CATTLE DISEASE. Sir * ALEXANDER CAMPBELL - We Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL—We have received the following cable message from Sir A. T. Galt, on the subject of the cattle said to have been slaughtered in London — Regulations not changed. Steamer City of London, from Halifax, stopped in Thames to day with cattle. Infected. Foot and mouth disease. Will be slaughtered. Disease no doubt contracted on board steamer, as she brought infected cattle from the States January, 18. Your Government, will be mary. 18. Your Government will be read that strictest regulations will be re-ared respecting ships conveying cattle ere they have previously sailed from Ameri-

The Senate adjourned at 5.15 p.m. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 7. ONTARIO AND QUEBEC RAILWAY. Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) moved the third

AR. CAMERON (Victoria) moved the third reading of the bill to incorporate the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company.

Mr. BOULTBEE introduced an amendment to the third clause, providing that the eastern terminus of the railway should be the Union station. He understood that the promoters of the bill had agreed over their own signature to build the line to the Union station.

The emendment was lost. The emendment was lost. Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) moved that

The motion was carried, and the bill was referred and amended accordingly.

A number of motions being passed, the House adjourned at 11.40 p.m. OTTAWA, March 8.

PAWNBROKERS' EXACTIONS. Mr. ORTON introduced a bill to prevent pawnbrokers' exactions. The Pawnbrokers' act was passed, he said, at a time when the usury laws were in force. Under that Act pawnbrokers were permitted to exact twenty per cent. When the usury laws were in exisbut since they could not exact any more, but since those laws had been repealed they could exact any rate of interest they liked, and it was well known that in cities and towns especially pawnbrokers had exacted as high as 120 and 150 per cent. These rates were levied upon the pogrest and most distressed classes of the community, and the outings was an injustice perpetrated by the pawnbrokers. He demanded that action be taken immediately. As it was late in the taken immediately. As it was late in the culitate the passage of the Act. Sir LEONARD TILLEY—Does this apply

Mr. ORTON—It applies to loans on pernal property. The bill was read a first time. BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved the House "That in order to encourage the introduc-ion of the manufacture of beet-root sugar in Canada this House declares that such in-dustry should be exempted from payment of excise duties for eight years, from the lat of July, 1881."
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT wanted to know whether if this exemption was extended as proposed the industry would be established.

ntion was passed eight years ago, but no ob industry was then established. Of late arties had informed the Government at they would carry on the would carry on the they were assured of the for eight years! 1000 recomb my wifich was going into the business had archased the machinery already, and two her companies were ready to commonest perstions. He was convinced that the business could be followed here. When in France some years ago he visited some of the beet sogar manufactories, and found that if a large enough percentage of saccharine matter could sorgar manufactories, and found that if a large emough percentage of saccharine matter could be got from the beets grown in Canada, and if the farmers could be induced to grow beets in sufficient quantities, the business could be followed with profit here. He was satisfied from the evidence given since that this industry could be successfully carried on in Canada, and by its being carried on we would have abtiger cultivation of a large portion of our ada, and by its being carried on we would have sahigher cultivation of a large portion of our soil, while the product of the beet left after the extraction of the syrup could be used for the fattening of cattle, which would go a great way in improving our export cattle trade. With regard to tobacco, no proposition was made to take off the small excuse duty leviad on the home-grown article compared with the duty on foreign tobacco. This proposition with respect to the beet sugar industry was not exclusively in the interest of the manufacturers, but it was distinctly in the interest of the agriculturists of the Dominion. (Applause.)

Mr. COLBY said he thought that never was a proposition received with greater favour by the House in July, 1873, than the proposition which was now repeated by the

sides of the House in July, 1873, than the proposition which was now repeated by the Finance Minister. In his opinion the North-West would become the great wheat-producting region, in consequence of which farmers in the older districts would have to turn their attention to the raising of cattle and to the growth of such vegetables as those the production of which the passage of this resolution would encourage. (Hear, hear.) The capitalists entering into the business were doing so feeling that they were making a serious and risky experiment. In view of this he thought the Government should go farther than it at present proposed to go, and treat the best sugar manufacturers as liberally as the cotton manufacturers were treated by admitting the machinery to be used in the industry free of duty. He would move in amendment to the resolution that the following words be added:—"That such parts of machinery which may be imported into Canada to be need in the meaning terms. a words be added:—"That such parts of achievy which may be imported into quada to be used in the manufacture of set-root sugar as are not manufactured in this country shall be admitted free until the first say of September next." This proposition as quite in consonance with the National olicy, which meant that machinesy and raw caterial not produced here should be admitted from or at as low a rate of duty as

as manufactory in Ontario. It was in his stituency. Sorghum was grown consider-y in Ontario, and he hoped there would be sociase duty on sugar made from that cane, did not care how high an excise duty was on tobacco, but he hoped no duty would not manufacture.

at on tobacco, but he hoped no duty would be put upon sorghum.

As, PLUMB observed that if the member or Both well knew anything about this industry he would be acquainted with the fact that it this case manufactures had to be established in a district where heets were grown, and no proposition could be more in the interest of home production and of the farmers, at present the sugar production of the world mounted to about three million tous, of which 1,200,000 tons were manufactured from he sugar beet. The hon gentleman (Mr. Mills) are only displaying his invincible ignorance.

fovernment allowed any machinery to be brought in free of duty they could not set up a reason why other industries should not be similarly favoured. The arguments offered by the member for Stanstead were very reasonable, and if it were not for the danger which he saw in granting the request he would agree with the hon, gentleman. He opposed it, not on account of any loss of revenue which it might bring about, and which would be a small affairs but because in doing this they would abandon the principle

which would be a small affairs but because in doing this they would abandon the principle on which this Parliament was elected and the Government formed.

A division was called for. Mr. Blake, Sir R. Cartwright, Mr. Mackenzie, and the entire Opposition voted for Mr. Colby's amendment, which was lost by a vote of 55 to 71.

The resolution was then carried.

The committee rose, and the Speaker resumed the chair.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved the second reading of the resolution.

Mr. COLBY then introduced his amend-

A division was called for, and the amendment was lost—Yeas, 67; nays, 82.

The resolution was then agreed to. THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time:-To give power to the Governor-in-Council to suspend the operation of certain provisions of 43 Victoria, chapter 29, respecting the navigation of Canadian waters.—Mr. Pape (Queen's, P.E.L.)

Respecting the Canada Military Asylum at Quebec.—Sir. John Macdonald.

SUPPLY The House went into Committee of Supply.
On the item, \$4,000 for contingent expenses of the High Commissioner's office,
Mr. ANGLIN stated that in his opinion the appointment of Sir Alexander Galt was a mis-

take, and it at present proposed to go, and treat han it at present proposed to go, and treat has it is guar manufacturers were treated by adiabate outon manufacturers were treated by adiating the machinery to be used in the insetting the machinery to be used in the insetting the machinery to be used in the insetting among Canadians who had gone to England that what we wanted there was a representative who could assist them in having intercourse with the departments in England. The Government, too, tound on taking office that the emigration agency in England was comparatively valueless. Sir Alexander was theretopon appointed. The Commissioner had been of great assistance in dealing with emigration as quite in consonance with the National olicy, which mean't that machinery and raw attent and produced here should be adifted free, or at as low a rate of duty as ossible, while machinery produced here should be adifted free, or at as low a rate of duty as ossible, while machinery produced here should be adifted free, or at as low a rate of duty as ossible, while machinery produced here should be adifted free, or at as low a rate of duty as ossible. While machinery produced here should be adiated free or at a slow a rate of duty as ossible. While machinery produced here should be adiated free, or at as low a rate of duty as ossible. While machinery produced here should be adiated free, or at as low a rate of duty as ossible, while machinery produced here to be made in committee.

Mr. ORTON congratulated the Government in substance of the duty on ships from 40 to 2 francs. Sir Alexander went to should be made in the former prosect to cultivate the best. The industry will be made in the former prosect to cultivate the best. The industry build employ a great many men, and would be the former provided the Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he differed

ment for which the Government deserved credit it was this.

The item was passed.

On the item, \$50,000 as subsidy for a line of steamers between Canada, Brazil, and the West Indies.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT asked if the Brazilian Government had granted a similar subsidy, and when the steamers would commence to run.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD replied in the affirmative as regards the first question, and stated that the vessels would commence in the month of May.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—Where from?

Lawrence, I presume, to Rio. The would run once a month. The committee rose. The House adjourned at 1.25 a.m.

give redress to Quebec, the members of the bar of which province objected to the reversal by two French-speaking judges and four other judges who did not thoroughly understand the code and the Lower Canadian system of laws of a judgment arrived at after mature consideration by a full bench of able Quebec judges. If the people of Ontario had the same reasons of complaint against the court that the Quebec people had, they would with their sense of justice even demolish the court room in which the court held its sittings. To the provinces to which the court gave satisfaction, he would say :—"Keep the court for yourself, but leave our local laws, our local institutions in the hands of our own local judges."

judges."

Mr. BROOKS opposed the bill, and deprecated the frequent attempts to abolish or change the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as calculated seriously to injure and impair the highest tribunal of appellate jurisdiction in the Luminion. as calculated seriously to injure and impair the highest tribunal of appellate jurisdiction in the Dominion.

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) agreed with the member for Jacques Cartier as to the great value and importance of the admirable code which governed the Province of Quebec, but the hon. gentleman had entirely failed to justify his proposition, or to point out any matance whatever in which the judges of this court had not properly performed their high duties. No occasion was given to justify this revolution in our judicial system, and while dissatisfaction, owing to various causes, existed in Quebec, as well as uneasiness m public opinion with respect to this tribunal, yet at the same time this uneasiness was rapidly passing away. The number of appeals to the Privy Council was decreasing, and the appeals to this court were increasing. Attention had been properly called to the promises of the Government, and when the Premier had opportunity to devote time and attention to this subject he hoped that whatever difficulties might now exist would be removed, and that a perfect reconciliation of their friends from Quebec with the court would be brought about. These pledges must be dealt with; but it must be borne in mind that the leader of the Government during this session and the recess had been so constantly occupied with great public questions, which overshadowed every other question, as to render it impossible to take up this matter. It would be a great calamity certainly for the lower provinces if the right of appeal to the Supreme Court were taken sway, and he trusted that in the early future all the causes for disastisfaction which had been mentioned would be removed.

On motion the debate was adjourned.

The House adjourned at 12.05.

On motion the debate was adjourned. The House adjourned at 12.05. EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. ORTON introduced a bill to prevent agents of foreign railways from holding out inducements to persons to emigrate from Canada. It was well known, he said, that in every city, town, and village agents of American land and railway companies engaged in persuading persons to leave Canada very often made deceptive representations in order to accomplish that end. Some people holding good positions, who had made money in Canada, were engaged in this nefarious practice, and he thought such people in endawouring for a little gain to get people to leave the Dominion were acting the part of traitors. The bill proposed to make the practice punishable by imprisonment or fine, arcept where persons acting as agents for freight companies were suthorised to act in that capacity by the Governor-in-Council.

Mr. MACKENAMI said the bill should provide for the punishment of others besides the railway agents who induced people to leave the country. The persons who chiefly induced people to leave the country. The persons who chiefly induced people to leave the country. The persons who chiefly induced people to leave the country. The persons who chiefly induced people to leave the country. The persons who chiefly induced people to leave the country. The persons who chiefly induced people to leave the country. The persons who chiefly induced people to leave the country. The persons who chiefly induced people to leave the country the persons and no change had been made in the tariff of them, and prevent them from persuading people to so West, might do some good.

Sin JOHN MACDENALD—I dars say yet have been instrumental in inducing people. OTTAWA, March 10.

The state of the contract of t coverment now be sted of its surplus - flear, hear)—but how die that surplus come? It was antired at by taxing the peopleto flighty. Extravagant as the increase of expenditure was, the taxes were more than adequate, and even allowing for some increase, the country was in a position in which the taxation could be reduced. There was another reason for such a reduction. The surplus was apt to lead the Government, Pariament, and the people into extravagance. Again, permanent charges were being imposed on the revenue reached a low ebb, and which, based on this extravagant taxation, would be difficult to meet when this taxation failed to produce such large results as a period of prosperity was likely to preduce. He urged the reduction of taxation, and that the Government should deal in this relation with those taxes which were most unequal and pressed most hardly on the people, and which, while they are most oppressive to the consumer, are least productive of revenue. He would therefore move that all the words after the word "that" be struck out, and the following substituted;—"That the leaders of the present Government during the general election of 1879 declared that if restored to power they would readjust but not increased the tariff that the average rate of taxation has been raised from 14.33 in 1877-8 to 19.70 in 1879-80, or by over 40 per cent.; that the reason given for this departare from their election pledges which facts must also be taken into consideration in making a fair comparison with reference to expenditures. Moreover, there were public works which had to be refused during the past two years, but which, now that the Government had sufficient reyenue, were being undertaken, and this caused a further expenditure of \$300,000 or \$400,000 more, which must be considered in presenting a fair proposition. The Government was also opening up the vast North-West, and it was necessary to increase the expenditure in this relation. These facts were patent to hon gentlemen, that the late Government had increased the debt forty millions, and this Government something like eighteen millions; gentlemen, that the late Government had increased the debt forty millions, and this Government something like eighteen millions; that the Government were working 120 miles of railway purchased from the Grand Trunk; that they were running the Pembina branch and various other public works bringing in revenue, and all these matters should be mentioned when reference was made to the increase in expenditure. They had besides a better test. He had called attention in his budget speech to a fact which went to show how far the Government was answerable for the increase in taxation. When they looked into this subject they must deduct two millions surplus for this year, which would stand to the people's credit—(cheers)—and if they wished to get at the exact expenditure for the year they must deduct this sum. He had stated in his budget speech—and no one had contradicted it—that taking the population from 1873-4 to the present time, the taxation per head was as follows:—1873-4, \$5.01; 1874-5, \$5.07; 1875-6, \$5.22; 1876-7, \$4.82; 1877-8, \$4.71; 1878-9, \$5.02; and 1879-80, although since 1873-44 the debt had increased 58 millions \$4.77. average rate of taxation has been raised from 14.33 in 1877-8 to 19.70 in 1879-80, or by over 40 per cent; that the reason given for this departure from their election pledges was that the inorcase was required in order to balance the public revenue and the expenditure; that the Government estimates the expenditure for the current fiscal year at \$25,573,000, being \$2,070,000 in excess of that for 1877-8, and the revenue for the current year at \$27,586,000, being \$2,013,000 in excess of the expenditure for the year, and \$4,297,000 in excess of the expenditure for the year, and \$4,297,000 in excess of the expenditure for 1877-3; that the Government estimates the expenditure for 1881-2 at \$26,380,000, being \$316,000 in excess of that for the current year, and \$2,866,000 in excess of that for the for the year, and \$4,297,000 in excess of the expenditure for the year, and \$4,297,000 in excess of the expenditure for the year, and \$4,297,000 in excess of the expenditure for this year, and \$11,800,000 in excess of the expenditure for this year and \$11,800,000 in excess of the expenditure for this year and \$11,800,000 in excess of the expenditure for this year and \$11,800,000 in excess of the expenditure for this year and \$11,800,000 in excess of the expenditure for this year and should be said to those taxes which press nost severely on the large mass of the population, whiche bear most unequally on different parts of the Dominion, and which, while oppressive to the consumer, are least productive to the revenue."

Sir LEONARD THILLEY said that after the arrangement which had been made before they separated last evening, he had supposed

1873-4, \$5.01; 1874-5, \$5.07; 1875-6, \$5.22; 1876-7, \$4.82; 1877-8, \$4.71; 1878-9, \$5.02, and 1879-80, although since 1873-4 the debt had increased 58 millions, \$4.07. (Cheers.) And this was the case despite the fact that the interest on the great increase in the debt had been provided for. Still, his hon, friend would ignore the fact that we are increasing in population, that we are building important railways, and that we are opening canals. Nevertheless, during last year the taxation per head of the population was less than for any previous year mentioned. The hon gentleman did not specify any particular item for a greduction of taxation, but dealt in generalities. But he had already given as his reason for falling to reduce taxation at the present time the important circumstance that the indications were of it being possible, and that before long they might, return to the wise and judicious policy of a reciprocity treaty, by which coal, lumber, fish, and cattle, and everything of that kind, would be exchanged, free of duty, between Canada and the United States. (Applause.) If this policy again came into force, it would take away one and a half millions of revenue, and consequently wipe out the anticipated surplus for next year. Further, it was not possible with only experience of twenty-one months respecting the tariff to know the exact effect which it would have, whether the number of persons employed in various industries developed under this policy would

each. It would be seen by this that under the National Policy the importations of dereals were 6,170,000 bushels less in 1880 than they were in 1877, in consequence of which the farmers had had a larger market at home for their produce. In flour and cattle the importations had correspondingly decreased. Of the former we imported 440,000 barrels less in 1880 than in 1877. Is of the latter there had been a reduction of 3,000 in the importations for the same period. But besides this benefit to farmers the whole country had the advantage of an increased revenue by reason of the payment of duties on the farm products which were imported.

A division was called for and the amendment was negatived by a vote of 53 years to 131 nays.

charge of the department he compelled the contractor to pay duty on the balance of the timber then undelivered.

The item was passed.
On the item \$200,000 for the taking of the

census,
Mr. POPE (Compton), in reply to Mr. Blake,
and the fast the last to cost \$511,000, and the enlarged territory, at about the same cost. The inspectors were paid \$5 a day, and \$350 for expenses, and the commissioners \$4 per hundred families. A day's work for an enumerator would consist of the taking of twenty families. When the last census was taken eighteen families was a day's work. The enumeration would be made within three weeks.

The enumeration would be made within three weeks.

The item was passed.
On the item, North-West Mounted Police, \$290,000.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD said this sum would, he hoped, be more than enough to cover the expenses. There was a reduction in the pay of the men; originally it was 50 cents a day for the first year and 75 cents for the succeeding four years. The pay for the future would be 40 cents a day for the first year, and 80 for the remaining four years. The reduction was made because the first scale of payment was too high. It was made high at first in order to induce men to join the force. No such inducement was required now, as for years back there had been no difficulty in getting men.

getting men.

The item was passed.
On the item, \$1,000 for expenses of the Dominion sgency at \$15 Japeiro,
Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the Brazilian
Government had placed a handsome building at the disposal of the Dominion for the purposes of a museum and offices.

The committee rose.

The committee rose. The House adjourned at 1.45 a.m. THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, March 11. CANADIAN CATTLE IN ENGLAND. Mr. DICKEY called the attention of the Gov Mr. DICKEY called the attention of the Government to the fact that the order respecting the slaughter of cattle within six days of landing in England was even worse than had been supposed. He read a letter from passengers by the steamer City of Edinburgh, in which they stated they had lost \$10th head on 440 head of cattle in consequence of having to slaughter them on their arrival at the first market. The cattle were all Canadian, and the vessel had not taken any other cattle within three months from a foreign port.

Mr. REID said the explanation was that Canadian cattle must be slaughtered after being taken to the first market after their arrival, and could not be taken from one market to another. United States cattle must be slaughtered on arrival at port. slaughtered on arrival at port.

The Manitoba boundaries bill was read a

third time and passed.

Several bills from the Commons were introduced. The Senate adjourned at 6.15. HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, March 11.

months respecting the tariff to know the exact effect which it would have, whether the number of persons employed in various industries developed under this policy would produce a revenue sufficient to replace the duties that would have been collected on manufactured goods, or whether with the increased coal trade soft coal might not be more larely consumed, reducing the revenue now received from this article. Under these circumstances, although they knew that it would be very popular and acceptable to the House and the gountry to make certain reductions, they considered it desirable to delay doing so for another year at all events, especially in view of the liabilities incurred in connection with the Pacific railway and canal contracts, in which relation they must contract obligations to the extent of twelve or fourteen millions, the interest for which must be provided. Under these circumstances the Government did not feel justified in making the reduction, but it had this proud fact to show to the country, that the taxation was less per head of the population now than it was in 1874-5 and 1875-6. This being the case, and in view of the provide or interest for the public service, the Government bad determined to tide its time for this year and see if next seemen circumstances. The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock, JUDGES' SALARIES BILL.

Mr. MeDONALD (Picton) moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolution:

"That the following be the salaries of the Chief Justice and puisne judges of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island instead of their present salaries, viz., the Chief Justice, per year, \$4,000; two puisne judges, each per year, \$3,200. He explained that the publication of the notice of the resolutions which the Government had proposed had enabled him to receive a large amount of information with reference to the position of the County Court judges, who occupied so important a place in our judicial system, both from members of the House and occupants of the bench, and he had received various communications affecting in a greater or less degree the nature of the distribution which the Government had proposed in these pesolutions. But in view of the fact that a census would be taken before next session, and the necessity of supplementing the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press on the House and the agents the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press on the House and the agents and the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press on the House and the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press on the House and the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press on the House and the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press on the House and the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press on the House and the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press on the House and the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press on the House and the salaries of the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press of the salaries JUDGES' SALARIES BILL.

the puisase judges of the smaller previaces.

Mr. BLAKE approved of granting such salaries to the judges as would enable the country to scure the services of able lawyers as judges, and insimated that the cost of Living having increased since the introduction of the National Policy it was only just to make up the consequent loss to the judges. He presumed that with regard to the other increase the hon gentleman spoke as prospective Chief Justice of Nova Scotin.

The resolutions were passed through committee, and a bill founded thereon was introduced.

PETROLEUM INSPECTION ACT.

country had the advantage of an increased revenue by reasen of the payment of dustes on the farm products which were imported. A division was called for and the amendment was negatived by a vote of 53 yeas to 131 nays.

IN SUPPLY.

The Houge went into Committee of Supply. On the item, Canadian Pacific rallway, \$3, 385,000.

Mr. POPE (Compton) explained that the vote was divided as follows — Fort William to English River, \$84,000; Eagles River to Keeparin, \$2,000,000; Keewati to Selkith, \$2890,000; and Pembins branch, \$30,000. The services of the first item was to give another lift of hallast required, owing to the settlement of the embalment. The second item was for payment for work executed during the year on contract \$1. Item 3 was to mest payment for work executed during the year and the sellasting on contracts it and 15, and for earthway, \$6. On contracts it and 15, and for earthway, \$6. Ser JOHM ALDOMALD—The unfinished portions of the road under contracts were to be completed by the Government Pris was to make the providence of the contracts and the part of the seal and the part of the payment for work executed during the year and the part of the payment of the p

of the million would be expended by the lat of July.

The item passed.

On the item, Cornwall canal, \$40,000,

Mr. BOWELL stated that the late Government had contracted for timber to be delivered on the Welland and Williamsburg canals, and after having made the contract allowed the contract allowed the contract of the duty, which was 171 per cent., as a bonus he presumed.

Mr. MAOKENZIE replied that the hongentleman had the advantage of him. He did not recollect the transaction.

Mr. BOWELL added that after taking charge of the department he compelled the contractor to pay duty on the balance of the timber then undelivered.

The item was passed.

On the item \$200,000 for the taking of the census,

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

On the order for requiring the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Langevin, that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions respecting telegraphic communications between the Pacific coast of the Dominion and Asia.

Mr. LANGEVIN said having considered the circumstances the Government had come to the conclusion to ask the House to page the resolutions, but in so doing to strike out the clause giving the telegraph company the exclusive privilege, and to add to the resolution a provision giving the company a year in which to commence operations.

Mr. BLAKE believed that the House would receive the announcement made by the Minister of Public Works with a feeling of gratification. (Hear, hear.) He wished to know why action was not taken under the General Act.

Mr. LANGEVIN said that the Government were of opinion that this was the proper course to purion the green the comment were proper course to purion the comment were considered.

Mr. LANGEVIN said that the Government were of opinion that this was the proper course te pursue under the circumstances.

Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) stated that the elimination of the monopoly clanse removed the objection which the other day he made to these resolutions. He was quite sure that the feeling of the House was that no preferential advantage should be given to anyone—(hear, hear)—and as Mr. Fleming had devoted great attention to this subject, he had no objection to the passage of the measure under altered circumstances.

The committee reported the resolutions and a bill was introduced.

PRIVATE BILLS. Mr. McCARTHY moved the House into committee on the bill to remove doubts as to the true construction of section 12 of the Northern Railway Company Act, 1677.

Mr. BUNTING moved in amendment that the bill be committed this day six months. The amendment was lost;—Yeas, 41; nays,

The amendment was lost:—Yeas, 41; nays, 72.

The bill passed through committee, and was read a third time.

The following bills were read a third time: Respecting the Northern Railway Company of Canada.—Mr. Boultbee.

To amend the Act incorporating the Montreal, Portland, and Boston Railway Company.—Mr. Brooks.

Respecting "La Banque Ville Marie"—Mr. Desiardina.

To incorporate the "Acadia Steamship Company"—Mr. Longley.

The bill to iscorporate the British and Colonial Insurance Company (Mr. Beaty) was read a second time.

THE MERCER REFORMATORY.

THE MERCER REFORMATORY.

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou, N.S.) moved the second reading of the bill with reference to the Andrew Mercer Referentory for Females and the Central Prison. Carried. NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

Mr. Nodonald (Pictou) moved the second reading of the bill respecting the naturalization of diens. Under the existing Acts respecting naturalization three years residence in this country and the observance of the proper forms conferred the rights of British subjects in Canada on aliens availing themselves of the law. The privileges thus conferred on aliens were, however, confined to Canada alone, and did not confer the same rights as if the parties were naturalized under the Imperial Acts. The empire had cattered into conventions by treaty with various foreign nations with a view to permitting the conferring of the rights of British subjects upon those coming from such foreign countries, and the principal object of this bill was to put the law in this country on such a footing as with the consent of the Imperial authorities, who he had reason to believe on the passage of this law would take such measures as were necessary, to confer upon parties becoming as furnileges of British subjects in Canada, but the high anythere.

under the Imperial Act. This portant to the country in vie pected large emigration, particles of the period of the country in the model of the Imperial Act. and reference to the status of saturalization, and permitted haturalization, and permitted the all kinds of real and personal properties that all the exception of Bettish shipping, clause indicated that aliens were not exercise the municipal or paranchise, or to hold municipal mentary offices. Another clause the expatriation of British subject vided, that where a British subject wided, that where a British subject of the come naturalized by a foreign St. tion 17 provided that until agree convention between Great Brit particular State to which the pa ties belonged, naturalization in ties belonged, naturalization in did not obliterate the natural

Mr. BLAKE said that the b been to-day distributed, and ashamed to say that he had not r had arrived, not at the slaughter cents, but at the birth of Govel sures out of due time, and le forced under these circumstance preposterous to expect criticism Nevertheless some of its prov plained were of high importance; not attempt to comment on the information allotted to him as the House, or to familiarize them. He was struck, howev them. He was struck, however statement. The hon, gentleman enact in this Parliament—and the special attention to this m members from Quebec, who apparticularly jealous of provincial should be capable of holding real the various provinces, and the various provinces, and the various provinces, and the registration of power entire their province. They might aliens, and give them the right subjects, but they had in no way over questions of property and control of the provinces. over questions of property and Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) much surprised at the legal obj think there was much in the of as the bill was distributed a day while it was printed over a in the Senate and sent member of the House. He re the delay in the Senate rendered to consider the bill earlier, but it ter of too great importance to let commended itself to the appr House.

The bill was read a second tim

THE MANITOBA BOUND Mr. McDONALD (Picton) m reading of the bill respecting the of Manitoba, from the Senate. TOBACCO CULTURI Sir LEONARD TILLEY mov into Committee of Supply.

Mr. BOURASSA moved in
that this House is of opinion the
of tobacco should be encouraged tion of the excise duties upon in this country.
Mr. LANGEVIN replied Mr. LANGEVIN replied the gentleman would not succeed which was to bring influence to next general elections, as the understand it was necessary revenue to meet the public experied for the public works requested the parts of the country. (Apaides the hon, gentleman for

sides the hon. gentleman for electors that if there was an home-grown tobacco a much was imposed on the in ticle. (Applause.) The polar had been adopted by the in this particular related to the encouraged the manufacturing this country. In the same worthmand sugar industries were cotton and sugar industries were caltivation of tobacco was promada by a light Excise duty of the Custome' duty; and since of this policy the cultivation Canada had largely increased If our farmers raised this their carriers raised this consequently the motion could not by the House, as it would deprive sury of a very considerable sum. the hou, gentleman had really dhis motion pass he would have under other circumstances, and tion of want of confidence. (Ap 'A division was asked for, an ment was lost :—Yeas, 11; nays

IN SUPPLY.

The House went into Committon the item, \$220,000 for Indi
In reply to Mr. Mills,
Sir JOHN MACDONALD s treaty obligation that the Gover tural implements and cattle, ment of employing the farm in been so far as successful as could for the Indians had betake for the Indians had betake to agriculture with promis Unfortunately the crop last killed by summer frosts, but pre been made for a good crop ne endeavour was being made to ge to take off their coats and wo men, and considerable programade in that direction. The made in that direction. The was also endeavouring to avoid a expensive assemblies of Indian to occur when they were be which were always accompanied. This was being effected by Indians, not in large bodies, in own reserves. The Indians, he were being trained to recognize in future they must look to the to the produce of the chase, for offear, hear.) The Government (Hear, hear.) The Governm deavouring through their office this upon their mind, and ha with much encouragement in deplace.) It was believed that would be willing to work in ge

Sir RICHARD CARTWRI is Sitting Bull now?
Sir JOHN MACDONALD— The item was carried. The committee rose and repo The House adjourned at 1.45

and in making cuttings and Canada Pacific railway.

THE BY-ELECTI Kominations on Saturday Fo ST, MICHEL BELLECHASSE, Amyot (Conservative), and (Liberal) were nominated for day.
Sr. Paul's Bay, Que., March
Cimon and Perrault were a
Charlevoix county. The mee
quiet; there were no speeches

A DISGRACEFUL A Fight and a Stampede a Victim's Funeral—The Body Roll out of the Coffin. CHICAGO, March 9.—The fun of small pox took place yesterds of the cemetery. Only thre carried the coffin. They reque to assist, but he refused. The thrown into the centre of a ri

thrown into the centre of a rub
the pall-bearers commenced a it
finally participated in by all
and shovels being used. A n
mourners were badly injured,
the coffin was lying face downs
some female relatives endeavon
they wrenched off the lid ar
rolled down an incline towards
women shricking, and the men
crowd, fearing the loathsome
menced a stampede. A health
wards went to the scene.

When a person is weak fatigued and exhausted, there refreshing and reviving as a BAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WA an the hands and temples, and a tones and braces the whole s