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THE WEEKLY MAIL ate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL-10, 1884.

WARNING.

Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent offering to cut on rate should be avoided, as he is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY CASE. THE case of alleged "conspiracy" was oushed into a new stage yesterday by the decision of the magnetrate committing all essary for us at this moment to express opinion concerning a decision which public opinion hardly expected. The case must go to the Grand jury and, possibly, to the Court of Assize and to a jury of citizens. To the higher legal tribunals we commit the case without further comment. Our opinion of the public sense of justice and decency is not lessened. We are convinced that in the end the true criminals will get into their proper places, and that what is too obviously a political persecution. those who have promoted it. Life is too short to waste it in scuffing with un-scrupulous men in political office; but it is ally long enough to let the whirligig of time bring in its revenges.

HE PRIVY COUNCIL AND THE

misinterprets the meaning of the decision in McLaren a Caldwell. No matter what that decision has been, it does not in any way legalize the Streams bill or render

arose on the state of the law, previous to the first of these Streams bills. While the case was still in court the Mowar Government for purely political purposes passed a bill declaring what the law was at that parpill deciaring what the law was at that particular time and what it had always been; and giving Mr. Caldwell power to use Mr. McLaren's improvements on payment of tolls to be fixed practically by Mr. Caldwell himself. This was an unwarrantable and unconstitutional act.

The Government had no right to interfere with existing legislation. It had no right to define what the law had been

The Government had no right to interfere with existing legislation. It had no right to define what the law had been while the course were actually seeking out the law on the subject. One court had already decided in favour of Molaren's views when the bill was first passed. The Supreme Court had decided in his favour when the last bill was passed. The Dominion Government therefore acted wisely and firmly in refusing to allow an Act passed under such very objectionable conditions to become law. Our contemporary is mistaken in thinking that the Privy Council is likely to have given its sanction to such a piece of partisan legislation as the Streams bill.

While the case was before the courts the Streams bill was an impertinent interference with the course of justice. Now that the decision is given, the Streams bill sunnecessary. It is therefore obvious that since it was an impertinence and is a superfluity, it ought not to be allowed to disgract the statute book. What the Dominion Government may do we cannot, of course, foretell. But we think it would be fully justified in again disallowing an Act for which is no longer even a pretence.

SCANDALOUS MISREPRESENTA-

On the 2nd April the Grit organ published in its Ottawa correspondence a most specific falsehood, to the effect that the syndicate had made a new demand for a further advance of \$5,000,000. Phis was blished with appropriate headings, such as "The Daughter of the Horse-leech "Crying Again," "Five Millions More" Wanted," "The Premier Getting Tired of it," and so on. The correspondent was very pactise indeed in stating what the president of the company said and what the Premier said. We read :

"The interview between the Pacific syndi-"The interview between the Pacific syndicate representatives and Sir John over this matter is said to have been a very storney one. The Reemier got very angry, and said he could do nothing for them. He had been almost ruined politically by his efforts to comply with all their demands. It is said, however, that nearly all the other members of the Government are willing that the five millions shall be given, and in the end the syndicate will probably get all they ask."

This was a very vivid hit of lying.

On the 3rd the organist-in-chief was a himself, and the paper contained an Morial detailing the "facts" of the pre-ous day, and increasing their mischievous aracter. The editorial article said: report that the C. P. R. syndie

Parliament would be necessary to make any anch advance legal. But the men who have discovered so many devices by which publis money can be paid away will not be at a loss for some pretext is this case."

On the 4th, after Mr. Stephen had denied the statement of the organism Montreal, and Sir Hector. Languvin had denied it at Ottawa, the Ottawa correspondence contains the following impudent attempt to escape from and still to claim credit for its first statement:

"Mesers. Stephen and Drinkwater are

credit for its first statement;

"Mesers. Stephon and Drinkwater are again here, and negotiations with the Government in reference to the demand of the C. P. R. Co. for a further advance of \$5,000,000 are proceeding. It will be observed that the regular Government organs do not deny that the syndicate have made application for money. It is useless for them to do no when the whole facts must be disclosed within a few days. When the House was about to adjourn to-night, Sir Heiter Langevin, on behalf of the Government, stated that neither the Pacific Railway Company nor any member thereof had made application to the Government for a loan of \$5,000,000. This is simply another evasion. Nobody said the company had applied for a further lean. What they ask is a further advance of \$5,000,000 on account of the loan already granted. That is what President Stephen asked Sir John Macdouald to assent to. The Ministry will find that quibbling over the matter will be of no avail."

It is the Opposition organist who is quibbling. "Nobody ever said the com-"pany had applied for a further loan!" Why, the correspondent himself said so. It so appeared in flaring headings in the we are told it was never said at all! If the force of impudence could go further, we should, out of sheer curiosity, like to see our contemporary put on the necessary

M'LAREN V. CALDWELL.

WE understand that private despatches have announced that the case of McLaren v. CALDWELL, so well known in connection with the Streams bill question, has been decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in favour of Caldwall. The full text of the judgment not having arrived we are unable, of course, to examine with any degree of minuteness the arguments of the judges. Pending the arrival of the text we can but recall to the public mind the legal aspect of the

Vice-Chancellor Provproor had granted an injunction to restrain CALDWELL from using the improvements made at his own expense by MCLAREN. MCLAREN claimed these improvements in fee simple; CALD-WELL'S case was that the user of them was WELL'S case was that the user of them was a common right under the common and statute law of Ontario. The decision of the Vice-Chancellor was reversed in the Court of Appeal, Chief Justice SPRAGGE and Judges PATTERSON and MORRISON concurring, and Judge BURTON dissenting. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court sef the Dominion, and the full court unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal; and did so in language exceedingly strong and uncompromising.

The Chief Justice, Sir WM. RITCHIE, said that it was not possible "to attribute to the Legislature an intention unreason" able and unjust "Mr. Justice Streong said in effect that Caldwell's Act was "a

aid in effect that CALDWELL'S Act was "

claim of McLaren to use his own improve-ments; the decisions being given in vari-

For McLaren's View — Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot, Chief Justice Ritchie, Judge A. Wilson, Chief Justice Hagarty, Judge Gwinne, Judge Henry, Judge Strong, Chief Justice Draper, Chief Justice Brager, Chief Justice Draper, Chief Justice Brager, Judge Galt, Judge Fournier, Judge Taschereau, For Caldwell's View — Chief Justice Spragge, Judge Patterson, Judge Morrison.

It will be observed that the great weight of judicial authority is on the side of the view of McLaren, and in favour of the rights of property. The decision of the Judicial Committee is of course final. But it does not necessarily impugn the justice of disallowing Acts of the Legislature passed for political objects while yet the case was before the legal tribunals.

THE CREDITORS RELIEF ACT. It is refreshing to hear the Globe claim ing credit for Mr. Mowar on the ground that he has brought into force the

"Urged by the necessity of the case, the Ontario Parliament at its session just closed decided to wait no longer for Dominion legislation, but to put the Creditors' Relief Act into force at once." Had it not been that they were forced by the Opposition, it is doubtful whether

the Government would have taken any action at all. As late in the session February 27th, Mr. FRENCH asked: "Whether it was the intention of the Government to issue a proclamation bringing into force 'The Creditors' Reliaf Act, 1880, which was intended to provide for the equal distribution of judgment or insolvent debtors' cetates? 2. Has the Attorney-General yet decided whether the provisions of the said Act, or any of them, are utira vires of this Legislature?"

Mr. Mowar said in reply that Mr. Mowar said in reply that
"It was not the intention of the Government to issue a proclamation bringing into force 'The Creditors' Relief Act, 1850,' which was intended to provide for the equal distribution of judgment or insolvent debtors' estates. He had no power to decide whether the provisions of the said Act, or any of them, are ultra vires of this Legislature. The Provincial Act had been passed under an arrangement that the Dominion Parliament should pase a similar Act, which had not been done."

on a motion by Mr. French, the Attorney-General said that "the Government" might bring their Creditors Act into "force." They finally did so late in the session, but little thanks are due to them for it. The terrible anxiety under which Mr. Mowar laboured may be judged from his remarks which we have just quoted.

THE historian HALLAM long ago pointed out that it was the fault of republics to be critical, and even vituperative, of their own institutions and rulers. If he had had the precious privilege of reading the New York papers on the proceedings of Congress, he would have had no difficulty viding his readers with some immor-

Inemselves, might he not take the 2,600 pages of Congressional proceedings? The very word 'proceedings' makes one laugh. For four months Congress has been proceeding nowhither. There has been nothing half so tiresome since the last walking match."

This is sufficiently unflattering. It offers a fair opportunity to the foreign critics; and some of them may choose to take advantage of it.

vantage of it.

We should ourselves be inclined to utilise the extract in a critical, and even an uncharitable, spirit, if we did not have before our eyes the criticism, made on the British Parliament by British critics. There may be in the United States men who, like Sir Henry Brand, look on the national assembly as "in instrument of who, like Sir Henry Brand, look on the national assembly as "an instrument of "good government;" but doubtless in both countries the pessimists are the most numerous. The progress of democracy is making parliamentary government at once dangerous and impossible—dangerous to all existing institutions, and impossible for the purposes of its origin and constitution. In the United States the institution of parliamentary government modification of parliamentary government modifications. at least to win popular respect; at least we see no sign of respect in the press. In England they are disastisfied with Parliament as it exists, and by way of remedy they propose to give the suffrage to a larger multitude of the ignorant and lessen the chances of the introduction of men of learning, wisdom, and experience. It is very difficult under these circumstances to say much regarding the decay of representative institutions on the other side of the line. The retort might not be courteous

The retort might not be courteous.

MR. MAUMASTER'S ADDRESS. THE address delivered on Thursday last by Mr. MACMASTER, mainly in defence of Mr. Bunring, but incidentally covering the whole ground of the case, was an admirable specimen of what such an argument should be. If the address had been before the Privy Council it could not have been more courteous in manner, or more calm in tone. The law of the case was stated with great precision and with such force as can hardly fail, eventually, if not the first instance, to win the ear of the authoritative exponents of the law. The evidence was commented on not with the freedom that would have een used to a jury, but with logical

power and with the brevity that was rendered possible by Dr. McMichael's complete study of the previous day. It was an intellectual treat not often enjoyed in the court. The reader will be best pleased, we judge, by having placed before him the points made by Mr. MACMASTER, which in their order were substantially as follows: 1. All the circumstances show a party

prosecution tending to degenerate into a

not for legal purposes; for political, not for public objects. The evidence shows that no one who had examined the evidence

Ing's name.

4 As regards Balfour and Lyon, who are named in the indictment, Mr. Bunting is obviously guiltless. His sole connection, however remote, with the case is as regards Dowling and McKin, whose

ovidence is practically worthless.

5. These are the facts as regards the 5. These are the facts as regards the persons mentioned in the indictment and their relation to Mr. Bunting. They make it clear that as a member of anything like a "conspiracy" for the purposes named in the indictment, and against the persons indicated, he is not at all amenable to any existing law, or to any known rules of social or moral conduct.

6. The alleged offence is not a crime at law. It is not an offence known to the

aw. It is not an offence known to the law. It is not an offence known to the law. The law recognizes no parties. It does not matter in the eye of the law what side of polities a man was on. To change sides is not in the eye of the law a crime, or an offence of less magnitude. There is no case in English history in which a member has been punished for taking movements. for taking money to change his politics. The union of England and Ireland, and England and Scotland, was accomplished by bribery; and the object was good, nor was the means at the time considered criminal.

7. Parliament itself takes care of offences against its honour and dignity and privileges, and this is the reason for the absence of legislation and cases in the

absence of legislation and cases in the courts.

8. It is not either alleged or proved that if the men named in the indictment had voted against the Government the Government would have been turned out.

9. The object of the accused persons, as stated in the indictment, and as properly understood, viz., to change the Administration, is not an offere, not an illegal act. If the means taken to accomplish act. If the means taken to accomplish this was not illegal there has been no offence at all.

10. There must be a criminal agreement

o accomplish the criminal act, or the law-ul act by criminal mesns. A mere acting ful act by criminal mesna. A mere acting ful act by criminal mesna. A mere acting for a common object by a common impulse, even with a knowledge of each other's action, is not a conspiracy. If such were the case any party convention would be criminal; and this is of course absurd.

11. Further, there must be some innocent person whose interests are injured by conspiracy; who has been overborne; who might have resisted each one of the conspirators but was overborne by them all. The innocence of the victim must be an ascertained fact. Now, Dowling and McKim were not such innocent men. They were acting practically on the offensive, aided and abetted, encouraged and advised, by the Government, which was trying to get evidence for a prosecution. They were, in fact, accemplices in their own dishonour, supposing that there is any dishonour in the case. They are partices or immus, and are therefore out of all protection of the law as thus limited and defined.

12. It is clear that McKim and Dowling.

defined.

12. It is clear that McKm and Downso and others did at one time contemplate agreeing together, and each for himself intending to overthrow the Government. This was for a time a bona fide combination on their park. And indeed, on their own confession, they pretended to act in a bona fide manner for the object of overturning the Government. 18 de si dear from Mr. Mowar's away on

were actually accomplices of the al-conspiracy. Mr. Mowar said that IM. &c., had acted by the advice of lovernment, and had seemed to enter-the alleged approaches by the Govern-'s direction. This strikes at the bona of the presention.

ides of the prosecution.

14. McKim's connection with Mr. Bunring began very curiously. He swears he started to see Mr. Bunring and yet went to Mr. Mere's room. He did not ask for Mr. Bunring. He did not see Mr. Bunring. He says he saw Mr. Merk and Mr. Wilkinson—whom he pretends not to have wished to see at all. It is very mysterious.

nysterious.

15. McKfin's first and last interview with Mr. Bunting, as set forth in his evidence; is very significant. McKim was after money. He wanted the biggest sum he could gea. For evidence of bribery any sum, however small, would have been sufficient. But McKim wanted a big sum. Up to that time he had no personal knowledge of Mr. Bunting's being in any way connected with the alleged conspiracy. On the occasion itself McKim sat for a whole hour with Mr. Bunting, and was indeed about going away, he says, before he mentioned the endorsation of the \$5,000 note. Yet the obtaining of the note was the very object for which he went to see Mr. Bunting. This was very singular conduct.

conversations and proceedings in all the interviews. And having acted a lie from the start and told lies daily as he went about, is it likely he is not lying when he says that Mr. BUNTING gave him a promise to see the alleged promises fulfilled? Ma BUNTING cannot go on the stand to prove McKim a liar and penjuser, just yet. But even on McKim's own evidence, which is all that is before the public, the case has broken down.

17. It was McKim who signed the round robin and got Lyon to sign it; who tried

17. It was McKim who signed the round robin and got Lyon to sign it; who tried to get money from Kirkhand and Wilkinson; who gave Kirkhand the names of the men who would be likely to overturn the Government; it was in fact he who was the arch-conspirator and arch-traitor in the whole case.

18. At the meeting in the House between McKim and Mr. Bunting, the latter was willing to talk in the public considers. It was Mc.

the public corridora. It was Mc-Kim who said, "Let us go away," they will hear us in this place." It was McKim as a witness against Mr. Bunting or against anybody is obviously of no more

or against anybody is obviously of no more use.

19. Dowling is the next man who is quoted against Mr. Bunting. Dowling makes it appear that Mr. Bunting began all the questions as to money; a most unlikely thing on the part of so experienced a man as Mr. Bunting in talking to a young stranger. In fact, Dowling puts into Mr. Bunting's mouth all his own questions. The fact that his party had not given "five cents" to his election expenses; that his constituency was to give him a thousand dollars, which he did not want, to take—these were all matters which Dowling must have volunteered to Mr. Bunting, just as he volunteered his wife's letter to Wilkinson. His evidence is grossly untrustworthy.

Mr. Bunting the lead? It was not essential that Mr. Bunting should give the lead; it was only necessary that he should fall into any trap that should be laid for

21. The fact that Mr. Bunting was made the victim of the machinations of the Government and the conspiring members of the Legislature is very clear. Mr. Gothers testimony clears Mr. Bunting. Mr. Cascaden's testimony frees Mr. Bunting from blame—as we have made very clear by full quotations in former issues.

22. The evidence of Dowling and Mc. Km. is set, off by the evidence of Mr. Golding and Cascaden. It is inherently false, or at least improbable, evidence. It is tainted at its source by the fact of their own participation in the offence which they allege against Mr. Bunting. It is destroyed in the opinion of every man of sense by the fact that the men were from the beginning breathing an atmosphere of lying and treason. And it is destroyed for legal affect by the fact that the men were, with the Government who employed them, parties to the conspiracy of which they allege they were victims. 21. The fact that Mr. Bunring was

MR. MURPHY'S ADDRESS.

THE address of Mr. MURPHY was looked for with much interest, as his reputation as a fervid and earnest speaker is now wide, and his standing as a lawyer rapidly ising to the point at which the honours of the profession ought to be within easy each. Mr. MURPHY's manner, like the panner of all the counsel in the case, was calm and simply argumentative, save at such points where, in considering the evidence of such a creature as McKim, a natural indignation made him use a strong word and give expression to a strong feeling. The points he made may be briefly set forth as follows :--

1. Mr. MURPHY said Mr. FENTON was right when, at the opening, he had said the real criminals were not in court. They were not in court yet. Mr. MURPHY evidently intended to make the obvious point that they were in their offices in the Parliament ouildings, or heing "banquetted" by their

buildings, or being "banquetted" by their party in the country.

2. If Mr. Musphy, on behalf of Mr. Wilkinson, had pleaded guilty to all the acoustions, he contended that no offence could be proved.

3. So far as Mr. Wilkinson was concerned, Mr. Musphy was free to admit that his client had gone single-handed into the attempt to justly overthrow the Local Government, and was sorry he had not succeeded.

4. The indictment was a piece of formal affectation. It alleged and set forth the attempt to remove certain inferior persons from their places, as if it were an attempt to overthrow the Quren and the British constitution. This was so riduculous that if Mr. Invine had been consulted at first, the information would not have been laid in its present ridiculous form.

5. The persons who instigated the conspiracy, who set on their spies, who led on men to commit alleged "crimes," who in fact couspired to degrade members of the Legislature and outrage private persons, have been permitted to outrage the manuscot the Queen in these paraceuting presented ages. They stight to be the real.

prisoners. They are hiding behind fences and shooting at innocent men.

6 A Government detective lays the information. A Government advises the spies to go on to trap men against whom no evidence existed. This Government hides behind the detective on the ples of "public interests." The Government tries to escape from the duty of giving evidence on oath, by means of their own legislation. There is an obvious political bias in the whole affair.

7. Who was to be injured by the alleged conspiracy? Not McKim, because he wanted money. Not Dowling, because he wanted money. Not Dowling, because he wanted his petition withdrawn. Not Ballyour, for he was after patronage. Not Cascaden, for he says that he might have got a Regina office. Even the Government could not have been hurt, since they allege they were aware of the conspiracy and had ners. They are hiding behind fences

could not have been hurt, since they allege
they were aware of the conspiracy and had
taken means to prevent its success.

8. The examination of the evidence of
the witnesses, and of the character of the
men, as made by Mr. Murrhy, was singusirly keen and effective. The want of
corroboration of the testimony of each of
these witnesses was dealt with forcibly.

9. There are only two conclusions to be
taken, thus: (1) That the whole affair
was concocted by the Government; or (2)
that the witnesses were the accomplices of
the men, they are accusing, and as such

the men they are accusing, and as such not entitled to be heard. 10. There were signs of discontent with and Balfour were just the men to engage in selfish conspiracy. That they did so, the evidence is clear.

11. On the point of the evidence of concert and agreement required in such cases, Mr. MURPHY cited several authorities enforcing the view set out by Dr. McMi-CHAEL and Mr. MACMASTER, that the evidence of agreement that he plant is reduced.

CHAEL and Mr. MACMASTER, that the evidence of agreement must be clear in order to bear out the charge of "conspiracy."

12. As to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, Mr. MURPHY pointed out that no doubt the Magistrate would not leave the decision of legal points on which he had not grave doubts to a higher court, but would decide at once.

13. As to Mr. WILKINSON, Mr. MURPHY contended that there was no evidence at

13. As to Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Murphy contended that there was no evidence at all to convict him of a crime; no law to convince anyone that a crime, had been committed; and that should the Magistrate decide otherwise, and should the case go to a higher court and be decided against him, Mr. Wilkinson would still be considered by the vast majority of the people of Canada as a more honourable and respectable man than any of the men who had been engaged in various degrees of

respectable man than any of the men who had been engaged in various degrees of infamy in this neferious persecution.

These points were urged by Mr. MURPHY with a great deal of force and some degree of fervour. The argument proceeded from point to point with much skill; and there was a very noticeable disposition in the court-room to applaud Mr. MURPHY when he concluded.

THE RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

WE shall be interested in watching the ourse of the Opposition regarding the ailway subsidies. For the greater convenience of our readers we have reduced the list to a table, as follows, so that a clear

** able and unjust." Mr. Justice Streams BILL.

Our contemporary, for its own purposes, in Molaren a Calawall. No matter what that decision in Molaren a Calawall. No matter what that decision has been, it does not in any way legalize the Streams bill or render concerning the injustice of Galawall. This was language of the decision of the exercise of the power of disallowance.

The case of McLaren and Calawall was decided for and against the case of the law, previous to claim of McLaren and Calawall was decided for and against the claim of McLaren and Calawall was decided for and against the claim of McLaren to use his own improves:

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**The case of McLaren and Calawall was not essent to grow the decision to the distribution of the rights of property. The decision that details and of the lines named and personne then dispersed to the personne tending to degenerate into a persocution.

**The case of McLaren and Calawall was decided for and against the claim of McLaren to use his own improve
**The case of McLaren and Calawall was not essent to give the last of the lines name and the way if the existing that the personne then dispersed to the personne that decision that the lines that decision that the sum and and the way if the petition opportunity of outting their case before the willing to charge put in by decidence is growily untrustworthy.

**The line line of the lines named and the way of the decisio Pontiac Pacific Junction, from Aylmer to Pembroke.

Gatineau railway to Lake Le Desert...

Napanee and Tamworth...

Montreal and Western from Lake Simon to Lake Le Desert...

Miramichi Valley railway from Wallace-burg to Sarnia...

Ontario and Pacific from Cornwall to

Kingston and Pembroke, Mississippi

lirections. Some are completed, some under way, some begun, others only emplated. The offer of the subsidies is a courageous one. It is an offer which may and probably will stimulate enormously the employment of labour. We do not know any more effective mode of conferring provincial aid than by these railway subsidies. They encourage the investment of private home and foreign capital. They cause the employment of large quantities

cause the employment of large quantities of labour. They cause the circulation of money on all sides. They develop the country in all directions, whereas a simple addition to a debt or an increase of subsidy tends often to increased expenditure.

We are not in a position to fell how far the majority of the roads for which these subsidies are offered are likely to become immediate practical works of public utility. But we assume that the promoters of them have given the Government sufficient assurances of their intention to construct to justify the Government in making the offer of the subsidy. If the roads are begun within the time appointed, that is, within ten years from July 1st, 1884, then there will be such an upspringing of public within ten years from July 1st, 1884, then there will be such an unspringing of public industry and prosperity in this country as has not been witnessed in our time. We await the financial criticisms on the resolutions, in the House, with a great degree of interest, in spite of the tedium felt by most persons regarding parliamentary, proceedings protracted too long,

THE RADICAL REFORM BILL PASSED.

THE despatches of yesterday annou he passing of the second reading of the Radical Reform blll. So momentous an event has seldom been so modestly announced in the despatches. Mr. GLAD-STONE made an eloquent appeal, risking his life to do so in his present state of health, in favour of the "two millions who will possibly elect enemies to the constitution, and in favour of extending the ranchise to Ireland, which will certainly elect enemies of the Crown. So singular a close of a life which began with such different prospects and principles is not often witnessed.

Curiously enough the process of Parlis nentary "reform" was begun under CROMWELL, who had no regard for Parliament at all. He disfranchised the smaller

tion to which we may look back with pro-

The Reform bill of 1832 was preceded by violent agitations which alarmed many for the safety of the State. The scenes out of the House were most exciting; and those who have read Lord Macaulay's life will remember the vigour of his language in denouncing the opponents of the bill and describing the scene at its passing. The bill of 1867 was prefaced by the tearing down of Hyde Park railings and the intimidation of Mr. Walpolk to tears, if we remember rightly. But the bill of 1884 has been more peacefully carried. It is the result, so far as it has got, of a systematic agitation by the Radical wing of the party, and has been forced, we suspect, from the head and hands of Mr. Gladstone, who, having yielded up everything to his allies, is not indisposed to exercise all his faculties to justify his action.

The bill has to go before the House of Lords. Its fate is sealed so far as that body is concerned. Lord Salisbury has indicated his intention to force a stronger and clearer test of public opinion on this question than any that has yet been applied. He will try to force a dissolution by throwing out the bill—unless he alters his views. And then the people of Great Britain will decide for themselves if they wish to inaugurate a new resolution.

ury Earl GREY gives us the reason Acti; he recognizes the good of changes that have been made. It is of the future he is afraid. He says: "Is parliamentary "Government altogether to break down "and to make way for some other form of "Government as yet unthought of? There "are signs that not only in this but also in other countries that system of gov-ernment which we have valued so highly is indeed failing. Professor Goldwin Smith contends that it ought to do so because parliamentary Government, or in other words, government by parties, is unsound in principle. Perhaps he may be right, and this system of Government may have served its destined "ernment may have served its destined purpose, and may now have to give place to some new and better one. The future defies conjecture, but I feel firmly convinced that in one direction or another, for good or evil, great changes are impending."

We do not share the learned Professor's belief in the assential unaquedness of party.

cenius in all times from those of Philip de Comines to those of Louis Blanc and M. Guizor, may be upheld to carry on the traditions that have made the political history of England the most brilliant in

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sir Charles Tupper the other day stated in the House that since the creation of the office of High Commissioner the whole cost of the office, including salary, had been fully saved to the Dominion by the more favourable rates secured to Canada in the matter of coinage

on Thursday last a murderer was hanged in Alleghany City, Pa., making the total num-sidy not exceeding \$96,000. To Ontario and

ston, the executive have not exhibited much ston, the executive have not exhibited much tact in their latest appointment to that station. The new arrival, a young woman, seems to be the embodiment of perpetual motion. According to the Kingston papers her bobbing up and down is so incessant that her fellow-ifficers have investigated her shoes to ascertain whether they contain springs or rot.

wherever that is, has given expression to its sentiments regarding the "nefarious plot." first sentence of which contains 117 words. The sentence begins: "That we, &c., cannot The sentence begins: "That we, &c., cannot find words strong enough in which to condemn, &c." A vigorous effort has evidently been made to make up for the acknowledged weakness of the resolution, by an accumulation of bad English. Lacking quality resort has been had to quantity. Mr. Fraser, the Thersites of the House, would no doubt have gladly loaned some of his gentle phrases for the occasion had he been applied to.

Another pet theory gone. According to an Italian scientist the fly, which we have been taught to regard as a scavenger of the air, instead of performing that useful operation is not only an unmitigated annoyance. tion is not only an unmitigated annoyance, which he has always been, but is one of the most active of winged agents in the diffusion of infectious maladies, epidemics, and even parasitic diseases. Dr. Grassi has shown by microscopical examination of "fly-spote" the presence of eggs of a human parasite, which the flies had transferred from a place some distance away, where the experimentalist had placed them. Death to the flies is likely to be a slogan of the future.

The Grit organ in concluding an article on McLaren v. Caldwe'l pays a nighly deserved compliment to that "able counsel, Mr. Jan Bethune, who has from the very first steadily upheld the public view of this question, entered into it with far more than a lawyer's entered into it with far more than a lawyer's zeal, and to whose able advocacy the successful issue before the Privy Council is universally acknowledged to be largely due." We hope, now that the Globe is in this friendly mood towards Mr. Bethune, it will do him the justice of publishing his valuable opinion on the case of the Queen v. Hodge; and possibly the organ may be induced to republish the, very brief, speech of Mr. Bethune on the Crooks Act delivered in 1876. His opinion in one case ought at least to be as valuable as in the other.

RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS.

Proposals which Sir Charles Tupper will Bring Down.

LIBERAL CRANTS 10 AID RAILWAYS

Nearly Ten Millions to be Voted-Row this Grant Will be Apportioned to the

OTTAWA, April 7.—Sir Charles Tupper will move on Wednesday next the Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions:—That it is expedient to authorize the tions:—That it is expedient to authorize the Governor-in-Council to grant the subsidies bereinafter mentioned to and for the parties,

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC in consideration of their having constructed a railway from Quebec to Ottawa, forming a connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts vid the Intercolonial and Canada Pacific railways, and being as such a work of national and not merely provincial utility, a subsidy not exceeding \$6,000 per mile for the portion between Quebec and Montreal, 159 miles, not exceeding in the whole \$954,000, and for the portion between Montreal and Ottawa, 120 miles, \$12,000 per mile, not exceeding in the whole \$1,440,000: For the construction of the line of railway connecting and Ottawa. 120 miles, \$12,000 per mile, not exceeding in the whole \$1,440,000: For the construction of the line of railway connecting Montreal with 5t John and Halifax by the shortest and most practicable line, a subsidy not exceeding \$170,000 per annum for fifteen years, or a guarantee of a like sum for a like period as interest on the bonds of the company undertaking the work. For the construction of a line of railway from Oxford station, on the Intercolonial railway, to Sydney and Louisburg, a subsidy not exceeding \$30,000 per annum for fifteen years, or a guarantee of a like sum for a like period as interest on the bonds of the company undertaking the work in addition to the subsidies previously granted, and also a lease or transferto such company of the Eastern Extension railway from New Glasgow to Canso with its present equipment. To the Queece Central Bailway Company for a line of railway from Beauce junction to the International boundary, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole \$211,000. To the EXTENSION OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC BAIL-

dense conjecture, but t feel firmly con"vinced that in one direction or another,
"for good or evil, great changes are im"pending."

We do not share the learned Professor's
belief in the essential unsoundness of party
government—where two people disagree you
have the nucleus of a party—but we venture
to point out that all the steps that have
been taken to lessen the essential value of
the House of Commons, "as an
"instrument of good Government,"
have been claimed for the Liberal, not for
the Conservative party. We entertain the
hope that that party may still in the impending struggle maintain its principles
and be entrusted by a Conservative people
with power. We should then have some
confidence that a Parliamentary system
which has won the admiration of all men of
genius in all times from those of Philip de

"The Canadian Pacific Rail.

WAY

from its terminus at St. Martin's Junction,
near Montreal, to the harbour of Quebec, in
such manner as may be approved by the
Governor-in-Council, a subsidy not exceeding \$6,000 per mile, not exceeding in the whole
\$66,000. To the Victoria branch of the Midland railway from the Victoria branch of the Midland railway to the village of Bancroft in the township of Dungannon,
county of Hastings, a subsidy not
exceeding \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding in
the whole \$36,000. To the Pontiac, at some point
not east of La Passe, a subsidy not exceeding
with power. We should then have some
confidence that a Parliamentary system
which has won the admiration of all men of
genius in all times from those of Philip de

272,000. To the Gatineau Railway Company for a line of railway from the Victoria branch of the
billion of railway from Aylmer to
Pembroke, provided Ottawa river is crossed
within the council, a subsidy not
exceeding \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding in
the whole \$160,000. To the Pontiac, at some point
not east of La Passe, a subsidy not exceeding in
the whole \$160,000. To the Pontiac at some point
not east of La Passe, a subsidy not
exceeding \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$5,200 per mile, not exceeding in the whole \$160,000. To the Pontiae Pacific Junction for a line of railway from Aylmer to Pembroke, provided Ottawa river is crossed within the county of Pontiae, at some point not east of La Passe, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 a mile, not exceeding in the whole \$272,000. To the Gatineau Răilway Company for a line of railway from Kazuabazua to Lake Le Desert, a subsidy not exceeding in the whole \$160,000. To the Napanee and Tamworth Railway Company a line of railway from Tamworth to Bogart and Bridgewater, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole \$70,400. To Montireal and Western Railway Company for a line of railway from Lake Simon to Lake Le Desert, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole \$160,000. To the Miramichi Vallery railway for a line from Fredericton to Miramichi river, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding \$3,200 per mile

TO THE ERIE AND HUBON RAILWAY. On Thursday last a murderer was hanged in Alleghany City, Pa., making the total number of those who have obtained their reward in a like manner in the county nineteen, and yet the press, commenting on the fact, feels called upon to remark that too many murderers escape the penalty of the law.

The Leamington Post says:—

"Inspecter O'Reilly was in Sandwich on Thursday last inspecting the gaol. What the result of this learned man's sourry through the building will be remains to be seen, but that it will prove beneficial to the gaol we hardly believe. In fact he knew nothing about gaola, and does not know what to recommend to make them secure."

We learn that the emigration to this country from Great Britain is likely to be very large this year. The greater part of this will be to Manitoba and the North-West, The total number of immigrants who settled in Ganada last year was 133,303, sgainst the benefit to the finances of the country must be very large.

In view of the fact that the dancing proclivities of prominent members of the Saltation Army met with much disfavour in Kingston and Pembroke railway for a line from Mississippi to Renfrew a subsidy not exceeding \$48,000. To the Great Northe Ringston and Pembroke railway for a line from Mississippi to Renfrew a subsidy not exceeding \$48,000. To the Great Northe Ringston and Pembroke railway for a line from Mississippi to Renfrew a subsidy not exceeding \$48,000. To the Great Northe Ringston and Pembroke railway for a line from Mississippi to Renfrew a subsidy not exceeding \$48,000. To the Great Northe Renfrew a subsidy not exceeding \$22,000. To the Kingston and Pembroke railway for a line from Mississippi to Renfrew a subsidy not exceeding \$48,000. To the Kingston and Pembroke railway for a line from Mississippi to Renfrew a subsidy not exceeding \$48,000. To the Great Northe Ringston and Pembroke railway for a line for Mississippi to Renfrew a subsidy not exceeding \$48,000. For a line of railway from St. Louis to Richibuted, a subsidy not exceeding \$22,400. For a

A BRANCH OF THE INTERCOLONIAL from Metapedia eastward to Paspebiac is Quebec a sum not exceeding in the whole \$300,000. For a branch of the Intercolodial from Daley station to Indiantowa, a sum not exceeding in the whole \$140,000. The subsidies hereinbefore mentioned, as to begranted to the companies named for that purpose, shall be granted to such companies respectively. The other subsidies shall be granted to such companies respectively. The other subsidies shall be granted to such companies as shall be approved by the Governor-in-Council as having e-tablished to his satisfaction their ability to construct and complete, said railways respectively. All the lines for the construction of which subsidies are granted shall be commenced within two years from 1st July next, and completed within a reasonable time to be fixed by order-in-Council, and shall also be constructed according to discriptions and specifications and upon conditions to be approved by the Governor-in-Council. The location of the line also to be submitted to the Governor-in-Council, subsidies to be nayable out of the consolidated fund by instalments on the completion of each section of railway not less than ten miles, proportionate to the value of the portion completed in companion with that of the whole work undertaken; subsidies to the Province of Quebec to be expitalized and the nite est to be payable attuch time and in such manner as the Government of Canada shall agree upon with the Government of that province, the two subsidies last mentioned above being for work to be constructed by the Government.

Ontario Appointments.

Ontario Appointments.

His Honour the Lacutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments under the provisions of "The Division Courts Act, 1810," viz.:—

Alexander Rend, of the village of Fort Frances, in the district of Thunder Bay, gentleman, to be Clerk of the Fourth Division Court of the said District of Thunder Bay, in the room and stead of Frederick Fowler.

William Lindsay, of the village of Fort Frances, in the district of Thunder Bay, to be Bailiff of the Fourth Division Court of the said district of Thunder Bay, in the room and stead of Robert Scott.

His Honour the Licutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments under the provisions of "The License Act, 1876," viz.:—

Lambton (West)—David Trotter, Esquire, to be a License Commissioner in the room and stead of W. H. Gibson, Esquire, resigned.

Middlesex (West)—David, Gibb, Esquire, to be a License Commissioner for the West Riding of Middlesex, in the room and stead of Heotor McFarlans, Esquire, resigned.

A wind which whispere ing hair, And tou

There is a secret chamb Locked fast from idle and from life's weary Safe hid A few most precio

TEMPERAN A vigorous campaig the county of Prince the submission of the S A Chicago gentlems ville paper states that

one saloon to every 3 is only one baker to ev butcher to every 205 f to every 89 families. popular there as a bev Mr. Thomas Flynn, Leeds county in favou is putting his well-kno already ladies and ger working committees it lage. Aided by so for temperance people are Chicago Inter Ocea Edwards county, Illin of defence with the In twenty-five years, been allowed to locate

asserted that during the nal has been sent to that county.

At a meeting of the sent to th Temperance at St. Ting the question of su an that city and the c cussion. It was unani the Executive Commit of the Ontario Allian to be held in St. Thom to decide the matter.

Dr. Andrew Clark use of intoxicating dri take a little, there is i tendency to take m difficulty; when you h when you drink wat thirsty; therefore in tite is a sufficient gui when you drink into desire for them incre tendency to take mor Whiskey has made

phans than all the wa blasted the fairest rep It has invaded every that has invaded every that has invaded every that has been decontact with. It is the esetting and brutali and laity. Christians it, the American Cong protector and friend the whole human rac — Washington Gazette, It is somewhat star quantity of beer consumited States is equivalent to the entire portion to know the compared with that and our readers will be average in Great

the average in Great that of the German I is 24 gallons, in the fe however, are insignif those of some othe averages 41 gallons. Bavaria 62. It may i tioned States have ei

QUERIES A

her property to her hus to make a compilete titl he sells the land? Qu.—"One of the child been in possession of the twelve years, and the of age for that length has been in possession and her of the rest of the family arrangement. Time do man who takes possessions man who takes po S.J.T., Elora.-Qu.

S.J.T., Elora.—Qu.—B. agreeing to pay \$100 and the balsnoe in five of \$500 each. No de ever executed, and given to A. Can chase and compel B. Ans.—The payment of money is not a part per at the payment of money is not a part per at the payment of money is not a part per at the payment of money is not a part per at the payment of plaintiff to a judgmen ance of a verbal countre can recover his money compel B to make a contract of the payment. For it is money compel B to make a contract of J.A.B., Brampton.—force payment for liquid quantities authorized by fine the payment. The process of the payment is a payment of the payment of being the payment of being the state of the L. F., Dalton.—Qu.— leaving a married dau daughter died before r ing children, can the c Ans.—Yes. One of the should take out letters should take out letters J. M., Clavering.—Q pelled to pay the debts is under age?" No. may be compelled to p to a child under age.

J. M., Bowmanville cattle liable under to Jruelty to An-mals of foot and driving them dition? Ans. The animals is regulated by will have to see what municipality affecting municipality affecting
G. R. S., Muskoka.—
tate, leaving real and p
daughters, both of a
mode of partitioning t
motion to the Chancel
Court of Justice. And
made without the expe
W. J., Orley.—Qu.—
reach the main road for
now prevent him from now prevent him from Ans.—If the easement mously and uninterrupt and the land was not in the user began, the rise L. T., Parkhill.—Queent by the month and can the landlord require menth's notice? An I. F. Since On The Prevent Prev

a menth's notice? An J. F. E., Simcoe.—Qt municipal accounts aud the municipal account and expended on accounts and expended on accounts to audited by the details of the expendischool section.

W. C., Princeton.—Q from the rented premishimself? Ans.—It de was fastened, whether how the removal is affi