should move that the House adjourn until bruary 13th. DIVORCE BILL.

Ir. KAULBACH asked that the bill for relief of John Graham be read a first e, which was done. The hon, gentleman n moved, seconded by Mr. Dickey, that e read the second time on Thursday, oruary.

he House adjourned at 3.40 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23. RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS. Mr. McCARTHY introduced a bill for coning a Board of Kailway Commissioners Canada. (Hear, hear.) he bill was read a first time.

THE FRANCHISE. JOHN MACDONALD introduced respecting the electorate franchise. He ted that the bill was substantially the same that of last year with some few changes. The bill was read a first time.

INDIAN AGENT AT PENETAN-GUISHENE.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD in answer to Mr. ok said that H. H. Thompson had been nted Indian agent at Penetanguishene order-in-Council dated 31st January, 1883, a salary of \$500 per annum. His duties in on March 21st. The agency embrace christian Islands in the Georgian bay. PICKLED HERRINGS.

Mr. FORTIN in moving for correspondence the subject of the inspection in Canada of wfoundland pickled herring, pointed to e important position which the herring heries occupy in the trade and commerce of ountry

The motion was carried.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. Mr. GIGAULT moved for copies of peti-ons to the Minister of Agriculture requestat prizes be granted for the best essays treatises and other literary compositions agricultural interests and mechanica In making the motion he dwelt upon ortance of encouraging agriculture feliciting in the manner indicated in netition all information on the subject

The motion was carried.

EXCHANGE BANK. RICHARD CARTWRIGHT moved

a statement in detail of the account of th rnment of Canada with the Exchange nk, giving the dates of the various deposite particulars regarding them, in the bank.

LEONARD TILLEY-I think sit will more convenient to enter into a discussion this subject when the papers asked for the been laid on the table. If we wait unthe papers come down misrepresentations nisstatements in discussing the matter l be avoided.

e motion was adopted. STEAMER PRINCESS LOUISE. Mr. WELDON moved for a copy of the tract and specification entered into by the ernment with Jonathan O'Brien for buildthe steamer Princess Louise. He blamed overnment for the delay in awarding ontract for building the vessel, so that vork was not completed till a late por

n of the year. Hon. Mr. McLELAN said the construction the vessel was unavoidably delayed owing the illness of the contractor. When the pers were brought down, it would be found the contract had been fully d out and all the inspeced out and all the inspec-who examined the vessel reported at she was the best that had ever been conncted in the Maritime Provinces. Owing The motion was carried.

REGINA.

CAMERON (Huron) in moving for pies of order-in-Council respecting the loca-on of the seat of the Government for the orth-West Territories at Regina, said that ud complaints had been made by the pur-nasers of land at Regina that they had been acted thither under promises which had ever been carried out. SIR JOHN MACDONALD said he had

ated generally last year what the arrange-ent was which was made between the Can-Pacific railway and the Goverment. company of course were interested in tting as large a sum of money as possible t the lots in Regina, and the Government ought they might as well be appointed inordinary Government land ent to lay out the town site, the expenture for management being in common, and proceeds to be divided. he motion was carried

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

FIFTH PARLIAMENT-FIRST SESSION

TORONTO, Jan. 23. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor having issued a proclamation convening the Legisla-ture for January 23rd, and calling upon the members "to be and appear for the despatch of business," a large number of them, after having signed the roll of the House, assembled in the Chamber this afternoon.

in the Chamber this afternoon. Shortly after three o'clock the Lieutenant-Governor, attended by his A.D.C., Captain Geddes, and escorted by a detachment of the Governor-General's Body Guard, drove up to

the Parliament buildings, and a few moments later took his seat on the throne. Hon, Mr. Pardee, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, then came forward, bowed, and read the fol-lowing declaration :--"I am commanded by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to state that he does not see fit to declare the causes for the summoning of the Legislature until the Speaker of this House has been elected according to law; but to-morrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon, he will declare the causes for calling this Parliament." His Honour then bowed to the Legislature and with

On the withdrawal of his Honour, Col. Gillmor, the clerk, took the chair, when the Hon. Mr. Mowat moved that Col. Clarke, their last Speaker, be re-elected. The motion was seconded by Mr. Baxter, and carried. The newly-elected Speaker was then con-ducted to the chair, when he thanked the members for the honour again conferred upon

TORONTO, Jan. 24.

At three o'clock this afternoon the Legisla-tive Chamber was thronged with a brilliant assemblage, gathered for the purpose of wit-nessing the formal opening of the Legislature of Ontario by his Honour the Lieutenantovernor. His Honour entered the Chamber accom

panied by his A. D. C., Capt. Geddes, and Col. Gzowski, A. D. C. to the Queen, and at once took his seat on the throne. After the usual formalities, his Honour

the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to open the session by the following gracious speech': Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly : was disposed of.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to your legislative duties as members of a new Parliament convened for the first time since the general election of the past year. The occasion is rendered more auspicion by the advent of a new Governor-General who by his public appearance and addresse has already created a most favourable impres sion on the minds of all classes in the Do minion. The fact that his Excellency is a trained and experienced statesman is a guar-antee that the high and honourable position to which he has been called by her Majesty will be wisely filled. It is satisfactory to know that during the past year the Bureau of Statistics has con-tinued to do good service by collecting and disseminating trustworthy information respecting the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the province; and also that the highly practical experiments which have done so much to justify the establishment of the provided in section 63 :-so much to justify the establishment of the Model Farm in connection with the Agricul-tural College, have been continued with conspicuous advantage. The new-

with conspicuous advantage. The new-ly instituted agricultural examinations are also likely to prove of much service. I have much pleasure in anticipat-ing that the means adopted for the diffusion of agricultural knowledge will, in a constant-ly increasing degree, make the farmers' call-ing more intellectual, attractive, and re-munerative. It was my agreeable duty last year to con

ratulate your predecessors upon the work one by the Provincial Board of Health. Court. Section 70 provided that "The Registrar of the court shall thereupon certify to the Speaker, or, if there is no Speaker, to the Clerk of the House, the judgment and de-cision of the court upon the several questions and matters of fact, as well as of law, upon which the judge or judges whose determined or certified in the same manner as the judge or judges whose decision is appealed against would otherwise have done; and the said judg-ment or decision shall be final to all intents and purposes." done by the Provincial Board of Health. The report of this body shows that time and further experience have produced in-creased officiency. As well-directed efforts to improve the sanitary condition of the people's homes promote longevity and increase the sum of general happiness, I commend to your thoughtful consideration the subject of rendering the services of the board still more effective and valuable. It is with especial satisfaction that I con-It is with especial satisfaction that I con-It was manifest from this that the vie gratulate you on the early and successful application of the Free Libraries' Act. Foltaken by the Provincial Secretary was erroneous. Suppose a member were unseated by the rota judges. The report of the case is sent to the clerk, who, immediately on the receipt of it, issues his writ for a new election. According to application of the Free Labraries' Act. Fol-lowing the example promptly set by the provincial capital, other municipalities have availed themselves of the provisions of the Act, and taken steps to tax them-selves for the establishment of free public. libraries. I hope that this is but the begin-ning of a beneficent movement which will have far-treaching effect. the Provincial Secretary scontention, although the member unseated had presented his ap-peal, the election might be held and the mat-ter ultimately go to the Court of Appeal and the first desirior paramed. It must be have far-reaching effects, You will be pleased to know that by a ter ultimately go to the Court of Appeal and the first decision reversed. It would be per-fectly manifest that until the decision from the Court of Appeal had been given the Clerk of the House had no power to issue any process for the holding of a new election. It seemed to him all that had taken place, if recent decision of the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council, the right of Provincial Legislatures to regulate the traffic in intoxicating drinks is placed beyond controversy. The judgments in this case and the Insurance case, and the de-cision that lands escheating to the Crown for want of heirs are the property of the province taken in connection with the he facts were as he was informed, the whole of the proceedings were void, and the hon entleman had no right to a seat on the floor the province, taken in connection with the of the House. The SPEAKER asked Mr. Meredith if h observations made by the learned judges in disposing of these cases, have had a re-assuring effect on the public mind, by show-ing that the federal principle embodied in the British North America Act, and the was going to move a resolution on the sub-Mr. MEREDITH replied, not at present. The House adjourned at 4.15 p.m. autonomy it was intended to secure for the individual provinces, are likely to be safe in the hands of the court of final resort in con-Petitions were presented by several mem-bers from various Township Councils, praytitutional questions. At the last session of the Federal Parlia ment an Act was past declaring that the main lines of railways in the province, and all railways now or hereafter connecting with ing for the passing of an Act to simplify the laws for the transfer of real estate in Ontario and other purposes. Several members from different Municipal them or crossing them, shall be subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada. It will be for you to consider to Councils, for the extension of the franchis woi Mr. Meredith-Synod of the Diocese of what extent this enactment removes from the control of the Provincial Legislature Huron, for an Act to remove doubte as to the power to mortgage lands. Mr. Balfour-County Council of Essex, for certain amendments in the school law regard-ing teachers' certificates and attendance of scholars in rural school sections. roads which have been constructed under its authority and subsidized out of the Provincial Treasury; and also to consider whether the British North America Act was intended to enable the Federal Parliament to Mr. Lauder-Methodist Church of Canada, Methodist Episcopal Church, Primitive Methinterfere in this matter with the legislative authority of the Province. I am glad to have it in my power to state dist Church, and Bible Christians, for an Act to rat fy their union. Dr. Widdifield-York County Council, for as the result of negotiations between my Government and that of Manitoba, that a Cas amendments to the municipal law reducing the number of county councillors. been agreed upon for a reference of the dispute respecting the interprovincial boundary to the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council. The first question to be decided under that re-ference is the validity of the award made DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS. Mr. MCINTYRE, in rising to move the Address in reply to the Speech of the Lien-tenant-Governor, said that the novelty of by the arbitrators in 1878 ; and a controlling the situation to him, this being his first ap-pearance in that Assembly, combined with a very considerable natural diffidence, made the duty somewhat embarrassing, and he craved the indulgence and sympathy of the House. He could not proceed to make refer-ence to that portion of the reply which re-lated to matters requiring more especially the condition of the reference is, that the hearin before the Privy Council shall take place at a fixed date in the present year. The agree ment includes interim arrangements in regard to all matters of provincial jurisdiction. A jurisdiction. A bill will be submitted to you for the purpose of giving fall effect to those parts of the agree-ment which require legislative sanction. Among the other measures to be submitted lated to matters requiring more especially the consideration of the House without first assuring his Honour of the undisturbed and abiding confidence which the public have in for your consideration will be a bill to ren-der the services of the Board of Heaith more effective and valuable ; a bill to further

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TOBONTO, THUBSDAY, JANUARY 81, 1884.

councils control of the liquor traffic; to take from the Government and give to a council and superintemdent charge of the educational system; to take from the province and give the Dominion property eschested for want of how that further accommodation is needed or idiots, and I commend the subject to your umane attention. The Public Accounts of the provin The Public Accounts of the province, show-ing the receipts and expenditures of the past year, and the estimated expenditure for the current year, will be promptly laid before you. The estimates have been prepared with a view to keeping the expenditure as low as possible, consistently with a regard for the public interests. I trust that the legislative labours of this first session of a new Parliament may be characterized by as high a degree of prudence, moderation, and intelligence as those of any previous Parliament. The Lieutenant-Governor then retired, and the floor of the House was cleared. Mr. Speaker took the chair at 3.30 p.m. ELECTION CERTIFICATES

ELECTION CERTIFICATES. Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the judges selected for the trial of election peti-tions, pursuant to the Controverted Elections Act, certificates and reports relating to the elections for :--The south riding of the county of Wentworth the Test riding of the county

elections for :- The south riding of the county of Wentworth, the west riding of the county of Lambton, the east riding of the county of York, Cornwall, the city of Kingston, the south riding of the county of Victoria, the north riding of the county of Simcoe, the county of Prescott, the county of Halton, the west riding of the county of Northumberland, Muskoka and Parry Sound, Leeds and Gren-ville, the county of Lennox, the west riding of the county of York, the west riding of the county of Elgin, the east riding of the county

TOBONTO, Jan. 28. THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

Mr. HARDY brought down the memoran-lum of agreement between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba in regard to the disounty of Elgin, the east riding of the county f Elgin, the east riding of the county o

outed territory. DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Northumberland, the north riding of the county of Grey, the county of Cardwell, the west riding of the county of Middlesex, and Mr. MEREDITH in rising to resume the Mr. MEREDITH in rising to resume the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, said reference was made to a great many questions of a general character. The first was that of the Model farm and agricultural products. He was surprised that hon, gentiemen opposite took so much credit to themselves in connection with the Agricultural College and Model farm, as it was to the Administration of Sandfield McDonald for the south riding of the county of Rea SOUTH RENFREW ELECTION. Mr. MEREDITH rose and asked by what hand the report of the judges in the South Renfrew election case had reached the Clerk of the House. He was informed that at the credit to themselves in connection with the Agricultural' College and Model farm, as it was to the Administration of Sandfield McDonald, time the writs were received from the Clerk of the House there was an appeal pending before the Court of Appeal, and that being so there was no authority for the issuing of a writ for the holding of a new election until whom they drove from power, that the pro-vince was indebted for the establishment of writ for the holding of a new election until the appeal was decided. It seemed to him that there should be a communication from the officer who forwarded the certificates. As he understood it the *rota* judges had dis-sented as to the judgment. The judgment was not intended to be sent until the appeal that college. (Cheers.) When they were dealing with these questions it would be fairer if the Government would give Sand-field McDonald a little more credit for the establishment of that institution. He agreed

with the reference to the importance of the agricultural interests of the country. He believed that the young should be taught the dignity of labour; but he thought that the Mr. MOWAT said he did not think an appeal was pending at the time. Money was deposited in court on the supposition of an appeal, but the intention was abandoned and lightly of labour; but he thought that the hon, gentlemen opposite might have given some incentive to the farming community in another direction. Hon, gentlemen were all the time posing as the friends of the farmers of this country. They spoke of the great importance of the farming interests and the large portion of the population com-posed of farmers but while doing so ther appear, but the intersion was abalaoned and the money withdrawn. If there was any irregularity in the proceedings there was the proper way to have it remedied. Mr. MEREDITH said the Attorney-General had not answered his question. Mr. MOWAT said he was not aware from posed of farmers, but while doing so they ENTIRELY FAILED TO RECOGNIZE

whose hands the report came. Mr. HARDY said that the judgment of the judges went to the Clerk of the House, whe-ther there was an appeal or not. He did not understand his hon, friend to suggest that ENTIRELY FAILED TO RECOGNIZE the right of the farming community to repre-sentation in the Cabinet of Ontario. (Lond applause.) He was glad to see some atten-tion was being paid to the interests of the settlers in the free-grant districts, but if the Government had the interests of the settlers in the free-grant districts at heart, to the ex-tent they professed they had, then they would make some necessary changes in the law, so that these settlers would not be placed entirely at the mercy of the Government. (Hear, hear.) Since they had been in power their legislation, he did not hesitate to say, had been more to the interest of the lumberthe documents were improperly made, or that the judges did not sign. The mere instrument of their transmission was an unit ortant matter. Mr. MEREDITH said that the statut provided in section 63 :---" Any party to an election petition under this Act who is dissatisfied with the decision of the judge or judges on any question of law or of fact, and desires to appeal against the same, may, within eight days from the day on which the de-cision was given, deposit with the Registrar of the Court the sum of \$100 by way of security for costs, and thereupon the Registrar shall set the matter of the said petition down for hearing be-fore the said court or a judge thereof." So that it appeared from the statute that the

(Hear, near.) Since they had been in power their legislation, he did not hesitate to say, had been more to the interest of the lumber-man than to the interest of the settler, and he would have been glad if there had been some reference to legislation in the direction he had pointed out. Refer-ence was also made to the formation of voters' lists for the unorganized districts of the pro-vince. He did not know whether it would be possible to frame an Act which would en-able voters' lists to be formed in those dis-tricts without incurring more debt there, but they would know better when they had seen the measure which the hon, gentleman would bring dowa. He need hardly remind the House that last session of the last Parliament there was a discussion on the question of voters residing in the organized dis-tricts. He had proposed that the Govern-ment should change the law or make a declar-ation in the law by means of which it might be placed beyond a doubt that those living in only thing necessary to enter an appeal was to deposit within eight days of the decision being given \$100 with the Registrar of the Court. Section 70 provided that

Government declared a railroad to be part of the system of the Dominion, they entirely torgot that among the earliest instances of the kind was the case of the Canada Southern forgot that among the earliest instances of the kind was the case of the Canada Southern railway. That road was built under an On-tario charter, a portion of it was subsidized by the Legislature, but on the application of a colleague of hon, gentlemen opposite it was taken hold of by the Dominion and declared to be a road for the interests of the Dominion. (Hear, hear.) Hon, gentlemen opposite on that occasion were not loud in proclaiming that there was an interference in the rights of the province. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Mackenzie and the Reform party were in command at Othwa then, and that perhaps was the reason why not a word was heard about it, until these gentle-men, with that hostility which they had ever exhibited, for the purpose of breeding strife between the province. (Hear, hear.) He supposed, from the reference in the say the Do-minion Government is not acting for the in-terests of the province. (Hear, hear.) He supposed, from the reference in the speech to the disallowance of the Streams bill, that they would again go through the farce of passing the Act which had been twice dis-allowed. When the matter first came up for discussion it was declared by hon. gentlemen opposite that under the B. N. A. Act the Dominion Government had no right to inter-fere with the legislation of the province, and fepudiated the views of the fathers of Confederation. on the point. But on a recent occasion they had gone back on their professions, and had prac-tically admitted that what the Opposition contended for in the last parliament was a sound view; and now they were unpatriotisystem; to take from the province and give the Dominion property escheated for want of heirs; to give to the Dominion or Manitoba the disputed verritory; and, worse than all, they contended that the legislation of this House, within the scope of its authority, was liable to be wiped out by the Dominion Gov-ernment. He called upon the Opposition to halt in their disloyal policy. They were not so confirmed in their political sins that they could not repent and be forgiven by an offended people. (Laughter.) Mr. SILLS (West Hastings), in seconding the reply to the Address, said that he en-dorsed to a certain extent the sentiments expressed by the mover with regard to the Lieutenant-Governor. He was hospitably entertained by him last night--(laughter)-and he thought he coupled his position well. Mr. MOWAT said that the debate was sure to last several days, and as it would suit the convenience of some hon. members not to is to night, the Government had come to the conclusion that the public business would not be retarded by the House adjourning and the debate being resumed on Monday. He moved the adjournnent of the debate. The House adjourned at 4.15 p.m.

tically admitted that what the Opposition contended for in the last parliament was a sound view; and now they were unpatriou-cally exclaiming that unless the veto power was stricken out of the Constitution that the Confederation must go. (Applause.) He had endeavoured to show in the discus-sions which took place on the Rivers and Streams bills that it was for the general benefit of the whole Dominion that the cent-ral Government should have this power of veto. This had been the position taken by the Opposition in this House on that ques-tion, and it had been endorsed by the people of the province. (Applause.) The hon. member for South Victoria had referred to the matter of the agreement which had been the matter of the agreement which had been made between the Province of Ontario and the Province of Manitoba in regard to THE DISPUTED BOUNDARIES

on the north and west. The hon, gentlem on the north and west. The hon, gentleman was pleased to say that the Province of On-tario had compelled Manitoba to come to terms. That was news to most of the mem-bers of the House. It seemed to him that it was just the other way; that the Province of Manitoba had been the most anxious to have the matter referred, and that if there had been any compulsion it had been the Pro-vince of Ontario who had been subjected to it. What were the facts in regard to this vince of Ontario who had been subjected to it. What were the facts in regard to this dispute? So late as the 28th of September last the leader of the Government laid down the position that he declined absolutely to go out of the disputed territory, or to take any steps in regard to it except to refer the matter to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Coun-cil in the event of Manitoba String. It was not until the Attornay General saw that the cil in the event of Manitoba string. It was not until the Attorney-General saw that the case would have to go to the courts that he reluctantly agreed to meet the Attorney-General of Manitoba for the purpose of con-sultation, with the view of coming to a provi-sional arrangement. It had been stated that this arrangement between the two provinces was a good one for Ontario, and was a better one than that proposed by the Dominion Government. Anybody who looked at the record in regard to this matter would see at once that that statement was intended to de-ceive, and was made only for the purpose of covering the retreat of the Government, and that they accepted terms at less favourable

ceive, and was made only for the purpose of overing the retreat of the Government, and that they accepted terms" iar less favourable to the province than those proposed by Sir John Macdonald in 1881. (Cries of "No, no.") Hon. gentlemen said "no," but the re-cord was there, and he appealed to it for con-firmation of what he said. In the communi-cation which took place between the Secre-tary of State and the Licetenant-Governor, dated the 27th of January, 1882, it was proposed that there about be joint anthority within the disputed terition", and that the law of Ontario should prevail throughout its length and breadth. (Applance.) He appealed to the correspondence between the Dominion and Ontario Governments and the documents on record as clear proofs that the Dominion

credit. He complained that the hon, gentle man had spoken at length in reply to the mover of the Address instead of to the Speed mony of his political oppo man had spoken at length in reply to mover of the Address instead of to the Spe from the Throne. If there was not a far powerless to damage him. (Applause.) Mr. WIDDIFIELD moved the adjournment of the debate. Carried. mover of the Address instead of to the Speech from the Throne. If there was not a farmer onstitutencies, every one of them. Upon the question of the Dominion taking control of the railways he admitted that the British North America Act contained a provision by which such can be done, but he objected to the wholesale character of the legislation. The agreement regarding the boundary, he claimed, was better than any they had had an opportunity of coming to with the Do-minion Government, but if the hon, gentle-man had stood by the position which he had first taken up he believed they would have had a confirmation of the award. He argued that they were always anxious to get from the Dominion Government the terms upon which they could get was that it should be referred to an ex-judge, or that a new arbitration should be held. With regard to that arritory south of the Height of Land during the few moths that would elapse before the hearing of the case by the Privy Council they would lose nothing by the agreement. In case of litization arising meanwhile the

By Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)-Of John W. Miller et al., of Stoney Creek; of J. S. Jarvis et al.; also of S. Springstead et al., all of Hamilton, praying that the bill to confirm the union of the Methodist Churches may not pass. WELLAND ELECTION.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that Mr. SPEARER informed the House that he had received from the judges selected for the trial of election petitions a certificate and report relating to the election of the county of Welland. It stated that the respondent in the petition, James E. Morin, had been found to have been duly elected and re-turned appointing magistrates in 1879. It being six o'clock the Speaker left the turned. DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

AFTER RECESS

Hon. Mr. MORRIS, who on rising to bate on the Address, said that nearly every gentleman on both sides of the House who had spoken had referred to the fact that the dress the House was received with loud ap-plause, opened his remarks by making a hu-mourous reference, to the misadventures of the Attorney-General in Rat Portage. He argued that it could not be said that the Do-minion Government were not anxious for a settlement when the Premier of the Domin-ion came to Tomire and the domin-Government majority was much less than during the last Parliament. That was no doubt the case, but still the Government had a good, substantial working majority. Mr. BREREION was the next speaker, He first referred to the prophecy made by hon, gentlemen opposite during the last ses-sion of the previous House, that in this House there would be scarcely any person left behind the leader of the Opposition. He asked hon gentlemen conception to the true minion covernment were not anxious for a settlement when the Premier of the Domin-ion came to Toronto and, had an interview with the leader of the Government to see if a way could not be found out of the difficulty. The proposition of the Dominion authorities to call in the services of some eminent legal English functionaries to decide the question was rejected, and consequently the original proposition of a reference to the Privy Council had to be fallen back upon. The speaker then proceeded to compare the terms offered by the Dominion Govern-to Mr. Mowat on the Boundary question, and those accepted by him in his agreement with Attorney-General Miller. He held that the gentlemen opposite had not gained that which they claimed they had, but if an honest attempt were made he believed an arrangement eould be brought about. If his hon, friend the Attorney-General could not go himself he might send some member of the Government with smooth tongue and pleasant smile to take up the case, and it might be, if he were sent while Parliament were insession, that the great thing could be accomplished of geting the case to the Dominion Government with smooth tongue and pleasant smile to take up the case. asked hon. gentlemen opposite to look to his side of the House for a refutation of that great thing could be accomplished of getting the case to the Dominion Government and the whole matter would be settled by June next. (Applause.) Mr. WATERS followed and maintaine

and maintained in setting out that the Ontario Government could not do less than they had done regard-ing the boundary and be true to their duty. Both Governments bound themselves to con-current action in providing necessary legisla-tion to give binding effect to the decision of the arbitrators. tion to give binding effect to the decision of the arbitrators. The wording of the orders-in-Council, however, did not provide that the legislation should be prior. The leader of the Opposition was in the House when the matter was referred to arbitration, and not having placed himself upon record in invour of prior legislation, he claimed that that hon, gentleman was inconsistent in now finding fault with the Ontario Government. Mr. ROBILLARD was the next speaker. He craved the indulgence of the House be-cause he was a new member, and one of the French Bleus. (Laughter.) Proceeding at once to the boundary matter, he, maintained that it had been kept for a bait, and suspend-ed like Mahomet's coffin between heaven and earth (Laughter.) He was glad that the Pre-mier had taken it down. (Renewed laughter.) Referring to the mover of the Address he ad-vised that cardinary matter and a ig to the mover of the Address he ad vised that gentleman to take an emetic so as to get the gall of uncharitable epithets out of him. (Laughter.) If he did not he would not in the North-West or other parts of the Dominion, but in the adjacent territory of the United States. In some him. (Laughter.) If he did not he would surely get the dyspepsia: (Loud laughter.) It was a hard thing to digest. (Renewed laughter.) It was said that the Premier had forced the Federal Government to come to terms through Manitoba. Among the many late extraordinary inven-tions he potied and of a preasing maching cases the fathers of students had taken land in Montana while the latter were at the coltions he noticed one of a pressing machin which had been used in Algoma for pressi which had been used in Algoma for pressing the franchise out of the people when they came out to vote. (Laughter.) They called it "Apjohn." He supposed it was a short name for Applejohn. (Laughter.) This boomerang way of pressing people he did not understand. (Renewed laughter.) He was not going to deny that they forced the Dominion Government. He related a story of a man giving a five-gallon keg to a brewer's carter to fill up. when on returning story of a man giving a five-gallon keg to a brewer's carter to fill up, when on returning the keg the money would be paid. When this was done the carter charged for six gal-lons. The man remonstrated that the keg would only hold five gallons. The reply was that he had better pay it. The five gallons were in. He had a pressing machine for putting it in. The owner of the keg replied that he had no objection to paying the money, but he objected to the of the key reprind that he had no objection to paying the money, but he objected to the great strain on his keg. (Great laughter.) They were told that the bargain the Premier had made was done by the pressing ma-chine. He could not see it. The Premier told them that even if there was some-thing better than what he asked them to do the administration of the dimental the

returned. They did not want to know what policy to adopt for the whole country, but what tactics to pursue for that particular constituency. (Applause.) The tactics adopted were that it was not desirable to have a candidate who would come out pure and simple as a Government supporter, but who would pose as an Independent and be rather inclined to favour the Conserva-tive party. This was because the Govern-ment was exceedingly unpopular in that section. He was instructed not to address any public meetings. (Laughter.) Then the road bosses and wood rangers were sent up and their influence exerted in favour of the Government. At the end of February the road bosses were appointed, and it was The House adjourned at 10.05. TOBONTO, Jan. 29. PETITIONS. The following petitions were presented :--Sixteen petitions from various municipali-ties praying for the adoption of the "Torrens system" of land transfer. Seven petitions from various township mu-nicipalities, praying that the franchise may be extended to women having property quali-fications. road bosses were appointed, and it was given out what men would be required for By Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)-Of Knox College for an Act to anthorize them to invest moneys and for other purposes. By Mr. MoIntyre-Of I. C. Gilchrist et al., of Woodville, for an Act to incorporate the given out what men would be required for work in the summer. This was the party who talked about purity. The Government party thought by these tactics to gain the constituency. The course pursued did have some effect, and some men were influenced by the promise of getting work on the roads the following summer. but the policy of the Crown Lands Department was so distasteful in that part of the county the village of Woodville. By Mr. Wood-Of D. Johnson et al., of Bangor, for an Act to separate Bangor from the united townships of McLure, Wicklow. and Bangor and annex the same to Renfrew, distasteful in that part of the country that the biggest vote was given against the Gov-ernment in the districts where most of the Crown lands were situated. His majority

nts was quite

was, in fact, between 200 and 300. (Ap-plause.) He wished to point out what were Mr. WIDDIFIELD, in resuming the de

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prophecy (Hear, hear.). And if Mr. Macken-zie reserved the right to pronounce upon the award, had not Sir John Macdonald the same award, had not Sir John Macdonald the same right? (Hear, hear.) He then referred to some of the bills promised in the Speech from the Throne, which he said he would criticise when they were brought down. Mr. McMAHON, in referring to the result of the last elections, admitted that the Gov-ernment had been slightly disappointed at the small majority which the country had given them. On the other hand the Opposi-tion had expected that their minority would

tion had expected that their minority would have been converted into a majority, and they were grievously disappointed. He attributed the losses of the Government to the fact that the issue, in many places, was made by the Opposition a question of the National Policy vs. Free Trade. These tactics were resorted to in his own riding, but they did not succeed. He contended, however, that public confidence in the N.P. was diminishing. In the town of Dundas, for instance, work was

plentiful and wages high under the Mackenzie régime, while to day work was slack and wages low. The N.P. had no doubt benefited wages low. The N.F. had no doubt benefited the manufacturers, but it was ruining the mechanics. (Derisive laughter.) Mr. H. E. CLARKE then rose to address the House, and was received with loud ap-plause. He said he thought he could go over the bill of fare before the House and find considerable ground for criticism. The new

considerable ground for criticism. The pre-ceding speaker had taken occasion to refer to the National Policy, and had said that the

was, in fact, between 200 and 300. (Ap-plause.) He wished to point out what were the great mistakes the Government were making in the management of this part of the country. He had occasion to hand over to his Honour through the secretary petitions from 200 men working in that district pray-ing that the policy practised there should be changed. He regretted that nowhere in the address was there any reference to any pro-posed improvement in the Crown Lands De-partment. Was this system to be perpetu-ated? Returns had been asked for in 1879, 1880, and 1882, and they had not appeared yet. (Applause.) He did not know whether they would ever be brought down, but pro-bably they might be brought down when it was thought the memory of the grievances complained of had faded from the public mind. There was opportunity for improvement in the election laws to prevent fraud and punish those guilty. He hoped such im-provements would reach North Hasting, and also reach his hon. friend from North Victoria. He greatly desired that the improve-ment would be such as to prevent another Algoma election fraud—(cheere)—and also prevent electors being deprived of their rights altogether. He came to the House to discuss the school question on its merits, and he was prepared to do so, and give whatever asistance he could to the Minister. On sitting down he was loudly cheered. Mr. Q'CONNOR, the next speaker, denresitting down he was loudly cheered. Mr. Q'CONNOR, the next speaker, depre-Art. w CONNOR, the next speaker, depre-cated the condemnation of the mover of the address, and congratulated him upon the earnestness, evident sincerity and ability of his speech. It was difficult for a man somehis speech. It was dimension a man some-times to keep his temper under provocation, such as when he saw his province trampled upon. If the occasion arose, he, also, and all the gentlemen on his side, would be prepared to use as strong or stronger language. Mr. PRESTON, in commencing his re-

Mr. PRESTON, in commencing his re-marks, made the announcement that the Conservative candidate had been elected yesterday in West Kent by a majority of 500, so that the National Policy was telling well there. (Loud cheers.) At the last election the majority was 150. Proceeding, he said that he felt assured that as time rolled on and the hon. gentleman who led the Opposition had increased opportunity of making his ability known to the country, the people would appreciate the services of the hon. member for London, and would call him to take his proper place at the head of the Government. In proceeding to the con-sideration of the address he first took up the paragraph in relation to the Model Farm and paragraph in relation to the Model Farm and paragraph in relation to the Model Farm and Agricultural College. Some three years age he made a trip to the farm in company with some other gentlemen, and in looking over the reports they found that a large propor-tion of the students came from the cities and towns. The principal stated in explanation that inasmuch as the members of the House from the numed district did not the National Policy, and had said that the workingmen were in want of work. He might suggest to the hon, member that the way to give work to our mechanics was not by ruin-ing the factories and allowing the markets to be glutted with foreign goods. He would commence his criticism of the Govern-ment bill of fare by a reference to the third paragraph of the Address. He had been informed that students who passed through their educational course in the Agricultural College took up lands, of the Hon. Mr. Blake's speech of the Hon. Mr. Blake's speech to puff up American lands and decry the North-West by quotations in advertisements in railway carriages and stations. He condemned the unpatriotic course followed by the press of hon. gentlemen opposite, the writers in which had followed the cue given them by Mr. Blake. and were continually monitor took up lands. which had followed the cue given them by Mr. Blake, and were continually running down the Canadian North-West and the Canada Pacific railway. He trusted that the bills promised in the Speech would com-mend, themselves to the judgment of the House, and if they appeared in the interests of the country he felt assured that they would receive the support of the members on the Opposition side. (Cheers.) Mr. GIBSON (North Huron) commenced by referring to the agricultural industries of the country, and the success attending the establishment of the Model farm. He was free to admit that the Opposition had sup-ported the Agricultural college equally with those on his side of the House. The speaker then referred to the boundary question, and maintained that the fault of the non-settle-ment of the question lay more with the Opmaintained that the fault of the non-settle-ment of the question lay more with the Op-position than with his side of the House. The veto question was one which struck at the very freedom of that House. If they could not legislate without being inter-iered with, they had better give up alto-gether, but he was glad to find from reading the decisions of the Privy Council that something definite had been arrived at. He then referred to the importance of pre-serving the forests of the province. serving the forests of the province. Mr. BLYTHE moved the adjournment of the debate. Carried. The House adjourned at 10.25 p.m. EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMPORT-ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful ap-plication of the fine properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy dootor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of aubtic maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Services Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets and Tins (4 lb, and lb.) by Grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homepathic Chemists, London." 26

hearing of the case by the Privy Council they would lose nothing by the agreement. In case of litigation arising meanwhile the courts were to consider the question of juris-diction apon the evidence which goes before the Privy Council. He contended that they were right in struggling against a hearing of the question before the Manitoba courts, be-cause they would have been going before those who had prejudged the case. He argued at length that the Ontario Govern-ment had been in possession of the territory all the time, and quoted the passage of Acts appointing magistrates in 1879.

CLAIMS FOR DRAWBACKS.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant), in moving for a turn of the claims presented for draw-cks on goods manufactured for export last return, complained that the Minis r of Customs had not yet given any subantial relief to importers of raw material ho were hampered by the regulation in reto drawbacks of the manufactured

Mr. BOWELL said the exports of manustures in some lines had not increased, be-use the manufacturers had been engaged in pplying more largely than previously the market. He did not know what the n. gentleman meant when he spoke of harng the importers in the importation of material. He might say, though, that ery case of complaint or difficulty which had me before the department had received his nal attention, and he had never yet failto satisfy those with whom he had to deal, that the action the department was authorized law, and that it was adopted solely in interest of the honest importer. motion was passed. The House adjourned at 5.25.

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.

FRAUDS IN CONTRACTS. Mr. CASGRAIN introduced a bill to mend the Act for the better prevention of and in relation to contracts involving the ture of public moneys. The bill was read the first time.

DUAL REPRESENTATION. Mr. OUIMET introduced a bill to repeal Act to render members of the Legislative nuncils and Legislative Assemblies of the ovinces now included, or which may here-ter be included, within the Dominion of ada, ineligible for sitting or voting in the se of Commons of Canada. The bill was read the first time.

THE CALLENDAR BRANCH. Mr. COCKBURN in moving for copies of espondence with railway companies and iduals respecting the construction or sidizing of the proposed railway line be-een Gravenhurst and Callendar, regretted at notwithstanding the large, bonus given the Government for the construction of this ie, the work had not yet begun. Sir CHARLES TUPPER-I may say that re is no objection to the motion made by hon. gentleman. The Government will very glad to bring down any papers coned with this matter at an early day. ay say, however, that negotiations are now forward with a view to securing the uction of the road, and perhaps it will etter to have those completed before the pers are laid upon the table.

tion carried. NION JACQUES CARTIER RAILWAY. Mr. HOUDE moved for copies of corres-ndence exchanged between the Government id the Canada Pacific Railway Company, with regard and any other railway company, with regard the opening of the Union Jacques Cartier ilway. In doing so he called attention to e injury done to the district through which Union railway has been built through the sal by the Canada Pacific railway to allow Grand Trunk to have running powers over link connecting this road with their line. ir CHARLES TUPPER said there was no tion to bringing down the correspon-called for. It was only unfortunate t the difficulty should have arisen, and the trade of a very important ion of the country should have been in-

(Continued on Fifth Poge.)

improve the Liquor License laws ; a bill con-solidating and improving the laws for the destruction of noxious weeds, and for the arrest of diseases affecting fruit trees ; a bill to authorize second locations by settlers who have obtained free grants, and have parted with them ; a bill to provide Voters' lists for the unorganized parts of the pro-vince; and a bill for the further improvement of the election law, and for the preven-

tion and punishment of corrupt practices at In this connection I invite your attention to the expediency of further extending the already liberal franchise which prevails in

this province. The subject of protecting the public inter-est in streams used for the purpose of floating timber will no doubt again receive your ear-

be placed beyond a doubt that those living in the organized districts should not have an opportunity of going into the unorganized districts and casting their votes. The Com-missioner of Public Works insisted practically that there were no voters' lists in the dis tricts of Algoma, Muskoka, and Parry Sound. The hon. gentleman was wrong in that, as the decision of the court in the Algoma and Parry Sound case had shown, and if the Govern-ment had consented to accept the suggestion which had been made by himself (Mr. Meredith) a great deal of trouble and expense would have been saved to the electors in that ection.

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

The address said that there were to be im provements and amendments in the election aw. In his judgment it was prejudicial to the country that there should be a means of corruption open under the election law, and corruption open under the election law, and it was in the interests not only of the honest people of the province, but of both political parties, to prevent as far as possible the ex-penditure of money for the purposes of cor-ruption in connection with the elections. He was ready to promise for himself and party that they would give the Government the fullest assistance for the purpose of enacting a measure which would have this object in view. What the Opposition desired

TORONTO, Jan. 25. object in view. What the Opposition desired was a free expression of public opinion, and to allow the representatives chosen by that free expression of public opinion to legislate as they deemed best in the interests of the country. (Cheers.) In the Address the Government promised to introduce some some Government promised to introduce some mea sure looking to the

EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.

EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE. Last session the hon. gentlemen did hot know their own minds on the question. They said they would go to the people and find out a policy. It was to be hoped that they had found out a policy, and that it would be on truly Liberal lines. Reference had also been made to the Liquor License Act, and it was said that the result of the decision made by the Privy Council had established beyond a doubt the right of this province to control the traffic. During the last session of the last Parliament he took occasion to express his views in regard to the proper construction of the British North America Act in regard to this matter. He thought that he might say that the views he then expressed had been horne out by the decision of the Privy Coun-cil. He then took the ground that the provi-ois of the Act gave the province the right of imposing licenses and dealing with the traffic so far as its police and municipal regu-tive that the highest court in the land had adopted in their decision. It had been said that he had abandoned the rights of the pro-vince in this matter, and had gone back upon the position he had once taker. He denied abiding confidence which the public have in him as head of the Government. (Hear, hear.) The province was indeed to be con-gratulated upon the selections which had from time to time been made of able and exper-ienced statesmen as lieutenant-governors, and no one could be more distinguished for the dignified and constitutional discharge of the dignified and constitutional discharge of the important functions of that high office than the present incumbent, and he was sure no one could be more graceful in dispensing the hospitalities of the Government house than Mrs. Robinson, than whom no one could be more esteemed and loved by the public. (Hear, hear.) He referred to the ten-dency of farmers' sons to leave agriculture for other pursuits, and thought that our school books might be made the medium by which to correct this tendency. The char-acter of the books circulated had been hither-to such as to hold up other employments as giving more openings for energy and ambi-tion. hat he had abandoned the rights back upon rince in this matter, and had gone back upon the position he had once taken. He denied this. What he had said always, and what he this. What he had said always, and what he said now was that the Legislatures, in the ab-sence of Dominion legislation, had the right to deal with this question. He had said that owing to the partisan manner in which the law had been administered public attention had been directed to this matter, and that the legislation which had taken place at Ottawa would probably never have taken place if it had not been for the feeling of the public that the Government were administering the law in a partisan manner. Then reference was made to the Dominion having taken control of the railways ontrol of the railways

CHARTERED BY THE PROVINCE. this province. The subject of protecting the public inter-st in streams used for the purpose of floating timber will no doubt again receive your ear-nest attention. The reports of the various departments of inter time reports of the various departments of inter time, reports on the important subject of forest preservation of justice in the province. The reports of the Lingectors of Asylum He held this view-that there should not be

clear proofs that the Dominio authorities had been prepared at once to re-fer this question to the highest court in the realm. He defied the hon, gentleman to point to a single communication or line which in-dicated that the Dominion Government were not just as anxious as he was to have this question settled. The only trouble was that the Attorney-General WOULD NOT SETTLE IT

on any other terms than the occupation the territory and the administration of the laws by Ontario. He had already said that the terms accepted by the Attorney-General were by no means as favourable as those sur

gested by the Dominion Government in the correspondence of 1882. The House would recollect that the hon, gentleman said that the proposition of joint control was impracti-cable and absurd, and nevertheless what had he done but enter into an agreement by which the two provinces had joint control in all the territory north and west of the Height of Land. How could he explain this course of Land. How could he explain this course to the country and the members of the House? Then the hon, gentleman said that no arrangement would be satisfactory to On-tario that did not make arrangements in re-gard to the lands. He asked the hon, gentle-man if he had obtained such and arrangement. The Domnion Government offered that the question of the lands should be dealt with by a joint commission, but the agreement entered into said nothing about the lands, and made no provision in recard to them. and and made no provision in regard to them, and they remained in the same uncertainty as before the agreement. He wished to call attention to another circumstance The Attorney-General had led the people to

believe that the result of the award would be to transfer to Ontario the valuable timber on the lands which were within the limits of the disputed territory. But he ventured to say that it appeared that what the arbitrators had to determine was not who were the owners of the soil, but what were the terriopposite, partly for the purpose of assisting the hon, member for Algoma in being return-ed to that House, and to build up their toted to that House, and to build up their tot-tering fortunes, at an enormous expense had sent up a band of men and hired a large number of others, bringing matters to such a climax that, had it not been for the torbear-ance and good sense of the people of that country, assuredly there would have been bloodshed. (Cheers.) He said that the party, and the men who for a party purpose rejected the settlemenf offered them, incurred an enormous responsibility and were guilty of an act which had received the condemna-tion of the people of this province. (Cheers.) or an acc which had received the condemna-tion of the people of this province. (Cheers.) He said again, as he had always urged, that it was essential to the maintenance of Con-federation that they should carry out their affairs in such a way that these might be as little friction as mostible between the difference of the second statement of the second statement

ideration that they should carry out their affairs in such a way that these might be as little friction as possible between the different members of the confederacy. (Hear, hear.) Confederation when originally initiated was but an experiment. He was glad it had proved a beneficial experiment, but they could only make this country what all hoped and believed it would be-a great country, peopled by a race of hardy men-if they carried out Confederation without stirring up strife, setting race against race, and religion against religion. (Lond oheers.) Mr. MOWAT, in reply, said the hon, gen-tleman who had just spoken was willing to surrender everything to avoid friction, but they on his side enquired what the province was entitled to, and they were prepared to insist upon their rights. Regarding the fact that the Opposition had been increased, he olaimed that the reason for it was that the force of the Dominion Government had been given to the hon, gentleman. The Ontario Government, he said, did not attack the Dominion Government, but the latter attacked them. If the leader of the Opposition had had to dejend upon his of wa policy he would have come back with a smaller number. Upon the point of the establishment of such an institution as the Model farm the point after its establishment was the manner of their administration, for which they claimed

lege, so that their sons would, on leaving the institution, at once take possession. If this system was carried on to any considerable extent the money of the country was being ex-pended in keeping up a a training school for American farmers. (Applause.) He did not know that the Bureau of Statistics could do better than keep a record of the after-life of these students, showing how many remained in the Dominion, and how many passed over the border to enrich a foreign State. (Hear, hear.) The fourth paragraph merited more attention than it had been given by any of the preceding speakers. (Applause.) They all wished longevity. He dare say the Gor-ernment were anxious to attain longevity as Ministers of the Crown. He thought, how-aver that the country would be very much better than keep a record of the after-life o Ministers of the Crown. He thought, how-ever, that the country would be very much happier if the hon. gentlemen were to be superannuated and their places taken by those 'who would strive to allay the differences they had caused be-tween the provinces. (Hear, hear.) It was desirable, of course, to increase the sum of human happiness, by improving the homes of the people. But when the At-torney-General peuned that paragraph, did he forget the present building in which the House was assembled—a murky, ramshackle barn of a place,

barn of a place, A CRYING DISGRACE to the people of Ontario. (Cheers.) Surely

thing better than what he asked them to do the administration of the disputed territory was not of so much account when it was to be settled so quickly. If he had said that be-fore they would have had the territory a year ago. Why did he not go to Sir John and confess that he had done wrong. (Laughter.) Well, he could understand that the hon. gen-tleman did not confess. He supposed con-fession would be very humilating, and he would rather sacrifice the interests of the country than do it. (Cheers.) Confession to the people of Ontario. (Cheers.) Surely the sanitary condition of the people's repre-sentatives was worthy of some consideration at the hands of the Government. (Cheers.) He was glad to observe that the Government proposed to amend the license law. He was not anxious to discuss the constitutional ques-tion as to whether the Legislature of On-tario or the Parliament at Ottawa was clothed with authority to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors. He would say this, however, that he would look with jealousy on any attempt being made to curtail the powers of the Legislature of this Province. (Hear, hear.) The Ministry of the day were perfectly justified in standing up for all the powers this province possessed and ought to possess. But while loyal in his allegiance to the Province of Ontario, he was also loyal in his allegiance to the great confederation of he would rather sacrifice the interests of the country than do it. (Cheers.) Confession was very humilating, and one of the most humilating things they Catholics had to do, but it was good for the soul. (Laughter.) He had not the least doubt that if the hon, gentlemen would sincerely confess that they would be greatly relieved. Mr. MURRAY was the next speaket. He said the Dominion Government was dumb to a petition from Pembroke until the eve of the Dominion election, when Sir Chas. Tup-per sent a telegram granting their request, and he did so for the purpose of influencing the election. In conclusion he attacked the National Policy, and said that if a Dominion elect on were soon to come on the people his allegiance to the great confederation of provinces composing this Dominion, (Ap-

Mr. AWREY followed. He first referred to the petitions against the return of some of the Reform members, and claimed that the orders for the filing of the petition against his orders in South Wentworth came from Sir elect on were soon to come on the people would reverse that policy.

return in South Wentworth came from Sir John Macdonald. He admitted that the Mr. ERMATINGER, who was received Government majority had been reduced in the House, and added that it was a wonder that the Liberal party in this province had a majority at all. (Applause.) Mr. A. F. WOOD, who was received with

Mr. ERMATINGER, who was received with loud applause, pointed out that the reference to the National Policy by the last speaker was very inconsistent with the tone which had been taken by some of the mem-bers of the Government in regard to discus-sing Dominion issues in the consideration of provincial politics. He noticed that the Government promised a new election law, but he gave notice that on its introduction he would move an amendment for the punishment of the crime of depriving a constituency of its franchise if the ARY A. F. WOOD, who was received with applause, said that the gentleman who had just sat down had told the House that he believed that the supporters of the Government had not come back so strong as when they went to the country. It requires no revelation from the hon. gentle-man to let the House know that fact. The he women hove an amenent for the punishment of the crime of depriving a constituency of its franchise, if the measure did not contain such a provision. He attacked the Attorney-General for the in-consistent course he had taken in regard to the boundary award, and showed that the reference now agreed upon was defective, as it gave no guarantee that the question of the title to the lands would be settled. The people of the province would scarcely care to assume control of the disputed territory nu-less they had also the right to sell the lands and cut the timber thereon. The Attorney-General had deliberately kept the country for some years in a state of agitation for politi-cal reasons on a question in reference to which recent events showed his conduct had not been sincere. The course taken by the leader of the Opposition and his party had, on the other hand, been patriotic and consistent, and so highly was the member for London se-teemed in the country that the false testiman to let the House know that fact. The logic of the diminished numbers of the Gov-ernment supporters was unanswerable. He proceeded to say that he came from a large constituency in which there were many colonization roads, and the machinery of these works had been brought into play for election purposes. (Hear, hear.) The first intimation which his constituents had that the influence of, the Government would probably be brought to bear upon them was the receipt of a circular marked "private and confidential." He would not take up the time of the House by reading the whole of this confidential." He would not take up the time of the House by reading the whole of this document, but would give some extracts. After stating that the Liberal party had been badly worsted at the Dominion elections, and that they did not know exactly where they were hurt, they stated that they wished to find out what was the particular cause in that constituency of their member not being

Wistar's Balsam

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