vasive. There were and are, indeed, say that it is an evil thing to have Candad a cheap country to live in. Where the question of cheapness of living comes in is when, in reply to the arguments in favour of protection, Mr. Mackenzie says that our object should be to make Canada a cheap country to live in. "No" the answer runs, "our object should be to make Canada the roseate tints of the Reform who can't get employment or bread. How the mouths of our distressed operatives, and others have doubtless found that the roseate tints of the Reform who can't get employment or bread. How the mouths of our distressed operatives, and others have doubtless found that the roseate tints of the Reform who can't get employment or bread. How the mouths of our distressed operatives, poor fellows! must water at the copious and let the cost of living take care of "itself. If we make Canada richer and "its people more prosperous, it won't to be an evil should the cost of living the constituents. In the last speech which correct the reports on the Icc landic settlements given by the agents, pages 64-70. These foreign settlers, as we said, are dealt with in altogether died. In official circles at the capital there is some fear that the labour the mouths of our distressed operatives, poor fellows! must water at the copious and leclanders in the Public Accounts! Is is said they broke out last summer prematurely, and there is a suspicion that preparation is said they broke out last summer prematurely, and there is a suspicion that preparation is said they broke out last summer prematurely, and there is a suspicion that preparation is generally the copious and collection is said they broke out last summer prematurely, and there is a suspicion that preparation is said they broke out last summer prematurely, and there is a suspicion that preparation is properly and business with better or generally and business with better or generally and the copious and prematurely and there is some fear that the labour the mouths of our distressed opera say that it is an evil thing to have Can- certain Reformers in whose case the "its people more prosperous, it won't be an evil, should the cost of living be " a little greater than it is at present, because there will be more means to

commodities available for export ex-" cept bulky articles of food and raw ma-We have iron mines of priceless value—but we must not make iron. our own woollens. We must continue for the salaries and travelling expenses to get our hardware from abroad, of Dominion Immigration Agents elicited because neither "climate" nor "soil" is favourable to a National Policy. The same style of argument would have

where some of the most valuable sup-porters of the Party in power have not declared they can no longer remain in the Grit camp. The

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1878.

THE "ECONOMIST" AND THE NATIONAL POLICY.

The London Economist has an article on the Canadian Budget, an article evidently written by a warm friend of Mr. Carewridhr, in which the "National Policy" is condemned in a manner so emphatic that it is hard to avoid the consumption with the time that it is hard to avoid the consumption with the impact of the prosperity? It is as hard to clusion that it was penned with the view of being used here for political purposes. A travesty is given of Sir John Macponald's reasoning, and he is made to say that it is an evil thing to have Cansuly new promises were in part at least amply full promises were in part at least amply motion eighteen Rouge members went back on the promises they made to their constituents. In the last speech which Mr. MALCOLM CAMERON made on a public platform, he announced his suspicion that the Premier had betrayed the Pro-

We produce wool, but must not make mons on Monday on the item \$120,370 and kisses them all around in a fervour our own woollens. We must continue to get our hardware from abroad, because neither "climate" nor "soil" is favourable to a National Tolloy. The members, showing an increasing deletion, stwill be a previse sight, and prevented the Duchmen raising ramparts against the sac. We consider our climate a very good one, and Canada rich in inchoate waith. But she will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will not be a prevented the Duchmen raising ramparts and, improvident immigration system, in inchoate waith. But she will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always remain undeveloped and always poor if we will always to the well always poor if well always to the well always poor if well always to the well always poor if well always to the well always poor in the always poor in the well always poor in the well always poor

"pay the cost." The article from the Recommist is quoted as an authorities the Economist must strike its colours to the dictum of the late JOHN STUART MILL, who held that protection was justified by the conditions of a new country. The writer sees this and seeks to weather the force of Mr. MILL's doctrine, but in vain.

When we say that whoever Mr. Carrweight's friend may be haskes the most pessimist view of Canada's commercial future, we have deprived him of all right to be heard on such a question. "In truth," he says, "there is scarcely any "region in the world to which Free Carreage and a soil are neither of the region in the world to which Free Grommediates and soil are neither of the more of Mr. Mackenzie in the professions of purity on the part of the material and soil are neither of commediates available for export ex
1877. Icelanders, sundry disbursements. 34,000 bows & Co., New York. This ments, "17,000 because of the promier is speech on Wedness and substrate is denies the correctness of Goff He also explains that the relation of the promier is possible to the promier is a substrate the relation of the cause of a few friends and of "No. 17" He has been as fed to exposible to the policy of fair labely to come the same promise. The commercial promise is to the end of the promier is possible to the policy of fair labely to come the promise of the promise in the professions of purity on the part of the strangency. The promise is the promise of the promise is possible to the promise in the profession of THE IMMIGRATION DEBATE.

The discussion in the House of Complete the took hold of the administrative reins? When he falls on their necks

of affection and a gush of sympathy, and

have not declared they can no longer remain in the Grit camp. The reaction throughout the country is a reality, and it would indeed be extraordinary if there was not a wide-spread defection.

Six years ago the Reform party ap
1071 was \$2.00 agains who against who be bound by its own departmental reports, under the more than once during his picnic campaign of last summer challenged leading politicians to put their charges in such a gration Report for 1877 we find the mumber of immigrants set down as followed by its own departmental reports, under the more than once during his picnic campaign of last summer challenged leading politicians to put their charges in such a shape as would enable him to take legal action, and he promised them they would have an opportunity of proving would have an opportunity of proving the captain was extremely anxions.

"nation should shake itself free from
"whatever sullies its honour, and lays
"its dignity in the dust? That the
"servants of a State should be taught that they cannot be false to its inter"ests with impunity? "Shall
"Canada," proceeded this generous entity responded: "Did'st thee feel in
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"thy proceeded this generous entity responded: "Did thee feel in the feel united States. In addition
to the vast quantities

31,213 boat 100 tons, all consigned to the firm of

en rapprochement of the coming general election, twill be a pretty sight, and the writer drawing his inspiration from the

which is dated the 15th of the present

which is dated the 15th of the present month says that on the previous Friday Mr. Mackenzie announced in the House that a telegram received that day from the Ministerial agent in London showed that the British Government had agreed to modifications in the Cattle Bill. The telegram appeared in the Globe of the following Saturday. The inference is that cable despatches paid for out of the public funds find their way into the Ministerial organ and appear as if from its representative in London.

SIR,—As I was walking up Union street to-day, I was asked by Mr. Park, a mertain there, to come with him, and he would show me something, the like of which I had never seen before. I went with him into his storehouse, and he showed me a cat, lying in a box, with a litter of young kittens. There was nothing remarkable in this, of course, but there was a young rat among them, which had been adopted by the cat as one of her own family. I saw Mr. Park take up the adopted young one and put it upon the cat's face several times without in the least disturbing her, and he tells me that he has seen her lick and suckle it just as if it were one of her own brood. How the cat came to "kittenise" the rat instead of eating it, is a puzzle that I leave to naturalists to solve. but I shall be curious to know what will be the result of Grimalkin's singular whim. Yours, &c.,

SPRING ASSIZES.

The Hall Said the hon, gentleman explain the matter; also low they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the hon gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman to be large. Would the hon gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lone gentleman explain the matter; also wor they had been distributed? Mr. Turper said been distributed? Mr. Hall Said the lo

SPRING ASSIZES.

The Queen v. Thomas Hardy.—The prisoner, who is aged about seventeen years, was charged with violating the person of Carrie Smith, a girl apparently the sams age as himself.

After hearing the statements of the girl Smith, his Lordship considered there was insufficient evidence to go before a jury. That it was easy, as the Crown counsel had remarked in putting the case before them, to trump up a charge of this nature against any one. The fact of the girl, who was equally as strong and robustas the prisoner, making but slight resistance, coupled with the fact that she had falled to disclose the perpetration of the offence to hav melber out the rate of the girl, who was equally as strong and robustas the prisoner, making but slight resistance, coupled with the fact that she had falled to disclose the perpetration of the offence to hav melber out the case of the was something like 50 per cent. higher than the Parliamentary printer's rate, and

turned.
T. C. Johnston, with Mr. Jones, was retained for the defence.
The Queen v. Peter Cooney and William Cooney.
—The prisoners were charged with obtaining money under false pretences from Mrs. J. McArthur, by selling her a less quantity of wood than bargained for. Three witnesses were called for the prosecution, and one for the defence. After a short absence, the jury returned with a verdict of "Guilty," At half-pass one o'clock the Court adjourned for half an hour.

The Court resumed shortly after two o'clock, and the first case taken up was
The Queen v. Duncan McLaughlin.—The prisoner was charged with obtaining by false pretences a bay mare from a farmer named George Third. After the examination of four witnesses for the prosecution, his Lordship considered there was insufficient evidence to convict the prisoner upon the charge upon which he stood indicted, and therefore ordered his acquittal. Before discharging him, his Lordship stated that he was perfectly astisfied in his own mind that the prisoner had attempted to perpetrate a dishonest trick, and advised him to be more careful in horse transactions hereafter.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. O'Brien.

See the shadowled (boy many)

1 The street of the control by the c

present month most extensive to a street a fight began between one of them and a young Catholic, who made some desparaging remark as the Young Britons were passing. The row mark as the Young Britons were passing. The row mark as the Young Britons were passing. The row mark as the Young Britons were passing. The row mark as the Young Britons were passing. The row mark as the Young Britons were passing. The row mark as the Young Britons were passing. The row mark as the Young Britons were passing. The row mark as the Young Britons were possing. The row mark as the Young Britons were possing the round as the Grands of the same and the street on their way to church and scattered the errowd. No further trouble occurred. LATER.—More rioting occurred at 10.30 p. m. in Victoria Square. Stone-throwing and pistol shooting were indulged in until a squad of police arrived. An artillery volunteer named Cole was wounded by a stone on the head, and several plate glass windows were broken. A large patrol of police are now out, and have cleared the streets of the disturbing element. A policeman named Martin, was seriously wounded in the head in this afray.

There is considerable party feeling existing, arising out of the trials going on of those who took part in the late shooting affrays in the city.

tories, etc.,
Mr. LANGEVIN urged that a reduction should be
made on this item, an expenditure of money for
which he did not think the country had an adequate

in trust.

Mr. LAFLAMME said that as probably he might be suspected, he could say that he had had no interest in the paper since he became a Minister.

Mr. MITCHELL said he always understood that the Postmaster-General was one of the original stockholders in the Company. It was pleasing to find that he was not one of those who were making money out of business with the Government. He was also glad the Minister of Justice was not connected with that paper. The paper was, however, a good paper and a well paying speculation. (A laugh.)

Mr. BOWELL maintained that it was the business of the House, and the public to know whether the Postmaster-General was interested in a Company receiving work from the Government. He (Mr. Huntington), as well as the Minister of Justice, should be glad to have the opportortunity of stating that they were not connected with a Company that was being fed out of the public chest.

Mr. MITCHELL said the cost of printing the Budget Speeches from 1874 to 1877 was \$3,110, and he would take an early opportunity of enquiring into it.

Mr. MITCHELL asked the Minister of the Interior what he meant by the geological year, a term which he had frequently used during the descussion.

Mr. MACKENZIE,—Oh, don't tell_him!

Mr. MITCHELL—Task the hon. gentieman what he means by "geological year," and the Prime Minister has no right to interest and the prime Minister has no right to interest and the prime which he had frequently used during the descussion.

_20 a.m. TUESDAY, April 23.

The House went into Committee on the bill to amend the Act respecting the election of members to the House of Commons.

Mr. McCARTHY proposed to make a change in the 19th section of the Election Act, by which instead of each candidate making a deposit of \$56 at the nomination, each candidate should pay \$206, which should be returned to the successful candidate, which should be returned to the successful candidate, and to candidates who polled half of the number of votes polled by the successful candidate.

Mr. MITCHELL insisted on the necessity of a provision of the kind recommended by the member for Cardwoll, candidates being liable to trouble, and annoyance, and expense at the hands of some individual who came out without the slightest hope of being returned. He believed the proposed check was a step in the right direction.

This amendment was declared lost.

Mr. McCARTHY, in amendment to clause 94, "The treating clause," which had been taken from the English Act, suggested that the giving a meal to an elector should not be held to vitiate an election. At present the interpretation of the clause as to the voting day was clearly in the direction he had indicated, whilst on nomination day it was not so manifest. He cited the Brockville case and the judgment given upon it, as well as judgments in the English Courts. He thought the Minister of Justice should direct his attention to this clause.

Mr. LAFLAMME entirely agreed that this was a point to be considered, but it should be left to the judges to decide whether the act of a candidate or nis agents had vitiated the election. There would be another opportunity after the Act had passed through the Committee of making any change that might be thought wise.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill its amendment to make, which he would make to-morrow if the bill was allowed to stand.

Mr. BURPEE (Sunbury) said he had an important amendment to make, which he would make to-morrow if the bill was allowed to stand.

Mr. BOLDUC moved "That the Speaker de not leave the chall but the interpretation to the leave the chall but the interpretation.

the party of the p

Mr. LAURIER introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting the adulteration of

Mr. MACKENZIE said the Government had no intention to extend the Pacific railway to the end of the survey at Fort William towards the mouth of the Kaministiquia river.
Mr. Mackenzie said the Government

Mr. MACKENZIE said the Government hoped in a few days to be able to amounce the route and terminus of the Canada Pacific railway. With regard to the actual construction, no work could be proceeded with until the contract had first been approved by Parliament.

Mr. MACKENZIE said it was the intention of the Government to occupy the New Westminster penitentiary as soon as it was

before them, to stump against any one. The fact of the girl, who was equally as strong and robustas the prisoner, making but slight resistance, coupled with the fact that she had failed to disclose the perpetration of the offence to her mother until toroed to do so by threats of prisoner's brother; gave the case a not very pleasant look. He said that in the intereste of public man might be the case here.

Mr. HOWELL said the hon. gentleman could certainly the same might be the case here to the Pimmoe Minister's budget speeches printed his same might be the case here to the principle to the case here to the case here to the principle to the prin

passed.
Mr. Kirkpatrick's bill for the amend-

The Fire Record.

Winder, April 22.—The store house belonging to J. Morris, was destroyed by fire last night. The stock was principally wheat. The stock amounted to about ten thousand dollars; insurance, fire thousand in the Royal of England.

EMBRO, April 22.—The Planet office in this place was discovered to be on fire about one o'clock his morning, and was completely destroyed with contents. The residence of Dr. McPherson adjoining was saved by the greatest exertions on the part of the villages.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEPA

Beaconsfield's Views.

In the House of Lords, on moving address in reply to the Queen's reage, calling out the reserves, I Beaconsfield spoke as follows concing the Treaty of San Stafano:—Now, me make a remark or two upon the chater of this treaty of San Stefano, which Majesty's government deem it so necess should be submitted to the Congress, which we believe—and I believe we are the only power that believes—that Rus her previous engagements as a signathe treaties of 1856 and 1871, was bo to submit to the discussion of Er That treaty is in your lordships' h and it is not necessary that I enter in minute criticism of every article, but i necessary that I should put before y ressary that I should put before y reships some of its principal features, suse unless they are clearly in your learns, minds at this moment, you can h y decide impartially upon the conseque which they have led, and the co which her Majesty's government sts of 27 or 29 articles, and with exception of the mere technical ones, evarticle is a deviation from the treaties 1856 and 1871. (Cheers), I do not that every article of the treaty is a via tion of the treaties of 1856 and 1871, cause that would be a harsh phrase, and the Government of Russia had been p pared—as we believe they were prepared place the Treaty of San Stefano before place the Treaty of San Stefano before projected Congress, I should not he looked upon the differences between arrangements of 1856 and 1871, and threaty of San Stefano as a violation these treaties, but rather as suggestions the part of the Russian Government to considered by their allies in a spirit of variability and where they were just the partiality, and, where they were just, t adopted by the Congress. But let us I generally at what this treaty is which negotiated in secrecy, encircled in myst from its beginning, to such a degree the Porte was commanded by Russia to allow a single stipulation in the treat, neutral Powers of Europe were the allie Russia. If they had not been neutral sia could not have accomplished great purposes, and the Powers would have adopted this policy of neutrality, less they believed Russia was bound these Treaties of 1856 and 1871. (Chee In the first place the Treaty of San Stef entirely abrogates the position of what called Turkey in Europe. (Cheers.) creates, in the first place, a large st which, under the name of I garia, is inhabited by many rawho are not Bulgarians. (Hear, he It reaches to the shores of the Bl Sea, and it seizes upon the ports of team. It extends to the coast of the Æge and it appropriates the ports of that co and it appropriates the ports of that co It provides for the government of this n Bulgaria by a prince who is to be select by Russia. Its administration is to be ganized and supervised by a commissar Russia, and this new State is to be risoned, I will not say for an indefin period, but for two years, certainly, un the treaty, by the Russian army. (Ches

But it is not merely this vast extent territory that is taken from the Porte, in which the power of Russia is to be s stituted for it, but by stipulations in treaty the distant provinces of Gree Epirus, Thessaly, and Bosnia, now alm entirely cut off from Russia, are invest with privileges, that is to say, with n laws, which are to be devised by Russ and which are to be supervised by Russ so that you may fairly say the whole the dominions in Europe of the Ottom Porte are taken from that Power, and that Power the administration session of Russia are substituted THE ARRANGEMENTS WITH REGARD TO

would convert the Black Sea almost much into a Russian lake as is the Caspi Sea. Harbours that have never been a quired by conquest, and which are still possession of the Porte, and are the m valuable part of its waters, are seized Russia. All the strongholds of Armes are seized by Russia. There is the sa process in Armenia and Asia Minor whis provided for in European Turkey. The is also being applied in Armenia and trest of the great province the same process in regard to the laws as in Europe. The laws are to be devised and supervised Russia. (Cheers.) There is a third post to which I feel it my duty on this occasi to call your lordships' consideration for little, and that is in regard to the claim Russia to that district of Bessarabia which she was deprived after the Crime war. I need not call your recollection which she was deprived after the Crime war. I need not call your recollection the distressing circumstances which mow occurring with regard to the provision of the Treaty of San Stefano; but what want to impress upon your lordships is remember that this is not a trifling or me local interest which is at stake. This class in the Treaty of Paris with regard to to cession of the Bessarabian district was cession of the Bessarabian district was article of the treaty on which Lord Palm article of the treaty on which Lord Palm ston placed the utmost stress and impost ance. (Cheers.) It involved, he said, the manipation of the Danube—(lothers.)—and it was Lord Palm ston, and not a local interest, the insisted on the insertion of the clause in the Treaty of Paris. It was serted in the original preliminaries, and attempt was made by Russia to evade the fulfilment of the article. But Lord Palm ston considered it of such important that even the Congress of Paris was at one time nearly breaking up because of the efforts of Russia to evade the fulfilment the provision in the preliminaries of pears. the provision in the preliminaries of pea to carry that cession into effect. Therefo I wish your lordships to see that this is I wish your lordships to see that this is very great interest, and this closing of see and this closing of rivers, especially the lordship of the freedom of which was we important to the Congress of Vienna and Interest of Congress of Vienna and Interest of Congress of Vienna and Interes almost its only remaining achievement, a subjects of European interest. There one more consideration with regard to t treaty which I think your lordships oug to bear in mind, and it is this:—It of cerns the navigation of the Black Sea. oncerns our commerce in these waters, if this Treaty of San Stefano is sanction Europe, our commerce carried from Tonde into Persia and Central Asia, when the started into Persia and Central Asia, when the started in the started into Persia and Central Asia, when the started in th now be stopped by the cession of a portion of Kurdestan. It concerns also the finavigation of the Straits, because what the pltimate. the ultimate consequence of this treaty, it were carried into effect, but this, the Sultan of Turkey is reduced to a strong absolute subjection to Russia? Were bound to set our faces against arrangement which would practically plathe command of an introvelled situation. the command of an unrivalled situal into the hands of Russia and of Ru

IS THERE AN EMERGENCY ?

But the question is: Are the circustances which exist in the east of Euro at this moment, the circumstances which exist in the Mediterranean—do they constitute the mediterranean and the mediterran exist in the Mediterranean—do they constitute an emergency demanding that he Majesty's Government should not only his a fleet floating in those waters, but the command of all that constitutes an adjuste and sufficient army. (Cheers.) Normy lords, I will say that that is the question which comes home to every man bosom, and I cannot conceive a man the inthe position in which this country no finds itself, when an immense revolution by the Treaty of San Stefano is sanction by Europe, an immense revolution in important. y Europe, an immense revolution in mportant portion of the world is taki place a revolution which involves the consideration of some of the most important interests of this country, and I may seeven the freedom of Europe—(cheers)—cannot conceive, I say, that any person who feels a sense of the responsibility the conduct of affairs could for a mome pretend that with all other powers arm any and alone should be unarmed. I a sure my noble friend whose course I much deplore would not agree to that. B deplore would not agree to that. I heaven's sake that his lunacy will not in peril the British Empire. My lords, I ha