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THE FIRST REWARD OF INIQUITY

The session of the Legislature which has just closed was disgraced and degraded by the passage of legislation which trancends in infamy any that could have been devised to soil our statute-books. Scheming and tricky as the Government have shown themselves to be during the past nine weeks, they reserved their final plump into the lowest depths of political and moral debasement until the last mo-ment. The Opposition and those on the Government side were powerless to prevent it.

The evidence of the guilt of these men in their plot against the Conservative party is quickly unfolding itself. It is almost incredible that they should be so steeped in iniquity, and so callous to disgrace as to seek still to carry out their refarious design. It is almost incredible that they should now seek to reward openly, and by means of the Legislature. me of the wretched tools whom they have induced to sacrifice every principle of onour for the furtherance of their miserable conspiracy. And yet, to their lasting grace be it said, such is the case.

The odoriferous Downand-the creature ho lent himself to the plot to ensnare an nnocent man-has found his reward. Unated by reason of his corrupt acts, dis.

hing, he refused to annoer. The Magisrate did not force him to answer, tho ned to allow him to do so. How characteristic was the scene ! A blow was dealt in the dark by the hand

that he was taking an independent stand. He said he was glad to see Mr. Gibson taking the stand he was for there was too much party-im in the Government of the province. I secured him at once of haying sent Mr. Meek to me a few days previous to try and corrupt me. I said this in presence of others, and did a little 'tall swearing' about it. Mr. Bunting used some jorcible language, and, to do kim justice, at once and positively disavoued any connection with Mr. Meek d his intentions." of a hired man. Reputations were assail-ed, liberty was violated, private interests njured, on the testimony of a hired wit njured, on the testimony did this wicked And again, when cross-examined by Mr. MAGMASTER, Mr. CASCADEN said :-thing are now shielding themselves behind the detective. As we have elsewhere pointed out, they wied in the hours of night to

"Q. You stated in your examination that when you,accused Mr. Bunting of sending somebody to you be, became indignant, and positively diawowed sending anyone to you 7 A. He did positively and promptly. He said he sent no one to me, but I don't pretend to give you his exact words." skulk from the test of an oath themselves before the judges they have decided to nominate as commissioners. The wit-nesses to the presecution are varioualy ac-Mr. BUNTING was occasionally in the House. It was his business to be there. It was a poor place for successful con-spiracy, with a Government servant or follower at every door, in every room, at every deak and in avany moch and account used of perjury, murder, forgery, adultery, and conspiracy. They are at least very had men. It is confessed that the traps

were laid for the men who are accused follower at every door, in every room, at every deak, and in every nook and corner. Mr. BUNTING talked openly to Mr. Cas-CADEN; he talked openly to MoKrm-in such a place! There is very little "con-"spiracy" in conduct so very open and so little careful of concealment. The theory of conspiracy is, in fact, an insult to human oredulity. So far, therefore, as Mr. BUNTING is concerned, Mr. CASCADEN'S evidence shats ters the little force that remains after the It is proved that the witnesses were liars and traitors. It is plain that the whole roceedings are surrounded by an atmosphere of falsehood, perjury, corruption, and political animosity towards Conserva-

The shame of all that iniquity will b branded on the forshead of every member of Mr. Mowar's Government. And every Balrours's evidence. Third, as to Mr. Cascaden himself. We approach this part of our task with feel-ings of fegret. It is a very painful duty, but it is a duty we have to perform. Mr. Ciscopper's avidence concerning himself man who affords such proceedings a single impulse of sympathy may feel convinced that his instincts are base and not to be trusted. One can generally place at a giance the allies of this prosecution ; whoever is malignant ; whoever is false ; whoever is but it is a duty we have to perform. Mr. Cascapzw's evidence concerning himself was simply awful. He alleges he has no cause to complain of his opponents. But he proves that they charged him with Adultary, Forgery, and Murder. If he thinks this is nothing, what kind of charge would excite his astonishment? He confesses with sadness that he was hurt in soul at being ap-proached for his vote. But he treats with a smiling gaiety of apirit the charge that cynical ; whoever is brutal in instanct and vile in manners ; whoever sees admiringly in HARDY, PARDER, and FRASER the qualities which, among men of honour and women of refinement, are greeted with lifted eyebrows and distended nostrils, s smiling gaiety of spirit the charge that he caused the death of his wife 1 He resuch a one is sure to go grinning with pleasure or canting in pretended pain about the "wickedness" of the persons he caused the death of his when i the re-grets that he did not resent forcibly. Mr. MERE's alleged offer of a Regins office ;-but he cheerfully confesses that he was as good as convicted of forgery. He is sor-rowful to think that any one should have accused, and the "patriotiam" of Dowl-ING, BALFOUR, and MCKIM.

CHEATING THE LAW.

suspected him of being a traitor to his party; but he smacks his lips over his own idea of the smartness he exhibited in his treachery and falsehood to his friend. Had Ir was not to be expected that the tool who did so much towards winning the the case been tried by a jury the defence might have wested when Mr. CASCADEN Algoma election for Mr. MOWAT, would be left by him to the tender mercies might have mested when Mr. CASCADEN was done. We cannot anticipate what ef-fect his awful testimony had upon the Magistrate. Of one thing we are certain ; that experienced personage never heard the like before. In the interests of hu-manity it is to be hoped he will not hear the like accin of the law. If otherwise, it was only natural, knowing the Government as we do, to suppose that they would be recouped, at the expense of the province, the amount of the penalties to which they were liable. the like again. Mr. Mowar has chosen the former course. THE CASE AGAINST MR. JUNT-He has supplemented his Act to reward

his decoy, DowLING, By one which It must now be obvious to all clean is designed to shield his emissaries in Algoma from the consequences of their ninded persons that the main object of the Government was to entrap Mr. BUNTguilt. They deliberately broke the law at ING into an illegal action. They failed to us command, and he has now enacted that do so ; and finding themselves defeated they shall not be punished therefor. They and their friends involved, they precipita were the means of adding one to the maed matters by procuring, as we have else jurity which, though small, seemed allwhere suggested, an offer of money : and powerful for evil. He appreciates the then rushed on a criminal prosecution for act, and stands between them and justice. fear that if their proceedings became If the people of this province are conten known they would have to stand in the to submit to such barefaced prostidock themselves. Perhaps they will have tution of power as this, we are much

to do so yet. The failure to connect Mr. BUNTING with anything like a conspiracy, or with anything more than the keen interest in political movements which a man in his to do so yet. mistaken. Mr. Mewar recognizes the fact that public opinion will cry out agains it. The bill we allude to was introduced on Friday, and read the second and third political movements which a man in his position would necessarily feel, is in our a since that date the stream or since the has continued to flow with little interrup-tion. But though the press has been foul, time on Monday. It was hurried through during the last hours of a lengthy session on very great. It is clear that the

ING.

fused a note. And Downwo, whe at east got nothing, certainly lies when he out his own pauper petition for a bribe nto the form of a promise by Mr.

This Downmo is a particularly vile crea-are. He reads his wife's letter to a man ture. He reads his wife's letter to a man who was almost a stranger, to whom he was selling himself or whom he was want-ing to betray. He encers at his constitu-ents who were gatting up a subscription for him as merely a lot of his patients who would take it out of him some other way. would take it out of him some other way. He accuses his party to two strangers of having badly treated him. He begs for money in order that he may entrap a man against whom no evidence existed. He confesses that he felt a little ashamed of his dirty work. If he was seeking to sell himself, is he was, the shame was all right. But if he was carrying out the noble moral purpose of the cultured Frasser and the Christian MOWAT, why should he act have feit glory

Mowar, why should he not have felt glory and not shame? MoKim was a callous old conspirator MoKim was a callous old conspirator

Mr. BUNTING talked openly to Mr. Cas-OADEN'; he talked openly to McKins—in such a place! There is very little "con-"spiracy" in conduct so very open and so little careful of concealment. The theory of conspiracy is, in fact; an insult to human oredulity. So far, therefore, as Mr. BUNTING is concerned, Mr. Cascaden's evidenceshats ters the little force, that remains after the riddling of McKins's and DowLING's and Baurour's evidence

whined and lied and begged for money for a corrupt purpose and with a traitorous object, in a way that passes all description. And it is mainly on the strength of such evidence as this that a criminal prosecution was in-stigated against Mr. BUNTING. We will test the strength of public honour in re-gard to the evidence of these witnesses. We will test the featy of friends and the honour of correspondent by the summution honour of opponents by the amount of credence to be given to these three traitorous and perfidious men, for whom, in a civilized community, there ought to be no abiding place.

THE GRIT METHOD OF SLANDER. THE method of slander adopted in the Grit party is a peculiar one. It is not without a certain smartness ; but it is too malignant to stand the test of time and investigation. Let us refer to some specimens of this method.

L In 1873, when the Pacific slander was started, weall know how some of the evidence was got. A clerk was bribed to steal his master's papers for the good of the Grit party. The wicked act of a postoffice clerk was taken advantage of by a Grit clique, who opened and read and pubhshed a letter from Sir JOHN MACDONALD, directed to a friend in Montreal, but placed with malicious intent in the box of one of

the Grit clique. When one of the principal Grit witnesses was brought face to face with an oath the coward turned tail and MICHAEL : fied. And when the party same into power they never dared to re-open an investigation which they had challenged, but which they did not carry out. 2. From 1878 to the date of the Pacific

Railway Commission of 1881, the Grit organs kept up a constant stream of slanders on Ministers regarding the contracts and contractors, and all the proceedings in regard to the road. When the commission was appointed, and all the men accused of corrupt and improper acts had come for-

FEAR AND TREMBLING. MR. Mowar on Monday introduced inte his bill to amend the Election law pro visions for the appointment of commission to deal with such matters as the allege " conspiracy " case. He had provided machinery for dealing with this and other similar cases in the very way that best suited him. MEREDITE, however, forced from him the concession that the commissioners should be instructed to take the evidence, if they thought it mecessary, of members of the Government as well. This went against the grain, but it was so

This went against the grain, but it was so palpably just that no objection could be urged. Mr. MEREDITH also enquired whether power would be given to the judges to deat with and ascertain the actions, motives, and policy of the heads of any of the departments in connection with the matter under investigation. He instanced the suspicions which had been recently "cast on the timber policy of the Crown Lands Department, and stated that it would be in the interests of justice that the public should be satisfied on this point. This touches a tender spot, and Mr. This touches a tender spet, and Mr. FRASEE jumped to his feet in a rage, ob-FRASER jumped to his feet in a rage, ob-jecting strenuously to any such arrange-ment. Mr. FRASER is wise, though his wrath gave himself and Mr. PARDER away. He knows full well how awkward a dis-closure of their motives and actions would be. It is generally acknowledged that innocent people do not dread the fullest inquiry into their conduct. Mr. FRASER

tly does. THE THREE INFORMERS.

-THE hiss which greated a part of the evidence of DowLING on Saturday was indicative of the feeling entertained for this creature in common with his two fellows, McKin and BALFOUR. It would, we fancy; be impossible for us to indicate in any language sufficiently incisive the scorn which all honest people feel for these three viperous tools of a vindictive party. McKim, Bat-FOUR, and DOWLING confess (not without some twinges of shame on DowLing's part) that as a matter of fact they entertained proposals of a corruption which they had first sought to find. They are compelled to confess that they entered into a general agreement to betray Mr. Mowar's Gov-ernment. When they weakened and went back they confess that they made them.

back, they confess that they made them-back they confess that they made them-selves traitors to the men whom they had previously talked with for their, first pur-pose, and tried to lead them on into the traps which the Government planned to

MIGHAEL : "Q. Were you in the employ of the Gevera-ment? A. I was not. I was not in the pay of any person. I saw Mr. Pardee and told him I had been offered 8500 and the registry office. He was rather surprised. "Q. What did he offer you? Nothing. "Q. What did he offer you? Nothing. "Q. What did he offer you? Nothing. "Q. Not an offer to give up the \$1,000 for something better? A. I never had an offer either directly or indirectly. "Q. How often did you report? A. After I had interview with Wikinson. "Q. What role did you think to occupy— that of a spy or an informer? A. I did not think to occupy either. "Q. Well, you spreed to accept certain terms, and signed a paper? A. Yes. "Q. Did you intend to break faith? A. Yes.

Yes. "Q. You intended that to be a lie. A. Yes." This is one of the men with wh

PAYING THEIR SPIES. atention of drawing him out? A. I under itood he was anxious to see me from wh Mr. Wilkinson had said, "Q. And you wanted to draw him out ? I'm to the series of the fact that the "Q. Didn't you act like a man willing to entertain his proposals? A. I just listened to him and said very little. I made two or three attempts to go away, and he said "Don't be in a hurry." "Q. You made no objection to those dis

nonourable proposals you spoke of ? A. . made no objection." This man puts into Mr. BUNTING'

mouth the very words he used himself, and tries to make out a charge sgainst him He complains of his party ; he offers to sell himself ; he is refused ; and then he goes away and fulfils the service which the

Government imposed on hime by concect-ing a tissue of lies. There was one thing he did not do. He did not read his wife's he did not do. He did not read his wife's letters to Mr. BUNTING, whom he had seen but this once. He kept them for Mr. WILKINSON whom he had seen twice. If he had seen anyone three times, the extent to which he would have gone on revealing his wife's confidences is alarming to think

THE MISSING ROUND ROBIN. WE must have that "Round Robin." . Its disappearance is due to deliberate uppression. It is an 'important link in a ase which involves the reputation of three men who are accused falsely of a " orime ;" and it disappeared while in the hands of men who are painfully interested in destroying it. It contained the signatures of McKm

and DowLING to a promise to vote against

the Government ; and 'it is evidence to prove beyond question that these two men at least fully intended to join with some others of their fellows in what was after all a mere political movementthe overthrowing of an administration and the substitution of a coalition government. The document was in the possession of Mr. WILKINSON. It was taken from him at the station to which he was taken, and , which was in charge of a political partizan which was in charge of a political partizan-of the Mowar Government. It passed into the hands of the County Attorney, who is a partizan. It passed from him into the hands of FRASES, who is a mem-ber of the Government. Then it disap-peared into space. There is a wonderful want of knowledge of the document among the parties who

of the document among the parties who must have handled it. They do not remember it. Of course each denies that has stole it. But where is it ? It existed. If stole it. But where is it is most im-was taken with the rest. It is most im-pertant. And the suspicions of the public will not be allayed till every man who may have handled that document has purged himself solemnly of the guilt of its disap

As the hight wore on the House proceeded with the Attorney-General's Election bill, purposely kept till the last night that it might be rushed through after many members had left for home. As the other measure was in-tended to whitewash those who had already perpetrated frauds on behalf of the Govern-ment so thus one was framed to facilitate pearance.

BDITORIAL NOTES

The Globe attempts to lecture Messre deredith and Morris on what is "consisten with a nice sense of personal honour." Pah That journal's own notions on the subject may be judged from the fact that it dends and upholds McKim, Dowling, and Balfour.

"Is it any wonder that the session has been dragged out to such a length by the Govern ment with so little to show for the time spent With such engrossing work on their hands as plotting against THE MAIL and the Conserva-tive party they had neither time nor taste for the dry work of legislation.

ture of Muskoka and Algoma by the Govern-ment a comparatively easy task. It disfran-chised Indians in Algoma who lived amongst white people and paid taxes for their property like others, deprived property-owners in the same district of their votes, and placed abso-lutely in the hands of partizan deputy return-ing officers the power to deprive whomsoever they would of their votes. It was no wonder that such a barefaced attempt to pave the way for capturing the constituen-cies was vigoronally fought by the Opposi-tion, but their protests were of no avail, and the infamy was consummated with the help of a service majority. THE CROWNING INIGUTY. The Massachusetts Legislature has just passed a bill providing that wife-beaters shall be flogged by the keeper of the House of Correction in the county in which

THE CROWNING INIQUITY.

their votes to put the rascality through, and

THE REWARD OF INFAMY.

Since the great brihery conspiracy has been

it has taken the shape in which he has vainly striven to implicate others, in attempts to bribe him. The public will fail to discover

bribe him. The public will fail to the the the difference in a moral point of view be-tween bribing by a promise, as he alleges, of tween bribing the petition against him, and

tween bribing by a promise, as he alleges, of withdrawing the petition against him, and bribing by legislating that petition out of court. The knowledge that he no doubt possessed of what the Government was going to do for him throws a flood of light on the willingness of this scoundrel to be used for their purposes, and discloses the motive of his hawking about his wife's private letters and making his midnight visit and overtures to Mr. Bunting. Which of the precious quartette will be the next to receive the reward of be-

Bunting. Which of the precious quartered will be the next to receive the reward of be-

coming willing tools in the intrigues of Mowat, Pardee & Co., to blacken the charac-

ter of political opponents ? The public await with interest the next development in this

EPPS'S COCOA. -- GRATEFUL AND COMFORT-

scandalous business.

and the session in infamy.

Closing Scene in the Legislative Assembly.

MCKIM AND DOWLING REWARDED.

BECOMING DESPERATE.

the happy thought of wiping out the liability by an Act of the Legislature. What good was there in a majority if it could not be used

for such a purpose as this? And so the deed was done; and a measure introduced to re-

lieve the deputy returning officers of the con-equences of their corruptions and legislate the cases against them out of court; though it showed no small degree of cowardice that

the Ministry date not introduce such a mea-sure themselves, but gave it into the hands of a private member. The Opposition, as in duty bound, fought this piece of rascally

legislation step by step, and threatened to invoke the rules of the House against its pas-sage, till they forced the Ministry to take the

full responsibility and declare that they were prepared to keep the House in session till it should be passed, no matter what the expense to the province.

THE KEEPING BACK DODGE.

As the night wore on the Heuse proceede

ment, so this one was framed to facilitate such frauds in the future and make the cap-ture of Muskoka and Algoms by the Govern-

The closing scene of the Houseon Tuesday The closing scene of the Houseson Tuesday morning was one that will not soon be for-gotten by those who witnessed it, and was a fitting climax to a session marked by alternate spells of intrigue, vacillation, and bullying attempts to push through iniquitous measures. Fortunately for the province, the night was one that has never yet, and we trust never will, find a parallel in the annals of legislation in Canada. The evening opened character-istically by the member for North York being put up to move the second reading of a bill to seccally by the member for North York being put up to move the second reiding of a bill to relieve the creatures who had done the dirty work of the Government in the recent elections in Muskoka and Algoma from the well-merited punishment of their intimi-dation and fraud. The province is already apprized of the fact that the Government feeling their deprets bound them. apprized of the fact that the Government, feeling their desperate condition, determined to win those elections by the most unscru-pulous means, and one chief instrument em-ployed consisted of the partizan deputy returning officers who were sent into the districts to prevent legally qualified voters, from exercising their franchise. How

the bill to improve the l Mr. BRODER moved Mr. BRODER moved That the order be di bill be referred back to Whole to be amended oefore a tavern license is shall be required to pro electors entitled to vot division in which the licensed are situated to plicant is a fit person to lhat the gremises are that the game are situate carrying on of said busin noyance to the public gen The amendment rece these creatures performed their par-bullying, intimidating, and refusin legal votes by the hundreds—is now matte of history. So outrageous was their condupart legal votes by the hundreds—is now matter of history. So outrageous was their conduct that those who were deprived of their fran-chise went to the courts for redress, with prospects of results that would prove a lesson to such unscrupulous officers for the future, BECOMING DESPERATE. The case was becoming desperate-already the notorious Apjohn had been muloted in \$1,000, for which it is hinted the hat was being passed around, with meagre results; but other suits were pending against him and his partners is guilt, the aggregate of which threatened to make serious inroads on the corruption fund, till the brain of the wily Pardee evolved the hanve thought of which on the liability

The amendment was read the third time and THE ELECT

ONTARIO LE

VIFTH PARLIAMENT

Mr. HARDY moved

the bill respecting licen Mr. MEREDITH said

aken place in the He and apprehended that h not have proceeded w

aw that it was pro

suspend the operation of for a year for the pur juestion either to the

the Privy Council. I stances he thought the

third reading were gr had moved amendments

Mr. HARDY said wh at Ottawa they had re-except from what had a However, it was still

minion licenses. The motion was car

LIQUOR LIC. Mr. HARDY moved

LICENSE

Mr. MOWAT moved the bill for the amer AW, Mr. MEREDITH chr as a deliberate attempt at least three election t Algoma, East Simcoe, He appealed to the At

such an infam pass. Mr. LEES condemn attempt at dishonest le Mr. PARDEE conter smply provided that an be voided by the fact of having been late at the a member should not time on the same charge Mr. MEREDITH w hon. gentleman. He introduce a provision torney-General had dec of the Act-a provisio to relieve a difficulty in ber for South Sindcoe understand the positio men opposite. In the withesses (Mr. Dowling

now pending they wer him from the disqualific Mr. FRASER said w was completed perhaps would make no ins Fraser) made no charge Mr. MEREDITH

then. Several amendment members of the Oppos voted down, and the

CONSPIRACY IN Mr. HARCOURT pr brite the Committee of tions, recommending a the bribery conspiracy mission of judges. The appended. Mr. MEREDITH a

dence not given under cated. The report was so an Mr. FRASER move That it be ordered a humble address be presen Lieutenant-Governor pr ance with the recommen-this House by the Standi leges and Elections) he w to issue a commission to

es and Elections) he w

qualified in the opinion of one judge, and forced again to defend himself against charges of every species of corruption, he is absolved, and confirmed in his seat by the action of the Government and the servile majority which follows them. This man had already sworn that his election expenses were over \$5,000. He had whiningly complained to Mr. BUNTING that the Government would do nothing to help him pay them. He had repeatedly stated in the presence of a host of witnesses that he was therefore ready to desert them. He was in imminent danger of disqualification in the pending protest. His ifficulties have been removed ; his seat has been secured to him ; and his infamy has been rewarded by the brute force of a

Government majority. Scarcely an hour before 'the final passage of the Act, on its second reading, the Attorney-General had, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. MEREDITH, withdrawn the obnoxious clause. Fearful lest some light sense of justice might still lurk in the heart of their leader, Mr. HARCOURT was put up, by the other members of the overnment, to introduce again on the third reading the infamous amendment. Chal-lenged by the leader of the Opposition to explain if he could the treachery and utter indecency of such a course, Mr. MOWAT was silent.

anches

His position was pitiable, if contemp left room for pity. The few words which he at last hesitatingly muttered in defence of himself were weak, nerveless, and incoherent. It is no wonder that the Independent members voted in a body against the Government. It is no wonder that the member for' East Simcoe, whose election was likewise thus relieved from protest, was shamed into leaving the Chamber. The annals of Canadian Parliaments centain no more detestable instance of unholy, inequitable, and corrupt legislation.

WHO IS THE ACCUSER!

AT length the Government detective turned up ; and yesterday he was examined. His evidence was curious. He had laid an information on oath that cortain persons had been guilty of the lleged "crime" of attempting to bribe nembers of the Legislature. This sworn ment was made without any qualifiwhatever. Such and such pe id such and such things, So Help Me Gon-that was the form of oath. When te was examined by Dr. McMICHAEL he itted that of his own knowledge he ew nothing whatever of the facts case ! The statements in affidavit were, so far as he concerned, solemn falsehoods. He at MoKin had told him some ts-MoKm, who admits he is a liar, d whose name is a hissing and a rereach. When the detective was asked if

without notice to the House or to the people. Mr. Mowar did not dare to novement of desertion among Mr. movement of describin among Mr. Mowar's followers began early in the ses-sion. And it is clear that from the time the affair began down to the date of the legal proceedings, no direct evidence against Mr. BUNTING had been produced. This is made clear by Mr. CLARKE's cross-examination of BALFOUR, as folfather it. No member of the Government dared to be responsible for it. All honour is due to the Opposition for the vigorous stand taken by them against such; disgraceful and disreputable tactics. The last night of the session of 1884 will brand with OW8 :--honour the Government which has "Q. Did you mention Mr. Bunting's nam stooped to the use of such means to bolster up its tottering fortunes.

there? A. Yes. "Q. Did any member of the Governments tell'you to go and see Mr. Bunting? A. Not at that time. I told the members of the Government of the interview that Mr. Wil-MR. CASCADEN'S EVIDENCE. Mr. CASCADRN's evidence was given resterday. It is published in full this

Government of the interview that Mr. Wil-kinson proposed to arrange for me. "By the Magistrate—There was an inter-view arranged for ten o'clock? Yes. "By Mr. Clarke—Did they tell you to go? They said I might as well go see Mr. Bunt-ing, but I did not go, as I did not want to be running to THE MAIL building. "Q. Before you were directed to go see Mr. Bunting, up to that period all that had been spoken of was the formation of a coalition Government, and that Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Bunting were in communication? d. Yes." He had refused, as Mr. MOKIM himself alleges, to give MCKIM his note. He had norning. Never in the history of any in estigation was such testimony given in a court of law. And we may say that not in our experience has a witness ever been cross-examined with such tact, brilliancy, and skill as Dr. MCMICHAEL exhibited in destroying Mr. CASCADEN'S usefulness as a witness for the prosecution, ' In England such an exhibition of skill would have been alleges, to give McKim his note. He had refused to get money for Dowings. He worth a fortune to a barrister. The evihad not solicited any interviews ience as given in chief, and as illustrated. either BALFOUR, DOWLING, or MCKIM. He had, as Mr. GOLDIE says, discourrevised, and made luminous in cross-ex-amination, divides itself into several

Latdraw's fealty to his party, and had ad-vised Mr. GOLDIN to have nothing to do with the business. This fact is made clear branches. First, as to Mr. Meek. Mr. CASCADEN was called to convict Mr. MEEK. But as regards the first interview between them. Mr. CASCADEN, who says it made a great n Mr. MACMASTER'S cross-examination of Mr. GOLDEE :--

MR. GOLDES :--"Q. When you called at THE MAIL office, what did Mr. Bunting say to you in regard to the course suggested? A. He discouraged if in every way. I cannot give the words. Our meeting was quite accidental. "Q. What do you mean when you say Mr. Banting discouraged it in every way? A. I explained to him that Laidlaw was not that wind of a man likely to charge him every. Mr. CASCADEN, who says it made a great impression on him, could not recollect where it was held—whether in the hotel or the Legislature, is "the House" or the smoking-room, or the hotel corridor, or where! His memory was very, very, very imperfect. He confesses that this interview, which took place in the im-mensities somewhere, was had under the pledge of his word of homour as to secrecy. He proves in spite of himself that the talk was of coalition—a pure-ly legitimate subject. At the second interview with Mr. MEEK, the local-ity of which he remembers better—it explained to him that Latera his poli kind of a man likely to change his poli with me, and thought i Mr. Bunting agreed with me, and thought it best not to trouble my head about it. "Q. Did you tell Mr. Bunting you did not

care yourself to have anything to do with the matter? A. Yes. "Q. What do you mean by the matter there? A. The matter of Laidlaw, and in-terfering in the matter Wilkinson had referred ity of which he remembers better-it was in the public hotel corridor near the door-he proves that Mr. MERE professed

door-he proves that Mr. MEER professed to be acting solely of his own motion and without regard to anyone else. This dis-poses of the "conspiracy;" and the rest of the testimony disposes of the "bribe." If the first interview was in the smoking-room of the Legislature, it was obviously a mighty queer place for a Conservative lawyer to approach a doubtful Grit mem-ber, with the eyes of all the members on them both. The second was in the public "Q. What remark did Mr. Bunting mak about this? A. I cannot remember. The effect of it was to discourage the whole affair." Mr. BUNTING had also quarrelled with CASCADEN publicly in the Legis lature at the mere mention o such a thing as improper proposals He had been so little straid of the legalit and propriety of his proceedings that he had talked openly with McKim in the Legislature, and it was McKim who sug-gested that people might hear. Mr. BUNT-ING was not ashamed nor afraid. McKim ber, with the eyes of all the members on them both. The second was in the public corridor of a hotel, in a place selected by. Mr. Cascapes in order that somebody might bear. Obviously Mr. MEES had very little that he wanted to conceal; no one but an idiot would "conspire" in that. way, and Mr. MEES is not suspected of idiacy. new that his own intentions were base and he sought fer secrecy as a rat hunts for a hole. All the evidence offered connect

ing Mr. BUNTING'S name with money is evidence only of what BALFOUR, DOWLING, MCKIM (who admit that they are liars) say that some other people said regarding second, as to Mr. Bunking. Mr. Oas-BALFOUR never met Mr. BUNTING at all

Downing never knew him till he came meaking to Mr. BUNTING's office at the command of the Government, to secure command of the Government, to secure evidence that was not then existing and had to be fabricated in some way. McKna had never seen Mr. BUNTING when he came for the same purpose. Each admits that he came for a base purpose. Each admits that he is a list. Neither of them got any money. McKna swears he was

Second, as to Mr. Bunting. Mr. Oas-oanen says thas in the zefreshment-room of the Legislature, ne doubt in the hearing of members, waiters, and visitors, he re-proached Mr. Bustrine with having sent Mr. MEEK te him. He confessos, how-ever, that Mr. Burting with much strength of language denied having any knowledge of any such proceeding. His words are as follows: "On that day Mr. Bunting and I had as interview. Mr. Busting spoke of Mr. Gib-son of Hamilton, who was speaking when I left the House. He said Mr. Gibson was "going for the Geveniment in other words"

no decent man has ever dared to make himself responsible for one of the Globe's slanders on the floor of Parliament.

4. In this last case the familiar method adopted. A conspiracy is started. Spies and informers, consisting of mem-bers of the Legislature, are put to use. Sworn testimony is avoided. The evidence of spies is all that is offered. And reputations are assailed by a "Christian" politi-cian with as little regard for decency as

might be expected from a vulture. The method of the party is simply to The method of the party is simply to slander plentifully, no matter how slight, the grounds; to concoct evidence; to steal letters; to set spies on innocent men; to twist evidence; to falrify facts; and to conceal if possible the baseness of their proceedings by the proclamation the most virtuous motives. The public is intelligent enough to see through it all.

A "CHRISTIAN POLITICIAN."

MR. Mowar will find out one thing even before this week is over, and that is, that however he may keep intact his majority in the Legislature his standing as a gentleman is gone and his character as a "Christian Politician" is ruined. He has been compelled to confess that having first recaptured so base's creature as DowLING, he used him and the equally base creature McKim as spies and informers on Mr. C. W. BUNTING, Mr. Mowar talks of respect for the Legislalature. What respect had he for the Legislature? He gave Christian counsel to three members of the Legislature to wash

their hands in the pitch of criminal corruption. He gave Christian counsel to them to come and lie and whine to Mr. BUNTING, to lead him on, and to trap him and levy blackmail on him. From Mr. HARDY, or Mr. PARDER, or Mr. FRARE that sort of thing might be expected; blood will always tell in certain directions. But Mr. Mowar's friends have always claimed that he was a good man, a "Ohristian," and a moral politician. There have been Liberal-Conservatives who have shaken their heads in the past over the strength of the language which we have used concerning the methods of Mr. Mowar in politics. What do these men think now? Was ever a baser plot concocted for the ruin of a reputation than the plot, which Mr. Mowar was the head of, to ruin Mr. BUNTING? The scorn we feel for Mr. Mowar is great; but we confess that our scorn is greater still for those who can con-template with complacency and thout indignation Mr.⁶ Mowar's dishonourable conspiracy against the honour of a fellow-citizen. It must be remembered that when Dowinre and McKins came whining to Mr. BUNTING's door with pauper peti-tions on their lips and traitorous purposes in their platry'souls, no evidence whatever existed against Mr. BUNTING. Their ob-ject was to supply it, to fabricate it, to procure it by lies and treachery. They have net successed. Their infamous plot has been concocted in vain. And Mr. Mowar has in vain dishenoured the Legisaethods of Mr. Mowar in politics. ago.

has been concocted in vain. And Mr. Mowar has in vain dishonoured the Legis-lature, degraded their members, and in-ourred a guilt which will disturb his last moments of life. If Mr. BUNTING needed revenge or seught it, itsis his to have. It is being offered him by every citizen, who even makes a meterics of having the maximum effective mumanity.

Mowar consulted, and for accepts responsibility.

BALFOUR'S sense of honour and decency is indicated as follows in the searching cross-examination made by Mr. MURPHY on behalf of Mr. WILKINSON :

"Q. Did you consent to that offer being made to you? A. I went to Wilkinson's roam with some understanding that some offer would be made to me. McKim had

intimated that an offer would be made. "Q. Did any member of the Governmeht intimate the same thing? A. Members of the Government said it would be well to see what they would do, and to let them go on. in it was a set plan between you and members of the Government to let these parties go on, and you accepted the bribe? A. There was no such plan, and I had not made up my mind to accept anything from them

them. mmunications with several me Government in regard to the matter, and in-formed them what was going on. They said to let those parties go on and see how ta they would go. "Q. In doing what? A. In trying to bribe "Q. Do you remember anybody pledging

"Q. Do you remember anybody pledging his word of honour that Mr. Harcourt's name should not be mentioned in any of these transactions? A. Wilkinson said they ex-pected me to pledge my word, but he did not pledge me to it. "Q. Did you say to him that you pledged your word and honour. A. I may have nod-ded casent."

This extract shows two things the way in which the Governmentsproposed to use BALFOUR as a spy, and the way in which BALFOUR looks on his " word of honour." He nods assent, but means to betray.

-----The peculiar moral and mental obliquity of DowLING may be judged from an extract or two from his cross-examination tion by Mr. MACMASTER ;

"Q. Did he (Mr. Bunting) ask if any 4. Did he (Mr. Bunting) ask if any one had assisted you? A. He seked me if I had been assisted, and I told him the people round my neighbourhood were assisting me in my expenses. "Q. Did you tell him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him I how the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him I how the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him I how the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed

him I the ught so. Are you not sure? A. It is possible "Q. Are you not sure ! that I may have said so.

that I may have said so. "Q. Did yon any you would lose by taking it? A. I said if the people were to de that I would not gain anything by is. "Q. What do mean by that? A. I mean

"Q. What do mean by that? A. I mean that many of them were my own customers. Q. And you could not eherge them freely ? A. I should have to make some allowance. Q. Did you tell Mn. Bunting on that occa-sion that you were not foud of politics ? A. He said I was a young man and not a strong politician, and I said I did not know. Q. Did you tell him it was not a matter of much importange which side of politics you were on. A. I don't remember. Q. Will you swear you did not make that remark ? A. Well, I may have said it."

This bears out exactly the statement made by Mr. BUNTING in THE MAIL some days -DowLING also makes very clear,

"Q. You said you were told to go to Turn MAIL office. Did the members of the Gev-ernment tell you to go there? A. Yes, thut I did not intend to go. "Q. Why did you go then? What did Mr. Pardee and Mr. Fraser say? A. Well, ther told we like the that I might as well an any new were to Mr. Susting with the

the crowning piece of iniquity was reserved for the closing hour. The At-torney-General's bill had gone through comoccurs. Some suon legislation wo amiss in Canada. The sickening details of assaults on their wives, by brutes in the shape of men are too frequently found in the papers. Nothing short of bodily punishment will ever remedy the evil. mittee, the amendments of the Op ad, one by one, been voted dow Speaker was about to pronounce the third meading carried, when Mr. Harcourt, of Monck, was put up to move an amendment the terms of which fairly startled the House,

The Brantford wing of the Advertiser office outs forth the following : and betrayed at once the reason why it was

"With galling insolence THE MAIL news carefully concealed till the very last minute. It was no less than paper has from day to day been hurling foundationless slanders against Mr. Blake and Mr. Mowat, " &c. proposed enactment to legislate the appeal against Mr. Drury out of existence, to help Mr. Lyon in the petition against him in Algoma, and to remove the disqualification from Mr. Dowling, and seat him as the legal

We take exception to the terms "insolence" and "foundationless slanders," but are quite willing to admit that they must have been "galling." The word "scorching" will pernember for South Renfrew, when it is ad-mitted that his opponent only awaits the sitting of the court to get the seat. Pardee and Fraser had made up their minds to put aps be more correct. Mr. Blake's opinion of secret societies, as

on a bold front, and pushing the Attorney-General to one side, as they had so often done during the session, made no attempt at concealment, but shamelessly confessed that the object was to destroy the appeal against Mr. Drury and save Mr. Dowing from the disexpressed on Monday night, is that "they are the fruitful mother of misrepresentation, malignity; and bitterness "; and that to then are "due nearly all troubles, social and po-litical. At their meetings bitterness and Mr. Drury and save Mr. Dowling from the dis-qualification they admitted he had incurred, misrepresentation revel and hold high carni val." Of the Orange order in particular ho spoke as follows :--- "This society under the without so much as making provision to save the costs of the petitioners, whose cases were being put out of court by this birth backded morphism. guise of religion was doing that which he thought was for the public evil." cases were being put out of court by this high-handed proceeding. The scene was a memorable one, as member after member of the Opposition arose to express the honest indignation which will be re-schoed by the

The following disgraceful and wholly un varranted attack on the Governor-General is rom the pen of our Grit apologist for the Mowat conspirators :---

country at this infamous proceeding; but though many of them felt that they were being dragged through a great humiliation, the Government majority were ready with "A fine is to them of no consequen will be paid out of the bribery fund, and if they are seatenced to the penitentiary, the Governor-in-Council will have power to par-don them, which will of course be done, uness Lord Lansdowne is firm enough to re-fuse to act on the advice of his Ministers, which can searcely be expected.'

brought to light, more than one journal has expressed the opinion that the immaculate McKim and his co-conspirators would get their reward in the shape of lucrative ap-pointments, or in some other tangible way in the not distant future. The fulfilment of this urnectation has come once This is a tair sample of the lengths to which the Grit press will go in lying assertions, to iefend their head-centre. fulfilment of this expectation has come soon-er than they anticipated. Dowling has al-ready received his reward, and strange to say

While the Dominion Government are doin heir utmost to civilize and enfranchise our Indian population, Mr. Mowat is endeavour ing to work the other way. An attempt has already been made to show that they had no right to enter into compacts with the Ottawa Government, and now Mr. Mowat proposes to disfranchise a large portion of them. As far as the proposed legislation concerns those hving on reservations, and still retaining their former modes of life, it may be all right; out to say, as the amendment does, that these but to say, as the amendment does, that these's that participate in the annuities, interests, moneys, or rents of any tribe, or band of Indians, should be disfranchised, is most un-just. It is a blow aimedsat the most intelli-gent of this class of the community, who are writually no different from holders of Domin-ion stocks. The object, however, is obvious.

Two Convictions Quashed.

Two Convictions Quashed. The Fitsgeraid on Tuesday obtained from Mr. Justice Galt an order quashing a convis-tion recently made by Mr. McFarlane against on recently made by Mr. McFarlane against on the fitsgeraid on the second of the second of the point of Simcos, imposing a fine of five or malicious injury to property. The or malicious injury to property. The point of the law. In another case Mr. Aylesworth succeeded in quashing a convic-tion made against one Malcolm a shop without a license. A woman's spite seems to sought, by means of a messenger with a pith-ful tale of sickness in his mouth, to obtain whistey from Malcolm, and thus secure his point of the first refused to give the biguor, but afterwards did see as gift, refus-ing payment, but taking ten cents for two battles of pop. He was however, convicted and face, but Mr. Justice Galts promptly and face, but Mr. Justice Galts promptly and face on writeno to warrant it. Eprs's COCOA. --GRATEFUL AND COMFORT-ING. -- "By athorough knowledge of the natur allaws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack whenver ate the charges of bribe forth in the statement ma House by the Honourable on Monday, the seventeer stant, and all matters an judgment of the commissi judgment of the commissi affect the same; such con to three commissioners, we have been at least, a Supreme Court of Judic the said commission to co-nissioners all the powers or by, chapter seventeents of Ontarjo, being the Act precting Inquiries concer or in, or by, any Act amen That it be further orde the said address be present Lieutentant-Governor by House as are of the Facou the said address be present Lieutentant-Governor by House as are of the Exect That it be further order Mr. Speaker be and is h directed to permit all do ings, moneys, bank, bills pounded, or detained by House to he produced by pounded, or detained by House to be produced t commissioners in the c purposes of the inquiry a made by them under said The motion was adopt THE PRORO At a quarter to four h

Governor arrived with attendant on these occ companied by the Adju Geddes, A.D.C., and o A guard of honour was tachment of the 10th Re manded by Captain Mas His Honour having t throne, Mr. Sydere, th the following list of bi session :---To confirm a certain b

tion of the city of Kings To incorporate the to To incorporate the B and Sault Ste. Marie Ra Respecting the Ganance way Company. To declare valid a cert the town of Cornwall. So authorize the tow issue certain debentures To incorporate the Ca

pany. Respecting the trusts Samuel B. Smith, dece Respecting a certain Trenton. To consolidate the Palmerston. Respecting the Sync To confirm certain guanting aid to the Can ompany. To incorporate the M

way Company. To amend the Synod Affecting the Diocese of To incorporate the Building Association. To authorize the corp Omngeville to purchase

eite. Respecting the Yorky way Company. To reduce the capital Los courses the capital Los Company, and for To incorporate the To Buffalo railway. To authorize the tor South to borrow certain To amend the Acts re River Improvement Cor Respecting the St. Ca Central Railway Compa Respecting the debt of Respecting the debt dlesex. For the relief of the

Dixon and others. Toronisti