that he has a wife and two children now

ving in Toronto.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The following par ticulars have been received concerning the late suicide in McGillivray. Frank Neil, a thriving farmer living on the 19th concession of McGillivray, about five months ago married a daughter of Mr. Moses They lived on the same farm as Mr. Neil, sr., but in a separate house. The ing couple got on very well and apparently ived happily together, going to church egularly every Sunday. They were both mbers in good standing of the Methodist church at Salem, 19th concession. A short time ago it was noticed by some of the neighurs that young Neil looked depressed and ejected, and was apparently brooding over something of a disagreeable nature. It has since turned out that he had me slight misunderstanding with his father about money matters, yet there was nothing iolent in their relations, only the young man ell into a fit of melancholy. A week ago last iday his wife said she would go across to s father's, a few rods away, for some yeast. He told her then to bring his father back with her. After the woman left the house Frank t down at the table and wrote the following n a pass-book, which he had been using as a -"I now take my pen in hand to let ou know I have killed myself, and I leave ou all that is in the house." gnature to the document, and after the word ou" there was a blank, which it is supposed the misguided young man intended to fill up with his wife's name, but what with nervousless or emotion he failed to accom-plish it. In another part of the passook he refers to the unpleasant relations emed to think had been harsh with him. fter writing he rose up and took his razor rom the top of the bureau, and deliberately cut a fearful gash across his throat. He eviently did not succeed in cutting either the rindpipe or the jugular vein at the first stroke, and gashed himself again and again, ill he had cut his head nearly half off. Just as he fell down in a pool of his own blood, his father and wife entered and gazed on the horrible scene, from which the shricking wife fled holding her apron over her eyes. now rumoured among the neighbours that here is some mystery about the affair. eceased kept, it appears, another pass-book book is reported missing. The financial diffi-culty between Frank and his father is said to have amounted to an item of only \$40. There are many in the neighbourhood who are of the opinion there should have been an inquest The deceased was a tall, slender youth of fully 6 feet 2 inches in height, was very mperate in his habits, and bore a good character. He was buried in a family plot in Biddulph a week ago yesterday.

ORANGEMEN IN SESSION.

Second Day's Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ontario West.

St. Marys, Feb. 16 .- The second day's ession of the Grand Lodge commenced at nine o'clock this morning. After the usual opening ceremonies, the lodge took up the onsideration of reports of committees, the rst in order being that dealing with inernal reforms. This was discussed at great At half-past ten the Grand Lodge proceed-

in a body, headed by the St. Marys town band, to St. James' Episcopal church, where ervices were held, the Grand Chaplain offi ciating, assisted by the rector, Rev. J. T. Wright, and the choir. The Grand Lodge met at two o'clock n.m.

and resumed the consideration of the report of committee with reference to internal reorms, which occupied the greater portion of the afternoon. Finally memorials were adopted for presentation to the Grand Lodge of British America, praying for certain changes n degree work.

At the evening session several reports of standing committees were disposed of. A special committee was appointed to prepare and submit to the various district and county odges in Ontario West for consideration a benefit endowment scheme for the members A resolution was unanimously passed ex-

tending the sympathy of the Orangemen of Ontario West to the brethren of Ireland n the present disturbed state of that country, and commending them for their noble stand on the side of law and order. The election of officers was next proceeded

vith, and resulted as follows :- Major James Bennett, Toronto, R.W.G.M.: Captain H. A. L. White, St. Marys, D.G.M.; Major John Hoey, Rosemont, A.D.G.M.; Rev. Hugh Cooper, Rondeau, grand chaplain; N. C. Wallace, M.P., Woodbridge, grand treasurer; James Norris, Toronto, grand secretary; Dr. Burgess, Listowel, deputy grand secretary; William Douglass, Eglinton, grand lecturer; W. H. Murray, Goderich, deputy grand lec-turer; Arthur Robb, Stratford, grand director

It was decided to hold the next annual eeting at Strathroy.

English Landlords in the Cabinet. Will no one who is alarmed at the prospect of Mr. Gladstone's coming legislation on subject of land remember that the Premier is imself a landlord, and take comfort ? Gladstone owns nearly 7,000 acres in Flint and Lancashire. In fact, the landed interest s pretty well represented in the Cabinet. The Duke of Argyll owns 175,000 acres, rental over £50,000; Lord Hartington's father 200,000 acres, and £180,000 a year; Lord Spencer 27,000 acres, and £46,000 a year; Lord Kimberley 11,000 acres, and £25,000 a year; Lord Northbrook 10,000 acres, and £12,000; Mr. Dodson 3,000 acres, and £3,500, Lord Huntly, who has just en-rolled himself in the ranks of the Administration, is lord of 90,000 acres, and £27,000 a

A cough, cold, or sore throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an in-curable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in asthma, bronchitis, coughs, catarrh, and the throat troubles which singers and public speakers are subject to. Sold at 25 cents a box everywhere,

vear .- Truth, Feb. 2.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Third Page.)

a license, and must ask that the patents be

The metion was carried. ABATEMENT OF INTEREST. Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) moved for the correspondence respecting the abatement of in-terest made to purchasers of lands on the In-dian reserves, township of Anderdon, county of Essex. He explained that these lands were sold at public sale in 1875, and brought exceptionally high prices, owing to the sale being conducted in such a manner as would have vitiated the sale had it been managed by a private individual for his own property.

The motion was carried. HOME-GROWN TOBACCO. Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) moved for a return showing the amount of inland revenue on Canadian grown tobacco for the year end-ing the 31st December, 1880. He explained that in the county he represented, owing to its being almost surrounded by water and being the most southerly point in the Doon, in former years was produced tobacco which commanded a very high price in Montreal, but owing to the working of the present Act no sale for this tobacco could be obtained. He read letters from the agents of Essex licensed bonded warehouse owners, and from Mr. Percheron, of Montreal, as to the injurious manner in which the present law worked, and complained that an injustice was being done Ontario farmers, who had fo the growth of tobacco very profitable in the past. The Quebec farmers were only charged four cents a pound, while manufacturers who brought in foreign tobacco were compelled to pay twenty cents on all tobacco, and this difference was fatal to the cultivation of the plant in Ontario, as the Quebec farmers manufactured leaf, while the Ontario farmers did not do so. He hoped the duty of 14c. per pound would be levied, as it was important to have the interest thus fos-

Sir LEONARD TILLEY replied that he had listened to the hon, gentleman's remarks with a great deal of attention, but he nevertheless failed to ascertain any provision in the Act which affected one province more than another. Its provisions were universal as far as the Dominion was concerned. He had found the inhabitants of Ontario were as ready, if not more so, to take hold of manufacturing enterprises as the people were in any part of the Dominion, and he could not see why the Province not see why the Province Quebec should have an advantage which was not enjoyed or possessed by the inhabitants of Ontario. With refer ence to the proposition to allow home-grown tobacco to be used in manufactories where they imported foreign leaf, the difficulty would be that from the moment they allowed home-grown tobacco to enter these factorie they lost all the control they had at present, and which enabled them to prevent smuggling or illegal proceedings in the matter. Government could not legislate for those who did not think proper to take advantage of the provisions of the law.

The motion was carried.

The House adjourned at 10.10 p.m.

Mr. Blake's Bill.

The following is Mr. Blake's bill to secure the independence of Parliament:—
"1. If any member of the House of Com mons acts for profit, fee, or reward, before the Government of Canada, or any department thereof, as agent, attorney, solicitor, advocate, representative, or otherwise, on behalf of any person in respect of any claim, demand, or application preferred to the Government or any department by such person, or of any claim or demand made by Government or any department of such person; or of any matter depending or in difference between the Government or any department and such person, the seat of such member shall thereby be vacated, and his

election thenceforth be null and void. of Commons has been vacated, and whose election has become null and void under this Act, shall nevertheless continue to sit or vote forfeit the sum of \$200 for each day in which he so sits or votes, and such sum shall be recoverable from him by any person who will sue for the same by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any court of competent jurisdiction

3. This Act shall extend to any transa tion begun or concluded during a recess of

OUR CANAL SYSTEM.

An Expression of Opinion from the Other Side. BUFFALO, N.Y., Feb. 21.—In the belief that the new Welland canal when completed will be, not only a rival, but a very successful one, to the Erie canal route, strenuous efforts are being made to have the State Legislature abolish the tolls on all freight. The Commercial Advertiser of this city, a leading and stalwart Republican organ possessing great influence with the present Administrat heads the movement in this section, and nearly all the journals, both Democratic and Repul lican, throughout the State have joined in asking for free canals. The following from to-day's Advertiser may be cited as a fair specimen of the arguments brought forward:

"While the people of this State are haggling through their representatives in the
Legislature over a few thousand dollars more or less that may be extorted from commerce in the way of canal tolls our neighbours on the north are expending millions of dollars in the improvement of their water-ways, and are removing all taxes upon commerce in transit through them. Moreover, a large majority of the people of the West are in warm sympathy with the Canadians in their efforts to control the carrying trade, and will do what they can to build up the northern route. It is policy for them to do so. The more competition there is for their trade the lower will be the average rates of freight. We taught them by dear experience that they would have litt reason to expect consideration if New York State had a monopoly of the business. So long as we did enjoy that bonanza we de State had a wanted 6½ cents a bushel toll the moment Western grain reached our canals. By transferring the trade from New York to the Canadian route, Chicago, To-ledo, Milwaukee, and Cleveland hope to become great ports of entry. They expect, and with reason, that the same bottoms that take Western grain to Europe will bring foreign e to the port of departure. sequently they expect to secure through the agency of the Canadian route a fair propor-tion of the business that has made New York

contemplated improvements at the earliest A WARNING TO EMIGRANTS.

city the metropolis of this continent. This being the case they will do all in their power

to build up the Canadian route." Afterquot

ing the benefit derived from the amount of

grain received at Buffalo alone during last season, which the Advertiser places at five million dollars, it concludes:—"It is the

plain part of wisdom for New York State to

the canals free and to complete the

Agriculture Under Difficulties-A Settler's Bitter Experience in Nebraska. BUFFALO, Feb. 19 .- A man named Gilbert with his family arrived in Buffalo yesterday on their way east to Little Falls from Ne-braska. He told a pitiful story of his hardships in that country, where he had been try-ing to provide a home. Last season his crops were almost destroyed by bugs and grasshop-pers, and the cold of the present winter has killed his cattle, horses, and sheep. He went east on the Erie, and when he arrived in Roch-ester he had to appeal for aid to the city officials.

Familine for Pimples, Itching, Dry, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Old Sores, Scald Head and Outward Humours of any kind. It heals where other ointments and salves fail.

outs much that have been all grown

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

FOURTH PARLIAMENT -- SECOND SESSION

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

The House again went into Cor

the increased work it was doing.

Mr. CROOKS said the Govern

Asylum for the Insane,

Asylum for the Insane, Kingston...

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.

Government House... Parliament Buildings... Algoma District.... Thunder Bay District... Muskoka District... Parry Sound District... Nipissing District New Territory...

Mr. MERRICK, with regard to the vote

for the Parliament buildings, made enquiry as to the policy of the Government anent

public gatherings making use of the build-

ings. Last summer the Oddfellows had been granted the use of the Legislative

chamber, and if the Government intended in

no such applications would be entertained.

COLONIZATION ROADS.

mate. This was owing largely to the unusual distress prevalent in Muskoka and the adjoining districts, due to the failure of crops.

Appeals were made to the Government for

assistance, and in lieu of furnishing food o

charitable help the Government considered i

best to start works and employ those really

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

future to offer the chamber to such gather-

cluded in the supplementary estimates. The clause passed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

5,750 00

3,000 00

19,900 00 105,341 00

\$125,241 00 \$159,775 76

Under this head the following votes

On the item of \$41,200 for immigration

The item passed. On the item of \$106,750 for agriculture,

Mr. MEREDITH said the London School

THIRD READINGS. The following bills were read the third time and passed

To amend the several Acts relating to the foronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.

-Mr. Bell.

To organize the municipality of Neebing.-

Relating to the incorporation of the village

of Brockton.—Mr. Patterson.
Respecting the Toronto and Nipissing East-To close part of a certain road allowance between the township of Kingston and the village of Portsmouth.—Mr. Fraser.

Respecting the Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Ottorio Insurance Company of Ontario.-Mr.

transfer the securities of the Anglo-Canadian Mortgage Company to the Omnium Securities Company (limited).—Mr., Gibson Hamilton). To authorize the Trustees of the Union church, at Port Colborne, to sell certain lands.—Mr. Near. To authorize the trustees of St. Andrew's church, at Williamstown, to sell certain lands.—Mr. Macmaster.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS PART-NERSHIPS. Mr. MOWAT moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting the registration of co-partnership and business firms. He explained that the object was simply to supply an omission in the Act so as to require all persons whose names appeared

as a business firm to register. The bill passed the second reading. THE LAW IN COUNTY DUFFERIN. Mr. HAKDY moved the second reading of the bill to make provision for the administra-tion of justice in the county of Dufferin. The bill was read the second time.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SALES. Mr. HARDY moved the second reading of the bill to give increased efficiency to the laws against the sale of intoxicating He explained that the bill perfected the present laws and somewhat enlarged their opera-tion. The present laws had been introduced as an experiment, and time had proved that they had worked successfully. The present Act had decreased the number of illieit dealers in liquor, and had converted into friends the licensed victuallers. The present amendents had been in part suggested by the hotel-keepers, and had gained the approval of the temperance advocates. The country had, he thought, received the Crooks law with favour. Even the cry raised that the Government had assumed too much power in regard to the licenses had not been endorsed by the municipalities, and in fact the councils now congratulated themselves upon the removal from them of a power which was a source of perplexity, and had relieved them from undue influence. He had sent a circular of enquiry to the inspectors, and had received the reply that the licenses had been given to a better class of people since the passing of the Crooks Act. The most promi of the bill was the proposal to give licenses at half rates for the sale of native wines and beer. He proposed to ascertain from samples the amount of alcohol that could fairly be allowed to the native wines for their preservation. Any holder of these licenses selling spirits would be subject to forfeiture of the icense. There would be no increase in the number of licenses, but the boards of commissioners would be allowed to change a tavern license into a wine license. The inspector in Toronto estimated that not more spector in 10 onto estimated that not more than fifty unlicensed persons were selling liquor. The estimate of the Licensed Victuallers was one thousand, but that meant that one male in every fifteen was engaged in that one male in every fifteen was engaged.

in need from circumstances beyond their own control. With reference to another aspect of the same matter, Mr. PARDEE said that the Government had also advanced seed-grain to the farmers of the district, as without this help a second season of distress would have been entailed. For this seed-grain, or its value, would be a retrograde step. He had provided a protection for the licensed victuallers by the Government had taken a lien upon the land of the settlers, and the money would enacting that any person convicted twice selling liquor on Saturday night should be deprived of their license for the next year. have to be repaid eventually with six per cent. interest, as in default patents for holdings would be refused to the settlers. There had been no haphazard work about this distribution of seed-grain, as confidential The penalties had not been made too severe, for fear that they would defeat their own ends. He had, however, increased the penalagents had been sent by the Government into ties somewhat in cases of ordinary fines, and for second offences had made the fine not less than forty dollars, and for the third offence every township. three months in gaol, without the option of a LONDON EAST WATER WORKS. fine, each sentence to run concurrently. He had provided that the sellers of The bill to authorise the village of Lordon East to construct and maintain water works and incorporate said village as a town was be convicted or the occupant, but not both at the same time. He had appended to the bill a reduced scale for license fees, as it was said that they had been too high. He also gave

ounded were correct, and he thought the

representations of the license inspectors vere high coloured, and they were necessarily

nterested in making the law appear a suc

worked satisfactorily in every section of the province, he denied it. In his own and ad-joining districts it had not operated satisfac-

torily, and in many places the inspector did not visit the hotels more than once a year.

He thought the public at large complained of the heavy sums contributed by the municipali-

ties for the support of the license inspectors

and commissioners, which amounted in all to \$60,000, which under the old law would have

become a part of the municipal funds. In

very city and town there was a good num-

ber of strong temperance people who when the councils had power to deal with these licenses

Then he knew of cases in which the successful applicants for licenses were less worthy of the license than others re-

fused, the commissioners in these cases having been subjected to influence from the

Government supporters in the House. His hon, friend had not referred to a clause in his

bill which proposed to limit the amount of spirits a druggist could sell to four ounces.

Now drag stores sold, made up in prescriptions for norses and cattle, large quantities of liquor, and this clause would interfere with their business. He suggested that the Gov-

ernment, while retaining all the restrictions of the Act. should abolish the inspectors and re-

turn to the municipalities their original power. In conclusion, he said he thought a

report from the different municipalities would be more reliable than one from the inspectors,

and would show that the country was host

to the system of Government inspect The bill was read the second time.

kept a strict watch both upon their repre sentatives in the Council and the inspectors, and the system was attended with less expense.

cess. As to the assertion that the law

amended in committee, and read a third time. PRINTING OF THE REPORTS. power to the municipal councils in pl where the Canada Temperance Act had Mr. CREIGHTON moved, that in the voted for by the people to appoint their own officers to assist in the carrying out of this public interest to have the public accounts Temperance Act. Some time ago a portion nd departmental reports printed as soon as of the press asserted that the boards of license possible after the expiration of the years to which they respectively relate, and to have inspectors were used as political weapons, and he had therefore enquired of the inspectors of what politics the present holders of licenses were. The the same circulated immediately upon being printed, whether the House shall be in ses-sion at such time or not. He said that the result of the enquiry showed that of 1,266 applications from Reformers for licenses this year, 1,102 were granted, and 164 were House would recognize in this resolution an old friend. He had moved it session after session, and it had been voted down by refused; of 2,978 Conservative applications, 2,704 were granted and 274 refused; and of 319 the Government just as persistently.
The arguments used by the Government against circulating these reports while the House was not in session applications from non-politicians, chiefly wonen. 252 were granted and 67 refused. licenses granted to Reformers were 87 per was that it would be unconstitutional to re-cognize members while not in session as a cent. of the applications, while Conservative got 87 per cent. of the applications, and non-political applicants 79 per cent. of the applica-tions. In other words, of the whole number Parliamentary body. The Minister of Public Works had gone further than this, and said the mover of the resolution wished to blow a of the licensed holders, 28 per cent. were Renole in the constitution. The Government rmers, 65 per cent. Conservatives, and over had evidently abandoned their arguments, ten per cent. of neither party. These figures or last August they circulated the report of eemed to disprove the charge of intimidation.
Mr. MERRICK said that the introduction the Insurance Inspector, and printed on it the bill seemed to have been actuated by a although the House was not in session, and the report had never been submitted to it. esire to conciliate both the licensed victua lers and the temperance people. The figures as to the political complexion of the license holders were valuable only if the information upon which they were The Government, therefore, could not consistently now oppose his resolution, the necessity for which was apparent from the fact

that the education report was two years Mr. FRASER said he did not see why the ion, gentleman should make his motion the and for a surly and ill-tempered attack on the Government. The Government had not violated its formerly expressed principles, because the report of the Insurance Inspector was not one made to the Lieutenant-Government. nor, but to the Treasurer. The education report, on the other hand, was one which had be made to the Lieutenant-Governor, and could only come down to the House by order. As to the words "printed by order of the Legislature," they occurred because the printer used the usual wrapper for official repo The education report was not two years old, but one year old, as it was up to the 31st Dec., 1879, and was presented as soon as the

House met. Mr. MEREDITH deprecated the unseen attacks made by the Minister of Public Works upon members of the Opposition. His remarks in reference to the mover wer uite unwarranted and unjustifiable. (Applause.) He did not blame the Minister of Education for the delay in circulating his report, but there was no reason why it should not be distributed as soon as ready. It was too late in the day to talk about the constitu-tion being violated by the adoption of a very

Mr. SINCLAIR moved in amendment a resolution to the effect that no change in the pre-sent custom was expedient so long as the re-ports, saving that of the Minister of Educa-tion, were, as at present, brought down in the session following the year to which the reports referred.

Mr. LAUDER pointed out that the amend

nent stated what was untrue, as the Registrar-General's report was delayed just the same as the education seport.

The amendment was carried on the follow-

ing division :-

Mr. HARDY said the arrangement under which the province paid \$15,000 to the Dominion Government, to meet proportion of sharges for forwarding immigrants from Quebec to Ontario, would be discontinued after

THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

of Art and Design was justly entitled to an increase in the grant of \$500, on account of Mr. GRAHAM moved that in the opini of this House, after the expiration of the cur-rent year, it will not be in the interest of the rent year, it will not be in the interest of the public to continue the annual grant of ten thousand dollars to the Agricultural Association of Ontario. He said his motion was not a political one. It was said in the country that the association was in the interests of a ring, and that those outside the ring stood little chance of winning a prize for their stock at the provincial exhibitions. He failed to see what reason there was for positions enquire into the character of the school, and any additional vote justified would be infailed to see what reason there was for paying \$11,000 a year for the provincial exhibition when such good shows were held at Toronto, Hamilton, and London by local people. In 1879 the expenditure of the association was \$16,777, and surely it did not pay if it cost \$17,000 to disburse \$12,000 in prizes. The Toronto Industrial Exhibition, on the other hand, showed a net profit of \$4,700 for the nand, showed a net pront of \$4,700 for the same year, and got no Government aid. The Provincial Association, moreover, gave great dissatisfaction by their delay in registering stock after their fees had been received.

Mr. DRYDEN said the association was Mr. DRYDEN said the association was getting more unpopular every year. The reason for giving the original grant no longer existed, as owing to the increased railway facilities of the present day, any well conducted fair could be made self-supporting. The Toronto Industrial Exhibition had, in proof of this, given a successful fair, and uperior to any previous Provincial Fair. If the grant was continued the association a detailed report of their affairs, and receipts

nd expenditure. (Applause.)

Mr. ROSS concurred in the views of the previous speakers. There was no necessity or the Provincial Exhibition, as its work was There was no necessity lone by local associations, The Toronto fair had assumed proportions which would com-pletely overshadow in importance the Proow in importance the Provincial fair. The grant withdrawn could be devoted to some more useful purpose.

Mr. LIVINGSTON admitted that there

was a necessity for change in the present management of the association, but would be sorry to abolish the Agricultural Association. If they could not do better next year he would ote for the withdrawal of the grant.

Mr. WOOD said the Government would

ings, it might as well announce its policy. At all events no distinction should be made have to give the statements made a careful consideration. He admitted that the associain the matter, and Orangemen, Masons, or other brotherhoods should have similar on was not in such public favour as it was a privileges.
Mr. FRASER said the Government had few years ago. Our success in stock-raising was due in a great measure to the past operalong ago determined on its policy in such matters. The Oddfellows had represented at tions of the association. He did not endorse the statement made as to the unfair distributhe time that no other building in the city could accommodate them, and in view of this tion of prizes and the squandering of money. Still, if the association was not now doing good and of the fact that the gathering was a rework for the country, its past history would not presentative one, the Government acceded to justify the Government continuing the grant. As to their financial condition, on the 1st of the request of the order. But at the time at which the request had been granted, the Gov-January, 1874, they had \$11,000 balance on hand, while now they were \$4,000 behind-hand. He would not discuss the question ernment had made up its mind that in future whether the association had carried their With regard to the appropriation of \$96,500 or colonization roads, divided as follows: peripatetic system too far, but the facts showed that while in Toronto and London for colonization roads, divided as follows:-North division, \$15,300; west, \$27,500; east, their receipts at the gate had been \$20,000, \$29,200; general, \$24,500, Mr. PARDEE said that the expenditure last year had been \$7,000 over the estiat Ottawa they were only \$9,000, and at Hamilton last year, \$10,000. The Government would, therefore, consider the matter,

and he asked the mover to withdraw the reso-Mr. FERRIS said the Toronto exhibition afforded more educational means than the provincial, and already took a higher standard, and its prizes were more valued. He thought the grant could be withdrawn and the money utilised in sending a report of the Agricultural Farm to every member of the township scaleting.

Mr. GIBSON (Huron) thought that if the Provincial Exhibition were held once every four years, it would act as a revising exhibition, and prove of great value. To pass so summary a resolution as was proposed, hower, would be unjust and improper. Mr. DEROCHE considered that the

night be divided up so as to benefit to a greater degree the eastern part of the pro-vince. If it were true that the eastern part of the province was not so well cultivated and stocked, it was an additional reason why the people there should have the benefit of occa-sional exhibitions to stimulate the farmers to better husbandry and the raising of improved breeds of stock.

Mr. GRAHAM agreed to withdraw the resolution on the understanding that the

Government took the matter up next session. PROPOSED NOMINATION FEES. Mr. MONK'S bill requiring the exaction of

a deposit of \$50 from all candidates for legislative seats before their nomination could be received was withdrawn. PUBLIC BILDS. Mr. Paton's bill to compel township councils on petition of one-third of the electors

to divide the township into wards, and requiring the written consent of all candidates for municipal honours before their nomination would be received, was read a second time. Mr. Robertson's (Halton) bill to amend the Assessment Act by extending the time for returning the assessment rolls, so that county assessors need not work till the snow had departed, was withdrawn.

The House then adjourned at 10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17. THIRD READINGS. The following bills were read a third time

and passed :—

To change the name of the village of Peters To change the name of the village of Petersville to West London.—Mr. Tooley.

To incorporate the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company.—Mr. Neelon.

To incorporate the Port Royal and Detroit River Railway Company.—Mr. Wigle.
To amend the charter of incorporation

the Victoria Rolling Stock Company of Ontario,—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton.) To vest certain lands in the town of Woodstock in trustees, and to authorize a sale of the same.—The Attorney-General.

To authorize the Law Society of Ontario to admit Francis Hew Eccles as a barrister-at-

law.—Mr. Bell.
Respecting St. Paul's church in the town of
Woodstock.—The Attorney-General. To confirm certain assessments of the city of Kingston,—Mr. Metcalfe. ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUORS.

The House went into committee on the

bill to give increased efficiency to the laws against the illicit sale of intoxicating liquor— Mr. Sinclair in the chair, Mr. MEREDITH asked for explanations egarding changes in the first clause. Mr. HARDY said that it had been deemed advisable to reduce the beer and wine li-censes for bars on boats in navigable rivers to the same price as those for hotels on shore,

inasmuch as under existing circumstances the boats could not afford to pay for licenses, and therefore generally sold liquor without them.
Upon the fourth clause as follows:
The board of license commissioners shall withhold a license from any person who withhold a license from any person who withhold a license from any person who shall while holding a shop license be, or whose servants or agents shall have been, twice convicted in any one year of an offence against the forty-third or fifty-first sections of the Liquor License Act."

Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) moved in amendant to the affect that he clause should an

ment to the effect that the clause should ap-ment to the effect that the clause should ap-ply to the hotelkeepers as well as the shop-keepers. He pointed out in this connection that the Saturday night law was being broken in all directions, the licensed victuallers re-fusing to be placed at a disadvantage by the illicit sellers. He held that severe repressive measures were necessary, and could only be effective when taken in the direction in which he had moved. Mr. MEREDITH said that a cast-iron law

regarding the withholding of licenses would militate unjustly in many cases against tavern-

discretionary power should be allowed to the commissioners in their case.

Mr. FRASER said that Mr. Gibson's proposition would be unfair to tavern-keepers, who might, in losing their licenses through the negligence of servants, be ruined, whereas shopkeepers had their proper means of subsistence to fall back on.

istence to fall back on.

Mr. YOUNG said that he considered the Mr. YOUNG said that he considered the hotel-keepers should be treated just as rigorously as the grocers, and he did not think that the House should support any Act which discriminated against the grocer and in favour of the hotel-keeper. He believed if the clause in question was adopted it would be a most unpopular one.

in question was adopted it would be a most unpopular one.

Mr. LONG said that both hotel-keepers and grocers were satisfied with the present law, and desired no change.

Mr. ROSS pointed out that as the law stood the municipal councils, which regulated licenses, were often under the control of interested parties. He considered the ground taken by Mr. Hardy, why the clause should not apply to hotel-keepers, was good. The speaker went even further, and was prepared to see shop licenses stopped altogether. to see shop licenses stopped altogether.

Mr. GIBSON (Huron) remarked that an experienced commissioner of licenses had taken similar ground to the previous speaker, Mr. CREIGHTON said that although Mr.

Gibson's (Hamilton) amendment might be too severe, yet he thought that its attempt to do away with an unfair distinction between the a commendable one. He would be in favour of modifying Mr. Gibson's amendment by adding a proviso that where the liquor was proved to have been sold without the proprietor's knowledge, the commissioners should not be obliged to withhold the

license the following year.

Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) finally withdrew his amendment, and substituted one less sweeping, but after considerable further dis-Mr. YOUNG said that as the debate seem

ed likely to go on for some length, the clause had better be allowed to stand at present, The matter was accordingly dropped for the RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

Mr. FRASER moved the second reading of the bill for the greater safety of railway employes and the public. He explained that a Mr. FRASER said the indebtedness arose large committee had been engaged during the greater portion of last session in investigating this matter, and the bill before the House included all their recommendations save one. The Government had been hampered by various considerations, such as the limited jurisdiction of the Provincial Government, the international and provincial railway systems, the connections with foreign com-panies, and other obstructive conditions. For these reasons the bill might not be as full and satisfactory as might otherwise have been the case. The object of the bill briefly was to enable persons injured in railway accidents, especially railway employés, to bring action against the companies or their representatives. Though the province might not be to compel the railroad companies to conform to the conditions of the Act, it might, at all The motion passed. events, do as much as it could to give to injured persons the right of action. The proposed Act was to be termed "The Railway Accidents' Act, 1881." The first clauses were devoted to defining precautions to be taken by railway companies. The fourth and fifth clauses were almost similar to those already little or no knowledge in the in the Dominion Act, and the sixth clause was different, and a special one, embodying the suggestions of the committee of last session

regarding these matters; the widening of the ning boards along the top of cars, the packing" of the spaces between the rails in frogs in the summer months, and between the frogs and the guide or "wing" rails. This packing, according to the second clause of the Act, was to consist of solid material, such as wood or metal. The Northern railway had adopted this plan of "pack-ing" with such success that they reported before the committee never having had an accident on the line arising from the spaces about frogs and between the frogs and wing rails. As regarded the running board on the tops of cars, clause six fixed the width at thirty inches, but this was not absolute, and might be modified as the House saw fit. The committee of lest regarder, bad as fit. committee of last session had also recom-mended the placing of a hand-rail above these

boards, but the Government, after careful consideration, had decided not to adopt that suggestion. It was thought best that the proposed reformation should be gradually effected, and a uniformity in the wid running boards be secured before The seventh clause of the bill dealt specially with the causes of action against companies as far as it was possible province to deal with them, and it referred specially to railway employés. At present a man entering the service of a railway company took "the perils of the service," as it was called. If he were injured he had no right of action so long as the railway company could show that he was a fairly competent man when he was emplo matter how serious his injury was he had no remedy. But the bill proposed to put the railway employé in the same position as any outsider, and in this respect the bill in its seventh and eighth clauses followed the measure which was so much discussed in the English Parliament last (not this) session. It

gave the employe the right of action except where the accident was occasioned by some-thing not directly the fault of the company or its agent, such as the shifting of packing from between the from In conclusion the from between the frogs. In conclusion, the tenth clause limited the time of action to within six months after the accident, if not within six months after the accident, it not fatal, or twelve months in case of death.

Mr. MEREDITH complimented the Government on taking up the matter as it had done, although possibly there was danger of some of the sections being found to be ultra

Mr. WHITE thought the bill might have gone further with advantage. The dangers of couplings had not been provided specially for, although the occasion of most of the accidents. He considered that some attempt should have been made to do away with the dangerous couplers which required a man to go between the cars. But the bill in respect of giving employes the right to sue for ages for injuries was going in the righ

irection.

Mr. YOUNG said the bill would be a most material benefit to railway employés.

Mr. MACMASTER said that although the last hon. gentleman had complimented the Government as largely as possible, he yet had occupied much time in pointing out its various imperfections. It was evident indeed that many important precautions regarding the safety of brakesmen coupling, and other matters, had not been incorporated in the measure. Yet the chief regret of the speaker was that it did not go far enough in protective life. protecting life. Beyond this he feared that when the Act came to be tested in the courts, as it would be some day, it would be found that its provisions were restricted entirely to provincial railways. The hon, gentle-man from London (Mr. Meredith) had suggested that Dominion legislation should be obtained in the matter, and while the speaker would not express any opinion regarding the propriety of the Provincial Legislature dealing with the matter, he was free to confess that he believed a measure of the kind, embracing all the railways, home and foreign, running through the province, would be a desirable and beneficial one. Therefore, at all events, the province was to be congratulated on taking the lead in the matter, and the hon, gentlemen opposite deserved to be the hon gentlemen opposite deserved to be complimented on their action,

complimented on their action.

Dr. BOULTER approved of the bill as far as it went, although he thought it might have gone a little further in some directions, especially in the matter of putting a hand-rail above the running board.

Mr. FRASER said that the brakesmen

examined had been the strongest opponents of the proposed rail, inasmuch as when the running boards were of various widths, a man in stepping from one car to another would be apt to stumble against the rail beside the board, and thus be thrown off. When a uniform width of running board was secured the rail might be made compulsory, but not until then.

The bill was read a second time

FRIDAY, Feb. 18. BILLS INTRODUCED. The following bills were read the first

Mr. Hardy—To amend the Act respecting Mr. Mowat—For the incorporation by let-ters patent and the regulation of limited slide companies; also for the release of dower of married women in certain cases; also to extend the powers of the U. C. Law Society. THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time and passed :pecting the Phœnix Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Ontario.—Mr. Hay.

To amend the Act respecting the Registration of Co-Partnerships and Business Firms.

The Attorney-General.

To make provision for the Administration

Justice in the County of Dufferin .- Mr.

LAMBTON DRAINAGE WORKS. Mr. MEREDITH moved for a return showng :-(1) The amounts expended for drainage works in the townships of Moore, Sombra, and Sarnia, in the county of Lambton, (2) The dates when such expenditure was made. (3) The amounts which have been re-paid on account of such expenditure. (4) The amounts in arrear on account of such expenditure, and for what years such amounts are due. He thought that great precaution should be taken to prevent precaution should be taken to prevent a recurrence of the municipal indebtedness under the old municipal tax fund. He found the townships referred to were largely in debt on account of the drainage assessment fund, and there were many other townships in arrears since 1876. He found that the works in the townships mentioned had been finished in 1878, and not a shilling had yet been re-paid. It was to the principle of alloween re-paid. It was to the principle of allow ing this indebtedness to objected, because he did not deny that the investment in

might be safe enough, The town of Cobourg was still indebted under the municipal loan fund scheme. These arrears ought not to be permitted at all, as they might be used as a means for influencing elections. He would amend his motion so as to include other

not from the issue of debentures, but from the law allowing the works to be proceeded with as a Government work, and the expense charged against the lands improved. result was that many of the landowners com plained that they had not been benefitted and in order to remove dissatisfaction the Government allowed the municipal Councils to borrow the money to construct the works, themselves. The delays in settlenent arose from disputes as to the manner of expenditure, and the Government o course take the townships who complained by the throat while a dispute was pending. The bill introduced this session to amend the Drainage Act would provide machinery for arriving at a speedy settlement in such cases

THRESHING MACHINE ACCIDENTS Mr. GRAHAM moved that in the opinion of this House it is desirable that there shall be some legislation calculated to lessen the number of accidents arising from the use of steam threshing machines by parties who have

Mr. FRASER said that the hon. gentlema hould suggest the means to prevent these

Mr. GRAHAM thought that those who ran these machines should be required to have some knowledge of steam engines. Mr. MEREDITH said that some provision might be made to prevent danger from fire caused by these engines. He thought there were no more accidents from steam threshing machines than those run by horse-power.
Mr. WATERS failed to see what legislation the House could introduce. Any careful man could run these portable engines.

The motion was withdrawn. THE ASSESSMENT ACT. Mr. CREIGHTON moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Assessment Act, to provide that when a municipality is formed portions of two or more counties, &c.,

of the united municipality. PRIVATE BILLS. The following bills were advanced a stage: To incorporate the Weston and Duffin's oreek railway.—Mr. Badgerow. Respecting the Credit Foncier Franco-Cana-dien.—Mr. Macmaster.

To incorporate the Federal Fire Insurance company of Ontario.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton.) Respecting the debt of the County of Lennox and Addington, and to enable the said county to consolidate the same.—Mr. De-

To change the name of the Sarnia Gas Company, to confirm a by-law of the town of Sarnia, and to extend the powers of the said company, -Mr. McCraney.

THE JUDICATURE BILL. The House again went into committee on the Judicature bill of the Attorney-General.

Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) drew attention to the heavy fees allowed Registrars on small personal estates in the Surrogate Court.

Mr. MOWAT introduced an amendment providing that clerks of the Surrogate Court uld not draw up papers in connection with their office and charge a fee therefor, and that no county clerk should draw up and charge for chattel mortgages or other papers of the

Several other additions were made with the view of perfecting the measure. THE DRAINAGE ACT. The bill to amend the Drainage Act (Mr.

raser) was read the second time. THE SCHOOL LAW. Mr. Crooks' bill referring to the School aw was read the second time. The House adjourned at six o'clock.

The Value of Clear Type From the Huron Signal. "What do you think of the American ailies, Mr. Forbes?"

"There is almost too much in them?" said the British journalist. "Look at the Chicago Tribune, and see the lot there is in it?" and ne puffed vigorously at his cigar as if disgusted with the amount of interesting reading one had to skip in the endeavour to run through the monster dailies of the United States. "The New York Sun does not err on that side," we remarked.

"Dana's paper shows wonderful skill in condensing news, although I don't think much of its general tone. The New York Herald is a good paper, but you have to go through a lot of it, before you got what you want. If a few changes were get what you want. If a few changes were get what, you want. If a few changes were made in its appearance, and if it were not so virulent in its personal attacks, it would be a model paper. There is great ability displayed in the management of the Herald. Of the Canadian papers I prefer THE MAIL, on account of the clearness of its type. The small type on the last page of the Globe is difficult to read. THE MAIL type seems to be larger and clearer, and I prefer to read that paper and clearer, and I prefer to read that paper when travelling solely on that account. Newspapers should not be in small type, as they are read chiefly by persons travelling on the trains, and small print is most annoying.

Shrewdness and Ability. Hop Bitters, so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters whose virtues are so palpable to everyone's observation—Kraminer and Chronicle. ion. - Examiner and Chronick

THE COMING DRINK-KAOKA .-THE COMING DRINK—RAOKA.—Destined to entirely supersede tea and coffee. In addition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, constipation, sick headache, sleeplessness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stonach and digestive organs. Sold in half pound tinfoil packages at ten cents by all first-class grocers and druggists.

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Medical. DR. CLARK-



Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheum JUNE Jague, Rhouma-tism, Dropsy. Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.
This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva; which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline courses Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented. revented,
t acts upon the Liver,
t acts upon the Kidneys,
t acts upon the Kidneys,
t Regalates the Bowels,
Purifies the Blood,
Quiets the Nervous System,
t Promotes Digestion,
t Promotes Digestion,
t Promotes Digestion,
t Promotes of the Old Blood and makes new,
carries of the Old Blood and makes new,
opens the pores of the skin and induces
althy Perspiration,

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrottla, Errsipolas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors. There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate habe, or by the area and foeblo, are only being required in attention by

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. YSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—UNEQUALLEL AS A LIVER REGULATOR AND BLOOD PURI-PIER.

ARKONA, Lambton County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, and believe it to be the best Liver Corrector and Blood Purifier in use. W.A. HILBOM. DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. Fermey, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada. Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valuabre. NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cur-ne of Dyspepsia. WILLIAM CROZIER,

DISPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada. Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia. It is a valuable medicine. W. M. PARIS. A Valuable Medicine.

Nackawick, York Co. N.B.
Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for some time, and it has proved to be a
valuable medicine.
C. E. HEUSTIS. A Wonderful Cure.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—In the spring of 1871 was taken very sick, and had different doctors to attend me. Some thought it was Diabetes that ailed me, while others said it was disease of the kidneys, but none of them did me much good, and I kept failing until I was advised by friends to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, I obtained some, which helped me so that in a short time I was able to do my housework. I would have died had it not been for your valuable medicine.

CALISTA SHAVER

Best Medicine Ever Used. Nackawick, York County, N.B.
Dear Sir,—Your valuable INDIAN BLOO SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used, and heartily recommend it to all sufferes.
HENRY NASON,

Liver Complaint.

Port Jollie, Queen's Co., N.S.

Dear Sir.—I have used your excellent INBLAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and have
received great benefit therefrom. I can recommend it to all sufferers. R. J. M. DONALD. Recommends it to all who are Afflicted with

I recommend your BLOOD SYRUP to any one suffering with Torpid Liver or any disease arising from it. FRANCIS NORTON. Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint,
Desert Lake, Addington Co., Ontario, Can.
Dear Sir,—Your Great INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for
Liver Complaint and Indigestion. I recommend
to all similarly afflicted.

BEN, EDDY.

Diseases of the Lungs.

West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir.—I was afflicted with Lung Disease and Pain in my side, but after a short trial of your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP my health is now better than it has been for years.

J. W. CAMERON.

Female Complaints.

WALSH, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—My wife had been ailing for some time, and, though she had doctors attending her, and took different remedies, I could find nothing torelieve ber until I sent for some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP which has restored her to health. I would not be without the medicine.

FRANCIS PHILLIPS For Scrofula.

So. Stukeley, Shefford County, Quebec, Dear Sir, —I take pleasure in recommending to the public your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. For twelve months I was annoyed with a lameness in my leg, caused by Scrofula, and which the prescriptions of numerous doctors failed to cure. I then purchased some of your excellent remedy, which has not only cured my lameness, but also purified my whole system. JOHN BLUNT, Health Restorer.

WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—I have known many persons to be restored to health by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP MRS. T. READ. Gures Liver Complaint.

WESTPORT, Leeds Co., July 1, 1878.

Dear Sir,—I was a great sufferer from Liver Complaint, and having tried other medicine with little or no effect, I was induced to try some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I purchased from your Agent, Willian Dier, at West-

chased from your Agent, Willian Dier, at West-port. I think your Syrup is the best medicine ever introduced into Canada. MICHAEL BENNETT. All That it is Recommended to be.
BRAVER BROOK, Albert County, N.B.
Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP and believe it to be all it is recommended. It purifies the blood, regulates the
bowels, and promotes digestion.
THOS. TULLERTON.

A Remarkable Cure.

KELVIN, Brant Co., Ont.

Dear Sir.—In September, 1835, my wife had been under doctors' treatment two years, and they said she had heart disease. She was at that time so weak she could not stand, and I had to carry her daily from her bed to the stove, and back again as soon as the bed was made. She had used your INDIAN BIJOOD SYRUP but a short time, when she began to walk again, and has not kept her bed a day since. It also cured my daughter of chills and fever.

RUFUS MCCOMBS, Jr.,

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.
Centreville, Addington Co., Ont.
Dear Sir., This is to certify that your valuable
NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of
Disease of the Stomach and Liver. I am so conident of its virtues, that I feel justified in recommending it to all who are afflicted.
HENRY BROWN.

Indigestion and Soreness in the Lungs. Toronto, April 20th, 1880.

Dr. Clark Johnson: Toronto. April 20th, 1880.

Dear Sir.—I was suffering from indigestion and soreness in my lungs. I purchased a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOE PURIFIER; the first does I took seemed to give me relief, and I am pleased to say it has effected a permanent oure. I cannot recommend it too highly. It does all that it claims to do.

GEORGE HALLEM, Engineer.

Cannot Recommend it too Highly.
Nackawick, York Co., N.B.
Dear Sir,—My wife has used your INDIA;
LOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial results t recommend your medicine too highly
HARRISON, CLARK

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