DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Second Page.)

TUESDAY, April 16.

The SPEAKER announced the result of the judgment given yesterday in the Supreme Court.

Mr. ARCHIBALD introduced a bill to amend the Adulteration Act. Its object was to prevent the imposition of oleo-margarine upon the public for butter.

At this stage the House was called to the Senate, to witness his Excellency's assent to some bills.

On its return,

Mr. LAURIER moved the third reading of the bill respecting the duty on malt.

Mr. GIBBS (South Ontario) said in the interest of temperance, this bill was a mistake. He did not see why the duty here should be so much greater than in the United States.

Mr. ROCHESTER said there was no country in the world in which so much abuse existed in reference to its excise department as this country.

After some remarks from Messrs. Mitchell, Laurier, and Young, the latter condemning the duty on beer,

Sir JOHN MACDONALD pointed out that it was late in the day, just on the eve of a general election, that the member for South Waterloo expressed these views. His constituents would not forget that he voted to impose the extra duty on malt.

The following bills were read a third time:—

To repeal Section 23 of the Merchants' Shipping Act, 1876, as to ships in Canadian waters.

To amend the law respecting deck loads.

An amendment to the bill providing for the winding up of insolvent incorporated companies was considered in Committee and adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and adopted the resolution empowering the Government to subscribe £15,000 sterling of first mortgage bonds of the Northern Railway Company, in satisfaction of £13,500 remaining due by the Company to the Government.

Mr. LAFLAMME moved the third reading of the bill to further secure the Independence of Parliament.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved in amendment to strike out that portion of the bill excluding from Parliament all person receiving superannuation allowances.

After some discussion the amendment was declared lost.

Mr. OUIMET moved that no member of the Senate or House of Commons shall be appointed to any office to which any salary, fee, or allowance is attached, unless he has ceased for six months previously to hold his seat. He believed this was necessary to secure the Independence of Parliament.

Mr. HOLTON said he would vote for it, for he had not yet learned the trick of turning his back upon himself. (Laughter.)

A vote was taken—Yeas, 69; nays, 96.

Mr. WALLACE moved that where it appeared that a Minister of the Crown was knowingly connected with any transaction by which a member lost his seat, he should forfeit his place in the Cabinet, and be disqualified from accepting any office for seven years.

Lost on a division.

Mr. BOWELL moved an amendment that where any Minister of the Crown was knowingly connected with any transaction by which a member lost his seat, such member of the Government should be subject to the same penalties as the unseated member.

Lost on a division.

The bill was then read a third time.

As a result of a conversation as to the order of business, it was agreed to sit on Saturday next and also on Easter Monday.

The bill to wind up insolvent Insurance Companies was read a third time on the motion of Mr. Cartwright.

The House then went into Committee of Supply and passed the items connected with the Militia Department.

The House adjourned at 12.50 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 17.

Mr. GIBBS (South Ontario) called attention to articles which appeared in the *Globe*, *London Advertiser*, Montreal *Herald*, and Hamilton *Times*, in which Sir John Macdonald and other Opposition members were charged with being drunk in the House on Friday night and Saturday morning. So far as Sir John Macdonald was concerned, he declared the statement to be a wilful, unmitigated and baseless slander. Equally untrue was the statement with regard to the member for Cornwall (Mr. Drouville.) Other members named would, no doubt, speak for themselves.

Mr. LANGEVIN said that he had never left his post during the whole debate, and was constantly in communication with Sir John Macdonald until after seven o'clock in the morning, when he urged him to retire and take rest, and he had no hesitation in saying that Sir John Macdonald was as sober then, as well as during the whole night, as he (Mr. Langevin) was at that moment. The article was a slander of the worst kind.

Mr. McDOUGALL (Three Rivers) said the writers and inspirers of the article were blackguards and liars. The language was not very Parliamentary, but it suited the occasion and the person. He was not an abstainer, but if there was ever an occasion in which he refrained from refreshments it was the occasion of the late debate. He was as sober on the occasion as any hon. member on the other side of the House.

Mr. OUIMET said the hon. member for Three Rivers was quite sober on the occasion referred to.

Mr. PLUMB said the debate, so far as the Opposition was concerned, was conducted with decorum. Nothing that could not be said of the Ministerial side of the House. He could solemly bear testimony to the statements which had been made by his friends to-day as to Sir John Macdonald's condition. It was a base, unfounded, and unmitigated slander. As to the noises made in the House, he had himself been met by a storm of hisses and shouts such as he had never heard at the rowdiest political meeting, and it was made at the investigation of the First Minister of the Crown.

Mr. WRIGHT (Ottawa) said the whole scene the other day was to him indescribably painful. The statement made by the *Globe* in reference to the right hon. member for Kingston was entirely untrue, and also that with respect to the member for Three Rivers, beside whom he sat nearly the whole night.

Mr. CURRIER made some remarks to the same effect. He was at breakfast with Sir John in the saloon about seven o'clock, when the Premier, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and other members of the Government were present, and there was not the least sign of intoxication upon the leader of the Opposition.

Dr. ORTON said that during the debate he heard the Minister of the Interior speak to the member for North York in a way which reflected most improperly upon Sir John Macdonald, and he held them both responsible for the article in the *Globe*. He solemnly declared that if Sir John was intoxicated there was not a sober man in the House.

Mr. DYMOND refused to be called in question in this House for any article which appeared in the *Globe*. No member had charged that he was the writer of the article, and he stood upon his privileges as a member of Parliament.

The matter thus dropped.

A Wonderful Cure of Diphtheria.—Three of my children had Diphtheria in its worst form. Skin dry, lips parched, could not swallow. With a feather I applied GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA to the tonsils, rubbed over their throats and chests. Great chunks of stuff came from the throats, the skin became moist, fever left them, and under the Almighty care I attribute their cure to Doctor Giles' Liniment.

JANE KELLY,
Cor. Tonnelli Ave. and Bleecker St.,
Jersey City Heights, N.J.

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

We have had in the Public Accounts Committee that very important evidence of which Mr. Blain spoke recently, and which was of so astounding a character that an adjournment of the Committee was had from then until Friday. It consisted of a brief note from Sir John Macdonald to Mr. Moylan, in October, 1863, in which Sir John said, in effect, that he believed the account enclosed, $690.40, was a proper one. The letter was evidently intended to be shown to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, and must have been given to him, inasmuch as it was found by his brother among the papers left by him. Mr. A. F. Macdonald stated that, after a very diligent search, this was the only paper he could find bearing upon the subject. He also said that frequently afterwards, when his brother read articles in the *Canadian Freeman* attacking his Administration, he would say, "Moylan doesn't forget I wouldn't pay his account." Mr. Moylan being asked if he had any remarks to make, said all his accounts were handed to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald at the same time, and he accounted for this one being isolated from the rest by the fact that a few weeks after they were presented to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, it was published in the Quebec *Mercury*. Doubtless this was done with a view to damaging the previous Government. The account was partly for the publication of emigration and quarantine regulations, for which, Mr. Moylan said, his paper was peculiarly adapted, as it circulated largely in Ireland. He said, too, that his charge was moderate, being much less than that of other papers, and less than is now being paid by any first-class house in Toronto. On motion of Mr. Holton, the consideration of the report was deferred until another day. Mr. Blain's most important evidence, which set so many people on the tiptoe of expectation, is, as the reader will see, of a very harmless character. A fit subject indeed for ridicule and contempt, but Mr. Blain is not bright, and may be excused for thinking he had got in his possession a charge of dynamite.

The Press and the House of Commons have not fraternized greatly this session. Matters appearing in the former have been made frequent grounds of complaint by the latter, and often, I must admit, with very good cause. Mr. Holton has endeavoured to stop Mr. Costigan in making an explanation which most nearly affected his reputation as a public man, but was not successful, though probably he was right in his contention that such matters were too frequently brought before the House. Mr. Dymond took advantage of the discussion to say that the letter of Mr. Carroll Ryan was a gross libel upon his personal honour, and he intended to be severe upon those Conservative papers which published that letter wholly or in part. It was by the persuasions of Mr. Holton, he said, that he had been induced not to bring the question up as one of privilege. Dr. Tupper was right in saying that Mr. Holton did not act the part of a good friend to Mr. Dymond. It is all very well to say in a general way that the letter was a libel, but why does not the member for North York come to particulars? Is it true, or is it not, that he sent to the telegraph office, signed "Ryan," despatches to the *Globe* which Ryan never saw and knew nothing of, and that, moreover, he was sending despatches to that paper affecting members of the House when he had led members to believe that he had nothing to do with the Parliamentary correspondence of that journal? These are simple questions, and Mr. Dymond, if he wishes to clear his reputation, must answer them more directly than he has yet done. Such conduct as he is charged with, were it not promptly contradicted, would in England lead to the expulsion of an M.P. from any club of which he might be a member.

There was an incident in connection with the admirable speech of M. Ouimet which I cannot pass over in silence. Speaking in French, he used the word *mensongeur* in his reference to Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, and was arguing in favour of the view that the Dominion and Local Governments were in alliance, and were being assisted in their joint purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor. A bitter partizan, Mr. Holton asked M. Ouimet to repeat his words, as he thought they should be replied to by the Government. After indulging in some chaff—which chaff, too, by the way—at Mr. Holton's expense, M. Ouimet repeated his remarks in English, though, he said, as he did not know the English language well, it might be necessary for the member for Chateauguay to help him out. Mr. Holton said the English version was not quite the same as the French, whereupon Mr. Mackenzie rose and said he had seen it Mr. Holton properly expressed what the speaker had been saying, he (Mr. Mackenzie) must tell him he had been playing false with him, and was bearing false witness against his neighbours. M. Ouimet paused for a moment to take the full bearing of the phrase, in which he was assisted by some English members sitting near him. His rebuke of the Premier for having had recourse to what he (M. Ouimet) called a parliamentary way of telling him he had lied was, though quiet and dignified, extremely severe. He said he had sat long enough in the House to know the value of any statement made by the First Minister. He was himself a young man; he was not a Minister of the Crown, much less Prime Minister, but he sincerely trusted if his fate should be to achieve the Premier's reputation for rectitude and high moral purpose, he might never be returned to Parliament again. There was complete silence all over the House while M. Ouimet, calmly and deliberately, uttered his telling words, and the Premier and his friends must have felt that they have not made much by Mr. Holton's interruption.

Mr. Mackenzie has had to sustain a series of annoyances during these three days past. First, he was compelled to consent to adjourn the debate on the Quebec resolutions of Sir John Macdonald after having waited a whole night and half of the next day over it. Next, he had to submit to Mr. Mitchell's re-opening of the debate, and right on the heels of this last annoyance, came an annoyance greater still. On Tuesday he moved his resolution, authorising the Government to enter into negotiations for obtaining possession of the section of the Grand Trunk railway between Quebec and Riviere du Loup, subject to Parliamentary approval, in order to facilitate the management of the Intercolonial. He said he would not discuss the subject then, as there was nothing at present to discuss. Sir John Macdonald pointed out that this resolution was superfluous, as the Government already possessed the power sought to be obtained, and it was putting the cart before the horse to ask Parliament to affirm, a year before hand, a proposition that was not even formulated in any shape. Mr. Mackenzie, in reply, too hastily committed himself to the statement that Sir John must be opposed to the idea of getting possession of the portion of the Grand Trunk in question. This was a hint to his Lower Province supporters, who are supposed to be interested in the obtaining of the line. But Sir John and Mr. Mitchell both declared themselves in favour of the idea of obtaining it, and aiding the Intercolonial freight transportation in all possible ways. Then Mr. Mackenzie had the misery of hearing Mr. Holton declare his opinion, first, that the motion of Mr. Mackenzie was premature, and, second, that he doubted whether under any circumstances the possession of the branch line would be of any value to this country. Following Mr. Holton came Mr. Blake, who with wanton cruelty, also condemned Mr. Mackenzie's resolution, and in effect advised its withdrawal. Mr. Mackenzie in no very amiable mood withdrew it accordingly, after having snappishly refused to discuss the matter, or even to hint the form of the proposition he intended to submit to the House. He was thus chagrined to find his resolution actually pooh-poohed away on the suggestion of Sir John, and to see the facility of which he accused the Opposition actually avowed on his own right hand by his friend Mr. Holton.

In his evidence before the North-West Accounts Committee, Mr. Nixon denied positively that he had taken a second tender from Messrs. Thornton & Sutherland. He denied, too, having received a tender from Mr. Bannatyne in May, 1876, but on cross-examination he was compelled to admit that Mr. Strang, from whom he had a tender, was Mr. Bannatyne's manager and bookkeeper. One of Mr. Nixon's little operations was this, he bought a lot and building from Mr. Bannatyne for $1,500, paying $500 down and giving a note for the balance. He rented the property to Mr. Strang, who, in turn, rented it to the Government for the magnificent rental of $435 a year, the rent going to pay Mr. Bannatyne the balance of principal. Mr. Cartwright, with the evident intention of shielding Mr. Nixon as much as he could, drew from the witness the observation that the rate of interest in Winnipeg when he went there was as high as 16 to 18 per cent., but when Mr. Kirkpatrick asked him what interest he paid Mr. Bannatyne on the mortgage he had given him, he was compelled to say it was only 6 per cent. Mr. Bannatyne is member for Provencher, and for Government supplies has received in two years between $30,000 and $40,000. With a silliness bordering on insanity, Mr. Mills said the evidence of Mr. Nixon was simply that the person from whom he bought the supplies was a Mr. Bannatyne, but that little straw was quickly knocked from under the philosopher. The evidence is certainly developing some very pretty transactions.

The talk of the hour is Mr. Blake's cowardly conduct in shirking the vote on Sir John Macdonald's amendment. No severer condemnation could be expressed of the high-handed and unconstitutional act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. No severer condemnation could be expressed of the vote given by Mr. Mackenzie and by him forced upon his followers. But see how it affects Mr. Blake himself. Conscious, as his course in leaving the House last night shows him to be, of the utterly unjustifiable character of Mr. Letellier's dismissal of his late Ministers he falls to the degrading level of a poor party trickster, and utters not a word while the Constitution is being torn to tatters, and the liberties of the people of a great Province are being trampled in the dust by an autocratic Governor, whose only guiding star in the line of his duty is the success of his party, if by any means that end can be accomplished. Mr. Blake has long since fallen very very much in public esteem and respect. This last act of his must sink him lower still.

HOW THE GOVERMENT LETS CONTRACTS.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—The following facts have come to light respecting a contract recently let on the Welland canal, which appear most extraordinary if true. It appears that on the 31st of July last, Mr. Francis Jones, of Kemptville, C. E., ex-M.P. for North Leeds and Grenville, tendered for sections No. 33 and 34 Welland canal, in company with Ambrose Clark, of Buffalo, in the State of New York, on the 4th day of September last Mr. Jones was notified that his tender was the lowest, and he (Jones) notified his partner, Clark, to that effect. That Mr. Clark, in accordance with the notice, came to Ottawa, and then and there demanded that he should have exclusive control of the work. Mr. Jones refused to give Mr. Clark and his American friends exclusive control of the work, contending that Canadians should have something to say respecting the management of public works which had to be paid for by Canadians. The result was that on the 22nd of October last, the Minister of Public Works gave the contract to Mr. Ambrose Clark, of Buffalo, on his (Clark's) own verbal tender, excluding Mr. Jones and all Canadians from any participation in the work. Mr. Jones has now to seek redress through the Court of Chancery against the action of the Mackenzie Government.

I express no opinion as to the merits of the case, but such is Gritism and the protection given to our own people by a Grit Government.

Yours, &c.,
CANADIAN.

Toronto, April 15.

THE BARLEY SURPLUS.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—Should the farmers of the Province of Ontario sow as large an acreage of barley this spring as in the preceding three years? As the time for sowing barley is at hand, and there appears to be a prevailing opinion that the demand for Canada barley for United States markets will continue to be as large as during the last three years, and that, in addition to this, we may rely upon a considerable and constant demand for Europe, which has absorbed from the last crop all the surplus of California and about 4,000,000 bushels from Atlantic ports, it may be well for our farmers to consider carefully the following facts:—

1. That the production of barley in the United States (exclusive of Pacific coast States) increased from about 11,000,000 bushels in 1866 to 26½ million bushels in 1876.

2. That although the yield per acre in crop of 1876 was below an average, there was much more barley raised than was required for malting purposes, and a large part of it was used at home for feeding, and a considerable portion of the deliveries of inferior qualities at seaboard was exported to England at very low prices, much below those of Indian corn.

3. That the crop in United States and Canada in 1877, reported as being in much less acreage than that of 1876, turned out a great deal more "malting" barley than in 1876. The total quantity of barley produced was immensely above the requirements of maltsters, and although in this year, as in 1876, a large quantity of the inferior qualities has been used for feeding purposes at home, and all the surplus "malting" barley of California was taken for Great Britain, and also about 4,000,000 bushels, partly "feeding" and partly "malting" barley was exported to Great Britain and Germany from Atlantic ports, the crop of 1877 was so great that now when the malting season is about over, 2½ million bushels of barley remain unsold, the greater part of which will have to be sold at ruinous prices or shipped to England to realize whatever can be got for it.

4. That the statistics of the U. S. Agricultural Department show, that the production of barley there is likely to continue to increase. Both the wheat and barley crops there, were deficient in 1876. The returns show for that year:—

In this connection, it may be noted, that the barley crop of New York State comes into more immediate competition with that of Canada, in Eastern markets, than that of any other of the States.

The crop of barley in New York State in 1876, was:—300,000 acres, product 6,600,000 bushels average yield 22 bush., average price 85 cents, average value per acre $18.26, as compared with average value wheat crop per acre $19.65. The crop in that State, in 1877, although reported as of less average than in 1876, was immense, and is generally estimated at from 8 to 9 million bushels. The yield per acre, the quality and prices have been so satisfactory, that a larger quantity than ever, especially of 2 rowed barley, is likely to be sown this spring.

5. As to dependence upon a future market in Europe for a large part of our next crop, the following circumstances must be taken into consideration; the barley crop in Germany and Great Britain (and especially in Scotland) in 1877, was very deficient in yield, colour and condition. The price of barley has been a long way over that of other years. Notwithstanding this, exporters are now only buying in a small way, No. 1 Canada barley in New York at 69 to 70 cents in bond, equal to about 55 cents to farmers here; for English market, whether for brewing or distilling, the barley wanted, requires to be plump and heavy; during the last twelve years, it is doubtful, whether the barley of any of our crops, except in 1865 and 1877, would have been taken for those purposes at any price. It may be years before we may again find a price in England, or a weight per bushel in our crop here, which will admit of an export for any other than poor qualities of feeding barley at very low prices.

6. For the English market, the two-rowed barley of New York State, which generally ranks 20 cents per bushel under No. 1 Canada, in New York market, has this season been in demand at about the same price as our best barley in bond. This quality is probably bought for distilling. The writer shipped, by way of experiment, three cars of Canada two-rowed barley to Liverpool and Glasgow last fall; they brought higher prices than our best four-rowed, and the consignees write that barley of this quality and description will *always command full prices* if kept up to the standard of 53 lbs. per bushel.

7. The demand for fine qualities of Canada barley for Eastern or Western maltsters, at much higher prices than their own barley, is limited, being confined to their requirements for choice pale ale and lager beer, and for stock ale for summer use. For these purposes, one half of the quantity raised in Canada during the past three years, would be sufficient, and many parties, who have been carefully watching the trade, are fully convinced that if our Canada farmers would reduce the barley acreage one-third, they would realize from enhanced prices nearly as much money as they now obtain from recent excessive production, and would have the product of the one-third acreage in other crops as a clear gain.

The following is an extract recently received from Albany, from a house of large experience in the barley trade:—"I believe Canada will have to seek an outlet in Great Britain for a part of her barley product in the future, and that with that reference, the English barley (two-rowed) should be sown to some extent in Canada."

I am told by good farmers that, on rich soil, eight to ten bushels more of two-rowed barley can be raised per acre than is obtained of four-rowed, and about double the quantity of straw.

Yours, &c.,
"OBSERVER."

Whitby, April 10th, 1878.

LORD LEITRIM'S MURDER.

Details of the Terrible Deed—The Murdered Man's Eccentric Career—His Insult to the Earl of Carlisle.

LONDON, April 11.—At Lord Leitrim's funeral in Dublin yesterday the mob endeavoured to capture the hearse, declaring their intention to drag out the corpse. They vituperated the deceased as an old ruffian and lunatic. They also climbed into the church yard wall, hustled the mourners, and yelled and hissed during the service. Several mourners were roughly handled while endeavoring to make their way into the church yard. All of them had to pass out by an unfrequented way in rear of the church. Fifty constables were present, but were wholly insufficient to cope with the mob.

LONDON, April 12.—Five more arrests have been made in connection with the assassination of Earl Leitrim.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Frank O'Donnell, the member for Dungarvon, and Vice-President of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, moved that the Government's action in regard to the murder of Lord Leitrim was unconstitutional, and proceeded to make an attack on Lord Leitrim's private character. A motion to exclude strangers was carried. Mr. Gladstone, who voted in the minority, was loudly hooted by the Conservatives, and there was a scene of great excitement. O'Donell's motion was ultimately negatived.

In the House of Lords Lord Cairns promised returns of agrarian crimes in Ireland. He denied that undetected and unpunished crime was increasing, except in Galway, and parts of Mayo and Roscommon. The Government were narrowly watching the state of affairs, and were convinced it was their duty to protect life and would apply for further powers when it was thought necessary. In consequence of this answer the motion of Lord Ormamore, and Browne that the Government should ask for further powers was withdrawn.

(Londonderry Correspondent of the Irish Times, April 9.)

News has reached Londonderry that Lord Leitrim and two attendants were shot dead this morning within sear Milford on his Lordship's estate. His Lordship had some of his tenantry were at variance. The news is authenticated.

Early information from a reliable source enabled me this forenoon to give the primary facts of this terrible occurrence—viz., the murder of Earl Leitrim. By a great effort I succeeded in reaching the scene of the outrage this evening, and learned the exact facts, which are shortly as follows:—

The Earl of Leitrim this morning, about half-past eight o'clock, left his residence, accompanied by a newly appointed clerk named Meehan, from County Leitrim. A second car was occupied by the Earl's valet and a country peasant. When coming near a plantation a few miles from Milford, the driver of the first car was shot dead, and the Earl and the clerk were wounded. The horse in the second car being lame was a good distance behind, and owing to the hilly nature of the ground the party on it were cut off from view. The clerk ran back for help, but quickly recovered, and meanwhile the valet had fled to death. A gun, a fowling-piece, made by Hollis & Son, London, and a pistol of somewhat antique pattern, were found beside his Lordship's body, as also a gun stock of rude workmanship considerably shattered. Two men were seen crossing the neighbouring bay of Mulroy in a boat. The boat is a newly made one, never before seen in the locality. In the boat subsequently was found the barrel of a gun. The police have also got a "billy cock" hat of a superior quality to anything worn by the peasantry. Twelve lives in all have been taken—namely, the Earl of Leitrim, the driver of the car, and his clerk, Meehan. There are no arrests, and the police are utterly without a clue. The Earl of Leitrim was attacked near the late residence of Widow Algoe, a respectable Presbyterian, whom he recently evicted.

The Earl's Eccentric Life.

(From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, March 3.)

In early life the Earl of Leitrim sat in Parliament as Lord Clement for the county of Leitrim, and was then "a Whig and something more." In days when a man in his position was near to the peerage and a colonel in the army—was either a true blue Conservative or a Whig of the mildest and most colourless type, Lord Clement had himself famous by his fierce and persistent opposition to coercive laws for Ireland, exhausted all the arts of obstruction in opposing the Union Act, and, it is said, appeared in the House in full uniform, and declared that, if they would unsheath his sword, he would break it sooner than submit to the degradation of having it branded with Government brand. In 1854, as we have already said, the late Earl succeeded to his father's title and very large estates in the Counties of Galway, Leitrim, and Donegal. They amount to 94,000 acres, and are valued at £19,000 a year. It was at the time hoped and believed that he and his tenants would agree well, and his accession was received with general delight. It would be an affectation to pretend ignorance of a fact known to all Ireland—namely, that the anticipations were doomed to bitter disappointment, and that the relations between the late Earl and his tenantry were in the last degree unsatisfactory and unhappy. The reason of that condition of things is not far to seek.

WARFARE IN THE "ULSTER TENANT RIGHT."

Lord Leitrim, on his accession to the title, found on his northern estates the Ulster tenant right existing in full force. He set himself, as he over and over again avowed, to destroy the tenant right. Of course tenantry clung passionately to the glorious inheritance of the Ulster occupier, and above all to its most precious jewel, the "right of sale." Lord Leitrim's method of dealing with the right of sale was a simple one. "When," he deposed in a case, an official report of which now lies before us, "one tenant sells his interest to another I evict the parties." The land act came, and it had the worst possible effect upon the character and conduct of the unhappy nobleman. His denunciations of the measure were astounding in their bitterness and intensity. The ardent Liberal of other days had now developed into the most uncompromising of Tories. The fend with his tenants blazed into open war.

WARFARE IN THE COURTS.

The great battle between the Earl seeking to destroy, and his tenants seeking to preserve, their tenant right, has for seven long years been waged with desperate perseverance in the law courts. The books swarm with the reported land cases in which Lord Leitrim and his tenants were the litigants. *Friel* v. Lord Leitrim, Gallagher v. Lord Leitrim, Mallin v. Lord Leitrim, Stephenson v. Lord Leitrim, Doolin v. Lord Leitrim—these are all great cases settling important points. The Earl of Leitrim did not do his litigation vicariously. He appeared in the witness box; he gave his evidence; he fought the battle himself; he rode the legal whirlwind and guided the forensic storm. Long and fierce those battles were, commencing before the Chairman, fought out again before the Judge of Assize, carried then to the Court of Land Cases Reserved, and in one or two cases actually reaching the supreme tribunal of the House of Lords. It was not that Lord Leitrim was a bad man. Many of those who knew and served him loved him well. But he had been bitten by two deadly tarantulas—an unswerving belief in the rights of property and a passion for litigation. In Parliament the extraordinary speeches of the noble earl were more than once repressed by the leaders of his own party, while out of Parliament such escapades as refusing the Earl of Carlisle "fire and water" attracted at times merriment and at times indignation. In a word, a career which might have been a useful one was wasted, fruitless and unhappy, bringing profit to no one save the lawyers, who have lost in Lord Leitrim the stoutest and most frequent litigant in all Ireland. The memory of the errors of that career will, however, now be in a degree overshadowed in the general horror at the crime which closed it, a crime at which we must again express our profound and heartfelt horror.

THE CARLISLE ESCAPADE.

It will be remembered that on October 6, 1863, during his progress through the western parts of the island, Lord Carlisle, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and his party were refused accommodation at the little inn of Maam, in Connemara, in consequence of the following letter written to his tenant, the innkeeper, by the Earl of Leitrim:—

King—I will be obliged to you to fill the hotel with my tenants forthwith. Let every room be occupied immediately and continue to be occupied, and when so occupied you will refuse admittance to Lord Carlisle and his party. If there should be the slightest difficulty as to filling the hotel and the occupation of the rooms, my desire is that you will fill each room with the workmen, but you must not admit Lord Carlisle, and consequently the rooms should be filled previous to his coming there. Any orders you may have received notwithstanding I rely on your observing my wishes to the letter.

LEITRIM.

P. S.—I will pay for the tenants using the rooms.

Lord Leitrim was after this occurrence removed from the commission of the peace for the counties of Galway, Leitrim, and Donegal. His lordship is succeeded in the peerage by his nephew, Robert Bermingham, only son of the late Hon. and Rev. Francis Nathaniel.

Physicians having Consumptive patients, and having failed to cure them by their own prescriptions, should not hesitate to prescribe Allen's Lung Balsam. It has cured cases where all other remedies have failed. It is harmless to the most delicate child.

The Wear and Tear of Business exhausts the nervous energies, and thus lays the foundation of disease. Prevent such a consequence by bracing and fortifying the debilitated system with PHILIPS' PHOSPHO-NUTRITINE, the great restorative of physical and mental vigour. It is free of alcohol and far superior to any other preparation of phosphates now in use. Sold by chemists.

Pain Killer is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and to use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and keep it always near at hand.

DEPARTURE OF INTENDING SETTLERS FOR MANITOBA.—Toronto, 10th April, 1878.—"There was unusual excitement this morning at the Yonge street station of the Great Western railway, occasioned through the departure for Manitoba of a special train of *first-class cars*, carrying about 280 emigrants, who propose settling in the Prairie Province. Long before 9 o'clock, the hour for departure, the Great Western platform was crowded with persons, most of them going off, but numbers there simply for the purpose of saying 'good bye' to friends and relatives. A glance at the throng showed clearly that the intending settlers were nearly all of them either farmers or farm labourers. Many of the emigrants are taking stock, chiefly horses, along with them, two car-loads of which left this city. More stock will be taken on along the route. At Oakville a freight car will be added to the train, and at Harrisburg two coaches and one freight car will be attached. The train will then consist of seven coaches and four freight cars. Each through ticket carries 200 lbs. of freight in addition to its owner, and a half ticket carries half that quantity. The balance of freight is paid in a lump sum, at such a moderate rate as will make the charge light. The fare for the whole journey to Winnipeg is $23."

Messrs. Archibald Young and R. W. Prittie, Free Grant Agents for Manitoba and the North-West, were the organizers of the above party, and Mr. Prittie accompanies them to Winnipeg to superintend all arrangements and to save the settlers all trouble. A party under their management will start each month during the rest of the season.

POLITICAL PREPARATIONS.

MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 11.—Mr. J. W. Sifton intends opposing Dr. Schultz in Lisgar.

Mr. Dubuc, Speaker of the Local Legislature, is announced as an Independent candidate for Provencher.

EAST HASTINGS.

BELLEVILLE, April 11.—At a Grit convention held at Canifton yesterday, Mr. W. R. Aylesworth, Reeve of Millpoint, and Warden of the County, was nominated to contest East Hastings for the Commons. Mr. Aylesworth was not present, and it is not yet known whether he will accept the nomination.

QUEBEC.

MONTREAL, April 12.—Mr. David Monette, of St. Phillipe, will oppose Mr. Charlebois in Le Prairie. He comes out as an Independent.

Capt. Gilbault has been brought out as the Reform candidate in Joliette to oppose Mr. Lavallee for the Quebec Legislature.

NORTH PERTH.

STRATFORD, April 12.—The Grits of North Perth held a convention here to-day, to select a candidate to contest the Riding in the coming elections. Mr. Jas. Fisher, for the Commons, and Mr. D. D. Hay, M.P.P., of Listowel, for the Ontario Legislature were the choice of the convention.

RICHMOND, C. B.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 12.—The Reformers of Richmond County, C.B., held a meeting at Arichat yesterday, and nominated as their candidate E. P. Flynn, for the Dominion Parliament, and Jos. Mathieson and Isadore Leblanc for the Local. It is said Mr. Benoit, School Inspector for the County will oppose Mr. Flynn.

NORTH WENTWORTH.

DUNDAS, Ont. April 12.—Last evening a meeting of the young men of the town of Dundas was held, and a Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Association was formed, with a membership of fifty. Mr. Alex. Bertram was elected President; and Mr. J. Duggan, Secretary.

SOUTH LEEDS.

DELTA, April 12.—A Conservative convention was held here to-day for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the House of Commons, for the South Riding of Leeds. Nominations—Dr. F. Jones, M.P., Dr. Gilles, and Walter Beatty. Mr. Jones was chosen candidate, the other two gentlemen retiring.

PEEL.

BRAMPTON, April 12.—A large and influential meeting of the Conservatives of Peel was held yesterday in Brampton, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Local Legislature. On motion of Mr. C. H. Gooderham, of Meadowville, seconded by Mr. David Lawrence, of Brampton, Mr. Solomon White, barrister, of Cooksville, was unanimously chosen as the standard bearer of the party. Many of the leading men from all parts of the country expressed themselves determined to do all in their power to secure the election of Mr. White, should he consent to accept the nomination. Mr. White was himself unable to attend the meeting on account of business at the Assize Court in Sandwich. The meeting was the most enthusiastic and harmonious ever held in this town by the Conservative party.

WEST YORK.

Some couple of weeks ago there was an enthusiastic meeting of Conservatives at Thornhill, and it was represented as a "fizzle" in a certain quarter. The hall was crowded and Mr. Wilson in it were enthusiastic. The Reformers of that village determined to get up a meeting on Friday evening last. They put forth no handbills—sent round word to their friends on pencilled slips; and then advertised the meeting in one of the papers, and challenged Mr. Wallace, the candidate for West York, and Mr. Davin to meet Mr. Blain, the brother of the sitting member, Mr. Lane, M.P.P., Mr. Edgar, and Mr. Peter Paterson. The meeting was not as large as the Conservative one of a fortnight before, but notwithstanding all attempts at packing it with Reformers, three-fourths of those present were Conservatives. We hope the Reformers were satisfied with the results of their pencilled-slip advertising, and with the result of the debate. Mr. Wallace followed Mr. Blain and Mr. Lane, and gave a good account of both gentlemen, and Mr. Edgar followed by Mr. Devlin. Late in the evening Mr. Boulton, who had been attending a meeting in a neighbouring village, came in, and he followed Mr. Peter Paterson. When Mr. Blain rose to reply half the audience rose too and left. It was then into the small hours, and soon without a chance the meeting broke up, which was a remarkable success for the Conservatives.

SOUTH WENTWORTH.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Liberal-Conservative delegates from all parts of the South Riding of Wentworth was held Saturday afternoon, at McKay's Victoria Hotel, Hamilton. Col. Aikman, the president of the Association, occupied the chair, and Mr. J. M. Carpenter acted as Secretary. Stirring and eloquent speeches were delivered by Messrs. Thomas Robertson, Q. C., R. R. Waddell, J. J. Spohn, James Gibson, of Ancaster, and others. The question of Protection was dwelt upon in a forcible manner, and the general policy of the present incapable so-called Reform Government was reviewed and severely criticised by several of the speakers. The principal business of the meeting was then proceeded with, being the selection of a candidate to represent the riding in the Dominion Parliament. The names of several well-known gentlemen were mentioned, but the choice of the party lay between Mr. Frank Carpenter, of Saltfleet, and Mr. Jacob V. Spohn, when Mr. Spohn, in a very neat speech, announced his intention of retiring in favour of Mr. Carpenter, thus leaving that gentleman the unanimous choice of the Convention. This announcement was received with every demonstration of approval by the large gathering present, and Mr. Spohn has undoubtedly made many friends by his action on this occasion. Mr. Carpenter is, therefore, now fairly before the electors as the Liberal-Conservative candidate for South Wentworth. He is an ex-Warden of the county; is well and favourably known throughout the Riding, and has the respect and confidence of very many Reformers as well as of the whole body of Conservatives.

LENNOX.

NAPANEE, April 13.—The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held by the friends of the Opposition in Lennox took place this afternoon, although the farmers are busy sowing. Every delegate was most enthusiastic, and expressed the greatest confidence in the increasing signs of coming victory. A resolution, endorsing the national policy, was unanimously adopted, after which the meeting proceeded to select a candidate by ballot without any nominations. The following gentlemen were named in the first ballot, but none received a majority:—Messrs. E. Hooper, R. Story, W. N. Dollar, Dr. Bonisteel, J. T. Grange, M.P.P., Ira Ham, and A. H. Rae. A subsequent ballot resulted in the election of Mr. E. Hooper, when his nomination was made unanimous amid loud applause. Pledges of active support were made and measures decided upon by which a vigorous campaign will be inaugurated at once. The hopes of the party run high, and all are thoroughly united. The usual cheers brought the enthusiastic proceedings to a close.

SOUTH BRUCE.

A "Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Association" has been organized in Kincardine, and at their second meeting, which was held on the 10th inst., the following officers were elected:—D. Boyd, President; W. Thompson, 1st Vice-President; H. LeGear, 2nd Vice-President; T. H. Scougall, Secretary; W. Martyn, Treasurer. A large number of members subscribed to the constitution.

SELKIRK, MAN.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 13.—A Headingly correspondent of the *Standard* says, judging by the expressions of residents of that portion of Selkirk, none but an out and out Conservative need present himself for a candidate.

NIAGARA.

NIAGARA, April 15.—A meeting of delegates appointed by the Liberal-Conservative Association of the Town and Township of Niagara was held this afternoon, and after passing a number of resolutions unanimously nominated Mr. J. B. Plumb as their candidate for the approaching election for the House of Commons. Mr. Plumb accepted the nomination.

NORTH BRUCE.

ALLENFORD, April 15.—A large and influential meeting of the North Riding of Bruce Conservative Association was held at Allenford to-day, the President, Mr. W. H. Hoover, in the chair. Captain Biggar was unanimously selected as the Conservative candidate for the Local House at the next election.

SOUTH PERTH.

MITCHELL, April 16.—To-day the Conservative convention of South Perth met here for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Commons and Local Legislature. The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the riding. Seven delegates for each municipality were present, and the large gathering was presided over by Mr. G. D. Lourie, President of the Conservative Association. Dr. Harrison, Messrs. T. B. Guest, Wm. Davidson, Joseph Kidd, A. Monteith, George Leversage, and Dr.