is that Mr. BYAKE was so complete a

Cipe Obering State

State of the control of the con

of the control of the control from the c

Act during the English elections proved in every respect more satisfactory than in the contest of 1874. The voter has become contest of 1874. The voter has become more familiar with the system, in proof of which the Leeds Mercury points out that out of 37,332 ballot papers distributed in that city, only 141 were rejected by reason of defective marking, which is a small proportion as compared with the number thrown out at the time of the previous election. The rapidity with which the result is determined is also greater than formerly—Leeds papers being examined and counted within six hours of the close of the poll. The experience of other large constituencies was similar, showing that the ballot has passed from the experimental to its practical and permanent stage.

EDITORIAL NOTES. Had Mr. Blake been one of the mer

sent to spy out the land of Canaan, he would have explained away the clusters of grapes and gone into opposition against Caleb.

Another industry ruined by the N. P.

The proprietors of stove foundries in Hamilton have decided to accede to the request of their employes for an increase in wages, and have raised the pay of moulders ten per cent., which puts matters on the same basis as in 1875.

The revival of Grand Trunk securities

has led to discussions on its early history. It is not generally known that the origin of

the railway's name is to be found in the canal between the Mersey and the Trent, to which its constructor, the famous engineer Brindley, gave the name of "The Grand Trunk" in 1765. This canal was built to connect Hull and Liverpoel, and is ninety-three miles in length.

The project for the establishment of large cotton mills in the St. Croix Valley, N. B., is progressing favourably. The

N. B., is progressing favourably. The town of Milltown has voted to take \$30,-000 stock in the enterprise, the amount secured being now about \$100,000. The people on the Maine side of the river are taking a decided interest in the scheme, and a large meeting has been held in Calais, Me., to promote the object.

discussion of the causes of accidents to brakemen and the best means for their prevention has not proved fruitless, as it was feared might be the case. The railing along the running board on the tops of the cars, which was recommended by several of our correspondents last winter, is to be adopted on the Grand Trunk Railway. It is to be hoped that the other railroads will follow their example in this matter, and that measures will be also taken to render the frogs safe. The dangers of car-coupling abould not be lost sight of. It is to the credit of the Grand Trunk management that they have not waited for legal compulsion before undertaking to provide for the safety of their brakemen. Their humane policy will, we doubt not, be duly appreciated by their employés.

The friends of the rag baby will regre to learn that Italy contemplates the aboli-tion of the legal-tender paper new in cir-culation in that kingdom, and the substi-Calais, Me., to promote the object.

Petroleum prospects in Cape Breton are snoouraging. Boring has for some time been carried en in an irregular fashion and last year several companies went to work vigorously and have met with complete success. The wells of one company composed of Pennsylvanians are estimated to yield 200 barrels per day, the oil being of a quality adapted for refining purposes. Extensive machinery is to be introduced so soon as navigation opens in that quarter and the industry will add largely to the resources of the Island.

While the people of Dufferin are excited about their vacant shrievalty, the United Counties of Prescott and Russell want to know when Mr. Mowat will appoint a succulation in that kingdom, and the substitution of a system under which contracts may be made for payment in gold, silver or paper at the option of the parties. Italy is too poor a country to adopt the gold basis, and if specie payment be resumed, either the double standard or silver alone will be adopted. In either case a large demand for silver is anticipated. It is estimated that within ten years after the paper currency was established in 1866 £30,000,000 in silver was exported and very little now remains in the country. Its remonetization will necessitate the importation of a large amount, and its effect upon the market value of that metal will be watched with interest by the bimetallists.

the Finance Minister shall always hold for the roading took san amount in gold or is gold and Dominion scentities, generated by the Government of the United Kingdom, squal to not less than the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to not less than the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to not less than the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to not less than the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to not less than the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to not less than the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to not less than the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to not less than the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to not less than the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to not less than the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to not less than the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to not less than the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to not less than the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to not less than the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to not less than the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to not less than the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to not less than the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to not less than the United Kingdom, squal to the United Kingdom, squal to the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to the Largest personal to the United Kingdom, squal to the Largest personal to the United Kingdom that the United Kingdom, squal to the Largest personal to the Un

those of commissioned railway liokers arents the exodus is, in a large measure, attributable.

The British elections appear to have been characterized by an unusual amount of rowdyism and violence. Lord Dalketh, Mr. Gladstone's unsuccessful opponent in Midlothian, was pelted with turf and sand at a meeting held in Gorebridge. Another Scotch candidate, Mr. John Pender, who represented the Wick Burghs in the last Parliament, was subjected to a very aggrative to the series of the carriage in which he was travelling and attempted to run it into the sea. At Cardiff a free fight took place on the 30th of March, an attack being made by some Irishmen upon a torchlight procession. Mr. Reed, a candidate, was unable to obtain a hearing and a number of persons were badly injured. On the same and the rioting cocurred at Ripon, the hotel which was occupied as the Censervative headquarters was attacked and the front portion completely wrecked. This sort of thing was common enough in old times, but the impression largely prevalent, that the tone of pepular politics had become considerably improved of late and party virulence a good deal moderated, is hardly borne out by the record.

The ridiculous, old-fashioned idea that

years ago when Hon, William Hamilton Merritt, of St. Catharines, was a member of the Government, a commission was appointed to ascertain the sites of the battles fought during the war of 1812-13 and erect monuments to mark those historic spots. A few of the battle fields were visited and some rough stones piled up, but the task of the commission was left uncompleted, in so far as the erection of any fitting and permanent memorial is concerned. The correspondent urges that the task should be taken up where they relinquished it, and snitable enduring monuments erected to mark the sites of the battles and keep in mind early Canadian valour and patriotism. The suggestion is a good one. This is a matter in which we are far behind the Americans. No one who has ever been near Bunker Hill or visited the scene of the Concord skirmish, can forget the massive, lofty shaft of granite, visible for miles around, or the famous statue of the "minute man" with plough-handle in one hand and gun in the other, with the accompanying noble quatrain by Emerson—

"By that rude bridge that arched the flood, Their flag to April's breeze unturied. Here once the embattled farmers stood And fired the shot heard round the world."

Canadian history abounds with memories as glorious and heroic which are largely unappreciated by our ewn people, to say

considerably impression largely prevalent, that the tone of papular politics had become considerably improved of late and party rivinence a good deal moderated, is hardly borne out by the record.

The ridiculous, old-fashioned idea that a citizen was disqualified for jury duty by the fact of having heard or read of, or expressed an opinion upon the case to be tried, which has long prevailed in American courts, and resulted in keeping sil intelligate men off the jury in cases of any public interest, has received it quictus, so far as New York State is concerned. In 1872 a statute was passed in that State in which the previous formation of an opinion declared not to be a disqualification, provided the juror would swear that he believed be could render an impartial verdict, according to the evidence, despite such previous opinion. One of the jurors in the Balbo murder case and two in the Cox case admitted having formed opinions from reading the newspapers as to the guilt of the couled not be a disqualification, provided the juror would swear that he believed be could render an impartial verdict, according to the evidence, despite such previous opinion. One of the jurors in the Balbo murder case and two in the Cox case admitted having formed opinions from reading the newspapers as to the guilt of the accused, but that these opinions wend not prevent them from forming an unbiased judgment. They were challenged by the prisoner's counsel, but the challenge was over-ruled. Appeals were taken from both verdicts on this ground. The Court of Appeals sustained the decision in accordance with the principle of the Act. Henceforth the common same view of the question. A correspondent of the Hamilton Times the first of the common same view of the question. A correspondent of the Hamilton Times are devoted to the Colonies and their invented to accertain the sites of the battles of the Government, a commission was appointed to accertain the sites of the battles of the Government, a commission was appointed to accertain the sites

No more Chills and Ague in this section. Our Druggist is selling an article called "Ague Conqueror." It is about the only satisfactory preparation sold for the oure of Fever and Ague, Dumb Chills, Intermittent or Bilious Fevers. The Proprietor of the Ague Conqueror has used but little energy to make this medicine known, and yet its sales are immense in Ague districts. It purifies the blood, Liver and other Secretory organs so effectually that the Chills do not return even when persons have had them for years, Entirely vegetable preparation, Price, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Two doses will stop the chills. 419-cour

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Second Page.) HOUSE OF COMMONS.

When the House adjourned at the clock on Saturday morning, Mr. Domos was still speaking, and making our every point of view, an exceller peech. This afternoon he resumed, wit very sign of perfect preparation. In ration to the Carnarvon arbitration, which is so unfairly, if not so treacherously bandoned by Mr. Mackenzie's Government, Mr. DeCosmos takes up the case of the Ontario boundary award, and quote indignant denunciation by Mr. Mill and the Globe of the men who are allegenhave broken this latter award. The language of Mr. Mills and the Globe is certainly strong and pointed, and tells with to have broken this latter award. The language of Mr. Mills and the Globe is certainly strong and pointed, and tells with immense force against the men who no only abandoned, but confess that they abandoned, the solemn obligation of the Carnaryon terms, an abandonment which Lord Dufferin denounced as treacheron and diagraceful. Mr. DeCosmos alsquoted from leading writers on international law, who branded with strong language all periidious abandonment obinding obligations. He rubbed thesquotations well into Mr. Blake, whose striking pose as a moralist is so remark able in this Parliament. This part of the argument was admirably conducted by Mr. DeCosmos. He also took up the case of the Intercolonial railway, and asked what would have happened. If that road had been delayed as desired by the Dominion Government, Yet the Intercolonial railway, Mr. DeCosmos also dealt in a very sharp and forcible way with Mr. Mackenzie's statement that he had not intended to build the road, but only called for tenders to find out the cost of the work, while, at the same time, he had entered into a contract to carry rails from Victoria to Yale for the purpose of beginning work "in the spring." Mr. DeCosmos demanded a reply to that, as it would interest the people of Canada to know how their money had been spent by the late Government.

At this point Sir Charles Tupper inter-

spent by the late Government.

At this point Sir Charles Tupper interrupted Mr. DeCosmos, who had said that rupted Mr. DeCosmos, who had said that this contract for carrying rails was of the value of \$30,000. Sir Charles said he had made a mistake in that matter. At this all the Opposition pricked up their ears and leaned forward, like drowning men to grasp at a possible straw. Sir Charles said that he had been misinformed in that matter. The Opposition ears pricked forward more prominently. Sir Charles said he wished to explain. At this all the Opposition smiled, as if saying with one breath, "Now we've caught you." Sir Charles said that the value of the contract in question was \$34,000, not \$30,000. At this the Opposition ears flattened down again, the Opposition ears flattened down again, the smiles died out, the grins were suspended, and the Ministerial laugh greeted the

Mr. DeCosmos having rubbed well into the Opposition, individually and collectively, the perfidious and unjustifiable nature of their conduct towards British Columbia during all the whole term of Mr. Mackenzie's rule, proceeded to state certain objections which he had to the Burrard Inlet route. Among his other propositions, he stated that the people of British Columbia paid a far higher proportion of taxastion—five British Columbians paying as much to the revenue as 200 Ontarians, as 150 Quebecens, or 40 Nova Scotians, or 30 few Brunswickers, or 10 Prince Edward clanders. This statement was somewhat musing as well as striking, perhaps more nusing than absolutely correct. Mr. eCommos, finding Mr. Blake in his which the population of British Columbia was put down at 10,000 people. Then he quoted from the Walkerton speech, in which it was put at 2,000, and finally from his last speece, in which it was put at 12,000. With reference to the 2,000, Mr. DeCosmos explained that he was quoting from the Globe newspaper, whereupon Mr. Blake explained that he did not "swear either by or at the Globe." He did this in a rather ranging manner.

Ar. Mackensie rose after Mr. DeCosmos. He admitted that Sir Charles Tupper had made an able speech, but complained that it was more directed against his enemies than in favour of his own policy. Mr. Mackensie's first attack was directed against the original terms of Union with British Columbia, which he regretted were not opposed successfully. He quite admitted the desirability of keeping faith, but said, what Mr. DeCosmos denied, that British Columbia had had ample notice that the Canadian Parliament did not believe that the original terms were possible to be carried out. He alleged that he felt bound to carry out all the pledges of the previous Government so far as possible. He said that when he accepted the good offices of Lord Carnarven, it was under reservations apparently. He gave a synopsis of the negotiation of the Carnarvon terms, in which he deliberately avoided almost every question raised as to his responsibility for the adoption of those terms. He alleged that he was willing to have carried out the Carnarvon terms, and also that he was in favour of a through line of railway if the country could afford it. This part of Mr. Mackenzie's speech was marked by a patent avoidance of all the questions which he ought to have faced. It was a glaring refusal to face the music of facts. He contended that none of the public obligations of 1867 had been fully carried out. The Intercolonial railway had not been built, the canals had not been fully carried out. The Intercolonial railway had not been built, the canals had not been fully carried out. The lude of facts. He contended that none of the public obligations of 1867 had been fully carried out. The lude of facts had been pledged at Confederation. Why, then, should British Columbia complain any more than Ontario or Quebec? Does Mr. Mackenzie mean that the Confederation is a failure?

In insisting on the expensiveness of the Pacific railway, Mr. Mackenzie asid, "Suppose you have a civil war? At this point members began speculating as to whether Mr. Jones was g

late Government's course regarding the building of the road, in regard to the surveys, the route, the water-stretches, the construction, &c., all of which was of a purely historical character. He expressed his regret for the abandonment of the Georgian Bay line as a commercial scheme. He also flung out a bait to the Province of Quebec, and on an interruption from Mr. Masson he drapped into a vein of jourlarity with Mr. Masson and Mr. Mousseau, asking "What had taken place in their cancua." Yet, after this, he was so unreasonable as to complain of being drawn off the track of his aargument.

In defending his estimates on section 15, &c., Mr. Mackenzie denied that his surveys were inaccurate. Sir Charles Tupper saked him if he had not read the evidence of the witnesses in the Committie a year or so ago. Mr. Mackenzie denied in effect that he had knowledge of the evidence in question. Mr. Plumb rose to ask a question. Mr. Plumb rose to ask a question. Mr. Mackenzie refused to be "questioned," and said that Mr. Plumb was "there only for the purpose of being offensive." Now, this besides being in bad tasts, was unparliamentary, but being just that, it was applauded loudly by the Optocition. Mr. Plumb was the Chairman of the Committee is question. The evidence was all published in a blue book and is