The Weekly Mail

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 188

WARNING.

Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent offering 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.

THE ALGOMA FRAUD.

A BEGINNING has at last been made in the work of punishment of those who were the willing instruments of Mr. Mowar's illegal and corrupt policy in Algoma. A verdict has been rendered against APJOHN, who was one of Mr. Mowar's election agents and returning officers. His offence was improperly and illegally refusing the votes of men fully qualified for the franchise. We shall have more to say on this subject: but in the meantime call attention to this first blow dealt at the agents of corruption. The principals must now be

The case of Apjohn is typical. It was a piece of indefensible illegality. The men whose votes he refused were men of well-known substance. Their right to vote was undeniable. They had gone through the files of Grit specials that lined the way to the Rat Portage polls. They had offered to take the oath. They had emanded ballots. They had complied way with the law. this Mr. Apjohn, acting under Mr. Mowar's instructions and in his interests. refused the votes. A jury has fixed the opinion will supplement the verdict with s scorn of Mr. Mowar and of the policy that required such instruments as Mi APJOHN and such means as he adopted to secure Mr. Mowar's ends.

THE "DEBATE" ON THE

ADDRESS. THE exhibition in the Local House or Friday was ridiculous. Not even the largest interpretation of the customary courtesies of the opening of a session would justify us in passing over the satire on deliberative proceedings which was perpetrated by Messrs. McIntyre and SILLS. The good nature that could maintain itself under such intolerable imbecility

would be open to the charge of weakness. Mr. McIntyre began his speech with a petition for his rawness. It ought to have been an apology for his cheek. He deliberate ly violated the rules of the House by reading his speech; and he read it very badly, as if he had not written it himself and was not familiar with the handwriting. Whoever had the task of preparing his oration had good taste enough to pay a high compliment to the present occupant of Government House, who has certainly fully de served every compliment that has been paid him. The rest of the essay read like one of the worst sort of Globe articles Its good sense may be judged by a few

'The speaker claimed that the "plucky' action of the Local Government had "forced" Manitoba into making an arrangement. So ridiculous a proposition could only proceed from either a want of sense or a want of wit, combined with a very decided want of truthfulness. The fact has been made very clear that it was Mr. Mowar who was "forced" into an arrangement by the superior skill and knowledge of Attorney-General MILLER. Mr. Mowat has been compelled to swallow every proposition he ever laid down dary question; and he will compel his fellowers to swallow all their votes, all their speeches, and their whole platform of February last.

To accuse the Opposition of having had "hired organizers," who were the servants "arch-enemy of Ontario" (mean ing Sir JOHN MACDONALD), during th campaign of February, was a piece of campaign of rebruary, was a piece of gratuitous impertinence; and it was particularly impertinent in view of the fact that the Grit party had a gang of most unscrupulous organizers, who in Algoma robbed the people of their votes, and went to the very threshold of murder.

It was obvious that the Grit member ooked on Mr. McIntyre's performance as a farce. To hear a foolish, feeble fellow reading out, in a limping, lackadaisical manner, a lot of prepared imbecilities and carefully arranged insolences which some scene which we hope never to witness in the House again. Mr. Sills was as bad as Mr. McIntyre. He had only one advantage over the preceding "orator;" he was brief, but he was guilty of just as much bad taste and nearly as much nonsense. The deplorable scene es from being consid-

doubt in full in the Globe this morning with no typographical indication that they were only the frivolous utterances of

POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION IN FINANCE.

THE financial accounts for the year end ng 30th June, 1883, have already been pretty fully presented to our readers with a promptness and detail not customary indeed in the press of any other country. There are many points which are of indifferent interest in these accounts; but there are some facts also which cannot too often be repeated, or made too familiar to the public. Let us summarise them : 1. The Canadian Pacific railway deposit-

ed with the Government during the fiscal year the sum of \$4,600,000, being the equivalent of \$5,000,000 land grant bonds placed on the market at 92

2.- The amount paid to the company during the year for subsidy earned was \$5,323,076 3. The receipts on account of Domin

nds during the year were \$1,009,019. 4. The surplus revenues amounted \$7,064,492. 5. The investments for the several sinking funds amounted to \$1 290 153.

6. The addition to the debt during year was \$4,805,063. 7. The debt paid off during the year earing 5 and 6 per cent, interest amount ed to \$6,956,925: 8. The interest on the net debt decreed from 4.42 to 4.16 per cent.; and

nterest on the debt payable in England from 4.39 to 4.37 per cent. 9. In three years the debt payable ondon has decreased over \$10,000,000.

10. The Canadian liabilities have, how-

ever, increased by nearly \$12,000,000 the interest on so much of it as bears in terest being paid in this country. 11. The expenditure on capital ac during the year was \$14,171,413, distributed over the railways, canals, public works, and Dominion lands.

12. The account of surpluses is as fol-1880-81 surplus \$ 4,132,743 1881-82 surplus 1882-83 surplus

Total in three years\$17,613,597

The surplus for the current year to end in June 30th, 1884, is only a matter of estimate so far. 13. The total expenditure on the North-West so far may be stated as follows: .\$30,859,417

Total on capital..... Total out of Consolidated Fund ..\$44,952,189 Less receipts..... 9,342,188 Total expenditure.....\$35,610,001

It is this expenditure which we have to edeem by means of the Pacific Railway and it is this expenditure that the Grit organs seem determined that we shall not edeem. The people will differ with them. These are items of the public accounts which the average reader will do well to study and preserve. They indicate a state of affairs which is by no means discouraging, which indeed renders the permanen strength of the Government a matter

ertainty.

THE speech of Mr. MEREDITH yesterday vas logical, vigorous, and brief. It must have been obvious to all present that the leader of the Opposition had far more of the gift of oratory than any member but one on the Government side of the House; and over all the members of the Government he has the advantage of being able to state his case with as much courtesy as vigour. In this respect, however, he was compelled to draw a line.

It was fitting that Mr. MEREDITH should refuse to Mr. McIntyre the courtesies of debate, and decline to compliment him on his speech. Mr. McIntyre's speech was vulgar, offensive, and untrue; it was prepared in cold blood; it was gratuitously offensive; and, as Mr. MEREDITH pointed out, the Government must either repudiate his language or accept the responsibility for it. The alternative is cruel, perhaps, but it is the only possible

—Mr. MEREDITH probably did not remember that session before last the Government inspired Mr. Hay with a series of offensive remarks of a most indiscreet kind regarding the National Policy. Mr. Hay fulfilled his duty too well. Mr. MOWAT became alarmed, and Mr. PARDER was put up to repudiate as kindly as possible the nonsense talked by Mr. Hav. But Mr. Hav also was instructed to use loodthirsty words concerning the boundary question, and that duty too was well performed. But Mr. Mowar did not repudiate that language. He repeated it in-stead. He was offensive himself on the question; his colleagues were offensive, nd so they were all in the same boat, This year we have no doubt that Mr. Mo-INTYRE was inspired to use that language. No man in his senses would have cho to use such language of his own free will, unless he were a deplorably vulgar and ill-conditioned person. Mr. McIntyre's language was the language of the Globe and of his party; it was the argot of

-In those parts of Mr. MEREDITH' speech in which the position of the Local overnment in regard to public works and past legislation was cattroised, the leade of the Opposition was acute in pointing out that the Government was claiming credit for the legislation and administration of the SANDFIELD McDonald Gov. rnment. That is an old trick of the Grit Government. They have been a long time in office; and they have made it a point to claim as often as possible all the credit for the good results of the work, in laws and regulation, performed by their predecessors. There is a reasonably large section of the people who know the truth on this question; and these know that Mr. MEREDITH is right in his view of the history of parties and Mr. Mowar wrong in his dishonest claim to the credit of SANDFIELD MACDONALD's bequest of leg-

Nothing could, we think, be more just than the indignation of Mr. Mere-perh in regard to the anti-Union, anti-Dominion language and policy of the Local Government and its followers. To call the Dominion Ministers "co-conspira"tors," "traitors to Ontario," and so on
is untrue, offensive, and undignified. The
Grit party has grossly offended in this respect; and Mr. Mowar has never done
spect; and Mr. Mowar has never done anything to restrain his press or his fol-lowers; nay, he has shouted "Confedera-"tion must go" if he was not sustained at the election. He has been himself the

her claims, and deliberately risked all her rights on the hazard of elections.

On the subject of the License law Mr. Merenitt's position was stated very clearly. He states the case of the Queen v. Hodge as deciding in the main the question of the police powers of the Local Legislature, according to the views of Mr. Meredith himself. We do not understand Mr. Meredith to differ with us, certainly not very greatly, on this question, though we are conscious of giving a larger decree of emphasis to the decision as regards the exclusive powers of the Dominion. But we are perfectly in accord with Mr. MEREDITH in denouncing the lisgraceful manner in which Mr. MOWAT has used the powers already in his control for the sole purpose of intimidating or corrupting the holders of licenses, and makng his inspectors the agents of his policy.

-On the subject of the railway paragraph Mr. MEREDITH denounced the policy of the Local Government as being simply policy of fostering one more cause quarrel. There was no occasion for that paragraph; it was inserted for partisan purposes to excite a new cry. The mode which Mr. MEREDITH dealt with the Streams bill was, we judge, very When he stated the policy effective. of the Grits to be the abolition the veto power of the Dominion Govern ment from the constitution, he was me with cries of "Hear, hear," indicated the policy of the Grits or the side of Mr. Mowar. The veto power as now placed in the Dominion Government is one of the most sacred and important of the protective rights of the inorities in the provinces—the Catholic minority in Ontario, the Protestant minority in Quebec. To abolish that protection would be outrageous; it would be resisted in every province of the Dominion.

-On the question of the boundary settlement Mr. MEREDITH was, of course, most effective. He had an excellen opening, of course, in the foolish paragraph in which Mr. Mowar (in the graph in which Mr. Mowar (in the Speech) contended that Manitoba had forced" to come to an agreement. It is obvious to every intelligent man that Mr. Mowat was captured by Attorney General MILLER; and that it was Mr. Mowar who was forced on his knees. Mr. MEREDITH made this very clear. So also is it clear that the agreement, as now be fore the House, is very much less favourable than the proposition of Sir John Mac-DONALD in 1881, or the proposition made in 1882 by vote of the House on Mr. PLUMB's resolution. All that is needed to quote these resolutions and propositions to show that Mr. MEREDITH is right. We have quoted these things again and again, and will, of course, do so more than once in the course of the debate.

MR. MOWATS SPEECH

----Mr. Mowar's very opening ser tences were a bit of intellectual dodging. He tried to make it out that the Conservative party in Ontario were willing to give away anything" in order to preserve the Dominion. This nonsense was received with much the same rejoicing that a new revelation used to be received by the deluded followers of JOE SMITH and Brigham Young. When Mr. Mowar charged Mr. MEREDITH with having been strengthened mainly by the aid of Sir John Macdonald, he was paying a high compliment to Sir JOHN MACDONALD, but not weakening Mr. MEREDITH's position at all. If Mr. MEREDITH had the aid of Domin-Mr. BLAKE and the Grit members. Yet Mr. Mowar was weakened by the loss of some seventeen seats.

-We do Mr. Mowar the justice of saving that when he had the daring to pass a compliment to Mr. McINTYRE he did it with a laugh and meant it as a joke and his friends received it with laughter and meant it also as a joke. But Mr. Mowar "jocks wi deefficulty," and the difficulty of the joke in this case was very apparent. The country will see that he is very anxious indeed to conciliate his fol-

-Nothing could be more delightful than Mr. Mowar's stammering surprise and hesitating astonishment at the audacity of the Opposition in blaming his course on the boundary award. The agreement, contended, which he had entered into was good one, was a timely one, was better han any that had ever been offered them before. The solemnity with which his party received this contention showed that they looked on it as a most dangerous weapon. If this new agreement, which has been forced on Mr. Mowar, and which is so much less valuable than the arrangements offered by the Dominion; if this arrangement is so good and so unobjection able, how guilty is the man who for three years has prevented its being entered into n the interests of Ontario. If Attorneydeneral MILLER had not taken Mr. Mowar in hand, when would the latter have proposed to go to the Privy Council? The Dominio remier and the Dominion Parliament had exhausted all their legitimate means of ancouraging Mr. Mowar to come to a final arrangement. Mr. Mowar, instead of bemore reasonable, had become more violent as time went on. He made more audacious proposals. He seized Rat Port-age. He inspired his organs to say that he had gone to Rat Portage "to stay;" to deny the powers of the Privy Council: refuse all further arbitration; and to defy all the powers of the Dominion. This was not a conciliatory mood, and not a peace al policy. And we may assume therefore that if Mr. Attorney-General MILLER had not appeared on the scene and captured Mr. Mowar and forced him into court, no agreement of any sort would have been entered into; and the state of disturbance would have gone on indefinitely.

-Mr. Mowar asserts that the agree nent is better than any he had ever offered to him. A very few sentences will settle

that point: Mr. Mowar has, by his agreemen with Attorney-General MILLER, abandon-ed the jargon of "Provincial Rights." He has given up his claim to the sole right of possession of the territory includ-ed in the award. He has lost his chance, so far as the

greement is concerned, of making the cominion Government a party to the He has practically abandoned the award as the basis of settlement. He has admitted that he was wrong in calling Mr. Norquay "a trespasser."

He has admitted he was not sincere

when he declared he was going to stick He has admitted that he was telling an untruth when he said that a far better arrangement than the one he as accepted, was "absurd and impracticable."

If these points do not convict Mr.

for he has postponed the settlement of all Mowar of untruth, nothing will ever effect

MR. MOWATS HAND FORCED.

Hon. Mr. Morris has a peculiar effect n Mr. Mowar; he forces him to revea Cabinet secrets prematurely. In 1882 Mr. MORRIS, after much cross-examination of Mr. Mowar, compelled that shifty gentleman to admit and explain the negotiations with Sir John MacDonald which he had, it appeared, hidden even from his colleagues. Last night Mr. Morris forced from Mr. Mowar the confession that new negotiation was going on with the Dominion Government for the purpose of ecuring a final decision on all the questions territorial and legal involved in the boundary affair.

This is most important. We pointed out in December, when the agreement was published, that Mr. Mowar had at last been forced to accept an arrangement which was, after all, imperfect, inasmuch as it left the Dominion Government perfectly free to act as it pleased. The organ made a pitiful appeal to the Domin Government to come into the affair and accept a share in the arrangement. Now it appears that Mr. Mowar, after having zone on his knees to Mr. MILLER and Mr. NORQUAY, is on his knees to Sir John

In 1881, when Mr. Mowar was privately egotiating with Sir JOHN MACDONALD to settle the question, he was publicly hounding on his press, encouraging disloyal and even treasonable language, giving rein to the dogs of war and slander on Sir John MACDONALD, and exciting the anger of the people of Ontario. Now the very same dastardly policy is being pursued. While Mr. Mowar is engaged in another private negotiation with Sir John Macdonald, he at the same time encouraging the tap room slang and street-corner vituperation of some of the most vulgar of his followers, heering them as they insult the very man he is negotiating with, and praising those who insult him the most.

No doubt we have not heard the last of this fresh negotiation. How it will be relished by the Grit organs who are still shouting at Sir John Macdonald, we do not know. But we suspect that among Mr. Mowar's followers in the House there be a feeling that he has too many tricks for them, and that they are not safe in the hands of a man who is capable of uch secret practices, and who is asking them to stultify themselves in a way that must certainly strand the half of them at the next general election.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. -In our last issue we published synopsis of the returns concerning the inancial arrangement of the Pacific railway with the Government. This "guarantee," as it is called, having failed to secure the desired result of fixing at a reasonable point the value of the stock, has now become of less consequence than it was some months ago; and public interest will centre now in the arrangements that are likely to be made as a substitute for, or in addition to, the so-called "guarantee." The weakness of the Pacific railway securities heretofore has arisen from

obvious causes:

1. The hostility of rival railways, especially the Northern Pacific, also interested in disposing of bonds.

2. The hostility of rivals of Canadian dévelopment abroad, aided by the Grit enemies of Canadian nationality at home. 3. The depression in the money market of the world, which has come at a most unfortunate time for an undertaking re quiring time, patience, and energy for its

It seems to us that in view of these facts he policy of the Government might reason ably be to give the national strength and credit to a company engaged in a national work, when the company is so obviously the object of assault by those who are the enemies of Canadian development. This s, we believe, the opinion of nine-tenths of the business men of Canada.

-It may suit the Opposition to poin

to the large subsidies already allowed the company in money and in land. But it must be seen at once that the very fact that these subsidies have not been sufficient, as received, to supplement the receipts from the sale of stock, etc., to meet the expen liture, shows that the company's profits have been grossly exaggerated by the Op-position in the past. It must also be remembered that the subsidies in money and lands are only paid as the work proceeds; and that enormous sum must be paid out before the company s in a position to claim any payment at all: and therefore the payments of th company must for some years be largely n excess of receipts-unless the sale lands proceeds with rapidity. All the success of the Government investments all the success of the company's work; all the success of the investments of private parties; all the hopes of those who have invested money in Pacific railway stock and in land companies' stock, and in the founding of owns, the opening of mines, and the establishment of business in the North-West—all are depending on the continuance of the rapid building of the Pacific railway, the rapid increase of the population, and the rapid development of th That being the case the Governcountry. ment will no doubt be sustained in using the national strength and credit for truly national purpose.

IN THE SENATE.

-In his speech on the address Hon. Mr. McKindsey, who seconded it, made one remark that is worthy of being made the text of many comments, and the topic of much consideration. He said that without the Pacific railway, all that had been done in the North-West would be undone." That is a point that the public will appreciate. In our last issue we pointed out that the expenditures and receipts in the North-West were as follows:

Less receipts..... 9,342,188

Now that money, besides all that must ecessarily be expended hereafter, must be recouped to the country in some way. How is that to be done? Simply by selling lands, by settling the country, by increasing the revenue. And to this end the rapid completion of the railway is es-The Government wish to make the lands pay for the cost of the railway. They wish to save the older provinces from taxation. They wish to see the account of the Pacific railway squared in a generation. The rapid building of the Pacific railway is essential to that neces-

sary national end. That is how business men, in fact the whole practical popula-

The position of the Opposition in regard to Mr. McKindsey's remark is one worth considering. Mr. MACKENZIE con fessed that he never expected to get a dol-lar from the North-West lands, and that we would have to pay immigrants to take them up. Mr. BLAKE took up in former years the same position. Yet both of these gentlemen were fully committed to build the through line; Mr. MACKENZIE being enthusiastically committed and Mr. BLAKE reluctantly but certainly. How did they expect to build it? By enormously increasing the public debt. This would have enormously increased the taxation of the four older provinces. Mr. Mac-KENZIE's offer of 1877 would, if accepted, have made the Pacific railway cost many millions more than the present scheme is ever likely to cost. And it would have been carried on under the guidance of men who had no confidence whatever in fertility, the value, or the future of the North-West. We leave the public to udge of the results to them of such a heme had it been imposed on an unfortunate country.

-On the subject of the Canada Pacific railway Sir ALEXANDER put the opular or business view of the nto so few words, and these so clear, that we cannot hope to make them fewer or

clearer. He said:
"With reference to the Canada Pacific
"railway the leader of the Opposition asked what reasons there were why road should be proceeded with rapidly. He would say that the mainobject in building the Canada Pacific railway at all was to open up and develop the country through which it passed, and therefore the more speedily the road was built the sooner that object would be attained. Another reason was the financial one, because the sooner the road was completed the sooner it would pay, not only the com-pany which built it, but the whole country by the increased population which it would attract."

We cannot hope that the purely national view of the railway will ever be to men who have no great pride in the idea of Canadian nationality. The financial view of the situation will, however, be forced on them by the people. The capital invested by the country in the North-West is great. The capital invested by individuals is not little. The country is The country is not going to commit suicide by stopping the Pacific railway. Neither is it going to commit murder.

IN THE LEGISLATURE. -MR. WIDDIFIELD was the first man to ay a good word for Mr. G. W. Ross. Neither Mr. McIntyre nor Mr. Sills paid Mr. Ross the poor compliment of a word of greeting. No doubt Mr. WILDIFIELD'S nemory was "jogged," and he supplied the necessary compliment. He welcomed Mr. Ross into the Government, and all the guineas of GAGE in the pockets of the Minister jingled applause. But Mr. Wid-DIFIELD was rash. He admitted that there were "blunders" in the Education Department during the past few years. He repeated this statement and it is significant. There were blunders-very serious blunders; but it will be remembered that Mr. Mowar and his followers and press all vehemently denied that any blunders had been committed. Were they all had been committed. Were they all telling falsehoods? It seems they were. The cause of the "blunders," as stated by Mr. WIDDIFIELD, is very startling. He declares now that these blunders were CROOKS' intellect. This Mr. once cruel. false, and scandalous. Mr. CROOKS did nothing that Mr. Mowar did not approve of. Mr. Mowar, as head of the Government, was fully responsible for every act of Mr. CROOKS. Nothing was done by Mr. CROOKS that was not submitted by him to his permanent officers. Does anyone suppose that these permanent officers would not have protested if Mr. Crooks was deranged? Vhen did Mr. WIDDIFIELD find out that Mr. CROOKS was incompetent? Who told him so? Will Mr. Mowar repeat Mr. WIDDIFIELD'S statement? It will be the duty of the Opposition to force that ques-tion on Mr. Mowar. Mr. Brereton has lisqualify him. FOR THE COUNTIES. challenged the Ministry to accept or refuse responsibility for Mr. CROOKS' actions. mmon decency combines with common rudence to force Mr. Mowar to speak out

on this question. -Mr. McManon at the close of his beech showed that there was a little rift within the lute in regard to the Education Department. Mr. WIDDIFIELD had deared that there had been "blunders" Mr. McManon indicated one. He paid a udicious compliment to Mr. Ross as one whom he had indeed heard; but 'said that he had expected to find the vacant office filled by the member Monck. Of course Mr. HARCOURT not to be blamed for Mr. McManon's friendly protest on his behalf -we acquit him of any such responsibility. The fact, however, that Mr. McMahor felt bound to make a public protest against the dragging of an outsider into the Education Department, shows that there must be strong private feeling in the party, about having to support a man who can hardly dare put the law of his department into force for fear of having his own proved corruption flung into his face. The reluct ance of the followers of Mr. Mowar is very natural. We wish in the interest of propriety and independence that these entlemen would translate their reluctance into the language of protests, and the act of a vote in the House.

-Mr. O'CONNOR (South Bruce) was omewhat in the fashion in giving his riends away. Mr. Mowar spent a good leal of time in proving that he had of ed a much better bargain than any he had ever had offered to him ; that he had not bandoned anything; and that he had forced Manitoba" into acceptance of his osition. In one sentence Mr. O'CONNOR lisposed of Mr. Mowar. He called the arrangement a "compromise!" That is what Mr. Mowar has been denying; that is what the Globe has been denying; that is whatthe Opposition have been asserting. Mr MOWAT cannot thank Mr. O'CONNOB for his remark on this question. Neither can Mr. Mowar thank Mr. O'CONNOR for the assertion that there ought to be a veto power somewhere. In the afternoon Mr. Mowar and his colleagues had applauded the idea that the veto power ought to be abolished altogether. In the evening, we will give them the credit of saying that they did not applaud Mr. O'CONNOR when he declared for a veto power somewhere, and thought a "hard "and fast line" ought to be drawn between the powers of the Federal and the powers of the Local Legislature. Mr. O'CONNOR will find such a line drawn in the British North America Act. No Act will ever be passed about which legal questions will not arise. The British North America Act has stood the test of

credit to the skill of the men who framed it. We do not imagine Mr. O'CONNOR could supply a better provision for guarding the rights of the provinces and pre-serving the powers of the Dominion.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

Summary of the Measure Submitted to Parliament—Voting Powers to be Ex-tended to Females.

The following is a condensation of the Franchise bill laid on the table of Parlis erday. It is substantially the same as yesterday. It is substantially that submitted to the Committee of the Whole last session and subsequently withdrawn :-"Owner," when relating to a male person

of real property situated in the Provin Quebec, shall mean "proprietor" in his own right, or in that of his wife, of real property in free and common soccage. When the word "owner" relates to the ownership by a female person unmarried, or a widow possess-ing property in the Province of Quebec, it shall mean ""proprietor" of real property in free and common soccage in the Province of Quebec, and in said province when one person emale person unmarried, or a widow has the mere right of property or lega n any real property, and some other person being registered as a voter, or of voting this Act in respect of such property, but in such case the latter shall alone have this

of real property situated elsewhere in Canada than in the Province of Quebec, shall mean the "proprietor" either in his or her own right, or for his or her own benefit, or if such proprietor be a married man it shall mean th proprietor be a married man it shall mean the proprietor in his own right, or in the right of his wife, of freehold estate, legal or equitable, in lands and tenements held in free and com-mon soccage of which such person is in actual possession or is in receipt of the rents and

Tenant" shall mean a person who pay rent in money, or who is bound to render to the landlord some portion of the produce of profits of the property leased in lieu of rent. "Occupant" shall mean a person in actua occupation of real property, other than a "owner," "tenant," or "usufructuary." Farm" shall mean land actually occupied y the owner thereof, and not less in quantity than twenty acres.

The following is a synopsis of the Act as far as it relates to the QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS IN CUTIES AND

"Every person shall, upon and after No-

rember 1st, 1884, be entitled to be registered

on the list of voters in any electoral district

or portion thereof, if such person is twenty one years of age or over, and is not disqualifi ed by any law of the Dominion : is a British ubject by birth or naturalization; is the owner of real property in such city or town of the actual value of \$300; is the tenant o real property within any city or town at a monthly rental of at least two dollars, or at a quarterly rental of at least six dollars, or at a half yearly rental of at least twelve dollars. or at an annual rental of at least twenty dol lars, who has been in possession as tenant for at least one year before November 1st, 1884, or in any subsequent year, provided that the year's rent so required to be paid shall be the year's rent up to the last yearly. half-yearly uarterly, or monthly day of payment as the ase may be, which shall have occurred next before the 1st November in each of the said years respectively; and provided, also, that a change of tenancy during the year before the 1st November in each year not deprive the tenant of the right to vote in respect of such real property : is the bona fide occupant of real property, within any such city or town, of the actual value of \$300, provided that such person has been in possession as occupant for one year before the 1st Nov., in 1884, or in any subse tore the 1st Nov., in 1884, or in any subsequent year, is a resident within such city or town and derives an income from some employment, or from investment or charge on real property in Canada, of not less than four hundred dollars annually, and who has derived such income and has been such resident for one year before let Nov., in 1884, or in any subsequent year; is a son of any such owner of real property, and not otherwise qualified to vote, and who is and has been resident upon such property resident upon such with his father (or mother) for one year prior to the lst Nov., 1884, or subsequent year, it the real property is of sufficient value it the real property is of sufficient value is equally divided amongst them as co-owners, t equalify as voters under the Act; and if not of sufficient value then the right to be registered as a voter shall belong only to the father (or mother after the death of the father), or the father, or mother, the eldest or suc sons as the property when equally divided will qualify; provided that each such son must at the time of the election be resident with his father (or mother in case of the death of his father); occasional absence of the son from the family residence for not more in all these four mother in the second se n all than four months in the year shall not

For counties the same provisions will guide he preparations of voters' lists, with the following changes and the additional clauses that:—In case a person is a tenant of real property situate in an incorporated village the rental must be payable in money only that he must be the bona fide occupant of rea property within such electoral district of the actual value of one hundred and fifty dollars; that he must be a farmer's son not otherwise qualified as a voter, and a resident continuously on the farm of his father (or mother after the death of his father) for one year prior to the 1st November, in 1884, of in any subsequent year. In the case of fisherman any such person must be the owner of real property and boats and tackle, within any such electoral district, which together are of the actual value of \$150. qualifications required of voters in cities and towns shall apply to voters in a city of town, or part of a city or town, that is at tached to a county or riding of a county for electoral purposes; and the qualifications re onired of voters in counties shall apply oters in such municipalities or places, not being cities or towns or portions thereof, as are attached to or included for electoral pur-

poses in cities or towns, or portions of citie r towns.

Whenever two or more persons are either as business partners, joint tenants, tenants in common, or by any other kind of joint inter-est, the owners, tenants or occupants of any lot or portion of a lot or parcel of real pro-perty in any electoral district, each of said sons whose share therein is suffic value according to the provisions of the Act to qualify such person as a voter in respect of real property shall be entitled to be regis-tered on the list of voters, provided that where any real property is owned, leased, or occupied in the name of a corporation no member or officer of such corporation shall be entitled to be registered as a voter or to vot n respect of such real property.

The persons qualified according to the Act

as voters in respect of income shall only be entitled to be registered as voters in the polling sub-division in which they reside at the ne of their registration; and persons quali fied otherwise than on income shall only h entitled to be registered as voters on the sub division where the real property in respect of which they are qualified is situate; but when the said real property is partly within one polling sub-division and partly within another the person qualified in respect thereof shall be entitled to be registered and to vote in either of the sub-divisions for which he nav desire to be registered.

may desire to be registered.

Other than and except the persons duly qualified and registered as voters according to the provisions of this Act, no person shall be entitled to vote at any election for the House of Commons of Canada after the time when the duplicates of the first list of voters finally revised and certified shall have been forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at Ottawa, but at any election held before the time aforesaid the voters shall be those entitled to vote thereat under the laws

The following persons shall be disqualified and incompetent to vote at any election to which the Act applies:—The chief justice and judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, the chief justices and judges of the Superior

judges of all the courts in the said provinces, whether such courts are now in exist. ence or are hereafter erected, and police, stipendiary magistrates and recorders. Revising officers, returning officers, and election clerks (who are disqualified only as far as the election for the electoral district in which they hold such offices or positions is concerned), and any person who at any time, either during or before the election, is or has been employed at the same election or in reference thereto for the purpose of forwardng the same by any candidate or by any person whomsoever in any capacity whatsoever and who has received or expects to receive either before, during, or after the said elec-tion from any candidate or from any person whomsoever in any such capacity as afore

said, except only the returning officer, in the case of equality of votes between the candi-

dates where the addition of a vote would en

itle any of such candidates to be declared

Courts in the provinces of Canada, and the

elected. All married women whose husbands are living will also be disqualified and incompetent to vote.

The Governor-General-in-Council shall, within three months after the coming into force of this Act, and from time to time thereafter, when the office is vacant, appoint a proper person to be called "The Revising Officer," for each of the electorial districts of Canada, who shall hold office during good be aviour, but who shall be removable address by the House of Commons, a s shall be to prepare, revise and complete the lists of persons entitled to vote under the provisions of this Act in such electoral districts, and each of said officers shall before entering upon said duties, take an oath of office before any judge of a Superior Court or Court of Record, which he shall forthwith ereafter caused to be filed with the clerk of

the Crown in Chancery at Ottawa.

The rest of the Act does not contain any clauses of special or immediate importance to the electors, but is comprised principally of the duties of the revising officer in preparing the first list of voters, the publication visions, circumstances under which appeal may be made from his decisions, etc., etc.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

annual Report of the Department of In-

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—Sir John Macdonald aid upon the table the report of the Departnent of Indian Affairs. He reports that the Department has not during the past year re-axed its efforts to render the Indians in the orth-West Territories self-supporting. They have, as hitherto, received instruction in agriculture, and the necessary implements, seed, and cattle, wherewith to prosecute their labours have been supplied to them; and although in some instances the means taken for the advancement of the Indian have not been attended with as much success as might be desired, yet it is satisfactory, Sir John Macdonald thinks, to be able to state that the majority of the bands have profited by the same, their advancement being ver marked. During the past year the deput of the department has made an extended tour of observation, and good results are pre-dicted to follow from the observations made,

HOME FARMS ARE BEING GRADUALLY CLOSED as they have served their day. Industrial schools have been established in the North-West Territories for the instruction of the Indian children in mechanical arts and agrione at Battleford, another near Qu'Appel and the third at High river, in the Bla country. The total Indian population of the Dominion is as follows:—

Ontario...... 18,121 Quebec... Nova Scotia..... 2,224 New Bru

The total Indian population resident on reserves numbers 86,270, cultivating 64,051 acres. They have 11,584 houses or huts, 3,391 barns, 2,504 plonghs, 1,791 harrows, 1,903 waggons, 384 faning mills, 52 threships mills, 52 thr ing machines, 17,500 horses, 6,830 cows, 2,081 sheep, 8,782 pigs, 3,100 oxen, and they raised last year 55,663 bushels of corn, 90,774 bushels of wheat, 96,022 bushels of oats, 237,634 bushels of potatoes, 18,579 tons of hay, besides peas, barley, rye; etc. The value of the fish caught by them was \$1,-336,047, and the value of furs \$300,601. In the whole Dominion there are 4,394 Indian pupils in the Indian schools. The amount at

CREDIT OF THE INDIAN FUND. which consists of all money held in trust for the benefit of Indian tribes or bands, was on the 30th June, 1883, \$3,150,529. The expen-diture from the same fund during the fiscal year was \$278,571. The following statement hows the expenditure on ac parliamentary appropriation for the fiscal

fanitoba and North-West..... New Brunswick
Nova Scotia
British Coiumbia
Prince Edward Island...

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

The Annual Report of the Department Brought Down, OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—Sir Charles Tupper laid upon the table this afternoon the report of his department. The department, as is well known, deals with the railways either direct y controlled by the Federal Government of towards the construction of which subsidies have been granted or authorized. It also has

THE RAILWAYS CONTROLLED BY THE DEPARTare two—the Intercolonial railway and the Prince Edward Island railway. The subsidized railways are the Canadian Pacific, the Canada Central (Pembroke to Callendar), in Ontario; a railway from Gravenhurst to Callendar, in Ontario; the Quebec and Lake St. John, in Quebec; a railway from Rivière du Loup or Rivière Ouelle to Edmunston, in Quebec and New Brunswick; the Great American and European Short Line, in Nova Scotia; the Chignecto Marine Transport railway, in Nova Scotia; the Baie des Cha-leurs railway, in Quebec; the Caraquet rail-way, in New Brunswick; the Gatineau Val-ley railway, in Quebec; the International railway, in Quebec; the International railway, in Quebec; the Northern and Western railway, in New Brunswick; the Montreal and Western railway, in Quebec; the Napanee, Tamworth, and Quebec railway, in Quebec and Ontario; a railway from the Intercolonial at Petitodiae to Hawaitel Control tercolonial at Petitcodiac to Havelock Corner, in New Brunswick.

The length of the lines operated and maintained by the Government during the past fiscal year was:—Intercolonial, 840 miles; Prince Edward Island, 199, and Windsor branch (maintained only) 32 miles, making a total mileage of 1,071 miles.

The gross earnings exceed those of the previous year by \$291,658.

The value of the stores in hand at the end of the year, including steel rails and fuel, was \$567.739. Turning to

of the department we find that the canal or the department we find that the canal systems of the Dominion under Government control, in connection with lakes and navigable rivers, are as follows:—1. The River St. Lawrence and lakes. 2. The River Ottawa. 3. The Ridean navigation, from Ottawa to Kingston. 4. The Trent navigation. 5. The River Richelieu, from the St. Lawrench Lake Champlain. rence to Lake Champlain. 6. St. Peter's canal, Bras d'Or lake, Nova Scotia. In al

these capals work of a more or less expensive The new works for the improvement of the The new works for the improvement of the Trent valley navigation, for the construction of which appropriations have been voted by Parliament, are at the following places:—Burleigh rapids, Buckhorn rapids, and Fenelon Falls. Their completion will give communication between Lakefield, 9 miles from Peterboro, and Balsanf lake, the headwaters

DOMINION PARL

(Continued from Secon terfered with owing to the on the question between the concerned, the Grand Trunk dian Pacific.

The motion was carried. DISALLOWANG M. MULOCK moved for co ders-in-Council and corresponders ready brought down in re-exercise or non-exercise of the

allowance of any provincial A

The House adjourned at 4 d

The motion was carried.

LAND TITLE Mr. McCARTHY introduc declaration of titles to land a its transfer in the territories of

The bill was read the first MINING REGULAT Sir JOHN MACDONALD Mr. Lister, said it was the Government to lay upon the the regulations under which t dispose of gold and other r coal in the North-West. The the Interior was aware that v had been discovered on Back application had been forwar partment from the discovere Dennis Company, for a locat grant, however, could be made other company until the regarderee, and no person has been grant mining licenses in the N

IMMIGRATIO Hon. Mr. POPE, in answer said that according to the r of immigrants who have during the year and h their intention of sett their intention of sett 133,303. There were to have settled along the Emerson and the Rocky moun sand more, and this estimate below the actual num number of immigrants report into Manitoba during the yea SUPPLY FARM

Mr. Cameron (Huron) me

orders-in-Council respecting ply farm No. 20, on Fish cree He stated that the stated that the farm acre at private sale to Dr. understood the Government least \$10,000 on the farm, w very valuable. There was n farm should have been sold farm and in a high state of had been necessary to sell the not have been sold at private tenant-Governor, but by pu Had the latter course the farm would have times the amount receive over the farm was only to Lieut. Governor Robitai ther lieutenant-governor The latter official was no d of the greater value of the sum paid for it. Sir JOHN MACDONALD no objection to the motion will be brought down at or gret, though, that the hor not pursue the usual cours arks until he had the him. He has given judgm though he has not it before of this sort is to be found in moved for the papers, whole case was before not be necessary for him papers, and as it was necess the papers he should have re ment until they came dow the hos. gentleman is not by what I may call the prop animus. (Hear.) The hon. ge land should have been put tion. We could not put i farm at auction, because the not own it as a whole farm.

he says that as soon as his over he is going there. The motion was adopted. IMMIGRATION R Mr. BLAKE, in moving f the number of persons ente by rail during each month year, complained that the the returns did not accurate number of those who ha

may say, durin North-West, took a fancy

country.
Hon, Mr. POPE said he all the information he could and after all this he expects find the hon, gentleman dou The hon, gentleman would coming from the officers of Department. It was true of immigrants during the been so large as he (Mr. Po (Opposition cries of "Hear, was caused very largely by reports which had been press of the hon, gentleman's

ne country and the scarcity
The motion was carried. TIMBER ON INDIA Mr. BLAKE, in moving for in-Council, etc., with refere ing, cancellation, and suspe cut timber on lands of Fort William, on the Fort read petition from a band Fort William reserve, compl the greater part of the during the rebellion in 1870 agent, Mr. Plummer, grante, timber on their lands, on surrender obtained from t who remained at home. complained that the surre tained from those who wer the band, and that they ha deprived of their timber.

Sir JOHN MACDONAL found necessary in the inter to have their timber dis regular way by the Govern its management was left themselves. In regard to t there were a number of co ments made by different and there were some evide the statement just read, giv ance of having et outside influence. The at Toronto, Mr. been asked for a statemen the matter and the papers fore the House.

The motion was carried. THE HIGH COMM

Mr. BLAKE, in moving

orders-in-Council, correspondent

tions, and instructions, tor ment of the present High Canada in London, said ing the diplomatic answer what took place subsequer that time there was an un the Minister of Railways to England as High for Canada. He thou an arrangement of to made, it was not nureasona the earliest opportunity taken of making expl nati e reasons for the important Sir JOHN MACDONAL ao objection to bringing The hon, gentleman object my hon, friend beside me positions, that of Minist positions, that of Minist position of tolerable permi which he may be expected many years, if he likes—the other position, which porary nature. When Signed we thought it necessalould be in England, on matters which the extended matters which threatened importance. The Gover Charies Tupper to go to