stituency there has been a bias to postpone hard work under the idea that the elections will not take place until January, the sooner that idea is dismissed the better. It is sometimes necessary to communicate very rapidly with the leaders of a party, especially at election time, and concerted action may on occasion be of vital importance. This implies much correspondence and work which can only be grappled by appointing some one person whose chief functions shall be to attend to such duties. To this end Mr. J. A. MACDONELL, Barrister, of Glengarry, has been appointed Corresponding Secretary for the Province of Ontario. He is not new to the work, having been formerly Secretary to the Conservative Association in Toronto. He is a man of energy, and will be ready, when desired, to consult with the local leaders throughout the country.

THE COUP D'ETAT IN QUEBEC. IT is impossible alike for an individual or a nation to escape from the Nemesis begets another, until growing out of the one fib we see a vast concatination of mendacity, so surely out of one false position there will arise a progeny of blundars illostlittic and in the country on the acre than any other country on the acre than any other country on the acre than blunders, illegalities, and it may be even crimes. We have frequently pointed out the unconstitutional state of things which has not so much existed as been rampant here ever since Reformers came into power. On this free soil, in this young country, we have had a repetition of the darkest days of the reign of George III. We have had the "power "behind;" we have had an inner and sembles simultaneously grinding out young country, we have had a repetition of the darkest days of the reign of George III. We have had the "power behind;" we have had an inner and irresponsible Cabinet; we have had a self-willed man out of the House of Commons directing the affairs of the country and manipulating ministers and members. Indeed, there is a remarkable one. The Party and mischievousness of George to undertake important measures in that direction, and the shelving in the darkest days of the reign of George III. We have had the "power or and filling the air with is a confession of wrong to begin with, and a confession of estitute of penitence, and bold with brazen effrontery. Indeed, it amounts to adenial of the very existence of political rectitude, and the man that is should not be imposed if the Legislature of political rectitude, and the man that is should not be imposed if the Legislature of political rectitude, and the man that is a confession of wrong to begin with, and a confession destitute of penitence, and bold with brazen effrontery. Indeed, the Civil Service? What right had he to dictate as to the cost of it amounts to adenial of the very existence of political rectitude, and the man that is a goods as says, "We know "we are what we are but we're all such "and such alike." Then clearly the first thing the country has to do in order to have any improvement is to get rid of the Veryexistence of political rectitude, and the man that "a mounts to adenial of the veryexistence of political rectitude, and the man that is a confession of wrong to begin with, and a confession destitute of penitence, and bold with brazen effrontery. Indeed, the Civil Service? What right had he to dictate as to the cost of the Civil Service? What right had he to dictate as to the cost of and bold with brazen effrontery. Indeed, the Civil Service? What right had he to dictate as to the coist of and bold with brazen effortery. Indeed, the Civil Service? What right had he to dictate as to the Civil Service? What righ mischievousness of George Brown. Their unscrupulous talent for intrigue, determination to rule, and poverty of statesmanship, go hand in hand. Such a move as the Hon. Gro. Brown would seem to have advised M. DE. St. Just to adopt is one that would have been dea to his heart who hated Fox and thwarted land a thorn in the side of the Empire.

never was a country so contemned, never was a constitution so trampled on, never was a House of Parliament so trifled with before in the history of liberal institutions. "It was a splen-"did dodge" said a leading Reformer yesterday. "I only hope "Jory will be able to carry it through, "but I fear he won't." "did dodge" said a leading Reformer yesterday. "I only hope "Jory will be able to carry it through, "but I fear he won't."

What a nice spectacle was presented by the chamber yesterday. A Ministry with thirteen supporters on their side and facing an Opposition which crowded the opposite deaks enthusiastically supporting the dismissed statesmen. The late Ministry had the confidence of the expenditure \$2,595,000. No effort has been made by the Ministry either to live up to the economy its friends professed when in Opposition, or to meet the continued hard times by cutting down the outlay. Salaries have been increased and new offices created with experimental programment in this city had an article headed "More Taxes." It has had other articles so headed. The object is to frighten people by persistently reiterating that a wise protective policy means more taxes. The article is sublimely insincere, or sublimely insincere, or sublimely insincere, or sublimely insincered man in the country capable of obtaining overwhelmning majority of the House.

They marched from victory to victory.

A constitutional ruler had nothing to do

amounted to \$91,500, are \$130,000 this A constitutional ruler had nothing to do but to support the Government which had the confidence of a Parliament which had the confidence of the country. But to have a strong Conservative Government in Quebec was unpleasant at the present date to Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues or accomplices, and so it was determined to make a pretext of the railway bills to deprive the just and lawful depositories of power of their images of 40 per cent; and the figures of 40 per cent; and the figures of 1871 were outrageously high a Contingencies, \$19,300 then, are now to \$31,000. The Cabinet in those days in Cost \$20,800, allowing \$4,000 for Dr. Ryerson's salary; now it costs \$28,000. Civil Government has risen from 14,000 to \$158,000; the Administration of Justice from \$182,000 to \$295,000; so Immigration from \$29,000 to \$37,000.

The organ in this city was very anxious

lightly mentioned. Our correspon-dents and contemporaries were held up

to reprobation because they called a

HAM, MAY, TODD, are all at one on this head. All declare that a Lieutenant-Governor, or Governor, is not in the

we wisk to secure good CLEB AGENTS at every Fost office in chands. Will see that cannot be send in to me the names and addresses of any they have being they will all greatly when in Torento we would be pleased to see you at our emec, and receive any aggressions or information, rembling lest they when in Torento we would be pleased to see you at our emec, and receive any aggressions or information you may have to impart.

The Deckip Mati.

The Deckip Mati.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1878.

ORGANIZATION.

EVERY day brings more convincing evidence that the elections will take place in June. But there will be no aurprise. Throughout the courage, which is often part of the most growth of the most growth of the most get and may be unfortunated when we shandou argument for blows it is, as a certain mother of the most get and the place in June. But there will be no aurprise. Throughout the courty the Conservatives are alive, and organization is going forward, and nominations are being made. The vigorous character of our local organizations is one of the most gratifying features of our political life. Local vitality is the surest guarantee of political vigour, as local assemblies—those noble walks and commons of a free people—are the best schools for statesmen. If in any constituency there has been a bias to post-pome hard work under the idea that the elections will take beging the research of the most greatifying features of our political life. Local vitality is the surest guarantee of political vigour, as local assemblies—those noble walks and commons of a free people—are the best schools for statesmen. If in any constituency there has been a bias to post-pome hard work under the idea that the elections will not take place until the people look in the population of the most greater of the popu tures who compose the present Govern-ment to do if only they can succeed in keeping their places. Will the people look on and bear such conduct? What our Grit friend thought a good move, we are inclined, however, to think will prove to have been a bad one. The time has passed when tyrannical conduct such as that of St. Just will be endured. We know that the object held in view, the helping of the Dominion Government at the forthcoming elections, cannot be attained, and the policy of violence will come back on its concoctors like a boomerang. If people will endure conduct like that of M. de Sr. Just they may as well dig a grave for Responsible Government.

THE ONTARIO ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Mowat was warned that if he called the Assembly together as late as January and so made its proceedings overlap those of the Dominion Parliament, the interests of the Chamber would suffer, the smaller orb being eclipsed by the bigger. He refused to semblies simultaneously grinding out legislation and filling the air with oratory. With six hundred and sixty-one

with the superfluous duty of feeling the pulse of the country on the subject, has entered on its work with the slow and deliberate circumspection the Commismissioner of Public Works expected of it, and its report recommending certain it, and its report recommending certain the results of the public purse as a lot of Greek brigands.

But when the tuquoque is without truth when as we have frequently shown Greenwestives were economical where missioner of Public Works expected of it, and its report recommending certain reforms will scarcely be ready by the time the Chamber is dissolved. Meanwhile the Reform journals which were engaged in the abolition cause, have grown dumb; the Reform agitators no longer strive to secure converts or get up petitions; the Party, in fact, has abandoned the movement because its leaders are unequal to it. The Voters' List Act is a step in the right direction. The Tile Drainage measure is one of doubtful propriety from an economic point of view, while the Extramural bill will probably remain a dead letter. Practically, these are the only fruits of the session; and a session costs the Province a spade and to use STERNE's words a dirty action a dirty action. It is no longer possible to deny that the late Ministry were dismissed and adopting the words of one of George the Third's Ministers, M. deBoucherville, may say "never was Minister so dismissed",
never was a country so contemned;

session; and a session costs the Province \$120,000. The finances are not in a satisfactory

lawful depositories of power of their immigration from \$29,000 to \$37,000, position. It is unnecessary to pile proof on proof of the unconstitutionality of the conduct of Lieutenant-Governor Sz.

1 Insulates from \$19,000 to \$299,000 to \$37,000, while the number of immigrants has decreased 75 per cent.; Education from 350,000 to \$545,000; Public Institutions maintenance from \$170,000 to \$507,000, and so on all the way through. Reformers are no respecters of hard times, and ignore the decent rule of

Governor, or Governor, is not in the position of a Sovereign, but is rather an officer with powers limited by the terms of his Commission. If, therefore, a Sovereign acting in the manner M. Dr Sr. Just has done would offend against the spirit of the constitution, much more does a Lieut. Governor do so.

MAY, referring to Canada, says that our Government became in 1847 the image of that of England. Governors are described as bound to hold themselves apart from party. Theoretically he tells us the Grown has the right of veto, but he adds that neither in the colonies nor in England has the exercise of this right been found compatable will. Mr. Mowar has gained nothing in the House share the responsibility; and the "grab" of 1876 is neither of forgotten nor forgiven by the people.

It is difficult for an Opposition to make much headway against a Government which by the consent of its subservient majority throws its main duties upon irresponsible commissions or committees. But all things considered, Mr. Cameron and his associates have succeeded fairly well. Mr. Mowar has gained nothing in the House or the country, and his alliance with the men at Ottawa which he no longer cares to conceal will beyond any doubt lead to his downfall whether he goes with them or without them to the polls.

VIOLENT ASSAULTS

"YOU'RE ANOTHER."

"IF old BABY were to come back !" Don't you remember CHATS?" "Our opponents were just as bad." "Do you not recall that dreadful job of twenty years ago ?" "What kettle," cries the pot, "dares to call me black?" Such are the replies made by the Government to every damning charge which is proved against them. If their hypo-. crisy is dwelt on, they do not deny that they have been proved to be pretenders, but they cite the duplicity of some man who has been dead for twenty years. If their extravagance is pointed out—their reply is that other men were extravagent. Dilate on their inconsistency. travagant. Dilate on their inconsistency and they shout out "You're another." Show that they have defied law and degraded parliamentary institutions—
"Are we the first," they exclaim.
Then they fall to abuse, and "You're
"another," is heard in strident tones. The fierce indignation which used at one time to be poured out against alleged extravagance, breaches of the inde-pendence of Parliament, gerrymandered contracts, coalitions, is now reserved for the individual who has the audacity to say a single word against such political

Let us suppose it was true that the Opposition had been guilty of offences such as those which bear down the Govsuch as those which bear down the Gov-ernment for the country, "You're "another" is no satisfactory reply. It is a confession of wrong to begin with, and a confession destitute of penitence, and bold with brazen effrontery. Indeed, it amounts to adenial of the very existence of political rectified, and the man, that sures in that direction, and the shelving of the movement for the abolition of tax as the man who is not only corrupt in exemptions was due as much to Mr. Mowar's timidity as to Mr. Frasze's opposition. The committee charged with the superfluous duty of feeling the

A FALSE CRY.

On Tuesday the organ of the Government in this city had an article headed

articles so headed. The object is to frighten people by persistently reiterating that a wise protective policy means more taxes. The article is sublimely insincere, or sublimely imbecile. It is hard for us to believe that there is a man in the country capable of obtaining access to a leading newspaper who could honestly write such absurdity as was in the Globe article under the head "More Taxes." We are, therefore, forced to conclude that the article is an unscrupulous attempt to bamboozle the people of this country. The attempt is also systematic. But we shall take care to point out the fallacies of our contemporary so often as its sage politicoeconomic scribes drivel about a subject they either misunderstand or misrepresent.

The Government, we are told, have determined to make no change in the tariff, and the refusal is based on the "common sense view" that when a tariff furnishes revenue enough there is no reason why it should be imcreased. True, if the sole object of a tariff is to furnish revenue. But this is the very point. The Opposition say a tariff is not only to furnish a revenue but to encourage native industries. It is argued that if the foreign competitor were kept out more taxes would have to be imposed—nay, we should have to be special power limits of the city power in the ci

also paying taxes, and the amount remaining to each labourer after he has paid his taxes, namely \$370, will be spent on numberless bakers, butchers, tailors, shoemakers, who would all be called into existence and pay taxes. A whole army of tax-payers would be employed by this \$15,000,000, and taxes being spread over a larger area would be reduced. How then about Protection meaning "more taxes?"

THE QUEBEC OUTRAGE.

Lieut, Governor of Quebec had to give respecting his coup d'etat, will not find much comfort in the memoranda of his Honour which were read in the Quebec Assembly on Friday. Every constitutionalist, every lover of liberty and Responsible Government who reads the memoranda and the explanations made in connection with them by M. Angers, will ioin in the expression of amazement and indignation to which The Mail and other Conservative journals have given Mr. Mackenzie's organs can no longer

pretend that the DE BOUCHERVILLE Government resigned. The reasons for their dismissal so far as we can make them out are these:—That the Government were incurring large liabilities; that they were aiding railways on the South Shore instead of concentrating their strength on the North Shore enterprises; that the expenses of Civil Government should have been reduced, certain increases seeming to his Honour to have been inopportune, and that his Cabinet did not consult him as fully as they should have done respecting the measures introduced by them, and had thereby brought him into conflict with the Legislature. We be-lieve these are all the reasons given in his Honour's letter of the 1st March. There is not a single one of them which is worthy a moment's consideration except the last, and it has been dragged in to juslast, and it has been dragged in to justify a foregone conclusion rather than to give a fair representation of the facts. We deny the right of the Lieut.-Governor of a Province to dictate to his Government in the arrogant and presumptuous spirit of M. Sr. Just's letter. It is for the Ministry to advise her Majesty's representative, not for him to advise his Ministers in the sense of that precious epistle. Grant what M. Sr. precious epistle. Grant what M. Sr. Just claims and there is an end to Con-Just claims and there is an end to Constitutional Government. In the noble words which he uttered at Halifax in 1873 Lord DUFFERIN set forth in the plainest way his responsibility to his Ministers so long as they were supported by Parliament. If

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

month of February, furnishes fair oc-

casion for many a sarcasm, and the

unreflecting multitude may sneer to

their hearts' content at the too ambitious

His exertions in the cause of purity have been great. He has been twice unseated been great. He has been twice unseated for corrupt practices, and he was among the first of Reform politicians to introduce the practice of sending his election agents to the church doors on Sunday with a dipwere supported by Parliament. If the doctrine laid down by M. Sr. Just per swimming in a bucket of whiskey. is to be recognized as correct doctrine, then it is the Lieut.-Governor who The Beston Advertiser, best informed of American papers on Canadian subjects, says of the Quebec crisis: "A new Govern

says of the Quenec crisis: "A new Govern-ment, undeniably opposed politically to the majority of the people of the Province, in-stalled by the sole will of the Executive, granted a dissolution of Parliament and a fresh election, is certainly a novelty in a constitutionally governed country, and the result of the movement may well excite uch a right and you declare that we are living under an autocracy worse than that of Russia.

What a session of the Dominion Parlia-

It is now certain that Mr. John Lorne

McDougall, M. P. will be appointed Audi-

tor-General. He deserves well of his Party.

ing to England by cable, on the morning of the 5th inst., of a great storm which burst upon Northern and Central European coasts on the 8th. The prediction was fulfilled, and our enterpris-

more credit to the men who do the

work. This much it may be useful to

real, genuine, scientific weather pro-phecy is all the time attaining a greater

EDITORIAL NOTES

degree of certainty.

THE remarkable character of the present season, which has so far slipped away with very little of winter's severities, naturally enough provokes remark on weather and weather prophets. The failure of current weather prophegies, too, most of all for the

The increase in the cost of the Administration of Justice is one of the marvels of Reform economy :-

The Supreme Court, a new charge, is down for \$45,000, but what of the remain-

few who have essayed to tell before-hand what the weather was to be. To use a current American expression, we may say that this has been a bad year may say that this has been a bad year for weather prophets.

We need not, however, rush to the extreme of concluding that all attempts at predicting the weather are vanity. Our own meteorological service at Toronto has been very successful indeed, keeping within the limited range of probabilities for the next twenty-four hours. It is but a short range this, to be sure, but with the telegraph to spread warnings when given it is still sufficient to prevent many a shipwreck and dire The pay-list of the Pacific Railway survey is a singularly loose document. Here are a few names with the items attached : are a few names with the items attached:

"Jemmy," \$129; "Johnny," \$10;
"Martyr," \$50; "Old Charley," \$58;
"Peter," \$562; "Tom Ritchie," \$627;
"Sootchman," \$26, etc. Then come Neegon-bah-wum and a tribe of aborigines.
Thomas Nixon, Jr., also figures. Nixon, the elder, is paymaster, and last year he handled \$196,000.

Some of our Provincial contemporaries are discussing the question whether every able-bodied immigrant is really worth \$1.7000 to the country, as has been maintained by certain American authorities. We should say that every such new arrival is certainly a gain to the country, provided the country has work for him to do. But if, as has been the case with no small number of immigrants into Ontario, he goes to farm fabour for only one summer, or two at the most, and then with his family drops in on the Toronto charities as a permanent burden, then the country might better have paid a good round sum to have kept him away altogether.

Mr. Brown is of converse that the law

(Continued from Second Page.)

diction was fulfilled, and our enterprising and sensational contemporary is to be credited with the success. Of course it is only a great disturbance of which it can be predicted that it will live its progress across the Atlantic: smaller ones would be exhausted ere they got the length. If the "Herald "weather service"—or shall we say the Washington weather service an select for use such disturbances only as are likely to live across the Atlantic, and still be in force when they strike the West of Europe, so much the more credit to the men who do the

Mr. Invine introduced a bill to provide that claims against railway companies for working expenses may be enforced by execution against railway property, and to authorize the appointment of receivers in authorize the appointment of receivers in the control of t remark at present, that while weather predictions of some kinds appear to be falling into discredit, what we may call certain cases.

Mr. Mills introduced a bill respecting claims to lands of occupants in Manitoba; also, a bill relating to the transfer and registration of lands in the same Province.

Dr. SCHULTZ read a telegram in the Ottom.

clares that a newspaper of that city contains an article declaring that Mr. Donald A. Smith and others had obtained control The certificate of Chief Justice Young and Mr. Justice Desbarres settles the case of Mr. Jones v. Sir Hastings Doyle. f the road between St. Paul and Pembina, and also a lease on favourable terms of the and also a lease on lavourable terms of the Government line from Pembina to Winnipeg. He wished to know if there was any truth in these statements.

Mr. Mackenzie said if the hon. gentle-The Public Accounts Committee has sno ceeded in wringing from the Ministry the

Mr. MACKENZIE said if the hon gentle-man would put his question on the paper he would reply to him in the usual way. Mr. HAGGART moved the discharge of the order for a second reading of the bill respecting Dr. Stewart's deposit in the Kingston election case. He said the mat-ter would come up in another shape. Several questions were asked and anprivilege of enquiring how Mr. Thomas Nixon spent \$198,000 of the public money in the North-West. In these days of autocratic government this is a great and a sig-nal triumph for the popular cause. It is sad to read paragraphs like the fol lowing from the Arnprior Review:-"Quite a number of people in Arnprior and neigh-bourhood intend emigrating next spring to Dakota Territory in the United States. We are told on reliable authority that as

The MINISTER of MILITIA stated that it The MINISTER of MILITIA stated that it was not the intention of the Government to extend the period of annual drills to twenty-eight days, that they did not intend to establish three model training schools for cavalry and infantry, nor to raise brigades of garrison artillery at Quebec and Kingston. many as thirty families purpose going to that part of Uncle Sam's dominions from Bristol and vicinity as soon as navigation The Boston Advertiser says : - " Our

oreign trade appears to be in the most flourishing condition, at least in the department of exports. The specie value of domestic exports during the month of January was close upon \$68,000,000, as compared with \$63,500,000 last year, which was up to that time the largest at least 1. was up to that time the largest value ever reported for January trade." Alas, how Protection does kill off trade!

Mr. PALMER denied that the policy of the Opposition was to increase taxation. Every Canadian had to deplore that the country was in that position that it was unable to meet its current expenditure, and it was equally to be deplored that the Government proved unequal to making both ends meet. The country, he contended, could be largely regulated by its fiscal arrangements. The tariff should be so regulated as to foster all the interests of the country, without unduly pressing upon any particuas to foster all the interests of the country, without unduly pressing upon any particular one. The end they desired to 'accomplish, he believed, would be secured by the adoption of the amendment of the right honourable member from Kingston, but the Ministerial party could not be expected to vote for it, if they felt like the member for South Oxford that the country is highly prosperous. It was said the Opposition wanted to rob the country. This position wanted to rob the country. This was nonsense. The revenue had to be placed in a man who. in two short years, could make history tell two such tales? In his (Mr. Charlton's) speech in 1876 he declared that an increased tariff was the only thing which would bring the United States to terms. He (Mr. Palmer) was certain they could not obtain a reciprocity treaty from the United States by favour. Our markets should be opened to them only for a fair quid pro quo. He attacked the Government for their general policy, and highly eulogized the character of the leaders of the Opposition.

Mr. Appleby spoke briefly in defence of the Government's fiscal policy.

the Government's fiscal policy.

Mr. Farrow said the hon. gentleman who had just spoken had said the depression was ten times greater in the United States than in Canada. Where was the proof of this? The failures in Canada were proportionately greater than in the United States. The hon, gentleman had said, too, that commerce should be like Christianity—no respector of persons, and knew no bounds. Now he (Mr. Farrow) had "Scotchman," \$26, etc. Then come Neegon-bah-wum and a tribe of aborigines. Thomas Nixon, Jr., also figures. Nixon, the elder, is paymaster, and last year he handled \$198,000.

Judging from their utterances with respect to Sir Edmund Head and Lord Dufferin, it is safe to say that if M. St. Just were a Tory and M. De Boucherville a Grit, Mr. Brown and his followers would be out in the country to-day shouting "murder." Sir Edmund kept a Reform minority out of power and was a tyrant. M. St. Just thrust a Conservative majority out of office and he is held to be a faithful guardian of the constitution. So true it is that much depends on the ownership of the gored ox.

Some of our Previousle sections of the policy of Protection against the largest that much depends on the ownership of the gored ox. Some of our Provincial contemporaries Province of the Dominien. He went into

ened policy. It was not until 1860 that the duty was taken off silk, Mr. Gladstone having refused to take it off before on the ground that to do so would unfairly oppress the operatives. It was removed when the industry was strong enough alone. Returning to Mr. Charlton, he criticized his recent speech at some length, and quoted from the recently delivered in angural of Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, to show that the manufacturing industries of that State had suffered but slightly during receiving such small ground as they had lost. What he desired was to see this portion of North America made the New England of the continent. He was amazed to hear the Finance Minister say that it was undesirable that large cities sho grow up in the Dominion. duty of from 50 to 60 per cent. Was this not what the Finance Minister called legal ized robbery? If not, he did not know what was. He concluded by urging the policy of retaliation set forth in the conclusion of the amendment now before the

Mr. Domville expressed himself as in tariff.
Mr. Kirk expressed the opinion that the American tariff had driven American ships from the ocean.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Perry, Haddow, and McDonald

The vote was then taken with the following sult on the amendment:—Yeas 77, nays 114:—

The vote was then taken with the following sult on the amendment:—Yeas 77, nays 114:—

YEAS—Messrs. Baby, Benoit, Blanchet, Bol Bourheau, Bowell, Brooks, Brown, Bunster, Caron, Carron, Cimon, Colby, Costigan, Coupal, rier, Cuthbert, Daoust, DeCosmos, Desjard Dewdney, Domville, Donahue, Dugas, Fargrugon, Flesher, Fraser, Gibbs (North Onta Gibbs (South Ontario), Gill, Haggart, Harw Hurteau, Jones (Leeds), Kirkpatrick, Lange Lanthier, Little, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdo (Kingston), McDonald (Cape Broton), McDonald (Palta, MacMillan, Callum, McCarthy, McQuade, Masson, Methot, 1988), McCarthy, McQuade, Masson, Methot, 1988, McCarthy, McQuade, Masson, McHot, 1988, McCarthy, McQuade, Masson, McHot, 1989, McCarthy, McCarthy, McQuade, Masson, McHot, 1989, McCarthy, McCarthy, McQuade, Masson, McHot, 1989, McCarthy, McCarthy, McQuade, Masson, McHot, 1989, McCarthy, McCarthy Taise brigades of garrison artillery at Quebec and Kingston.

The Premier stated that the Welland Canal would be opened on 3rd May. He refused to say whether it is the intention of the Government to lay before the House during the present session an order-in-Council granting a subsidy or bonus to the Canada Central Railway Company, or any other railway company, under the provisions of section 14 of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Act of 1874.

Tuesday, March 12.

M. Laurier gave notice of a motion that on a future day the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider a resolution respecting the Customs duty imposed on imported malt.

Mr. Palmer denied that the policy of the Opposition was to increase taxation. Every Canadian had to denlore that the country Wallace (Albert), Weight (Ottawa), Wright (Ottawa), Wright (Pontiac)—Total 77.

Navs—Messrs. Appleby, Archibald, Aylmer, Bais, Barthe, Bechard, Berriar, Bies, Fromis, Boyre, Brouse, Buell, Burk, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (St. John),

WEDNESDAY, March 13. The House went into Committee on Mr. Dymond's bill to provide that persons charged with common assault shall become competent as witnesses their own behalf.

Mr. Dymond said the bill as amended imited its operations to cases where the prisoner was tried without a jury. Mr. Kirkpatrick thought witnesses in such cases should be compellable, as well as

Sir John MacDonald spoke generally against the bill, particularly objecting to a wife being a competent witness in a case in which her husband was interested. After further brief discussion, the bil the third reading being delayed for some days at the suggestion of Sir John Macdon

The adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Langevin for returns respecting cer tain tenders for Welland Canal work wa resumed by Mr. Archibald, who resumed by Mr. Archibald, who made some remarks defending the action of himself and friends in their investigation of the Northern railway affairs last session.

Mr. Bowell complained that Mr. Mialls' report had been suppressed, and referred to the way in which the "Proton" outrage report had been manipulated by the Grit leaders in the Local Legislaby the Grit leaders in the Local Legisla-ture. Originally it was a report condemn-ing Mr. McKellar. It was eventually changed into a whitewashing report. The "speak now" Committee was treated in the same way. He referred to Mr. Blake's letter to Mr. Mackenzie in the Goderich harbour matter, and his famous "speak ingly very innocent words might mean a great deal.

Mr. GUTHRIE denied that there was any

partiality shown by the Ministerial mem-bers in the Northern railway investiga-Mr. MILLS defended Mr. Blake in the

Mr. MILLS defended Mr. Blake in the
"speak now" and other matters.
Mr. FARROW was of opinion that the
Government party had better not stir these
matters up. They only made them muddier. There was no defence of the
Goderich harbour job to be made.
Mr. CARTWRIGHT made some remarks in
defence of the Premier's action respecting
this work. this work.
Sir John MacDonald said it was absurd

Sir John Macdonald said it was absurd of the Government to be continually eaying that the late Government had done this and that, and justifying their own corrupt acts by that sort of defence. It was not a question of what the late Government had done, but what the present Government had done and were doing. Was the lowest tender in the Goderich harbour case properly or improperly rejected? The Minister of Public Works could not escape responsibility by hiding himself behind his ter of Public Works could not escape re-sponsibility by hiding himself behind his subordinates. Were Mr. Blake's letter harmless, it might be justifiahle. The Premier evidently regarded it as a man-date, and it cost the country \$30,000. The Opposition would not be the guardians of the country's interests if they did not hold the Ministry to account for this trans-cation. action.

Mr. Mackenzie defended the job in hi usual coarse way, alleging that Sir John Macdonald was not manly enough to make

a charge.
Mr. Casey made some remarks. Mr. LANDERKIN followed.
Mr. MacDougall (Renfrew) moved the ljournment of the debate.
The motion was carried and the House

ONTARIO ASSEMBLY.

Hardy's bill to amend the Licence Act,

WEDNESDAY, March

Third Legislature---Third Session

for other purposes, was read a third time.

Mr. Parder's bill respecting aid to certain rails

ras read a second time.

The House went into concurrence in the reg

the Committee of Supply. iscreditable to the publisher, and after the House an assurance that no be made in respect of it out of th funds."

The amendment was lost on the following vision:

Yaas—Messrs. Appleby, Ballantyne, Baxt Bonfield, Chisholm, Clarke (Norfolk), Cla (Wellington), Cole, Crooks, Currie, Dawson, Ferr Finlayson, Fraser, Gibson, Graham, Grant, Han Hardy, Hay, Hodgins, Hunter, Lane, Ly McOraney, McMahon, Massie, Master, Miller, Mow O'Donoghue, Pardee, Patterson (York), Paxt Robinson, Ross, Sexton, Sinclair, Snetsing Springer, Striker, Watterworth, Widdiff Williams, Wilson, Wood—46.

NAYS—Messrs, Baker, Barr, Bell, Boulter, Brod Brown, Calvin, Cameron, Code, Coutts, Creight Deacon, Flesher, Grange, Harkin, Kean, Lauc Long, Macdougall (Middlesex), Macdougall (Sime McGowan, Meredith, Merrick, Monk, O'Sulliv Patterson (Essex), Preston, Richardson, Sc. Tooley, Wigle, Wills—32.

On the resolution to concur in the item of \$4, for expenses of works at the Central Prison, Mr. WILLS moved that while concurring in said resolutions this. House desires to express opinion, first, that all moneys required for the pment of labour and material set forth in the pay for such work should be entrusted to some responde person, who shall be liable, and produce vouchers for the correct disbursement of the san second, that each of such pay lists shall be veriby the oath or declaration of the foreman or ot person in charge of the works, which certifica shall state the amount of the said pay lists, and some general manner) the work and material for payment of which the moneys are required; thi that the engineer, architect, or other chief super tendent of the works shall also certify the gene correctness of the pay lists by his signature.

Mr. CLARKE (Wellington) moved in amendme to the amendment that all after the first wo "that," be struck out and the following substitus and added to the original resolution:—"The prections now taken by the Public Works Departm with reference to pumpen of wages, and payme for work done under the immediate supervision the Denartment are in the compline of the san second. with reference to payment of wages, and paym for work done under the immediate supervisio the Department are in the opinion of this He satisfactory and reasonably sufficient."

The amendment was lost on the following The amendment was lost on the following vision:—

Yeas—Messrs. Ballantyne, Baxter, Bethune, F. field, Chisholm, Clarke (Wellington), Cole, Crocurrie, Dawson, Deroche, Ferris, Finlayson, Fra Gibson, Graham, Haney, Hardy, Hargraft, F. Hodgins, Hunter, Lane, Lyon, McCraney, McMal Massie, Master, Miller, Mowat, O'Donoghue, Par Patterson (York), Paxton, Robinson, Ross, Sex Sinelair, Snetsinger, Springer, Striker, Watterwo Widdfield, Williams, Wilson, Wood—46.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Barr, Bell, Boulter, Bro Brown, Calvin, Cameron, Code, Coutts, Creigh Deacon, Flesher, Grange, Harkin, Kean, Latong, McDougall (Middlesex), Macdougall (Sim McGowan, Meredith, Merrick, Monk, O'Sulli Patterson (Essex), Preston, Scott, Tooley, W Wills.—31.

McGowan, Meredith, merrica, moin,
Patterson (Essex), Preston, Scott, Tooley,
Wills.—31.
The items of \$4,000, for expenses of works. Mr. MERRICK moved in amendment that Mr. MERRICK moved in amendment that the solution be not now concurred in, but referred to Committee of the Whole, with instruction reduce the item by \$30,000, so as not to leaver a sum as \$50,000 to be expended at the whim of the Government, it being in oppose to principles formerly enunciated that no large penditure of money should be made without a dvote of Parliament sanctioning the particular a cation and appropriation.

Mr. HODGINS moved in amendment to spendiment that all words after the first (in the content of the con

amendment that all words after the first the amendment be struck out, and the substituted in lieu thereof:—"This Hou during the last and present Parliament, sum of \$50,000 for unforeseen and unp penses, considers that no necessity ha reducing the usual appropriation."

penses, considers that no necessity has arisen reducing the usual appropriation."

The amendment to the amendment was carrithe following division:—

YEAS—Messrs. Appleby, Ballantyne, Ba Bethune, Mesras. Appleby, Ballantyne, Ba Bethune, Concis, Currie, Dawson, Deroche, Ferris, Finla Gibson, Graham, Hardy, Hargraft, Hay, Hochunter, Lane, Lyon, McCraney, McGowan Mahon, Massie, Master, Mowat, O'Donoghue, Pe Patterson (York), Paxton, Robinson, Ross, Se Sinclair, Snetsinger, Striker, Watterworth, Vfield, Wilson, Wood—42.

NAYS—Messrs, Baker, Barr, Boulter, Broder vin, Cameron, Code, Coutts, Creighton, De Flesher, Harrin, Kean, Lauder, Long, McD (Middlesex), Macdougall (Simcoe), Meredith, rick, O'Sullivan, Patterson (Essex), Preston, Tooley, Wills—25.

Mr. MOWAT moved that this House will ne solve itself into a Committee to consider the fing resolution:—

Resolved—That this House doth ratify and cur in an order-in-Council, approved by the tennant-Governor, on the 4th March, 1878, Order is to the effect following:—

"Upon consideration of the report of the hable the Attorney-General, dated 20th Feb. 1878, with reference to the estate of the latter Marcer, which has escheated to the for the benefit of the Frovince, the Commit Council advise that out of the said Andrew Marcer, which has escheated to the for the benefit of the Frovince, the Commit Council advise that out of the said Andrew Marcer, which has escheated to the for the benefit of the Frovince, the Commit Council advise that out of the said Andrew Marcer, which has escheated to the for the benefit of the Frovince, the Commit Louncil advise that out of the said Andrew Marcer; the purchase of the lots in the township of Etol containing one hundred and fifty acres, in of which the late Mit. Mercer, junior, and his with all usual trusts and conditions in that hand that a further sum of fifteen thousand in stocks or securities be transferred to ten late of Andrew Mercer, junior, and his with all usual trusts and conditions in that hand that a further sum of fif

and fifty acres, the said Andrew Mercer, have the option of a further sum of ten the dollars in stocks or securities, being investoresaid, making the whole amount thirty the dollars.

The Committee further advise that out residue of the said estate the sum of ten the dollars be appropriated towards the erection for the said estate the sum of ten the dollars be appropriated towards the erection for the said estate the sum of ten the dollars be appropriated towards the erection with the Toronto General Hospital, to be "The Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary in con with the Toronto General Hospital, to be "The Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformat Females," such institution to be maintain serection of a reformatory institution to be maintain managed in the same way as the reformat Females, "such institution to be for the receptemales, irrespective of age.

The Committee further advise that this be not acted upon, unless approved by resoft the Legislative Assembly."

The amount of the estate, be said, could he ascertained, as part of it was represented by mortgages, debts, &c., but it was probably than \$140,000. This money, owing to there no will, fell to the Province. The Governme posed to make a certain allowance to a your a natural son of Andrew Mercer, and devrest to founding some public institution course, however, could not be taken we thorough judicial investigation. Mr. Moviewed in detail the law proceedings taken nection with the case. There had been some said, as to whether the young man, when a party to an attempted impositio Court, ought to receive anything, but Mowet) wished to deal with him in a hungenerous manner. The intention of the ment was to settle on the young man and hit the sum of \$30,000, and he would also have farm. \$10,000 would be given towards the ement of an eye and ear infirmary connected with the Toronto hospital. More be required for such a building but the true offered to execute the work for that amou sum of \$30,000 would be appropriated for pose of establishing a reformatory for the Gov

arr. MOWAT said that the expressed the deciseed was to provide for his son him a farm. He had said he did not ca arne of the rest of his money. The motion was carried, and the House Committee to consider the resolution. Mr. CAMERON saked if the House Committee to consider the resolution.

Mr. CAMERON asked if the House n amendment to the resolution, would the ment adopt the resolution as amended?

Mr. MOWAT said the Government would clive the resolution in its entirety.

Mr. MACDOUGALL said that he had a siderable interest in the case before it well courts, and at the very outset he was said the proceedings in the Court of Chance not prove successful. In fact it was we that the case could not end satisfactorily if brought before the Court, because, in place, the late Mr. Mercer had no heir as of law; and, in the second place, because man was not born in lawful marriage. W proposed to bring the matter before the Chancery his (Mr. Macdougall's) advice against it. He refused to take any action proposal. On the contrary, however, a tinguished legal gentlemen advised the chrought betore the Court. The Attorne in spite of the advice of these legal gentle said that the young man had entered in spitacy. This House would not regard to the young man with the same feeling attorney-General did. He (Mr. Macdonot think that the son should be so challed, or misconduct, or any other criwould dissentitle him to a fair considera father's cetate. Before legislating in regestate, he thoughtit was very important House should use due consideration, and