

Mowat contended that all the items calculated in the surplus had a right to be included.

SEXTON picked up the grounds of discussion, and shoveled out that irrepressible skeleton, "the best interests of the country."

MERRICK would like to know what the liabilities were, and what the surplus would be after deducting them.

HODGINS did a sensible thing. He moved the adjournment of the House.

"And 'twas no sooner said than done,  
They all prepared to cut and run."

FRIDAY.

A number of members had offered up petitions, HODGINS resumed the debate on the Financial Settlement, which, to say the least, has proved a debatable statement. He tried to reconcile the Government's figures, but could not reconcile the figures on the opposition benches.

MONK made a very unmonastic speech, declaring it was to the credit of the Government to have a surplus at all. We hope the treasury is not so empty as his speech, which he crowned with the Crown Lands management.

SCOTT made his maiden speech, and doubtless it has made the maidens of Peterboro' rejoice, though it was somewhat barren of sentiment. However, it had a "them's-my-sentiments" style about it, emphasized by his heels. SCOTT can't speak when the edict is "No heel taps."

After DEROUCHE, WOOD and PAXTON had each shot off his mouth, the House went into Committee of Supply, and several items were passed ere the House passed to other business.

MCGOWAN moved on the Model Farm, asking for all papers relative to that model institution. MOWAT suggested the omission of confidential correspondence, and the motion as amended was carried.

RYKERT moved for a Committee of Enquiry into McKELLAR's charge of selling his vote and influence to the promoters of the Canada Southern Railway—for more than they are worth, if the charge be true—and afterwards selling himself to the Great Western for more.

McKELLAR said he was glad RYKERT had brought this subject up, and would rejoice if he could prove his innocence; but he moved that other charges be included in the enquiry, with reference to more bills he declared RYKERT had received for advocating Bills.

RYKERT declared the charges to be untrue, and courted investigation as though it were a pretty woman.

MONDAY.

The Supply was sufficient to provide ammunition during the whole sitting to the guns of the House, both the small and the big bores.

TUESDAY.

The Immigration Policy was brought up. Through the powerful pleading of M. C. CAMERON it, like many prisoners, was committed. The trial will undoubtedly take place.

The House continued to provide supplies to the Ministerial pilgrims for their further journey through the labyrinthine lanes of legislation.

WEDNESDAY.

In answer to a question, the Premier proclaimed the normal ideas of the Government as against erecting a Normal School this year in Western Ontario.

RYKERT moved for a return of school moneys held in trust for Quebec. He was entrusted with the information that no Quebec moneys were held in trust; so the motion was not held in trust by the House.

RYKERT immediately moved for another return. He's always moving for a return of the Tories to power, but don't move along very fast. This time he wanted statistics of moneys paid over to municipalities under the Municipal Loan Fund Act. The motion carried; but didn't carry much weight.

BERRONE branched the subject of employing short-hand writers for the Superior Courts. We believe the plan proposed will prove superior to the present one; and the time now spent in taking evidence is only one evidence of loss under the system in vogue. We understand the Bench is already short-handed; but by engaging a few short-hand men the present number of Judges could get through the work. The Premier promised to consider the matter fully as soon as possible.

CLARKE, (Norfolk) made a temperance speech in support of his motion for an address to the Governor General praying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, or such amendment of the B. N. A. Act as will enable Provincial Legislatures to enact prohibitory liquor laws. He declared the spirit of the people to be against ardent spirits, and referred to the number of evils caused by the liquor traffic, the petitions presented to the Commons and Senate, and the report of Committees at Ottawa. In closing he thanked the Government for their action in closing the bar of the House.

SEXTON showed himself willing to dig the grave of King Alcohol.

CUNNIP declared himself a total abstainer, and went so far as to advise the House to totally abstain from taking action, declaring it had enough to do to mind its own business, and that the liquor traffic was the business of the House of Commons. We do know some M. P's. who make a business of it.

FAREWELL expressed his readiness to say farewell to whiskey.

GRANGE didn't say much either way, doubtless calculating the effect on the barley market.

McLEOD proceeded to make loud pretensions in favor of prohibition. There are hosts of temperance voters in West Durham: bully for them!

RYKERT introduced a model resolution for full information respecting the Model Farm. During his speech he referred to the editor of the *Guelph Herald*, and Gow was heard to mutter in a tone of intense disgust, "Faugh! ho!"

The Premier made a speech in defence of the Ministerial action on the difficulties arising from this Guelph difficulty, and suggested that RYKERT's model resolution be remodelled. He stated reasons why certain matters in connection with the institution and the connection between the persons resident therein should not be made public.

After CAMERON had sounded his slogan and indulged in a little Cameron rant, and Gow, McKELLAR, and LAUDER had spoken, MOWAT moved his amendment which was carried by a vote of 47 to 22, and the original motion having been shorn of some of its original sin was carried as amended.

The report of the Committee on Supply was received, being supplied earlier in the season than ever before. There are reasons for this, and the Opposition reasons against the Government and its own strength.

A number of Bills were advanced, all of them partaking of the nature of advanced legislation; and there being no private bills ready, the House was ready to adjourn, which it did at nine o'clock.

### 'Grip' as a Reviewer.

"FANNING IN CHURCH," AND ADDISON AND STEELE ON THE USE OF THE FAN. Toronto: "Globe Printing Company.

We reviewed the title page of this work last week, till at last weakness forced us to desist. We now come to a paragraph on the second page appropriately headed with the first personal pronoun. It commences with an ironical reference to a newspaper, from which a quotation is at once made. It is not a stock quotation. It is a sentence of the *Mail*; not the sentence passed by Judge Burton in the late libel suit, but one containing another libel, which does not suit the author of this publication. It states that many articles on the face of the *Globe* have been stolen, particularizing "Fanning in Church." We believe the idea of fanning in church did not originate in this century, in whatever way it got into the *Globe* on June 30th, 1874.

The editor of the great work before us boldly states, "I am the author of that article." Proudly he proclaims it, awaiting the admiring plaudits of his hundred hearers. He still waits.

He further states: "A great paper, such as that of which I am one of the editors, cannot stoop to notice things of this sort." But it appears that one of the editors of a great paper can condescend to stoop from his pinnacle of greatness for such a purpose. So he "throws off the veil of anonymity, which has not been respected," and appears as the champion of the man he most admires—himself. He seems to feel better after doffing "the veil," "which," he says, "I wish, for my own part, I could always discard." And yet he talks of respecting that veil, and we remember to have lately seen him as an advocate of impersonal journalism. Still, he acknowledges that he would like to place "N. F. D." at the bottom of all his productions, thinking, perhaps, that these letters might be construed to mean, "Not Filched Deliberately."

After stating that he reproduces *his own* article on "Fanning in Church," and all that ever appeared in the *Speecher* on the fan and fanning, he says: "There is no use wasting another word on a matter which is only one among thousands of instances which show into what skilful and honorable hands the conduct of our newspapers has in great part fallen." We fail utterly to see the use of wasting the words he did, especially in the confession that this is merely one instance among thousands. He must be a diligent reader, and possessed of immense powers of application. As far as his ideas of skill go, we can coincide; but when it comes to honor, we baulk.

He declares that "the charge of plagiary has been made against almost every writer." Let us follow the syllogism. This charge has been made against almost every eminent writer; this charge has been made against him; ergo, he is almost every eminent writer. That's good logic, N. F. (enough), eh?

Our author regrets that he has to treat his ephemeral production as if it was literature. We, too regret it; but fail to see the necessity. It's all in his "I," you know. He further regrets placing it side by side with Addison and Steele's essays, which were produced under more favorable conditions. Why, on earth does he do it then? Nobody wanted him to; no one but himself (and possibly the spirits of Addison and Steele) cares; and he has only himself to blame. One thing is certain, his work will never be produced under conditions so favorable to intellectual activity as that of the essayists he names, unless Darwinian development be speedily demonstrated in his person.

He does well in closing his essay on "I." He likens himself to an omnibus horse. We can't refrain. We must do it. He is *Atticus in omnibus, nemo in singulis*.  
Give us a rest!