THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The Issues to be Decided by the People at the Polls in June.

THE INDEMNITY.

THE indemnity paid to members was originally intended to be a fair compensation for the expenses they incurred while acting as such. It was not intended, it was not pretended, that the member should receive a salary. In the olden times, members received a small allowance per diem, and were satisfied. The electors of York, Oxford, Ontario, and elsewhere will recollect that their representatives were paid but just such sums as would recompense them for their bare expenses of living and the expenses of travelling to and fro. In the United States they also treated and do treat their members in this way. This is the list Be of indemnities paid at the present day, as taken from Sporford's list, Mr. Sporrond being the librarian of Congress. The population of Ontario by the census

of 1870 is 1,620,	000:		
Por	pulation.	Indem	nity.
Alabama	997,000	\$ 4 per	day
Ankansas	484,000	6 per	day
California	582,000	10 per	day
Colorado	40,000	4 per	day
Connecticut	537,000	270 per	session
Delaware	125,000	3 per	day
Florida	188,000	6 per	
Georgia1	,184,000	4 per	
Illinois2	,540,000	5 per	
Indiana1	,680,000	5 per	
Iowa 1		550 per	
Kansas		3 per	
Kentucky1	,321,000	5 per	
Louisiana Maine	727,000	8 per	
	627,000	150 per	session
Maryland	781,000	5 per	
Massachusetts1	,457,000	650 per	
Michigan1		3 per	
Minnesota	446,000	5 per	
Mississippi	\$28,000	500 per	
Missouri1		5 per	
Nebraska	129,000	3 per	
Nevada	59,000	8 per	
New Hampshire		3 per	
New Jersey	906,000	500 per	session
New York 4	,387,000	1,500 per	session
North Carolina. 1	,071,000	4 per	
Ohio2	,665,000	5 per	
Oregon	102,000	3 per	day
Pennsylvania3	,522,000	1,000 per	8688101
Rhode Island		l per	
South Carolina	706,000	5 per	
Tennessee l		4 per	
Texas	819,000	5 per	
Vermont	331,000	3 per	
Virginia1	,225,000	540 per	
West Virginia		4 per	
Wisconsin1	,000,000	350 per	SCS8101
The members of	the L	egislature	s also
1		siabt	40 4nm

The control of the co

THE COST OF LEGISLATION.

The enormous increase in the Cost of Legislation has been elsewhere pointed out. On the other hand Ministerial journals have in this and other branches of expenditure quoted the expenditure in Quebec, their argument being that the Quebec outlay, far exceeding that in Ontario, is proof of the superior economy of the Ontario Reformers. This is not only a non sequitur, it is a disingenuous plea, for in Quebec the double Chamber and the dual language systems necessarily involve a larger expenditure, and those heing quasi constitutional provisions it is not fair to hold either party responsible for them. If by the B. N. A. Act Ontaris had to support two Chambers and two languages i. e. if every public contains had to support two Chambers are larger. The sum of the cost of the inspection of Collegiate Institutes, moved that only two instead of three inspectors of High Schools should be appointed; and the following Reformers voted against this motion:

Bishop, Lyon (Halton), McLaws, Clarke (Worfolk), McMahon, Clarke (Wellington), Massie, Crooks, Master, Currie, Miller, Deroche, Mowat, Ferris, O'Donoghue, Fraser, Patterson, Graham, Ross, Graham, Ross, Graham, Ross, Graham, Sinclair, Sinclair, Sinclair, Sinclair, Sinclair,

Here is the in	crease	in	the	Cost	
gislation:					
1875			\$219,	462	
1876			286,		
1877			277,		
1878			295,	369	

And the following Reformers voted against the motion: Appleby, Lyon (Algoma), Ballantyne, Lyon (Halton), Baxter, McCraney, Biahop, McLaws, Bonfield, McMahon, Chisholm, Massie,	to the committee of tions to reduce all which are in exce- cent. of the amoun to reduce any such below \$800."	orthwith referred back supply, with instruc- salaries under this head ses of \$800 by ten per at thereof, but not so as salaries to an amount
against the motion: Appleby, Ballantyne, Baxter, Bishop, Bonfield, McMahon,	And the followi	ng Reformers voted
Appleby, Lyon (Algoma), Ballantyne, Lyon (Halton), Baxter, McCraney, Bishop, McLaws, Bonfield, McMahon,	against the motion	r: Alkanappenser et z
Ballantyne, Lyon (Halton), Baxter, McCraney, Bishop, McLaws, Bonfield, McMahon,		
Baxter, McCraney, Bishop, McLaws, Bonfield, McMahon,		
Bishop, McLaws, Bonfield, McMahon,		
Bonfield, McMahon,		
Clarke (Norfells) Master		

93	Derrena 1 mol	my our (rrentaon),
8	Baxter,	McCranev.
3	Bishop,	McLaws,
	Bonfield.	McMahon,
ä	Chisholm,	Massie,
3	Clarke (Norfolk),	Master,
ä	Clarke (Wellington),	Miller.
9	Cole,	Miller,
g		Mowat,
ä	Crooks,	O'Donoghue,
3	Currie,	Pardee,
3	Deroche,	Patterson,
죑	Ferris,	Robinson,
9	Finlayson,	Ross,
ñ	Fraser,	Sexton,
ğ	Gibson,	Sinclair,
쳟	Graham,	Snetsinger,
ä	Grant.	Springer,
9	Harcourt,	Striker.
쿒	Hardy,	Watterworth,
덻	Harmy,	Widdifield,
S	Hargraft,	widdinera,
3	Hay,	Williams,
٩	Hunter,	Wilson,
췅	Lane,	Wood.
я	\$2.45000000000000000000000000000000000000	

On the item for the appropriation for the expenses of the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. LAUDER moved:

Bench, Mr. LAUDER moved:

"That the resolution be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to the committee of supply, with instructions to strike out the item of \$700, for the salary of the Assistant to the Clerk of Process, and to reduce all salaries under this head which are in excess of \$800 by ten per cent. of the amount thereof, but not so as to reduce any of such salaries to an amount below \$800."

	STHORTE DOTOM GOOD!		
	And it was voted de named Reformers:	own by the followin	-
CANAL MARKETONIA	Appleby, Ballantyne, Baxter,	Lyon (Algema), Lyon [Halton), McCraney,	
CASSIST AND SOLD	Bishop, Bonfield, Chisholm,	McLaws, McMahon, Massie,	
Section Victorial States	Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Cole,	Master, Miller, Mowat,	
2000 COMP. COMP. S.	Crooks, Currie,	O'Denoghue, Pardee,	
Sell-emphysiolateless	Finlayson,	Patterson, Robinson, Ross,	
Contribution (No. 1) Sec.	Fraser, Gibson,	Sexton, Sinclair, Snetsinger,	
	Grant, Harcourt, Hardy,	Springer, Striker, Watterworth,	
	Hargraft, Hay,	Widdifield, Williams,	
	Hunter, Lane,	Wilson, Wood.	

Appleby, Lyon (Halton),
Ballantyne, McCraney,	
Baxter, McLaws,	
Bishop, McMahon,	
Bonfield, Massie,	
Chisholm, Master,	
Clarke (Norfolk), Miller,	
Clarke (Wellington), Mowat,	
Cole, O'Donoghue,	
Crooks, Pardee,	
Currie, Patterson,	
Deroche, Paxton,	
Ferris, Robinson,	
Fraser, Ross,	
Gibson, Sexton,	
Graham, Sinclair,	
Grant, Snetsinger,	
Harcourt, Springer,	100
Hardy, Striker,	
Hargraft, Watterworth	1.
Hav. Widdifield.	
Hunter, Williams,	
Lane, Wilson,	
Lyon (Algoma), Wood.	

1	(Votes and Proceedi	ings, 1879, p.
	Ballantyne, Barter, Bishop, Bonfield,	McCraney, McLaws, McMahon, Massie,
	Chisholm, Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington),	Master, Miller, Mowat,
	Crooks, Deroche,	O'Donoghue, Patterson, Paxton,
	Ferris, Fraser, Gibson, Graham.	Robinson, Ross, Sexton, Sinclair,
	Grant, Harcourt, Hardy,	Snetsinger, Springer, Striker,
Children Control	Hargraft, Hay, Hunter,	Watterworth, Widdifield, Williams,
STREET, STREET, STREET,	Lane, Lyon, (Algoma), Lyon (Halton)	Wilson, Wood—45.

10/9	\$10,000 pt
1876	524,493
1877	550,984
1878	556,057
Last session (Votes an	d Proceeding
1879 p 314-16) the Oppos	sition on the
appropriation for the inspe	ection of Col-
legiate Institutes, moved	that only two
instead of three inspec	tors of High

LOBOLUGIOH .	
Appleby,	Lyon (Halton)
Bishop,	McCraney,
Bonfield,	McLaws,
Chisholm,	McMahon,
Clarke (Norfolk),	Massie,
Clarke (Wellington),	Master,
Cole,	Miller,
Crooks,	Mowat,
Currie,	O'Donoghue,
Deroche, -	Pardee.
Ferris,	Patterson,
Fraser,	Robinson,
Gibson,	Ross,
	Sexton.
Grant,	Sinclair.
	Springer,
marity,	obringer,

per	same amount, and	
unt	salaries over \$800	
une	partment by ten per	cent.; and th
	lowing Reformers	voted against
ted	motion:	
	Appleby,	Lyon (Halton),
	Bishop,	McCraney,
	Bonfield,	McLaws,
	Chisholm,	McMahon,
	Clarke (Norfolk),	Massie,
	Clarke (Wellington),	
	Cole.	Miller,
	Crooks,	Mowat,
	Currie,	O'Donoghue,
	Deroche,	Pardee,
	Ferris,	Patterson,
	Fraser,	Robinson,
	Gibson,	Ross,
	Graham,	Sexton,
	Grant,	Sinclair,
	Harcourt,	Springer,
	Hardy,	Striker,
	Hay,	Watterworth,
	Hunter,	Williams,
	Lane,	Wood,
	Lyon (Algoma).	

These Reformers, while vaguely ad-These Reformers, while vaguely admitting the necessity for economy, persistently opposed efforts for the reduction of Education salaries on the ground that it would injure the service. But there is no reason why the salaries of clerks in this service should not, equally with that of the clerk in the merchant's office or the grocery store, be cut down in a time of public emergency. As a rule, Government officials draw more money for less work, and if economy in the ene case be advisable, it could not involve injustice in the other.

HIS HONOUR'S SECRETARY. The salaries of the Lieutenant-Governor's office have increased of late years, as will be seen by the tables given below:

	out, and the following against the motion	ng Reformers vo
	Appleby,	Lyon (Halton,
Ħ	Ballantyne,	McCraney,
	Baxter,	McLaws,
3	Bethune,	McLeod,
d	Bishop,	McMahon,
	Bonfield,	Massie,
	Chisholm,	Master,
	Clarke (Norfolk),	Miller,
贸	Clarke (Wellington),	Mowat,
	Cole,	O'Donoghue,
a	Crooks,	Pardee,
	Currie,	Patterson,
	Deroche,	Paxton,
	Ferris.	Robinson,
	Finlayson,	Ross,
	Fraser,	Sexton,
3	Gibson,	Sinclair,
	Graham,	Snetsinger,
	Grant,	Springer,
	Harcourt,	Striker,
	Hardy,	Watterworth,
	Hargraft.	Widdifield,
	Hay,	Williams,
e	Hunter,	Wilson,
~	Tane	Wood.

to the speech from the throne :—"That "while we rejoice with your Honour in the development of any enterprise to the special property of a Minister who has made it his chief the agricultural interests of the country, of a Minister who has made it his chief to set class against class; to widen instead of bridging the gulf between them; and to flatter the more numerous section of our population, not so much to aid them as to get their rotes. The history of Mr. Mowars and all enterprises tending to the administration, if any one should think it worthy of detailed reflection with the administration of the affairs of the Province should be conducted "with the utmost economy consistent with the difficiency, and that in view of the Province should be conducted "with the fliciency, and that in view of "the general depression existing in the "Province the expenses of Legislature and Civil Government should be reduced, especially as regards the sal-"arise of Ministers, and the indemnity "to members of this House."

A debate ensued upon Mr. Park-mill's motion which continued for eight days, viz., until the 21st January, when the resolution was voted down by the following Reformers:

**More of the country, when the resolution was voted down by the following Reformers:

**Country of Mr. Mowar or aid in sending to the next House either him or apossibly approve of Mr. Mowar or aid in sending to the next House either him or apossibly approve of Mr. Mowar or aid in sending to the next House either him or apossibly approve of Mr. Mowar or aid in sending to the next House either him or apossibly approve of Mr. Mowar or aid in sending to the next House either him or apossibly approve of Mr. Mowar or aid in sending to the next House either him or apossibly approve of Mr. Mowar or aid in sending to the next House either him or apossibly approve of Mr. Mowar or aid in sending to the next House either him or apossibly approve A debate ensued upon Mr. Park-HILL's motion which continued for eight days, viz., until the 21st January, when the resolution was voted down by the following Reformers:

McCraney, McLaws, McLeod, McMahon,

Lane, Lyon (Algoma), Lyon (Halton),

has deliberately wronged, can possibly approve of Mr. Mowar or aid in sending to the next House either him or any of his incompetent set. Meanwhile let us hear something from the automaton, or if the machinery is out of gear, perhaps the Senatorial wire-puller will speak up.

THE FINANCE MINISTER.

The Finance Minister's Parliamentary struggle is over. The carrying of the last tariff resolution will be speedily followed by the carrying of the last item of the estimates. And for estimates and

THE "GLOBE'S" "CANARDS." OTTAWA, April 30.-The Citizen of this

morning contains the following paragraph:—

The following is another of those deliberate faise-hoods for which the Globe's Ottawa correspondent has already become famous. It appears in yesterday's issue.

"It is currently stated that two Conservative shareholders in the Ottawa Citizen have sold out to Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, and that in consequence of the scandal which was threatened by the awarding of the printing contract to a firm of which a member of the Government was the controlling shareholder, Mr. Mackintosh was induced to withdraw the contract given openly in his name."

There is not a shadow of truth in one line of the above. Mr. Pope has not invested one dollar in the Ottawa Citizen. He has not bought out any shareholder or shareholders. And why such a barefaced untruth should be published we know not. Again with reference to the withdrawal of any printing tender because of the Minister of Agriculture being a shareholder in the Citizen, this, too, is more ridiculous than anything else Perhaps Mr. Hope, another tenderer who also withdraw had a Minister holding a share in his business. If the Globe concesses similar to the above.

The Hon. Mr. Pope has been frequently the object of the Globe's attacks in this fashion. In this, as in so many other matters, the Globe publishes what it must know not to be true. But the excuse is to be found, perhaps, in the fact that the libels generally take their rise among men who were once Cabinet Ministers and who now lead the Opposition in a species of committee of warfare. The warfare is not very fatal but it is not unknown. It is in use among the Chinese. It is sometimes effective, but it is always nasty.

last tariff resolution will be speedily followed by the carrying of the last item of the estimates. And for estimates and tariff alike the people have nothing but approval. But they have approval for more than that. The task which Mr. Mackenzie and difficult that a public man could have faced. It is true that the country had a general understanding of the country had a general understanding of the promises of politicians and the needs of the people. But in this, as in all great public policies, the details presented the greatest difficulty. The Reformers had done their best to show in countless speeches and articles the apparently contributed to see the promise of the propose to protests made in the task of a triadictory conditions which the Liberal Conservatives had promised to fulfil. And there were not a few of our own friends who feared that the task of satisfactorily settling a multitude of details was almost beyond the strength of man. It was upon the Finance Minister that the responsibility rested for the fulfil. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S DESPATCH.

3. That for the convenience and requirements trade and commerce, and for constructing the Pa fic railway and the other Public Works of the country, the Government should at once provide ample and sufficient supply of meney, but in no year should the assount expended on the railwad and works aforesaid exceed the sum of the million of dollars, nor should any portion of that sumpaid out until its expenditure had been authoristy a vote of the Parliament of this Dominion.

4. That the money so created and issued by Government shall be copper and silver coins apaper tokens of the following denominations, it is to say: copper coins of the nominal value of cent to be legal tender up to 10 cents; silver or of the nominal value of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents spectively, to be legal tender for a dollar or fractional parts of a dollar, and paper token of the associated and the second of the second sanctioned and registered by the departments of the country, and the trade and commerce of the country, and the moment of the country, and the country 10. That any bank receiving a loan shall p terest upon the same at the rate of two per per annum for the first year, and four per cer annum thereafter for the sum remaining ut the whole sum to be repaid in three years.

11. That Dominion money shall only be iss is before provided for, or for the indevtedness to fore created of the Dominion of Canada. Already, said Mr. Wallace, his oppor had called him a fool, a swin and an idiot. But he was content to it to the future to decide was the bigger fool of the two, hi or his assailants. It might be sup that the assailants of a national cur had something better to offer than the tem they condemned; but he would out that those who derided the na currency as a rag baby favoured a deal worse rag baby than that whi advocated, because he did not prop do anything more than to present a teken that should have the confider the Government and pass as a legal in this country. At the present m we had a rag baby that was a falseh itself and a fraud. Look at the bar culation. What was it? It promipay gold. But could it pay gold found in referring to the bank retu the 28th of February that the banks circulation \$19,000,000 and upwar promises to pay in gold. They ha \$5,000,000 in Dominion deposits pon demand, \$598,000 Provincial depayable on demand, and other depothe extent of upwards of \$31,00 making in all the sum of \$57,804,00 was said that a national paper cu did not represent gold, which hon, men contended was the only true be currency. The banks had only \$5,9 in gold, against \$57,000,000 of de and circulating notes payable on de In addition gold amounting to \$8,3 was held by the Government, or a tfourteen millions odd, or an amount in gold and Dominion notes to twen cents on the dollar of liabilities pays demand. The Government had in cation \$10,527,503, and deposits in sbanks \$5,741,000 odd, or a total o 268,938, against which they held \$913. The other thirteen millions we presented by the confidence the had in Government; and the people satisfied with the legal tender not though they only held gold amount 12½ conts on the dollar. Take the circulation and bank deposits and ernment liability payable on deman what did they find? The notes a posits of banks amounted to \$57,25 and of the Government \$16,269,000 of a total of \$74,872,945, against which hanks had specie to the amount of \$408, and the Government had spe \$2,662,913, or a total of \$8,560,321 fraction under 12½ cents on the dollar not provided; confidence would not paired in the least. Another term against paper circulation was that "fiat" money. But this term migused against all money, and some arm would be needed to convince the that paper money was not a system. They were often referred United States and told they were up the worn-out clothes of that cowhich had gone back on money, and resumel specie payment there was no such thing in the States, as a resumption of speci It would moreover have been imposs the United States to have paid out It would moreover have been imposs the United States to have paid out such an extent for notes except f changed circumstances of the counting recent years when the export largely exceeded the imports, and g been brought into the country in ensums during the last four or five. The legal tender note to-day wisdered better than gold, and the drew large sums from the Treasury in notes. Resumption, as we undit, would have been impossible United States, because they had tithe of gold as compared with oin circulation. On November, 18 American paper currency in cirwas:—National bank notes, \$319, and legal tender notes, \$346,681,0 total of \$666,000,000 odd, agains gold was held to the amount of \$148. For internal trade currence equal and in some instances bet gold. Another plea put for frighten the people was that pape was depreciated currency. Decourrency was such as notes of the Upper Canada, Commercial, Colo International Banks and the Farms Stock Co., which promised to pay were unable to carry out the Legal notes, however, promised to

DOMINION PARLIAMEN'

(Continued from Third Page.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. WALLACE (Norfolk) said he wave, in introducing the following resolutions, he would meet with the strong oposition of those who were prejudice against the issue of a national currency:

against the issue of a national curren

1. That as money is a creation of Governme
individual or corporation within the Domi
Canada shall be authorized by law to ma
note, bill, or promise to pay, or token of an
whatsoever, to circulate or pass current as me
its equivalent within the said Dominion.

2. That the Government of the Domini
authorizing banks to issue notes to pass cur
money, has abnegated ene of its functions an
gated a power that in the interests of the pe
should at once resume.

MONDAY, April 28