THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY JANUARY 31, 1879.

minion is undoubtedly costly, but it is pre-eminently efficient. That of the United States is also expensive, but much more cumbersome and less effec-tive. Members of the United States United States is also expensive, but much more cumbersome and less effec-tive. Members of the United States Ministry are less directly responsible to the people than are their colleagues here, and our parliamentary government ren-ders them, moreover, more immediately subject to the wishes of the electors, as expressed through their representatives. Any Canadian Government can be ousted from office by the adoption of a motion of want of confidence by the House of Commons, bat an American President is elected for a term and, surrounded by ministers of his own choosing, he defies the populace. He can, indeed, only be removed by impeachment, and after their experience in the case of, ANDREW JOHNSON, such an experiment will not again be readily tried. Cabi-net officers have no seats in Congress; but in the Canadian Pathament the possession of a soat is practically essential to the holding of a portfolio, and Ministers are thereby ready to answer questions respecting Parliament the possession of a scat is practically essential to the holding of a portfolio, and Ministers are thereby ready to answer questions respecting their several departments. A proposition has, however, been made in the Re-public to return to this, the English system, whereby legislation is materially facilitated. A marked difference exists as proposed the technical points and diffiregards the technical points and diffi-culties raised in the parliamentary bodies of the two countries. The rules of Congress constitute a peculiar and in-tricate system which few members understand, but these rules may be used understand, but these rules may be used by that minority to thwart legislative action even when such is of vital im-portance to the public interests. A small handbook contains the rules, orders and forms of proceedings of our House of Commons, and they are seldom strained even by the hon. member for Chateauguay, the Nemesis of de-bate. The fact that, according to Senator Hoam, the House has no op-portunity to discuss, as a deliberative portunity to discuss, as a deliberative body, the amendments made by the United States Senate to a bill, is a serious

drawback to efficient legislation. Several housands of bills are introduced in Congress every session. Almost the whole of these are referred without dewhole of these are referred whole to be bate to a committee, and ordered to be printed, and that is the end of them, so the nee

Library. Repairs, not included above

Add the indemnity to salaries and con-tingencies, and we arrive at the cost of Civil Government and Legislation :

"To the Honourable the Executive Council of the Province of Ontario:

The indemnity paid to members in 1871 was \$37,809, and in 1877 \$69,109.

1871. Salaries..... \$103,910 Contingencies 47,566 Indemnity 37,809

Che Weckly Michael
PARLAMENTARY GOVERNATION
PAR

the present agitation over the dismissal

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do not strongering the Recently Count of the Legislaters of the memory of the Previous of the Legislaters of the memory of the Previous of the Legislaters of the memory of the Previous of the Legislaters of the memory of the Previous of the Legislaters of the memory of the Previous of the Legislaters of the memory of the Previous of the Legislaters of the memory of the Previous of the Legislaters of the memory of the Previous of the Legislaters of the memory of the Previous of the Legislaters of the previous of the previou

larger drawback may be obtained on the Interest drawback may be obtained on the mingled sugar and foreign ingredients. Thus for the benefit of a handful of roguish refiners, American and Canadian consumers are heavily plundered in hav-ing foisted on them many millions of pounds of worthless, not to say deleteri-ous, ingredients, while they suppose they are receiving only the pure article. There is no reason at all why the com-munity should continue to tolerate this wholesale cheating and loss, and vigor-ous measures should, therefore, be adopted to put a stop to it. It is not only the general public which suffers, but the honest manufacturer, who is frequently brought to a standstill in business through inability to contend with the makers who vend spurious com-pounds. action of the with the makers who vend spurious com-pounds. It is absolutely fearful to note the list We trust that the action already initiated

The Local Government in 1877 spent \$46,265 on immigration *i. e.* in bringing in labour to an already glutted market.

The newly-consecrated Bishop of Mont. real has warmly taken up the question of the better sustenance of the clergy, espethe better sustenance of the clergy, espe-cially those in the rural districts. As Bishop Bond is exceedingly popular in the diocese it is confidently anticipated that liberal contributions towards any object with which he is identified will be raised. At a recent meeting his Lordship sounded the keynote for a vigorous movement in favour of properly remunerating the rural clergy. which the article vended did not contain a drop of the genuine product. Further, we are told of diseased meat vended in large quantities—an abominable abuse; of spirits—especially whiskey—adultera-ted with creosote, copper, alum, and what not. In short, adulteration goes the whole round, from food and drinks clergy.

the whole round, from food and drinks to medicines—the latter commodity, according to a local physician, being gerrymandered in a style perfectly shock-ing. There is no reason to suppose that we are any better off in Canada in these respects than our neighbours. Roguery, like philanthropy, is "of no parish." It walks in its dark ways and carries on its vain tricks wherever it can find an opportunity for its nefarious operations. It is also perpetually striking out new paths. Thus we hear of mills in New England, and probably many elsewhere, now engaged in grinding white stone into a fine powder, to be mixed, we suppose, with wheat and other grain flours. To cap the climax, we have an intimation that not only chicare the to other grain flours. To Protection is the question of the hour in England. A memorial has been signed by many of the largest London firms asking many of the largest London firms asking the Lord mayor to convene a public meet-ing in the Guildhall to demand a parlia-mentary enquiry with the object of modi-fying, if such should be found advisable, the existing system of free trade. Mr. Walter, M.P., proprietor of the *Times*, has addressed the Newbury chamber of Agri-culture on the depression, and expressed his satisfaction that in view of the difficul-ties encountered by farmers there had been an agitation in favour of a return to protection. Mr. Starkey, M.P., is also out in favour of a retaliatory policy.

CONTESTED ELECTION TRIALS

Opening of the Niagara **Election** Case.

SOME LIVELY TESTIMONY.

NIAGARA.

NIAGARA, Ont., Jan. 28.—The Court opened at ten o'clock, Mr. Justice Galt presiding. Mr. George A. Boomer acted as Registrar. Mr. C. Robinson, Q.C., and Mr. O'Brien appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Hodgins, Q. C., and Mr. Calvin Pacure for the secondart

and Mr. Hodgins, Q. C., and Mr. Calvin Brown for the respondent. The record is very voluminous. There are over 140 charges of bribery, treating and undue influence against Mr. Hughes and his agents, and 96 of his votes are objected to, while he makes a great many counter charges, and objects to 90 of Mr. Plumb's votes. Both Mr. Plumb and Mr.

Hughes were in court. Mr. RoBINSON moved absolute a sum-mons to strike out the charges against Mr. Plumb founded on the old election of 1874. Mr. HODGINS showed cause. Mr. ROBINSON replied. The summons was made absolute.

⁶ Mr. HODGINS also raised the question of jurisdiction already disposed of by the full Court, but it was overruled.

Court, but it was overruled. JOHN WOOD, sworn-Lives in Virgil. Am a farmer. I was canvassed for my vote Am a farmer. I was canvassed for my vote the week before the election. John Cain, Mr. Hughes, the member, Alex. Servos and Mr. Currie came to my house. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Servos came in while Currie and Cain remained in the carriage. I was beckoned out to the carriage by Cain. Mr. Hughes came out and asked me if I would support him. As they left Cain said he would see me and make it all richt with he would see me and make it all right with he would see me and make it all right with me on Saturday night or Monday morning. I saw him on Saturday night at Mr. Hughes' meeting in Virgil. He called me aside and took me down the road and asked me what I would take to vote for Mr. Hughes. I told him \$25. He said he wouldn't give it but he would give me \$20. I thought a while and then said I guessed that would do. He said, "All right, vote and I will pay you after you have voted." During the day of the election he told me he wanted me to stay away from the polls, but I thought that wouldn't look well and but I thought that wouldn't look well and I voted. He afterwards asked me if I had voted and I told him "yes," and he paid me \$20, two fives and a ten in Bank of Commerce bills. I had told a supporter of Mr. Plumb, named Walker, what was going on, and after I was paid I told James Hiscott and Brock Cushman. After the election Cain came to me and wanted me to keen the metter quict Cushman. After the election Cain came to me and wanted me to keep the matter quiet and let no one know. He also wanted me to go away for a trip, and offered me \$30 and a ticket to Cincinnati. 'I wanted to go to Angus, and he agreed to it, although he wanted me to go with him to Michigan, and he gave me \$38 and a ticket to Hamil-ton. I told Wilson about it, and I started with Cain, when he paid me \$38 and gave me the ticket, but Detective Oswald, of St. Catharines, subponaed him on the train. Cain gave his name as O'Grady. I came back from Hamilton next morning. came back from Hamilton next morning. I had also been asked by Pat Hannigan what I would take to get out altogether, and I said I would take \$70. He told me to go

out home and work there and he would a me about it, but he did not do it. This witness was rigidly cross-examined by Mr. Hodgins without materially alter-ing his testimony, except that he admitted that he had not told the truth on all occa-

sions in the matter. GEORGE WILSON, SWORN-Wood had consulted me before the election as to whether he dare take money, and I advised him to he dare take money, and I advised him to take it and report the fact to some person. Wood said he had been talking to "Sitting Bull" (Cain's sobriquet in Virgil, from his having been in Manitoba and telling dry stories), and I thought that Cain had offer-ed him money. He afterwards showed me money after the election, and offered to pay me what he owed me. As he owed me nothing, I thought he wanted to show me he had been paid. He afterwards told me he had been offered money to go away, and I told him to "bleed him," and we arranged for the two of us to go away. I

and comprise a consultation spinner of the part of the members was not sought to be concealed; indeed it was manifested plainly by the debate that took place at the time. It is not necessary to disminimize at the time. It is not necessary to disminimize at the time. It is not necessary to disminimize at the time. It is not necessary to disminimize at the time. It is not necessary to disminimize at the time. It is not necessary to disminimize at the time. It is not necessary to disminimize at the time. It is not necessary to disminimize at the time. It is not necessary to disminimize at the time. It is not necessary to disminimize at the time. It is not necessary to disminimize at the time. It is not necessary to disminimize at the time. It is not necessary to disminimize at the time is the time. It is not necessary to disminimize the the time is that of the government exponent to the startion of the start of the start to otherwise, sould the comparison we believe that took place at the time. It is not necessary to disminimize the the time is that of the government exponent to the start of the dow from the construction to the start of the construction of the start of the dow from the start of the law, or the law itself, is at fault to the start of the law, or the law itself, is at fault to the start of the law, or the law itself, is at fault to the start of the law, or the law itself, is at fault to the start of the construction. The time resignation, that the mean time at the mean time at the too contain a drop of the genuine product. Further, • OPINION.

hate is a committee, and ordered to be printed, and that is the end of them, so and in the cost of government generality in far as regards Congressional action. But the necessity for cosnomy in legislation and in the cost of government generality be this cost of government generality ing for the sounds for 1871. In 1877, which were sounds for 1871. In 1877, which were sounds for 1871. In the solution were sound the sound of the sound the total sections that were sound were sound that is the total sound the total sections that were sound that is the solution were sound the s printed, and that is the end of shear and in the cost of government generally, far as regards Congressional action. But the American legislator is even more ex-pert than the Canadian member in im-pressing upon his constituents the vast amount of labour which he is perform-ing for his country's welfare — and for his sessional allowance. The Congressman stion throughout his district thousands <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

7,316 \$47,566 \$72,177

and I told him to "bleed him," and we arranged for the two of us to go away. I had a subpoena sent on the train by Detec-tive Oswald for Cain. Cross-examined by Mr. Hodgins. Mr. Hodgins -So that is the job you put up on Mr. Cain? Witness-That is the job I put up on the Reform party, as I consider they want watching. (Laughter.) I most decidedly intended to put up a job, and we agreed to appear apart in the transaction. There was never any promise of money held out to Wood for his evidence in this case that I know of.

I know of. The petitioner's case stands for proof of agency and of service of subpœna on Cain. sPATERICK HUGHES, called by Mr. Hod-gins, and sworn—I saw Wood at his father's house. I had Mr. Servos and Mr. Currie with me. I don't remember Cain being being with me, nor can I place the man at all. I don't remember, nor do I believe, that there was a fourth party with us. I

that there was a fourth party with us. I positively swear I did not give, or promise to give, anything to Wood for his vote, di-rectly or indirectly, or authorize it. I saw Wood after the election, and asked him about his being bribed, and he denied it, and told me it was a mistake. Cross-examined—I don't think there were more than three of us at Wood's father's house, but won't swear for sure, as I cannot place the man Cain at all. I did not drive with anyone during the canvass whom I did not know. He may have called on me and taken tea with me at the Oueen's in Toronto, and still U micht not

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THOMAS HOLLIGAN, SWOTH-I was called on by John Oliver and another person on the Sunday previous to the election. I don't know who the other person was, although I have been raised here. Oliver told me he and Mr. Hughes had called the day before, but I was not at home. He aaked me to vote for Mr. Hughes, and wanted to know if I couldn't be induced, and I said "No." Then he said there was one one at the gate who wanted to see me, and he said, "Mind, I am not pro-mising you anything." He then ran to the person at the gate and left us tolyether. The stranger asked me to vote for Hughes, and I refused. He then asked me if I had anything to sell-hay, geese, chickens, or THOMAS HOLLIGAN, SWORN-I was called anything to sell-hay, geese, chickens, o anything. I said if that is what you mean

