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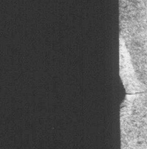

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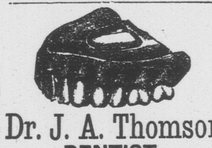

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CHATHAM, N. B. - - - JUNE 9, 1887

A Trans-Atlantic View.

The *Standard* is the chief tory paper in London, and the organ of the present tory government. In its issue on Monday it severely criticizes Canada's course in increasing the duties on iron and steel, which, it says, is a selfish policy and can only tend to sunder the colonies from the mother country. The increase was made, it says, on the hollow pretense of a desire to check the rapid increase of trade with the United States in favor of Great Britain. It adds:

We decline the offer with thanks. We do not want our trade fostered at the expense of our neighbors, even if it could be done; but it cannot be done in that way. The interest of Canada is to foster trade with the United States by every means in its power. The freer trade is on the Canadian side the larger will it be in spite of the insane tariff of the United States and the larger their trade with the United States is the richer will the Canadian people become, and the more business will they do with other countries.

Accepting the Canadian tory doctrine on this subject the *Standard* must be one of those dreadful "annexationists."—*Globe.*

A Breeze in the House of Commons.

On Wednesday night of last week just as the debate on the infamous Queen's County case was about to close Mr. Mitchell caused quite a commotion by characterising the conduct of Sir John A. Macdonald as it deserved. The report from *Hansard* is as follows:

Mr. Mitchell.—I have forborne to make any further utterances on this question than I made the other night, and although I am not going to inflict, at this hour of the night, a speech upon the House, I feel that I must rise and enter my protest against the humiliation which this Parliament has been subjected to by the course pursued by the Government. It is too late to take up the time of the House with discussing the merits of the question upon this amendment. But, Sir, I hold the right hon. gentleman there, sitting opposite me, responsible for the act of humiliation to which he has submitted a free Parliament. I am bound to accept the statement of hon. gentlemen sitting behind him to say that they vote according to their consciences, according to their judgment. It is right to concede that to them, and to accept their statements as they have given them. But, Sir, we all know the position in which this House stands; we know that the right hon. gentleman assumes and exercises the power of dictating to this House, and of leading the men who sit behind him. I say that in the long course of thirty-two years of parliamentary life that I have experienced, I have never witnessed an act so humiliating, an act which so degrades Parliament, which so subordinates the free interests and the free voice of the electors—

Some hon. Members—Question.

Mr. Mitchell—You will get the question when I am ready—Subordinates them to the will of a single man, such as this vote that he has led, that he has dictated, that he has forced upon this House. Sir, when the history of this country is written, the right hon. gentleman's name will be associated with this vote as an act—I will not designate it, because parliamentary rules prevent me from designating it by the name by which I think it is entitled; but were I outside this House, and speaking of it to anybody, I would say, that act which induced this House to pronounce as it has pronounced tonight, is an act of infamy.

Mr. Desjardines.—I protest against the insult which the hon. member for Northumberland has offered to those members who have voted with the Government on this question. If we have been induced to vote to-day as we have done, it is due to the law that was enacted by the Liberal party, and not by the Government. It has been decided by Parliament that all contested elections should be decided by the tribunals. I do not know that we should undertake to create a precedent to please either the member for Northumberland or any hon. member on the left.

M. Fiset: Il n'est vendu.

M. Guilbault: Ce n'est pas vrai. C'est polisson ca.

M. Desjardines: Qu'est ce que vous dites la?

M. Guilbault: C e n'est pas vrai; il a menti.

Mr. Desjardins.—I want the hon. member for Rimouski, to repeat what he has just said when I was speaking. If the hon. member does not dare to repeat what he said, it is an act—well I do not know how to characterise it, but I would do so outside of the House. I say, sir, that instead of being an act of infamy, as the hon. member for Northumberland characterised our vote, it is an act of independence. I do not care, I have been accustomed to the insults—

Mr. Mitchell—Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of order.

Some hon. members—Sit down, sit down.

Mr. Mitchell—I rise to a question of order. The question is this: The hon. member for Hochelaga (Mr. Desjardins) has imputed to me a statement alleging that he and hon. members who had voted with him, had committed an act of infamy.

Some hon. Members—So you did.

Mr. Mitchell—I did nothing of the kind. What I said was this, that I was bound to accept the statement of hon. gentlemen that they had voted according to their consciences, and I did accept it, and I said that I placed the responsibility at the door of the hon. gentleman, and that history would record in the future that he was guilty of this act.

Mr. Speaker—The hon. gentleman was guilty of a bad example, which I am sorry should have been set by an old member of Parliament.

Mr. Malcok—As I understand the hon. member for Northumberland is not allowed to speak at this stage, I move the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Mitchell—To the Chair I will always bow with that respect and submission which are due to the head of an honorable body like this. But, Sir, I would like to ask wherein have I been out of order. I did not say that the hon. gentleman who is so ready to take offence on this occasion was guilty of an act of infamy. I will not say that he has taken this opportunity to take advantage of a remark which I made—not applied to him nor to any other hon. gentleman, but my remarks were applied to the man who controls this House. The hon. gentleman may say what he likes about his independence. He may be as independent as the member for Northumberland. He may be, Sir, but his conduct has not shown it.

Mr. Speaker—I must ask the hon. gentleman not to repeat the words which he has been using. I think that I was too indulgent at first in allowing them to pass.

Mr. Mitchell—What words does the Speaker refer to?

Mr. Speaker—No hon. member in this House has a right to qualify a vote as an infamy.

An hon. Member—He did not.

Mr. Mitchell—I appeal now to this House who heard me——

Some hon. Members—Order, order.

Mr. Mitchell—I am in order. I will speak my sentiments. I would like to put the hon. Speaker right in relation to this matter. I did not apply the word "infamy" to any individual. I appeal to the memory of hon. gentlemen in this matter. I said I would not designate from my place in the House the act of the right hon. gentleman as it deserved but I said if I were outside of the House, I would do so. I would like to know wherein I am out of order in that particular. I am strictly in order, and I would call upon the Speaker to withdraw the statement he has made. I am not out of order.

Mr. Desjardins—It is not permitted to insult a man who has voted and is not afraid of the consequences. But an hon. member says that he will repeat outside what he cannot state here. That is an insinuation that cannot be borne.

Some hon. Members—You said that yourself.

Mr. Mitchell—You said it; I did not.

Mr. Desjardins—The law as laid down in the Controverted Elections Act provides that we must have recourse to the courts, and I think they are the proper tribunals to which we must refer these questions, especially when we see such a burst of passion as we have just witnessed in the judging of this case.

Sir Richard Cartwright—The hon. gentleman who has just spoken was good enough to state that he was only following the precedent set by hon. gentlemen on this side of the House. It is, I believe, quite true that the Liberal party did move to refer these cases of controverted elections from the very dubious tribunal which used to try them to the courts of law. But it is not true, the hon. gentleman was gravely misinformed, if he supposes that the Liberal party had ever set the example of precedent of causing members of this House to be elected by partisans chosen by the Government of the day for such purpose; and I say, and I think that this is in order, that there never was a more indecent act committed than the act of the Government which chose the greatest partisan in the county as returning officer to return this candidate.

Some hon. Members—Order, order.

Mr. Speaker—I have already decided, I think it was no later than yesterday, that the word "indecent" applied to anything passing in this House, was out of order. I will repeat what I said yesterday, that I expect the leaders of this House to set an example in what I think is the right direction, viz., using strictly parliamentary language in the discussions.

Sir Richard Cartwright—You will observe, Mr. Speaker, that I did not apply the words to language used in this House, but to an act of the Government of this country done outside of this House, and I say I am strictly in order in so designating it.

Some hon. Members—Order, order.

Mr. Speaker—I must maintain my authority. I gave my decision yesterday on the very same ground. When the right hon. member for Kingston (Sir John A. Macdonald) used the word "indecent," and said he did not apply it to any member of this House, but to the measure or motion before this House, I declared it was unparliamentary; and now the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) has just applied the word "indecent" to the conduct of the Government, I maintain that this is the same thing, and I call upon the hon. member to withdraw it, and I hope he will set a good example to the House.

Some hon. members—Withdraw, withdraw.

Mr. Charlton—Mr. Speaker—

Some hon. Members—Chair, chair; order, order; withdraw, withdraw!

Mr. Charlton—I should like to speak to the point of order.

Some hon. Members—Chair, chair.

Mr. Charlton—I speak with all due deference to your decision, Mr Speaker.

Some hon. Members—Chair, chair.

Mr. Speaker—I have rendered my decision. I have called upon the hon. member for South Oxford to withdraw his expression, and I maintain, unless there is a motion to reverse my ruling, no one can discuss it now.

Mr. Charlton—I rise for the purpose of moving to reverse your decision. I wish to say in speaking to this motion that—

Some hon. Members—Order, order.

Mr. Charlton—I wish to say, in regard to this matter, that it strikes me that liberty of speech in this House will be sorely and dangerously abridged if members are not permitted to characterise the conduct of the Government with respect to its actions outside of this House by some such word as indecent, wrong or improper. If such word cannot be used it strikes me it will be wrong.

Mr. McNeill—This is insulting to the House. The hon. gentleman is insulting the Chair.

Some hon. Members—Withdraw, withdraw; Chair, chair.

Mr. Charlton—While I believe in the utmost courtesy of expression with respect to members of this House and as regards their conduct in this House, I believe the utmost latitude should be given as to expressions with respect to the conduct of the Government outside of the House, and our liberty will be seriously abridged if members are deprived of properly characterising the acts of members of the Government outside of this House. I believe such a restriction is one that would be fatal to debate.

Mr. Desjardins—I rise to a question of order.

Mr. Charlton—The discussion of public questions is too important—

Some hon. Members—Order, order.

Sir John A. Macdonald—The rule of Parliament is clear, that when the Speaker of the House announces his decision, and there is an appeal from it, it must be made at once.

Mr. Desjardins—And without discussion.

Mr. Laurier—I understand that you have ruled Mr. Speaker, that the expression used by the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) is unparliamentary. As a humble member of this House I bow to your ruling, though I believe if I were allowed to discuss it, perhaps the words might appear in a different aspect.

Mr. Desjardins—No discussion.

Mr. Laurier—Perhaps it might be a subject of debate as to whether, if the Government is censurable; it may not be censured; but as you, Mr. Speaker, have ruled the word out of order, I think it would be an act of grace on the part of the hon. member to withdraw it.

Sir John A. Macdonald—Grace?

Mr. Laurier—Perhaps the word grace is not the word I intend to convey; what I mean to say is that it would be a gracious act on the part of my hon. friend.

Sir Richard Cartwright—I am informed Mr. Speaker, that you ruled somewhat in the same direction, though I was not present, as regards the First Minister; and no doubt your position is so difficult a one, and it is so desirable you should be maintained here, that I will waive my own judgment and opinion in deference to yours on this occasion; and I am willing in obedience to your ruling, which I suppose you will record, to withdraw, and I do withdraw the word "indecent" under these circumstances.

Mr. Welsh—Mr. Speaker, as everybody else is jumping up I would like to rise I bow to your ruling. You have condemned the word "indecent" several times to-night. Now, if I was to apply the word "indecent" to any matter brought to this House, I hope you would not condemn me. I think Mr. Dunn's action in this matter was very indecent; I believe Mr. Baird's action in taking the seat is very indecent. I do not know whether I am out of order or not, but I am going to say the Government's action is indecent.

Mr. Davies—I would like to have this question brought before the House I would like if somebody would get up and say what we are talking about. Let us take a vote in this thing, and let us have done with it.

Sir Donald Smith—I cannot help saying that I think it is a matter for very great regret that the hon. member for Northumberland (Mr Mitchell), should so far forget himself—

Some hon. Members—Oh, oh.

Sir Donald Smith—should so far forget himself and what is due to hon. members of this House as to attribute to others less honorable motives than those which actuated himself; and I think if anything were wanting to justify the vote given by gentlemen on this side of the House, and by myself among these, it will be found in the exhibition of unseemly—I will not say indecent—passion which has been displayed by that hon. member on this occasion, and by some others in this House. I think that that exhibition proves beyond anything else that those who voted, as we voted on this side of the House, were right in desiring that the matter should be so placed that it could be judged of judicially, and without such an exhibition of feeling as we have witnessed.

Mr. Mitchell—Mr. Speaker—

Some hon. Members—Spoke, spoke.

Mr. Mitchell—I have the right to make an explanation—

Some hon. Members—Speke, spoke.

Mr. Mitchell—I will let no hon. member of this House get up and place words in my mouth that I have not uttered. I said distinctly, in my references to this matter, that the House had received explanations from hon. gentlemen—from almost everyone who spoke—disavowing any influence beyond their honest convictions, and I said that I accepted that statement. These are the words I used—I accepted that statement.

Some hon. Members—No, no; hear, hear. He did.

Mr Mitchell—But I said I placed at the door of the right hon. gentleman who leads the House—

Mr Cameron (Inverness). You had no right to do so.

Mr. Mitchell,—the hon. gentleman who leads this House and rules this country the vote that was given to-night.

Some hon. Members—No, no.

Mr. Mitchell—Therefore, I can tell the hon. member for Montreal West (Sir Donald Smith) that he is imputing to me expressions and statements which I never made or applied to any hon. gentleman who voted behind the right hon. gentleman. But I imputed to the right hon. gentleman the consequences which I named—I will not name the words again—but I said if I was out of the House I would designate it by that name, and therefore I am not liable to the censure of the hon member for Montreal West.

Sir Donald Smith—May I ask the hon. member for Northumberland did he not say, or say in effect, that hon. members who voted as I did myself, had done so at the dictation of the Government?

Mr. Mitchell—I did not say that, Sir.

Some hon. Members—Oh, oh.

Mr Mitchell—Whatever I may have thought I did not say it. What I did say was what I repeated a few minutes before, that while I accepted the explanations of hon. gentlemen and was bound to believe what they stated, I placed at the door of the right hon. gentleman the consequences of this act, and I said that it would go down, with the name I gave it, to posterity.

Mr. Lister—The hon. member for Montreal West (Sir Donald Smith) is the last man in this House to turn round—

Some hon. Members—Order, order.

Mr Lister—We all remember a few years ago when that hon. gentleman sat on that side of the House supporting Mr. Mackenzie, and we remember also that the First Minister told him on one occasion that he could "lick him quicker than hell could scorch a feather."

Sir Donald Smith—The member for Montreal West—

Some hon. Members—Order, order; spoke.

Sir Donald Smith—If I may be allowed I would say that the member for Montreal West, my humble self, is not ashamed of any vote he gives in this House, and he believes he votes conscientiously according to what he thinks is right. He would repeat that on this occasion he believes that in voting to take this matter out of such an arena as we have seen this to be this evening, as he has done with others, he has done what is right. Further, if I may be allowed one word—

Some hon. Members—Spoke, spoke.

Sir Donald Smith—By the grace of the House I would—

Some hon. Members—Order, order.

Mr. Speaker—The hon. gentleman is called to order, and as he has spoken several times already I am obliged to call him to order.

KENT COUNTY has a new High Sheriff in the person of Wm. Wheten, Esq., whose seat in the local legislature becomes vacant. There seems to be a general belief that Geo. V. McInerney, Esq., will be returned to the position should he consent to offer.

BARNUM ought to make an effort to secure Messrs. Baird and Dunn of Queen's County, as additions to his collection of monstrosities. The other curiosities however, might object to being obliged to associate with them and the harmony of the menagerie be thus unprofitably disturbed. It is, perhaps, as well that they should be under Sir John's protection, as it is only such "clean hands" as his that can handle such stock and escape defilement. The moral support of two such men must be "Old Tomorrow's" crowning glory of the jubilee year.

Dunn-Baird.

The following is the official report of the examination of the man. Dunn, who, having been secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Association and secured his appointment as Returning officer through the candidate, Baird, returned the latter as elected for Queens County, although his opponent received a decided majority of the votes polled. The first three questions are omitted as they relate only to the identification etc of the ballot papers:—

4. When were you first informed of the objection as to the deposit, or that it would be taken? By whom, and how long prior to the 5th March?—The first information I got that any objection as to the paying of the deposit was to be made was from the newspaper. The 5th March was on Saturday, and it was some time in the beginning of that week that I saw the editorial in the newspaper—the *Sun*, I think—stating that the agent of Mr. Baird was thinking of making objections to the nomination paper on account of the deposit being wrongly made.

5 Did you not state at the time of the declaration that you had obtained law books from Mr. Currey, and looked into the question? When did you get the law books and look into the question?—I did not state at the day of declaration that I had obtained law books from Mr. Currey and looked into the question.

6 Did you obtain law books from Mr. Currey or any other person, and look into the question prior to or on the 5th of March? If from any other person, from whom? Am I supposed to answer this question literally? I do not remember having obtained any books from Mr Currey. I remember having bought books ever since I was five or six years old from other people. I am unable to mention the different parties. I did not obtain any books from Mr. Currey prior to 5th March—that is, with respect to this question—or from any other person; although—nor on 5th March. I was going to say that previous to that time I had obtained some; but it was previous to the the election. I had obtained some law reports that he had, but it was previous to my being Returning Officer, previous to my being appointed; but I had no books in relation to this question from him or any other person.

7 Did anyone assist or advise you as to this question of the validity of the deposit prior to or on the 5th March, and show you any authority on the subject? If so, who so assisted and advised you?—Prior to 5th March no one assisted me or advised me as to the question of the validity of the deposite, but on the 5th March, declaration day, the matter was argued before me by Mr. Currey, agent for Mr. Baird, and by Mr. Gregory, agent for Mr. King.

8. What is your occupation?—I am a teacher by occupation—a public school teacher.

9. Were you, at the time of your appointment as Returning Officer, or at any time prior, a member of any political association? If so, how long prior, and in what capacity were you therein?—At the time of my appointment as Returning Officer I was not a member of any political association, but I was the secretary of the Liberal Conservative Association of Queens County prior to my appointment. How long before I am not in a position to say, because I cannot remember. I may have been within a month. I cannot tell exactly.

10. Did you apply for the position of Returning Officer personally or by letter, and to whom? Were you aware or informed anyone had applied on your behalf for the position? If so, who were you informed had done so?—I applied for the position of Returning Officer. I asked a certain prominent political man of our county to use his influence to get me the position. I applied to Hugh McLean first, and afterwards I applied by letter to Mr. Baird for the position. I was informed that Mr. Baird had applied for me.

11. For what reason, when you made your return, did you not return the ballot papers and proceedings to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery? Did you consult anyone as to your doing so, and who were your legal advisers?—I did not return the ballot papers to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at the time I made my return, because I had been served with a certificate from the Judge of the County Court for a recount. I did consult a legal gentleman as to my act; the legal gentleman whom I consulted was Ezekiel McLeod, Q. C., of St. John.

12. By Mr. Weldon: Had you not refused to act upon the Judge's order for the recount? Was not that order served on you before you made any return?—I had refused to act upon the Judge's order for a recount. The order was served on me before I made my return.

13. By Mr. McCarthy: Why did you refuse to act on the order of the Judge for the recount?—I refused to act on the order of the Judge for the recount, because a rule *nisi* for a writ of prohibition was served upon me by order of Judge Tuck.

14. By Mr. Weldon: Were you a party named in such rule nisi? Was it not in consequence of something said to you by Mr. Currey, the Counsel for Mr. Baird, as to statements made by Judge Tuck that you refused to act on the recount? Did you not state to Judge Steadman that it was in consequence of Judge Tuck's statement, as repeated to you by Currey that you refused to act on recount?—I have a copy of a rule nisi for a writ of prohibition which was served upon me, here, and I place it in the hands of one of my counsel and he may read it here for the information of the House, if the House permits. It was not in consequence of something that Mr. Currey, the counsel for Mr. Baird, said—it was not in consequence of something said to me by Mr. Currey as to statements made by Judge Tuck, that I refused to act on the recount. I did not state to Judge Steadman that it was in consequence of Judge Tuck's statement, as repeated to me by Mr. Currey, that I refused to act on the recount.

15. By Mr. Thompson: Will you produce the copy of the rule *nisi* served on you?—I produce the copy of the rule *nisi* that was served upon me.

The rule *nisi* was then read at the table, and is as follows:—

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Ex parte, GEORGE F. BAIRD.

Upon motion of Mr. L. A. Currey, and upon reading the affidavits of George F. Baird and Lemuel A Currey, I do order that James Steadman, Esquire, Judge of the County Court for the County of Queens, in the Province of New Brunswick, T Medley Wetmore and George G. King, at the next Easter term of this Honorable Court, do show cause why a Writ of Prohibition should not issue to prohibit James Steadman, Esquire, the Judge of the County Court for the County of Queens aforesaid, from in any way further proceeding with or to make a recount or final addition of the votes given for said George F Baird and George G King at the election held on the twenty-second day of February last past of a member to represent the Electoral District of the County of Queens, in the Province of New Brunswick in the House Commons of Canada, and from certifying the result of any such recount or final addition of said votes to the Returning Officer of said Electoral District of the County of Queens, and in the meantime and until further order of this Court, let all further proceedings with, on or with reference to said recount or final addition of said votes, and such certificate of the result of any such recount or final addition of votes, be stayed.

Dated March the ninth, A. D. 1887.

(Signed) W. H. TUCK.
Judge of the Supreme Court.

16. Are proceedings relating to the recount and the prohibition still pending in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick?—From report, the proceedings relative to the recount and the prohibition are still pending. The rule was made absolute in the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick, but the case had not been argued. The rule has been made absolute. Perhaps I am wrong. I say from a report I saw in the newspaper that the rule had been made absolute.

17. By Mr. Weldon (St. John): You refused to act upon Judge Steadman's order for the recount on account of Judge Tuck's order, yet did you not make a return to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery without the ballots and proceedings, although you were aware the proceedings were going on in the Supreme Court?—I refused to act upon Judge Steadman's order for the recount on account of Judge Tuck's order, yet, on the advice of Ezekiel McLeod, Q. C., ex-Attorney General of the Province of New Brunswick, or one of the ex-Attorney Generals, I made my return to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery without the ballots and proceedings, although I was aware by report that the proceedings were going on in the Supreme Court.

18. If you believed Judge Tuck's order extended to you as Returning Officer how did you, in the face of a peremptory stay of proceedings on it, make a return nevertheless of Mr. Baird, the minority candidate?—I acted upon the advice of Mr. McLeod. I produced the rule *nisi* for a writ of prohibition when I consulted him, and he told me it was simply against the recount, not against any return.

19. Why, then, did you not forward the ballot papers and proceedings with the return?—I did not forward the ballot papers and proceedings with the return because I was advised not to do so by Mr. McLeod.

20. Do you know Mr. L. A. Currey? What is his profession and where does he reside? Had you any conversation or correspondence with him touching the objections to the candidature of Mr. King—state the substance of the conversation or correspondence?—I know L. A. Curry. I believe he is a lawyer and he resides in St. John. On the night previous to the election he walked out the road with me when I was taking my usual walk, and told me he was going to object the next day, or he was talking about it but I had no correspondence with him touching the objection to the candidature of Mr. King.

21. By Mr. Davies—Why did you return the minority candidate Baird instead of the majority candidate King?—I returned the minority candidate Baird instead of the majority candidate King because after hearing the arguments that had been advanced before me on declaration day, both *pro* and *con*, I considered that Mr. King had not been properly nominated, and therefore could not be returned by me as the man having the majority of the legal votes; and afterwards, before I made my return, I consulted counsel, Mr. McLeod, and the counsel advised me to make the return that I did.

22. By Mr. Weldon (St. John): Was it under the advice of Mr. E. McLeod that you returned Mr. George F. Baird as member-elect by acclamation? Was such advice in writing, and when received by you? It was under the advice of Mr. E. McLeod that I returned Mr. George F. Baird as member-elect by acclamation The said advice was both verbal and in writing. I am not in a position to say exactly when it was given. It was received by me prior to the time that the return was sent and made.

23. By Mr. Landry—Did you on nomination day, before two o'clock in the afternoon, advise Mr. King, or anyone for him, to have a legally appointed agent?—On nomination day, before three o'clock in the afternoon, I did advise Mr. Wetmore to advise Mr. King to appoint an election agent, as I believed that Mr. King was rendering himself at that time liable to the penalty of a misdemeanor by not appointing him, by not appointing one. I say it was before two o'clock.

24. Did you know on nomination day that the law required candidates to appoint agents and to notify you of the fact before two o'clock, and did you then know, or had you considered the effect of the deposit being made by anyone on behalf of the candidate outside of the regularly appointed agent?—I knew on nomination day that the law required candidates to appoint agents and to notify me of the fact before two o'clock; but I did not then know that the non-appointment of such an agent or the payment of a deposit by a person not an agent would have the effect I afterwards judged it would have upon the nomination paper.

On motion of Mr. Landry, it was resolved, That Mr. John R. Dunn be discharged from further attendance on the House.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of *The Living Age* for May 28th and June 4th contain St. Francis of Assisi, London Quarterly; The ruin of Aurangzeb, Nineteenth Century; A Visit to Japan, Fortnightly; The Earthquake in London, Macmillan's Memories of Under-graduate Life at Trinity, Forty Years Ago, Temple Bar; Lord Derby on the Blind, The Wealth of The London Jews, The Colonial Policy of Italy, and Literature and Action, *Spectator*; Central Asian Asparagus, Saturday Review; Greek and Turk in Asia Minor, St. James; Homeric Astronomy, and Christmas Island, Nature; The Queen's Coronation; Chambers; Rider Haggard and his Critics, Times; with instalment of a "A Secret Inheritance," "Major and Minor," "Richard Cable" and Major Lawrence" and poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co. Boston, are the publishers.

["St. John Globe."

The Queens County Case.

In the Queens County election case the end has come—the House of Commons has refused to give Mr. King his seat, and by a majority of nineteen has confirmed Baird in the possession of that which does not belong to him. What an outrage it is! Testimony dragged out by piecemeal from Dunn, the returning officer, reveals the fact that a few weeks before the election Dunn was secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the county; that he made application to Mr. Baird to get him appointed Returning officer, Baird being himself the candidate of the Conservatives; that in returning Baird, the minority candidate, by acclamation he acted on the advice of ex-Attorney General McLeod, one of the candidates of the Conservative party in this constituency in the last election! Further than this, the fact is revealed that Dunn disobeyed the order of the county court judge to produce the ballot papers without any order directly made upon him by the supreme court. The political demoralization revealed by this whole affair is terrible to contemplate. Dunn, the Tory secretary, applies to Baird, the Tory candidate, to get him appointed a returning officer. A Tory government complies with the desire of the Tory candidate, and although the Tory candidate gets a minority of the votes, his returning officer sends him to parliament as elected by acclamation on the advice of one of the Tory candidates for St. John. The whole business is disgraceful. It reveals a depth of demoralization and corruption and of dishonesty which show how low the country is sunk in political iniquity. Patriotism and honor are dead. Over their grave no trophy can be raised; no garlands can be hung; no flowers strewn, for the whole Tory party of Canada, by its representatives in parliament defend and condone the wrong. Men mourn over the fact that the times are not as good as they once were. They speak of