12 14 TH TOTAL

soon have to pronounce on the character of Mr. Mackenzie's Government.

They must be consequed. soon have to pronounce on the character of Mr. Mackenzie's Government. They must be organized and ready; ready with their men and ready with their votes; choose good and capable men and bring forth whatever of genius, of knowledge, of statesmanlike capacity there is in our ranks. See what the Grit Party is reduced to at this hour because of the inferior material the send a body of strong men to

high office, and slunk into private life, mever again to return to the august assembly he had dishonoured. The modern "standard," however, has abolished all such false modesty. Our Mr. Speaker in these days accepts a subsidy from the Government, and when he is found out he is permitted to retire gracefully, is relieved of the pains and penalties of his misdemeanour, and at the earliest opportunity is re-installed into the chair, while the representative Reformers of the country throw up their hats for the country throw up their hats for Purity and the Independence of Parlia-

ment.
The palpable disqualification under which Mr. Angun laboured aside, there is no doubt the manner of his re-election was unconstitutional. The argument of Str John Macdonald on this point was ernment intended to repeal it either this Sir John Macdonald on this point was complete and convincing; and it was but false sympathy that prompted the majority to over-ride the ancient practice in order to restore the ex-Speaker to the position from which he fell by his own deliberate act. He who suffers through wilfully breaking the law while in the pursuit of gains which he knows are forbidden him, is not much of a session or at a subsequent session. On Monday the new Minister was confronted with his words, and he declared that he had been misreported or misapprehended. He appealed to M. Masson, who was present at the time, but that gentleman, as well as M. Mousseau who was also there, said he certainly understood M. Laurier to promise the

those ambitious, would-be statesmen, who sometimes "snap a verdict" and get into power amid loud boastings, but when they have brought the nation into grave troubles stand unblushingly forward with—No Policy!

THE NUISANCE OF PAST UTTERANCES.

THE Insolvency law is extremely unpopular in the Province of Quebec, and when M. LAURIER was seeking re-election at the hands of the electors of Drummond and Arthabaska he was re-

House, and "inaugurate a great economy," as he often says, by prorogation. there are no means at the command of the Government for finding out the amount of land each settler holds; what

quent high freight; Mr. Scorr in reply to Mr. Ryeer set down the hegira to "bad soil;" while Mr. Lauder seasonably suggested that there was much "political jobbery" in the Muskoka district. He instanced an expenditure of \$1,900. in Ryerson township for "superintending" \$1,700 of outlay! Mr. McKellar confessed there had been "a great waste of money," but promised repentance and amendment. Matters, most people say, are now which pervades the Administration's which, having noted that many Muskoka settlers had "pulled up stakes "and gone West," added: "Nor need "there be much surprise at such a result. Settlers soon learn that this "and gone West," added: "Nor need "there be much surprise at such a result. Settlers soon learn that this "land of Goshen is the arena in which "the sprites of the dominant political "party exercise the whip to carry out "the behests of the reigning depart" mental chiefs. It was generally unsulfated in party exercise the whip to carry out "the behests of the reigning depart" mental chiefs. It was generally unsulfated in party exercise the wing to carry out "the behests of the reigning depart" mental chiefs. It was generally unsulfated in party exercise the wing to carry out "the behests of the reigning depart" mental chiefs. It was generally unsulfated in party exercise the wing to carry out "the Government wanted the information asked for, he had a mind, and he knows that the public know it. His refusal to supply the information asked for, and the efforts he made to get Mr. Bell easily, if he had a mind, and he knows that the public know it. His refusal to supply the information asked for, and the efforts he made to get Mr. Bell easily, if he had a mind, and he knows that the public know it. His refusal to supply the information asked for, and the efforts he made to get Mr. Bell easily, if he had a mind, and he knows that the public know it. His refusal to supply the information asked for, and the efforts he made to get Mr. Bell easily, if he had a mind, and he knows that the public kno

THE WEINTY MAIL TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1878.

BEALTY OF THE STITE STITE, and which is if the Special control of the Special contro

taken out of the hands of tyros, who would see inaugurated a policy who would see inau dismissed and each Cardinal standing before the altar with his hand on the Gospels takes this oath in Latin, "I call to witness Carist the Lord "before whom I shall tail at the great "day of judgment, that I intend to cast "my vote for him who before God I "think ought to be elected." Three scrutineers are then chosen by lot and the balloting begins, supposing that the election is not by inspiration. Each Cardinal is provided with a blank ballot and on this he writes the name of his candidate, affixing also a verse or motto.

and on this he writes the name of his candidate, affixing also a verse or motto besides a private seal by which he, but he alone, can identify the vote. Receiving these, the scrutineers call out the motto and the figure of the seal and then the name of the Cardinal for whom the ballot is cast. The ballots are placed in a chalice, and if two-thirds are cast for a Candidate, he is elected; if none of the candidates receives two-thirds, the ballots are burned and another vote is

men of Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, To-ronto, and Hamilton can have for the mere settling. Let us hear no more of soup kitchens or out-door relief—Reform has provided free homes for all.

Pontifice, that the Almighty may be pleased to grant a worthy pastor for the Church, was said throughout the Catholic world, and it will be repeated daily until the Conclave has chosen a new Pope. There are three modes for electing a Pope: by inspiration, by compromise, and by ballot. The first is to be used when the Cardinals by previous arrangement or otherwise unanimously agree on

illegally procure himself to be placed on the assessment roll or to have any duly qualified voter omitted from it. The bill also provides that farmers' sons en-titled to vote under the Farmers' Sons Franchise Act of last session must be placed on the list by the assessor, and if omitted their flames can be placed thereon at the instance of any voter in

Cumulative Voting.

DOMINION PARLAMENT

(Continued from Second Page.)

MONDAY, Feb. 11. Mr. G. W. Ross moved the appointment of a Committee to revise the official report of the debates.

Mr. Holfon called attention to the great delay which took place last session in bringing out the debates.

Mr. Masson referred to the incorrect translations into French, not only of Hansard, but of all the official papers.

After further discussion the motion was

After further discussion the mo Mr. BARTHE gave notice of a bill repeal the Insolvency Act.

THE ADDRESS
was then taken into considera

Commons II are journalists, 15 farmers, 6
manufacturers, 11 doctors, 3 insurance presidents, 5 shipbuilders, 10 lumbermen, 8 millowners, 4 civil engineers, 2 contractors, 1 a branker, 55 lawyers, 56 merchants, and 17 gentlemen of leisure. They are all patriots besides.

The following order was recently sent by a Magistrate in the Township of Reach to a hotel-keeper there:

"Jueneyr 5 1880.

"The juneyr 5 1880.

"I manufacturers, 11 doctors, 3 insurance presidents, 5 shipbuilders, 10 lumbermen, 8 millowners, 4 civil engineers, 2 contractors, 1 a brewer, 1 a school inspector, 1 a banker, 55 lawyers, 56 merchants, and 17 gentlemen of leisure. They are all patriots besides.

The following order was recently sent by a Magistrate in the Township of Reach to a hotel-keeper there:

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This Justice, says a North Ontario paper, received his commission from Mr. Mowat at the suggestion of Mr. Paxton, M.P.P.

The Local Legislature has been in session a month to-day. "What has passed in Parliament?" said Queen Elizabeth to her Prime Minister. "Just four weeks, your Majesty," quoth he.

The Address, The Address, Mr. Charlton, in seconding it, referred to the fortunate position in which Canada is placed, having no war to fear, as have the European nations, or commercial dishonour to dread, as has the Republic to the south of us. He paid a warm tribute to the Governor-General, observing that his speeches were of more value as emigration agencies than all the labours of our agents in Europe. Speaking to the paragraph relating to our exhibit at Sydney, he said, amid much laughter from the Opposition, that our manufactures are unquestionably in a prosperous condition. He reviewed the several paragraphs of the address, Mr. CHARLTON, in seconding it, referred to the fortunate position in which Canada is placed, having no war to fear, as have the European nations, or commercial dishonour to dread,

previous Government. Sir John MacDonald, who was loudly cheered on rising, commented upon the Address having been entrusted to old instead of young members, but attributed this to the circumstance that the Government's case evidently required to be dealt with by old heads. The seconder of the Address has represented always grade with Address, he remarked, always spoke with deliberation, and bearing this fact in mind, the House would remember that the hon, gentleman had addressed carefully prepared addresses to it in favour of Protec-tion. He spoke in the highest terms of the tion. He spoke in the highest terms of the Governor-General, whose approaching departure they all regretted, and who would ever be a good friend to Canada. He rebutted the view that our manufactures are in a flourishing condition, and said the seconder of the Address had lost sight of the fact that what he called the ruinous system of Protection in the United States was not only destroying our own manufactures, but was creating serious alarm in England itself. He suggested a change in the paragraph relating to Sitting Bull, to the effect that the House would approve of such arrangements as would lead to his peaceable removal from Canadian territory.

Mr. MACKENZIE—That is the intention, and we shall be very happy to make the

the entire line. He denied, and he regretted to have to deny, that the commercial depression was passing away, and the paragraph on this point was not true. Even a good harvest was insufficient to counterbalance the effect of a fly-on-the-wheel policy, and the general want of confidence which prevails in the administrative capacity of the Government, He denounced the official influences used by the Administration to carry elections, and instanced particularly the O'Donoghue case, which he exposed and denounced with great force. How were the hon, gentlemen opposite to account for this insult to Parliament, perpetrated four months after the passage of a resolution of Parliament, forced upon it by the Government itself, that such a step would almost be disloyal? He also referred, amid great applause, to the Premier's attempt to influence the election in Quebec East by taking steps at the particular time to enourage a trade with France which a few months before he declared could not be done at all. He alluded to the inconsistency of the Premier on the Prohibition question,

matter than the matter of the first of the control of the control

to so daring and presumptuous a that to which they had just Sir Francis Hincks had well desc gentlemen opposite as an "organi crisy," and there was not a single they had ever professed that the trampled under foot. They g their shame. They hunted or ranks of their opponents men the nounced as most corrupt, and io with these men in the country. They condemned the ernment for extravagance, and lav public funds themselves with a was there no reference in the the state of the finances, as they on a previous occasion? They been told that the two millions last year would be supplemented million and a half, and this in fact that three millions half of fresh taxes had been upon the people. And yet t men opposite talked of eco alliance with Local Governments toral corruption, &c. These uses where were they now? He p how Mr. Alfred Jones had driven liam Ross out of the Governmen in Mr. Vail, his partner, who in year of office paid himself and h \$10,000 of public money and \$24 and the prices paid were not onl gant but scandalous. A princi Grit party, he said, was that th be entire separation between t and Local Governments. He re-from Mr. Mackenzie's and M speeches in favour of this princip numerous instances proved trampled it in the dust. He de trampled it in the dust. He de-conduct in bringing Nova Scot-Union, and reviewing Mr. Jor directly charged him with having personal bribery at the last ele-the Government by making his for the session by an amendm they made in the Election Act, of the power of the electors to pro-cessfully register his corrupt set cessfully against his corrupt red House. He read from Hansard of Mr. Jones and Mr. Mills on of sugar refining and asked how men sitting side by side in the inet reconciled their divergen each other and the cour Jones, too, before being appoister had written a letter to cis Hincks which was an able cis Hincks which was an able of Protectionists' views. Whe views now? The disloyalty of he next exposed, reading, amid to plause of the House, two letters of which he had received from the Hastings Doyle. Not another the Government, he hoped, Postmaster-General, approved of the Minister of Militia on the transfer of the Minister of Militia on the Minister of Militia

vince was going back to its natural servative position. The Liberal Party Quebec had had no leader since M. Dorn elevation to the Bench, leaving to time to bring forward the n to time to bring forward the n
The Conservatives, not satisfied with
had three leaders. The Liberals did
want to be led so much. His address
Quebec in June last having been refe
to, he arraigned now, as he arraigned t
the Opposition leaders with endeavou
to create a Catholic party in his Provi
He must say, however, that he beli
M. Masson was above the party in thi
spect. He admitted that many of
Liberal party of Quebec were Protec
ists by tradition. Their late leader,
Dorion, was a Protectionist, but the pre
programme of the party was not Protec
ist. Perhaps with regard to Mr. Caucho
had been super-sensitive, but his mind
not changed on that point, and he diff
with many of his colleagues with res with many of his colleagues with to it. Doubtless the Censervatives boast of many recent victories in Qu but he challenged them to the next ge

election.
Mr. Langevin commented on the crisy of the Liberal party on the O'Do hue Amnesty Question. He conder Mr. Laurier for importing religious mainto the House, and indignantly dithat he or the Conservative party of bec brought religion into political di sion. He spoke at some length on se other questions.
Mr. Desjardins dealt with the rel Mr. Desjardins dealt with the reliquestion, giving proof after proof of efforts made by the Liberal party to the clergy of Quebec to their side, an marked that he had left that party n because of its hypocrisy on this su He also discussed the trade question demning the Government for its ina Mr. Bourreau, in his maiden such arged that Mr. Laurier had state Stanford that he had been offered a sufficient in 1876, and that the religious standard states and the cabinet in 1876, and that the religious standard stand

the Cabinet in 1876, and that the r had been made the subject of disc at the time.
Mr. LAFLAMME was understood to that if a full amnesty had not been g to Riel and Lepine, it was due to the duct of the late Administration. dered through same further remark was almost unintelligible owing to h

fused way of speaking.

Mr. Mousseau, at 12.10 a.m., mov adjournment of the debate, which carried, and the House then adjourn TUESDAY, Feb

Mr. Mousseau resumed the deb upon the great disparity between mises and the performances of the terial party and their utter failure anything to satisfy the public sentim the country. They were the pure but they spent \$9,000 in Chambly ruptly elect their candidate, a corrependiture of which the Minister of penditure of which the Minister of knew a good deal. Their candid London was the notorious Major W who had been unseated by the Coundisqualified for gross corruption showed from documentary evidence the commercial policy of the Liberal of Quebec had been a policy of Promand that now the new leaders were true to it as the Party generally he to all the other professions it had He severely reprimanded the Min Inland Revenue for having alleged tonservative party of Quebec desform a Catholic party, and said hardly possible he could have massertion except in the heat of tem was the Liberals who had gone from to bishop, from presbytery to pres to bishop, from presbytery to pres from priest to priest seeking for a party. Why, in Jacques Cart of Justice made a speech in w swallowed the syllabus, Pope, I and priests, and declared himself th best Catholic living. The fact Liberals had tried to frightened ti testants of Quebec, but the Pro there knew too much to be frighte Inner knew too much to be righte longer.

M. JETTE discussed the religion tion, and predicted that the tip passed in which the Conservativ carry the elections by the aid of gious power, and that the Liberal win in Quebec at the next general Mr. HUNTINGTON said the Gov did not defend themselves as had by the member for Bagot by asser the Opposition had done the san as they when they were in office. men opposite were very happy over

men opposite were very happy over qualification of Messrs. Jodoin and but they seemed to forget that t

leader had been unseated, and mi been disqualified but for a charita struction of the Actby the Judge his case. He claimed that the party had always striven for elections while the Conservatives forced into any measure having in view. It was true many Lifallen by the way in conseque operation of the law, but to be charged to his hon. Premier, who had striven vate the standard of public Dr. TUPPER said he had never