The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1878.

In the political history of Canada great issues have been fought at the polls, but at no period have the electors been more alive to the important duties they discharge in regard to the Government of the country. The political meetings are characterised by intelligence and enthusiasm, and by an openness to conviction on the part of the people which is very remarkable. A commercial traveller said, the other day, that he had been through the whole of Ontario lately, and everywhere he found a spirit of inquiry abroad. The conviction that the present Government is incapable and corrupt is deep and widespread. They have in so many instances done the wrong thing, and the facts have been so thoroughly brought home to them, that their condemnation may be read in the face of every elector.

In addition to disapproval of the

country people will sit for hours while this subject is being dealt with. The people are anxious to have the opportunity of expressing their opinions on this, and of condemning the men who have shown themselves incapable of grappling with the difficulties and depression of the present time. The earnestness is unmistakeable. It has almost entirely banished rivalries. The leading men of a constituency only ask who is the best man to win for a patriotic policy. There could be no more certain signs of success, and when the elections come off we believe it will be seen that constituencie which for a generation have returned Reformers, have made up their minds that the national policy announced by Sir John MACDONALD is the true remedy for the

state of things we all deplore.

Nothing can be hoped from the present Government, and as we saw the other day in the case of the Paris Star, their most enthusiastic friends have given them up in despair. Only the less intelligent and thoughtful "still "stagger on," to use the words of that paper, "with blind faith in their party "and its leaders." But there is no enthusiasm and little hope. The contrast between the spirit in both parties is very striking. During the months which will elapse before the elections, that contrast must become more marked, and the defections from the Ministerial party must increase. Hundreds, nay thousands, of Reformers will prefer patriotism to party allegiance, and we believe no Government was ever more emphatically conother day in the case of the Paris Star, nt was ever more emphatically condemned by a disappointed people than Mr. Mackenzie's will be when the hour

THE OUEBEC COUP D'ETAT.

THOSE of our readers who see the Journal of Commerce published in Monta real and said to be edited by Sir FRANCIS HINCKS must have read with wery great surprise in the issue of the 15th inst., an article entitled, "The Minis-" terial Crisis in Quebec," the style of which could leave little doubt as to the authorship on the mind of any one acquainted with the modes of expression of the editor. Having given at consider-lows (the Italics are the Pilot's): of the editor. Having given at considerable length a history of the dismissal of the Deboucherville Ministry, the writer proceeds not to justify the Lieutenant-Governor—he does not go thus far—but to maintain that he acted constitutionally. He might have been unwise, but it is contended he was constitutional. "We by no means wish to be understood as affirming that such a course is a wise one, but simply that it is strictly constitutional;" and the venerable journalist and statesman proceeds to lay down the constitutional law on the issue. "We are quite clear that he should be subjected to are the power of doing otherwise; because, in the first place, it is about ten chances to one that the Assembly of the Colony knows its interests as to men and measures better than the Governor or his advisers in Downing street can, and is in the right in the matter of dispute; and secondly, because even if the course of the Lieutenant-Governor.

"He had a right to dismiss his min-"He had a right to dismiss his min-"moreover, he was in duty bound to do duced a measure contrary to the prin-"ciples of law and 'justice.'"

The ex cathedra deliverance of our

financial contemporary has been dealt with in a very admirable manner; and at length, by the Montreal Gazette, to which paper we are indebted for an authority for which the editor of the Jaurnal of Commerce must have a profound respect. Sir Frances Hinges in the National Policy and the Mational Policy and the Internation of the National Policy and Circumstances do not alter cases.

"the distribution of patronage, in the in view is that of the alleged enormous cost to the country of a protective with approval the following from a letter written by an English price of any article now protected is found respect. Sir Frances do not alter cases. man could occupy in Canada while Lord ELGIN was here, and the lessons he then imbibed ought to have made a deep impression on his mind. Earl Grey tells us under his own hand that he had had an opportunity of communicating with Lord ELGIN very fully previously to his departure for Canada with respect to the line of conduct he should pursue with the view of bringing Responsible Government into full play. The Government of Nova Scotia had been in a very critical position. It was doubtful if it could carry on the affairs of the Province. There was every likelihood that the Opposition would have a majority in the event of an appeal to the country. Yet Earl Grey urged that the Government, should be supported by the Executive, and the language in which he urged this he quoted as embodying the views he had impressed on Lord ELGIN. The passage is as follows:

man well acquainted with Canadian affairs:

"Messrs. Simpson and Wakefield, with singular simplicity, ask why the business of the session was not continued? The answer is that the people can never gain ustice, but by inflicting some evil upon themselves. The refusal of supplies is a public evil—but it is sometimes a needful one—and though the power is much limited now, the exercise of it certainly gained for you the acknowledgment of the principle of responsible government. So, also, the suspension of legislation in the principle of responsible government at previously in the clerks of the Government. The passage is as follows:

Thus if we are to be ruled by authorities against the authority of the Pilot is against. was in the most responsible position a affairs:
man could occupy in Canada while Lord "Messi

right and power of the Legislature writing home he thus expresses his writing home he thus expresses himself:

"At the same time, however, he expressed his opinion, in reporting these transactions to the Government at home, that the clamour and disturbances raised out of doors ought not to be allowed to prevail against the deliberate decision of the Provincial Legislature, and that submission to such dictation would render the government of the Province by constitutional means impossible."

How impossible."

How imbued Sir Francis Hincks in those days was with the constitutional doctrine can be made clear in vigorous sentences more replete with thought and having more the ring of sound con-

to them, that their condemnances to the disapproval of the Government's administration there is interest in the question of Protection—of a terest in

"We are enabled to meet Mr. Viger of the broad ground of responsible government, to show to the country the differ ence between his views and those of the ex-Ministers; and we can leave it to the people themselves, who are the parties most interested in the contest, to determine whether the prerogative of the Crown is, or is not, to be controlled in the colony by a Ministry directly responsible to them. Lord METCALFE, who never could understand Responsible Government, said, in reply to an address: "They (the Baldwin Ministry) require that I should be a tool in their hand." This is the way Mr. HINCKS dealt with the unstatesmanlike complaint:

"We have always ridiculed the idea that the late differences proceeded from personal feeling, or misunderstanding, and we have always condemned those who have at-tempted to distract the public mind with objections on points of form, when a great

"We tell the advisers of the Governor, however, that according to constitutional principles and Responsible Government, the opinions of the Parliamentary majority should be taken as the sense of the people, unless they are prepared to resort to dissolution, for which, we are happy to say, the country is fully prepared.'

The Pilot quoted with approval the doctrine laid down by Mr. WAKEFIELD If you want the assent of a repre-Government, there is no other way of "esuring harmony between that policy and the feelings of that body, than "that of always entrusting the adminis-"tration of affairs to those who can ob-

undred thousand dollars. We are aformed that the strength of the doubtest will be increased by the add

from recent experience how unpopular they are in that Province. But the Ottawa correspondent of the Hamilton Times leaves no room for doubt on

the subject:
"It is stated that several French Liberal members in the House of Commons will resign their seats before the end of the session, and run for their constituencies for session, and run for their constituencies for the Quebec Legislature. They are the strongest in their ridings, and do this in order to secure every possible chance for the election of a strong Liberal House. Should they be returned by large majorities, they may resign in time to elect good men to take their places, and then run again for the Commons."

Here is a bold declaration that Mr.

MACKENZIE'S French supporters in the Dominion House are about to throw themselves into the contest in M. Joly's behalf and endeavour by the trick of running in their own constituencies to secure the subsequent return of sup-porters of the Provincial Government. tt is even a more shameless violation of the principle of complete and entire neutrality, which Messrs.

MACKENZIE and BLAKE preached for years, than that revealed in the little per acre. tember, Joseph

TWO FREE TRADE ARGUMENTS. THERE are two Free Trade arguments THERE are two Free Trade arguments now much relied upon by the Grit organs that it may be worth while to examine together. Taken separately, neither of them appears overpowering, but taken together they go far to destroy each other. One is founded on a certain assertion, or alleged matter of fact, which is partly true and partly false, and the public are expected to swallow the latter along with the former. It is perfectly true that there are some branches fectly true that there are some branches of manufacture which are already sufficiently protected, or nearly so, and which do not suffer very severely from foreign competition. But it is just as true that there are others which are insufficiently protected, and which do sufficiently protected, and which do suffer very severely in consequence. At the public meeting in Brantford, on Saturday week, to discuss the question, one of the Free Trade speakers read a letter from four different manufacturing firms, the substance of which was that in their opinion the present tariff is sufficiently protective, and that were it increased they would be injured through the higher cost of raw material. Two of these firms are manufacturers of agricultural implements, and the other two of carriages. Now we admit at once that for neither of these branches is any further Protection necessary. Nearly all those engaged in the former have agreements with holders of American patents, in virtue of which the patentees bind themselves not to mit at once that for neither of these branches is any further Protection necessary. Nearly all those engaged in the former have agreements with holders of American patents, in virtue of which the patentees bind themselves not to send any of their machines into Canada send any of their machines into Canada for sale. We venture to say that with this peculiar and very satisfactory agreement, Canadian makers of farm implements and machinery are better off than they would be with the present duty doubled, but without the American patent arrangement. As for the carriage trade, everybody knows that local connection rules nine-tenths of it at

\$1.17\frac{1}{2}, we are asked to believe that if there were no duty at all we would immediately get the same article for \$1, while, were the duty put up to 25 per cent. we would have to pay \$1.25. It appears easy enough to argue that for any foreign article now invoiced abroad at \$1, the consumer here has to pay 17\frac{1}{2} cents extra, which goes to the Canadian Custom House. But the question has to be metaked to them by the circumstance of the railway being projected through the railway being projected through the railway being disregarded on the advice, as says Valuator Wilson, of Solicitor Brown, one of the vendors! The country paid nearly \$70,000 for a site not so good, according to the Government engineer, as that nearer the mouth of the river, which could have been bought for \$7,500; and the money Oliver, Davidson, & Co. invested so boldly in 1874 on the strength of the information Davidson says he rewould we get the article abroad for \$1, if we had no duty on it? All experience shows that we would not, and that the immediate result of duties taken off by a purchasing nation is to cause a rise of price by the nation that sells. Further, on the Free Trade theory our consumers pay duty, not merely on the imported portion of any particular kind of goods, but also on that portion which is made at home.

Now let us see whither these Free Trade arguments will carry us. One

series of the counting the result of the people themselves, as the result, not depend the people of the people themselves, as the result, not depend the people themselves, as the wisher of carry on the Government, and the language in which he urged this he quoted as embodying the view's he has dimpressed on Lord Edin. The passage is as follows:

"The object with which I recommended to you this course, is that of making it apparent that any transfer which may take the suthernishing of the result, not of an act of yours, thur was the wisher of the people themselves, as the wisher of the people themselves, as the wisher of the people themselves, as the wisher of carrying for the people themselves, as the wisher of carrying for the people themselves, as the wisher of carrying for the people themselves, as the wisher of carrying for the people themselves, as the wisher of carrying for the people themselves, as the wisher of carrying for the people themselves, as the wisher of carrying for the people themselves, as the wisher of carrying for the people themselves, as the wisher of carrying for the people themselves, as the wisher of the people themselves, as against Sir Fararus Hingurs, remained to the people themselves, as the wisher of the people themselves, as the wisher of the people themselves, as against Sir Fararus Hingurs, remained to the people themselves, as the wisher of the people themselves, as the wisher of the people themselves, as against Sir Fararus Hingurs, remained to the people themselves, as a sight to expect, to carry on the people that the people themselves are people themselves, as the wisher of the people themselves are people themselves t

EDITORIAL NOTES.

informed that the strength of the addition of the names of gentlemen of considerable influence.

ALAS, FORTHEOLD PRINCIPLES!

It is needless at this time to call the attention of the country to the violated pledges and principles of the Reform Party. But one principle—that of the Dominion and Provincial Governments—is just now being so utterly set at anaught that it is worth while asking the honest men in the ranks what they think of their leaders.

There is ground for the suspicion that the plot by which of their Conservative Government of Quebes was hatched at Ottawa. M. Just St. Just overlifted the partizan dovernor called them in and Semator Prilletter, is roaming from constituency to constituency, counselling the Local Liberals and lending the influence of the Dominion Cabinet to M. Jory's supporters. These facts, we say, afford ground for the suspicion that Quebes is being maniformatically in the interests of Mr. Mac. XENZIE and his Dominion following, and that M. DE St. Just's coup d'etat was but a desperate step instigated by the desperate men at Ottawa, who know from recent experience how unpopular they are in that Province. But the Ottawa correspondent of the Hamilton Times leaves no room for doubt on Times leaves no room for doubt on the ground and at the same time of the partized men at Ottawa, who know from recent experience how unpopular they are in that Province. But the Ottawa correspondent of the Hamilton Times leaves no room for doubt on the ground and at the same time of the particulary is not the subjection to say upon what ground they are in that Province. But the Ottawa correspondent of the Hamilton Times leaves no room for doubt on whole and at the same time of the particulary and the province of the p (and patent arrangements, besides, in some cases,) foreign competition is wholly excluded, and at the same time to maintain that the country has itself.

THE KAMINISTIQUIA JOB.

THE more light is thrown upon OLIVER, DAVIDSON, & Co.'s dealings with the Government the stronger grows the theory that the selection of their lands for the site of the terminus and the construction and sale of their so-called hotel, were the outcome of a deliberate

"plant."
Look at the evidence. The Government wants a terminus at deep water. Prince Arthur's Landing has a good harbour, but the Kaministiquia is preferred. Mr. MURDOCH, Government engineer, is instructed to place the terminus there, and after a careful survey he recommends a site near the mouth of the river, the land there being offered at \$75 per acre. His report was made in September, 1874. At this juncture, Mr. KENZIE Cabinet to Mr. Mowar on the eve of the Ontario elections in 1875—
"We here are doing all we can for you, and hope to secure the River Counties of the bargain, he triumphantly boasts to Clark that the Town Plot is to be chosen for the terminus site, and says Mr. MACKENZIE has told him this, and produces a map of the region which he

coloured it!

Two valuators are now appointed by Mr. MACKENZIE, one an amiable London stationer, who had never been in the Lake Superior region in his than the Governor or his advisers in Downing street can, and is in the right in the matter of dispute; and secondly, because even if the contrary be the case, the colony will be the sole, or far the greatest sufferer by bad officers and bad policy, and it is better that it should suffer from either for a while than that it should be subjected to arbitrary authority."

In another issue the Pilot said:—
Since the revolution of 1868, the stationary control of the English constitution has been secured by that wise principle of our Government which has rested the distribution of the National Policy and it is about the distribution of the National Policy and it is should be subjected to arbitrary authority."

The same journal quoted with a supervisit of the court of the Parliamentary macrost the followings from the Canadian makers of farm implements, Canadian makers of farm implements, Canadian makers of farm implements, Canadian makers of farm implement, Canadian makers of farm implements and machinery are better off than they would be with the present duty doubled, but without the American patent arrangement. As for the carriage trade, everybody knows that local connection rules nine-tenths of it at least, and that people here do not go to the States to buy carriages, simply because it would be very inconvenient to do so. But compare the furniture trade, for instance, with the two branches above mentioned, and then say whether circumstances do not alter cases.

The other argument we have at present in view is that of the alleged enormous cost to the courtry of a protective was built was paid for the structure was built was paid for the farm implements and machinery are better off than they would be with the present duty doubled, but without the American patent arrangement. As for the carriage trade, everybody knows that local carriage trade, ever the structure was built was paid for twice. The valuators accepted OLIVER,
DAVIDSON, & Co.'s bills as correct and
endorsed them on sight. The Plot
was also bought at the vendors' own the information Davidson says he re-ceived from Mr. Mackenzie came back

to them many fold.

Can these facts be explained away

In 1873, 37,000 immigrants were secured, and the cost of the London office was \$9,000. Last year 7,700 were secured, and the London office lost \$21,000.

would feel more encouraged if a general party convention were held and a platform enunciated." What's the matter with the old principles—No Coalition, Economy, Independence of Parliament, etc.?

lic engagements, Mr. Rine takes a wise step. Morality suffers when its preachers are attainted by charges affecting their moral character; and Mr. Rine best serves his cause by retiring from the platform until his good name is cleared and his reputation rehabilitated. Mr. A. G. B. Bannatyne, M.P. for Pro-

vencher, figures in the Mounted Police accounts for goods supplied the Government, as follows:—Provisions, \$2,859; oats and bran, \$186; barrack furnishings, \$100; candles, \$27; spirits, \$74; sacks, ropes, &c., \$75; total, \$3,321. The Independence of Parliament Act is apparently a dead letter. Surely the Government owes a duty to Surely the Government owes a duty to the poor men who toil at canal work for a dollar a day, or thereabouts; and should do something, if possible, to prevent such a swindle upon them as that of John Whelan, the Lachine canal contractor, who cleared for the States a few days ago, carrying with him \$12,000 cash, and leaving hundreds of workmen unpaid.

The Quebec Constitution says :- "We ne Quebec Constitution says:—"We understand on good authority that the article on the Quebec crisis which appeared in the Montreal Journal of Commerce, and which our liberal contemporaries are quoting with evident satisfaction, and, as they suppose, with such slashing effect, as the opinion of that 'Old Tory, Sir Francis Hincks,' was not written by Sir Francis at, all, and does not interpret his sentiments upon the subject in the faintest degree." o pay the cost of every cent's worth of Protection which it allows.

The Hamilton Times thus speculates or coming Cabinet changes: "The Lobby has coming Cabinet changes: "The Lobby has it, that when some anticipated changes in the Cabinet take place, Mr. Killam, member for Yarmouth, N. S., will take the seat vacated by the retirement of Mr. Coffin. Speculation has it that he will become Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and that Mr. Smith, the present incumbent, will be translated to the Department of Justice, with Mr. Laurier as Attorney. Justice, with Mr. Laurier as Attorney-General. Mr. Killam's name is also menioned in connection with the Presidency of the Council."

Trade is looking up in Boston. Advertiser says :- "The export business of this port continues on a large scale, shows an unexpected and gratifying crease over past years. The value of ship-ments last week was \$1,320,560, and since the 1st January \$12,289,968, which is nearly \$3,000,000 in excess of the same period last year. Since the opening of the new year our trade has averaged over \$1,000,000 each week, and to show the material increase of our foreign business is may be stated that, up to the present date, we have shipped over \$1,000,000 worth of goods more than we did during the whole of 1870."

Reuter's Company correct an erroneou announcement made in a Brisbane telegram, stating that "Lady Kennedy had given birth to twins, the eldest being a son." The company explain that the message they received contained the words, "Governor without his knowledge, and was put down as having two thousand dollars' worth of stock in it although he had'nt a cent's worth. He proceeds to build it, his instructions from Mr. Adam Oliver being to "make any sort of a concern, but to "put plenty of pine slabs into it" from Oliver's mill hard by. The alleged hotel was built faithfully according to instructions. "Governor Queensland twins first son." Being, however, subsequently informed that Sir Arthur Kennedy was unmarried, and that there must be some mistake, a graphic repetition was at once demanded. It was received, and shows that the words really telegraphed by Reuter's agent were "Governor Queensland twins first son." Being, however, subsequently informed that Sir Arthur Kennedy was unmarried, and that there must be some mistake, a graphic repetition was at once demanded. It was received, and shows that the words really telegraphed by Reuter's agent were "Governor Queensland twins first son." Being, however, subsequently informed that Sir Arthur Kennedy was unmarried, and that there must be some mistake, a graphic repetition was at once demanded. It was received contained the words, "Governor and the words of Queensland twins first son." Being, however, subsequently informed that Sir Arthur Kennedy was unmarried, and that there must be some mistake, a graphic repetition was at once demanded. It was received contained the words, "Governor and the words of Queensland twins first son." way in course of construc

The Fishery Award.

Washington, March 26.—In the Senate to-day Senator Blaine moved that the Fishery correspondence be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He said the correspondence in the matter more than justified his allegations concerning Mr. Delfosse. He agreed that the award would be paid for honour's sake, but the period for which it pays ends in five years, and then our privilege must be negotiated afresh. It is our duty to show that the award has no foundation. He showed that by the remission of duties and the payment of cash our Government is called to pay three and a half millions for the privilege of permitting fishermen to make a profit of a hundred thousand dollars. He quoted the statement that the award must be unamimous, made by the London Times last July. He also quoted the Canadian Minister of Justice's remarks, to the same effect in 1875. He further said, the award should never be paid without such a protest as will forever prevent its being quoted as a precedent or accepted as a standard to measure the value of the inshore fisheries in future. WASHINGTON, March 26.—In the Senate shore fisheries in future.
Senator Blaine's motion was agreed to.

Fireworks in a Blaze. On Tuesday, near five o'elock, the fire alarm rung out from box 6, corner of King and Locke streets, Hamilton. The brigade turned out promptly and after a long run reached the fire, which was found to be the workshop and storehouse of Professor Hand, pyrotechnic artist and manufacturer of fire works, situated on Head facturer of fire works, situated on Head street, some two streets beyond the Crystal Palace. Fortunately the building stood in an isolated position, so that no other buildings were in danger. The fireman were soon playing on the flames, and under the direction of Chief Amor, soon had the fire undercontrol. Shortly after the fire started the roof of the building was blown high in the air, caused by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder and material which was being made into fireworks. The shock of the explosion was felt for some distance away, and on account of its being so severe there was considerable anxiety manifested to know if any people were injured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by anoverheated stovepipe. Mr. Hand loses heavily, as the fire has destroyed some \$2,000 worth of property, upon which there was no it surance.

Verdict of Manslaughter. London, March 26.—At the Assizes today the Munn murder case was taken up,
John Munn being arraigned for the killing
of Samuel Squires in London Township on
the 2nd inst. The simple facts are that
Munn was giving up the business of tavern
keeper in the country, and removing into
town. Squires owed him a liquor bill of
\$1.50, and on this day he determined to
collect his money, as he might not see
Squires again for a long time. He met
Squires in Bernard's tavern and asked for
the money. Squires made no reply,
whereupon he (Munn) attacked him
ferociously, knocking him down and kicking him in the face, neck, and body when
he was down. Throughout all Squires,
who was a harmless man, never spoke, or
offered any resistance. After Munn stopped kicking him, he was found lying dead.
The trial has lasted all day.

A verdict of manslaughter was returned,
and the prisoner was sentenced to ten
years' imprisonment. London, March 26.—At the Assizes t

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Second Page.)

Mr. Mackenzie brought down further papers in connection with the Quebecleoup d'etat. It was agreed that all the papers on the subject should be printed.

Mr. Little called attention to the difficulty of finding copies of the Hansard in the Library.

Mr. Killam introduced a bill to amend he Consolidated Insurance Act of 1867.
Read a first time.
Mr. SMITH (Westmorland) gave notice of

Mr. SMITH (Westmortand) gave notice of his intention to move the House into Committee of a resolution to authorize the Montreal Harbour Commission to dicence a second class of pilots for vessels navigating the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec not exceeding 250 tone register. tons register.
Mr. Laurier's resolution with reference to the custom duty on malt was read a first and second time and a bill founded thereon read a first time.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Mills' bill to estab-

ish township municipalities in the district of Keewatin.
The mover stated that he had made se-

borrowed them from the Clerk, and the Clerk afterwards found them in the possession of persons who were copying them in one of the Committee rooms.

Mr. Masson objected strongly to the taking of documents from the House and the handing them over for the special use of the press supporting the Government. the press supporting the Government.

After some discussion the matter was

dropped.

Mr. Mills' bill to amend the Act respecting conflicting claims to lands of occu-pants in Manitoba was read a second time and passed through Committee.
On motion of

Mr. Smith (Westmoreland) the House Mr. Smith (Westmoreland) the House went into Committee on the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to repeal section 23 of "the Merchants Shipping Act 1876," as respects all ships in Canadian waters from and after the time which may be fixed for that purpose by the proclamation of the approval and confirmation by Her Majesty in Council of the Act to be passed for effecting such repeal."

The resolution was reported and a bill was introduced founded upon it.

The House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

Wednesday, March 27.

Mr. Barthe moved the second reading of his bill to repeal the Insolvent Act. He said he believed public opinion was ripe for this bill this year. On an average the insolvents of the Dominion paid less than fourteen cents in the dollar of their liabilities. The late Minister of Justice was lastered boarded, \$2 th, lathed but not bester. WEDNESDAY, March 27. mistaken when he anticipated that in-solvent estates would in many cases pay-fifty cents in the dollar. There was but one case in Quebec of such sum having been paid. The Act only favoured dis-

been paid. The Act only favoured dishonest traders.

Mr. Woop said the member for Richelieu should have been satisfied with the answer which he received from the House last year. The principle of the insolvent law was a good one. The machinery was not perfect, but when it failed it was mostly due to the merchants and traders thenselves. He did not desire to go back to the state of things which existed before the country had an insolvent law. He concluded by moving the six months' hoist.

Mr. Macdda by moving the six months' hoist was lastered.

Mr. Bosh the flouse last the sast to be free the state of their lots and in a did yot two the their lots and in a did yot wo the their lots and in a few policy and the state of list severable set of their lots and in a did yot wo the s nonest traders.

Mr. Wood said the member for Richelieu

Canada was greater than in any country, but the repeal of the Insolvency Act would not alter this fact. The law was an equitable one to both debtor and creditor. Its repeal would bring about widespread confusion.

Mr. Domville said the member for Centre Toronto was very amusing, though he should probably vote with him. It would be a great injustice to repeal the Act. His opinion was that any honest merchant who found he could not pay seventy-five cents in the dollar, would call his creditors together.

1868 the land would have been worth \$250 per half acre? A. Yes.

Q. And yet you say that you gave on on average to 200, and you applied the Act of 1868? A. Yes.

Q. And you applied the Act of 1868? A. Yes.

Q. And you applied the Act of 1868? A. Yes.

Q. And you applied the Act of 1868? A. Yes.

Q. And if you had not applied the Act of 1868 you would have awarded a price that made \$400 an acre? A. Yes.

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Q. And if you had not applied the Act of 1868 you would have awarded \$500 an acre? A. Yes.

A. No doubt of that.

An How. Member remarked that this lot 6 was the found you are the that lots were selling the whole you applied the Act of 1868 you would ha

or the dollar, would call his creditors together.

Mr. MacMillan pointed out that under the Act of 1864 farmers were included. In the legislation of 1869 and that of subsequent years, they were left out, and he thought with great injustice. It was a proper amendment to increase the composition to fifty cents in the dollar, but the best amendment would be the repeal of the Act. It was mostly in the hands of the insolvents themselves, and of broken down politicians. The only way we could get our communication. Alt was in anticipation this still further enquiry would be made about the still further enquiry would be

Messrs. Mitchell and Plumb indicated their intention of voting for the proposed bill. The latter gentleman was treated with the grossest discourtesy by the occupants of the Ministerial benches, who halloed, slammed their desks, and brayed when he rose to speak.

Mr. Plums remarked that the braying of hon centlemen was a sort of elongence. pears' imprisonment.

Dr. Harris, of Middlebury, Vt., says:
"I had been troubled with Bronchitis for two years, so affecting the organs of speech that I could not speak aloud for six weeks. I had with it a severe cough and cold night sweats. I took two bottles of Allen's Lung Balsam and am entirely cured."

36

recognized the voice of the hon. member for Hants (Mr. Goudge), and he believed that that gentleman had good reason to be dissatisfied with any proposition to repeal the Insolvent Act. A vote was then taken, and Mr. Wood's motion for the six months' hoist was carried by a vote of 99 to 55.

The House adjourned at 12.15 a.m. PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

THE KAMINISTIQUIA JOB

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OTTAWA, March 23.—The Senate Committee of Enquiry into the Kaministiquia land purchase sat uis (Saturday) morning, Senator Girard in the chair.

ROBERT Rup, recalled.—

To Senator Alkins.—There were fifty-two owners in the Town Plot; three in lot six, ten in the Town ship of Neebing, twelve in Pasponge, Oliver, and the Dawson road, making in all seventy seven is all from whom the lots were purchased.

To Senator Scott.—When I was appointed I was not aware who held lands up there. I never had any ordealings with Oliver, Davidson, & Co., and I knew none of the members of the firm except Oliver, whom I knew as a public man. I never had any orrespondence with Mr. Mackenzie or the Government before I went up, or during the time I was there, on the subject of the ownership of lands. When I came down, I had a personal interview with Mr. Mackenzie. I delivered my report to him, and told him the difficulty we had in settling as to improvements made since 1875, and affected by the Railway, Act of 1888. I said that Mr. Brown was at of opinion that the Act could not be enforced, and Mr. Mackenzie aid Mr. Brown was not sent up there to give his opinion on that. I said he voluntees the man and the man and the section of the country of the province of the province of the province of the country of the province of the country of the province of

The mover stated that he had made several changes in the bill to meet suggestions which had come from the Opposition side of the House.

After a good deal of discussion the bill passed through Committee.

On the proposal being made that the bill should be reprinted,

Mr. Bowell pointed out that there had been no less than fifty changes in it.

Dr. Tupper, before the business proceeded any further, called the attention of the House to the fact that the documents containing the explanations of the Lieut.

Governor of Quebec were taken out of the hands of Sir John Macdonald, who was reading them, handed to the Minister of Inland Revenue, and by him given to representatives of the "Reform" press, to the exclusion of representatives of Conservative papers.

Mr. Speaker said the Clerk did not know that Sir John Macdonald desired to have the documents returned to him. He stated that the Minister of Inland Revenue borrowed them from the Clerk, and the Clerk afterwards found them in the possession of persons who were copying them in one of the Committee rooms.

Mr. Masson objected istrongly to the

To Senator Aikins—Two rooms were plastered To Senator Alkins—Two rooms were plastered. I believe all the studdings in the hotel were up.
To Senator Scott—I described the building fairly to Durand, without any exaggeration, and I did not try to make it appear better than it was.

O Did he tell you what it was worth? A. He said it would cost in London about \$2,500.
Q. Did you calculate how much lumber would be used on it? A. Yes.
By Senator ARUSS—

Q. How much lumber was there is it? A. I really forget.

By Senstor Vidal—
Q. Was any painting done in the building? A. I did not make any estimates for the painting.

By Senstor Scorr—
Q. In making your calculations, how much did you add to the price in London in order to arrive at the Fort William price? A. I was satisfied that forty or fifty per cent should be added.

Q. What led you to that conclusion? A. The excessive price of labour up there, which was fifty per cent higher in Fort William than in London.

By Senstor Aixus—
Q. What was the price of labour up there? A. Carpenters were getting \$3 a day.

Q. What were they getting in London? A. \$1.50. Senstor Scorr remarked that that would be 100 per cent.

Benator Scott Per Communication of the Communicatio plastered, bearded, 24 x 15, lathed but not plastered down stairs, stone cellar under the two front rooms, studdings in about half of house. Shed 50 x 1%; held double, bearded, no shingles in front of house." To Senator alkins—
I was never in the cellar and I do not know what the height of it was. I did not tell Durand that the walls were made up of sand and lime. I do not think they were made of sand and lime. I told him it was plastered.

tion to fifty cents in the dollar, but the best amendment would be the repeal of the Act. It was mostly in the hands of the insolvents themselves, and of broken down politicians. The only way we could get our commercial affairs into a normal state was to repeal the Act, though he could understand why the merchants who overtraded and oversold desired to retain it in force.

Mr. Devlin said the opinion of the commercial men in Montreal was much divided on this question. If the law of Quebec were in force in Ontario, he believed the opinion would be overwhelmingly in favour of the repeal of the Act. He regarded the Act as odious and demoralizing, but rather than repeal it now he would vote to retain it.

Mr. Thompson (Cariboo) said he would vote for the bill before the House. Wholesale merchants overtraded and they ought to be punished for doing so.

Mr. Young said the present was a most inopportune time to press this bill.

Mr. McDougall (Three Rivers) said he had had a good deal of experience in insolvency matters, and he was prepared to vote for the bill of the member for Richelieu.

Mr. ROCHESTER thought it would be well to suspend the Insolvent Act for a year or the six months hoist.

Mr. Jetteson said he would vote for the sunctors, and he was not prepared to the forting the suspend the Insolvent Act for a year or the six months hoist.

Mr. Jetteson said he could not say that the Act was perfect, still he was not prepared to the forting the suspend the could not say that the Act was perfect, still he was not prepared to the forting the suspend the could not say that the Act was perfect, still he was not prepared to the forting the suspend the could not say that the Act was perfect, still he was not prepared to the forting the suspend the could not to keep the suspend the s

Mr. Patterson said he would vote for the six months' hoist.

Mr. Jette said he could not say that the Act was perfect, still he was not prepared to vote for its repeal pure and simple.

Mr. Jones (Leeds) suggested that a longer notice should be required before insolvent estates could be sold en bloc.

Messrs. Bourbeau, White (Renfrew), and Davies favoured the continuance of the law or as it is.

Mr. Costigan said he would vote for the repeal of the Act, as to his mind it operated in the interest of one class as against the interest of another.

Messrs. Mitchell and Plumb indicated their intention of voting for the proposed bill. The latter gentleman was treated bariness was not.

Q. Take the charge for paint. You say there was not.

Q. Take the charge for paint. You say there was not.

Q. And still these accounts are submitted to the Government as a basis upon which they were to patient the account have attracted your attention? A. Widd not look at the account very critically.

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Affect was ported.

Q. But you had no evidence? A. We had the think he was entitled to anything unless he could not knew the land was reserved.

Q. Can you tell me how it was that you were a particular about cetting an affidavit from Herry with him as soon as possible. Oliver's hid herry particular about cetting an affidavit from Herry with him as soon as poss Davidson & Co. f. A. Henry's hotel was wanted to engineering purposes and we had to have a self-ment with him as soon as possible. Oliver's hid was not wanted immediately and he said he would send affidavits down. He atterwards told me held sent affidavits down.

The WINNESS here said he wished to state it hid been alleged he was interested in lands up thes. The Committee adjourned until Tuesday.

THE ENGLISH MAIL Liverpool Dates to March 18.

TRAOBDINARY CRISIS IN VICTORIA. The crisis in Victoria (anticipated a weel or two ago in our editorial columns) he come at last, and full details appear in the on papers of March 18th, accompanie editorial comments. The constitution with editorial comments. The constitution of Victoria is analogous to that of Grea Britain, having a Lower House, an Uppe House, and the Governor-in-Council, three distinct though inter-dependent powers distinct though inter-dependent powers whose assent, respectively, every measur must receive before becoming law. Mem bers of Parliament have httherto been paid but the measure which legalized it wa passed for a limited time, and that tim having now elapsed, it is sought to renevit by the necessary Act of Parliament The Legislative Assembly have a majorit in favour of its continuance; but the Legislative Council takes an opposite view and refuses to renew it. This is the cause of the crisis. The Assembly (at present ultra-Democratic) are incensed at this exercise of power by the Council, and have en ise of power by the Council, and have en desvoured to coerce that body by placin the vote for the sum required for the par ment of members in the usual Appropri-tion Bill, which, in consequence, the Cour cil has refused to pass. In consequence the refusal of the supplies, the Executiv power has dismissed nearly all the count court judges, police magistrates, coroner and civil servants, and threatened that the and civil servants, and threatened that the post offices and telegraph offices will be closed and the gaols thrown open if furthed display of power is found necesary by the Ministers in office. Sir George Bowen, the Governo supports the Ministers, and an appenhaving been made to the Home Office, the question has ceased to be local and become Imperial. Whatever may be the decision of the Colonial Secretary, a power ful section of society, says the Times, in

cision of the Colonial Secretary, a power ful section of society, says the *Times*, i Victoria will be disappointed and angered But this is a risk which must be faced The issues raised are too momentous to b

left undetermined for an instant long than is absolutely necessary. DYNAMITE FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSE The Leeds Mercury has the following :-"A series of very interesting experimen with dynamite took place last week Hagley Park, near Stourbridge, the seat of Lord Lyttelton. The experiments were conducted by Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Dudley in the presence of Lord Lyttelton and other than the presence of Lord Lyttelton and the lyttelton and lyttel ne the presence of Lord Lyttelton and other gentlemen. In consequence of the recenter years gales several very fine trees were blown down on this estate, including part of those composing the beech avenue, which is formed of very old and magnifice trees. Operations were commenced blowing to pieces several ash roots in the description. hedgerows on the farms belonging to the estate. A light inch anger hole having be bored in each of these, they were charge with a few dynamite cartridges, and brok into convenient pieces. In the park the were some dozen old roots, which h were some dozen old roots, which in been grubbed up, and lying out of t ground; these were smashed by placing small cartridge in a crevice or natur fissure of the roots, thereby saving to trouble of boring. On the lower side the park there were some half-dozen ve the park there were some half-dozen ve-large and tough roots, with the fangs st growing in the ground. A crow-bar ho having been made under each side of t root, in an opposite direction, inclining the centre underneath the main stump, few inch cartridges were inserted in ea hole, the fuses were cut the sar length, and fired together, both she exploding simultaneously, and blowing the root, with its fangs and small fibres, completely out of its bed, leaving an immense cavity behind. The par an immense cavity behind. The parthen repaired to Park avenue, whe several monster roots awaited them, o large tough root, the growth of which waid to be 150 years, and the extrement area of 32 square yards, looked like hing defiance to auger, explosives, or an thing else. Auger holes were out of question, as it would have taken at lefifty to bore it properly, but fortunately huge recess was discovered between to the main ties or fangs, about 16 inc by 8, leading downwards towards centre and strongest portion of the ro. This was charged with a case, or 5 lbs. dynamite. On the fuse being lighted, visitors retired behind the neighbour trees to watch the effect. The charge ploded, blowing the whole mass with root, and at least eight or ten tons of earth the air some dozen feet or so, breaking root into about a scone pieces; a few an holes, and the job was completed in short space of forty-five minutes. The mainder of them were similarly treat with the exception of one, which vlying out of the ground, within forty ya of the conservatory. This was broken inserting a small cartridge in a deep au hole, thus preventing the slightest inj to the glass. At the conclusion of the periments, his Lordship said they given every satisfaction, and were a though success."

Lord Bateman, in a letter to the Ti on "The Six Millions—How to R. Them"—points out how heavily increa income tax will press on the classes t chiefly bear that burden, and how difficulties transition of the classes the state of the classes the chiefly bear that burden, and how difficulties the state of the classes the chiefly bear than the classes the chiefly bear than the control of the classes the chiefly bear than the chiefly bear th chiefy bear that burden, and now dimerial indirect taxation of the ordinary status be. He accordingly invites at tion to the want of reciprocity on the p of certain foreign nations whose produce are admitted into this country duty f and he asks, "What more ready and meritimate means of relief could possibly and he asks, "What more ready and n legitimate means of relief could possibly devised than to make the too intellig foreigner who for so long a period (none more so than 'holy Russia') has fited by our one-sided Free Trade pol without any reciprocity on his part, tribute, in the shape of a limited protect duty as a toll or an octroi on his import this country, his quota to our already er mous taxation?" He estimates the any value of the foreign manufactured artic with tobacco, wine, and other luxuries value of the foreign manufactured artic with tobacco, wine, and other luxuries ported at £124,000,000 sterling and he lieves a toll of 10 per cent. ad valoren produce £12,000,000 sterling a year, of 5 per cent., producing £6,000,000, mide imposed. His Lordship says he is aventhat theorists and politicians of the mingham and Manchester schools will at his suggestion, but he declares that views on the subject of protection shared by multitudes of his fellow-coun men and countrywomen. men and countrywomen.
Mr. H. C. McCrea, a Halifax man Mr. H. C. McCrea, a Halifax many turer, in a lecture delivered in that ton the present depression in tradecauses and probable remedy—took not the same view as Lord Bateman. Trade, said Mr. McCrea, had never exist and never could; it was beautifut theory, but impracticable when brough the level of common sense. Their presystem was one-sided free trade, because admitted foreign manufacturers to committed the ours, while ours were not admitted fair competition abroad. He thought fair competition abroad. He thought commercial legislation of France and Arica most sound and patriotic; and view, stated briefly, was that we shahut out by tariffs foreign manufact which compete with our own. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

JUG-HANDLED FREE-TRADE.

Mr. Pease's bill for the Abolitic Capital Punishment has been rejecte the House of Commons yesterday by large majority of 262 against 64. TTEMS.

A new weekly journal, entitled Athletic World, which will be der solely to cricket, football, bicycling, ing, and athletic sports, is announce appear on April 4, 1878.

England has thirty-one ships in a comparatively short dist of the Bosphorus. The gath of these engines of destruction Besika Bay has been quietly accompliby Lord Beaconsfield's Government.

The Spectator learns from a private ter that the telephone has been adopte the Chinese, the telegraph being use as they have no alphabet. Five hun