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THE WEEKLY MAIL. rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per line of solid nonpareil.

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WARNING.

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

STATEMENT BY MR. BUNTING.

I HAVE read the report of the unsworn statement made by Mr. Dowling yesterday before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and, as my name has been freely made use of by him, I hasten to declare the same to be in many important particulars entirely incorrect. Mr. Dowling called on me at THE MAIL office a few days ago. He introduced himself, as he was an entire stranger to me. His visit was unsolicited and unexpected. He stated that he desired to see me privately. I took him to another room, and informed him that we would be undisturbed. He then told me that he was a member of the Local Legislature, a physician by profession, practising in the County of Renfrew, and a graduate of McGill College, Montreal. He said he had been, against his will. induced by his party to enter public life ; that he had been elected and unseated, and elected a second time. He declared that he did not care much for politics or party, and that he would be glad to resign. He complained bitterly that the Grit party had not kept faith with him, cents to emable him to pay the law costs in carried away some portion of the culture the trial of his election petition, which he | which a university bestows. He is a physi estimated would reach \$5,000. He informed nie that some of his constituents proposed collecting \$1,000 as a donation from them to assist in defraying the costs, but he objected to the movement as they were his patients, and in the end he would gain nothing by it. He again complained of the absence of material aid from his party, that he was a young man, and the costs were embarrassing. I reflected how different was the treatment accorded by the Conservatives to the member for Muskoka, who was somewhat similarly situated, and I made the remark to Dowling that if he were of the Conservative party he would not be neglected in that way. He then suggested he would vote against the Government for the sum of \$2,000, and resign his seat when required. I told him most distinctly that I could not entertain his proposal, and advised him not to resign his seat. I arose to leave and he went away. I concluded the visit was a put up job. I had never spoken to this man before that day, and have not seen

The foregoing statement is correct in every particular; and anything in the statement of Dr. Dowling conflicting with the above is absolutely untrue. C. W. BUNTING.

Toronto, March 18, 1884.

him since.

THE REAL CONSPIRATORS.

THERE is still left in the breasts of British subjects the traditional love of fair play. And to that we appeal against the treasonable conduct of Mr. Mowar's Government. It must now be clear to every intelligent man that Mr. Mowar and his colleagues deliberately set Down-ING and McKim in an especial manner to worm themselves into the confidence of Mr. Bunring and to connect him if possible with the corruption which it was desired to tasten on the Conservative ty. Mr. Bunring had not ap-ached any of the members named. He party. had made no overtures. He had taken no steps towards meeting any of them had solicited no interviews; had offered no money; and was in no way responsible for the use of his name by irresponsi-

ble rersons. The Government knew this. The men who acted as spies and informers knew this. But Mr. Bunting was the Managing Director of THE MAIL. To damage him would be to damage the paper and damage the Conservative party as well. Therefore Mr. Mowar, who was a judge and ought to have had respect for law; who pretends to be a Christian and ought not to have joined in trying to bear false witness against nis neighbour—deliberately set on two men to visit Mr. Bunting; to whine to him of their poverty; to plead for aid; to suggest corruption of themselves, and to lay a trap for the feet of Mr. BUNTING. Conduct like this is beyond all description in our language. Its malignant ingenuity is inhuman, it is devilish, it is revolting to all human sympathies. And we appeal to the just and generous feelings of British acts against so vile a conspiracy to entrap one who had no hand nor part in any

shamed, and whose only fault has been a

sition to listen with too kindly con-

sideration to the pleas and the petitions of men whom he should in the first place ave flung out of the windows, instead of dismissing them, though with scant courtesy, from his door.

THE CAUSE OF ALL THE TROUBLE. THE Committee on Privileges and Elections began proceedings on Tuesday by a dodge; and the continuance of the business was partly ridiculous and partly deceitful. To begin with, it was decided that the evidence of the implicated members was not to be taken on oath. Men who confessed that they had been breaking their word and trading on their honour for days past, were allowed to make their statements as if they were not tainted at

The "evidence" so taken is very significant. It is very clear that more members than three or four of Mr. Mowar's following were willing listeners to KIRK-LAND's proposals. It is very clear that KIRKLAND's hostility to the Government was due to tricks they had played him regarding timber limits. And it is cles that so traitorous were the supporters of Mr. Mowar that they were willing to listen to Messrs. KIRKLAND and WILKINson, who may have pretended to be talk-ing for the Opposition, from whom they had no authority whatever.

Finding each other very slippery and intrustworthy these Grit members could not make a common agreement; and so Balfour, Dowling, and McKim got ahead of their fellows ; went back on KIRKLAND, and re-sold themselves, in intention if not in fact, to Mr. Mowar; and acted thereafter as the decoys of the Government which they had conspired to destroy. Dowling, Balfour, and McKim are simply the JAMES CAREY'S of the conspiracy. They may congratulate themselves, of course, that their skins will be safe : but an atmosphere of contempt will nshroud them in every relation of life

henceforth.

The cause of the whole scandal may now e seen. The Government played tricks with KIRKLAND about timber limits, which they wanted to retain for their own riends. KIRKLAND saw the discontent that existed with Mr. Mowar among his ollowers. He roped in several Grit mempers to his views. He induced them to isten to his proposals. The fact of their dissension was communicated to others, who were perfectly willing to see Mr Mowar defeated, but not willing to use corrupt means to defeat him. At the last moment the dissentients doubted each ther's good faith and re-sold themselves to the Government. Thus Mr. Mowar has the inestimable satisfaction of injuring KIRKLAND, ruining the men whom he re-purchased and made his slaves forever, scandalizing his opponents with a charge of "conspiracy," and retaining the timber mits for his lumbering friends still. is not without cleverness, but it is scarlet with shame.

THE SOCIAL POSSIBILITIES OF A

WE will take Mr. Dowling, M.P.P., as an example of the effects likely to be produced on a man by association acting in aid of natural tendency. We will examine him briefly as we would examine any other form of inferior insect in process of development. He is, we believe, a graduate inasmuch as they had not contributed five of the McGill University, and no doubt cian, and is therefore supposed to be bound by certain rules of etiquette. He is a member of the Legislature, and as such is accustomed to be treated as ' gentleman.

But this man confesses that he allowed himself to be approached for corrupt purposes; that he went with the man KIRK LAND to the Walker house to arrange the terms on which he was to barter the beggarly remnant of his honour : and he not ashamed to say that on being "pressed ' by the Government"—it appears he did shrink from this act of baseness-he con sented to become the spy and tool of the Government and to enter Mr. Bunting's office and seek his confidence on whining pleas of poverty and a desire to be a trai

These actions of his were done in cold blood; with only one momentary tingle of eluctance, as the " pressure of the Government" caused the last drop of honour o exude; and having given himself to be first a tool of KIRKLAND and then a tool of the Government, the doubly-degraded creature went callously to the end of the conspiracy. We hesitate to think that among the Grit party there are many like this man DowLING. We are sure that the instincts of every honourable man will re volt against his actions. But our friends may see in his case what is to be expected from a certain class of Grit politicians. There is no rule of decency which they respect. They are viperous in tendency and development, and as such are to be avoided.

MR. MOWAT'S POSITION. THE Local Government were obviously in a very weak condition. There was open discontent among Mr. Mowar's following. There was veiled rebellion among some members. Mr. Mowar himself was getting restive. The Algoma scandal was getting too hot for him and his friends. The APJOHN case had given the Government a shock; it was only the first of a series of such cases on hand. And public opinion was evidently against the Adminstration. The desire for a coalition was very prevalent. And half-a-dozen Grit

members were willing to jump. This was the situation evidently when Mr. KIRKLAND came along with his timberlimits scandal and forced the Government into a corner. He captured the support of half-a-dozen Grit members who made it known to some Conservatives that they were willing to get a party together for coalition. There can be little doubt, we think, that they did get such a party together; and Mr. Mowar knew it; and his colleagues knew it.

Then the question arose, what was to be done? Clearly the thing most essential was to buy the men back again. That is what was done. The most timid and owardly of the lot, Balfour, was, no doubt, selected as the first for an experiment. He was made aware of the Government's knowledge of his dealings with KIRKLAND. DOWLING was then re-capured and used for the infamous purpose lready set forth in his own evidence and refuted in Mr. Bunring's statement. have very little doubt that that was the way in which Mr. Mowar re-captured his

The attempt to place on the shoulders of the Opposition the responsibility for the corruption which originated in the bad faith of the Government regarding the timber limits; which was continued by Mr. Mowar's own supporters; and which was perfected by the acceptance of money by we have had the spectacle of the Minister two members who gave themselves, and of Edwarden attempting to make a change

aust give their fellows, away-is too bare faced to be, even for a moment, successfu in imposing on any man of intelligence and right feeling.

TEXT AND COMMENT.

THERE are some articles in the Globe that write themselves, and set themselves up, and correct themselves, and spell their MACAULAY with an E, and, when all is done, answer themselves without any trouble to opponents. One of them appeared yesterday. We give it in full as follows: "It seems, according to THE MAIL, that some contemporary has said that the Globe is an "irresponsible paper," and that both Mr. Blake and the Premier of Ontario have repudiated any responsibility for its utterances, THE MAIL may think its statement awfully severe, but it is the truth all the same-wel known from Newfoundland to Vancouver. We are responsible for our own utterances, and no one else is. Neither Mr. Blake nor Mr. Mowat is any more responsible for what we say or do than we are for what they do and say. We are responsible to the country, and the way that country responds by an ever We are responsible to the country, and growing support and patro takable as it is encouraging.' support and patronage is as unmis-

The reply to this precious article is to be found in THE MAIL of February 21st, in the evidence of Mr. Gordon Brown in the suit of Brown v. NELSON.

1. As regards the "responsible" party for the Globe's " utterances," or stutter

ances, the following is submitted: "I had to take proceedings to recover sal ary for the balance of the year. Mr. Mac-lennan was agent for Nelson, and really had control of the paper except so far as my duties were concerned. Mr. Nelson had told me that Mr. Maclennan would take charge of affairs.' Mr. Mowar may despise the Globe, which has done him injury. Mr. BLAKE may despise it, for it has brought ridicule on nim. But NELSON, of Edinburgh, loves it \$200,000 worth, and means to stick to it while a "Royal Reader" can be foisted on the Ontario public. And Mr. MACLENNAN—save the mark !—will run the machine eccording to his enormously high standard of intellect and orthography.

2. As to the way the country "responds," Mr. Brown's evidence was as follows :-

"I could not say whether at that time Globe stock was saleable in large parcels or I believed that it would pay 8 per cent. profit and not 8 per cent. dividend, and if I wrote otherwise to Mr. Nelson I did not express what was in my mind. I meant that it was an 8 per cent stock, and would pay 8 per cent. after the debts had been cleared off, and in sending this information to Mr. Nelson I was merely trying to give him an idea of the business prospects. I did not ask anyone to take stock until I had told them the exact circumstances, and explained about the keen competition from 'The Mail,' etc. Under these repre entations certain gentlemen took stock. They were quite as well aware of the state of the concern as I was, for was not connected with the financial manage ment of the paper and knew nothing about

The response of the country was not so very satisfactory after all. Was it now? 3. As to the very "encouraging" nature of the prospects, Mr. Gordon Brown's

evidence may be quoted again: "I then wrote on the 24th Aug., 1882, teet to Mr. Nelson, asking for a renewal of the note as a favour, but received no answer. (The note was read in court.) It referred among other things to a recent increase in the advertising rates of the Globe, to the dis-continuation of the special train and the cutting down of expenses, to the competition from 'The Mail,' and to trouble with politicians, who wished to print long letters of no use to the party. The writer. stated his knowledge of the fact that ther were many politicians who would be glad to shelve him, and use the 'Globe for party purposes alone, but he would stick to the ship." They did shelve him. They did use the

organ for party purposes—always saving Nelson's \$200,000 stock; and the "competition from THE MAIL" continues. It will be observed that we did not invite this exposure. The organ has brought about the catastrophe itself. As we said at the beginning, there are some article

n the Globe which, &c., &c., &c. A FIRST ATTEMPT THE new Minister of Education made

his first attempt at legislation in connec

tion with his department, on Wednesday evening, and the figure he cut in attemptng to get his blundering order-in-Council ratified by the House, certainly was not calculated to impress either Legislature or people with his fitness for the high office ne fills. He asked the House to sanction an order-in-Council making new regulations for the establishment and continuance of collegiate institutes, the most important of which were that each institute should have four masters, specialists in certain subjects, the aggregate of salaries paid to whom should be at least \$4.500. Mr. MEREDITH very naturally enquired how this condition would affect existing nstitutes, when the Minister said he had not looked up the figures to see, but none of the inspectors had suggested that i would cut off any existing institutes. When Mr. CREIGHTON followed and gave the figures from the last published statistics those for 1882) which the Minister had not thought it worth while to look up before moving his order-in-Council, they rather startled the House, as they showed that one-half of the existing institutes would be cut off, even if the whole salaries were allowed to count. The aggregate of salaries to all the masters were: In Hamilton, \$13,599; Toronto, \$11,183; St. Catharines, \$8,306; Brantford, \$6,977 London, \$6,539; Ottawa, \$5,742; Thomas, \$4,819; Peterboro', \$4,680; Kingston, \$4,487; St. Mary's, \$4,274; Collingwood, \$4,200; Cobourg \$4,153; Galt, \$3,853; Barrie, \$3,775 Whitby, \$3,575; Perth, \$3,404; so that one-half of the institutes would be cut off y the new regulations, some of them falling fully a thousand dollars below the minimum now required. But when the fact is taken into consideration that all the institutes have teachers in excess of the four specialists required, the salary test shows a still more startling result. If an average of \$500 (and, it must be admitted, it is a low one) is deducted for each teacher over the four required, it would show that eleven institutes would fail to come up to the standard, leaving only Hamilton, Toronto, St. Catharines, Brantford, and London, the last barely holding its status. When these facts be came known objections were heard from all over the House, and the Minister was at last fain to save his order-in-Council by promising in final reply to Hon. Mr. Morris to postpone its operation for a year as to existing institutes. The matter was allowed to stand for the present to allow Mr. Ross an opportunity to patch up his proposed regulations. One would have thought that the very first thing a Minister would do on proposing to change the regulations would be to see how the change would affect existing schools; but

while confessing that he had not considered how it would operate, till, startled by the effect of his own proposal, he is compelled by the Opposition to admit that it must be modified, and holds it over for further Verily, a blundering commencement for the new Minister.

REPORT ON THE NORTH-WEST. We publish this morning a summary, but by no means a brief one, of the report

of the Minister of the Interior, which has been presented to Parliament. The information it contains is of a very valuable character to every business man, and indeed to every intelligent citizen, in Canada. It is worth the most attentive perusal.

There appears to be a decrease in th number of settlers, owing to the number of acres disposed of during 1883 having been less than in 1882. But the explanation given of the circumstances shows that in fact there is little, if any, real decrease in number of actual settlers; a considerable number of those who entered the previous year not having been bona fide settlers at

The tables of the acreage of land disposed of during the year are more than interesting. Thus: Homesteads 970,719 acres

Total in 1883............1,831,982 acres

Total in 1874-5-6-7-8....1.757.568 acres It will thus appear that in the last year, not a good one as compared with 1882. there was more land disposed of in a bona fide and useful way than in the whole of the MACKENZIE period.

Some other figures will be found in the report as follows: Receipts from grazing, mineral and

timber lands to 30th June, 1883...\$113,880 Receipts to December 31st, 1883.... 116,880 Thus more has been received in the last six months of 1863, or better still the first six months of 1883-4, than the whole Receipts from colonization com-

panies to 30th June, 1883.....\$248,492 Receipts to December 31st, 1883.... 243,000 Nearly the same favourable result is here noticeable as in the case of the previous

The report deals with the mineral lands and the price of coal at various points and imes, with the timber areas and the mode of dealing with them, with the question of bona fide settlers and "jumpers," with the cattle ranching policy, with the surveys and geological character of the country. It is only necessary for us thus briefly to call the attention of our readers to a report which is much more likely to be widely read than any other blue or State paper of the session.

MR. PARDEE'S SPEECH ON THE RAILWAY RESOLUTION.

THERE is nothing in either SANDFIELD MACDONALD'S Railway Aid Act, or in Mr. BLAKE's subsequent railway resolutions, to justify Mr. PARDEE's claim that the old provincial dines were built "on the faith and understanding" that the railways were to continue "provincial roads" in the sense in which Mr. PARDEE uses that expression. The Act of Union expressly gives power to the Parliament of Canada to declare certain roads "roads for the general benefit of Canada." Parliament of Canada has, for reasons we set out in our issue of Wednesday, declared certain railways to be such roads for the "general benefit of Canada." This is constitutional because it is done under the Act of Union. It is just, because it provides humane protection ife, equitable protection for property, and business means for securing information of railway statistics. It is popular, because it was the result, in part, of popular denand. And it is especially popular in Ontario, because it is in Ontario that men's lives have been most protected and men's property most guaranteed by the Act of Sir CHARLES TUPPER in 1883.

It is against that Act that Mr. PARDEE protests. It is against that Act that his resolutions are directed. As we indicated in our recent issue, Mr. PARDEE proceeds as a pirate, not as a statesman. statesman would have, as Mr. MEREDITH subsequently pointed out, endeavoured to procure either an explanation or an alteration of the Act of 1883, in so far as it might have encroached on the delicate sensibilities of the guardians of "Provincial rights." A statesman would have accomplished his objects without an agitation and without "resolutions." But Mr. PARDEE and his friends are in want of a cry. They have abandoned the boundary question. They are preparing to abandon the license question. Consequently they want to reccup their exhausted political vocabulary with a fresh cry of " railway rights. Mr. PARDEE did not really argue his case. He was, as Mr. HARDY said, rather tame, because he could hardly help laughing in the face of his colleagues. No wonder he was "tame," and lame, and wanting in argument.

THE ALGOMA FRAUD. WE publish this morning the evidence of George Burden alias " Casino," given before the Committee of Public Accounts on Saturday. In spite of the obvious reluctance of the witness, and of the Chairman's too patent attempts to protect him, BURDEN was compelled to admit several

He was compelled to testify, for instance: (a) That Mr. Mowat had personally given him his instructions. This bears out

the fact we stated, that Mr. Mowar is personally responsible for the conduct of these precious officials.

(b) That the cypher telegram which appeared in THE MAIL over his name signed 'Casino" was correct. This puts to shame Mr. HARDY, who suggested that perhaps it was a forgery.

(c) That the communications with Ministers were such that he had to destroy them, they were of so very confidential a character. Our readers will remember that Mr.

BURDEN's ostensible business was the examination of land titles and the organization of the district; and, therefore, all communications ought to have been kept and could hardly have been compromising if he was honestly engaged in his proper business. It is very clear he was not so engaged. (d) That some of his communications

with the Government were made subject to somebody's scissors after they left his

The witness contends that his object in purchasing the newspaper was for the pur-pose of facilitating the formation of a numericality. But the Globe would us that the people of the district

were all most anxious to come under. THE NORTH-WEST. Ontario law; and were going to throw off Manitoba authority. Therefore Mr. Bur-DEN must be mistaken. He will never dure to accuse the Globe of having made another "wicked blunder." It is a wretched business. We do not wonder hat Mr. Mowar is disgusted and is reluc tant to exhibit activity in a cause so stained with dishonorable intrigue and so disgraced

GENERAL GORDON'S EXPLANA-TION

by recent revelations.

WHAT purported to be General Gordon's explanation and defence of his pro-slavery proclamation appeared among our telegraphic dispatches yesterday. Whether t makes the unfortunate matter appear in any better light, we leave our readers to determine. But why there should be any necessity for explanation or defence upon the part of General GORDON, is probably what most persons will find it hard to understand. It is not usual for officers or agents of a government, sent upon important missions, or intrusted with the discharge of delicate and difficult duties to be called upon to explain and defend what they have done, at the bar of public pinion. The world has a right to take it or granted, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that General Gordon is acting strictly within the instructions which he has received from her Majesty's Governnent; and if so, they, not he, are on trial.

It is evident, however, that whoever is esponsible, the unfortunate proclamation question has produced a deep and painul feeling in Great Britain, which it will probably take more than these explanaions to allay. The Glasgow Herald most ikely expresses the real feeling of the British people, and at the same time suggests the reason why so little is said about , when it says:

"We should fain hope that there are few men who for a party gain would refuse to old their tongues if they were convinced that t would destroy the chances of escape for he beleaguered garrisons to wag them. But what is certain is that, in various quarters outside, the promises of General Gordon with regard to the Mehdi and to slavery have led to the inquiry whether, after all, he is so wonderful a man as he was thought to be, nd whether he should be allowed to do what he seems to be bent on doing.

This language is all the more remarkble, coming from one of the leading Liberal journals of the country. And in the same article it goes on to say, speaking of the Tories :-

They will find that it is their duty to revent the name of Britain from being idenified with a fermal sanction of the slave trade, and the cession in Britain's name of a territory to the Mehdi which belongs neither to him, except by his conquest, nor to her, except by ignoring the Sultan's rights. They will be able to point out also that, as General Gordon expects that his work will last for ome months, there will be no benefit to the oudanese garrison in holding their hands, unless they mean to let his action, for which he Government hold themselves responsble-pass in silence. To a great many people here it would be odious to find the British Government put-ting its name to a bill which tells a halfsavage race that they may keep even in domestic slavery seven-eighths of the people. To a much larger number of our countrymen would be still more odious to have the British Government taking the responsibility of telling the slave-raiders that they would operation it can make no difference whatever which course is taken. Neither domestic slavery nor the slave raid has anything to with them. This is the natural and inevitable consequence of the po ing Egyptian authority and power from the oudan, and it ought to have been foreseen. These sentiments are so strictly in accordance with the position which has been

ment upon our part is unnecessary. EDITORIAL NOTES

taken by THE MAIL, that further com-

It will be remembered that the Globe's Ottawa correspondent stated the other day that Mr. Pope was unable to write out a simple amendment that he wished to move, and that "the cultured section of the Tory party felt pained at the exhibition." The brutality of this remark is apparent when it is known that Mr. Pope has lately been very ill, and that he was, on the occasion mentioned, present in the House when he should have been in his bed. Being unequal to any exer-tion. Sir John Macdonald sought to relieve him by writing out the motion. The organ's

correspondent was quite aware of these facts. Sir Richard Cartwright's opinion of Canadians, as announced in his speech the other

day, is as follows :-" More, sir; I say it with regret, but I say that the people of Canada have deliberately retrograded. * * I say that to-day, or Canada, to our shame and loss be it said, while wordlity is painfully low and pulliprinion is painfully weak."

His reason for saying so -he probably does not think so-is no doubt the fact that he and his friends are not in power. they were, "public morality," judged by the standard of the Government, was painfully ow, but "public opinion" was excruciatingly strong, as Sir Richard discovered in

Many of our readers have, no doubt, read Washington Irving's delightfully interesting volume on the founding of Astoria, The struggles and hardships of the little band of men who were sent out by Jacob Astor, of New York, to found a fur-trading post on the hen almost inaccessible shores of the Pacific. are graphically described by this gifted writer. we remember right, the little colony was founded about 1830. To-day we learn from British Columbia paper that the place is fast becoming one of importance. The finest coal bunkers and docks north of San Francisco have just been erected there by the O. R. & N. Co., at a cost of \$60,000. Water works, gas works, a school-house costing \$40,000 ind other buildings aggregating \$600,000 have been completed during the past year. It not at all unlikely that some of the original settlers are still living to witness the extra ordinary growth of the place which they

The Cobourg Grit sheet contains the fol-

lowing :--"The Reform journals upheld Mr. Noxon because he was the nominee of the conven-tion; and opposed Mr. Cook because he was not-a thing which, we think, they should hardly have done. Weil, Mr. Cook was elected. And because those journals had opposed him, THE MAIL claims his election as Conservative victory (!) and proceeds to holier,' in its usual frantic style. This is false. THE MAIL at no time claimed Mr. Cook's election as a Conservative victory. On the other hand it simply published ex-

tracts from Grit papers, which, before the election, denounced Mr. Cook as a Conservative running in the disguise of an Independent. What THE MAIL did claim was that the result was a snub to Mr. Mowat and the rit convention machine. The paper alluded to is not itself so sure of Mr. Cook, for it hreatens him as follows :--"He knows, moreover, what South Ox-

ford is, and that if he were to oppose the Government there would be a good-bye scene at the very first election.

Report of the Deputy Minister of the Interior.

RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES.

No Serious Falling Off in Bona Fide Settle-

COMPANIES'

ment-

OTTAWA, March 14. - The report of the Minister of the Interior was laid on the table of the House to-day. Below will be found

Surveys and Coal Discoveries of the Past

all that is important in the report of the Deputy Minister :-Although the year 1883 does not show so great an increase in the business of the de-partment over the preceding year as did 1882 over 1881, and although, in regard to the re-ceipts from sales and leases of the public lands, there was a slight decrease, the rate of progress has been fairly maintained, and the augmentation of the population of Maniarea of homestead and pre-emption lands brought under cultivation during the year

have been satisfactory.

The number of letters received in the department during the year, exclusive of the Mounted Police and Geological Survey, was 27,180, as compared with 25,500 for the preeding year, and the number sent was 33,500, compared with 30,300 in 1882.

The following is a summary of the returns homestead and pre-emption entries granted and sales made by the department, through its several agencies in Manitoba and the North-West Territories during the past two

Acres. .1,181,652 . 904,211 . 613,282 Acres. 970,719 659,120 202,143 2,699,145 1.831.982 The decrease in the sales of lands as com-

red with 1882, is accounted for largely by the fact, that in the spring of that year dur ing the period of inflation which was experi enced in the North-West, the demand for farming lands, especially in the Birtle coun try, was very great, and the area disposed of respondingly large. The sales of last year were more nearly in proportion to the natural

ACTUAL SETTLERS.

There would seem to be a decrease of some what over 200,000 acres of homestead, and of about an equal area of pre-emption lands taken up during the year, as compared with the year 1882; but the Commissioner of Dominion Lands points out that a very much larger proportion of entries for these have been perfected by residence and cultivation on the part of those making them than in the previous year, and it may also be pointed out that a considerable proportion of the settle-ment of last summer affected lands which had peen entered during the summer of 1882, but he entries for which were not so perfected.

The report of the Commissioner shows that 389 applications for cancellation had been submitted to the Land Board, which would nvolve, making due allowance for the usual proportion of homesteaders who did not avai themselves of the right of pre-emption, an area of about 120,000 acres; and as 375 of these cases were finally disposed of, the right of re-entry being granted in the ma-jority of them, it is quite within the mark to say that of the lands taken up by settlers going into the country during the past season, 100,000 acres con-sisted of lands entered by speculators during from that shown in the report of 1882 to have been nomesteaded and pre-empted in that year, and adding it to the actual area by the returns to have been hom steaded and pre-empted during the season o 1883 it will be seen that there is practicall but a very slight falling off in the latter year of the number of persons who became set

tlers on the public domain. LAND SALES. In this connection the following comparson of the transactions of the Department, year by year, from the time the North-West

was acquired by Canada, will be found inter esting:steads tions Sales Total Area. Area. Area. Year. Acres.
40,000
136,640
215,520
84,480
52,960
145,280
308,640
555,296
280,640
438,707
1,181,652
970,719 Acres.
1,600
2,400
101,461
67,314
40,406
107,715
275,210
270,178 Acres. \$\bar{a},200 \$16,620 \$17,713 \$\alpha,908 \$39,562 \$170,989 \$125,380

4,410,534 2,831,082 2,093,103 9,337,719 The revenue from

GRAZING, MINERAL, AND TIMBER LANDS mbined, from the organization of the Do irst half of the current financial year, shown in the statement hereunder ;-

Year ended 30th June, 1879...
30th June, 1880...
30th June, 1881...
30th June, 1882...
30th June, 1883...
Six months, to 31st Dec., 1883... A statement showing the total annual cash eccipts from all sources combined during hese years :-

1878-79. \$ 44.944 14 1882-83. . \$ 1879-86. 100,756 32 6 months, 1880-81. 131,124 02 to 31st Dec., 1881-82. 1,744.456 48 1883. It will be noticed that of

THE CASH RECEIPTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING THE 30TH JUNE, 1882. there was derived from sales to Colonization ompanies the sum of \$354,036.17; for the inancial year ending the 30th June, 1883. \$248,492.01; and for the half year ending the 31st December last, \$243,001.09. The revenue from the sales to these companies continues to be a very important item in the ncome of the Department, while at the same time, as is shown by the extracts from the reports of Mr. Rufus Stephenson, published

n the sub-reports hereto, and from an exam-

ination of the figures contained in Appendix No. 8, their efforts to promote the settlement

of the lands in their several tracts have been successful to a gratifying extent, considering that the season of 1883 was the first during which they had the opportunity of putting the system into practical effect, and considering also the active competition in the immigration field with which they had to contend. There are at the present time 26 of these companies fully organized and in operation. whom grants have been made und No. 1 of the regulations of the 23rd Decemper. 1881, affecting 2,973,978 acres of land one-half of which area-the even numbered sections -is of course open to homestead and pre-emption entry upon application to the agents of the companies, who for this pur pose are under their agreement constituted he agents of this department, and are subect to the direct control of the Minister of the Interior. It was only possible, for vari ous reasons, to have an enumeration made of the settlers on the tracts of 12 of the 26, and this enumeration shows a total number of 664 heads of families, who had not only reived their entries through the agencies o

of the enumeration. The system of INSPECTION OF HOMESTRADS augurated under the amended Land

the companies, but were in actual residen

ipon and cultivating their lands at the time

vantage of the actual settler, and has had the effect of putting an end to the occupation of the professional "homestead jumper"—an ex-crescence upon the free homestead system which, fortunately for the happiness of the people, has disappeared under the new order of things. Owing to the industry with which these "jumpers" plied their calling, and the extent to which the choice lands were being taken up by speculative squatters and spurious homesteaders, hired for the occasion, to the manifest injury of the bona fide settler, one tier of sections on each side of the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the residue of the even numbered sections between the southern limit of the railway company's 48 mile belt and the international boundary, were in 1882 temporarily withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption. The causes of this withdrawal having been removed, lands described were at the beginning of the current calendar year re-opened on the liberal conditions provided for by the Dominion Lands Act and the regulations of 23rd Decen ber, 1881. It continues to be the object of the department to protect and encourage the The timber, grazing, and mining business

of the department continues to grow with great rapidity. It is worthy of remark that the rents paid

nto the department on accuont of

during the last financial year, amounting in all to \$19,293.83, exceeded the whole cash revenue derived from the sales of Dominion ands in any one year, down to the close of 1878. In the case of sales, the fee simple of the lands passes from the Crown for ever, and they cease, at least directly, and except as regards the precious metals, to be a source of income. Whereas, in regard to grazing ands, the tenure is a mere lease minable upon two years' notice - the value of the land is not reduced, but on the contrary, is greatly enhanced; and it is found by ex perience that far from discouraging settle-ment, the introduction of large herds of cattle, and the granting of the exclusive privilege of ranging within certain districts to the owners of these cattle, have been the neans of inducing an influx of population into regions which would otherwise have emained unnoticed for years, and to an exent which has led to more or less agitation or the cancellation of these leases and the bandonment of the system. I do not mention the capital invested in the stocking of these ranches, the obvious advantages of

which have been pointed out in previous The direct payments into the Dominion reasury from mineral lands have so far been small, amounting for the past year to \$1,840, but as a factor in the development of the North-West they have during that period attained to first-class importance. The exisained to first-class importance. sence of coal in practically unlimited quantileys of the North and South Saskatchewan. nd indeed more or less throughout the whole of the territories west of the second meriian, had already been satisfactorily proven; but not until the season of 1883 did coal min ing become an established industry in that new country. During last summer, however, perations were commenced at several points, but particularly, and with most success, on the South Sakatchewan, where that river is crossed by the Canadian Pacific railway, from which place, at one period, there was an average daily output of from 300 to 400 tons, and this coal, even at Winnipeg, a distance of some 600 miles from the pit mouth, was procurable at from \$8 to \$11 per ton. The lecrease in the cost of fuel of all kinds throughout Manitoba and the territories, the

price of anthracite in Winnipeg having fallen rom \$15.75 to \$14 per ton.

The deposits on the South Saskatchewan and its tributaries consist of a superior class of lignite, equal to much of the bituminous coal consumed on this continent. The product of one mine in the Belly river country has been tested by the Locomotive Department of the Canadian Pacific railway, with a much success that the company has contracted for a large annual supply of it for the part five years next five years. Contrary to the expectations of the

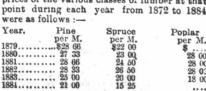
anguine, A VALUABLE DEPOSIT OF ANTHRACITE

has been discovered close to the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, on the Devil's Head creek, a tributary of the Bow river, about 40 miles east of the summit of the Rocky mountains, and 60 west of Calgary. The importance of this discovery can hardly be overrated, particularly as the deposit is

lready known to extend over a considerable The satisfactory increase in the revenues of

the Crown from

THE TIMBER ON DOMINION LANDS, which was noted in last year's report, continues, being \$219.785.83 for the nonths ending the 31st October, 1883, or \$108,004 in excess of the amount for the prerious year. But what is even of greater consequence than revenue is the fact that, through the policy of offering timber berths at a comparatively limited original cost to those willing to comply with the regulations of the department in regard to the erection of mills, etc., in connection with each berth, and thus promotings competition which could not have been produced had the system been followed of offering timber lands in unlimited reas to persons willing to pay the highest price for them, the pioneer settler is now enbled to procure the necessary lumber for his farm buildings, etc., at a cost of 40 per cent. on the average less than at any previous period since the acquisition by Canada of period since the acquisition by Carlos Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Agent of the department at Wing he accounts of the sales of the principal lumbermen of that city, it is ascertained that the prices of the various classes of lumber at that



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. A further examination has been made in person by Dr. Selwyn, the director of the survey, of the country along the northern hores of Lake Superior, from Port Arthur to the Pic river. While on this service, a visit was made by the director to the Slate islands. and to the Rabbit Mountain silver mine. The Jack Fish Lake mine, now cailed the 'Huronian mine," Was also visited by Dr. Selwyn, who pronounces it the most promising mining venture he has seen in that region. In his report of examination of the Turtle mountain country, in Manitoba, he states that the evidence clearly shows there is a ikelihood of workable seams of coal being ound there. Outcrops of strata, similar to those associated with the coal south of the boundary, were found on the north side of the mountain, in ranges 20, 21, and 22, west of the first principal meridian. He states is would be very desirable to make some further nvestigation, by boring to a moderate depth, on the outcrops referred to. An examination was also made of the newly discovered seams of anthracite coal, on the Devil's Head creek, west of Calgary. Samples of these coals are now being analysed, and the results will be given in the annual report of the branch to e prepared during this winter.

Provincial Appointments.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has een pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:-Joseph Harvey Flagg, of the town of Mitchell, in the county of Perth, esquire, to

e police magistrate in and for the said town of Mitchell.

Henry McElroy, of the village of Richmond, in the county of Carleton, esquire, to be a notary public in and for the Province of

David Small, of the village of Arthur, in the county of Wellington, to be bailiff of the sighth division court of the said county of Wellington, in the room and stead of James

DOMINION P.

Continued from feat of the bill nests pr formers, who, while pr tants, decided in caucu sure." This was not a co matter was never considered (Mr. Blake) had not regretarty question. It was the Conservative side of was it so regarded by t from North Leeds info

Mr. WOOD (Brocky made any such stateme Mr. BLAKE said it it was made. Perhaps place other than Brocks Mr. TAYLOR (Leed speech either at Brock) (Applause.) Mr. BLAKE said he paper that such a state

Cries—"No, no."
Mr. BLAKE—But i

course altered the casto the statement that

same nature as the other had been passed by the sitting. He had sup cause they were introd these societies from the cost consequent upon 1 recent decisions in the bill was not brought Legislature because tha power than the Local L them. All the power t to confer, but it was be obtain incorporation by procuring incorpora for all. When the Pre-Justice some years ago cellency that the Orang exclusively within . provinces, and should of the bill last session as desirous rather of to securing the necess local Legislature for vince, but these couns so an attempt was mad Parliament, on the princorporation was neces provincial incorporation necessary, if all the pr duced to grant this aut hold real property was right to confer, and the whole essence the present case, the go to the several provin this ground, he was per motion. He was oppos ot all secret societies. good a secret and oat e, he thought it was v recognition. The exist was contrary to generate Province of Quebec secret societies whose knew, was purely benerated. that generally the tenewas mischievous. It was mischievous. it was in spite of and secret. There were t which the State might to societies of this kin a policy of suppression neutrality. The posit assume, he believed, w neutrality. Reading believed a great deal had arisen in the systems of nations h cause. Particularly was organizations exhibited part of the United Kin so much trouble to E cieties. Fenian societies tained in them the moderation. It mi necessary retuge of thos for freedom, but there vent people in this c voices against any grie recourse to that s-cree ful mother of misrepr and bitterness. With that the Orange institut cal, he thought so far cerned that charge was

their political opinions.
Mr. BLAKE said he nish some information he knew that it was ligious and benevolent a secret canvass in polit not oppose the bill beca those in whose intere Untario were oppo ed t every right to hold wha on political questions, was that they should cians and not as memb charitable association. ligious and charitable a meet together irrespe leanings. No greater than when the change coincident with the sects, but this sta what prominent mer seemed desirous to for On 12th July ast, the Hastings (Mr. White)
Association at Woodste ring to the fate of the vious session, he stated the Orangemen in Onta Conservative party. Mr. WHITE (Hasti Mr. BLAKE said h

Mr. WHITE (Hasting as had been stated, that

expelled from Orange

organization. The man had also and seemed to unity of lauding Government as the But there were other p Association was political Lodge and the Grand fact, and urged that 1 should be observed in Triennial Lodge in En gate, Mr. Bennet, spo the order in this count tem. Many years after the order was enquiry was held be the British Parliamer grand secretary of th once the political natu He contessed that men from the order for v dates, so that the poli the defeat of the Oran position on the part of C Freuch and Irish Roma Indeed, it was threat of that defea), the Ron ostracised, but finally it would not do to quar political allies, so they and blamed the Refe himself (Mr. Biake) in ing the measure. ing the measure. by making this question Catholics and Protesta a religious war.
Other gentlemen, Woodworth, White

he was sorry for it.

that the Orange Asse

Beaty, Tyrwhitt, B Sproule, spoke in favo them denouncing Mr. secret societies. The division was the tion lost; yeas, 68; n YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Victoria), Beaty, Bell. Sunbury), Cameron (Vi toria), Carling, Cochra bickson, Dundas, Farro Grenville), Ferguson (W