The Chronicle
AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1888.

AN ORATORICAL CONFLICT

THE CASE OF THE ARRESTED M.P. IN THE BRITISH HOUSE.

Mr. O'Brien's Arrest, the Speaker Holds Constituted a Breach of Privilege, and the Home Secretary Apologizes for the Indignity—Mr. Parnell's Amendment.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Picton (Liberal) directed attention in the House of Commons to-day to the arrests in London last week of Messrs. Fyne, Patrick, O'Brien and Gilhooly, Irish members of Parliament, which he claimed constituted a breach of privilege.

The Speaker in reply said that Messrs. Fyne and Gilhooly were arrested on a criminal warrant. In their case no breach of privilege had been committed. The arrest of Mr. O'Brien, however, was a breach of privilege.

Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, apologized for the indignity to which Mr. O'Brien had been subjected. The occurrence was an unfortunate one.

Sir R. E. Webster, Attorney-General, denied that any privilege existed. Explanations and apologies had been given, and if they did not suffice to satisfy Mr. O'Brien he could prosecute a remedy elsewhere.

Mr. Picton was not satisfied with the Attorney-General's opinion. Parliament, he said, must clearly vindicate its rights. He therefore moved that the "wrongful arrest of Mr. O'Brien when leaving the House of Commons was a breach of a privilege of Parliament."

Mr. McLean (Sligo) in seconding the motion referred to the arrests of Messrs. Gilhooly and Pyne within the precincts of the House of Commons.

The Speaker reminded Mr. McLean that the cases of those gentlemen were not before the House.

The Attorney-General moved an amendment to the effect that the House regretted the indignity to Mr. O'Brien, but considering that it was a mistake, did not think it necessary to proceed further.

Mr. Gladstone admitted that as far as an apology was concerned the Home Secretary had done all that could be expected. But Mr. O'Brien was not only arrested within the precincts of the House, but was seized by a constable without a warrant. The circumstances afforded reasonable grounds for a reference of the case to the Committee on Privileges. The incident was not merely an innocent error; it was either careless or worse procedure, which demanded an inquiry. If the Attorney-General persisted in his amendment, and if it was carried, he would move that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges.

Sir Edward Clarke, Solicitor-General, announced that the Government could not adopt Mr. Gladstone's suggestion, there being no breach of privilege and nothing to refer to the committee.

Mr. Parnell said that the Government would have taken a different course if it had been an English member, and would have sent a detective who knew the member wanted. He protested against the duties which the Government now thrust upon the constables guarding Parliament. Surely it was a question of privilege whether members were entitled to go to and from the House without being molested.

W. H. Smith, the Conservative leader, denied that the Government imposed duties of espionage upon any officers of the House.

John Morley (Liberal) intimated that the Opposition would allow Mr. Picton's motion to be negatived without a division. He then moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges. The motion was rejected—targ to 151.

Mr. James C. Flynn (Nationalist) resumed debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

Mr. Parnell said that his party in those days had a special interest in facilitating business and were prepared to go further than the Government in new rules to expedite legislation.

Mr. Parnell concluded by moving the following amendment: "Humbly to represent to Her Majesty that only the remedial portion of the last session's Irish legislation tended to diminish crime, whereas the repressive measures had done much to alienate the sympathy and respect of Her Majesty's Irish subjects for the laws, and that the administration of the Crimes Act as well as much of the general action of the executive has been harsh and partial."

The Solicitor-General for Ireland replied on behalf of the Government that Mr. Parnell's remarks were not relevant to the amendment and that his charges were trivial.

On motion of Sir G. O. Trevelyan the debate was adjourned.

ALBERT BEATS THE RECORD.

The End of the Walking Match—Teemer Wins Again—General Sporting Notes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Madison-square Garden was densely packed to-night to witness the close of the six-days' contest. Great crowds were at the doors clamoring for admittance, but unable to enter. Shortly before 8 o'clock Albert completed the last lap of the 610 miles which put him even with the record of Fitzgerald and entered upon a field absolutely his own. Albert's pleasure as he broke the record was somewhat marred by a brewing company serving him with an attachment for $125. The men who served the attachment tried to take him from the track a little before 9 o'clock, but were persuaded to let him remain finally. Albert stayed on the track until the expiration of the 142d hour, when he retired, leaving two laps of his 622d mile unfinished. Of the fifty-four men who started in the race a week ago only thirteen were in at the finish, and eight of these covered more than 525 miles. The winner finished the freshest man in the race. During the week he rested nineteen hours twenty-six minutes and fifty seconds, and his actual score in 141 hours was 621 miles and 1320 yards. The final score is as follows: Albert 621, Herty 582, Guerrero 545, Hart 540, Golden 533, Moore 531, Strokel 526, Noremac 525, Dillon 515, Sullivan 533, Taylor 357, Tilly 320, Stout 307.

An estimate of the gate money to be received by the men who covered 525 miles and over is as follows: Albert $4800, Herty $3000, Guerrero $1000, Hart $960, Golden $720, Moore $480, Strokel $360, and Noremac $240. Total $11,520.

AMONG THE PEDS.

Prize Winners in the Recent Contest Receive Their Checks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The prize winners in the recent pedestrian contest received checks for the amounts due them to-day. The manager's statement showed 43,031 tickets sold, receipts $22,523, of which $11,264 goes to the walkers. Of this $840 goes to eleven men, who get a few dollars each. The remainder, $10,784, is divided as follows: Albert $4313, Herty $2696, Guerrero $1294, Hart $862, Golden $647, Moore $431, Strokel $323, Noremac $215. Albert also receives $1000 more for breaking the record.

The money of the management in bank has been attached by Wm. O'Brien, Wm. Carney and James Kennedy, who claim they were under contract to receive $1000 each for services at the Gardens.

Albert a Canuck.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—John Edward Albertie, or Albert, as the American papers call the winner of the pedestrian contest in New York, lived for a time in this city. His father is said to be P. Albert, a resident of Lower Town. Albertie was born in Brooklin, Ont., thirty-seven years ago. He learned the confectionery business here, leaving for New York some years ago.

HALIFAX BRANCH OF THE I. N. L.

Cause Much Comment.

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 13.—The Halifax branch of the Irish National League has received a letter from John P. Ruttan, Secretary of the Irish National League of America, in which he says: "When I appeared before the people of Halifax, some two years ago, I recognized one great and regrettable fact, and that was the indisposition of the majority of what may be called the wealthier class of Irishmen to identify themselves with the Irish national movement. The Irish cause was not fashionable. Its advocacy was tabooed because it would offend the delicate sensibilities of the British Garrison." The letter closes with an appeal to every Irishman to aid the movement. It has caused much comment here.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Peter Ryan, J. A. Proctor and Adam Armstrong have received their commissions as commissioners for the city. The new board has not yet met for organization.

Chief of Police Grasett received a telegram from Detective Slemin, saying that he had left Port Arthur for Toronto at 1.45 Monday afternoon with James H. Sano in custody.

Monday morning Mr. Justice Falconbridge delivered judgment in the West Middlesex election case, voiding the election of Dr. Wm. F. Bowes (the successful Conservative candidate) at the general election in February last. The doctor defeated Mr. D. M. Cameron.

After judgment was delivered application was made for the prosecution of several parties for corrupt practices. The consideration of the court was reserved. Mr. C. J. Holman appeared for the petitioner and Mr. H. Becher, Q.C., London, for the respondents.

Another Victory for Teemer.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 12.—The 5-mile sculling race at Punta Garde Saturday for $500 was witnessed by another great crowd. The men were in excellent condition, but the water was rough. Teemer took the lead at the start and led it throughout, McKay and Hamm rowing well together. The second quarter was rowed against a strong wind. On the second turn Hamm's boat became waterlogged and he pulled to the shore and afterwards took over the course. Time: Teemer 41.46, McKay 41.59. Owing to rough water the distance is estimated at six miles.

THE U. S. INTERSTATE BILL

A FOOLISH PROPOSAL AIMED AT CANADIAN RAILROADS.

The Discussion at Washington—Canada to be Forced Into Annexation—Wait Till the West is Heard From—Result as Viewed by Canada.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—There was quite a discussion before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday affecting Canadian interests. Briefly, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific do not come under the Interstate law; nevertheless, according to United States law goods may be sent from a point in the United States, across Canada in bond, for delivery at another point in the first-named country. Over fifty roads and companies are now bonded under the act of 1886 and allowed to take goods through Canada. The list includes the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, the Michigan Southern, Wells, Fargo & Co., Pennsylvania, New York Central, Erie, in fact, all the big transportation companies' A return from Secretary Fairchild shows that the revenue has been fully protected against frauds in this matter.

General J. H. Wilson appeared before the committee and advocated absolute prohibition of the shipping of American goods over Canadian roads. He alleged that the Canadians would not allow their goods to be bonded through the United States. [This is an error, as goods are often bonded between Ontario and Manitoba.] What the American roads complained of most was not the freight they lost to the Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway, but that these latter did not come under the interstate law. Wilson went on to show that his proposal would force Canadians into annexation—under his proposal they would soon be bankrupt.

Senator Hiscock asked if the proposed change $300,000 of the bonds had been disposed of by public auction to the highest bidders. Mr. Harcourt moved an order of the House for a return showing the amounts paid up to this date for land expropriated for Niagara Falls Park purposes, to whom paid, and dates of payment; also a detailed statement of all moneys expended by the Government (other than for the purchase of land) through the Park Commissioners or otherwise during the year 1887, and for what services and to whom paid; also all moneys received by the commissioners on account of the sale of buildings or on any other account during the year 1887; also showing names of all parties appointed to any office in connection with the park up to this date, and also showing the nature of their employment, their salaries and the dates of their appointment. The motion was agreed to. Mr. Meredith asked the Attorney-General when he expected copies of the revised statutes to be ready for public distribution. The Attorney-General said he would endeavor to have them ready at an early date.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—Mr. Creighton and Mr. French introduced Mr. Whitney, the newly-elected member for Dundas, who took his seat amidst the cheers of his friends. The following private bills were presented and read the first time: Respecting the incorporation of the village of East Toronto—Mr. Smith; to enable the Orphan's Home in Ottawa to borrow money—Mr. Bronson; to consolidate the debenture debt and extend the limits of the village of London West—Mr. Tooley; Mr. Ingham presented a bill to amend the Act respecting the payment of witnesses for the Crown, which was read the first time; Mr. Gibson (Huron) presented a bill respecting the payment of grist millers for grinding, which was read the first time. Mr. Meredith laid on the table the following notice of motion: 1. Whether any journal or other record of the proceedings of the conference of certain members of the executive council of this and certain of the other provinces, held in Quebec in October last, was kept. 2. If any such journal or record was kept, if it is the intention to lay a copy of it before the House. Mr. French gave in a notice of motion as follows: Whether in view of the recent considerable increase of jurisdiction of the division courts and the narrowing down thereby of the jurisdiction of county courts, it is the intention of the Government during the present session to abolish the present jurisdiction of county courts, and transfer such jurisdiction to the division courts or, on the other hand, to largely increase the present jurisdiction of the county courts.

MONDAY, Feb. 13.—The feature of the sitting was the introduction of Mr. R. Clarke, the Liberal member-elect for East Northumberland, the handing in of the public accounts and estimates for 1888, and the presentation of the report of the Minister of Education. The public accounts and estimates are volumes that are always awaited with interest by the House. The following bills received a second reading: Mr. Waters' bill to amend the Municipal Act, giving county councils power to clean out obstructed rivers which form boundaries between townships, and to have claims for damages brought by individuals settled by arbitration; Mr. Widdifield's bill to amend the act incorporating Trinity Medical School; Mr. Ross' bill to consolidate the debenture debt of the Town of Wingham. Mr. Meredith applied for an order of the House for a return showing the amounts paid to each judge or other officer whose fees have been commuted in lieu of his fees, since they were commuted, and showing also the fees received by the province which, but for such commutation, would have been received by such judge or other officer. Such return to show the respective amounts in each year separately. The motion was not objected to. The following bills were read for the first reading: An act to amend the act incorporating the St. Patrick's Society, Ottawa; an act to amend the game laws; an act to incorporate the Town of Markdale; an act to amend the Methodist Church Act, 1884; an act respecting the issue of debentures by the Town of Bowmanville; an act to amend the Assessment Act; an act to provide for the union of the townships of Front of Yonge and Front of Essex. Mr. Thomas Nairn, M.P.P. for East Elgin, introduced a bill seriously affecting the interests of a large number of manufacturers, traders and dealers. The bill is in connection with the conditional sale of chattels. One of the sweeping clauses provides that all agreements for lien on goods must be in writing and registered.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14.—The following bills were introduced and received a first reading: An act to amend the Assessment Act; an act to authorize the trustees of the Toronto Burying Ground to sell certain lands; an act to amend the Municipal Act; an act to confirm certain mortgages made by the churchwardens of Christ Church, Hamilton; an act to amend the General Road Company's Act.

Treasurer Ross' Financial Statement.

Hon A. M. Ross, Provincial Treasurer, on rising to make his financial statement, reviewed first of all the receipts of the year, which he enumerated under the following heads:

Subsidy and grant from Dominion	$1,196,872
Interest on capital and debts due by the Dominion	279,111
Interest on investments	45,745
Crown Lands Department	1,113,142
Algoma taxes	15,247
Law stamps	68,439
Licenses	202,455
Education Department	24,807
Public institutions	84,001
Casual revenue	37,262
Insurance companies' assessment	2,995
Removal of patients	4,262
Drainage works assessments	23,784
Municipal Loan Fund	25,000
	1,399,600
Public institutions	123,976
Educational department	25,000
Casual revenue	33,000
Licenses	195,000
Law stamps	66,000
Algoma taxes	15,000
Drainage assessment	24,000
Municipal loan fund	4,559
Insurance companies assessment	3,000
Assessment counties, removing lunatics	6,000
	$3,123,211
Total estimated ordinary receipts	$3,103,233
Total estimates, ordinary	2,988,724
Surplus	414,513
Capital expenditure	300,182
Leaving net surplus	114,336

These were the ordinary receipts, to which are to be added the extraordinary receipts, as follows:

Ordinary receipts	$3,123,211
Drainage debentures	33,270
Tile drainage debentures	4,980
Municipal loans—no mortgages	200
Annuities	242,626
New Parliament buildings land—sale of land	126,962
Sale of bonds	320,423
Total receipts	$3,846,924

Referring to the receipts from crown lands the speaker said the minister of that department was to be congratulated on the splendid returns realized from the recent timber sales. From that sale $399,069 was realized. The hongentleman anticipated the objection that would probably be raised in this connection: that the province was living on its capital. He thought the resources of the province should be used for the benefit of the present generation. To quote the well known words: "What has posterity done for us?" The receipts from licenses show an increase of $16,000 over the previous year. The item $25,000, under Municipal Loan Fund, was received from Cobourg in liquidation of its municipal debt, and the Treasurer also announced the Government had agreed to accept debentures to the amount of $4830 in lieu of the St. Catharines debt of $7000. These two matters finally close the Government's connection with the Municipal Loan Fund.

The New Parliament Buildings Fund was made up of receipts from the sale of part of the asylum property. This property covered 80 acres, of which 50 were sold at an average price of $337 an acre. The balance of the land will not be put in the market for some time, as it is required for brickmaking in connection with the Central Prison. The expenditure for the year on the new Parliament Buildings was $484,875. The sale of the $300,000 worth of bonds (which realized 105) was necessary on account of this expense on the new buildings, but no sale would have been necessary had the Government been able to anticipate such splendid results from the sale of the timber limits. The estimate of last sale was not one-third of what had actually been realized, and the cash payment made at the time of the sale was much larger proportionately than at any other sale.

The speaker then reviewed the expenditure of the year in detail, the totals showing the ordinary expenditure to be $2,884,713 and the extraordinary expenditure $389,169. Among the items he referred to was that of immigration. The amount expended on this account was been smaller from year to year. In 1884 it was $43,300, while last year it was only $11,786, and it would be still further reduced from year to year. On the item of expenditure for agriculture the hon. gentleman referred to the creamery department in connection with the college. Last year it was self-sustaining and afforded a profit of $404 to be distributed among the patrons. The price realized by the farmers at their doors for sufficient cream to make one pound of butter was in May 14 cents; June, 14 cents; July, 15 cents; August, September, October, 17 cents.

The total ordinary receipts of the year exceeded the total ordinary expenditure by $238,497. (Hear, hear.) The province expended during the year $221,058 less than it was estimated would be expended. So that reckoning the excessive receipts and decreased expenditure, the province was really $556,143 better off than he anticipated it would be when he made his statement a year ago. (Applause.)

He was sorry to report that little progress had been made in settling the disputed accounts between the province and Dominion. Something, however, had been accomplished looking towards a settlement, and that was the appointment of an arbitration of judges to settle the Upper Canada improvement fund question and the common school fund question. In regard to the first of these questions the province would probably not receive any benefit from the arbitration, and in order that misapprehension which were interested in that fund should have no ground of complaint, he advised them to employ special counsel to work with the counsel employed by the province when this question came before the arbitration. These are the only important questions at issue between Ontario and Quebec.

He then came to the proposed operations for 1888. The estimates asked for $195,195 for civil government; last year the amount asked was $191,155. For legislation $122,050 was asked, against $123,600 last year. The demand for administration of justice was $364,206, against $372,865 last year. For education $380,063 was asked, against $375,358 last year. Public institution maintenance demanded $703,624, an increase of $12,000 over last year's grant. For several years they had expressed the hope that the present accommodation for the unfortunate people who were inmates of these institutions was sufficient for some years to come, but they found it a necessity from year to year to provide more. The increase was on account of expenditures on institutions in Hamilton and Brillia. All that was asked for immigration purposes was $7700, a decrease of $9200 from last year. It was proposed to confine immigration enterprises to Liverpool and the circulation of literature. The amount asked for agriculture was $136,131, against $139,856 last year. The reduction was due to the withdrawal of the grant to aid the Provincial Exhibition, the Government being undecided as to the wisdom of continuing the support of that Exhibition.

Mr. Meredith—Is it the policy of the Government to reduce the grant to the Exhibition?

Hon. Mr. Ross replied that the usual grant in aid of holding the exhibition had not been put in the estimates. The Government would ask the opinion of the House as to the wisdom of continuing to aid the Provincial Exhibition.

Hospitals and charities called for $121,277 against $106,121 last year, and repairs, etc., $66,016 against $56,389 last year. This year $281,612 was asked for the public buildings account, nearly $32,000 less than that of last year. The estimate for public works was $50,146, nearly $11,000 less than that of last year. The estimated expenditure on colonization roads was $15,850 less than that of last year. The charges on crown lands were to be $161,001, an increase of $3,000 over last year, the increase being caused by precautionary measures to prevent forest fires. Refunds would be $27,954, an increase of $2,954 over those of last year. The estimate for statute consolidation was $21,500, against $33,650 of last year. It might be of interest to state that the cost of consolidation so far was $47,765, which with this year's $21,500 made a total of $69,215. The 1887 statute consolidation cost $73,317. The miscellaneous account was $68,100 against $137,095, the decrease being due to there being no election accounts to pay as there were last year. There were two items requiring explanation. The amount asked for the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act was $25,000. In 1887 they asked for $11,400 but they spent $24,600. Sometimes they heard their temperance friends find fault that the Government was not in earnest in the enforcement of the act. The expenditure set down for 1888 for this item ought to satisfy them on that point. He might say that the enforcement of the act was much more onerous on the Government than on the municipalities, who were responsible for the passing of the act. While the Government had to pay out money to enforce the act the municipalities, under an order-in-council passed by the Dominion Government, actually made money out of it. In the Scott Act account the Government lost a revenue of $124,000 and paid out $24,596 for enforcement, a total loss of $148,596. He was in special stress on the Dominion Government should revoke this order-in-council, under the provisions of which the fines were not applied for the purpose of enforcement, and that a measure should be brought in to set apart the fines for that purpose. The other item was that of insurance on government buildings. Upon the policy of insuring the public buildings in private companies there had been a difference of opinion. The fire occurring in the kitchen of the main part of the London Asylum resulted in a loss of $17,000. The insurance was carried by about thirty companies, and all but two, the Queen City and the Hand-in-Hand, refused to pay damages on the ground that the kitchen had not been insured. They had paid their premiums on the understanding that it was insured. Altogether from 1867 the Government had paid premiums to the amount of $133,591 and had received for losses $58,603. On a consideration of the whole matter they had concluded not to place any amount in the estimates for outside insurance. They will do their own insurance. Altogether they asked for $2,988,724 for ordinary expenditure, and $3,283,906 for ordinary and extraordinary.

The estimated receipts were as follows:

	1888.	1887.
Dominion subsidy	$1,196,872	$1,196,872
Interest on capital, etc.	279,111	.....
Interest on investments	40,000	.....
	319,111	319,111
Crown lands	74,600	.....
Clergy lands	7,000	.....
Common school lands	16,000	.....
Grammar school lands	2,000	.....
Woods and forests	1,300,000	.....
	1,399,600	758,000
Public institutions	123,976	98,250
Educational department	25,000	24,807
Casual revenue	33,000	37,262
Licenses	195,000	202,455
Law stamps	66,000	68,439
Algoma taxes	15,000	15,247
Drainage assessment	24,000	23,749
Municipal loan fund	4,559	25,000
Insurance companies assessment	3,000	2,995
Assessment counties, removing lunatics	6,000	4,360
	$3,123,211	$3,103,223
Total estimated ordinary receipts	$3,103,233	$3,122,845
Total estimates, ordinary	2,988,724	2,988,724
Surplus	414,513	134,121
Capital expenditure	300,182	.....
Leaving net surplus	114,336	.....

"Patent Medicine" Advertising.

I met one of the great patent medicine manufacturers of the country last week on the railroad. We got to talking about the manifest decline in the business of advertising by means of painting signs on rocks, barns and fences, setting up stands and otherwise disfiguring the landscape, and he said: "My experience in advertising has been that though such devices may pay for awhile, as long as they are novelties, they are bound in the end to cease to attract attention. The only advertising that lasts is that in the newspapers. I had rather have one day's advertising of my medicines in a paper than a month of three sheet posters all over New York.

"A good many years ago I had a smart young fellow working for me. He could not get along with my foreman and I had to discharge him, though I hated to do it. I told him that if I could help him to get along by himself I would do so. One day he came to me to borrow $50. He said he had a corn cure that some old countryman had given him. He had tried it on himself and found it good and he thought he could work up a sale for it. I had not much confidence in it, but I loaned him the money. He advertised the thing first in some Sunday papers. A little money came in—enough to let him advertise in a couple of times in the dailies. More money was the result, and he kept on. At the end of a year he was running a snug business. At the end of two years he was getting rich. He had added other medicines to his list, and became a liberal and scientific advertiser. He died a couple of years ago, leaving over a million and a business that keeps on growing, because his successors follow out the plan of advertising he inaugurated so successfully."—Trumble in New York News.

Smoke as an Instrument of Warfare.

Smoke will certainly play an important part in the warfare of the future. At Milford Haven and at Longford harbor it was artificially created in large quantities in order to form screens, behind which attacking forces might, unobserved, approach within close range of forts and batteries. On each occasion tarts laden with combustibles were set on fire and floated into positions from which the wind carried the smoke in a more or less dense cloud in the direction of the defense.

On the other hand, ever since the introduction of modern ordnance and rapid rifle fire it has been felt that the huge volumes of smoke which would be belched forth during a battle of the present day would probably prevent the use of big guns to the best advantage. Smoke, in fact, may, according to circumstances, be either a great assistance or a grave impediment in warfare. The ideal state of things is, of course, one in which the production of smoke shall be controlled, so that either a clear atmosphere or a clouded one may, as need may arise, be created around a battery or ship in action. This ideal has now, to some extent, been attained. It is found that smoke, as it issues from the muzzle of a heavy gun, can be almost simultaneously precipitated by means of a simple electrical apparatus. The invention is based upon the researches of Professor Tyndall, Lord Rayleigh and Professor Lodge, in the action of electricity upon floating dust and vapor; and it should be of considerable military value.—St. James' Gazette.

The Power of Imagination.

The power of imagination is supposed to be stronger in women than in men; but this was not shown in a recent hospital experiment. Dr. Durand, wishing to test the practical effect of mind diseases, gave 100 patients a dose of sweetened water. Fifteen minutes after, entering apparently in great excitement, he announced that he had by mistake given a powerful emetic, and preparations must be made accordingly. Eighty out of the 100 patients became thoroughly ill and exhibited the usual result of an emetic; twenty were unaffected. The curious part of it is that, with very few exceptions, the eighty "emetic-ed" subjects were men, while the strong minded few, who were not to be caught with chaff, were women.—Chicago Tribune.

Birds Wintering in Africa.

Referring to the British birds that swarm in South Africa in winter, Professor Seebohm states that on the coast of Natal he must have seen hundreds of thousands of barn swallows, evidently collected to return northern Europe. Swifts and other species to were numerous. Many of these did not breed within 8,000 miles of these parts, and perhaps within 10,000.—Boston Budget.

The three R's brought Regret, Remorse and Remorse to a great political party in 1884. The three P's, when signifying Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets, bring Peace to the mind, Preservation and Perfection of health to the body.

The Sort of Blood from which the constituents of vigorous bone, brain and muscle are derived is not manufactured by a stomach which is bilious or weak. Uninterrupted, thorough digestion may be insured, the secretive activity of the liver restored, and the system efficiently nourished by the aid of Nectheop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It is the greatest blood purifier ever introduced into Canada.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.—Hon. A. M. Ross said it was not the Government's intention to place in the estimates a sum of money for the purpose of seeding the burned lands in the northern townships. Mr. Wood of Hastings, seconded by Mr. Awrey, secured the appointment of a committee to report as to the sufficiency of existing legislation for the formation and carrying on of companies for the manufacture of cheese and butter, and to report as to the best means of securing the delivery of pure and unadulterated milk. The Commissioner of Agriculture strongly approved of the appointment of the committee, and emphasized Mr. Wood's remarks as to the growing importance of the dairy industry, and the necessity of having the factories supplied with pure milk if Ontario's high reputation for cheese and butter is to be maintained. It was pointed out that there are in the province 800 cheese factories, with 43,000 patrons supplied with 618,000,000 pounds of pure milk and turning out products to the value of $7,000,000. This was railway day in the Assembly. A deputation consisting of members and others waited on the Government to urge aid to a road from Port Arthur to the boundary toward Winnipeg; from the same point to the boundary toward Duluth; from Manitoulin Island to connect with the C.P.R.; from Ottawa to Arnprior as the first link of a line from Renfrew to Parry Sound; for the Parry Sound Colonization Railway, and for the Vaudreuil and Prescott Railway. There is much speculation as to whether the Government will return to the policy of subsidizing railways.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.—The following bills were introduced and read a first time: Mr. Leys (Toronto), a bill for the better protection of insectivorous and other birds; Mr. Waters, an Act to amend the Municipal Act. Mr. Waters' bill to amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act was read a second time and referred to the Municipal Committee. Mr. Creighton asked whether the $500,000 Domination bonds belonging to the Province were disposed of pursuant to the advertisement calling for tenders, and if so, at what rate, and if not sold, the highest bid offered for them. Hon. A. M. Ross (treasurer) said $300,000 of the bonds had been disposed of by public auction to the highest bidders. Mr. Harcourt moved an order of the House for a return showing the amounts paid up to this date for land expropriated for Niagara Falls Park purposes, to whom paid, and dates of payment; also a detailed statement of all moneys expended by the Government (other than for the purchase of land) through the Park Commissioners or otherwise during the year 1887, and for what services and to whom paid; also all moneys received by the commissioners on account of the sale of buildings or on any other account during the year 1887; also showing names of all parties appointed to any office in connection with the park up to this date, and also showing the nature of their employment, their salaries and the dates of their appointment. The motion was agreed to. Mr. Meredith asked the Attorney-General when he expected copies of the revised statutes to be ready for public distribution. The Attorney-General said he would endeavor to have them ready at an early date.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—Mr. Creighton and Mr. French introduced Mr. Whitney, the newly-elected member for Dundas, who took his seat amidst the cheers of his friends. The following private bills were presented and read the first time: Respecting the incorporation of the village of East Toronto—Mr. Smith; to enable the Orphan's Home in Ottawa to borrow money—Mr. Bronson; to consolidate the debenture debt and extend the limits of the village of London West—Mr. Tooley; Mr. Ingham presented a bill to amend the Act respecting the payment of witnesses for the Crown, which was read the first time; Mr. Gibson (Huron) presented a bill respecting the payment of grist millers for grinding, which was read the first time. Mr. Meredith laid on the table the following notice of motion: 1. Whether any journal or other record of the proceedings of the conference of certain members of the executive council of this and certain of the other provinces, held in Quebec in October last, was kept. 2. If any such journal or record was kept, if it is the intention to lay a copy of it before the House. Mr. French gave in a notice of motion as follows: Whether in view of the recent considerable increase of jurisdiction of the division courts and the narrowing down thereby of the jurisdiction of county courts, it is the intention of the Government during the present session to abolish the present jurisdiction of county courts, and transfer such jurisdiction to the division courts or, on the other hand, to largely increase the present jurisdiction of the county courts.

MONDAY, Feb. 13.—The feature of the sitting was the introduction of Mr. R. Clarke, the Liberal member-elect for East Northumberland, the handing in of the public accounts and estimates for 1888, and the presentation of the report of the Minister of Education. The public accounts and estimates are volumes that are always awaited with interest by the House. The following bills received a second reading: Mr. Waters' bill to amend the Municipal Act, giving county councils power to clean out obstructed rivers which form boundaries between townships, and to have claims for damages brought by individuals settled by arbitration; Mr. Widdifield's bill to amend the act incorporating Trinity Medical School; Mr. Ross' bill to consolidate the debenture debt of the Town of Wingham. Mr. Meredith applied for an order of the House for a return showing the amounts paid to each judge or other officer whose fees have been commuted in lieu of his fees, since they were commuted, and showing also the fees received by the province which, but for such commutation, would have been received by such judge or other officer. Such return to show the respective amounts in each year separately. The motion was not objected to. The following bills were read for the first reading: An act to amend the act incorporating the St. Patrick's Society, Ottawa; an act to amend the game laws; an act to incorporate the Town of Markdale; an act to amend the Methodist Church Act, 1884; an act respecting the issue of debentures by the Town of Bowmanville; an act to amend the Assessment Act; an act to provide for the union of the townships of Front of Yonge and Front of Essex. Mr. Thomas Nairn, M.P.P. for East Elgin, introduced a bill seriously affecting the interests of a large number of manufacturers, traders and dealers. The bill is in connection with the conditional sale of chattels. One of the sweeping clauses provides that all agreements for lien on goods must be in writing and registered.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14.—The following bills were introduced and received a first reading: An act to amend the Assessment Act; an act to authorize the trustees of the Toronto Burying Ground to sell certain lands; an act to amend the Municipal Act; an act to confirm certain mortgages made by the churchwardens of Christ Church, Hamilton; an act to amend the General Road Company's Act.

Treasurer Ross' Financial Statement.

Hon A. M. Ross, Provincial Treasurer, on rising to make his financial statement, reviewed first of all the receipts of the year, which he enumerated under the following heads:

Subsidy and grant from Dominion	$1,196,872
Interest on capital and debts due by the Dominion	279,111
Interest on investments	45,745
Crown Lands Department	1,113,142
Algoma taxes	15,247
Law stamps	68,439
Licenses	202,455
Education Department	24,807
Public institutions	84,001
Casual revenue	37,262
Insurance companies' assessment	2,995
Removal of patients	4,262
Drainage works assessments	23,784
Municipal Loan Fund	25,000
	$3,123,211

These were the ordinary receipts, to which are to be added the extraordinary receipts, as follows:

Ordinary receipts	$3,123,211
Drainage debentures	33,270
Tile drainage debentures	4,980
Municipal loans—no mortgages	200
Annuities	242,626
New Parliament buildings land—sale of land	126,962
Sale of bonds	320,423
Total receipts	$3,846,924

Referring to the receipts from crown lands the speaker said the minister of that department was to be congratulated on the splendid returns realized from the recent timber sales. From that sale $399,069 was realized. The hon. gentleman anticipated the objection that would probably be raised in this connection: that the province was living on its capital. He thought the resources of the province should be used for the benefit of the present generation. To quote the well known words: "What has posterity done for us?" The receipts from licenses show an increase of $16,000 over the previous year. The item $25,000, under Municipal Loan Fund, was received from Cobourg in liquidation of its municipal debt, and the Treasurer also announced the Government had agreed to accept debentures to the amount of $4830 in lieu of the St. Catharines debt of $7000. These two matters finally close the Government's connection with the Municipal Loan Fund.

The New Parliament Buildings Fund was made up of receipts from the sale of part of the asylum property. This property covered 80 acres, of which 50 were sold at an average price of $337 an acre. The balance of the land will not be put in the market for some time, as it is required for brickmaking in connection with the Central Prison. The expenditure for the year on the new Parliament Buildings was $484,875. The sale of the $300,000 worth of bonds (which realized 105) was necessary on account of this expense on the new buildings, but no sale would have been necessary had the Government been able to anticipate such splendid results from the sale of the timber limits. The estimate of last sale was not one-third of what had actually been realized, and the cash payment made at the time of the sale was much larger proportionately than at any other sale.

The speaker then reviewed the expenditure of the year in detail, the totals showing the ordinary expenditure to be $2,884,713 and the extraordinary expenditure $389,169. Among the items he referred to was that of immigration. The amount expended on this account was been smaller from year to year. In 1884 it was $43,300, while last year it was only $11,786, and it would be still further reduced from year to year. On the item of expenditure for agriculture the hon. gentleman referred to the creamery department in connection with the college. Last year it was self-sustaining and afforded a profit of $404 to be distributed among the patrons. The price realized by the farmers at their doors for sufficient cream to make one pound of butter was in May 14 cents; June, 14 cents; July, 15 cents; August, September, October, 17 cents.

The total ordinary receipts of the year exceeded the total ordinary expenditure by $238,497. (Hear, hear.) The province expended during the year $221,058 less than it was estimated would be expended. So that reckoning the excessive receipts and decreased expenditure, the province was really $556,143 better off than he anticipated it would be when he made his statement a year ago. (Applause.)

He was sorry to report that little progress had been made in settling the disputed accounts between the province and Dominion. Something, however, had been accomplished looking towards a settlement, and that was the appointment of an arbitration of judges to settle the Upper Canada improvement fund question and the common school fund question. In regard to the first of these questions the province would probably not receive any benefit from the arbitration, and in order that misapprehension which were interested in that fund should have no ground of complaint, he advised them to employ special counsel to work with the counsel employed by the province when this question came before the arbitration. These are the only important questions at issue between Ontario and Quebec.

He then came to the proposed operations for 1888. The estimates asked for $195,195 for civil government; last year the amount asked was $191,155. For legislation $122,050 was asked, against $123,600 last year. The demand for administration of justice was $364,206, against $372,865 last year. For education $380,063 was asked, against $375,358 last year. Public institution maintenance demanded $703,624, an increase of $12,000 over last year's grant. For several years they had expressed the hope that the present accommodation for the unfortunate people who were inmates of these institutions was sufficient for some years to come, but they found it a necessity from year to year to provide more. The increase was on account of expenditures on institutions in Hamilton and Brillia. All that was asked for immigration purposes was $7700, a decrease of $9200 from last year. It was proposed to confine immigration enterprises to Liverpool and the circulation of literature. The amount asked for agriculture was $136,131, against $139,856 last year. The reduction was due to the withdrawal of the grant to aid the Provincial Exhibition, the Government being undecided as to the wisdom of continuing the support of that Exhibition.

Mr. Meredith—Is it the policy of the Government to reduce the grant to the Exhibition?

Hon. Mr. Ross replied that the usual grant in aid of holding the exhibition had not been put in the estimates. The Government would ask the opinion of the House as to the wisdom of continuing to aid the Provincial Exhibition.

Hospitals and charities called for $121,277 against $106,121 last year, and repairs, etc., $66,016 against $56,389 last year. This year $281,612 was asked for the public buildings account, nearly $32,000 less than that of last year. The estimate for public works was $50,146, nearly $11,000 less than that of last year. The estimated expenditure on colonization roads was $15,850 less than that of last year. The charges on crown lands were to be $161,001, an increase of $3,000 over last year, the increase being caused by precautionary measures to prevent forest fires. Refunds would be $27,954, an increase of $