Mr. Mewat and Mr. Cleland introduced Mr. Gilbert McKechnie, the member recently elected for South Grey.

Mr. Fraser, in reply to Mr. Wood (Hastings), said that the Government would be ready to go on with the debate on the fees of officials on Wednesday week.

Mr. Tait, in moving the second reading of the Bill respecting the examination of stationary engineers and the inspection of stationary boilers, said that a great deal might be adduced in support of a measure which gave greater security to the public from explosions or accidents. The Bill made provision that competent persons from explosions or accidents. The Bill made provision that competent persons might be in charge of stationary engines, and that boilers should be inspected. When the Bill passed its second reading, he proposed to move a reference to committee, so that any objections might be heard.

Mr. Hudson said the Bill had been before the House three or four times, and was no

Mr. Hudson said the Bill had been before the House three or four times, and was no less objectionable now than when it was defeated previously. It would be impossi-ble for many of the most practical engi-neers to pass a technical examination, and therefore the Bill would inflict a great

Mr. Fraser thought it would not be Mr. Fraser thought it would not be unfair to allow the bill to go to committee. Whilst many might not be prepared to go as far as the bill, they might consider it a wise thing to sanction an association which could examine and give certificates to those who desired to have them. This would could examine and give certificates to those who desired to have them. This would place the engineers in a position similar to the architects and chartered accountants, as was proposed to be done in the case of dentist and embalmers. He trusted that the bill weuld be allowed to go to committee.

e. After further deliberation the bill wa referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Dryden, Davis, Gilmour, Garrow, Rayside, Clancy, Wood (Brant), Hudson, Mackenzie (West Lambton), Whitney, Miscampbell and Tait.

Mr. Fraser suggested that the committee should have power to report any other bill in substitution.

Mr. Wood (Brant) moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Act to prevent the spread of nextens weeds and discuss affecting fruit trace. vent the spread of nexious weeds and diseases affecting fruit trees. The especial object of the bill was to include smut, or grain infected by smut, with noxious weeds. Section 1 of the bill provided for the amendment of the Act by adding the words "to cut or pull or burn any smut growing separate from wheat or other grain as often as any shall appear during the growth of such grain in any season." Section 10 of the Act is amended by adding the words "Any person who knowingly Section 10 of the Act is amended by adding the words "Any person who knowingly sows any wheat or other grain infected by smut without first destroying the germs of disease shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20." The bill received its second reading, and was passed to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Dryden, Awrey, Bishop, Charlton, McColl, Preston, Meacham, Kerns, Bush, Glendluning, Blezard, Mackenzie (Lambton), Carpenter and Wood.

and Wood.

Mr. Caldwell, in moving the second reading of the bill to prevent the extermination of the plant called ginseng, said the plant was very valuable for export. The object of the bill was to prevent the pulling of the plant before the berry is ripe. He read an extract from Kingsford's History of Canada which stated that in 1752 the export of ginseng was valued as \$100 cose. Canada which stated that in 1752 the export of ginseng was valued at \$100,000. Such was the profit from the gathering of this plant that farming was neglected for the pursuit of it. The pulling of the plant when the berries were unripe had almost resulted in its extermination. If the berries were left to riper and the root not removed. the presuit of it. The pulling of the plant when the berries were unity had almost resulted in its extermination. If she berries were left to ripen, and the root removed, the plant survived. The plant shad a single stalk, from which brauchor removed, the plant survived. The plant had a single stalk, from which brauchor in the contract purplish color and kidney-sheeped. At the end of the stalk are three long and narrow leaves. Anyone who had once seen the plant could castly distinguish it. In the County of Peterborough and in the northern part of the Province there was no doubt a large amount and the manner of appointment of High School is a proposed it implied a want of contract the countils to make a change. If a change of the County of Peterborough in the County of Peterborough in the County of Peterborough and in the northern part of the Province there was no doubt a large amount and the plant was worth fity cents apond green, and \$4 to \$6 dey. (Applause.) The Bill was read a second reading of the Bill to amend the Ditches and Water Courses Ast, explained that the countils to make a change. If seemed to him that in the conding of the Bill to amend the Ditches and Water Courses Ast, explained that the chief feature is to increase the county of the province of th

lewing resolutions: That the Lieutenant. Governor may direct the payment annually out of the consolidated revenue of the sum of \$5 per school to each county in spector, and the County Council shall pay quarterly, at the rate of not less than equal amount per school, and in addition thereto reasonable travelling expenses, the amount to be determined by the County Council. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct annually Council. That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may direct annually the payment out of the consolidated revenue of a sum not exceeding \$5 for every teacher occupying a separate room with a separate register, to the school board of any city or town separated from the county, towards the payment of the salary of the Public School Inspector. Mr. Ross, continuing, said the whole cost of inspection had formerly been laid upon the municipalities. It was considered fair mr. Waters was favorably impressed

books were the property of the Board or To extend the powers of the Toronto Home for Incurables—Mr. H. E. Clarke (Toronto).

To authorize the corporation of the town of Orillia to purchase land for a post office site.—Mr. Miscampbell.

An excellent way of testing tea is to put a teaspoonful in a glass of water and shake in the county of the powers of the Toronto Home for Incurables—Mr. H. E. Clarke (Toronto).

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An excellent way of testing the accounty site of orillia to purchase land for a post office site.—Mr. H. E. Clarke

that counties and towns separated from the county should received \$5 per teacher He considered that cities should be placed in the same list. The inspection was im-portant, and had to a certain extent fallen upon the municipalities. The motion was adopted.

adopted.

Mr. Ross, in moving the second reading of the bill to Consolidate and Revise the High School Laws, said that without going into details he proposed to call attention to some of the principal features of the bill. By the fourth clause it was provided that a Union Board could be dissolved by the vote of two-thirds of the High School representatives. By section eight the organization of High Schools was restricted to municipalities of not less than 1,000 inhabitants. It was proposed that High Schools should have a department for the study of commercial subjects. Another proposition was that municipalities which did not contribute to the High School of the district in which it is situate shall not be represented a to receive county pupils, and thereby surrendered its right to contribute to surrendered its right to contr on the board. If a High School refused to receive county pupils, and thereby surrendered its right to county aid, the County Council would not be represented. He had also provided that there should be one representative of the Public School Board on the High School Board. Some

Board on the High School Board. Some years ago the Separate Schools were given a representative, and it was now intended to restore the equilibrium. Another amendment was that no member of the Municipal Council could be a member of the Public School Board. It was also intended to appart that representatives on the to restore the equilibrium. Another amendment was that no member of the Municipal Council could be a member of the Public School Board. It was also intended to enact that representatives on the High School Board should be appointed at the end of the year instead of the beginning. The reason for this was that it was complained that the appointments made after election were sometimes done as a solace to defeated candidates. It was proposed to allow the county to shift part of the cost to the pupils by collecting a fee not exceeding \$10 per annum. Last year \$70,000 or \$4 per head was collected in fees from High schools. Prior to 1879 the Boards had only to issue their flat and the municipalities must pay them the money demanded for High Schools. In that year it was enacted that a two-thirds vote could override the request where it was for permanent improvements and to extend the length of time allowed for debentures from twenty to thirty years. In the case of expenditure for maintenance the board must provide the sum required, and they have the right to levy fees on non-resident pupils. To make the entrance examination more uniform and less cumbrous, it was proposed that instead of examining boards for each school there amould be a local board for each county, the policays at Easter, which are now simply Good Friday and Easter Monday, are to be extended into a week, and to compensate for that the High School term will commence on January 3rd instead of January 7th. It was also proposed that the summer vacation should commence on January 7th. It was also proposed that the summer vacation should commence on January 18 period of the first Friday in July. The see were the principal amendments. He hoped the House would feel he had made no wanton changes, and believed that for the next five years no further changes would be necessary. Such suggestions as might be offered he would be quite willing to consider.

Mr. Wood (Hastings), while believing that the changes proposed were much more radical than the hon. gentleman h

new return to the old method of having each pupil pay his or her own expenses. However anomalous it might seem, it was nevertheless a fact that the pupils took greater care of books furnished them in this way than they did of those purchased by themselves. The teacher was to a certain extent, held responsible, as the books were the property of the Board or corporation.

with many features of the bill, but felt that the restriction of the third-class certificates to the counties for which they were issued would meet with widespread dissatisfaction. He hoped the Minister would reconsider this clause.

Mr. Preston did not think the provision with regard to free school books would be

Mr. Preston did not think the provision with regard to free school books would be satisfactory to villages and rural districts. He thought a premium should be placed on the employment of first and second-class teachers, in order that the employment of third-class teachers would be discouraged. Mr. Willoughly moved for a return giving a tabulated statement showing by license districts:

1. The gross amount collected in each license district for (a) Fees for licenses.

(b) Fees for transfers. (c) Fees for removals. (d) Fines. (e) Mileage. (f) Costs.

He said that the order for which he had He said that the order for which he had moved was one of the greatest interest to the community, and the question was one about which there was a great deal of anxiety and dissatisfaction expressed. There was no matter about which the Government deserved stronger or more severe condemnation than that of their manipulation of the license affairs in the Province. (Hear, hear.) Whenever in manipulation of the license affairs in the Province. (Hear, hear.) Whenever information was given in the matter it was only given with the greatest reluctance. This was a matter in which the country should be taken into the confidence of the Government. In the matter of the amount expended for detective service, which was Government. In the matter of the amount expended for detective service, which was only one of many heads under which the expenditure was irregular, he believed some of the inspectors were in the habit of acting as detectives and collecting detective fees which were appropriated by themselves. The Government had treated the municipalities unfairly in the past in grasping so much of the funds. It had been said that the municipalities were receiving more than ever before. They were driven to extremities to keep something in the treasury, and this was one of the methods resorted to.

treasury, and this was one of the methods resorted to.

Mr. Hudson was strongly of the opinion that the control of the system should revert to the municipalities. Who were better qualified than the county councils to deal with this matter? He agreed that there should be a correct return of all the moneys received on this account by the Government.

ment.

Mr. Harcourt said this question was an old, old story in this House. It had been debated so often that it was not worth while rehashing what had been previously said. The House was now in possession of all the information asked by the motion. Every item remed had been each year by the Governer unasked for put into the hands of every township council in the Province. In view of that fact it was strange that anyons would charge the Government with withholding information. Inasmuch as it might be desirable to have Government with withholding information.
Inasmuch as it might be desirable to have the information tabulated for convenience, the Government had no objection to the motion if it was limited for five years. The Government had nothing to hide, and did not object to any information being supplied that might be desired.

Mr. Mowat said that the difference between the Government and the Consci-

supplied that might be desired.

Mr. Mowat said that the difference between the Government and the Opposition was that the former relied upon the expressed sentiment of the people and the latter on what they expected would coour hereafter. The present system existed because it had been created by the people, and in every election they sustained it. The people approved of the present system. He did not dispute that there might be some objectionable features, but the administration of the law had been free from errors and free from blame. The leader of the Opposition had been studying up this question, and had only been able to find one instance where an inspector tried to raise money for election purposes. He had been compelled, however, to admit that in that case the commissioners had compelled the delinquent to refund the money collected. That was strong evidence of the satisfactory working of the Act. But did not the Dominion Government compel the brewers to subscribe?

Mr. Hardy—Yes: and the distillers.

to supporting?

Mr. Hardy—Yes; and the distillers.

Mr. Mowat—Yes; and every other body
that stands in that relation to the Governmen. They are always compelled to contribute for election purposes very much more largely than our Reform innkeepers

do.

Mr. Meredith—Hear, hear.

Mr. Mowat—My hon. friend seems astonished that I should speak of Reform innkeepers. I know they are very few, but there are some Reform innkeepers, and like all good Reformers they like to contribute towards maintaining good Government. Dealing with the statement in the Port Hope Guide, he said he was not responsible for everything that appeared in every little Hope Guide, he said he was not responsible for everything that appeared in every little paper throughout the Province. If some inspectors had worked for Reformers it was known that a license commissioner in was known that a license commissioner in London had been a most active worker for London. Mr. Carling. Those who viewed this question from a moral standpoint did not agree with the stand taken by the Opposition. They know that the law had been faithfully administered. What was collected by the Province did not come from the municipalities. It was taken out of lected by the Province did not some from the municipalities. It was taken out of the pockets of the licensees. He was pleased that the question had been discussed, and from what he had heard was more satisfied than ever that the administration of the license system was thoroughly unassailable upon any ground in which the pople would recognize any force.

The motion, as amended, was the It being 6 o'clook, the Speaker left the

AFTER RECESS The House went into committee and passed the following Bills to third reading : To enable William Barolay Oraig Bar-

olay to assume the name of William Barolay Craig.—Mr. Awrey. To amend the Public Parks Act.—Mr. Awrey.
The following bills were read a third time:

"August Flower"

A. Bellanger, Propr., Stove Foundry, Montagny, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower for Dyspepsia. It gave me great relief. I recommend it to all Dyspeptics as a very good remedy."

Ed. Bergeron, General Dealer, Lauzon, Levis, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower with the best possible results for Dyspepsia.

C. A. Barrington, Engineer and General Smith, Sydney, Australia, writes: "August Flower has effected a complete cure in my case. It acted like a miracle."

Geo. Gates, Corinth, Miss., writes I consider your August Flower the best remedy in the world for Dyspepsia. I was almost dead with that disease, but used several bottles of August Flower, and now consider myself a well man. I sincerely recommend this medicine to suffering humanity the world over.'

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Consistency.

New York Sun: "I hear that Mrs Barlow is disputing her late husband's "Why, I thought he left everything to

er?" "So he did, but she never let the old man have his own way. It's a matter of principle with her."

Put Up and Put Down.

I want a word to rhyme with ills. I have it now; I'll put down pills. Excuse me, though—than put down pills, I'd rather suffer some big ills.

To put down the old-fashioned, huge To put down the old-fashioned, huge, bitter pills, that griped so and made such disturbance internally is more than a wise man will do. He will not put up with such unnecessary suffering. He uses Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. As a Liver Pill, they are presented. Pleasant Pellets. As a Liver Pill, they are unequaled. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. Put up in vials, hermetically sealed, hence always fresh and reliable, which is not true of the large pills in wood or pasteboard boxes. As a gentle laxative, only one Pellet for a dose. Three to four of these tiny, sugar-coated granules act pleasantly and painlessly as a cathartic.

The Young British Soldier.

Rudyard Kipling: Then you're wounded an' left on Afghanist plains. When you as,

An' the women come out to cut up you mains,
An' the women come out to cut up your mains,

Mains,

Just roll to your rifle and blow out your brains,

And go to your God like a soldier;

Go, go, go like a soldier;

So-oldier hof the Queen!

In Plain English !

Unquestionably considered of incalculable

Unquestionably considered of incalculable consequence in correcting all constitutional contaminations, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Can conscientiously commend it to careful consideration, confident of its competency in all controllable chronic complaints.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the result of much research and wide experience, by a practical physician of world-renown; its formula embraces the most potent restoratives of the whole vegetable kingdom. It is especially recommended for all blood disorders—dyspepsis, liver and kidney complaints, scrofula, salt-rheum, catarrh and consumption—in its early catarrh and consumption—in its early stages—insuring relief and ours in all cases

Washington Post: A lady called on a friend who had only been married a few years, and was surprised to find her in

"I am the most unhappy woman in Austin, and it is all on account of my

"Why, your husband lives for you alone "Why, your husband lives for you alone. He stays at home all the time; he never goes away from home; he never brings any of his friends to the house."

"Yes," replied the unfortunate woman, putting her handkerchief to her eyes and sobbing convulsively, "that's—what—makes—me—so—miserable."

New York Life: She-You never hear of

women cashiers embezzling or running off with their employer's money. He—Not often; but when it does happen they take the employer, too.

Unless a woman can be jealous she cannot be in love, but if she is really in love it is impossible for her to be jealous.

The statue of Henry Ward Beecher is to The statue of Honry Ward Beecher is to stand in the park directly in front of the Brooklyn City Hall. It is the most conspicuous location that could be found in the city, and it seems to point to this celebrated preacher as the most eminent man that Brooklyn has yet been able to boast of. It is no small boast either.

Sheriff Soarfe died at Brantford yesterday, aged 46 years. The deceased was taken down with la grippe a year ago last February, and has been gradually sinking ever since. He held during his brief lifetime nearly every office in the gift of the citizens from Mayor down. He was the head of the Brantford Varnish Company, director of the B. W. & L. E. Railway, and foremost in other enterprises. He did much to beautify the city by building many new houses and one whole avenue, which is named after him. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. John L. Sullivan, wife of the Sheriff Scarfe died at Brantford yester

Mrs. John L. Sullivan, wife of the pugilist, will be publicly baptised Sunday at Providence, R. I., under the auspices of the Salvation Army, of which she is a leading member.

BUILT BY ANTS.

Wonderful Industry of These Illustrated by a Story.

Wonderful Industry of These Insects
Illustrated by a Story.

The following remarkable story, told by an eye-witness, is entitled to a place among the instances of intelligence among the lower animals. A cook was much annoyed to find his pastry shelves attacked by ants. By careful watching it was discovered that they came out twice a day in search of food, at about 7 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. How were the pies to be protected against the invaders?

He did not have long to wait, for at ten minutes of 7 o'clock he noticed that off in the left hand corner of the pantry was a line of ants slowly making their way in the direction of the pies. They seemed like a vast army coming forth to attack the enemy. In front was a leader, who was larger than any of the others, and who always kept a little ahead of his troops. They were of the sort known as the medium sized red ant, which is regarded as the most intelligent of its kind, whose scientific name is Formica rubra. About 40 ants out of 500 stepped out and joined the leader. The general and his aids held a council and then proceeded to examine the circle of molasses. Certain portions of it seemed to be assigned to the different ants, and each selected unerringly the point in the section under his charge where the stream of be assigned to the different ants, and each selected unerringly the point in the section under his charge where the stream of molasses was narrowest. Then the leader made his tour of inspection. The order to march was given, and the ants all made their way to a hole in the wall in which the plastering was loose. Here they broke rank and set about carrying pieces of plaster to the place in the molasses which had been agreed upon as the narrowest. To and fro they went from the nail hole to the molasses until, at half-past eleven o'clock, they had thrown a bridge across. They then formed themselves in line and marched over, and by 11.45 every ant was eating pie.—Chicago Tribune.

Rhyme With Reason.

Rhyme With Reason.

To guess the number, who would dare to? Of all the ills that flesh is heir to, To hear the half you could not bear to And lovely woman has her chare, too; She'd have some less if she'd repair to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For "run-down," debilitated and overworked women, it is the beat of all restorative tonios. A potent specific for all those chronic weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women; a powerful, general, as well as uterine, tonio and nervine. It imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of the stomach, nausea, indigestion, bloating, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. It is carefully compounded by an experienced physician and adapted to woman's delicate organization. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. The only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee of satisfaction in every case, or price (\$1.00) refunded.

Why He Left. Judge: "Why did Reverend Mr. Thumper leave the ministry?"
"His congregation was at him all the time to pray for rain and he wouldn't do it."

"Didn's he believe in the efficacy of prayer ?'

"Yes; that's the trouble. He always had a terrible attack of rheumatism when

He Wasn't An Angel. Mamma-Have you washed your face, Johnny? Johnny—Yes'm.

Mamma—And your hands? Johnny—Yep.

Mamma—And your neck?

Johnny—Aw, see here, ma, I ain's a

What They Now Knew.

What They Now Knew.

Chicago Canadian American: A Canadian paper remarks that American journalists now discuss Canadian affairs with a great deal of intelligence. Yes, some Chicago journalists now know that the Dominion Parliament does not assemble in Toronto.

D. C. N L 17. 91



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Headache. Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains,

Bruises, Burns, Etc. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in

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