(Continued from Second Page.)

e Government.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—And special trains. Mr. GOUDGE.—Except on occasions of special emergency.

Mr. MACKAY (Colchester) knew there had been a great difficulty in making the arrangements, but be knew, from his own knowledge, that special freight trains were continually sent over the road on Sunday, and he saw no necessity for that.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he was not aware of any freight trains running on Sunday, but trains for Halifax must reach an intermediate station, and it would be wrong to stop a whole train full of passengers for hours. As to the freight trains, it occurred to him that some of the trains would be the fresh meat trains, and it would be difficult to stop there in their attempt to reach the steamers. As to canals, he would refer to those on the Ottawa River. As order-in-Csuncil had been passed, stopping the traffic from seven on Sunday morning to seven on Sunday evening, and it was alleged that on reaching the Canal, the boatmen, and the men on the banks, get up scenes which scandalized religious people. It would be wrong, however, to draw the line too light, for a complaint had been made about a Sunday train in New Brunswick, which he found was carrying a religious congregation to a special service.

Mr. MACDUIGALL (Elcin) thought the principale. in New Brunswick, which he found was carrying a religious congregation to a special service.

Mr. MACDOUGALL (Eigin) thought the principle could be affirmed by a modified resolution. He, therefore, submitted the following resolution:—

"That the interests of public morality, and the well-being of all classes in the community, require that the Lord's day should be strictly observed by persons engaged in the Public Works, under the control of the Government of Canada, so far as it is practicable to do so; that in the opinion of this House there should be a cessation of labour from the work of canals, railways, and other public works, so far as practicable.

Mr. CHRISTIE said if the resolution just proposed would be really more acceptable to the House, he would be willing to adopt it.

Mr. PLUMB, referring to the modified resolution which gave the Government power to discriminate with reference to work that should be performed on the Sabbath, said that the command to rest on the seventh day was meant to be observed, and no man

ne modified resolution was made an amendment to-ne original motion.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the mover of the

Mr. SPEAKER—The hon gentleman is out of order.

Mr. DOMVILLE said they could not lay down a cast iron line on such a matter. They must allow therewere some works of necessity, such as running special trains to swear in a Minister. (Laughter).

Mr. PLUMB said he had a right to say that the resolution of Mr. Macdougall mentioned the original resolution.

Mr. MACDOUGALL—I rise to a point of order. The hon. member has already spokenemers of the member has already spokenemers. SPEAKER ruled that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Plumb) was out of order.

Mr. DYMOND said that cast iron rules on this matter would be wrong. It was right and good to observe the Sabbath, but they should be careful not to impose too severely on the consiences of the people.

Mr. BUNSTER thought if persons coming home from church on Sunday could step into the post office, and get their letters, it would save them some trouble on the week days. (Laughter). The amendment was carried, and the resolution. as amended, was then carried.

The House adjourned at 10.15. TUESDAY, March 5.

Mr. PLUMB resumed the debate on motion to go into Committee of Supply. He regretted having to differ from the views expressed by his hon, friend from Centre Toronto, who spoke from his own personal standpoint and personal predilections. The causes of the depression lay deeper than was stated by that gentleman. No doubt we had imported too much, no doubt there were too many traders doing business in the country, but he failed to deal with the deeper causes of the depression. He had said, too, our manufacturers have a protection of thirty per cent. against the British manufacturer, but he forgot that what the Oppesition complained of, was not the importations from Great Britain, but largely increased importations from the United States, which were destroying the industries of our own country. The speech of the member for North Oxford, he characterized as a harrangue. The statistics quoted by that gentlemen as to the productions of this country were nine years old, a fact which should give a fair idea of their value. Turning to the Finance Minister, he said all his financial deliverances were based on his gloomy croaking speech of 1873. He (Mr. Plumb) had gone over the public accounts from 1867 to 1873, and he was prepared to stake his reputation on the statement that there was not an increase of expenditure in all those years which was not only justifiable, but necessary, and for the most of them the Finance Minister had voted. In the session of 1874 the Finance Minister had brought down supplementary estimates, covering expenditure which had not been already provided for, that had ever been laid before a Parliament. This amounted to nearly two milliou five hundred thousand dollars, and the reason the Finance Minister had brought down supplementary estimates, covering expenditure which had not been already provided for, that had ever been laid before a Parliament. This amounted to nearly two milliou five hundred thousand dollars, and the reason the Finance Minister pave for this extraordinary uncestimated and unp

been extravagant as had been charged agains them.

Mr. McCALLUM said they were not in favour of Protection for protection's sake on the Opposition side, but they wanted so to regulate the tariff as to give fair trade to our own people. The member for Centre Toronto said the cause of the depression was over-importation. The great effort of the Opposition for four years had been to limit the volume of imports entering the country.

Mr. NORRIS said the depression in Canada, great

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deficiency of 100 acres in one of the lots conveyed.

The number of shares was 20,000, but so well had matters in regard to the promotion of the company been managed, that applications for about 200,000 shares, representing a nominal capital of close upon £2,000,000 sterling, was received. The said directors allotted to themselves 1,960 sqares. Mr. Huntington, at his own request, had only 30 shares (the number required to qualify a director) allotted to him. Sir James Bain, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Wilson, had each 300 shares allotted to them; while to Mr. Henderson 330 shares were allotted, to Mr. Jamieson 400, and to Sir John Arnott 300 shares. The demand for shares caused their price to rise rapidly in the market,

Oskosh, Wis.

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AARON ALWARD, M.D.,
Mayor of the City of St. John, N.B.]

Feb. 6th, 1868.

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Montreal, Jan., 1872.