TVIP I TO A TANK I TO SEE

DOMINION PARLIAMENT. ed irrespective of Provincial distinct if that practice were followed, he the better marksmen would be sent and ada would score higher. FOURTH PARLIAMENT ... FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY April 30.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE

was read a first

The bill was read a first time.

COINS AND MEDAIS.

Mr. COLBY presented the report of the Committee on the Library of Parliament, which set forth that the Committee had had offered to it a valuable collection of coins and medals commemorative of the events in the history of Canada for \$2,500, but that it did not think itself authorized to purchase it, and, therefore, left the matter for the consideration of the Executive.

DISSOLUTION OF THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Mr. HOOPER moved to introduce a bill to enable the Court of Chancery of Ontario to dissolve the contract of marriage in certain cases.

Mr. ANGLIN said although he thought it would be a great relief to this Parliament if a divorue court should be established, nevertheless, being opposed to divore, he must oppose the bill at this stage, and if he could get sufficient portion of his proposition, but not to committee the necessities. The bill in fact would have the same effect as a bill of judicial separation in England. He believed the husband had proposed a reconciliation but upon such conditions that the wife felt she could not, with due regard to her honour and the honour of her children, accept it. He was willing to take her into his house as a sort of servant, to allow her to sit at his table and to have charge of the children, but not to occupy the position in the honour of her family she would consent to nothing but the withdrawal by Mr. Campbell of all opposition to the bill and also of the charges he had made against her. The hon, gentleman concluded his speech amidst warm applause.

The bill was read a second time.

WELLAND CANAL ENOUTRY.

Evidence of Mr. McMakon—The Charges of Absence from Duty and Connection with Contracts Under Investigation—An Adjournment Till Menday.

St. Catharines, April 30.—The investigation of the charges against Mr. James McMahon was taken up yesterday afternoon. Mr. McMahon was examined. He stated that after his permanent appointment on the canal on the lat of April, 1878, he became interested in a tender of Smith, Ripley & Co., on the Carillon canal dam. The examination went on as follows:—

Q. Will you explain what your interest in that tender was? A. I obtained an interest in that tender by procuring Canadian sureties.

Q. Were you to receive a sum in cash, or

is not a canal. A. The new Welland canel Q. I now ask you to tell me the name of the friend you refused to tell me of before in connection with the Andrews Jones matter. A. I refuse to state who it is without his permission.

in connection with the Andrews Jones matter. A. I refuse to state who it is without his permission.

Witness being ordered by the Commissioner to answer the question, refused, and a warrant of commitment having been moved for, Mr. McMahon weakened and answered, "That friend is Mr. Michael Brennan, of St. Catharines."

Mr. McMahon was then given an intermission, and a friend of his named Fisher was examined by Mr. Brennan, who conducted the case for McMahon.

John L. Fisher, Dundae, sworn—
Q. Have you had any transaction with McMahon in regard to Booth & Bell? A. I negotiated a contract with D. R. Van Allen & Co., Chatham, to furnish Booth & Bell with a bill of oak timber.

Q. Had McMahon anything to do with this negotiation outside yourself? A. No. Q. Did you know how much McMahon was to get from Booth & Bell for this contract? A. Booth & Bell were to pay \$42 per M., and whatever price it could be bought for under that, would be profit.

Q. How was the commission to be divided? A. Three dollars to me and three dollars to McMahon.

Q. McMahon then on the 22nd of January assigned it to him. A. Yes.

This answer had to be literally dragged out of the witness.

Q. Why did McMahon, on the 22nd of January last, assign his interest in the contract to you? A. The reason was I wanted my pay. I bought his interest for \$400 by note.

Q. Why did you in April following re-

THE ENGLISH I

COCKERMOUTH ELECTION. The election at Cockermouth resultings everybody expected, in the of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Fletcher, the brother of the late me whose family influence in the borvery great. Mr. Fletcher obtained 55' against 366 recorded for his Consecutive opponent, Mr. D. Rapley. No chamade in the position of parties in ment.

MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM Mr. Bright, in addressing his coents, held that an unreasoning and
fear of Russia had been at the bot
the Eastern policy of British Govern
for the past forty years. That fea
cost us thousands of lives and milli
money, and but for the moderate
Russia in the hour of her triumph a
nursued by the Liberal na course pursued by the Liberal pa would have plunged us into war las With regard to the Afghan war, th hon, gentleman said he believed the no transaction which had occurred the East India Company set foot in that was more deformed by falsened by dishonour; and he contended at length that India is not worth the course cert which is in nor worth. length that India is not worth the e ous cost which is incurred in its pretion. He would not, however, projuve it up; what he wished was the should try to make the best of it, at the worst of it; and he pleaded the should give up the childials terror an mass under which we had been labe. The right hon, gentleman concludes a strong denunciation of the Gover who, in his opinion, had played false. Parliament and the country, wast blood and treasure of the people, tar the mild reign of the Queen, and had themselves imbecile at home and tur and wicked abroad.

EXPECTED GENERAL ELECTION "A special" to the Birmingham a well informed paper re political says:—"The extra-Parliamentary spot the past few days have directed tion once more to the prospects of a gelection. In political circles the eregarded as almost certain to take p October next, if not earlier. Minister not in the habit of divulging their tions on these subjects sooner that not in the habit of divulging their tions on these subjects sooner that can help, but signs are not wantin they contemplate a dissolution of ment some time this year. The spe Mr. Adam at Cupar yesterday is a a warning as could be addressed Liberal party to be prepared for sontingency at any moment, an Liberal whip would hardly have go of his way to make it during a source. of his way to make it during an holiday had he not, in his official produced tolerably positive informathe subject through some subter

A London correspondent writes :-stated that Mr. Brand will not offer stated that Mr. Brand will not offer for re-election in the next Parliamen therefore, the party which secures jority will have the pleasant if a arduous berth of Speaker at its di The Tories are not likely to play the erous game twice running, and select out of the ranks of the Liberals, they come back to power their che certain to fall upon Mr. Cecil I Should the Liberals be the winning Mr. Whitbread, the member for Be has the best, if not the first, call o suffrages. Mr. Brand will, of cour ceive a peerage, though as he is hei sumptive to the Barony of Dacre he anticipates his translation to the

Mr. Charles Wentworth George H. M.P. for East Cumberland, whice stituency he has represented in the linterest since July, 1840, has just The hon. gentleman left Lendon on nesday last to pay a visit to his brot law, the Duke of Devonshire, at I House, and the news of his death re London on Saturday. DEPRESSION IN AGRICULTURE.

Several letters on the above-name ject have appeared in the Times in to a writer who complained that it were extravagant in their style of in evidence of which he thought it in ant to notice that they kept governe teach their children! Mr. James Howard says:—"Lool the circumstances of the country, the time has arrived when the relat landlords and tenants should be weighed. Having seen much of countries, the value of our tenant

class, to my mind, can scarcely be or
timated. No other nation possesses
thing akin to it, either as to wealth
telligence. That this important sect
the community should be perma
crippled and many ruined, would be n
less than a great national calamity.
this is danger ahead is recognized by
men competent to form a judge
whether our farmers are menaced or
so great a danger as absolute ruin,
position is sufficiently serious to de
that both the Legislature and the
owners should remove every hindran
cheaper and increased production, and
the British farmer should by the abo
of antiquated restrictions upon his li
be put into the best position to con
with his foreign rivals."

Mr. Thomas C. Soott, writes:—
"The main cry is for a permanen
duction of rents. Many landlords of y
tennats—and, unfortunately for the
lords at the present crisis, they const
three-fourths of the tennantry of Engli
are meeting their respective cases by li
temporary abatements of rent rather
have their lands thrown upon their h
But whether or not the rent of land wil
manently come down in this country
pends to a great extent upon the or
themselves. If they resolve to retain
and obsolete usages upon a tenant
an insecure tenure, they certainly
have to reduce their normal rents
minimum. But if, on the contrary,
decide to provide adequate cottage as
modation for the labourers empleye
the farm, build covered homesteads is
quired, drain the land if necessary,
make other improvements, they may
only continue to maintain their pr
rents but obtain a return on their exp
ture in excess of the rate of the rent or
valte of the land. Other things ma
dome by landlords without cost to t
selves, all of which are elements of
to t tenant—namely, a reduction of gr
yrasonaoly look to the Legislature to
the first in the land of the them to
nore freely and advantageously with
trai people."
"A Solicitor" remarks:—
"I have myself taken considerable
to gather from land agents and far
bankers and tr. Bear's artice on the
the March Fortnightly. A short
mean ris; is and we have