed on Monday night at the residence of Bartlett Marshbank.

—At the opening tea meeting of the new Methodist Episcopal (Grace) Church, London, on Monday night, \$725 additional was subscribed towards the building fund.

—The Kingston Assessors have made their returns. The total value of real and personal and taxable property income is represented at \$5,145,911, an increase over last year of about \$50,000.

The population of St. Catharines is 12,000.

Wages and Murder.

(N. Y. Tribune.)

Strikes in this country have seldom been sanguinary. Something in their conditions have saved them from that fierce and savage cruelty which has often disgraced similar combinations abroad. How long we may enjoy this immunity, from which the absence of much that we want has saved us, depends partly upon possible modifications of popular character which we need not anticipate. Meanwhile there are unpleasant signs of increasing lawlessness. Some of the turnouts of the operatives in Massachusetts have been quite troublesome to the magistrates; and last Monday there was a workmen's emeute at Troy which deserves attention. The proprietor of a stove factory in that neighborhood disagreed with the union laborers in his employ. They left, and their places were supplied by others glad to work for the wages offered. The boarding-house of the new men was surrounded at midnight by a band of masked ruffians. Five policemen who were present afforded an insufficient protection, and one of them was wounded. Firearms were discharged and stones hurled through the windows. The premises were then entered, and several men beaten senseless. Two or three others were shot, and finally, one of the assailants being also wounded, the cowards took to their heels. Among other outrages the mob cut the fire-alarm telegraph, which renders it probable that they intended to burn the obnoxious house.

Offences like these are abominable. Mr. Filley, the proprietor of the foundry, declined to pay the wages demanded by the union men. He was perfectly right in not paying more than he saw fit to pay. The union men then left his employment. They were perfectly right in refusing to work for less than they deemed their services to be worth. The non-union men being under no agreement to do otherwise, engaged to labor at a certain rate. They were perfectly right in determining for what sum they were willing to toil. Thus far all were right. Then the union men began the wrong by an act of gross tyranny of which any defense or extenuation is impossible. It is not often that the despotism of strikers is more forcibly illustrated. For an employer who defrauds his servants of hire to which they are entitled or who refuses increased compensation when it is just, and he is able to pay it, we have no more respect than we have for a man who, being unwilling to work at a certain sum himself, resolves that by violence he will prevent anybody else from earning money he has declined. At least the unjust employer has law upon his side, whatever may be his moral delinquency. But the union man who seeks to force all of his craft into his organization, not by argument or persuasion, but by shooting or beating and other varieties of terrorism, does all that he can to defeat the very purpose he has in view, by intensifying the hostility between capital and labor, while he also would degrade his fellow craftsmen to the level of serfs—such the sort of all the others.

Unions, if kept within proper limits and governed by the commonest of common sense, may be proper and useful. But no union has a right to force a man to join it against his inclinations; while every man has a right to determine what his labor is worth, and to sell it at that price in the open markets of industry, without running the risk of being murdered or maimed. There are very few who cannot better afford to work at wages a little too low than to remain in idleness. The essential element of the question, however, is the right of every operative to decide for himself. God gave him this right

Fifty-Eight Days Without

LIFE SUSTAINED BY MILK AND BEEF
A CASE THAT HAS NO PARALLEL

Oswego, April 22.—Near the Mexico, in this county, lives Stansberry, who for ten years has ridden of nervous diseases. Martha, aged nineteen years, 11 and took care of her. In October was taken sick with neuralgia the face and head, and suppurated from diseased teeth, she village and had them extra after she returned home she was excruciating pains in her left low the ribs, which were so throw her into convulsions, in had as many as one hundred in hours, on some days. From pain went to her chest, and throat, and then she had difficulty.

From the 20th to the 27th she took about one tablespoon each day, and no other nourishment each administration of this diet went into convulsions. On January 27, the last successful made to introduce food into. On that day the convulsions were so that death seemed to be imminent or small of food produced. It became necessary to avoid p to her for a time. At this stage to lose the senses of sight and also the power of speech, and for three or four days in a state coma, after which she revived wrote her desires on a slate. Weeks succeeding the 27th of wrote constantly on her slate, for food, but when food her the convulsions returned three weeks she slept but little in a state of high nervous sometimes ordering her at the room, as she could not presence. At the end of the she became very quiet and a and well. For three or four time she was apparently speechless, and then she revived.

At the end of this period (11 her physicians, Drs. Heaton of Mexico, began to treat her with demotic injections, introducing into the arms and bathing stomach and abdomen with beef broth. After this bread placed in her hands, she seemed to put the food to her mouth, but she could not swallow. She could talk, and said she was able to eat again. When she said she didn't know, only at the beginning of her death, on Tuesday last, April 22, she was obliged to fan her when the fanning stopped ceased to breathe.

Before her death she was had been unable to speak all evening. She had then lain without taking a particle into her stomach, not even her only means of sustenance, sorption of the milk and being in of which was contraindicated. She died. Mrs. Heaton made a careful post-mortem of the body. No disease was revealed.

Miss Stansberry had previously healthy girl. She weighed 125 and sixty pounds when after death weighed not less

MAY 3 1876

THE DAILY SPECTATOR, WEDNESDAY

THE OFFICE OF THE
Daily & Weekly Spectator,
HAS BEEN -

HNW AGM
1876 1/2

includes reports on
options Mr. J. Hamilton.
No sign of report.

HS 3 May 1876

The City Circulation of the DAILY SPECTATOR has been placed in charge of Mr. S. G. MOORE, and he is authorized to transact all business connected with the Routes. Orders from new subscribers and complaints of irregular delivery will be taken at this office, and receive prompt attention.

MR. W. C. NIBLETT, has been appointed agent in Dundas for the SPECTATOR. He is prepared to deliver the paper at the usual rates.

JOHN ROPER, Chemist, &c., Calcutta, has been appointed our agent for the distribution of the DAILY SPECTATOR.

B. W. DONNELLY, chemist and Stationer, is our agent in Ancaster for the distribution of the SPECTATOR.

MR. P. M. McKAY, is our authorized agent at Milton.

The Daily Spectator.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 3rd, 1876.

A large number of voyagers are engaged in building rafts on the bay.

Civil business occupied the attention of the Assizes Court this afternoon.

The Corcoran, the first Royal Mail steamer of the season, went out this morning.

A full report of the proceedings at the Presbyterian Synod to-day will be published to-morrow.

Police Court.

POLICE MAGISTRATE CAHILL PRESIDING.

WEDNESDAY, May 3.

David Coulter and John Barry were fined \$1 00 each for driving on the sidewalk with their ash wagons.

A case of Assault was adjourned till four o'clock.

John Fleming was charged by his wife with assault. The case was dismissed.

A SHARP LAD.—This morning in the prisoner's pen at the Police Court, sat a small intelligent lad, who appeared to take the deepest interest in what was going on about him. He was noticed by every one who entered into the dreary compartment in which the prisoners are kept, and as he sat amongst the rage and drunks of the morning his manly face bore a striking contrast to the rest. After the general business of the Police Court was over, Sergeant McMenemy, the officer of the day, informed His Worship, the Magistrate, that the Police had taken a little lad in charge the night before, and he wished the Court to deal with him. His Worship commenced to question the little fellow, and the manly and intelligent

Hamilton and North Western Railway. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Hamilton and North Western Railway Company was held at the Company's offices on Main street yesterday afternoon. There were present: John Stuart, President; Maitland Young, Secretary; George Roach, John Field, D. McInnes, M. Leggett, E. Gurney, John Proctor, E. Moore, A. T. Wood, M. P. James Watson, Adam Brown, W. H. Gillard, A. Murray, B. E. Charlton, P. E. Kiltver, B. Bonner, J. I. McKenzie, F. E. Kiltver, John Winer, John Barry, Thos. Mitchell, John Mitchell, M. W. Brown, James Walker and Wm. Hendrie.

The Secretary, Mr. Maitland Young, read the annual report of the Directors, which is as follows:

To the Shareholders of the Hamilton and North Western Railway:

The Directors have the honor to submit the following report on the occasion of the first annual meeting of the united Company, as provided for in the deed of amalgamation between the Hamilton and Lake Erie and the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway Companies.

1. Your Directors became charged with the affairs of the united Company on the 20th November last, on which date the amalgamation was perfected in accordance with the provisions of the Statute 38 Vic, chap. 48.

2. At the date of their taking office the company's undertaking consisted of

1st. The Lake Erie division—in operation between Hamilton and Jarvis, 33 miles (including the bay extension) with 9 miles still to be constructed from Jarvis to Port Dover.

2nd. The North western Railway—Hamilton to the Georgian Bay, in the Township of Tay, and branch line to Collingwood—about 157 miles—for the construction of which, as also the completion of the Lake Erie division, arrangements had been completed on the eve of amalgamation.

3. The traffic accounts of the Lake Erie division for the year ending 31st December, 1875, show that the gross receipts for that period were \$78,893 18, and the working expenses \$49,077 78, leaving a balance—net revenue \$29,815 42.

4. The gross receipts show a falling off of \$5,371 25 from those of preceding year, or 6 1/2 per cent. This is attributable mainly to the depressed condition of trade throughout the country, which has affected the traffic of other Canadian railways to a much greater extent, and your Directors confidently anticipate a revival of the traffic on the return of commercial prosperity. This year, so far as it has gone, shows a considerable increase.

5. The working expenses are \$4,544 30 in excess of those of the preceding year, and at the rate of 62.20 per cent. of the gross earnings. The chief increase appears in the train service, an additional train each day having been run during the last year, in order to make necessary connections with other lines, and in the maintenance of roadway, to which account was charged an extension of siding accommodation.

6. It is gratifying to find that notwithstanding the unusual depression in business, the net revenue is about sufficient to meet the interest on the issue of bonds authorized on this division of the Company's line.

7. The roadway and rolling stock were efficiently maintained during the year, so that the traffic was conducted with safety and regularity.

8. In furtherance of the arrangement effected on the eve of amalgamation referred to in paragraph 2, the North Western division has been placed under contract, and the contracts entered into have been submitted to and sanctioned by the shareholders at a meeting specially convened for that purpose. This division will be completed ready for traffic during the present year, as far as Georgetown, and your Directors hope that considerable progress will be made with the works north of Georgetown before the close of the year.

9. At the last session of the Ontario Legislature an Act was obtained confirming the amalgamation of the two companies and extending the time for the completion by the united company of the lines authorized to be constructed under their respective Acts; also legalizing the by-law passed by the City of Hamilton in the month of September

He thought that some disinterested party should be procured to make a survey of both routes and comparative estimates of the cost. He believed that a cheaper route could be taken through the western part of the city than the one surveyed by the Company's engineer. He agreed with Mr. Hope concerning the bridging of the canal. He thought that as Burlington Bay was the only real harbor of refuge on Lake Ontario it should not be obstructed in any way.

Mr. Watson disagreed with the remarks of Mr. Mitchell. He considered the report of the Company's engineer a fair and impartial one, and he was quite sure the road could not be built through the west end of the city with the amount of funds at the command of the Company.

Mr. Stuart said that the Company's engineer had received no instructions to favor one route more than another. He had merely been instructed to make a survey and estimate the cost of the two different routes; he had done so and had submitted a report on which he had staked his reputation. He (Mr. Stuart) considered the report entirely impartial, and deprecated Mr. Mitchell's conduct in trying to throw discredit upon it.

Mr. Charlton thought the engineer's report was a straightforward one and that it represented fairly the most feasible route. A deputation of the Shareholders should be sent to wait on Mr. Hope and explain fully that the proposed bridge would not narrow the canal.

Mr. J. I. MacKenzie said that any man with a mechanical eye could see that the route recommended by the engineer was the best that could be adopted. By the Beach the cost would be, in round numbers, \$200,000, while by the west end of the city it would cost \$500,000. He considered, too, that it would be a serious injury to the city to build the road overland through the west end. The situation now was that if the canal could be bridged the railway would be built; and no bridge, no road.

In reply to Mr. Field, Mr. Stuart said that he did not know to whom Mr. Hope referred to as being joined with him in opposition to the bridge scheme. Mr. Hope, while at Ottawa, however, had laid particular stress on the attitude of outsiders as being against the scheme.

Mayo Roach said the people of Hamilton were getting discouraged and disheartened about the building of the road. Again and again promises had been made with regard to the commencement of the work, but up to the present time nothing had been done towards carrying these promises into effect. He thought that a perfectly feasible route might be taken through the west end of the city. He believed also that favorable arrangements might yet be made with the Great Western. He believed that the citizens would prefer a road across the Beach to none at all. One thing was certain now, however, that the people of Hamilton had been disappointed so often that they were losing all confidence in the scheme.

Mr. Stuart thought it very unfair of Mayor Roach to speak as he did of the delays which had occurred, as they were unavoidable. The by-law which had been carried last year was worth nothing to the Company until February of this year, when it was legalized by Act of Parliament. Then with regard to the delay at the present time, he said, that until the late session of Parliament it was never supposed that there would be any opposition to bridging the canal. He (Mr. Stuart) had spoken to the Hon. Mr. McKenzie on the subject, who assured him that there would be no difficulty whatever in the matter. He wished it to be distinctly understood, that the proposed bridge over the canal would not narrow it in the least, and that there would be no obstruction to navigation. As soon as Mr. Hope would withdraw his opposition the Company were fully prepared to proceed with the work at once.

Ms. D. Molnar said there was a great deal of truth in Mayor Roach's remarks. On the one hand the great difficulties which were in the way in undertaking a work of this kind, should be considered. For the delays in the past he did not hold the Directors altogether blameless, but the present situation is what should be considered now. The only obstruction now was the bridging of the canal. He believed no other route possible to the Company than the proposed one across the Beach. Anything is possible to engineers in the way of railroad building, if money enough was furnished them.

because of the love he bears him, for so has the giver of the law of love commanded. Glancing at the condition of the human race prior to the promulgation of this new law of love, we find the human race lacking little in material possessions, civilized to a degree over which we can boast no very marked superiority, and although not masters of the tremendous secrets of steam and electricity, nevertheless masters of arts lost to us—builders of aqueducts and temples in the presence of whose beauty, durability and massiveness our modern engineers, with all the assistance which they borrow from science, stand appalled. Intellectually and mentally these old pagans were not inferior to their descendants, as their literature and art—their poems, paintings and statuary testify; in politics we have discovered little since their day, for although the equality of men before the law was not so fully recognized then as now—although there was a less general and equal distribution of rights and privileges than now, their principles and theories of government were sound. Christ, therefore, did not come amongst an ignorant, uncouth people, but amongst a people who were deficient in spiritual light only, and whose very intellectuality might have been supposed to be a bar to their spiritual enlightenment. Mentally cultivated they were morally debased, and required to learn the grand, new principle of loving one another. There was a viciousness of word and deed in those days of which we can form but a faint idea, and little heed was paid to occurrences and relations which could not but shock the least fastidious; amongst the people of to-day, men were consequently selfish, thinking only of this life, the best and most thoughtful of them alone dreaming of a shadowy, cloudy poetic hereafter—an indefinable immortality; but the masses lived only for the day and the hour, and labored only for themselves. What cared they for the outcasts of society and the children of misfortune? These were but in the way of the strong and active, whose natural impulse was to assist them out of, rather than aid to keep them in the world. Men had no love for their fellow-men, unless that vicious passion which seeks some gratification from its object can be called love, but of that love which Jesus bore us, and which he has commanded us to cherish one for another, they knew absolutely nothing. By this new commandment which we are judged—by this new standard which Christ has set up must we be measured, and any body of men failing to live up to that standard have no right to call themselves his disciples. Christ has given this sure and unmistakable sign to his own by giving his life for men, and they who stand prepared to make a similar sacrifice alone have the sign. He gathered around him men who were humanly speaking, common places, and sent them forth to teach, not what they thought fit to teach, but what he commanded them to teach. He did not leave to them the choice of their own doctrines and of their own methods. He commanded them to teach only what he had taught them and to walk in no path not marked by his footsteps. Teaching the new doctrine of love, the Church found in Greece and Rome thousands of human beings in the most abject slavery, who belonged to their masters not only for life or death, but for every vile purpose. Filled with the love of Christ, the Church sought to ameliorate the condition of these unfortunates and restore them to their manhood, but she did not seek to accomplish her noble purpose by force, by revolution and bloodshed, but by teaching to master and slave alike the same doctrine, and by requiring from both obedience to the same commandment—love one another. Gradually she brought about the manumission of the slave. She took from amongst their number him who seemed designated for a holy vocation, and at her altar anointed him with sacred oil, and while he stood with his face towards his God and his back to his former master or even his king, made him a free man and declared him a priest of the everlasting God. And she is the same now as then—the same love in her heart and upon her lips. The primitive Christians had many needy brethren whose corporal wants they were charged to supply, and during all the centuries which have since elapsed she has gone on founding charitable and educational institutions, organizing orders for the relief of the needy, the care of the sick and the

seconded by Him. That the thank to the retiring manner in which of also for the course to which was unanimous said resolution Lowry.

On behalf of Dr. Cochran adopted.

Several announcements among which Rev. Mr. Ritch and the Rev. elect to India foreign music evening.

The address fall to be de at the present The Christian be present.

The Synod again in the s'clock. Close

CHIEF J

The Court r o'clock.

THE QUEEN VS.

The prisons with commit Annie McLean Mr. B. B. Os Orator, for the Annie McLean street near February; live the upstairs apart his wife; price o'clock Sunday they were all been broken th up all night an Rowan and Mu who gave his n advantage of n and Murphy he advantage of r to go myself, I Granger for the Cross-examin in jail ever sin ing; there was the house that door and comm Martin who wa to the police al Several other prosecution, all evidence. Sev for the defense After Mr. Or had addressed length review out the points consoled by as had undoubtedly proved that th the jury not to The jury for without leaving

DEATH OF HA

The death is by Wright, on In 1868 "King Cricketers" an alonal tour, as they were her the States, giv One of their When the oth remained in N faling a club the year 1867, as captain of t which had just one or two sea favorite sport ed it in a short

had come to this country
ther and sister, who, after
d in this country, went home ag
d with a farmer at Manchester, one hund
and seventeen miles from here, but was
igned to leave him because he did not treat
right. He had ran away and got down
e by riding on the cars. He slept out at
it and had got inflammation in his eyes; but
oman had given him some eye water to
sh them with. The Magistrate thought it
uld be well to send the boy to the hospita
his eyes got better, and consequent
mal... him over for ten days. The boy
med perfectly satisfied, and politely
oked his Worship for the interest he took
him.

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surprise and startle the listener into ap
ause, but which are without aesthetic value
tw were before us a body of gentlemen
ving a whole-souled devotion to their art,
ent only upon their text, and the expres
of its meaning. In this their success is
et complete. Whether in solo or con
tented theme, the ideas and emotions intend
to be conveyed, are so clearly marked and
tinguishable that the audience is carried
ing in rapt attention and sympathetic uni
a. Reserved seats may be procured at
needful.

THE YOUNG AMATEURS.—Last evening the
Young Amateur Dramatic Club gave their
entertainment of the season. Although
was apparent that the company would
ve appeared to better advantage had they
ited another month and rehearsed every
ent until the entertainment was very
as their friends in the audience, and
dit... to the young ladies and gentlemen
to took part in the performance. There
ere several unaccountable delays in the
st piece, but this was owing to the some
lter; with the exception of this the play
n smoothly. The farce of Lucretia Borgia
, D., introduced all the company, and was
llevied by singing, dancing, marching, etc.,
which several of the amateurs displayed
nifeaderable talent.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN SASS RIBBONS.
The ladies will notice the advertisement
A. Murray & Co., announcing that they
ve secured, and are now offering 4,500
ds of choice new cash ribbons, in every
vety of shade and pattern, at less than
il the regular price. For instance, those
orth 75c. per yard they offer for 50c.; \$1
35c.; \$1.25 for 40c.; \$1.50 for 75c., etc.
hese are all new this season, and are of the
ry choicest description. They are sure to
ish rapidly off, and ladies would do well to
ill at once and make their selections.

THE SEASON.—Never within the last fifteen
ears has there been such a backward season
s this one. Farmers so far have hesitated
on sowing; their grain left it might be
lighted in growing, and those who have put
ed in the ground fear that it will rot there
r want of heat. Another drawback to
eeding is the slow drainage of the land
rich is more backward this year than ever
efore, although there has been but a slight
sin fall of late. Should this month be fa
vorable, however, the farmers will all be able
o complete their seeding.

MARCH OUT.—Last evening the XIIIth
attalion, headed by their magnificent band,
marched out two hundred strong. Colonel
ving commanded and led his troops up
hies street to the mountain. In breasting
he hill the ranks were well preserved and
ho... the good discipline of the men.
The mountain the battalion marched
ow... Strongman road, and thence to the
hill shed, where they were disbanded.

TEN STREET LAMPS.—It is high time the
board of Works had the street lamps cleaned.
They are in a very dirty state with dust and
smoke, and throw but a very uncertain light.

western division to a point from which an
Independent connection can be obtained with
the Canadian Pacific railway, municipal and
government aid will be required—between Jar
vis and Port Dover, and between Barrie and a
point as far north as Gravenhurst. Your
Directors have reason to believe that the re
quisite government aid will be given, pro
vided the municipalities interested take the
initiative and grant bonuses to such an ex
tent as will warrant an application
to government for supplementary as
sistance. Your Directors believe the im
portance of the extension of the Com
pany's line is so generally recognised that
the necessary aid from the municipalities
would be secured in due time.

11. Two of the originally appointed trust
ees for the municipal debentures, Mr. J. M.
Williams, nominated by the old Hamilton
and North Western Railway Company, and
Mr. Edward Gurney, nominated by the Lieut
enant-Governor-in Council, became Direc
tors of the united company by the deed of
amalgamation, which rendered the following
changes expedient: Mr. Williams resigned
his directorship, leaving a vacant seat at the
Board, and Mr. Gurney resigned his trustee
ship, and the appointment of Mr. W. E.
Sanford, as his successor, was gazetted on
the 4th March last.

12. The Directors, in accordance with the
terms of the deed of amalgamation, now
retire from office, but offer themselves for re
election.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
JOHN STUART,
President.

MAITLAND YOUNG,
Secretary.
Hamilton, 2nd May, 1876.

The President in moving the adoption of
the report just read, said he had very little
to communicate in addition to what it con
tained and what was brought to the know
ledge of the proprietors at the recent meet
ing of the Company. The result of the year's
operations on the Lake Erie branch were
upon the whole gratifying. Besides a paying
expenses it had earned within a trifling
interest upon its bonds. Had the traffic re
mained as good as it was last year it would
have left them with a surplus of \$10,000,
but, in common with all other Canadian
railways, they had suffered from the dull
ness of the times. He was glad to say, how
ever, that the prospects for the present year
were good, and he had a confident hope that
at the end of it they would have a surplus
over their expenses and the interest upon
their bonds.

The Directors were making preparations
for the construction of the Georgetown sec
tion of the line. They had advertised for
tenders and had secured very favorable ones.
They were ready to start work at once if the
question of bridging the Burlington Bay
Canal were settled. He was confident that
the decision of the Government would be
favorable, but still it was an element of un
certainty which made the construction Com
pany hesitate until it was definitely re
moved.

Mr. STUART read a statement by the Com
pany's Engineer as to the comparative cost
of the routes from the city to Wellington
Square by the West End of the city and the
Beach, the substance of which went to show
that the route by the West End was imprac
ticable to the company. The estimated cost
of the two routes was as follows:
By Beach (including swing bridge)..... \$178,000
By West End of City..... 192,270

Mr. STUART said that he believed the Direc
tors were quite consistent in their estimate
of the cost of this piece of the road. It was
evident that when another railroad should
be built from Hamilton to Wellington Square
it must be by way of the Beach unless it
would be built at an immense cost. In
reference to the bridging of the Burlington
Canal Mr. Stuart read a letter that he had
written Mr. A. J. M. Hope, the only gen
tleman who had appeared before the Railway
Committee at Ottawa in opposition to the
scheme, asking him whether he intended
continuing to oppose it. From Mr. Hope's
reply (which was also read) he thought it
evident he did not intend to afford any as
sistance to the company.

Mr. THOS. MITCHELL thought it impos
sible to understand at a mere glance the cor
rectness of the estimates made by the
Company's Engineer. He was not at
all satisfied with those estimates. He
thought it was a partial report. He
strongly advocated the construction
of the road through the west end of the city.

canal as there was a prospect of obstructing
navigation. But the scheme proposed now
would not injure the prosperity of the city
in any respect. The citizens of Hamilton
knew that the road would be a benefit to
them and were anxious to see it built. He
(Mr. McInnes) was satisfied that it would be
a very good thing for the city. He believed
it was of the utmost importance that the
city should be made a competitive point.
In order to have cheap carrying rates there
must be competition. He thought no man
of public spirit would object to the carrying
out of a scheme which would be of such
great benefit to the city.

Mr. WALKER, thought that work should
be going on at the other end of the road to
wards the Square.

Mr. STUART said that no aid would be avail
able to a scheme of that kind, as it would
be uncertain that the road would reach
Hamilton.

Mr. BARRY said that he had been a former
opponent of the present scheme. At present
he was anxious to see the road built. He
had been asked to sign a petition in op
position to the bridging of the canal, but had
refused to do so. He had had a conversation
with Mr. Biggar, a competent engineer, some
time ago, who had given his opinion that a
practicable route could be selected through
the west end of the city which would entail
but little more expense than the route
by the Beach. However, he wished
the building of the road to go
on, and provided navigation would not be
interfered with, he would rather the route
across the Beach should be followed than
that the road should not be built at all.

The Directors' Report was then adopted
unanimously, and the election of a new
Board was proceeded with.

Messrs James Watson and James Walker
were appointed scrutineers and reported the
following gentlemen elected: E. Gurney
John Proctor, P. W. Dayfoot, James Turner
William Hendrie, W. J. Copp, John Stuart,
M. Leggat, and John Field.
The meeting then closed.

Lecture and Concert in St. Mary's Cathedral.

"THE CATHOLIC CHURCH; HER WORK OF CHARITY."

Last evening a very large and respectable
audience assembled at St. Mary's Cathedral
for the purpose of listening to a lecture upon
the works of charity of the Catholic Church
by the Right Reverend Bishop McQuaid of
Rochester, N. Y. Judging from the number
present, something handsome must have ac
crued to the library fund of the H. O. L. A.,
for the benefit of which the lecture and con
cert were given. The choir of the Cath
edral fully sustained their high reputation
in the rendition of the programme which
has repeatedly appeared in these columns.
The musical was not, by any means, the
least enjoyable part of the entertainment.
At the conclusion of the concert, the Right
Reverend Divine entered the pulpit and de
livered a discourse, of which the following is
a liberal summary: In forming a judgment
of a man, his actions are of more importance
than his utterances and professions, and the
same rule applies to States Governments,
churches and systems. The results of the
laws of a country are of greater importance
than the mere letter thereof, and if a
Government rules wisely, well and justly, the
theory upon which it administers public af
fairs is of minor importance. It is not enough
that a church or religious purposes a lofty
standard of morality, claims superiority in
purity and piety; excellent as such profes
sions are, it is necessary that she should live
up to them and practice what she preaches,
else they avail not. It is not enough that
her theories are excellent if they be not adapted
to man's needs and designed to elevate
him, to make better by their operation. By
this standard the Catholic Church could be
judged and not found wanting. Before her
founder, Jesus Christ, brought from heaven
to earth, a new commandment, men already
had delivered to them "from the lips of
Moses a code of laws, but this new law was
grander, higher and better: "A new com
mandment I give unto ye, that ye love one
another." We know that Christ loved us to
the giving up of his life for us, and all
through the Scriptures occur passages which
go to show that the new law was intended to
be too law of love, the interpretation of
which is not left to us but is carefully do
ctored, so that we cannot fall of under
standing that man should love his fellow
man even to the sacrifice of his life for him

and their fellow men. It is only
too true that had man do find their
way into all institutions, bringing sin and
scandal with them, but the monasteries and
convents of the Catholic Church have, as a
rule, ever been centres from which emanated
the love taught by Christ—fountains of
charity as is proven by the history of centuries,
and of to-day, even when that history has
been written by the Church's enemies. The
charity of the Catholic Church is not paid
charity—the charity of the workhouse, a
creation without soul or warmth—which
gathers its means from unwilling contributors
and doles it out through men whose law is
the law of the state and not of Christ.
When the Saracens ravaged the lands
and waters of Southern Europe and
carried off many into bondage,
the Church sent out the members of her or
ders who devoted their lives to the ransom
ing of the enslaved, and when all else failed
offered themselves as substitutes to the
masters, that the captured ones might return
to their homes and their families. St. Vin
cent De Paul was a modern exponent of that
love which Christ taught in his new com
mandment. The Sisters of Charity gave up
life and name and friends, and all the earthly
hopes which no young woman can reason
ably be expected to be devoid of, to toll day
and night for the souls and bodies of others,
the lowest, the most degraded, the most un
fortunate and ungrateful of earth, literally and
practically obeying the command of Christ
to love their fellow creatures. In these
British Provinces, in New Brunswick, there
are a number of men and women smitten
with that most loathsome of all diseases,
leprosy, who, abandoned of all the rest of
God's creatures, are tenderly cared for night
and day by gently nurtured virgins, who live
a living death in testimony of their love for
God and God's creatures. Let the small-pox,
the plague, or any other destructive epi
demic make its appearance and all fly from
it save the priest or the sister—north or south,
at the equator or at the pole—wherever there
is a good work, no matter how danger
ous or how loathsome, to be done,
the Catholic Church furnishes vol
unteers for the forlorn hope in
abundance. He would not deny to others
works of benevolence according to their
means, but that Christ—like love of human
beings which gives, not merely a portion,
but all, even to life itself, for God's sake, is
to be found in full abundance and complete
perfection within the pale of the Catholic
Church alone. The Right Reverend Bishop
concluded his discourse with an admission
that amongst Catholics many are not all
that they should be in this respect, still
justice demanded the claims which he had
put forth on behalf of the Church in no spirit
of boasting, and he exhorted his hearers to
obey the new commandment in their several
spheres, so that the humblest of the laity
might one day be crowned in heaven with
as bright jewels as those who, in a religious
vocation, had been called upon to give up
all for love of others for Christ's sake.

The lecture, which aimed to be calm, in
structive and persuasive rather than brilliant,
was listened to throughout with marked at
tention and satisfaction.

Synod of Hamilton and London.

This court, in connection with the Presby
terian Church in Canada, met last evening
in St. Paul's Church, at half-past seven
o'clock.

In addition to a goodly attendance of the
members, a large congregation assembled to
take part in the preliminary exercises, which
as usual, took the form of an ordinary diet
of public worship. The sermon was preached
by the Rev. Thomas Lowry, of Brantford, as
the retiring Moderator.

The discourse, which was eminently suited
to the occasion, was based on Ephesians, 4th
chap., and 11th verse, and showed, 1st, The
constitution of Christ's kingdom on earth,
under the metaphor of a house; 2nd, The
preparation of the material employed; 3rd,
The instrumental and official agents; 4th,
dealing with several pointed and practical de
ductions.

After praise, the Synod was formally con
stituted with prayer, and the clerk, the Rev.
W. Cockburn, D. D., called the roll, the
members present, answering to their names.
The election of a Moderator was then
preceded with, when the Rev. James O.
Smith, M. A., was appointed to the office for
the ensuing ecclesiastical year. Mr. Smith
thanked the court and took the chair.
The Rev. John Lange, M. A., moved,

had his residence at
the champion club of
ern States; in 1861
pions of the whole
victorious march fro
out losing a game,
career scarcely less
cinnati for Boston,
with them, where m
resided.

OVER THE BANK.—
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damp rubbish, he g
the cart ran over pul
hurling it over the
gully below. The
not mortally hurt.

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The chief and con
fidence. Our igno
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Hotel ROYAL

B Williams, E W
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Henchard, Toront
French, Buffalo; R
J Block, Montreal;
Kerr, Brantford; G
J A Konkle, St. On
New York; C O M
dal, Montreal; T J
W Fish, Linwood;
G W Davis and W
London; E Morse,
S Taber, do; J L
Howes, Boston; W
S Speira, Ottawa, I
W Straus, city; E
Parker, Meriden, Ct
O James, London;
Mich; R Callan, T
Mitchell; O B Jones
Toronto; C M Stan
ley, Rochester; E J
Orr, do.

This morning, at
Burns, tailor, in his
Funeral on Friday
residence, at 11 o'clo
Friends and acquai

TAYLOR BROTHERS
Taylor Brothers, Le
give supply of this
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