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## The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1878.

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

Our friends in Quebec are working with a will. They are united to a man, all M. Joly's blandishments and M. DE lands. Sr. Just's efforts failing to shake their sturdy allegiance. They are organised Town Plot. The Neebing Hotel at every point in the field, while the ent pro tem. has not been able to bring out candidates enough, some ten constituencies yet awaiting the advent of M. DE ST. Just's neminees. The issue on which the contest is being fought is the old one of Responsible Government. "Liberals" who fought with their Ontario allies for that boon and who remember to this day the words of PAPINEAU and MORIN are going in heart and soul with the Opposition. general opinion is that if the Lieutenant-Governor's act was not unconstitutional, it was at least arbitrary and high-handed; and on that ground, hundreds who opposed the general policy of the DE BOUCHERVILLE Cabinet, support its candidates in this struggle of

People against the Prerogative." l known, too, far and wide throughout the Province, that Mr. MAC-KENZIE is clinging to M. DE ST. JUST ; and the voters propose to mark at once their disapprobation of the assumed tyranny of the one, and of the incapacity and corruption of the other. In one or two cases, M. Joly's candidates have boldly said that they are striving, not so much for the the Local usurpers as for the Party at Ottawa; and the people are prepared to condemn both Administrations together. Even its Rouge friends are far from brilliant. while the Herald's advocacy is weak in the extreme. Public opinion, aside from the purely local issues involved is dead against such an arbitrary use of the powers of the Crown; and M. Di St. Just will assuredly find that the violent step he took in Mr. MACKENZIE'S interest was, after all, a disastrous faux

THE KAMINISTIQUIA JOBS. Briefly summarised, the position of

the Kaministiquia case is as follows: (1.) Mr. ADAM OLIVER, a go-it-blind Reformer of many years' reputation, resigned in 1875 his seat in the secure Re- the evidence, and we leave them withform riding of South Oxford in favour of Mr. CEGOES, who had been beaten in East Toronto and who had no hope outside of South Oxford. For that sacrifice Mr. OLIVER, according to Reform ethics, merited a reward.

(2.) In November, 1874, OLIVER, DAVIDSON & Co. began to buy up the made manifest, Mr. MACKENZIE had rejected Prince Arthur's Landing as the eastern terminus of the Pacific road. and at that time Mr. MURDOCH, his engineer, after surveying along the Kaministiquia, had reported in favour of the McKellar farm, a site offered at \$75

(3.) DAVIDSON conducted the land ed that he knew what he was doing ; that Mr. MACKENZIE had told him the from an original; and on questioning the he had got it from good authority. SAVIGNY having a map of the Fort Wil- ALD A. his map. He subsequently found that particular with the Government map.
(4.) Davidson gives a general denial to

Both are men of excellent reputation. Neither has any interest in perjuring himself. Davidson is deeply interested in concealing the truth.

(5) Mr. Mackenziereceived Murdoch's farm site in November, 1874, at the very time Davidson was boasting that the Government intended to place the ter- say a word in its favour; while from the at the success of the opposition, it was ing this tracing. No other Government engineer had surveyed the Kaministiqua. peatedly that he always followed the ernment displayed due diligence in the The laity may rest assured, In this case, advice of his engineers. however, he (on the 23rd January, 1875,) set Murpoch's report aside and formally selected the Town Plot.

MURDOCH'S report, Mr. MACKENZIE de- south of the border becomes a pressing clared that Mr. Sampford Fleming chose necessity. There is no necessity, how-Mr. Fleming, in his examination before pany and hand over to it, for the long tance to the nominations to the Provinthe Senate Committee, said the Minister of Public Works chose the Town Plot and he merely followed his directions of Manitoba, Keewatin Diocesan Synod delegates who will be sional man, for all to keep in mind is that he would have rejected the site re- The very life responsibility. Secondly, he had no restrained exactions of the Kittson tion of Bishop Bethune will throw upon ect in telling an untruth with respect MACKENZIE is even more deeply in- It will be a change simply from water to ruler of the Church in this diocese for

has everything to lose. decided on, Mr. MACKENZIE in 1876 ap- West hand and foot for ten long years points two valuators; and to represent to the chariot wheels of Messrs. Smith, the Government, he appointed Mr. P. Stephen & Co. would not have arisen OLIVER, DAVIDSON, & Co., who acted as he had proceeded with the Pembina solicitor and adviser for the Dominion. Branch. Once it were built the matter The law relating to expropriations for Public Works is very explicit as to the National Public Works is very explicit as to the Public Works is very explicit as to the National Public Works

which in consequence a large fictitious value had been attached. This was done, and the Town Plot site was sold to the Government for \$54,000, exclu-

(8.) But "OLIVER wanted more" try to a bargain it will rue for a quarter than a gigantic profit on worthless lands. In June, 1875, Davidson endown try to a bargain it will rue for a quarter of a century. Had the Government nothing more in view than the country's gaged Mr. JAMES D. HENDERSON, a Town Plot. The Neebing Hotel Company was organised, the Company being in every constituency and have their men pany was organised, the Company being at every point in the field, while the Oliver, Davidson, & Co., and a few structions on land which the proprietors knew was wanted by the Gov-ernment, at a total cost, and leaving a good profit at that, of \$2,000. Mr. TAYLOR, a competent witness, who made a close examination of the building, thought \$1,380 a liberal price for it. The valuators—Mr. Brown, one of the vendors, being agent for the Government in this case also-paid \$5,029 for it. The land on which the structure stands was paid for twice over: and on comparing accounts, Wilson, one of the valuators, confessed that the Government paid for ten barrels of lime, although only two rooms, each 18 feet by 16 feet, were plastered; paid for nearly \$100 worth of paint, though orush never stained the venerable slabs and culls of which the fabric was constructed: paid for forty window frames, 33 boxes and 252 panes of glass, with 43 pairs of sashes and four dozen sash fasteners, though there were but four windows in the entire rookery; paid for

46,000 shingles, though only two-thirds of the east wing, which is 80 feet by 24 feet, was sningled; paid for 15,872 feet of flooring, though only 1,920 feet exthe Witness admits that the prospects of isted; paid for 66 sheets of tin, though none had been used; and paid for \$37 worth of locks, though but two existed. As OLIVER told HENDERSON, "if the hotel was on the Government reserve" and he well knew it was-" the Government would have to pay a fancy (9.) OLIVER attempted to silence the

> during the Senate enquiry.
>
> (10.) The bill for the whole job. given in the Public Accounts for 1877. part 2, p. 234, is as follows: For Lands Purchased......\$59,389

Valuators' Services and Expenses. 9.317 These are the facts as established by

out comment to the consideration of the

electors. THE PEMBINA BRANCH.

THE discussion which took place in land in the so-called Town Plot of Fort the St. Paul and Pacific railway, reveals Parliament. Recent occurrences surpurchases above referred to, and on be- his mind that some advantage to himing asked by Mr. Clark, from whom he self lay in the difficulties of the St. Paul but taking an interest in the Anglican bought five lots, what induced him to and Pacific Railway Company. Three Church as one of the most important skill would be, we suppose, an immigrant. pay such an exorbitant figure for land years ago the representatives of Manithat was virtually worthless, he answertoba in Parliament pressed Mr. Mac-KENZIE to go on with the Branch, but terminus was to be placed at the Town | within a recent period. Mr. Donald A. | and privileges, and to see to it that they | given a bounty, and the cost of official Plot. He also produced a map which he told Clark he had got from Ottawa, work. He is a director of the Bank of Synod. Cavour's dream of a "Libera" the \$6 to which each is entitled, is the he told CLARK he had got from Ottawa, work. He is a director of the Bank of on which was marked what he said was Montreal, Mr. George Stephen is its the proposed Government reserve. He President, and Mr. Angus is its Manin this Dominion. The Church is in the then stepped into the room of Mr. ager. Mr. Smith secures the services most absolute sense self-governed, and to the enterprising men who were of his friends in the Bank of Montreal. lands there, and showed him also this Others forthwith proceeded to operate to blame if they do not make their come here unsolicited and looking for map. Savigny saw that it was a tracing upon the holders of the bonds of St. Paul and Pacific road, DAVIDSON about it, the latter told him who live in Amsterdam. The re-he had got it from good authority, sult is easily told. Mr. Donsult is easily told. SMITH and his friends bought up the Dutch bonds, amounting, son's tissue tracing and from it marked it is said, to between fifteen and twenty the alleged Government reserve upon millions of dollars, at about twenty-five in an assembly which ought to be above cents on the dollar, the Amsterdam gen-Davidson's tracing corresponded in every themen agreeing to accept in payment party spirit. In the late special meeting remains to be completed. This done, the evidence of CLARK and SAVIGNY. Mr. MACKENZIE agreed to proceed with Their recollection of the circumstance is the Pembina Branch. The Premier has skilful clique in the interest of a particlear and distinct. Savigny's copying said in Parliament that no lease to of the tracing upon his own map and his | Messrs. Stephen & Co. has yet been exsubsequent discovery that it was an ecuted, but he has not denied that Mr. of a party and clerical majority. No exact plan of the reserve decided upon STEPHEN, as trustee for his associates, (officially) by Mr. MACKENZIE on the and the Government have formally 23rd January, 1875, over two months bound themselves to an agreement for a notice was given of the purpose to hold afterward, are weighty facts. Clark is lease. That such a document exists an election, no discussion was permitted a Refermer; Savigny a Conservative. there is at least very good reason for The question arises: Is the proposed

est possible condemnation. It is a reck-Premier has said in the House re- is an unpatriotic bargain. Had the Gov- have preserved an ominous silence. last four years we might now look forward to speedy access to our North-west dropped — and we counsel them country through our own territory. They have not displayed this diligence, (6) Asked to give a reason for ignoring and connection with the lines to the time. period of ten years, the rich and vastly blood has (7.) The Town Plot having thus been all. The question of binding our North-STEPHEN & Co. would not have arisen the firm of if when Mr. MACKENZIE came into power

duty of valuators in such cases. They are to fix the price irrespective of any increased value which the proposed public work is likely to give to the proposed be connected with Pembina by a line so much as sixty miles shorter? There is but of the Church at large W. but of the Church at large. We have no answer to these questions except the indefensible one that Mr. Mackenzie been warned that the position which we have taken up on this question is adhas for his own reasons bound the counverse to our interests. dain to be influenced by any such considerations. We are kindly warned that we shall not have the people with us. On the contrary, we feel sure that we best interests they would build the Canaspeak in the interest of the people, and we believe that they will be shrewd enough to receive and profit by the infriends whom they let in to the certainty of a good thing. Henderson erected the building according to independent on these terms is simply not true. It is a bold attempt to the forthcoming elections. which we give them, and that the result will be seen in

FALLACIES ON PROTECTION. belief that the Pembina Branch would not be long completed before three lines

machinations of a powerful financial clique, from which he cannot now extricate himself if he would. His hand is so far in that he cannot draw it back. He is the slave of DONALD A. SMITH. Much has been said of the Indebeen passed to prevent the sitting in Parliament of men who are interested in contracts with the Government, or subected to the influences of the Crown ould there be anything more shameful than the relative position towards each other of Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. Don-ALD A. SMITH? By virtue of an agree-ment now existing, Mr. SMITH is deeply interested in the passage of Mr. MAC-KENZIE's bill. If it fail, he will suffer loss: if it succeed, it will probably place a large amount of money in his pocket. Yet Mr. Donald A. Smith—scrupulous and honest man that he is—rises in his place in Parliament and advocates a measure designed to enrich himself and the chief of the standard elevators -the man who avowedly went into the Government to raise the moral tone of our political life, and generally to purify our politics—justifies the dis-

positively: and yet we must lose all the

graceful exhibition made by the member for Selkirk. The job itself is bad as bad can be. The incident to which we witness Henderson with a bribe of \$100 have referred is the natural outcome of such a hotbed of corruption. It would probably be of little avail to ask the House of Commons to reject the Premier's bill, but we would appeal to the Senate, to which the people of this country already owe so much, to deal with it after the fashion it deserves There is a dark future before us if such a fatal policy as that of the Government

completion unchecked. THE EASTER VESTRIES. THE members of the Anglican Church night upon the Premier's bill to enable appoint their Church officers, audit SMITH throw light upon the reason why lay delegates. We are not, therefore, for three years the Government have surprised to see that already party ap- or out of the country. But it the same line, the workingman, like the horse, should not proceeded with the construction of peals have begun to be spread broadcast and they are efficient workmen, they can the Pembina Branch. Three years ago, among the laity, urging them to be careful go to the rivals of their employers and more likely, decamp. Mr. Smith tells us, he took this matter in the exercise of their choice. Our reading hand. Three years ago he made uper sneed no assurance that The Mail labourer or mechanic who would in hand. Three years ago he made up | ers need no assurance that The Mail identifies itself with no clerical party; ecclesiastical bodies in our midst, we feel it our duty at the present crisis to urge the members of that communion to he persistently refused to do so until rise to the height of their obligations shores. chiesa nel Libero stato," is fully realized its members will only have themselves there increased demand for labour would wishes known and respected. We have no bounty. Every man able to work is noticed with regret in the ecclesiastical worth a large sum to a young country. parliament an increasing tendency towards lobbying and caucusing and other tricks which would disgrace a mundane legislature, and which are peculiarly out dividual in it. The new labourers and of place—nay, positively mischievous the pettiness and short-sighted folly of | yesterday in an article on the "Strength bonds of that portion of the road which of the Synod, called for the purpose of electing a coadjutor bishop, the wires a country of twelve million inhabi-were pulled by a small and not over-tants. Why? The chief reason is the probability of an Anglo-Russian cular candidate, whom it was sought to force on the diocese by the dead weight taxation. We have shown that the in- referred to was given. This advice is in provision was made for the payment the proposed coadjutor, no sufficient on the merits of the question-the election consequently was practically a farce. Happily the attempt was frustrated by lease one of which Parliament and the the resolute and patient tactics of the country should approve? The sense of minority, and by the use of the pro-Parliament was pretty well expressed in visions wisely framed by the Synod report recommending the McKellar Thursday's debate. Very few members, itself for the purpose of preventing a except Mr. Donald A. Smith and the hasty and ill-considered, or mere party minus on the Town Plot, &c., and show- other side of the House came the strong- ostentatiously announced that the question was dropped for good, and since less bargain. It is a foolish bargain. It then the defeated party in the Synod

should be taken by surprise a second The approaching vacancy in the cases. At first the price would rise. Metropolitan See, and that in the Dio-On the other hand ever, to single out one favoured com- cese of Ontario, will give great imporcial Synod. This alone should stimuand placed the site there. Mr. Fleming people of Manitoba have had a sorrow-had never surveyed or examined the ful experience of the exorbitant characters of the Church serve every citizen of the country. Kaministiquia; hence it is not probable ter of the charges of one monopoly. at large. But we are revealing a Even if at first a policy calculated to been scarcely veiled secret when we tell them serve the country would injure any class commended by his assistant on his own drawn out of them by the unthat in all probability the early resignature of them by the unthat in all probability the early resignature. Company. Now, it is proposed this Synod the grave responsibility and protection—in the end the members of to its selection. On the other hand, Mr. | to fasten another monopoly upon them. | most important duty of selecting the | that class would reap a real advantage. terested than Davidson in avoiding the responsibility of this job. Mr. Fleming thad nothing to gain; Mr. Mackenzie and nothing to gain; Mr. Mackenzie argument. But it is not only not an absolute necessity perhaps many years to come. The injure the working classes when prosperity of the Anglican Church—the had nothing to gain; Mr. Mackenzie argument. But it is not only not an absolute necessity perhaps many years to come. The injure the working classes when prosperity of the Anglican Church—the land. But now we know there is no seen side by side. the winter wheat six absolute necessity but not necessary at thought—is of interest to the communthought—is or interest to the community at large. Let its members, then, bear in mind that the eyes of their felbear in mind that the eyes of their felity at large. Let its members, then, bear in mind that the eyes of their felbear in mind that the eyes of their felbear in the poor. Still harping on the same out of the ground—that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the control of the ground that is the course of the protective system is based on a where the season is earlier than in the course, then the poor of the poor of the ground that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the course, then the poor of the ground that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the course, the poor of the ground that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the course, the poor of the ground that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the course, the poor of the ground that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the course, the poor of the ground that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the course, the poor of the ground that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the course, the poor of the ground that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the course, the poor of the ground that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the course, the poor of the ground that the poor of the contempt if they are too careless to rise as selfish as patriotism. If it be selfish to the responsibilities, and to take an earnest and intelligent share in the millions we send away to support manu- wheat ever known in the United States;

writes seeking to raise a bugaboo out of selfish fears : "He is told that protection to manufactures would increase the amount of goods manufactured in the country. We have already seen that, even if it does, it may We should disinjure instead of benefitting the labourer individually by causing an artificial glut in the labour market. We call attention in the labour market. We call attention to this further fact, that the tendency under a protective system is for certain lines of manufactures to fall into fewer

hands. The smaller manufacturers are

rivals, and when the survivors

forced to succumb to their more powerful

to prevent not only competition for labour, but what they would call over production

of goods. In other words, they can com-

so limit the supply of manufactured arti-

The first proposition here is that in-

creased production in a country designed

ground with the manufacturer of the

but, as regards the Canadian manu-

facturer, is doubly protected, being pro-

tected by his own Government and

equence of the unequal fight—unable to

ace "slaughterings" — the Canadian

ese circumstances the men whom he is

obliged to dismiss or work on half time.

are told: "Oh, you would be much

worse off if your employer was able to

employ you full time the year round

the labour market might become glutted. We suppose the demand

would, as in other cases, regulate the

The tendency, it seems—such is the

second proposition—of the Protective

system "is for certain lines of manu-

ufactures to fall into fewer hands.

Globe's reasoning of the line once repeat-

"My wound is great because it is so small."

"Then 'twould be greater were it none at all."

live without grass, and who would have

become

manufacturer is crippled; he either

struggles on or is crushed.

States, who has not only a larger market

ine to lower wages, and at the same

would have a better return for their cap

tal while hiring fewer hands.

WE have made the Globe uneasy. In sought a connection with it-two most recent article we pointed out the low key of argument in which it addressed cles that by getting a higher price they advantages of these connections because the workingmen, and conscious that no the Premier has lent himself to the class would be more ready to resent being treated as selfish beings destitute of patriotism, our contemporary yester- to meet wants now supplied from abroad, day denies that it did what it did do, as may injure the workingman by causing any one may see, by turning up the Clark the meant worth Name an artificial glut in the labour market. This is an argument which we need not pendence of Parliament, and laws have file of the present month. Now we are file of the present month. Now we are point out to an intelligent reader, hits tute to their service every instrument of told that "among no class is love of straight out at immigration. But let us public learning which should be kept from country more strongly developed than examine it on its merits. Manufactures

'among workingmen." We are happy are established here. Men are employed in these manufactures. The Canadian manufacturer has to compete on unfair manufacturer has to compete on unfair the happier because we extorted the acknowledgement. But habit is perverse. and in the very article in which the above statement is made in order to shield from the resentment of the workpractically protected by ours. In coningmen, their supposed selfishness is ap-

pealed to afresh We are told the Opposition knew perectly well that Protection "will not benefit the workingmen individually. Would it benefit them, then, collective y? If our contemporary can show us that any class can be benefitted collectively without being benefitted individually we shall feel ourselves under a deep obligation, for a flood of new light will be thrown on the principles of reasoning. We have always thought the greater contained the less, and a class the units of which it is composed, and that if you benefit a class you benefit every member thereof. "They know that unless there is an embargo put on the free importa-

The tendency of the present system is tion of labour, the increase of emfor a good many lines of manufacture ployment here will avail the labourer nothing so long as there is an army of to pass completely out of Canadian hands. If few hands are an evil, we suppose no hands at all would be exposed this fallacy. Let us prick it greater evil. We are reminded by the ice more. With the increased demand for labour, of course, more labourers upon this question can be pressed to its ed by an actress in tender tones : would come here. Now suppose the increased demand for labour would A cruel wit overwhelmed the actress not increase wages, it would do with confusion and convulsed the theatre what we showed was equivalent by standing up in his box and saying to an increase of wealth to the labourer The discussion which took place in the House of Commons on Thursday will soon meet in their annual vestry to less dependent on the will of his emnight upon the Premier's bill to enable him to lease the Pembina Branch to the their accounts, and select delegates to the residual their accounts, and select delegates to the residual three selections of the residual to t "ring" which has secured control of represent them in the Synod or Church and the owner is dissatisfied with any of duction is carefully limited. No doubt, his men—or wishes to impose on them like Dickens' horse who was taught to a condition of things which must awaken round the coming meetings with an unnot smoke, or must be teetotallers—if become a most rampaginous animal if he had not died, words could not describe alarm in the public mind. The in- usual amount of interest, and invest these men determine to resist him, they genuous admissions of Mr. Donald A. with a special importance the election of have to face the contingency of emigratthe prosperity of the workingman if the demand for labour became less and ing to some other part of the country or out of the country. But if there are

Else why do we spend so much on im

the country we suppose serves every in-

take it into his head to die-or, what is We are very far from the state of Every brought into the country by the additional demand for labour or mechanical down wages-and no Conservative Gov-We pay a large sum to each immigrant ernment will ever place them in the posiwe get now. We have an army of paid tion of tyrannous monopolists. But let officials to entice immigrants to our the workingman pender this question— The men thus enticed are Would a combination of manufacturers be more powerful to keep down their wages than the will of one manufacturer? Could not two manufacturers amount we pay to each of a class of imcombine as well as twenty? But we migrants very inferior, we need not say, need waste no more words on the moonshine of the Globe.

SOWING SPRING WHEAT. THE dust flies in the city streets, and o doubt the fields are now rapidly drymigration? Everything that enriches ing up fit for the plough and the harrow under the influence of sun and mechanics would all contribute to the wind together. Our correspondent, revenue of the State. We showed 'QUARTZ," in one of his recent letters from England, tendered Canadian farof England," that taxes per head had mers this advice :-- "Sow spring decreased in that country since it was "wheat." It was of course based upon that there are now more than twice war this year, which has, to all appear twelve millions to bear the burden of ance, greatly increased since the counsel dependence of the labourer or mechanic effect pressed upon the farmers every would be increased by an increased competition for labour and skill. Another look over the cable despatches, effect would follow. Instead of being and according to all accounts it is being employed for six or nine months of the year he would be employed the whole and the United States. The unusually vear round. Even if wages were not early opening of spring has a cheering, acreased by so much a day—the man stirring effect to begin with, and sends employed for 300 days at one dollar and a half a day would receive \$450 a year make the best of an apparently favourwhile the man employed for 200 days at able season. From various parts of one dollar and a half a day would receive Ontario we hear of extra early ploughonly \$300 a year. The man continually employed would not, it is true, receive higher wages, but he would have once and In no former season, probably, was half the income of the man fitfully there so extensive a business done in employed. This may be regarded in the the sale and purchase of superior spring light of an increase of wages. But it wheat for seed as has been done of late would be an extraordinary thing if in- and is still being continued. But we creased demand for labour did not affect must add that what we labour as increased demand affects other call the great wheat movement them commodities, namely, by putting up the among the farmers goes far back. price. We deal perfectly frankly with It was very pronounced and vigorous the workingmen. The law of supply and demand would tell here as in other last fall, and doubtless the area of land under fall wheat in Ontario now exceeds what it has been at any time for many When the demand was fully supplied the years. An American paper says that price would adjust itself to the normal nothing like the present year's promise level. The principle for the workingof fall wheat was ever known in the man, for the mechanic, for the farmer. United States. All through the winter wheat belt of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, the growing crop is reported as looking magnificent. Southern Illinois there are to be seen thousands of acres under wheat, where for several years past this crop has been almost abandoned. ing class would be other than gainers by sas is one vast wheat field. A correspondent writes that there seems to have been a winter wheat mania in that Machinery, it was thought would State. More recently a spring wheat class has gained more by machinery than inches high, and waving in the wind,

absence of any unexpected misfortune,

"combination of selfish interest." It is Ontario. It is predicted that, in the

years ago came—so sweeping a failure, too, that people almost doubted whether this would ever be a wheat-raising country again. While taxing the land so heavily with their demands upon it for crops of wheat, our farmers would do well to recollect that for every bushel taken off an equivalent to keep up the strength of the soil must in some way or other be returned to it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If a tithe of the \$350,000 annually spent | show. Well, on emigration agents in Europe were ap- true, but there was a plied to sending the unemployed of the West, and providing them with means to secure land and become settlers, the interests of the country would not suffer.

The Lachute Watchman :- "The Reform ommittee of Lachute have used the public schools and school teachers for distributing their party circulars. That such a course is very objectionable, is clear in the minds of all sensible people, or should be. They seem to think they have possession of the whole country and can prosti-

Mr. Blain was nominated on Thursday as the Reform candidate for West York The nomination took place in the rooms of the Reform Association here, in Toronto. How came the meeting for the purpose of nominating a candidate for West York not be held in some central place in that Riding? It is somewhat singular that he should be nominated here in the centre of wire pulling. What would the Globe say Conservative candidate were nominated for a great county at a meeting held in the U. E. Club?

Over the signature of "A Georgian Re- time. former," somebody thus writes to the Sutton Times :- "Allow me through your columns to suggest that a Protection Association should be formed immediately in our midst. It would be the means of getting Reformers, like myself, to join the Conservatives in bringing this national policy before our own community. A number of Reformant of Reformers do not care to join the servative Association for various reasons, but would without hesitation join a

The British Trade Journal :- "The reolution which has occurred in our commerce with the United States is expressed by a few figures. In 1865 the value of \$122,000,000, against \$84,700,000 imported | the bill in reference to the Attorney Genby us from that country during the same eral and Receiver-General's offices being eriod. In 1876, however, the tables were rned; for, while our exports to the States had dwindled to \$98,600,000, the value of the goods imported reached the large sum of \$367,352,000, showing a balance in favour America, in the twelve months, of \$269,-000,000,

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, of Bryson, a lifein which, after reviewing the Acts of the Government since 1874, he says :- "With of dwarfs to the tender mercies of an outraged people, who are sick and tired of hypocrisy, cant and humbug, feeling confident that the electors of this broad Dominion will have intelligence enough at the next election to place you at the head things when smaller manufacturers suc- of her Majesty's loyal Opposition in the cumb to larger domestic rivals—when manufacturers could combine to keep nently qualified."

And so Mr. Coffin is going out of the Ottawa Cabinet and Mr. Killam going in. What changes have taken place in Mr. Mackenzie's Council since 1874. There Messrs. Dorion, Fournier, Blake and Laflamme; five Ministers of Inland Reenue :- Messrs. Fournier, Geoffrion, Cauchon, Laflamme and Laurier; three troduce the provisions of the Presidents of the Council:—Messrs. Presidents of the Council:—Messrs. Cauchon, Huntington and Blake; three Postmasters-General :- Messrs, Macdonald Fournier and Huntington; three Ministers to read the names on the ballot papers of Militia :—Messrs. Ross, Vail and Jones ; two Secretaries of State: -Messrs. Christie | should be given them. and Scott, and two Ministers of the Interior :- Messrs. Laird and Mills. It is a Government of numerous changes and big deficits.

"The United States, a country with 40,000,000 of people is governed by seven Ministers, while we with 4,000,000 of town of Pembroke to the present term people require thirteen. It is absurd and nus of the Canada Central. onstrous. There the Secretary of the Treasury attends to all the financial busi- down any orders-in-Council at present, b ness. Here the Finance Department is livided up between the Finance Minister, the Receiver-General, the Minister of Customs and the Minister of Inland Revenue -four of them. The system is extravagant in the extreme.?

After being in power nearly five years. Mr. Mackenzie proposes to carry out a reorm by abolishing the Receiver-Generalship dividing the Department of Justice into two and creating an Attorney-Generalship. Reform is a fearful and wonderful

mystery. The following, from the Boston Advertiser, relates to the commerce of a country that is said to be "protected to death ":-The figures of our foreign trade during the nonth of February form one of the most extraordinary statements ever issued by the Bureau of Statistics. The domestic exports, at gold valuation, reached the enormous value of \$65,071,646, which is at the rate of \$2,324,000 a day, or more than \$848,000,000 a year. The amount now reported is, with one exception, the largest ver declared in a single month in the his tory of our commerce. In December, 1876, it was \$71,250,000, with two more eek days in the month. this year the imports of merchandise were be seen, was less than half the value of the xports. In eight months the excess of xports over imports has been more than \$169,000,000, an increase of \$12,500,000 over the corresponding amount last year, although the imports have, in the meantime, increased almost \$25,000,000 Evi ently a country that can spare such an enormous surplus from its resources is a hard

country to ruin." Dr. Giles: Since the introduction cour Liniment Iodide of Ammonia to the country.

Mr. Methot would support the bill with old. I have been amazed with the success that has attended it. All the other reme dies of similar nature the sale seemed to have dropped, and your Iodide has taken their place. It is unquestionably the remedy of the day. People speak so highly of it, and to my astonishment the quart it provided that a defendant or his bottles sell so rapidly. Families buy them, and all the horsemen in this section are en-

thusiastic in its favour.
J. T. WEBBER, Druggist,

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Second Page.)

Monday, April 8 Mr. Mackenzie brought down a mes. sage from the Governor-General enclosing M. De Boucherville's reply to M. Letel. lier's explanatory case. that the papers be printed.

The debate on the Brown-Ross amend. ment to impose a duty on flour and wheat was continued by Messrs. Rymal, Gibbs (South Ontario), Casgrain, Masson, Laurier, Langevin, Farrow, Goudge, Pope (Queen's) Pouliot, Rochester, Sinclair, McCranev he 31st inst.

McIntyre, and Perry.
Sir John MacDonald said that the amendment as proposed was calculated to get the smallest support possible, and ac cording to the member for worth, its proposer and seconder either madmen or fools. That gentlema admitted, however, that some Refor farmers in his own constituency s the policy announced by the He had attempted, too, to meetings held during the summer mon by himself and his friends, asserting the the Hamilton meeting had in size only by that collected perhaps th between the two exhibition Merryman was absent-they had member for South W elsewhere engaged. He would amendment, as it was part amendment. They would have

thing piecemeal if they only waited long After some remarks from Messrs. Pun. ster, Wood, Kerr, Campbell, Brown Stephenson, the members were called and a division was taken, as follows Yeas, 28; nays, 148.

The House then went into Committee Supply, and passed several items.

The House adjourned at 1.40 a.m.

TUESDAY, April 9 Mr. Young moved that the witnesses mined by the Public Accounts Committee n connection with the North-West be examined on oath. Carried. Mr. LAFLAMME introduced a bill res ng persons imprisoned in default of Sir John MacDonald said the question

was no doubt an important one, but it was introduced at a very late period of the Read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Holton, the bill to confer certain powers on the Montreal Building Association by the name of the Montreal Investment Co., was read a first

Sir John MacDonald notified the Gar rnment that on Thusday next, when the ply, he would propose a resolution refe to the Quebec matter. He would to submit his amendment to the Premier Mr. MACKENZIE said he thought the better and more proper course would be to make the motion a substantive one.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said his objection to that course was this, that it was possible for any member to move an am which would avoid a vote upon the consti tutional question involved. He preferre hon. gentlemen did not approve of it they would not accept it. After some further discussion the matter

dropped.
On the order for the third reading of Mr. LAFLAMME moved the House into

the Ministry of Justice, pointed out by Si John Macdonald. On the motion for the third reading. ong Reformer, writes a letter to the Pre- | the effect of which would be to strike out

General. The amendment was lost :- Yeas. 64 nays, 105. On the motion for the third reading. second division was taken, which resulte in-Yeas, 108: nays, 66, Mr. Wright, o Ottawa, voting for the motion.

On the motion to go into Committee o Supply,
Mr. Bechard moved the amendment of which he had given notice, in reference to imposing a duty on coarse grain.

After brief remarks from Messrs. Pope

(Compton) and Masson, a division wa taken as follows:—Yeas, 54; nays, 104. The House then went into Committee upply and passed a number of items. The House adjourned at 1.30 a. m. WEDNESDAY, April 10.

Mr. LAFLAMME introduced amend the Election Law. It would away with the system of envelopes and detecting who had voted It also n ed that in cases where voters, being unal Mr. McDougall (Renfrew) moved to

orders-in-Council fixing the route of the extension of the Canada Central Railway and of the Georgian Bay. The intenti Said Mr. Mackenzie in his goody-goody of the Government was to proceed with the extention by the valley of the Bonnecher but it had been stated they had change Mr. MACKENZIE said he could not brit in a few days he hoped to beable to bring the whole question before the House, and m the adoption of a new order-in-Council WHITE (Renfrew) approved of course proposed to be taken by the Premi-He said the country, however, had be led by the conduct of the Government

believe that the work had been who abandoned, seeing that for a couple of year they had not put any sum in the estimate Dr. Tupper said the question was of of great importance, and it was consquently most desirable that all the info mation in the possession of the Government should be brought down at earliest possible moment. The selection the route of the Pacific Railway was great import that

the Government should definitely fix upo without submitting it to Parliament. The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Barthe moved the second reading of the bill to fix the rate of interest. posed to make the rate six instead eight per cent. Mr. LANGEVIN could not vote for the bil as it stood.

Mr. MACKENZIE said if they could make money cheap by Act of Parliament, might as well make it two per cent. eved in free trade in money, and use his utmost power to prevent the sage of the bill.

Mr. OUIMET did not think six per comments and the six per comments are six per comments.

high enough, for money was worth but if the rate was put at eight he vote for the bill Mr. McMillan saidit would be mo ortunate to interfere by Act ment with the rate of interest. seen exorbitant rates paid when the rat was fixed.

Mr. CHARLTON would vote against t bill. because if the rate of interest v fixed, capital would cease to flow into the

a maximum of eight per cent. A division was taken with the following result :- Yeas 24, navs 122. Mr. KIRKPATRICK moved reading of his bill respecting the law of e dence in certain cases of misdemea a proceeding instituted for enforcing a

right for libel and for forcible entry. The bill was read a second time, and ferred to a Select Committee to consider. Liverpool Dates to March 26. RITUALISM AND THE LAW

THE ENGLISH MAIL

On the 23rd inst. an affidavit was presented to the Court of Arches, that the Rev. J. Edwards, jun., of Prestbury, near Cheltenham, continued his ritualistic practices; whereupon Lord Penzance issued a der for his suspension from his ministra tion and emoluments for six months from An application was then made to th

Court in connection with the old case of Martin v. Mackonochie." It was stated that the incumbent of St. Alban's, Hol born, continues the ritualistic practice which Sir R. Phillimore, in June, 1876 ordered him to discontinue, and it was no moved that obedience should be enfo The learned Dean said he would give Mackonochie one last chance, but if he conot obey the present monition at once severe sentence would immediately follow REPRESENTATION OF BELFAST.

It now appears certain that two Conservative candidates are about to offer themselves to the Belfast electors for the search selves to the Beltast electors for the sear which Mr. Johnston's acceptance of the in spectorship of Irish fisheries renders vacant Mr. Wm. Ewart, an extensive linen merchant, has been nominated at a private meeting of Conservatives. At that meeting the Orange workingmen proposed Dr. Seeds, Q.C., but he was rejected. Dr. public meeting of his supporters will be held to-night. He comes forward as a can didate of the Orange artisans, who say tha s Mr. Johnston was their representati they must have the choice of his success THE RUSSIAN FEELING TOWARD THE

The Times correspondent writes; "I is not easy for persons unaccustomed that large armies to realize all that is required for the masses of men stationed at various points in a foreign country. It is even difficult for most Englishmen to figure to them selves what an army of 300,000 soldier means. I shall not be guilty of any indiscretion if I state that from the side of th Balkans to the sea coast the Russian troop number about 300,000 men, two-thirds which are posted between Adrianople the districts adjacent to the capital of Turkey. The feeling against England just now is very marked. It is not confined to the officers, but is shared by the soldi Though invariably treated with the grea est courtesy by every one, and on terms intimacy and friendship with many, I ha latterly discerned a more decided bitter tone whenever England or Engl policy towards Russia has been the subject of conversation. I am told that in Englan there is a party always goading on the English people to war against Russia— party always afraid of Russia, or Russia intrigues in Europe, of Russian intrigues i Asia; and that whatever the Russian Go ernment may do to gain the confidence an satisfy the English public the same irrit ting influence prevail and every effort made to bring about a conflict between the two Powers. Russian officers say it not true that they have always wanted wa

On the contrary, they say :"After the Crimean War we did no think of you as foes any more. We hope that we should become better friends, an that by a firm alliance we should be able to act together for common interests and more good for each other and the world general than any other two Powers. It in our nature to be moderate; it takes long time to rouse us, but by persister suspicion and unjust statements you mak us dislike England. Anxious as we are treturn home, and tired as we are of the campaign, a declaration of war against Rusia by England would reanimate us. V are ready to test our strength with our former foe if the Emperor wishes it, and w are confident of success. It is the dir matists and your Ministers and the po larity-hunting newspaper writers who to to make mischief, It is your Ambassad at Constantinople and a few others, wh by their unceasing encouragement to the Turks to believe that England would conto their rescue, have prevented peace being made and brought us to the gates of Co stantinople. What a pity they cannot made to cross the Balkans in midwinter without supplies or proper clothing!—short, that they could have misery a

want brought more closely before They then would not wish for war." There is not the same animus displayed when the conduct of Austria is included. It is true that the Russians are not so co dent of beating the Austrian army. of the Russian officers are not quainted with the extent of our resource But this remark applies with equal force my countrymen and Russian resour A few know what Russia can or cannot out the public in general have little what war with this great Power I what it would cost in lives and money both nations, if not to Europe in Every effort should be made rathe on the side of peace than to kin

lames of war-a war which would peril interests of infinitely more in han a Bulgarian boundary or Asia Minor. THE NEW BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES. A bridge of such proportions as the wo has never yet seen is proposed, says Standard, by Sir Joseph Bazalgette for purpose of connecting the two banks of names in the vicinity of the Tower, on Friday last the plan received the proval of the Metropolitan Board, wh ow attempts the solution of a prob which has long been a tempting puzzle, which has always presented some form able difficulties, by whatever way might be approached. The operation of ing up a structure of steel crossing Thames in one tremendous span, clearing the water at such an altitude that three urths of the masted ships which requ do so will be able to pass under the vated roadway without any hindran while the remaining fourth we merely have to lower their topmas which they may very well afford do, as topsails are not carried in Thames above Gravesend. The case is before us affords a striking instance of great practical results which are apt to ow from improved processes in the a Steel, when perfect in its composition capable of bearing a much more several strain than iron, but the difficulty has !

to ensure uniformity of quality in the perior metal. Sir J. Bazalgette obser steel and the uncertainty as to its qua have prevented its use in large struct works. But the improvements which been effected by Dr. Siemens and oth manufacture of this metal have ed it more thoroughly trustworthy have enabled it to be produced, at a rate cost, with nearly double the stre of iron. Hence it is now possible to const such a bridge as would have l practically out of the question a few y ago. One bold span of eight hundred fty feet will carry the proposed high oss the river from the Irongate stair Horselydown. Of course the approaextend farther inland. The bridge is signed in the form of an immense omposed of two parallel arch springing from the foot of that w pears to be a flanking tower on each of the river. The roadway passes all a a level line very near the top of towers, and intersects the arch at a slight. distance from the shore, the greater parties the roadway being suspended from arallel girders between which it pas he design is, in fact, a simple one, a ti does not strike the eye at once possessing any degree of elegance, it not be called altogether ugly. Lor will have the benefit of a very wonder in the called altogether ugly. not a very handsome bridge, whereb tirely new and very important mean nunication will be established. One of the male patients at the Mid sex County Lunatic Asylum, at Hanv