

## CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

## SENATE.

May 20.—Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL stated, in reply to a question from Senator BUREAU, that measures would be taken for the appointment of a sixth Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Montreal, and that a revision of the salaries of all judges would be made.

May 21.—The Quarantine Bill was read a third time with an amendment; also the Dominion Notes Bill. Senator SANDFORD then moved the second reading of Mr. Colby's bill to repeal the Insolvency Laws, and spoke at some length in its favour. The debate was then adjourned.

May 22.—The Dominion Notes Bill passed its third reading and the debate on Mr. Colby's Bill was then resumed. Senator MACFARLANE moved a three months' hoist. The debate was then adjourned.

May 23.—After some debate Senator MACFARLANE's amendment was carried on a division; Contents, 35; Noncontents, 24. Several bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned till Monday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is a summary of the Estimated Expenditure of Canada, submitted last week, for the Financial year ending 30th June, 1873, as brought down by the Government:

## SERVICES.

	\$	cts.
Public Debt	5,719,967	75
Charges of Management	152,038	04
Civil Government	713,036	05
Administration of Justice	345,596	03
Police	45,000	00
Legislation	458,491	75
Geological Survey and Observatories	79,701	00
Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics (including Census)	1,265,000	00
Immigration and Quarantine	327,732	20
Marine Hospitals	48,000	00
Pensions	50,227	74
Superannuation	41,200	00
Public Works and Buildings chargeable to Capital	9,914,000	00
Public Works and Buildings chargeable to Income	1,290,000	00
Railway Subsidies chargeable to Provinces	1,000,000	00
Ocean and River Steam Packet Service	445,191	61
Penitentiaries	250,851	82
Militia and Defence	1,534,000	00
Lighthouses and Coast Service	471,584	50
Fisheries	113,725	00
Cutting Timber	75,225	00
Steam Boat Inspection	13,500	00
Indians	45,502	00
Miscellaneous	576,590	00

## Collection of Revenues.

Customs	559,183	00
Inland Revenue	157,500	00
Do. for Standard Weights and Measures	1,000,000	00
Post Office	1,439,576	00
Public Works	10,000	00
Minor Revenues	1,816,879	50
Subsidies to Provinces		
Total	23,675,400	19

May 20.—The business of the House was almost exclusively confined to the answering of questions and motions for correspondence, etc. In answer to Col. GRAY, Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN stated that the Government had under consideration the subsidizing of a line of steamers between the Maritime Provinces and the British and Spanish West Indies. Mr. ROSS (Dundas) moved for a committee for the purpose of imposing a protective duty on barley, wheat, oats, and Indian corn, but the Speaker ruled it out of order. Mr. COSTIGAS moved for an address on the subject of the New Brunswick School Law, and praying that the same be disallowed. A debate ensued which lasted until 12:30, when the House adjourned without coming to a vote.

May 21.—The Act respecting the Treaty of Washington passed through Committee and was read a third time. Sir FRANKS HICKES, in moving the House into committee on the resolution to repeal the duties on tea and coffee, stated that he deemed it only justice to allow merchants to rebound and warehouse original packages of tea and coffee in order that the amount of specific duty paid on such goods might be repaid to the owner. Mr. BODWELL moved that rice be added to the free list, but after some debate withdrew his resolution. The House then went into Committee of Supply and passed several items. The Geological Survey Bill was read a third time. Sir GEORGE CARTIER then moved the reception of the report of committee on the Canada Pacific resolutions, and in doing so moved that they be amended so as to provide that the subsidy to the main line be granted by instalments, as any portion of the railway is built in proportion to length, difficulty of construction and cost of such portion; also that the land grant to the branches shall not exceed 20,000 acres per mile for the branch line in Manitoba, nor 25,000 acres per mile for the branch line to Lake Superior. After a long debate the House went into committee and adopted the resolutions. On the motion for concurrence Mr. MACDONALD (Glengarry) moved an amendment to provide that the route to be adopted be subject to the approval of Parliament, which was rejected. Yeas, 39; nays, 83. Mr. MACKENZIE moved an amendment providing that all proposed contracts before being entered upon receive the approval of Parliament, and to expunge that portion which authorizes the Governor in council to charter a company to construct the railway without the sanction of Parliament. Lost—yeas, 39; nays, 82. Mr. YONG moved to amend by providing that Parliament be not prevented from dealing with the public lands not granted to the company in such a manner as the public interests may from time to time require, and so as not to leave in the hands of the governor in council the power of binding the country to the disposition of 50 millions. Lost—yeas, 30; nays, 86. The report was concurred in on a division, and the House adjourned at 11:30.

May 22.—In answer to Dr. Schultz, Sir G. CARTIER stated that the present volunteers would be continued at Fort Garry till next May; and if necessary recruits could be obtained in the Province. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD stated that the Government had under consideration the subject of granting to old settlers, land in Manitoba on the same terms it was granted to the half breeds. Mr. O'CONNOR moved for correspondence with the Ontario Government relative to the appointment of Queen's Counsel by the Ontario Cabinet, and in doing so he proceeded to read articles from the *Globe* newspaper, reflecting in very disrespectful terms upon the Roman Catholic population of Canada. After a debate, the matter was dropped, Mr. O'CONNOR stating that he would bring the question up at

another time and place. Hon. Mr. GRAY resumed the debate on the New Brunswick School Law, and after a long speech moved that the House do not interfere with the legislation of New Brunswick in this instance. The debate was finally adjourned to allow time for consultation among New Brunswick members. The debate on Mr. BODWELL's motion for a change of gauge on the Intercolonial R.R. was then taken up. Messrs. TUPPER, SHANLY, WORKMAN and ANGLIN opposed the change, and the motion being put to the vote was lost: Yeas, 51; Nays, 88. Hon. Mr. BLAKE then moved the second reading of the bill for the holding of elections on one and the same day. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the six months' hoist, which was carried: Yeas, 81; Nays, 51. Hon. Mr. BLAKE's motion for the second reading of the bill to secure the Independence of the Senate shared the same fate, and the House rose at 1 a.m.

May 23.—Several private bills were brought in, and Mr. MILLS' Dual Representation, and the Controverted Elections Bills got the six months' hoist. Mr. COSTIGAS's bill to compel members of the Local Legislature in any Province where dual representation is not allowed, to resign their seats before becoming candidates for seats in the Dominion Parliament passed its second reading, a motion for the six months' hoist being lost: Yeas, 39; Nays, 65. At 12:40 the House adjourned till Monday.

## VIEW AT MOODY, DIETZ AND NELSON'S MILLS, BURREARD INLET, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This view represents the shipping of saw logs at Moody, Dietz and Nelson's saw mills, and the surroundings at Burrard Inlet, British Columbia. The end of the mill is only dimly seen through the masts and rigging of the ships. The logs in the foreground, as can be perceived, are of very huge size, much larger than any obtained on the eastern slope of the continent. The description of timber is what is known as the Douglas Pine which in British Columbia attains a height of 350 feet, and in some instances has been found to exceed that enormous height; the diameter of the larger of these trees at the butt is usually from six to nine feet, but scattering trees may be found up to ten and even twelve feet in diameter. They are not what is termed by lumbermen "sweet butt," but taper very gradually from the ground to the top.

The Douglas pine, interspersed with spruce, hemlock, cedar, &c., covers the elevated ridges and bases of the mountains along the coast of the mainland and Vancouver's Island, higher up on the mountain sides it almost disappears, and there the prevailing description of timber are cedars, hemlock mixed with white pine in limited quantity; these again at a still greater elevation give way to the yellow cypress, which produces a most superior description of lumber, and which in the hands of the artisan can be worked with the facility of the best description of white pine, is much finer grained and presents when planed a smooth hard polished surface; it is the only timber known that defies the attack of the "Teredo Navalis," whose known extraordinary powers of destruction in some seas to shipping wharves and other wooden constructions, when unprotected by metal, has been a source of wonder and in some cases of dismay.

Burrard Inlet is situated about twenty-five miles north of the United States boundary and about eight miles north of Fraser River, it stretches inland from the Gulf of Georgia for a distance of about eighteen miles in a direction almost parallel to that river. It differs from the other inlets north of it in having an almost uniform depth with good anchorage throughout, and is likely to become distinguished as the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, though other points dispute that honour with it, and the final decision will, we trust, as it should, be left in the hands of the practical and scientific men charged with the responsibility of locating the line.

## THE RIVIERE DU LOUP RAILWAY.

Our special artist and correspondent in the Lower Provinces, Mr. E. J. Russell, of St. John, has furnished us with a sketch of the ceremony of turning the first sod on the line of railway to connect Fredericton with Rivière du Loup, and thus with Montreal and the West. This sketch we reproduce in the present issue.

The ceremony took place on Tuesday, the 7th ult., in presence of over three hundred spectators. The spot selected—one at which the grade of the road strikes the surface—was in a field in St. Mary's village, on the right bank of the River St. John, and just opposite the City of Fredericton. Among those present were Alexander Gibson, Esq., of Nashwaak, President; E. R. Burpee, C. E., of St. John; Isaac Barpee, Mayor of Portland; A. F. Randolph, President of the People's Bank, Fredericton; Thomas Temple, High Sheriff of York, Fredericton; Robert Robinson, M.P.P., Canterbury; Alexander Jardine, President of the E. & N. B. (eastward), St. John; John Boyd, St. John; Hon. Geo. E. King, Attorney-General; Hon. George L. Hatheway, Provincial Secretary; Hon. J. J. Fraser, M.L.C.; J. S. Bois Deverer, St. John; H. F. Perley, St. John; Charles Macpherson, M.P.P., Fredericton; C. H. Fairweather, President of the Board of Trade, St. John; Mayor Robinson, St. John; Jeremiah Harrison, St. John; Hon. John A. Beckwith, M.P.P., Fredericton; Judge Steadman, Fredericton; Stafford Barker, Col. Otty, T. B. Robinson, James S. Beck, J. S. Hodson, Grand Falls; Hon. Mr. Beveridge, C. Grosvenor, Edwin Jas. Tibbets, jr., S. S. Hall, W. A. Nichols, Chief Engineer, and others. Mrs. James Tibbets, Mrs. Capt. Duncan, Miss Bertha Temple, and Mrs. McDonald, were amongst the ladies present.

The St. John *Telegraph* thus describes the proceedings: "There was a platform of rough boards built for the Speaker. A wheelbarrow built by Peter Macfarlane, which was of the kind commonly used for railway construction, and with a spade with a steel blade and walnut handle, on which were two silver plates bearing the record of the fact that it had been used to turn the first sods of the E. & N. A., and the Fredericton Branch Railways, were at hand.

"Sheriff Temple announced from the platform that the first sod of the Rivière du Loup Railway was about to be turned by His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor with the spade that had turned the first sods of the E. & N. A. and Fredericton Branch Railways, and as the latter had been run so successfully without even the scratch of a finger, so might the present undertaking be crowned with the same success.

"The Governor placed two sods in the wheelbarrow, which

he took up in a workmanlike style and trundled away along a plank staging to the bank of a little brook running through the field, and dumped it amid loud cheering. The Governor declined to offer any remarks, though cries for "a few words only," were numerous. He said his heart was willing but his health was such that he could not speak."

The ceremony was concluded with speeches from Hon. Mr. Fraser, John Boyd, (who spoke in high terms of the energy and enterprise of Mr. Burpee, the engineer of the road, and of the spirit and patriotism of such men as Alexander Gibson and Sheriff Temple), the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Willis, the Attorney-General, Mr. Wedderburn, Hon. Mr. Beveridge, Dr. Dow and Mr. Needham.

## THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.

There is no more important place in the Parliament Buildings than the Reporters' Gallery. From that narrow elevation great men are made or unmade. Thence proceeds, over the telegraph wires, the intelligence or the nonsense which make up the sum of a Parliamentary debate. The reporters are hard-working, painstaking men, who get little credit, and sometimes not very much pay, for the heavy and delicate work they do. Upon them too frequently falls the blame of any mistakes that may occur in transmission or reproduction of their reports, and to them too seldom comes the simple word of commendation or the more substantial acknowledgment which their services merit. Our artist, during his visit to Ottawa, took a sketch of their gallery, which we reproduce this week. He has failed however to give a portrait of the architect of the half section of a coracle which now disgraces the gallery, outrages every law of acoustics, and compels the short-hand writers to make many of the blunders that usually figure in the daily reports of Parliamentary proceedings. Were the Reporters' Gallery placed on a level with the top of the screen behind the Speaker's chair, as it ought to be, those who do the Parliamentary reporting would be able to discharge their duties with much more ease to themselves and greater satisfaction to the public.

## THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ST. JOHN, N. B.

This handsome structure, the property of a joint stock company incorporated in 1870, has recently been completed, and reflects very great credit on its promoters, as well as on those who have been engaged in its construction. It is situated on Germain Street. Every appointment for the accommodation of artists has been provided in the interior arrangements, and while the purposes to which the building are to be devoted will tend to elevate the tastes of the citizens, its elegant architectural proportions are an ornament to the city.

## VARIETIES.

A Western editor came near being cowed for printing the line, "Burkhardt is a villain." It was the printer's fault. The editor wrote, "Barkis is willin'."

The Danbury *News* says: "How any unprejudiced man can look upon the present sized penny-ake of maple sugar, and claim that the world is growing better, passes our comprehension."

The intelligent compositor has broken out at Natick, where, aided by the vigilant proof-reader, he entered into a conspiracy against a dead clergyman, and remarked: "Fraud after fraud departs."

An afflicted editor, who is troubled with hind-organs under his window, longs for the "evil days" mentioned in Ecclesiastes, when "the grinders shall cease because they are few," and "the sound of grinding shall be few."

An agricultural correspondent displays, in the following, a wild and ferocious cruelty to animals which we hope will not be imitated. Besides, it can be no easy matter to whitewash mice:—"I have kept rabbits and mice, for many years from my fruit trees, by whitewashing them in fall or winter."

One rainy day the minister of Birse was out visiting his parishioners, and going along a very muddy road he met one who was measuring the breadth of the road in a rather ziz-zag manner. The minister remarked, "It's no good walking to-day, Joems." "Weel, minister, it's no muckle better tumbling, for I have tried baith."

Here is a description of the weather in Skye, which if not absolutely and strictly accurate, is at least above criticism as regards conciseness and exhaustiveness:—

The south wind always brings wet weather;  
The north wind wet and cold together;  
The west wind always brings us rain;  
The east wind blows it back again.  
If the sun in red should set,  
The next day surely will be wet;  
If the sun should set in gray,  
The next will be a rainy day."

CALL ME GEORGE.—There is a good story afloat about Mr. Bancroft. The old fellow is quite a dandy, and very fond of flirting with the girls. Passing out upon a balcony one evening with a gay New York lassie, he began making love to her. She called him "Mr. Bancroft." "Now, really, my dear Miss C—," said the ancient beau, "you must not call me that—call me George!" A few moments afterwards they returned to the drawing-room and mingled with the throng, when, to the amazement and horror of our Ambassador, the mischievous girl exclaimed, loud enough for the whole company to hear, "George, I have dropped my glove; please go back and look for it." George went, but has not returned with that glove yet.

HOW THANKFUL WE SHOULD BE.—Almost all disorders of the human body are distinctly to be traced to impure blood. The purification of that fluid is the first step towards health. The Indian Medicine widely known as the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills commend themselves to the attention of all sufferers. No mistake can be made in their administration. In Scrofula, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Confirmed Dyspepsia, Liver and Lung Complaints, Rheumatism, &c., &c., the most beneficial effects have been and always must be obtained from the wholesome power exerted by this Indian Medicine over the system. Persons whose lives have been restored to ease, strength and perfect health by the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills, after fruitless trial of the whole pharmacopoeia of physic, attest this fact. 5-22 u