site would fall into them. It was a mislor-tune to Canada when she lost the services of the ex-Premier, but his rejection by Canada was not the first instance in which a patriot had been treated with ingratifude by his

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) moved the ad-

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

Hon Mr. COSTIGAN in mediced a bill t amend and consolidate as amended the severa Acts relating to the adulteration of food an

journment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 11.45.

drugs.
The bill was read the first time.

gas and gas meters
The bill was read the first time.

GAS INSPECTION.

Hon. Mr. COSTIGAN introduced a

amend the Acts respecting the inspection of

NORTH-WEST REPRESENTATION.

Mr. CAMERON (Huron) introduced a bill respecting representation of the territories of the North-West in the House of Commons. He stated that a couple of sessions ago the North-West had been divided into four districts, namely, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabaska. Three of these

districts, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, were growing very rapidly in population. There were in them numerous thriving villages and towns. The tide of emigra-

villages and towns. The tide of emigration was running in the direction of these districts, and the possibility was that within two or three years there would be a very large population there. There was a growing feeling among the people there in favour of the erection of the districts into provinces and the representation of the people in Parliament. He proposed by the bill to give these people that representation, and to pro-

also in favour of the idea that the Minis-terior of the Interior should be a resident of North-West.

THE FISHING BOUNTY.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Shelburne) asked why

the mackerel fishermen engaged in trap-fishing on the coast of Nova Scotia had not been paid the bounty allowed to other fishermen.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN said the intention of Parliament offering the bounty was to compensate the fishermen who were more immediately affected by the terms of the Wash-

ton treaty. It was thought that the trap net fishermen were not so affected.

THE CALLENDAR BRANCH.

THE WHEATLEY POSTMASTER.

made against a Mr. Cox, postmaster o Wheatley, in Essex. He stated that the post

master in question had been reported to be defaulter. A letter had come to him containing \$500. Besides that he was a delin

quent in his stamp accounts. He understood that the affair was investigated, and that the

pecause he was a politician.

Hon. JOHN CARLING said the man'

name was Fox, and that the sum taken from

the money letter was less than \$100 instead of being \$500, as the hon. gentleman had re-

presented. So soon as it was proved that the money had actually been enclosed in the letter the postmaster made good the amount, and the office was working satisfactorily.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. LISTER moved for the reports of the Post-office Inspector in London to the Post-master-General during 1883 on the charges

Mr. O'BRIEN-Is it the intention of the

The bill was read the first time.

MOTIONS FOR RETURNS.

MOTIONS FOR RETURNS.

METCALFE poved for a return showhe names and resciences of the members
composing the Central Committee of
niners. The dates of their several apments. Copies of all orders in Council
epartmental regulations defining the
ars and duties of the committee. Course
e minutes of the proceedings of the compe, except those relating to examinations
of irst day of January, 1882. Copies of
commendations made by the committee ommendations made by the committee Minister of Education or the Governoon any matter upon which they have ommendations. BRODER moved for a return o

or instructions with regard to the use of oks in the Normal and Mad oks in the Normal and Model CARNEGIE moved for a statem ceipts and expenditures of the proven the lst January and loth Febru

House adjourned at 10.55 p.m. FEB. 28, 1884.

THE BUDGET. debate on the amendment to the mo-

WOOD, who made a strong attack on of the Government with regard to s. He characterized their imposition er license fees as the first step todirect taxation, being, as it was al-the means taken by them to keep up surplus. He repudiated the aspersions by the hon. member for the loyalty to the province of position. The loyalty of the Govern med to consist in three things : Cenon of all government in thems ion of all offices among their friends, stirring up of strife between the

HARDY referred, in pathetic tones, to t that he had been surrounded all last by book publishers three and four This is easy of belief. He said that ned mad on the subject, which statevas evidently made as an excuse for the which seems to have reigned in the ent under his rule. He was not an but he thought he was as near being was possible. He claimed to be very also, but stated that he did not feel miliated at the reversal of his policy. stion of one or two sets of Readers one of doubt. All that the Governad done was to change their policy. ner circumstances no one would wax ndignant at a change of policy in a ment than Mr. Hardy; if, for exthe Government were one to which he tile. But, inasmuch as the change in a ministry of which he was a even though it was a slap in his low feels obliged to make out that it

t a trifling matter, r remarks by other gentlemen the ivided on the amendment, which was the following division :-

-Messra. Baskerville, Blythe, Brereton, Carnegie, Clancy, Clarke (Toronto), n. Denison, Ermatinger, Fell, French, ammell, Hess, Hudson, Kerns, Kerr, 16Ghee, McKay, Meredith, Merrick, b, Monk, Morgan, Morris, Mulholland, Robillard, Roe, Rosse(Cornwall), White,

ood.—35.
fessrs. Awrey, Badgerow, Balfour,
c, Baxter, Bishop, Blezard, Caldwell,
Chisholm, Dowling, Drury, Dryden,
raser, Freeman, Gibson (Hamilton),
Huron), Gillies, Gould, Graham,
reourt, Hardy, Hart, Laidiaw, Lyon,
McIntyre, McKenzie, McKim, MoMcMahon, Master, Morin, Mowat,
Neelon, O'Connor, Pardee, Pheipa,
Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlesex), Silis,
aters, Widdifield, Young.—49. motion was then carried, and the House adjourned at 1.20 a.m.

Товонто, Feb. 29. IVY COUNCIL JUDGMENTS. BADGEROW moved for a copy of the ats of the Judicial Committee of the ouncil delivered in the cases of Rossel Queen and Hodge v. The Queen. He would not have referred to these ents had it not been that an Act had ed by the Dominion Parliament last which went contrary to them. He it was high time that the members of slature should rise up and protest at va. He considered it the duty of the

on Government now, whatever it was igo, to repeal the Dominion License It was the duty of the Opposition to his side of the House in urgin e l of that law. ion was carried. UNICIPAL INVESTIGATIONS.

GRAHAM moved for a return of all petitions from municipal corpoor ratepayers, praying for the investithe financial standing of said corpoand also all correspondence between ernment and said corporations or raten regard thereto. Carried. CONDEAU POINT TIMBER.

CLANCY moved for a return showing ne of the caretaker, woodranger or of the Government, if any, in of the Crown Lands and timber at Point; the salary or other remunerany, paid such other; the amount by such officer, if any, for timber or ntal trees sold to the 31st day of De 1883. He wished to know whether out was the agent at that place. PARDEE said Mr. Swartout had been to take charge of the Rondeau nber, and to allow farmers to take vay for ornamental purposes at the rate of two cents per tree.

notion was carried. REIGHTON moved for all instruc ven to, and reports and correspond-om, the "Consulting Board" or other with reference to the exection of the blic creameries provided for in the es for 1883, and a statement of ard, or other person, for his services ection therewith. CLANCY moved for a return showing

al cost per ward for each drain conby or under the Government within ties of Lambton, Kent, Elgin, and nd the name of the engineer or other

Continued on Fourth Page.

## CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

ATIONAL THROAT & LUNG INSTITUTE



regeons are successfully treating thouf people yearly of CONSUMPTION,
HITIS, ASTHMA, CATARLH, CAAL DEAFNESS. THROAT and CHEST
by the Spirometer invented by Dr. M.
e. of Paris, exaide surgeon of the
army. Persons unable to visit the Surin be treated by letter and instruments
at to any address. Physicians and sure invited to examine the new mode of
the Microscopes and microscopical spetreat the disposal of the medical profes-

s. 173 Church street, Toronto, or

PIFTH PARLIAMENT --- SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28. NOVA SCOTIA AND IMMIGRATION Mr. DICKEY, in asking whether attention and been called to a statement made by a member of the Nova Scotia Assembly, that Mr. Colmer, Secretary of the Canadian High Commissoner in London, has been decrying the advantages of Nova Soctia as a field for in migration, and whether in the event of this allegation being established, steps will be taken to prevent a recurrence of such injustice to one of the older provinces of the
Dominion, said he wished it to be distinctly
understood that he made no complaint whatever again t the Government. The hon, gentleman dwelt upon the advantages to immigrants which Nova Scotia possessed, and asserted that it was most unfair for that province to be misrepresented by such an official.

Sir ALEXANDER MAMPBELL replied that at:ention had been called to the state-ments, but he sincerely hoped that it would be proved that such language had not been used. He referred to Mr. Colmer's high used. He referred to Mr. Colmer's high standing in the opinion of the Government, and assured the hon gentleman that the interests of Nova Scotia would never be everlooked by the present High Commissioner. He also added that a pamphlet, in which the advantages of Nova Scotia were strongly set forth, was near completion for distribution in Engage.

GRAHAM DIVORCE BILL. The Graham Divorce bill was read a third ime and passed.

The House adjourned at 4.40 p.m.

OTTAWA, Feb. 29. CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN. A bill intituled "An Act to amend the Act mtituled 'An Act respecting the Canada Paci-fic railway'" was presented and read a first

OTTAWA, March 3. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, in moving the second reading of the Canadian Pacific Railway Amendment bil., said that during its passage through the other House it had been so fully discussed that he despaired of being able to present it with the addition of any new teatures. He described the amount of work done by the company on its main line and branches since February, 1881, and reterred to the dispo al of the original stock, the issue of land grant bonds, and the expenditure of their resources. He dwelt on the necessity for the speedy completion of the road, and the great benefit to be derived immediately by the country. With regard to the security, he considered it ample. He briefly adduced similar arguments to those brought torward and fully discussed in the other House.

other House.
Mr. ALMON thought the Government should have taken the opportunity to do away with the monopoly clause. He moved the following amendment:—Should the Canada Pacific railway at any time be possessed by purchase or lease or obtain running powers over any railroad having its terminus at any seaport, save in the Dominion of Canada, it may be lawful for the Government of Canada may be lawful for the covernment of Cahada, upon three months' notice, to demand immediate payment of all sums due by the company to the Government of Cahada.

On division the motion was carried by a wote of 39 to 16, a majority of 23 for the sec-

ond reading.

The House adjourned at 12.15.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, Feb. 28.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S SEAT. Mr. BLAKE, immediately after the Speaker took the chair, rose to a question of privilege. He stated that yesterday he addressed a letter to Sir Charles Tupper intimating that as from the reading the papers on the subject of his appointment as High Comm ssioner he had come to the conclusion that his (Sir Charles Tupper's) seat was vacant, he would draw the attention of the House to the subject to-day. In pursuance of that notification, and as it was important that not an instant should be lost in bringing the matter under the notice of Parliament, he would say that from the facts before him it was clear that a Minister of the Crown had accepted an office, and that his seat was vacated, and that he still held here. he still held his seat. It was not simply a wrong, but it was a flagrant insult to the House that an hon, gentleman and a Minister of the Crown should upon false pretences sit in the House and vote, and Parliament should be purged of one who did so. He concluded with a motion, which, after reciting the contentions he had urged, de-ciared the seat for Cumberland to have been vacated in con-equence, and called upon Mr. Speaker to issue a writ for a new election. Sir JOHN MACDONALD—The hoa, gen-

tleman has stated that this question is one of Parliamentary practice and privilege, and he says that he divides the question as to expediency of the union of the two offices from the question whether or not Sir Charles Tupper has his seat. It is a pity that the rule had not been before the hon, gentleman's mind through all his speech, for he took occas on to refer to my hon, colleague when he is not present to answer for himself in a way which I think will not raise the hon. gentieman in the estimation of the House. I shall not imitate his course. I shall not ook back to other circumstances and to other individuals, and to other votes and to other speeches, and to other conduct of the hon. gentlemen opposite. The hon, gentlemen says there was a consciousness on the part of my hon, friend that he was wrong, and acting in contravention of the rules of Parliament in contravention of the roles of Parliament in sitting and moving in the House. All I can say upon that is that this House does not feel the insult, is unconscious of any insult, and it knows no insult was intended. (Cheers) My hom. Triend his been advised that he did not forfeit his seat, that he is still member for Cumberland, and that he has every right to sit and vote; but the question having been raised in the public pages. having been raised in the public press, the hon, gentleman did not choose to record his vote. He went to England on the express un-derstanding and condition that during the time he was in England and serv-ing as High Commissioner he should enjoy no salary, and that was a condition in the order-in-Council. But the hon, gentleman says it was not a condithe hon. gentleman says it was not a condition, but merely a statement. I hold in my hand the commission under the great seal of the Dominion, issued by Lord Lorne, in which it is recited as follows:—"Now know ye that reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, we do hereby nominate and constitute you, Sir Charles Tupper, Knight, to be High Commissioner for Canada from and after the first day of June Lext, in the room, place, and stead of Sir Alex. Tilloch Galt, Knight, whose resignation takes effect on that day, to have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the said office unto you, Sir Charles Tupper, Knight, without salary, but otherwise with all the duties, powers, rights, and advantages under the said office." So he was to go without salary. As iar as the salary is concerned

all the duties, powers, rights, and advantages under the said office." So he was to go without salary. As far as the salary is concerned there was the condition of his office. The argament is that there were some emoluments, some expenses, some allowances. The hon, gentleman pressed the word "allow ances," which are to be held as applying to my hon, friend's case, because his expenses were to be paid. The meaning of the statute is that no salary or anything in lieu of a salary shall be paid. We all remember when the law was altered and the occasion of it, and a man may not even receive emoluments as a registrar does in fees in lieu of salary. I think that is a fair construction of the statute. We know perfectly well that expenses, simply as expenses, stand upon their own footing. We same abuses as similar Acts in England were passed to meet, that is, to prevent persons who are mere hangers on of the Government.

(Applause.) I therefore think that the policy of the Government has been justified.

The House can plainly see that the case presents many considerations. It is out of the question that it can be decided here, or that the motion of the leade of the Opposition can carry. I therer fore move that all the words after the word "resolved" in the hon, gentleman's motion be struck out and the following be inserted instead:—"That the question whether Sir Charles Tupper is now member for Cumberland, or has vacated his seat as such, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections."

A discussion, lasting a couple of hours, followed, when the House divided, the amendment of Sir Joan Macdonald being carried by 122 to 57. CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY BILL On order for the third reading of the bill granting aid to the Canada Pacific Railway Company,
Sir CHARLES TUPPER said—I beg leave
to move that the bill be not now read a third
time, but that it be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to insert the following amendment:—"The Canada Pacific Railway Company shall not, nor shall any of its branch lines nor any lines of railway leased to the Company or under their control be at any time amalgamated with the Grand Trunk railway or any of its branch lines leased by the Grand

which is produced by the farmers having a better market and better prices? I need not enter into details further than to say that to-day the farmer has clearly and beyond doubt a protection of perhaps ten cents a busbel upon his wheat over and above what he would have had with the tariff of 1878. You may travel through any portion of the wheat Trunk Railway Company, or under their control, and such amalgamation and any ar irol, and such amalgamation and any arrangement for making a common fund or pooling the earnings and receipts of the said twe railways, or any of their branch lines, or of any railway line or part thereof leased by the said companies or either of them, or under the control of either of them, shall be absolutely void. This provision between the transfer of them. vision, however, not to extend to or prevent running arrangements being made with the assent of the Governor-in-Council, or hinder the acquisition by the Canada Pacific railway of the railway between Quebec and Montreal, and known as the North Shore and Montreat, and known as the North Shore railway. The Supreme Court of Canada shall have jurisdiction to inforce the provisions of this clause, and prevent by injunction or otherwise any intraction thereof, and to punish any breach of any order, decree, or judgment of the court in this behalf, and for this purposes shall have all the or this purpose shall have all the powers at common law and in equity of a Superior Court of original jurisdiction." The amendment was adopted and incor-porated in the bill.

Mr. BLAKE moved that all the railway securities, including the leased lines, should be pledged to the Government as additional security for the proposed aid. The amendment was lost; yeas, 58; nays, 122. Mr. BLAKE moved that before any con-

tracts were let for the construction of any part of the work of the Canadian Pacific railway, public notice should be given of the in-tention to let such contracts, and that no director or member of the company should be directly or indirectly interested in such contract.

Contract.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. BLAKE moved that as a condition of the proposed advance, the accounts of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company should be ubject to the audit of the Auditor General of Canada.

The amendment was lost.

The bill was then read a third time and The House adjourned at 11.20 p.m.

OTTAWA, Feb. 29. PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS. Sir HECTUR LANGEVIN moved that the names of Messrs. Mills and Temple be added to the Committee on Privileges and Elec-

Mr. TUPPER (Picton) called attention to the fact that his name had been placed on that committee, and stated that for obvious reasons he wished to be discharged from at-Mr. BLAKE said it was not necessary for

tee,
Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN moved that

The motion was carried. A DIVORCE BILL Mr. KIRKPATRICK informed the House that a message had been received from the Senate, stating that they had passed a bill for the relief of John Graham, in which they requested this House to concur.
On motion of Mr., Jamieson this bill was

read a first time. THE BUDGET. Sir LEONARD TILLEY, who was received with cheers, said:—Mr. Speaker, in moving that you do now leave the chair, I desire to take advantage of the motion to make my annual statement in regard to the financial condition of the country and the policy of the Government with reference to the tariff. It will be received to the tariff. It will be remembered that in the session of 1882, as well as in the session of 1883, I felt myself warranted in stating that at no period in the history of Canada did the credit, the financial standing and the general business of the Dominion stand in so good a position as it did at those two periods.

I am in a position I think to state to-day I am in a position I think to state to-da that at no previous period in the history

THE CREDIT OF CANADA and the financial condition of Canada stand better than it does now. (Loud cheers.) With respect to the general trade of the country, I regret to say that owing to the de-preciation in the vaine of lumber, which is one of our principal exports, owing to over-trading in certain branches in the Dominion, as well as over-imports, we have a depres-sion at the present time, which I trust will overcome, and we may be in the position we occupied a year ago, prospering in every particular. I trust sir, that the statement I am about to submit to the House will add to am about to submit to the House will add to the evidence which has been given year by year since 1879, that the policy adopted by the Government in that year has been successful and in the juterest of Canada. The tariff then formulated was to a certain extept an experiment, because we did not know exactly what it would produce. We found that by its application to the imports of the country, from the improved condition of the country increasing those imports, we had a deficit in the first year as the result of the overimportation of the year previous, but we had in the next year a surplus of four millions, in in the next year a surplus of four millions, in the next year a surplus of six millions, and in the next year a surplus of seven million doi-lars. Under these circumstances, finding that that tariff was ample to meet not only all that was required for the time being, but to meet the requirements of the future, the Government came down and asked Parliament to take off two millions and a quarter of taxation. What is the position we are in to day? Notwithstanding that the people have been relieved from two millions and a quarter of taxation, notwithstanding that there has been a large increase in the manufacturing indus-tries of the country, we have a surplus of from one to two million dollars a year, sufficient to meet any further increase which may take place in the producing power of our manufactures throughout Canada. Under these circumstances we are n a position to-day to meet Parliament and say we have not only provided for the past,

from sitting and voting in Parliament, and affecting the independence of members. The House can plainly see that the case presents many considerations. It is out of the question that it can be decided here, or that the motion of the leade of the Opposition can carry. I there of the Opposition can carry. I there of the opposition can carry is the surplus and appropriate it to paying the deficit during that period. We have paid off these deficits and we have reduced our debt.

THE FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

The gentlemen opposite asked us, as did their organ from year to year, where is the benefit to the wheat producer of Canada by your tariff? I admitted that they would not benefit fifteen cents per bushel, but they had a small benefit. I placed it at something like two cents per bushel, and I had to admit that it was small. I went on to show that they had benefits in other directions, which were very important: that they had benefits of better markets and that they had higher prices. The hon, gentleman opposite, perhaps, will take the course to-day, as on former occasions, and attempt to show that the policy has increased the cost of living beyond any increase of wages. If he does, I will ask hon, members who are cognizant of the facts, whether the increased expenditure that we have to make at present in the cost of living is not largely on the products of the farm? I appeal to housekeepers everywhere and ask them whethers the increase that has taken place in the cost of living is not mainly in

THE INCREASED COST OF FOOD, THE FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

would have had with the tariff of 1878. You may travel shrough any portion of the wheat-producing sections of Canada, and you will not find a man who is producing wheat who will not raise his voice or cast his voice for the introduction of it free, unless perhaps he be a very extreme party man. But from all I can learn, and I have pretty good opportunities of testing public opinion within the last two or three months, the universal voice of Reformers and Liberal-Conservatives is, "Don't change the duty on wheat." That is the testimony. (Hear, hear.) Well, what do they pay in increased duty? Their tea is cheaper, their coffee is cheaper, as well as many other articles they consume. Take our cottons, that is cheaper; their Take our cottons, that is cheaper; then sugar, their agricultural implements are cheaper almost everything they require is cheaper than it was in 1878, and I am satischeaper than it was in 1878, and I am satisfied that is Majir own testimony. As far as the farmer is concerned there is no ground for complaint. He will understand and appreciate the position, and at no period in the history of the National Policy do they understand it better than to-day.

ONE NEW OBJECTION

brought against the Government in the last brought against. the Government in the last twelve months is that they have neglected the interests of the country by legislating in such a way as to change the legislation in the United States with reference to the duty on malt, thus injuring the people of Canada. Why, it is well known that for the last seven years there has been a conflict in the United States between the maltsters and the brewers. The maltsters have been endeavouring to obtain an increased duty to shut out the malt from Canada. They failed in their endeavours; but last session of Congress they ours; but last session of Congress they gained a victory over the brewers and obtained an increased duty on malt. By that operation they shut out a very considerable export of malt from Canada to the United States during the last year. It is quite true that a concession on the other hand was made. that a concession on the other hand was made which really is a benefit to the maitsters which really is a benefit to the maitsters, and five cents per bushel was taken off the duty on mait. We are told the Government of Causda is responsible for this. Now let us see is it a fact that the action of this Government had anything to do with this matter? No, sir, none whatever, and when I read to this House the effect of the tariff introduced by the hommember opposite and of the tariff introduced by this Government with reference to mait, and show the rate of duty that was collected upon malt when the change took place you Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN moved that Mr. Tupper be discharged from attendance, and that the name of Mr. Girouard be sub-Under Sir Richard Cartwright's tariff of 1878 Under Sir Richard Cartwright's tariff of 1878 (this is for part of the year) 42,232 pounds were imported, the value was \$1,318, duty \$1,055, or 78 per cent. In 1879, that is under the tariff submitted by this Government, the imports were 129,634 pounds, value \$3,346, duty collected \$2,592, or 77½ per cent., and a fraction under that collected in 1878. In 1881 the duty was changed, as the hon. gentleman knows, and mait was the hon. gentleman knows, and mait was put in the same position exactly as barley, the duty being lifteen cents per bushel Customs and one cent per pound excise. That has been the law from 1881 to the present time. In 1881 we imported 10.553 bushels, value \$10,270, duty collected \$5,171, or a fraction over 50 per cent, against 80 that the hou. member imposed. In 1882-3 we imported 15,979 bushels, value \$15,099, duty paid, \$7.509, or a little less than 50 per cent, and yet the hon. member at Lennox told the people on the eve of an election that we had deprived the producers of that section of the country of selling to the election that we had deprived the producers of that section of the country of selling to the maltsters, and that their interests were sacrificed when the cuty from 1881 to 1883 was 30 percent less than the hon member himself imposed in 1878.—(Cheers.) Yet he said we were responsible for that, and as that is one of the charges which I thought might possibly be brought to night, though I do not know that it will. I thought it just as well to spike that gun at once. The leader of the Opposition, when speaking in the House about six weeks ago, said:—

HE HEARD THE CRY OF THE SOUP WITCHES.

HE HEARD THE CRY OF THE SOUP KITCHES That statement might be very well to make larly? The proposal to which he referred in London was made by the editor of a newspaper supporting the Administration, because there were a number of families, as there are there were a number of families, as there are every winter in every city of the Dominion, widows and those who are worse than widows, suffering children and many aged and infirm persons, requiring assistance. Is it right to bring any charge, because benevolent to bring any charge, because food for the poor, it may be for some immigranus was, not finding employment in the country, have reached the cities and require assistance? But does this compare with the condition of affairs in 1878.9, when we, as members of Parliament and citizens of Uttawa, were asked Parliament and citizens of Ottawa, were asked to subscribe to buy bread for hundreds of Parliament and citizens of Ottawa, were asked to subscribe to buy bread for hundreds of men, who, although they were willing to work, were starving? Is that the case now in any city of London, we have here a statement made by the Dominion? In regard to the city of London, we have here a statement made by the mayor of East London, about two months ago, or about two or three weeks before the speech to which I have referred was delivered by the leader of the Opposition. That gentleman says that the condition of East London was wonderfully changed within the last two years, and he is not a Liberal-Conservative, but was Mayor; and why has that change taken place? He says that two years ago 800 houses were to let, and now they are occupied; and he should know, because he is an agent for the selling and letting of houses. He speaks of the car and steel works, and awells in most hopeful terms on the employment given and all this comes from the city just in advance of the statement made by the leader of the Opposition. We have benevolent men and women in Toronto, Ottawa, London, and other cities, providing for the necessities of the needy in these large cities, but I ask hon. members whether anything has taken place which will compare with the condition of affairs in 1877-8?

Several HON. MEMBERS—Yes; much worse. Several HON. MEMBERS-Yes; much

worse.
Sir LEONARD TILLEY-Much worse Sir LEONARD TILLEY—Much worse! Then, Mr. Speaker, it is needless for me to make any funther statement, when the hongentleman rises in his place and endeavours to defeat the policy of the Government by stating that the country is in a worse position to day than it was in 1877 and 1879, with reference to employment for the people of the country.

the House that these gentlemen are seekin really some other object than the goo of the country. I am amazed a the statement of the bon gentleman that the country is in a worse state than i was betore; but if that is the line to be taken by hon gentlemen opposite.

the statement of the bon gentleman that the country is in a worse state than it was before; but if that is the line to be taken by hon gentlemen opposite, I wish to refer to the fact that Sir Richard Cartwright, who was not then a member of the House, at the meeting to which I have referred, asked the people to look at the state of the country at the present time, and prophesied that the bankruptcies this year would be in excess of the worst year of the Mackenzie Administration. But how disappointed must they have been when he found that they only amounted to about one-half of what they were during the three years of 1877-S-9. (Ches.) [Sir Leonard's references to the financial position of the Dominion and the commercial interests of the country are referred to in our editorial columns, and the changes which he announced in the tariff will be found under the heading "The Budget." The speech occupied four hours in delivery, and was trequently applauded most rapturously.]

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT said that having been prevented by Act of Parliament for that purpose made and provided, som occupying a seat in the House last session, he did not hear personally the speech of the Minister of Finance on that occasion, but he knew well enough that the tone of the speech of the Finance Minister was apologizing for his policy and confessing that it was no panacea, that it would not save the country, and would not help a single man. One-half of the hon gentleman's speech was taken up with declaring that there was no depression. He would like to know whether the hon gentleman believed there was a depression or not. For his (Sir Richard Cartwright's) part, he had so difficulty on that point. There was a difficulty on that point. There was a difficulty on that point. There was a decreasion, and the people were beginning to see that high taxation would not assure prosperity. Bankruptcies were numerous in the cities. Neither manufacturers nor their employés were progression expenses of the country. much objected to do.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he would

was a decression, and the people were beginning to see that high taxation would not assure prosperity. Bankruptcies were numerous in the cities. Neither manufacturers nor their employés were prosperous or contented. (Opposition applause.) It was not correct that the trade policy of the Government favoured Great Britain as against the United States. We imported \$16,500,000 less of goods from Great Britain in 1883 than in 1873, and we imported \$15,500,000 more from the United States in 1883 than in 1873. Our tariff, therefore, favoured the United States. While he opposed the Ministerial trade policy, it was not to be thought that he entertained animosity towards the manufacturers. On the contrary, he was the true friend of the manufacturers. (Loud laughter.) Hon gentlemen might laugh, but such was the case. It was pretended that because there was distress during his time, that he was opposed to manufacturers. There was certainly distress in his time, but it prevalled throughout the world. He would not depy that his friend, the hon. member for Eact York (Mr. Mackenzie) had made mistakes—(hear, hear)—and he would not hide from the House the mistakes were these. He over-exerted his strength in the public service. He was far too generous to his opponents. He over-estimated the honesty and gratitude of a certain number of his countrymen, These were his faults and there was not the slightest danger that any of the hon. gentlemen opposite would fall into them. It was a misfortune to Canada when she lost the services of the ex-Premier, but his rejection by Canada The motion was carried. PROVINCIAL RAILWAY AID.

Mr. MULOCK moved for a statemer showing the respective amounts of Dominion, Provincial, and municipal money, either by way of bonus or otherwise, paid towards the explained that he made the motion in consequence of the intimation recently given by the Minister of Railways that it might be proper to recoup some of the provinces for aid given to railways where the character of those railways was not wholly of a provincial na-ture. Without being considered as assenting to or dissenting from that policy, he moved for the information because it was necessary for a proper consideration of the question.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT FORT McLEOD. Mr. CAMERON (Huron), on moving for papers in connection with the erection of pub-tic buildings at Fort McLeod, said he was informed that the contract for these buildings was let to a company of which Sir A. T. Galt was a principal member, without tenders being invited.

being invited.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said this company was the only party there who was ble to do the work, because they had the only saw mill in the district, and the material could be got only through them,

had become a maniac. He, however, was not the only person kept in gaol. His father was kept there as a witness. The Massachusetts authorities could not be too thoroughly condemned, and if the Extra-dition treaty permitted the handing over of innocent persons to the United States au-thorities to be treated as Amero had been treated, it was certainly defective. He thought an effort should be made to secure compensation for Amero.

suggested.
The motion was carried.
The House adjourned at 11.10 p.m.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Government, in view of the proposed comple-tion of the Canadian Pacific railway by the end of the year 1885, to take such measures for the immediate construction of the lice from Gravenhurst to Callendar as to insure its METHODIST UNION. Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) moved that the fees and charges paid on the bill relating to Method:st Union be remitted.

The motion was carried. ng ready for traffic by the first day o May, 1886?
Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I beg to say i reply to the hon gentleman, that it is the intention of the Government to take proper measures to secure the construction of the line from Gravenhurst to Callendar.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD introduced bill entitled "An Act respecting the Independence of Parliament Act." He stated that the bill provided for the amendment of the Act by declaring that nothing in respect of it should render ineligible to sit and vote

was lost; yeas, 55; nays, 101.
The bill was then read the first time. BUDGET DEBATE.

The motion was withdrawn.

NORTHERN LAKE DISASTERS.

Mr. DAWSON moved for a return showing what vessels navigating the waters of Lakes Superior and Huron were inspected during the past season's navigation under the authority of the Government and the names of the inspectors. In doing so he regretted that the large losses of life and property occurring on the northern lakes during the many years past had been supplemented by still further disasters during the past season.

Hon. Mr. Melelan pointed out that the Government had done its utmost to protect our marine. It carefully inspected the vessels, and our coasts were lighted in a manner quite as satisfactory as were the coasts of any other country. When he came to the department some deplorable accidents occurred on the unper lake. He, therefore, at once rurned in attention to the subject of the country. He gave statistics to show now

haspecting hulls. This inspection had in the public interest been provided for. He had had it under consideration to require the inspection of vessels when they were leaving port, with a view to preventing overloading. But he had not come to any conclusion on that point. In fact it was his desire in all that he did in this direction to see that the bstruction to trade was not greater than the enefit to be derived from it. The motion was carried.

AN AGGRIEVED SETTLER.

AN AGGRIEVED SETTLER.

Mr. BLAKE moved for copies of all correspondence, etc., connected with the disposal of the west half of section six, township two, range fourteen, west of the provincial meridian, Manitobs, and particularly of all papers connected with the claims of John Robertson and of one Wallace to said lot. On making the motion the hon, gentleman read a heart-rending letter from Robertson, setting forth that he had homesteaded the lot, that he had built a fine house upon it and stables, and that he had cultivated certain portions of the land. For reasons which Robertson could not understand, but to gratify private spite, the land had been transferred from him to Wallace by the land commissioners. He (Robertson) had a wife and eight children; he was now off the land, and unless his wrongs were righted, he would have to leave with his wife and eight children for Dakota and renounce his allegiance to the Queen, which, as nounce his allegiance to the Queen, which, as a lover of the British institutions, he very

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he would be sorry if Robertson should decide to go with his eight children to the States. He could not see how the charges could be made that the commissioners had deprived Robertson of his land out of private spite against him. He (Sir John Macdonald) would like to point out that he thought that Robertson in his letter to the leader of the Opposition omitted some important points. He forgot to say, for instance, that he was a land-jumper. He forgot to say that he got the land by informing upon the previous occupant, that he complained that the previous settlement, and that in consequence of this he was ousted. He forgot also to say that having secured the land he failed to go on to it as required by law, and that as a result of not complying with the law he lost it. sult of not complying with the law he lost it.

ROGER AMERO.

Mr. WOODWORTH moved for copies of despatches in reference to the arrest, detention, and indictment of Roger Amero, a french Acadian, belonging to Digby, Nova Scotia, who was arrested on a charge of murder and held in gaol in Massachusetta. Hetty Garton was murdered in Watertown, Mass., and a reward of \$3,500 was offered for the arrest of the murder. Amero was arrested at Digby, his home, and extraof the murderer. Amero was arrested at Digby, his home, and extradited. He was never brought to trial, but held in gaol nine months awaiting trial. Finally it was discovered, through the kind efforts of General Butler, that Amero was innocent, for he was in Gloucester at the time the murder was committed. There was reason to believe that the Attorney-General of Massachusetts knew this all the time, for it was confessed that he had said he held Amero in gaol in order that the real culprits might be put off their guard and be arrested. The keeping of this innocent man in gaol was an outrage. It was not only a deprivation of a man's liberty without cause, but it had efforts of General Butler, that Amero was innocent, for he was in Gloucester at the time the murder was committed. There was reason to believe that the Attorney-General of Massachusetts knew this all the time, for it was confessed that he had said he held Amero in gaol in order that the real culprits might be put off their guard and be arrested. The keeping of this innocent man in gaol was an outrage. It was not only a deprivation of a man's liberty without cause, but it had the sad effect of causing his loved sisters to go insane, and he hinself since his liberation had become a maniac. He, however, was not the only person kept in gaol. His

these people that representation, and to provide that they should have representatives on the floor of Parliament next year. He was compensation for Amero.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he had never heard of such a case. It was frightful in its details. It was a matter in which, however, there could be no direct interven-tion; still the case should be investigated with a view to securing the recompensation

Mr. BEATY presented the petition of Rev. R. Wallace and two hundred other citizens of Toronto, praying for legislation to provide for the better observance of the Sabbath. Petitions to the same effect were presented by Messra. Hesson, White (Renfrew), Macmillan, and Lister.

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT

of it should render ineligible to sit and vote any person holding any commission under the Crown, if by such commission it was provided that the holder should receive no wages or salary in respect of such office. Then the bill contained a clause of indemnity with reference to the Hon. Minister of Railways. (Hear, hear.) He proposed that the bill should be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections at the proper stage.

Mr. BLAKE—I make in amendment the addition of the following words to the title, "And to impair the efficiency of the said Independence of Parliament Act." (Loud laughter.)

exaggerated were Sir Richard Cartwright's statements about insolvencies, and simply overwhelmed him. Bringing up supports from the bank statements, from the statements of prominent merchants, from the mercantile agencies, reports from the tonnage entered the port of Montreal, from the condition of savings bank deposits, and from various other quarters, he hurled these against Sir Richard Cartwright's fallacies in answering Sir Richard Cartwright's fallacies in answering Sir Richard Cartwright's statement that the tariff of 1879 had discriminated against Great Britain, he pointed out with good effect that the ex-Finance Minister had in his argument neglected to make a full and accurate analysis of the statistics. For lack of this accuracy Sir Richard Cartwright had fallen into a grievous error. He had forgotten that there had been a great increase in the importation of raw material, of machinery, and railway gundies contains ated were Sir Richard Cartwright's the importation of raw material, of machinery, and railway supplies owing to the development of the industries of the country, and owing to the extension of railways. Take

owing to the extension of railways. Take these exceptional importations out of the calculation and it would be found that the importations from the United States had not increased in as great a proportion as those from Great Britain. After speaking for three hours in all and receiving great applause as he made point after point, he closed one of his best speeches amidst cheers.

Mr. PATERSON'S reply was in marked contrast to Sir Richard Cartwright in manner and must have suggested to many of the Opposition that Mr. Blake had made another of his mistakes when he brought in Sir Richard Cartwright as financial critic for and on behalf of the Opposition. There is a good deal of bonhommie about the member for Brant, and if he does exaggerate and try to be a pessimist, he seems to fail, because it is evident that nature made him an optimist, and party zeal and party exigencies cannot overcome nature altogether.

The House went into Committee of Supply at 11.45. The debate on the budget thus came to an unexpected end, much to the relief of the House the member antication.

to an unexpected end, much to the relief of the House, the members anticipating that the linked sweetness of the debate would be long drawn out, as is usual. This is probably the shortest debate on the budget in the his tory of the Confederation.

THIRD READINGS. To incorporate the Halifax Steam Naviga-

To incorporate the Canada Temperance and General Life Assurance Company.

To incorporate the Owen Sound Dry-Dock, Shipbuilding and Navigation Company (limitation) Respecting the widening up of the Spring-hill and Parrsbore' Coal and Railway Com-

pany.

Act respecting the International Railway Act respecting the International Railway Company.
Respecting the Kingston & Pembroke Railway Company.
To amend the Act incorporating the Ottawa, Waddington, and New York Railway and Bridge Company.
To amend the Act incorporating the Ontario and Pacific Railway Company.
To incorporate the Gananoque, Perth, and James Bay Railway Company.
For conferring certain privileges on the more advanced bands of the Indians of Canada, with the view of training them for the

nada, with the view of training them for the exercise of municipal powers, — Sir John Macdonald. Macdonald.

To authorize a further advance to the Province of Manitoba in aid of the Public schools therein.—Sir Leonard Tilley.

To provide for the salary and traveiling allowance of the judges of the County Court of Cariboo, in the Province of British Columbia.—Sir John Macdonald.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

for sale or sell any article of food or drugs adulterated within the meaning of the Act. In the case of drugs they are held to be adulterated if their atrength or purity falls below the standard laid down in the British or American pharmacopeis or the professed standard under which they are offered for sale. Food is declared to be adulterated if

standard under which they are offered for sale. Food is declared to be adulterated if any substance has been mixed with it so as to reduce or injuriously affect its quality or strength, if any valuable constituent of the article has been abstracted, if it be an imitation of or sold under the name of another article, if it consists wholly or in part of diseased or putrid animal or vegetable substance or in the case of milk or butter if it is the produce of a diseased animal or of an animal fed on unwhole-some food, or if it contains any poisonous ingredient or any ingredient injurious to the health of the person consuming it. An exemption is made when the drug or food is a proprietary medicine or is the subject of a patent in force and supplied in the state required by the specification of the patent. Any person wilfully adulterating food or drugs will be liable to a fine not exceeding \$50 for the first offence, and to a fine of \$200 and imprisonment with hard labour for not more than six months for the second offence. If the adulteration is not injurious to health, the fine is to be not more than \$30 for the first and \$100 for the second offence. For the adulteration of intoxicating liquor the fine is \$100 or less, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for not more than a month, and for a second offence a fine not exceeding \$400 and imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding three months.

is prosperous. Considering the short space of time that the Montreal factories have been of time that the Montreal factories have been established we have reason to congratulate them on the success achieved. The great drawback they have to contend with is the low grade of gooda desired. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers forgetting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. If our ladies will but take the trouble to ask for Belding, Paul & Co's own brand, and see that their name is on the end of each spool, they will be sure of getting the best made. This, is the same thread that their American house, Belding Bros. & Co., have achieved so enviable a success with, their sales of it far exceeding any other make.

They were sitting alone in the parlour when ahe sweetly remarked:—
"George, dear, can you tell me how it is that the course of true love never runs smoothly."

amoothly?"

"It does run smoothly, darling," said

"It does run smoothly, darling," said be George, passionately. "What could be smoother than the course of our true love?"

"And love is blind, is it not?" she wenton.

"Yes, love is said to be blind," replied George, wondering what she was trying to got at.

"Well Lean tell you why true love acceptance."

get at.

"Well, I can tell you why true love never runs smoothly," and she looked at the lapel of his coat as though she would like to go to sleep there. "Love is blind, and instead of helping the blind it is considered the proper thing to pull down the blind."

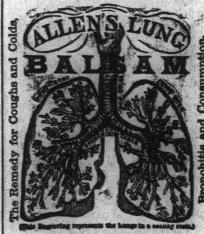
George acted upon this hint and pulled down the blind.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS. His Outspoken Opinion.

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonsials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dased and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gen



STRICTLY PURE.

HARMLESS TO THE MOST IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

It approaches so near a specific that "N five" per cent are permanently cured when directions are strictly complied with.

There is no chemical or other ingredic harm the young or old.

As an Expectorant it has no Equal. It Con tains no Opium in any Form. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE MONTREAL.



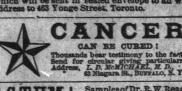
THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND THE BLOOD.

## IN OTTAWA.

We, the undersigned druggists, take measure in certifying that we have sold Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for many years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure & Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

A. CHRISTIE & CO. Sparks are as a constant of the constant

OTTAWA, June 20, 188
A. CHRISTIE & CO., Sparks street.
R. J. MILLS, 75 Sparks street.
G. T. O. ELWELL, 134 Sparks street.
H. F. MACCARTHY, 220 Wellington street.
H. F. MACCARTHY, 220 Wellington street.
W. A. JAMISON, 521 Wellington street.
W. A. A. LLOYD, 103 Rideau street.
K. D. GRAHAM, Medical Hall.
E. D. MARTIN, 225 Rideau street.
GEORGE MORTIMER, Market Square.
C. O. DACIER, 517 Sussex street.
SIDNEY P. COOKE, M.D., Hull, P.Q.
T. A. HOWARD, Aylmer, P.Q.



ASTHMA Samples of Dr. R.W. Read's Celebrated Asthma Relief sent free to any who ask. Immediate relief guaranteed. 50c. and \$1.00 packages sent by mail. A. ETHRIDGE, Rome, N.Y.

THESUTHERLAND INSTITUTE For the Cure of STAMMERING, and all forms of impediment in speech. For circulars and testimonials from all parts of the country, address. UTHERLANDINSTITUTE, 273 Spatina Avenue, Toronto,

TESTIMONIAL .- I have ben treated at the utherland Institute and am perfectly cur ed. THOMAS CHARLTON, Pickering P.O., Ont.

iled is no reason for not now recently a corre-nce for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible medy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you giving for a triel, and I will cure you. Address Br. H. G. BOOT, 185 Fearl St., New York.