an excellent address to that meeting, said he had always been a Reformer, and is still but he was a Projecti and, therefore, could no longer support the present Government, or their caldidates. He had helped to put the present hen into power, and would nowdo what h could to put them out. That is exactly the case

> the country. Protection, it is useless further to day it, is crushing out our cousins' industres not one by one but altogether. Thisis from the Railway Age :-

with hundreds of good Reformers all

from the Kauway Age:—

"American manufacturers of railway machinerand supplies have reason to take courage from the beginnings of an export trade already inaugurated During the year 1877 there were exported from the United States sixty-four locomotives, value \$323, 501; 521 passenger and freight cars, value \$346, 322; 6,375 car wheels, value \$99,845; and 131,945 cwt. of rails, value \$231,918. Considering that it is but a short time since most of these articles were imported to this country in enormous quantities, the fact is full of significance. American iron manufacturers are now able to compete in point of While this wretched state of affairs exists across the lines, the rolling-mills, locomo-tive shops and car shops of Canada are "humming" under our excellent system of jug-handled Free Trade.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Second Page.)

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MONDAY, April 1.

Mr. Stephenson, as a matter of privilege, called attention to a paragraph in the Ottawa correspondence of the Hamilton Times, in reference to the Bunster-Cheval other members were introduced. There was no truth whatever in the paragraph.

Several members spoke, Mr. Samuel a time his McDonnel (Inverness), attacking the editor of the Halifax Herald.

Mr. Blake introduced a bill for winding up insolvent incorporated fire and marine administra- insurance companies. He apologised, for look out to introducing it at so late a period of the session. It was necessary, he said, if the bill was to pass this session, that it should be read a second time forthwith. Several members spoke briefly, for the most part in favour of the bill, and it was read a

The bill to incorporate the Brockville and Ottawa and Canada Central railways passed through Committee with some amendments. Several questions were asked. around the

The Government stated in reply to one question, put on the paper by Mr. Mc. Carthy, that it was their intention during the present session to change the law so that there shall be four instead of two terms of the Supreme Court each year. The House next reached notices of motion, when a large number was taken up and passed. The House adjourned at 12.15 a.m.

TURSDAY, April 2.

Mr. MACDOUGALL (Renfrew) introduced a bill to secure the attendance of voters at elections of members for the Commons. this de a classifica- Opposition to explain it, he declined to do so, alleging that the Government did not have the time of the House Choice desire to giving the wasted on a Government day. The bill seach in its was accordingly read at the table by the Clerk. It was then read a first time.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved to receive the rst category ntented conare a bad the resolution to appoint an officer to be called an Auditor-General, the salary not to exceed \$3,200 per annum. In reply to Sir John Macdonald, he explained that the contemplated change in the financial dethe Fishery partments would not involve any additional cost, as the Deputy Minister of

> Deputy Receiver-General.
> Mr. LAFLAMME moved the second reading of the bill respecting the office Receiver-General and Attorney-General.
>
> Mr. MITCHELL objected to the bill by Cabinet from the lay members of the House and give it to a lawyer. It might necessary to abolish the Receiver-Generalship, but surely an economical Government could do that without crea ng another office.

The hill was then read a second tim

On the motion to go into committee, Sir John Macdonald said he had intende speaking before the bill was read a secon me but the announcement of the secon capital stock eading was made so quickly he had works at time to do so. He did not object to abolition of the Receiver-Generalship, e most strongly objected to have egal men in the Cabinet. It was because f this objection that the Attorney-Gener was excluded from the Cabinet in Engla There might be divided councils between General. Nor did he think that the wood of the Minister of Justice had so great jucreased as to warrant a division of office. There had been a large incr the number of references, no doubt, that was because the other Department the following did not do their fair share of the pul business, and because there had been many changes in the headship the Departments. His own idea that the Minister of Justice sho remain Attorney-General, and a Solicitor-General should be appo at a small salary but with an interes funded fees, and to be paid out of the ca in court in which he might be engaged

Mr. MACKENZIE said the hon. gentl did not in the old times fancy it wro have more than one legal adviser in Cabinet. The practice proposed to be troduced here was in use in the Aust Cabinet. sian colonies. Dr. Tupper strongly protested the bill, exposed the inconsistency of Government in not reducing the numb the members of the Cabinet, when

on tables show had an opportunity of doing so, and slight has turned by criticized Mr. Blake's Teeswater sports to the profit of Mr. Blake briefly defended the to the profit of which he said would not increase the the imports (in lic burdens and endeavoured to justif speech at Teeswater.

Mr. Palmer objected to the bill censured the practice of judges co down from the Bench to take part in 3,409,430 708,030

Mr. MASSON said the apparent ob the bill was to relieve the Minister as to permit him to practice be dependent upon his patronage He expressed his regret tics had become mixed up in any way the Judiciary, in whom, in consequence public confidence was being shaken. Mr. HUNTINGTON attacked the ala from South- for Terrebonne for endeavouring is a movement influenced by the Government of

cipal point for the kind.

Mr. BABY observed that when they convenition they Mr. Masson said he had said not y on, it may be plications have a tacked the judiciary of Lower Canada tacked the lower Cana speak.
Mr. Laflamme replied briefly,

the States. This lored, and points ings. It is evibill, Mr. Masson read from a spelivered by Mr. Dorion in 1868, W flected strongly upon the Quebec j The clauses with regard to the Generalship having passed, Mr. Mitt moved to strike out the third clause. objected to creating a new Departinvolving a charge of \$15,000 a year. ent were gentlemen Sir John Macdonald spoke state the present repre-length, and with great force, in opg. The question to the bill, and appealed to the this remarkable ment to let this matter stand up

who have always session.

still Reformers. Mr. BLAKE having made a few rith the Opposition? vations, Mr. Kirkpatrick said the implicity answered by formerly DeputyThis gentleman, in quired to be divided. He believed s assistance was required in the Minister of Justice's office, but it could be best suplied by the appointment of a solicitor t

the Treasury.

Mr. PLUMB spoke in opposition to the bill. The several clauses of the bill were then adopted without amendment, except the sixth to the wording of which Sir John Macdonald objected. After Sir John Macdonald objected. ald had held a consultation with Mr. Blake, e letter suggested that the Committee uld rise and that the wording of the clause should be considered before the next stage was taken. This suggestion was act

CARTWRIGHT moved the second reading of the bill for the better auditing Public Accounts. Sir John aproved of the bill generally, and made sug-estions towards its improvement in detail e bill was read a second time, and it was understood upon the suggestion of Sir John Macdonald that after the bill had passed through Committee it should be reprinted th the amendment. On the motion for going into Committee upply, Mr. Brown (Hastings) moved

for the imposition of a duty upon wheat and flour coming from the United States. Hills moved the adjournment of debate which was carried. The House adjourned at 12.35 a. m.

Wednesday, April 3. Mr. Ross (Middlesex) introduced a bil to amend the Railway Act. The object of the bill, he said, was to enable railway companies to extend their sidings to any warehouse, elevator or wharf. It was read

Mr. LAFLAMME introduced a bill to amend the Supreme Court act. Its main object was to establish four terms a vear instead of two. Another object reduce the limitation of appeal to \$400. presented to her Majesty praying for the re-appointment of Lord Dufferin as Governor-General for another term. Mr. MACKENZIE said the House ought not to be asked to adopt so unusual a

motion. On Monday or Tuesday next he proposed to submit to the House an address to the Governor-Governor expressive of the sentiment of the House and the country in respect of his Excellency.
Sir John Macdonald concurred in the

views expressed by the Premier. He was exceedingly glad that the head of the to take the course he had just announced, He hoped the hon. mem-ber for Victoria, B. C., would withdraw Mr. MITCHELL spoke in the same strain

as the previous speakers, and the motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. Frechette's motion for the appoint ment of a Select Committee to secure America Act next came up. It was briefly spoken to by a few members, after which

condenses in the conclusion of a letter to the Montreal Witness:—"The 'probabilities,' then, I point to in this communication, chiefly are: Heavy rains and frequent snow flurries; a rapid rise of streams and rivers toward the month of May, and high rivers toward the month of May, and high members throughout the summer."

ability to make such an arrangement is it self sufficient proof of the exceptional degree to which they command the confidence of the whole public. Such is the financial standing and character of the gentlemen whom Messrs. Hill and Kittson have enwhom Messrs.

the coming contest. He holds that it was Russian influence that enabled Germany to conquer France, and that since that date Russian influence has been powerful in continental Europe because there has been an understanding between Russia, Austria an understanding between reussia, Austria and Germany. The egregious mistake of England and France, he declares, was in magining that the triple alliance would be dissolved. He holds that the alliance of three continental empires has deeper foundations than are dreamed of; that i in fact, a conservative, a monarchical, a dynastic alliance against European revolu

Douglas Mills, said to be the son of a hoteleper in the Village of Aylmer, found that place far too small for him, and coned to "go west," and grow up with the country. Before doing so, however, he visited this city, and stopped long enough here to forge his father's name to a cheque for \$400. He then pursued the even tenor of his way, and finally reached the goal of rgers—Chicago, where for some time past he has been alternating between the mont House and Commercial Hotel. It of several people. - London Free Press.

Mr. Adam Bowlby, of Waterford, Ont ... was 86 years old on the 29th ult. Mr. owlby was born in Annapolis county, ova Scotia, on the 29th of March, 1792, and served in the war of 1812 as an officer n the militia company commanded by his ent the landing of privateers on the coast Nova Scotia bordering on the Bay of ndy, and consequently he is one of the on Parliament to the veterans of 1812. a large landed property in that county, where he continued to reside until a couple of years ago, when he came to Berlin, and ounty Orown Attorney, Mr. W. H. wlby. The old gentleman is hale and great age. The event of the arrival of 86th birthday was celebrated by a nily dinner party given at "Bowhill," e residence of his son, the County At-rney, in this town. We wish the old

gentleman many happy returns of the day.

—Berlin Daily News.

THE CANADA PACIFIC.

Mackenz'e's Corrupt and Unpatrioti Policy-An American Scheme. The Thunder Bay Sentinel of the 14th has the following:—When the question of building the great Canadian Pacific railway was first determined upon the people of the Dominion hailed it with pride. A few years have pessed few years have passed, and the scandals and swindling connected with its birth and progress, so far, have humiliated every honourable man in Canada. The nearer we approach to the location of the line, the more we are impressed with the frauds being perpetrated upon the country, while means wherewith the great work in

the means wherewith the great work in hand was to have been pushed on are frittered away upon "jobs" of no service to the Canadian Pacific railway.

It would seem from the explanations given in the Senate that the "Waterstretch Policy" is again entertained by the Government. Doubt is now expressed as to the line being continued beyond English river for years to come, if ever. Why the forty odd miles west of Savanne should be left as "a monument of folly" is not apparent. It is true a certain is not apparent. It is true a certain amount of steel rails might be hid away along that otherwise useless piece of work, that would be left idle if the present

toba trade from passing by Thunder Bay. We can hardly credit that the tardiness of our Dominion Government in completing the railway between Lake Superior and er translation of the Dritsan Average and the treatment of the powerful financial institution in the powerful financial institution in the contract of his chief and the powerful financial institution in the contract of his chief and the powerful financial institution in the contract of his chief and the powerful financial institution in the contract of his chief and the powerful financial institution in the contract of his chief and the powerful financial institution in the contract of his chief and the powerful financial institution in the contract of his chief and the powerful financial institution in the contract of his chief and the powerful financial institution in the powerful financial institution in

waters throughout the summer."

John Lemoinne writes for the March number of The Nincteenth Century a from the French standpoint. His conclusion is that England must stand alone in the coming contest. He holds that it was nections with the railroad system of Mani-toba. They have, in fact, effected a lease on favourable terms of the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific, which the Dominion Government is about to put under contract to be ready to the boundary line simultaneously with the completion of the St. Vincent extension. It is immensely fortunate for Minnesota that the St. Paul and Pacific railroad lines, which gather in their immense sweep the whole central, western, and northwestern regions of this State have fallen into the hands of these powerful Canadian capitalists and their Minnesota associates; for by this means the St. Paul and Pacific system will be united in intimate alliance with the Canadian system of railroads traversing Manitoba and the fertile belt west of the Rocky Mountains, while the interests of the Canadian and Minnesota parties fur-nish an ample guarantee that this system will be forever kept free and independent of the Chicago lines. The great capitalists who now control the St. Paul and Pacific

was at the latter place, on the strength of a telegram received from the Chief of Police, that he was arrested ou Thursday evening (March 28th.) On his person were found \$352 in bills, and a rather flashy wardrobe. While in Chicago he sailed under the name of A. B. Cook, but that was purely fictitious. Two of his friends have gone west for the purpose of bringing him back. It is stated that he "lit out" with the cash of several people.—Lendon Free Press. season in a conversation with Gen. Baker of Minnesota, that the American portion of the Rainy Lake country was valuable, both for timber and soil, and at an early day the usual American enterprise would day the usual American enterprise would take hold and provide an opening for that wast region. Late accounts in Minnesota and Wisconsin papers refer to a projected line of railway, intended to tap the trade coming by way of the Rat Portage and Rainy Lake country, and carry it off to the Northern Pacific railway. By the railroads in contemplation a double shot will be had stationed as a coast-guard to prepants in the recent grant of the Do-Norfolk, in Upper Canada, and acquired large landed property in that county, lines alluded to have partially paralyzed our Government, and caused it to hesitate in its onward railway march or not, it is difficult for the people here to understand. But certain it is that a more fatal or sui-cidal policy could not be pursued than that apparently governing those in power at Ottawa. With the completion of the line between Thunder Bay and Winnipeg the trade and travel east and west would find a and very active on foot for one of natural highway. But procrastination may throw away opportunities that quarof a century cannot overcome. It would almost seem as if our Government were in league with the "Canadians" mentioned by the Pioneer Press in retard-

Again we hear of the shoddy peddler. time at Napanee. His name is given Burns, and he put up at the Campbell use, making daily raids into the surrounding country, principally North Fredericksburgh, where he succeeded in securing several victims. He offered for sale e lots of cloth-tweeds, napery, etc., representing, in some instances at least, that they were goods saved from the burning of St. John, N. B., and telling the farmers to whom he offered them for sale, that they could get \$100 worth of goods for \$45 or \$45—a long way below Montreal wholesale prices. The goods were not bad to look at, and seemed to be such decided bargains that he succeeded in disposing of several lots. The parties, not feeling ex-actly sure that all was right, decided to get the advice of some one whose judgment ey could trust. The "goods" were pro-unced to be the veriest shoddy, not rth making up, and some of the victims, by threats of a criminal prosecution, scared Burns into making restitution. He left for the West, but at the suit of one Henry nyworth was arrested in London on Mon

and Rat Portage be filled up, and the great wants of the country supplied. The necessity of the completion of the all-rail line to Winnipeg, at least, is patent to every intelligent reader.

While closely watching the collection of the all-rail responsible to the state of this matter in the House. It remained for Mr. Moylan and Mr. Holton, who, perhaps, without thinking he was doing so, completely knocked the bottom out of Mr. Dymond's case, to give the other side. Briefly it is this. Prior to the fall of Sin Table 1 in the House. It remained for Mr. Moylan and Mr. Holton, who, perhaps, without thinking he was doing so, completely knocked the bottom out of Mr. Dymond's case, to give the other side. Briefly it is this. Prior to the fall of Sin Table 1 in the House. It remained for Mr. Moylan and Mr. Holton, who, perhaps, without thinking he was doing so, completely knocked the bottom out of Mr. Dymond's case, to give the other side. Briefly it is this. Prior to the fall of Sin Table 1 in the House. It remained for Mr. Moylan and Mr. Holton, who, perhaps, without thinking he was doing so, completely knocked the bottom out of Mr. Dymond's case, to give the other side. Briefly it is this. Prior to the fall of Sin Table 1 in the House. It remained for Mr. Moylan and Mr. Holton, who, perhaps, without thinking he was doing so, completely knocked the bottom out of Mr. Dymond's case, to give the other side. Briefly it is this. Prior to the fall of Sin Table 1 in the House. It remained for Mr. Moylan and Mr. Holton, who, perhaps, without thinking he was doing so, completely knocked the bottom out of Mr. Dymond's case, to give the other side. line to Winnipeg, at least, is patent to every intelligent reader.

While closely watching the columns of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, and more especially upon reading the second phamphlet of Senator Macpherson, we became convinced that a railway movement was upon foot to cut off, if possible, the Manitoba trade from passing by Thunder Bay. the railway between Lake Superior and Winnipeg is intended to play into the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and the object in view is plain. A few extracts are an extract are a river in the stated upon the subject; —"The plane of the said to Mr. Moylan stated upon the subject; —"The plane of the said to Mr. Moylan stated upon the subject; —"The plane of the said to Mr. Moylan stated upon the subject; —"The plane of the said to Mr. Moylan stated upon the subject; —"The plane of the said to Mr. Moylan stated upon the subject; —"The plane of the said to Mr. Moylan stated upon the subject; —"The plane of the said to Mr. Moylan stated upon the subject; —"The plane of the said to Mr. Moylan stated upon the subject; —"The plane of the said to the subject in view is plain. A few extracts are an extract and plane of the said to the subject; —"The plane of the said to the sai Winnipeg is intended to play into the hands of a rival route; and yet such is the effect. In the Pioneer Press of March 1st,

Mr. Moyian not been true to his Conserva-tive principles in 1862, he might have had the money then. Sir John Macdonald could not have refused to pay the account, be-cause he was aware that the printing had been done, and that the money was fairly OTTAWA, April 1.—The time of the Committee was mostly occupied again to-day with the Moylan matter. Mr. Dymond pursued his examination of Mr. Moylan, having, as he supposed, struck a new lode. But his hour and a half's enquiry into Mr. Moylan's private affairs, which had no relevency whatever to the subject under Moylan's private affairs, which had no relevency whatever to the subject under enquiry, and which would seem to have been interjected with the object of wasting the time of the Committee, and so postponing very necessary enquiries into the accounts of last year, served to show nothing more than his own relentless hate of Sir John Macdonald, whom he hoped to have involved in the enquiry. Mr. Moylan got out a campaign sheet in 1867, on which he lost \$400. This sum Sir John Macdonald paid him by his own cheque, Sir John, as consequently stated by himself, having collected the amount from his colleagues. With regard to the effort made by Mr. Moylan to stock his paper after his return from Ireland, all that was elicited was that a number of the Conservative party put their names down for sums varying from \$50 to \$200. Some paid and some did not. Mr. Bowell's suggestion was not in appropriate, that Mr. Dymond should ask the amount of Mr. Moylan's washing bill while he was in Ireland.

Company? A. Yes.

Q. You rendered an account, did you not? A. Yes.

Q. You rendered an account, did you not?? A. Yes.

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Q. You rendered an account, did you not?? A. Yes.

Q. You rendered an account, did you not?? A. Yes.

Q. You rendered an account, did you not?? A. Yes.

Q. You rendered an account, did you not?? A. Yes.

Q. You rendered an account, did you not?? A. Yes.

Q. Did you not enter it in a book? A. No. We paid back the money the stockholders interest? A. They you paid yourself interest, in the stockholders interest? A. They you paid yourself interest. The you paid yourself interest. They you paid yourself interest. Th are not only immensely strong in their own financial resources, but they are still stronger in their command of all the instru-Mr. Bowell's suggestion was not in-appropriate, that Mr. Dymond should ask the amount of Mr. Moylan's washing bill while he was in Ireland. while he was in Ireland.
Sir John Macdonald was examined as to
the payment of Mr. Moylan's old account
and the facts, as brought out in his and

Mr. Moylan's testimony, are briefly these:

Before the fall of the Government of -Before the fall of the Government of which he was a member in 1862, Sir John Macdonald examined Mr. Moylan's account for printing and advertising, amounting to nearly \$2,000, and found that it was correct. His Government fell before the account was paid. He pressed it, however, upon Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, who refused to pay it because Mr. Moylan would not support his Government. On the cocasion between the same and correct. His Government fell before the account was paid. He pressed it, however, upon Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, who tever, upon Mr. Sandfield Macdonald who refused to pay it because Mr. Moylan would not support his Government. On on occasion, however, he said he would send a cheque for the amount, but failed to do so. The accounts certified by Sir John Macdonald were kept by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald. Sir John Macdonald returned to power in 1864, but the account still remained unpaid because of his frequent absence from the capital in connection with Confederation matters. Mr. Moylan, however, pressed for a settlement whenever he could get an opportunity of doing so. After Contectation, payment of the account was still urged, but Sir John Macdonald in sisted on Mr. Moylan finding vouchers for it if possible. In the meantime, Mr. Moylan was sent to Ireland as emigration agent, much against his will, but at Sir John's earnest solicitation, because he had reason to believe that owing to his friendship for the murdered D'Arcy, MoGee, he (Mr. Moylan's) life was in danger. Mr. Moylan consented to go, but represented that his paper, the Canadian Freeman, would suffer greatly the station with his colleagues, agreed to advance \$1,200 for printing to be done by the Freeman for the various Departments. A tsubsequent periods other sums were advanced, the whole footing up to about \$2,500, the amount of Mr. Moylan's claim, for besides the \$2,000 already referred to, he had another account of \$500 for the printing of an emigration pamphlet in French and English at the special requestion was not and the season to Mr. Moylan's claim, for besides the \$2,000 already referred to, he had another account of \$500 for the printing of an emigration pamphlet in French and English at the special requestion was not another account of \$500 for the printing of an emigration pamphlet in French and English at the special requestion was not and the season to Mr. Moylan, because he way, and at some time, and he did not pay it at once, because he wanted to have vouchers for use in the Department, and he was in no way troubled about making the advances to Mr. Mo refused to pay it because Mr. Moylan would not support his Government. On one occasion, however, he said he would ng the railway policy.

Those here who know something of the nepotism" and "clanishness" that ema-ate at Ottawa and culminate in this district, may well exclaim "save the country from Reform friends." The blue books recently received from Ottawa show where cently received from Ottawa show where the people's money goes that should be judiciously expended upon public works that would enable the Dominion to compete with our more enterprising neighbours across the lines. As it is now, however, the credit of Canada is badly shaken, our great enterprises crippled, while a com-paratively favoured few riot in luxury, and our country is made to suffer the inconveniences attendant upon want of suitble communication with distant districts. We regret to say that the "prospects" of the Dominion are overshadowed by the incompetent hands guiding the affairs of our Dominion. The evil effects are broadcast

Collapse of a Grand Grit Slarr det.

The readers of the Grit papers were transed during the receast to glorious promises of white the present sension would be compared to the way of sensions would be compared to the way of sensions would be promised to white the present sensions would be promised to white the way of sensions as affecting St. The last of this grand sension would be promised to the promised to th

What was the amount? A. I cannot tell you. Q. Henderson had to pay all the freight, what was the steambcating for? A. For bringing something over from the landing.
Q. Did not Henderson charge for bringing something from the landing to Fort William? A. Yes. It was in addition to that.
Q. What did it amount to? A. \$15.
Q. Can you explain the balance of the \$500? A. No. Q. Where did the \$500 that was paid twice for the

Q. Where did the \$500 that was paid twice for the two lots go to? A. It went to the credit of Oliver, Davidson, & Co.

R. But that belonged to the Neebing Hotel Co.? A. After paying the stockholders what they had paid, the remainder went to the credit of Oliver, Davidson, & Co.

Q. Did you not discover that you had too much?

A. No, our accounts are so large. Davidson received the cheque from the Government for the hotel. notel.

Senator MacPherson—You represented the Hotel
Company? A. Yes.

Q. You rendered an account, did you not? A.

before 1876 that the terminus was to be located at the Town Plot.

To Senator Macpherson—
Q. Were you a member of the Ontario Legislature; A. I was. I went into the Legislature in 1867 and resigned in 1875.
Q. Were you induced to 'retire to make way for a member of the Government of Ontario? A. I was not; and I was never promised any reward for resigning.

2. How much of that 65,752 feet of lumber was ed in that building? A. About 45,000 or 50,000

Q. How much of that 65,752 feet of lumber was used in that building? A. About 45,000 or 50,000 feet.

Q. Was there a quantity of material remaining when you stopped work? A. Yes, there was a quantity piled up in front of the hotel.

Q. Do you know what became of it? A. I saw about 3,000 feet of it taken away by Oliver's foreman.

Q. Where was it taken to? A. To several little cottages the Government were building further on.

Q. Who was building the cottages? A. Oliver, Davidson, & Co. were building them for the Government. They were doing the work by contract.

Q. How many doors were supplied for the hotel by Oliver, Davidson, & Co.? A. Thirty-four.

Q. How many are charged in Oliver, Davidson, & Co. s account to the Government? A. Forty-four.

Q. In what condition were the doors when delivered? A. They were just ready to be cramped, and they were not dressed.

Q. How many doors were used? A. Ten.

Q. What became of the balance? A. I gave them in charge of Mr. Hazelwood (the Government engineer) when I left in the fall of 1876. One door was taken down to the engineer's house by an order from Oliver.

Q. Do you know whether any of these doors were

was taken down to the engineer's house by an order from Oliver.

Q. Do you know whether any of these doors were used by Percival Ryan? A. No, not while I was there and the shanty was built then. I saw the shanty finished and none of the doors were there. Senator Aikins remarked that Oliver had stated that certain doors were taken by Percival Ryan.

Q. What were the doors worth up there as delivered? A. \$1.50 each.

Q. How much is charged for them? A. There are different classes of doors charged. Those worth \$1.50 are charged \$2.75. Those that are finished are charged about right.

Q. There are 43 pairs of sashes charged. Was that quantity delivered? No; 38 pairs were delivered. Q. What were they worth? A. They could have been bought at Prince Arthur's landing at sixty

cents.
Q. How much is charged by Oliver? A. A dollar and a half.
Q. Were they worth that? A. I should not think they were.
Q. How many were used in the building! A. 12 Q. Were any use? n any other building? A. Not while I was there. I left them in the building when I came away on Oct. Jer 1st, 1876.
Q. Is there a quantity of paint charged? A. Sixteen tins of white lead is charged. I received them teen tins of white lead is charged. I received them at the hotel.

Q. What became of the paint? A. I had a subcontract for the district engineer's house, and Oliver gave me an order to get it from the hotel and use it on that house.

Q. Who was the contractor for the engineer's house? A. Oliver.

Q. Was any paint used at the hotel? A. About half a tin.

Was any paint used at the hotel? A. About of a tin.

Was any turpentine or oil used? A. Yes.

Was any turpentine or oil used? A. Yes.

Who gave the order for it? A. Oliver gave the ler to the painter to get it.

Were any shingles that were bought for the tel taken for the engineer's house? A. Yes.

How many bundles? A. Three.

Were any nails taken? A. Yes.

Were any of the 252 panes of glass charged in ver's account used on the hotel? A. Yes; forty-ht panes.

Oliver's account used on the hotel? A. Yes; fortyeight panes.
Q. Were any used on the engineer's house? A.
Yes, a few.
Q. How many? A. I could not say exactly.
Q. What was the quality of the lumber? A. The
lumber used was common lumber; it was good
enough, but very narrow.
Q. Was it sound? A. About half of it was pretty
sound.

Q. What could lumber such as that be obtained for at the South Shore or the Landing per thousand? A. Eleven or twelve dollars. About half the building was common lumber; the other half was what is called culls.

Q. What were the culls worth? A. Eight dollars. Did you ever object to the quality of the lum-? A. Yes, I did.
What did Oliver say? A. He said it was all int and as good as the common run of lumber up Did you ever object to the quality of the lum? A. Yes, I did.

What did Oliver say? A. He said it was all tand as good as the common run of lumber up e.

Was the hotel a very substantial structure? Was the hotel a very substantial structure? Did you erect it under the instructions of Oli
The Australian twelve are supposed to be en route in April. They will not vist the United States until the 20th of September next, when they will hot vist the United States when they will play against a selected twelve of New York, and then visit Philadelphia, Canada, and California, whence they leave for home in November. Was the note: a very substantial structure: to it was a very poor structure.
Did you erect it under the instructions of Oli'A. Yes, entirely.
What were the posts outside? A. Two by Q. What did the building rest on? A. Cedar posts.
Q. Were they substantially put up? A. No.
Q. Was there a stone foundation? A. We put a stone cellar under a part of the building the wall of which formed part of the foundation.
Q. Were lime and sand used in the foundation?
A. No; white and blue clay.
Q. How many toise of stone were used? A. Six.
Q. Was the wall standing when you came away?
A. No.
Q. Who built it; regular builders? A. No; day labourers.
Q. Ten barrels of lime are charged. Was that much required on two rooms? A. No; some was used on the chimney.
Q. Was the chimney.
Q. Was the chimney standing when you left? A. No, sir, it was taken down as it was falling.
Q. I see that \$1,225 is charged for labour on the building. Did it cost that? A. Not for the actual time we were at work. I took four men up from Toronto and paid them from the time they left Toronto.

What here they notes for home in Movember 1. It is a stational Baseball League, Wm. A. Hurlburt, President, in the chair, the following schedule was adopted:—Chicago opens the Indianapolis grounds, both on May 1st. Cincinnati opens with Milwaukee, and Indianapolis opens with Boston on May 1st. The Western clubs play the games all around before going East. Chicago and Milwaukee go East together, followed by Cincinnati and Indianapolis. The holidays are distributed as follows:—Boston receives Chicago on Decoration day, May 30th, and Cincinnati on Bunker Hill day, June 17th, On 4th July Boston goes to Milwaukee, Providence to Chicago, and Indianapolis to Cincinnati. The League clubs play the same day used to chicago and paid them from the time they left Toronto. Q. Was the chimney standing when you left? A. No, sir, it was taken down as it was falling.
Q. I see that \$1,225 is charged for labour on the building. Did it cost that? A. Not for the actual time we were at work. I took four men up from Toronto and paid them from the time they left Toronto.
Q. What could you have erected the building for?
What would the labour cost? A. \$600.

Competent hands guiding the affairs of our Dominion. The evil effects are broadcast throughout the whole country.

To Senator Macpherson—We could turn with our these Mr. Moylan was unable to furnish, inasmuch as Mr. Sandfield Macdonald had kept the original account, which could not be found, and Mr. Moylan said some of his books had been lost in the removal of his printing offices in Toronto. Sir John

To Senator Macpherson—We could turn with our dock on the Kaministiquia.

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To Senator Macpherson—We could turn with our dock on the Kaministiquia.

To Senator Macpherson—We could have a line, at the Government what would the labour cost? A. \$600.

Q. Could you have got men up there for what you these? A. I could have got them for less.

When I charged for the labour I knew the Government what would the labour cost? A. \$600.

Q. Would you have could have got them for less.

When I charged for the labour is the season: The vessel was drawing then ten feet.

Q. What could you have got men up there for what you have labour cost? A. \$600.

Q. Would you have charged to the depth what would Q. Could you have got men up there for what you got these? A. I could have get them for less. When I charged for the labour I knew the Government wanted the building, and Flannigan told me! These are the charms to win hearts, when all other charms fade, But they can't be preserved without SOZODONT'S aid.

Q. Would you have charged that amount to the

To Senator Macpherson—Flanning the lumber, as he was to particular himself.

To Senator Scott—Ip ad the wages charged in the oil, and the charges are correct.

To Senator Macpherson—Flanning the lumber, as he was to particular himself.

To Senator Scott—Ip ad the wages charged in the oil, and the charges are correct. o Senator Scott—I paid the wages charged in the and the charges are correct.

TAYLOR.—In the Township of Brooke, on Tues day, 26th March, the wife of Mr. Wm. Taylor, of a son.

dison.

Q. Did he ever advise you to take any lots up here? A. He advised me to take some lots from im and keep them in my name, and he told me hat eventually I would make \$50 or \$100 out of them.

Mr. E. P. Roden, of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—On Sunday, March 31st, at 107 Charc's street, the wife of Mr. Paul Campbell of a daughter.

SHERRIS.—At 444 Quest street west, on the 27th March, the wife of H. Sherris, ohemist, of a daughter.

Prospects of the Campaign.

Prospects of the Campaign.

Montreal, April 1.—The latest election advices are to the following effect:—In Pontiac Dr. Church will be elected by acclamation. In Ottawa County, Mr. Duhamel, Conservative, will be re-elected by a large majority. In Argenteuii Mr. Pridham, Conservative, will be re-elected Laval will be re-elected. Laval will be carried again by Mr. L. O. Loranger, Conservative, and Terrebonne by Hon. J. A. Chapleau. In L'Assomption, Montcaim, Joliette, Berthier, Maskenonge, St. Maurice, and Champlain, the Conservative, and Terrebonne by Hon. J. A. Chapleau. In L'Assomption, Montcaim, Joliette, Berthier, Maskenonge, St. Maurice, and Champlain, the Conservative will easily be elected. In Port Neuf, where Mr. Langelier, a member of the Joly Government, is a candidate, the election will be close, and in Three Rivers, Mr. Turcotte, an Independent Conservative, will be elected by acclamation. Quebec County is safe in the hands of Hon. Mr. Garneau, as is also Montmorency for Hon. Mr. Angiers, and Charlevois for Mr. Gauthier, the late Conservative member. Chicoutemi will return Mr. Price, and Gaspe will elect Mr. Fortin, both Conservatives. In Bonaventure there is no reason to expect the defeat of Mr. Tarte. In Rimouski, where Mr. Chauveau, a member of the new Government, runs, the result is doubtful. Temiscouata, Kamouraska, Montmogny, Levis, and Lobtiniere, were all represented by Liberals in the last Parliament, but strong opposition is being offered by the Conservatives, and some gains may be made. L'Islet and Bellechase will again return Conservatives, as also Yamaska, Richelieu, Nicolet, and Laprairie. There is strong hopes of redeeming Soulanges and Ohambly. In Vercheres, the Rouges will probably again succeed, and also in Napierville, Iberville, and St. Hyaeinthe. Chateauguay, Rouville, and Beauharnois will be Rouge, and Huntingdon will return Dr. Cameron as an Independent. Vaudreuil, Bagot, Missisquoi, Sherbrooke, Napierville, Iberville, and St. Hyaeinthe. Chateaugusy, Rouville, and Beanharnois will be Rouge, and Huntingdon will return Dr. Cameron as an Independent. Vaudreuil, Bagot, Missisquoi, Sherbrooke, Brome, Stanstead, and Compton will all remain true to the Conservative party, while Shefford will return a Rouge. Richmond and Wolfe, St. Johns, and Drummond and Arthabaska there is strong hopes of redeeming. Megantic, Hochelaga, Dorchester, Beauce, and three divisions of Montreal will all certainly again elect Conservatives. Jacques Cartier remains Conservative and Quebec city may be conceded to the Rouges. On the whole the Conservatives expect to carry at least forty-five out of the sixty-five constituencies, and can repeat the work in the Dominion elections.

THE SPRING ASSIZES.

London, March 28.—At the Assizes this morning the charge of procuring abortion, preferred against Madame De Mott and Nellie Allistor, was concluded, the prisoners being acquitted on the ground of insufficient evidence. The chief witness was a disreputable woman, and the evidence, so far as it went, was of a disgusting nature.

The man, George Baker, having pleaded guilty to the charge of committing an outrageous assault upon the person of Miss Mary Penny, daughter of E. Penny, gardener at the Asylum, was brought up for sentence. In pleading for mercy the prisoner let out that he had been punished for a similar offence before, having been imprisoned in the Central Prison for eighteen months, about four years ago. His Lordship, in pronouncing sortence, spokes strongly of the beinousness of the offence charged, and said he intended to pronounce a sovere sentence. The severest sentence allowed by the law was two years' imprisonment, but it seemed that mere imprisonent was no deterrent with such as he (the prisoner), and he would, therefore, add personal suffering as well, as it was only by such means the feelings and conscience of such wretches could be properly reached. His Lordship then sentenced Baker to imprisonment in the common gaol for two months, and during that period to receive forty lashes with the cat-o-nine tails in the separate in stalments of twenty lashes each, thereafter to be imprisoned in the Central Prisoner for twenty months at hard labour, The whip, during the delivery of the sentence, was exhibited to the Court in the hands of the High Constable. The prisoner regarded all with peculiar stoicism.

London, March 29.—The Grand Jurors, in their presentation, congratulated the county on the small number of cases brought before them, while LONDON, March 28 .- At the Assizes this m

LONDON, March 29.—The Grand Jurors, in their presentation, congratulated the county on the small number of cases brought before them, while lamenting the gravity of these. They expressed their gratification with the improvements and alterations being made in the guol as required by the Inspector of Prisons, and which are now nearly completed. They found thirty male and ten female prisoners confined, also two insane persons. They are also pleased with the new Court House in course of erection, deeming it suitable and creditable to the county. the county.

COBOURG, March 29.—At the Assizes here to-day

Welland, March 29.—As stated yesterday, the Bertie arson case commenced this morning at nine o'clock. Thirty witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, the Court remaining in session till 8.36 p.m., finishing the case for the Crown. The jury were locked up in the Queen's Council room for the night, the Sheriff making them as comfortable as possible. This morning the Court resumed at nine o'clock. Freebury's counsel called five witnesses to try and break the evidence, but withcut avail. The jury retired about half-past one, returning in half an hour with a verdict of "guilty."

Aaron Anger was then put in the box to stand his trial for hiring Freebury to fire the building. The evidence is materially the same as that given in Freebury's trial. The prisoner looks very bad and appears to feel his position keenly. The property burnt was a brick hotel, owned by one Thomas Creese, valued, with contents, at eight thousand five hundred dollars. The building was fired at about one a.m. on the fourth of January last, there being sixteen occupants in the house at the time, including the family and boarders. Anger is a man of considerable means. The reason assigned for the deed is that Anger wanted a licence, Creese having had a licence for two years and Anger none.

The Grand Jury have brought in their presentment and are discharged. The arson case will conclude the business of the Court.

The Court has adjourned for the day without concluding the Anger trial.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., April 1.—Patrick and John Reilly, brothers, of Chipneya; extend to extend the principle of the deed in the property in the contending the Anger trial. life.
WELLAND, March 29.—As stated yesterday, the

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., April 1. Patrick and John NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 1.—Patrick and John Reilly, brothers, of Chippewa, started to return in a row-boat from this side. When half over, it was noticed they were in trouble, as if an oar was broken, but they were too far down to render any assistance, and they went over the Horse Shoe Falls, just outside of the Three Sister Islands.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE AUSTRALIAN TRAM.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE-PROGRAMME FOR THE SEASO

The Alabama Claims Award. Washington, D.C., April 2.—The House Committee on the Judiciary has agreed on the bill for the payment of the unexpended balance of the Geneva award. It proposes to refer to the Court of Claims for adjudication the claims of those parties only whe are actus sufferers by the Confederate cruisers, but without reference of any exclusion by the law of 1874, or the disons of the late Court of Commissioners of the Alabama claims. The claims are to be determined under the Treaty, and the award according to the principles of equity, justice, and the law of nations.

The above was agreed to by one majority. The time interest of 2 per cent, on all previous judgments and 10 per cent, additional to whalers in lieu of freight, and to the third war premiums. It is not supposed by the third war premiums. It is not some members of the Committee that ts present shape, can pass the House.

The wife of Mr. Henry Mathewson, of the London Free Press, who has resided in London for over forty years, died this week of heart disease. She was for thirty-eight years an active member of the Congregational church there, and widely known and respected, especially among the older settlers.

son.

1 To Senator Aikins—I was not aware that there as \$500 damages paid to Oliver, Davidson, & Co. 1 id \$2,000 out of the \$10,000 of stock.
Q. How much was subscribed? A. I do not nink there was any subscribed?
Q. Who informed you of the company? A. Dadidson. MURRAY.—On the 31st March, at 207 Spadinue, the wife of Huson Murray, Esq., of a so ACHESON.—At the Manse, Cookstown, on the 27cm March, the wife of the Rev. Stuart Acheson of a

Morrison.—At Owen Sound, on 1st instant, the ife of Duncan Morrison, Barrister, of a daughter. MARRIAGES.

GIBSON—GLENDINNING—On Thursday 21st uit., by the Rev. M. Macgillivray, M. A., at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. James Gibson, of Markham, to Miss Susan Glendinning, of Scarboro'. SMITH-MARSHALL-On the 27th March, by the SMITH—MARSHALL—On the ZIER MARCH, Dy the Rev. Canon Tremayne, at St. George's Church, Eto-bicoke, Thomas W. Smith, son of the late Thomas Smith, to Mary A., daughter of the late William Marshall, all of Etobicoke, Ont. GOURLAY—MACGREGOR.—At Guelph, by the Rev. James E. Smith, M.A., of St. Andrew's church, on March 28th, Mr. Alexander G. Gourlay, machinist, to Miss Eliza MacGregor, both of the town of Galt. HUTCHINSON—HEMPSHAW.—At Queensville, county of Simcoe, on March 25th, by the Rev. Mr. Potter, Mr. Robert C. Hutchinson, of Uxbridge, to Miss Lizzie Hempshaw, of Sutton. GILLESPIE-HEEDEN.-At the church of the As GILLESPIE—HEEDEN.—At the church of the Ascen-son, Hamilton, on the 30th ult., by the Very Rev. the Dean of Niagara, George Gillespie, eldest son of the late Alex. Gillespie, Esq. Edinburg, to Florence Adelaide, third daughter of the late Rev. Canon Hebden.

EWART-ROSEVEAR.—On the 28th ult., by the Ecv W. A. McKay, Mr. Alex. Ewart to Miss M. J Rosevear, both of Cobourg. HILL—MILLS—In this city, on the 29th March, by the Rev. A. Sutherland, Mr. John Hill, to Martha Mills, both of this city. DEATHS.

ROLPH-Killed by accident, on the 26th, Edwin Huddleston, son of Joseph T. Rolph, aged 4 years and 9 months. Wilson—On 26th March, at his father's residence, 176 Ontario street, Charles V. J. Wilson, late of P. O. Department, aged 20 years and 6 months. CLUNIE. - On Tuesday, 26th ult., David Beird CRONE—On the morning of the 29th ult., George William, eldest son of William N. Crone, of the firm of Crone, Patton, & Co., aged 13 years, 1 month and days. Mason—In Ottawa, on March 27th, of consumption, Janet, eldest daughter of Mr. John Mason, aged 15 years. WARHAM—In Belleville, on Tuesday, the 25th March, Mr. George Barton Warham, aged 23 years DENT—At his residence, 104 Davenpert Road, Yorkville, on Friday, 29th ult., John Dent, late of Yorkshire, England, aged 64 years. McNab—At his mother's residence, 3rd Con. Township of York, on the morning of the 29th ult. or neart disease, John Fitzpatrick, eddet son of the late John McNab, County Crown Attorney.

PAGE.—At the residence of her father, West Milstreet, Brantford, on March 28th, Emma Jane daughter of John and Elizabeth Jane Page, aged 1: years 3 months and 28 days. CLEVELAND.—At Thorold, on Wednesday, March 27th, 1878, Jerusha, relict of the late Sgivanus Cleveland, aged 83 years.

Birch.—In Toronto, on April 1st, at 168 Yongo street, Adel. G. Birch, daughter of John Birch. Stratford, aged one year and six months. Williams.—At Toronto, on April 1st, at 143 Front street east, Mrs. Elizabethi Williams, the beloved wife of Mr. Phillip Williams, aged 37 years. NewYoundland papers please copy. Robinson—In London, on the 25th March, 1878, Mr. John Robinson, aged 54 years. ROBINSON.—At Toronto, on April 2nd, at corner of Edward and Centre streets, Thomas Robinson, acrd 51 years.

51 years.

MCCLENAMAN—At Nelson, on the 18th March, 1878, Robert C. McClenahan, second son of Robert McClenahan, Esq., of heart disease, in the 24th year of his age. The deceased was a native of the County Antrim, Ireland, and came to Nelson when a child with his parents. He suffered most intensely for nearly a year, which he bore with Christian fortitude and patience, and departed in peace.

farms tor Sale.

Readers of THE MAIL who order any goods advertised in this issue, or ask fo information about them, will help THE MAIL, and often help themselves also, by tating that they saw the advertisement

n this journal. NOR SALE—NINETY-THREE acre farm, three miles from Grimsby Station; good buildings and orchard. For particulars address WM. H. TRUESDALE, Grimsby P.O. IMPROVED FARM—TWENTY FIVE, Lake Grange, Saugeen; attractive location; rich soil; near lake, post, railway, and market. Send for particulars. F. PROUDFOOT IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE

on easy terms, in the townships of Eldon and Carden; soil good. Apply to JOHN McTAGGART and Agent, Kirkfield. WILD LAND AND IMPROV-ED farms—The owner of three thousand cres, willing to sell cheap; will send particulars in request. F. PROUDFOOT, Southampton,

GOOD FARM FOR SALE—100 acres: 70 cleared; frame barn and house: acres; 70 cleared; frame barn and house; young orchard; a good water power and dam on never failing stream; within 2; miles of Teeswater, terminus T. G. and Bruce Railway; good road and market; will be sold cheap for cash or on time. WM. GORDON, 134 Yonge street, or S. WALDO, Merchant, Teeswater.

100 ACRE FARM FOR SALE On Niagara River Road, between Niagara and Queenston; all cleared; well fenced; one brick and one frame dwelling; barn 80 x 50; driving shed 80 x 42; sheds and other out buildings all in good repair, with over twelve hundred choice fruit trees. Address D. SLINGERLAND, Niagara.

20,000 A C R ES F A R M lands for sale. Fenton, Carnie, & Co's. Real Estate Catalogue, (Published Monthly), \$6,200 WILL PURCHASE 100 acres, 80 cultivated, in

York; soil clay loam; good frame barn, log dwelling; 3½ miles from Weston; a bargain. A. WILLIS 81 King street east. LOR SALE—EAST HALF LOT 12, 5th con., Township of Percy, County of orthumberland, Ontario, one quarter of a milton the thriving village of Dartford, containing 10

The orchard contains 200 bearing fruit trees. Good dwelling house and outbuildings; never failing well of water close to house; mill stream running across the farm. Also, a lot in the Village of Dartford, on which are a dwelling house, blacksmith's shop, and stables For further particulars apply to MRS. JAS. SPEIRS, Dartford P. O., Ont. 311-13 FARMS FOR SALE

FOR 50c. You Can Tell 40,000 People That