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THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1878.

FIFTH SESSION THIRD PARLIAMENT

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THURSDAY, March 28.

for Monday

Mr. BARRON presented a petition from Sault Ste Marie asking for the construction of a railway from that point to connect

with the Canadian Pacific railway. Mr. McCARTHY introduced a bill to amend the acts respecting controverted elections. The main object of the bill, he said, was to provide that two Provincial judges, in stead of one, should sit at the election trials as in England, and to associate with them a Judge of the Supreme Court. This would avoid appeals to the Supreme Court on questions of fact and would limit them to questions of law, the objection hitherto to Judges of the Supreme Court deciding to Judges of the Supreme Court deciding on questions of evidence being the fact that they had not before them the witnesses Mr. MILLS moved the second reading of upon whose evidence they founded their judgment. Another proposal in the bill registration of homestead exemption estates as that in case of a dissolution an elec- in the territories of Canada, and explained

was that in case of a dissolution at the transformed at the provisions. tion petiti n should not abate as it does at Mr. PALMER said this Parliament, he because the backlass with Mr. HOLTON objected to the bill on the ground that there would be some expense in printing it, while it could not possibly

Sir JOHN MACDONALD pointed out that station of the Minister of the Interior. the supporters of the Government had introduced bills frequently at a late stage in the session, and no such objection, an ob jection which was entirely unworthy of the in Manitoba, and it worked very well.

hon. member for Chateauguay, was made. The bill was read a first time. Mr. MACKENZIE moved the third readcredit. ing of the Act respecting the Public Works

f Canada. Mr. MITCHELL moved for the re-commit tal of the bill, and the insertion of a clause providing that persons who had suffered damages from mismanagement on the In-tercolonial could sue in the Courts of law. Mr. PALMER supported the motion.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that while he was anxious that justice should be done, he was obliged to continue the system of arbitration. That system, in his opinion, was the best, as there was no cost, the Govern-

ment providing the machinery. The bill was read a third time and Wood. Mr. MILLS moved the third reading of

the bill to amend the Act respecting con-flicting claims to lands of occupants in and Merchauts' Forwarding Company (limited).—Dr. Tupper. For the relief of George Frothingham Manitoba The bill was read a third time and Johnston.-Mr. Fraser. For the relief of Hugh Hunter.-Mr.

Mr. HUNTINGTON moved the third reading McCarthy. The House went into Committee on Mr. of the bill to amend the Post Office Act by permitting the Post Office authorities to open letters advertising lotteries, and letters containing obscene and immoral pub-

lications. adonted. hications. Dr. TUPPER objected to the giving of the Dead Letter Office officials the power to open letters. Mr. HUNTINGTON said that letters would Sir JOHN MACDONALD pointed out that it

only be opened when there were a great was too late to go on with a bill that would many from one place, and they would only lead to a lengthy debate. After some discussion Mr. Mackenzie be stopped when it was evident that they agreed to adjourn. The House adjourned were issued for the purpose of perpetrating

some fraud. Sir JOHN MACDONALD held that the at 12.15 a.m. present law was sufficient for all purposes

When the House went into Con Mr. BLAKE moved an amendment to the bill, providing that the letters suspected of

It is but truth to say that the proceedbeing fraudulent should be stamped by the postmaster with a notice to that effect, and of Parliament-certainly of not more than average interest -are overshadowed rwarded to the person to whom it was y the Quebec coup d'etat and the various idents arising out of it. The most

Mr. HUNTINGTON accepted the amend-

Mr. Bowell pointed out that by accept-Mr. BowELL pointed out that by accounts accounts wince, and there need be no doubt enter-ing that amendment, the whole object of the Postmaster General's bill, which was the reare a few points in the Lieutenant-There are a few points in the Lieutenant-There are a few points in the Gover-nizing the unselfish services rendered to the doubt enter-

Mr. Masson hoped the motion would not apply to next Monday. If it did, private members would have about eight hours for the remainder of the session. Before tak-ing a day from the people, which the Oppo-sition represented, the Government should take Saturday. After remarks from Messre. Langevin and Mitchell, Mr. Memory and State Sta Mr. MACKENZIE said helwould not ask Enthusiastic Meetings in Several Sir JOHN MACDONALD, who was not pre-Other Ridings. sent at the commencement of the discus-sion, said the representatives of the people would have to make up their minds that the growing legislation of the country re-NORTH YORK. quired a longer time than a two months' session. Members did not put notices on

NEWMARKET, March 30 .- The Convention called for the nomination of a candi-date in the Liberal-Conservative interest the paper without, presumably at least, having the public good in view, and the to contest North York at the appro Government should not thwart the wishes election for the House of Commons, was held here to-day in the Mechanics' Hall. It was the largest and most influential political of the people's representatives. The motion, as amended, was carried. The House considered the amendments was the largest and most influential political gathering ever held in this riding. 250 ac-credited delegates, representing the different parts of the riding, were present. The chair was taken by Mr. I. Anderson, Vicemade in Committee to the Post Office Bill, President of the Association, at 2 p.m., and subsequently by Dr. Strange, the Pre-dent. Mr. J, A Bastedo acted as Secre-

tary. Among those present were the following :-From Georgina-I. Anderson, Reeve M. Baker, Deputy Reeve; F. G. Tre-mayne; George Evans, Township Trea-surer; Mr. Mortimer, Sutton Times; John Patterson, James L. Gibson, W. Shera, C. Shera, R. M. Anderson, W. D.

_Mr. SCHULTZ supported the general pro-visions of the bill, but doubted if it should Shera, C. Shera, R. M. Anderson, W. Z. Townley, John Donnell, W. S. Ramsay, John Weir, John Kay, Mark Kay, Joseph blue introduced here. They had such a bill Kay, W. Stratton, John Weir. From King-Captain Armstrong, James Mr. DAVIES thought the effect of this bill C. Rogers, James C. Stokes, John Rogers, W. Wells, John Perry, Richard Perry, Luke Gibbons, Thomas Armstrong, J. Hollingshead, W. C. Stokes, R. Burling, would be to prevent settlers obtaining any The debate was continued by Messrs.

Kirkpatrick, Robinson, Irving, Desjardins, Blanchet, Langevin, McCarthy, White (Ren-frew), and Plumb. Wm. Bowman. From Whitchurch—A. Henderson, Dr. From Whitchurch—A. Henderson, Dr. Hunter, Jas. Hasting, Alfred Stephens, Hon. C. J. Douglas, F. Boak, Wm. Smith, W. A. Orr, Marke Steele, George Foote, Rowland Hastings, Thos. Scott, Robert Livingstone, Thos. Brown, B. Richardson. From North Gwillimbury — Major Wordham Laba Bargame David Surgame ew), and Plumb. The bill was then read a second time. An Act to Amend the Act incorporating the Sydenham Harbour Company.—Mr. Gibbs (South Ontario). An Act to incorporate The Regular Bap-tist Foreign Missionary Society of On-tario and Quebec—from the Senate.—Mr.

Wyndham, John Sprague, David Sprague, R. Graus. From East Gwillimbury-B. F. Morison, Charles Travis, E. Travis, Wm. Knight, James Wayling, T. King, Allan Graham, P. Horan, V.Dewer, Wm. Sandon, Wilfred egg. From Newmarket—R. J. Davison, J. A Bastedo, S. Sykes, W. H. Bowden, E. Murphy, John Mitchell, Dr. Russell, Wm.

Elridge. From Aurora—W. Fry, Editor Liberal Conservative, R. King, Dr. Hillary, John Bond, Richard Wells. From Holland Landing-J. McClure, T. Mills' bill to provide for the creation and Chapman, James Evans. The proceedings commenced with re-ceiving reports from the different Municiregistration of homestead exemption estates, which, with several amendments, was

absurd stories with regard to the contest are published in the Grit papers. Cheering accounts come from all parts of the Pro-vince, and there need be no doubt enter-

to divide

a million of dollars to rake up some petty scandals, which, when examined, turn ont to be at most but slight irregulari-ties. They certainly have not been able to put their finger on a single act affecting his honour. The people are not to be drawn by any such matters from the really im-portant question affecting their interests. The whole destiny of the country hangs upon this question. To prevent this, we must have a reciprocity of trade or a reciprocity of tariffs. Our farmers are perfectly satis-fied with an open market on one side, pro-vided they have an open market on othe other. They are not affaid to compete fin allowed to compete on equal terms. He The performance of the standard registration. The people are not to be drawn by any notion. The people are not to be drawn by any notion. The people are not to be drawn by any notion. The people are not to be drawn by any notion. The people are not to be drawn by any notion. The people are not to be drawn by any notion. The people are not to be drawn by any notion. The people are not to be drawn by any notion. The people are not to be drawn by any notion. The people are not to be drawn by any notion. To be reader to be drawn by any notion. The people are not to be drawn by any notion. To prevent this, we must be free mored, or we shall be there are not to the multiple are not a sufficient extension. More thanks, the prime and there are not to the standard or the prime are any not a sufficient extension. The people must be removed, or we shall be the reader and prevent thanks, we must be drawn and there are not to the standard by any notice are not to the standard b

by Capt. Armstrong, seconded by Major W yndham:-*Resolved*, "That this meeting is of opinion that such a readjustment of the tariff as will benefit and foster the the tariff as will benefit and foster the agricultural, manufacturing, and mining interests of the Dominion, is necessary for the welfare of the country at large; and pledges itself to use every effort to secure for the North Riding of York the election hand, the said to every keloriner present, for the North Riding of York the election of a representative whose principles har-monize with, and who will assist in carry-ing out the spirit of the resolution intro-duced in regard thereto by Sir John A. Macdonald in the Dominion Parliament." The resolution was carried unanimously. The following nominations were then made:-Dr. F. W. Strange, Mr. J. C. Stokes, of King; Capt. Arthur Armstrong, of Lloydtown; and Mr. Edward Murphy, of Newmarket. Mr. MURPHY intimated to the meeting that he was unwilling at the present time to take Parliamentary honours, and wished be new with great to the case the coun-ty well governed. The claimed from every Reformer present, careful consideration from the solution the four the claimed from try well governed. The claimed from every Reformer present, careful consideration from the solution the four the claimed from the solution the four the claimed from the land was and to the the meeting to take Parliamentary honours, and wished that he was unwilling at the present time to take Parliamentary honours, and wished his name withdrawn. It was then moved by Capt. ARMSTRONG, to take Parliamentary nonours, and wished his name withdrawn.
If was then moved by Capt. ArmsTRONG, and seconded by Mr. Stokes, that the very Reformer present careful consideration of the reasons he would give of the mass on y all.
If was then moved by Capt. ArmsTRONG, and seconded by Mr. Stokes, that the would have sendow cause why the Reformers should endorse the opinions of the resonance with the same day.
Dr. Strange be unanimously that is very the other sendow cause why the Reformers should endorse the opinions of the resonance with the below of the resonance of the reson his name withdrawn. It was then moved by Capt. ARMSTRONG, and seconded by Mr. Stokes, that the hope that was in him. If he co ceiving reports from the different Municipalities, as to the political feeling and the state of the organization in those places. They showed that the Opposition are alive to the necessity of redeeming the Riding, and the reports were of the most encouraging kind. Some discussion here arose as to the course of the *Leader* in admitting to its columns letters purporting to come from North York, and calculated to injure Mr.

 the course of the Leader in admitting to its and develope the resources of the country. North York, and calculated to injure Mr. Boultbee in his candidature in East York. The following resolution was then unanitation being submitted. Moved by Mr. Stokes, seconded by Mr. Stokes, second stake pleasure in recogning stakes secondes and when they return to give an account of parties may prove themselves unworthy, and when they return to give an account of their stewardship, if they have done wrong they should be censured, if they have done wrong they should be censured, if they have done wrong they should be censured, if they have done wrong they should be censured, if they have done wrong they should be censured, if they have done wrong they should be censured, if they have done wrong they should be censured, if they have done wrong they should be censured, if they have done wrong they should be censured, if they have done wrong they should be censured, if they have done wrong they should be censured, if they have done wrong they should be censured, if they have done wrong they should be censured. Look at the should be praised. Look at they should be censured parliaments, when they were they should be they should be praised. Look at they should be they were they should be they should be they would be they should be they s manufactures if we would but keep on our way with enlightened steadfast purpose. The speaker resumed his seat amidst great applause. After the usual votes of thanks had been tendered to Mr. Davin, to the Chairman, and through him to the Y. M. L.-C. A., for providing such a magnificent entertainment, the meeting, which was nost exceptionally behaved, closed with three rousing cheers for the Queen, and three equally hearty and enthusiastic for Sir John Macdonald.

Bay earlier than June, nor later than August. Senator VIDAL remarked that that was a very ited experience. RIDOUT MCMAUGHAN, brother of the former wit

A Card

years, a question of the greatest national importance was before the people—the question of a national policy—and they should all recognize the responsibility of making up their minds upon this matter. And he said to every Reformer present, that if he (Mr. Davin) should happen to be

member the circumstance distinctly, because I took a copy of the map on my plan of the Town Plot, which was hanging on my wall.

Senator AIKINS-Is Mr. Neelon the gentleman of WITNERS-Yes. To Senator Vidal-I have never been to Thunder

THE ENGLISH MAIL

Interesting Summary of Ne

LISHED.

One of the most important items of

regulating the native press of India. Icondon Times calls it a bill of "startl vigour;" and indeed its provisions summary enough. It provides that wh

necessary the district magistrate or co

missioner of police may, with the sanct of the local Government, require the p

lisher of vernacular papers to execut bond undertaking not to allow the fut

ublication of such objectionable matt As alternative for the bond, the public

may enter into a written engagement

was only permissive, giving the Gove ment the power to introduce its operat

mit the proofs of his articles to an thorized officer. Sir Alexander Arbu not, in moving the bill, explained that

THE PRESS IN INDIA. -CENSORSHIP EST celligence brought by this mail is the p ing of a measure by the Indian Council

To Senator Machines, have experienced at the was not up there. Have experienced at the was not up there. Have experienced at Prince Arthur's Landing, but denote the q dock was put up there. Have experienced all of weather there. The anchorage is good vessel belongs to the same line as the Ocea vessel of which the former witness is captain Senator VIDAL-Were you employed in c steel rails for the Government? A. Yes. In reply to Senator Vidal, the witness is

els might go into the river if there

beckage. Q. Is the bank suitable for building docks: A. Could basins be made readily ? A. Yes. Q. Do you think a harbour could be built Prince Arthur's Landing? A. I doubt very m whether the Dominon has money enough to built harbour there, but a breakwater could be built. Senator MacPHERSON-Who owns your vessel WITNESS-The North-West Transportation C

senator Vinal-Who did it belong to when you

Senator VIDAL-Who did it belong to when you were up there? WITNESS-MT. Neelon. To Senator Macpherson-I never experienced any dangerous weather at the Larding. JAMES B. LYONS, sworn. To Senator Scott-I am a master mariner. I com-mand the Manitoba. Have been master on Lake Superior since 1869. Have been in the habit of sailing to all the landing points on Lake Superior. I have run up the Kaministiquia since 16th August. 1873. The Manitoba is 186 feet long and 23 feet beam. Nine feet is the ordinary draft, and she here Nine feet is the or gone up the river drawing ten feet the

""1876. -May 19. -Bay full of ice, went to the Kaministiquia and discharged cargo. 1877-May 21st and October 20th. --No ice in either bay or river." Have been calling at the Landing ever since it has been a Landing. Have been there in all sorts of weather. In the fall of 1873 and 1874 I had to leave the Landing and go to Welcome Island and lie at anchor. Had I remained at the dock the vessel would have been on top of it. There is no better harbour than the river, and there is none better when the entrance is once complete. Q. Is there any difficulty in making the basin ? A. No. I do not think Prince Arthur's Landing could be made equal to the Kaministionia as a harbour No. 1 do not think Prioce Artnurs Land be made equal to the Kaministiquia as a ha Senator AIKINS—Do you speak as an Eng WITNESS—No, as a mariner. Senator MACPHERSON-If it should be reported by an Engineer that a good harbour could be made

in the Madras Presidency, nor would publisher come under its operation t the Local Government thought He pointed out that seditious libellous writings had greatly creased, and had lately frequ taken a course suggesting open resista to the Government by commenting the supposed weakness of England. speaker adduced many instances showi the existing law to be inadequate and r suitable. What was needed was p ventive, not punitive measures alone. Alexander then drew attention to -opinions expressed by Sir Thomas Munro a the members of Sir Charles Metcalf's G ernment in 1835, and especially Mr. Pr sep's prediction respecting the necessity sep's prediction respecting the necessity controlling the native Indian press. The operation of the bill, Sir Alexander points out, was confined to vernacular paper they alone appealing to the ignoran classes. It was not needed for paper published in English either by Englishme or natives, as these were read only by the educated classes, and were mostly local i character. In conclusion, Sir Alexande Arbuthnot expressed his confidence in the loyalty of the great body of the people he loyalty of the great body of the people, bu argued that it was unwise to permit sed tious writing to excite hatred and distru against the Government among the igno

ant masses. In closing the debate Lord Lytton s In closing the debate Lord Lytton sa that under a deep sense of the great r sponsibility imposed upon him, and whil all his associations and convictions we on the side of the free utterance of though it was his deliberate judgment that it was his deliberate judgment that t measure was imperatively called for by t supreme law of the safety of the Stat His Excellency quoted a large number the recent utterances of the vernacul press openlymaligning the English rule ar English race, and sometimes preachin open sedition and combination for the su version of the British *raj*. No Gover ment could possibly tolerate such langua circulated among its ignorant masses. The ment could possibly tolerate such langua circulated among its ignorant masses. T prevention of the evil and not punishme was the declared object of the measur and it was the duty of the Government pass it. The present law was so defect that within the last few weeks two app eations from local Governments for mission to prosecute seditious articles

ferred by the bill are immense. They a considerably beyond those employed the French Empire even when the Parisin It might be desirable in some cases to leave a certain outlet for discontent. But, if ecessary to check of India at all, it is necessary for the G ernment to have the means of doing so w a swiftness, an ease, and a completene which to Oriental minds will seem like decree of fate

After some discussion, the bill was re-

ported with Mr. Blake's amendment. MILLS moved the second reading of the bill to facilitate the colonization of Dominion lands by providing for the incorporation of railway companies, and the aid-ing by grants of land, of the construction of such railways. In commending the bill to the good opinion of the House, he de-scribed the great advantages railways were ies, and especially to districts to all countr

fit for settlement. Mr. RYAN approved of the proposal to aid the construction of railways in the man-

ner indicated. Mr. BERTRAM hoped this bill would be made a means of encouraging land specula-

Mr. MITCHELL said the scheme would certainly give speculators an opportunity of stepping in and taking up millions of acres of lands, and preventing the develop-

Bothwell asking for the power to expropriate such an extent of public property as as involved in the bill

Grawhich would tend to the settlement of the North-West, and no time should be lost in building railways in that portion of to building railways in that portion of he country. Mr. Masson pointed out that the introthe country.

duction of the bill, providing as it did for the granting of land for the construction of numerous lines of railway, was an evidence of the fact that the Construction of of the fact that the Government, when in Opposition, endeavoured to deceive the Opposition, endeavoured to decent the House." When they reside to the country in stating that the land in the Executive Council room they verified the truth of their suspicion.

And his colleagues when in Opposition charged that in proposing their l'acific Railway policy, the then Government in tended to hand the public lands over to Mhat, then, was the present doing in proposing to all took their view, that the bill was speculators. Government doing in proposing to aid numerous lines of by giving any persons who might form themselves into companies for their construction vast tracts of the public lands of this country ? Mr. HUNTINGTON said the Government

were not such intellectual pigmies as hon. gentlemen opposite pretended they were. The Opposition, according to their own ideas, were schoolmasters, and had taught the Government something. The mem-bers of that party were, in his opinion, well able to remain in the position of

Mr. PLUMB characterized the bill as one for the murder of the Pacific railway, as it would certainly interfere with the completion of that line. Mr. TRow advocated the bill in the in-

terests, as he considered, of Manitoba. Dr. SCHULTZ congratulated Mr. Mills on

the information he had got on his visit to Manitoba, but regretted he had been un-able to convince his colleagues also of the value of Manitoba. They had cut down the grant for immigration, and had delayed railway construction. He was compelled to accept this bill, but declared that in the railway construction. interests of the Province of Manitoba it was quite unnecessary. Mr. Ross (Middlesex) advocated the bill

on the ground that it was a measure for the development of the inaterial resources would not, all together, afford him a tithe of the west

Mr. WALLACE (Norfork) said that once upon a time the Pacific railway was denounced as the mad scheme of a mad Government, but now the gentlemen who had so denounced that scheme saw things in a different light, and were willing to aid the building of any number of Pacific rail-Ways. Sir JOHN MACDONALD gave notice that

he would take the sense of the House on the bill, as he was opposed to it altogether. The House then went into committee on the bill appointing an Auditor-General,

which was carried. The House then went into committee on the Maritime Court Bill.

The House adjourned at 12.10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, March 29.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved that Governmen business shall have precedence immediately after routine proceedings on Mondays for the remainder of the session.

Governor's explanatory note to the Gover-nor-General which are so very trifi-ing that everyone wonders that even M. St. Just could have seriously stated them as affording a reason for the tated them as affording the seriously is the for the serious is the series is the se stated them as affording a reason for the dismissal of his Ministers. It may be well to refer to a few of these remarkable de-

The following bills were read a second

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

The Quebec coup d'etat.

incorporate the Fishwick's Express

time :--

acting in bad later towards the party it professes to support, and should be dis-countenanced in so doing." At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. D'Alton McCarthy arrived, and was in-(1.) M. St. Just says a proclamation was ned in the Official Gazette summoning the vited to the platform to address the Con-Legislature, to which his name was attach-ed without his knowledge. It has been discovered that the proclamation referred Mr. McCARTHY, on coming forward, was greeted with applause. He said that he was glad the time had gone by when the

discovered that the proclamation reterred to was a formal one postponing the meeting of the Legislature, and that though the consent to it of the Lieutenant-Governor was not required it was actually received, and his autograph is affixed to the proclamation. (2.) M. St. Just says that a Thanksgivpolitical parties had no quest in except, whether or - not, Sir John Mac-lonald should be at the head of affairs. ing Proclamation was issued without his knowledge or consent. The proclamation was a Dominion one, forwarded by the

whether the do-nothing policy of the Gov-ernment is to be longer tolerated by the people, or whether the national policy pro-pounded by the Opposition is to prevail. That was a policy which must commend itself as at once satisfactory to the manu-facturer and to the farmer. He had the pleasure of telling them that the represen-tation of the same of Dominion authorities to the Lieutenant Governor, and as a matter of fact handed ment of the resources of the North-West. This was one of the most dangerous pro-positions a Government could make, and he was surprised at the hon. member for (3.) M. St. Just says his assent was (3.) M. St. Just says his assent

given to a bill which he subsequently dis-covered had been read but twice in one Mr. CHARLTON looked upon the bill as true and is worse than a falsehood. The bill in question came down to the Assembly from the Council. When it had passed its

or putting which in practice, he was con-vinced, would be to relieve the country from the depression under which it is at present labouring. It was a policy which would enable the farmers to get a fair price for their produce, and at the same ing given to it, the Attorney-General turned to the Treasurer, and remarked, "I don't think that bill passed our House." When they retired to the time permit the manufacturers to continue their industries without being crushed out by our neighbours to the south of us. On the other hand, the Government say that they can do nothing for you, that they can do you no good, and they certainly have proved the honesty of their statement by one line of railway with. Mr. POPE (Compton) said the Premier authorities to see what should be done They accordingly looked up the authorities to see what should be done under the circumstances, and found an exact precedent in May. They then made a report to Mr. Blake, then Minister of Justice, asking his advice, and he took their view, that the bill was not law, and should not be printed in the statutes. The bill not hav-ing passed its third reading in ene of the Chambers was not an Act of the Legislature

Chambers was not an Act of the Legislature at all, even though it had received the Gov-ernor's assent, and, in consequence, it was not printed in the statutes. The Govern-ment themselves discovered the Clerk's error, and did the only thing possible to to be afterwards forgotten when the party attains power. In reply to the question so often asked, why Sir John did not intro-

rectify it. (4.) M. St. Just says that after having given his assent to another bill he discov-ered that a blank in it which was intended to be filled up with a stated amount had not been filled. This was a bill from the Legislative Council, which had not power

to insert the penalty. Passing through the Assembly the bill was allowed to go with the blank unfilled, but when the Minchanging position of affairs. Things have changed since 1873, and we must change our policy also to meet this altered condi-tion. He then explained how the manu-factories of the country benefitted the farmers by the number of employees who with the DIARE unfilled, but when the Min-istry discovered the emission they passed a short amending bill at the same session, and this amending bill is printed on the very same page of the statutes as the

became consumers, and thus created a home market for the products of our soil. For this reason bonuses and exemption from taxation were often offered by differoriginal Act. (5) M. St. Just speaks of "rings" in connection with the South Shore railways. To this complaint it is enough to say that ent towns and cities to induce manufacturnot a dollar of public money has been exers to settle in their midst. But our counpended on these railways since the last

general election in Quebec. It need hardly be said that if every of justification for turning his Ministers out of doors. But he is left in a sorry plight That duty would be a small duty on coal. That duty would by no means bear so hard on the people of the Province as at first sight might appear. At present we go to Pennsylvania for our coal. This means eed when it is shown how utterly

ing in the element of truth are the reasons given by him to the Governor-General in his "explanatory note."

rich a foreign country. In return for that we get their coal, which does not remain, The Victoria Hypophosphites acts like The Victoria Hypophosphites acts like magic, rapidly restoring the Strength and Appetite, promoting sound and refreshing sleep, and imparting Tone, Vigour and Energy to the whole system. For Con-sumption, Weak Lungs and Chest, and Throat Diseases, it is the best and surest we get their coal, which does not remain, but gees into smoke. Let us buy our coal in Canada, and keep the four dollars with-in our own Dominion for the benefit of our own people. The Opposition ask the elec-tors to consider this policy, and determine at the polls whether they believe it will de-

remedy known. For sale by all dealers. Mr. Gales, of Guelph, writes to Mayor

Ross, of Walkerton, that in his opinion Canada loses nearly a million dollars per annum on the price of butter exported, owing to its having to be sold for five cents less per pound on the average would bring if properly made. than it

the party it should be diseral election in the interests of the Opposi-tion. Bell's Music Hall, in which the meeting was held, was filled to the doors, between 200 and 400 being present. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed Speeches

Conservatives of the riding, and at the conclusion the following resolutions were

donald should be at the head of affairs. He was glad that the coming contest was to be fought out not on mere personal dif-ferences, but upon important principles. The issue now presented to the country is whether the do-nothing policy of the Gov-ernment is to be longer tolerated by the people, or whether the national policy pro-pounded by the Oppositipn is to prevail. present crisis, merits and receives our strongest condemnation, stamping them, as it does, as men eminently unfitted for the high and important positions they

pleasure of telling them that the represen-tatives in the House of Commons their party from all the Provinces were able to agree upon a common platform, the effect of putting which in practice, he was con-vinced, would be to relieve the 'country' the high and important's the Moved by Mr. T. Stephenson, Reeve of Emily, seconded by Mr. Sidney Barclay, of Ops, "That this meeting, believing the future the second the second try the second try the second try the second try the high and important the second try hold."

measure upon the early return to power of those statemen under whose rule it enjoyed almost uninterrupted prosperity for nearly a quarter of a century, takes advantage of this opportunity to express its confidence in the ability and patriotism of her Maj esty's loyal Opposition, and its entreand un-qualified endorsement of the national policy so ably advocated by the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, which includes such a judicious readjustment of the tariff as will

revive and encourage the agricultural, min-ing, and manufacturing interests of the Moved by Mr. S. Irwin, seconded by Mr

J. Cooper :--- "That the thanks of the Con-servatives of the South Riding of Victoria are lue and are hereby tendered to Mr. Arthur due and are nereby tendered to Mr. Arthur McQuade, M. P., for his consistent and un-swering support of Sir John Macdonald in battling for the rights of the people of this Dominion in the House of Commons." NORTH OXFORD.

WOODSTOCK, March 30.-This evening probably one of the largest and mos anthusiastic audiences that ever assemble

duce such a measure when in office, he ex-plaine¹ the change in circumstances be-tween then an now, and that what is a tween then an now, and that what is a necessity in 1878, was not at all a necessity in 1873. We must adapt our policy to the changed since 1873, and we must change our policy also to meet this altered condi-tion. He then explained how the manu-factories of the country benefitted the farmers by the number of employees who become consumers and thus created a home 7th inst. bunting, and mottoes, among which were "Protection to Home Industries," "Protection to Home Industries," "British Connection," "Protection to Agriculture," &c., &c. Banners also with

the several emblems and mottoes of the different national societies, St. Andrew's, St. George, and St. Patrick, were con- superlative coffin. Though a droll definiers to settle in their midst. But our coun-trymen in Nova Scotia say that if there is to be a duty on grain and if they must buy their wheat in Ontario instead of going across the border, it is only fair that they should have some advantage in return and that there should be a small duty on coal. That duty would by no means bear so hard or the varely a fer eight of the Young Men's tiber of the Province at first tiber of the Province at first tiber of the State of the State of the State at the state of the State at the state of the State of the State at the state of the State of the State at the state of the State of the State at the state of the State of the State at the state of the State of the State at the state of the State of the State of the State at the state of the State of the State of the State at the state of the State of the State of the State of the State at the state of the dealers.

Liberal-Conservative Association. After an enthusiastic reception, Mr. Davin said he was glad to see so many Davin said he was glad to see so many mea, and especially so many young men, attend the first public meeting of the Y. M. L.-C. A. Young men would soon be the leading men of the day. Old men must soon yield to Time and be cut down by his inexorable scythe, and the young men would be called to do the work. Dr. Arnold said the highest function man could parform were the grouper part of the sovereign remedy. Bright's disease and dibetes are greatly relieved by its use that for every ton we buy we send four dollars of the gold of this country to encould perform was the government of his fellow citizens. Under our form of govern-ment each one is the fractional part of a

velope the resources of the country and raise it from the depression which is upon it. Against this policy, the Government have nothing to submit to the electors but it. Against this poincy, the Government in that hall but could have a vote if he so about 10x14, published at Fort Frances, desired. He could be a factor in framing deserves the that so the destinies of the country. He hoped that is their policy, and that is what engages their attention at Ottawa, The Government seems to think that Par-liament sits at an expense of half that in after years that evening might re-

NORTH BRUCE. PATELEY, March 30 -At an enthusiastic

meeting of Conservative electors of the township of Elderslie held at Paisley today, the following resolutions were unaninously adopted :--"Resolved that this meeting expresses its

entire confidence in the ability of Col. Sproat as worthy to represent this Riding in the House of Commons, and those pre-sent pledge themselves to accord to him, in view of the approaching election of members to that House, their unflinching

and most strenuous support." "Resolved that this meeting cordially approves the policy of protection to home dustries, which was so clearly expressed in the resolution moved by Sir John Macdonald in the House of Commons on the Enquiry into the Kaminist again this morning. ' THOMAS MARKS called—

PRINCE EDWARD.

PICTON March 30.-The Liberal-Conservatives of the county held a convention in the Town Hall here to-day, to select a can lidate to represent them in the House o Commons at the coming election. Mr. James S. McCuaig, of Picton, was the unanimous choice. All parts of the county was represented, the Town Hall being packed to its utmost capacity.

tion, it very often proves true, Colds run into consumption when neglected. At the first warning note resort to Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. The cough is immediately softened and controlled, and the cure is speedy. The Balsam is for sale by all

We sleep, but the loom of life never stops. The pattern which was weaving when the sun went down is weaving when

WITNESS-I have no doubt that money anything. I believe a breakwater could anything. I believe a breakw.ter could be built, and that a good harvour would then be made. To Senator Alkins—I think there was a freight house on the dock at Prince Arthur's Landing in 1873 and 1874. It was not damaged by the storm. The Manitoba has a less draught of water than the Ontario and Quebec. That is the reason why the Ontario and Quebec were not in the babit of going up the fiver let were

in the river last year. The Committee adjourned.

The committee adjourned. The committee adjourned. Enquiry into the Kaministiquia land and Neebing Hotel purchases, met again this morning. Senator Girard occupied the chair. Captain AschuBALD MCMAUBHAN, re-called, said he had sailed into the Chicago River before the bar at its mouth was removed. The present entrance to the Kaministiquia was much better than the en-trance to the Chicago River was. If docks were built at Prince Arthur's Landing there would be considerable undertow, as is the case at Southamp-ton, where the wind has considerable sweep. Senator AIKINS-Do you know that there is an undertow at Prince Arthur's Landing? WITNESS-No. Senator VIDAL-What wind is it that produces the undertow at Southampton ?

Indertow at Southampton? WITNESS—North-west. Senator VIDAL—What distance of a sweep has the vind before it reaches Southampton?

WITNESS said it might be 150 miles. Senator VIDAL said that then there was

Senator Vinal said that then there was parison between Southampton and Prince Landing, the sweep in the former case b fourteen miles, and in the latter 150 miles Captain SYMs, recalled—He thought th be an undertow at Prince Arthur's Landin was built. What there was an undertow

ducted by other members of the firm 1 is lot to Hazlewood in August, 1875; it is lot 19 Renbroad reserve. He gave \$275 for it. O invested \$9,000 at Nepigon, the idea being ti land would be near the proposed terminu survey of the Kaministiquia in 1872 and 1 dicated the very point at which the terminub be located. A couple of years afterwards we land there. We invested in lands in Mani-the south of the lake near the head of Lon

The letters were not admitted. Wirnzss added that the captains were almost unanimous in favour of Prince Arthur's Landing as a site for the terminus. To Senator Macpherson—There are wharves at the Landing on which are sheds, in which goods are watehoused. The wharves are three feet above the water, and in the heaviest storms the goods have not been damaged. To Senator Aikins—Sailing vessels can easily reach the whet a Prince. the south of the lake, near the as they call it. Senator Scorr-You seemed determined to To Senator Aikins—Sailing vessels can easily reach the wharf at Prince Arthur's Landing, but they would have some difficulty in getting up the Kam-inistiquia. The anchorage at the Landing is good, and there is not a shoal in the vicinity. The Committee ad ourned until to-morrow. somewhere. WITNESS, continuing, said-I was company who built the Neebing Hotel

 company who built the Neebing Hotel. The bing was carried on under the management of the derson, who was a member of the company.
understanding was come to with Henderson (tunderstanding was signed in July, 1875.) Hendi was supplied by our firm.
Q. Have you seen the accounts that have been pair in? A. Yes. OTTAWA, March 29.—The Senate Committee

Q. Have you gone over them? A. Yes, and I see To Senator Aikins-I am President of the Princ some little discrepancies in them. Q. Are the prices for articles furnished by you firm the same as those charged to other purchasers

A. Yes. Q. Can you speak of your own knowledge wheth Q. Can you speak of your own knowledge w the articles charged in the account were deli A. Not all of them; many of them I delivere Q. You speak about discrepancies. Can y plain them? A. It was on this little hardw. count that I saw the discrepancy. There is the lots. I have no doubt that the goods ci in the account were delivered to Henderson. derson would send down an order for lumbed we would send it up. The goods were delive our boat crew. To Senator Vidal-Flannigan was the par attended to the filling of the orders of Hen

attended to the filling of the orders of Hend and charging them in the account. To Senator Scott—We charged a fair trade lumber. I have he

ing the land twice. I saw it last week in the that was the first I knew of it. To Senator Vidal-I did not know anythin the charging of the two lots twice. Oliver, Davidson, & Co., chargin dson, & Co., charging the lu

the lots, is in the handwriting ook-keeper ; the entry of the lets the s in the general Senator AIKINS-Are you president of the Neebing

Senator AIRINS-Are you president of the Nechia Hotel Company? WITXESS-Yes. Q. Did Flannigan act under your instruction is puting the two lots into the account? A. No. Q. Did he act independently of you as presides of the Company? A. Brown was round the office at the time and he was there when the accounts were made up. Q. Do you say that Brown and Flannigan make the accounts? A. I say that one account is in Flannigan's handwriting and another is in Brown. Q. You say that Flannigan and Brown were for rether when the accounts were made our ever for Yes. Q. Was Brown present when the two lots were charged in the accounts twice? A. I could ps

WITNESS-No, I never was. Senator MACPHERSON-Whom does the Ocean be-

some persons in Hamilton others. Senator Macrinascom-is Captain Norris a mem-ber of the House of Commons ?

(Continued n Fifth Page.)

THE HEREFORD ELECTION.

Still no signs of a Liberal reaction. Hereford Colonel Arbuthnot, Conservativ has been returned by 1.110 yotes whi 1.066 were recorded for Mr. Pulley, wh had come forward in the Liberal int Colonel Arbuthnot, who is 42 years of ag sat for Hereford during three years of t last Parliament, but lost his seat at t general election. The recent vacancy we caused through the retirement of M Pateshall, the Conservative member for

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

THE CATTLE DISEASE. This bill has been referred to a Selec Committee consisting of the Duke of Rich mond, the Duke of Somerset, the Marqui of Salisbury, the Marquis of Ripon, th Marquis of Abergavenny, Earl Spencer, th Earl of Ellesmere, Earl Feversham, Vi-count Cardwell, Lord Dunsany, Lor Crofton, Lord Skelmersdale, and Lor rofton, Lord Skelmersdale, and

Emly. A deputation from the Corporation A deputation from the Corporation of Liverpool has had an interview with the Duke of Richmond, to ask his Lordship t relax theregulations on the import of animals and specially those coming from Spain an Portugal, America and Canada. The Duk of Richmond, in reply, said:—The mai feature of the bill, the clause which I con sider of more importance than any other, i that which compels animals from abroad t be slaughtered at the port of landing. The be slaughtered at the port of landing. The Mayor has alluded to American and Car Mayor has alluded to American and Can adian cattle, in which countries he says n disease has been proved to exist. Ther may be something said for them; but wish to speak at present of the countries of Europe. The grounds upon which we hav gone in drawing up this bill are these : W propose to put the whole trade of pro dicers at home under the very severest and rost stringent regulations and restrictions nost stringent regulations and restrictions on the other hand we say to them, "W will not subject you to the introduc ion of disease from foreign countries which we consider to be infected. We do no nt to admit the disease into the country we will take care that if we put you nder such restrictions when gets int he country that you shall not be subjecte the importation of disease from abroad. ten I say "from abroad" I do not mea land, and we trust that the regulation Ireland will be made such as an adowed out in this bill. We never in led Ireland to be anything but a part of ink it is at this moment. There is no estion of the slaughtering of animal ming from Ireland, unless the bill was to

altered in such a manner that there vald be no isolation and no infected place reed upon in Ireland. As regards Spain Portugal we could not make an except n in their favour. Norway is the only untry in Europe from which we have had disease, but the importation was small m Norway, and we did not think i th while to make the did not think i rth while to make an exception ever Norway. Speaking on the question of trope we felt that we must preven ase coming into this country. A uding American and Canadian, that tion upon which I would rather n

ress an opinion, because it will com are the Select Committee to which th s referred. THE CRISIS AT VICTORIA.

Ve learn from Melbourne that the Audi amission and the Governor have signed rants for the payment of members, is ordance with the resolution voted by the stative Assembly. The payment in ctioned as a special appropriation dur the present financial year. correspondent of the Daily New tes:--"The Colonial Office has been

led to on a point of the utmost ance a point which the people of land ought to know about, and to have tlated in the Imperial Parliament. It his may the Assembly disburse money; the strength fits one out without the his may the Assembly disburse moneys the strength of its own vote without the currence of the Upper House? If the onial Secretary should say yes, then re is no saying what may be the im-liate future of the fairest and richest of Anstralasian group of colonies. Talk imerican political corruption. There is cont backbone of more lite the Sec nt backbone of morality in the Stat neutralises much evil of this kind, but ictoria ? Well, I shall not say heremay bund the scum of the earth, but I shallsay

¹ THOMAS MARKS called— To Senator Aikins—I am President of the Prince Arthur's Landing railway. The right of way, so far as we have purchased, cost us a mere triffe. One lot cost us \$45, and near the landing we paid \$16 an acre for as much as we wanted. We paid Oliver, Davidson, & Co. \$1,687 for the following lands — Five whole lots of one-fifth acre each, the right of way through fifteen town lots of two-fifths of an acre each, the right of way through two park lots, each about 325 by 700 feet deep, also the right of way 66 feet wide through two large farm lots. These deeds were made out because Davidson was interested with some other parties in the lots. In the first place \$2,000 was asked for the land, but Davidson & Co. agreed to take a lump sum of \$1,687. The price Davidson asked was \$80 for a small lot adjoining these reserves, \$160 for lots of nearly half an acre each, near the town plot proper, \$40 for the park lots, and \$18 an acre for two farm lots. Mr. Scorr proposed to call a number of captains to give evidence as to the comparative values of Prince Arthur's Landing and the Kaministiquia river as harbours. A school boy being asked to define cold, mr. Afkins said he would call also captains on the same point. ARCHIBALD MCMAUGHAN sworn—I am captain of

ARCHIBALD MCMAUGHAN SWORN—I am captain of the propeller Ocean. Last summer I was salling from Chicago and all over the lakes before I sailed to Prince Arthur's Landing I have been to the Landing once or twice, and I went to Fort William five times. We were drawing ten feet and a half. I went up the Kaministiquia with steel rails for the Government as far as the railway docks. The water was not extra deep, but we were all right when we got in. Our vessel is about 186 feet in length. Think the Kaministiquia is a harbour and the Landing is not. We had no difficulty in turning on the Kamin-istiquia. We did not have room to make a sweep, but we could turn by manœuvring with no diffi-culty. I do not know of any harbour in Lake Superior so good as the Kaministiquia. Senator Yunk-Were you ever in Nepigon bay ? WITHERS-NO, I never was.

ong to ? WITNESS-Mr. Neelon, of St. Catharines. She WITHESS-MIT. Neelon, of St. Cautarines. Sue elongs to the Merchant line. Q. Who are the chief proprietors on that line? . Neelon owns some vessels, and Norris some, and ome persons in Hamilton others. Senator MACTHERSON-IS Captain Norris a mem-

