

## ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Poll of the Local Government Outlined Very Clearly.

TORONTO, Jan. 24, 1884. The Legislative chamber was filled with a brilliant assemblage at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The seats set apart for the members were occupied by the ladies.

The Lieutenant Governor's departure from the Government house was announced by the

BOOMING OF GUNSON.

and his arrival at the Parliament buildings shortly afterward followed. He was escorted by the troops of the Governor-General's body guard, under the command of Major Denison. A detachment of the Queen's Own Rifles were drawn up at the entrance and saluted the Lieutenant-Governor as he passed into the building. His Honor at once took his seat upon the throne. He was accompanied by this aid de camp, Capt. Geddes, and Col. Gowenlock, aide de camp to the Queen. The Speaker elect, Mr. Charles Clarke, then announced his election in the usual manner, and the Provincial Secretary expressed the assurance that every confidence was felt in the honorable gentleman appointed.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor then opened the session by delivering the following

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The speech refers in eulogistic terms to the new Governor-General; and claims that the Ontario Bureau of Statistics has done good work and should be supported. The experiments at the Model farm are referred to as benefiting the farmers, while the Provincial Board of Health is spoken of as having done much for the people. Speaking of the Free Libraries act, reference is made to the large number of municipalities which have taken advantage of its provisions.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The Lieutenant-Governor said: You will be pleased to know that by a recent decision of the judicial committee of her Majesty's Privy Council the right of the Provincial Legislature to regulate the traffic in intoxicating drinks is placed beyond controversy. The judgment in this case, and in the insurance case, and the decision that lands escheating to the crown for want of heirs are the property of the Province, taken in connection with the observations made by the learned judges in disposing of these cases, have had a reassuring effect on the public mind, by showing that the federal principle embodied in the British North America act, and the autonomy it is intended to secure for the individual provinces, are likely to be safe in the hands of the court of final resort in constitutional questions.

OF RAILWAYS.

At the last session of the Federal Parliament an act was passed declaring that the main lines of railways in the Province and all railways, now or hereafter, connecting with them or crossing them, shall be subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada. It will be for you to consider to what extent this enactment removes from the control of the Provincial Legislature roads which have been constructed under its authority and subsidized out of the Provincial treasury, and also to consider whether the British North America act was intended to enable the Federal Parliament to interfere in this manner with the legislative authority of the provinces.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

I am glad to have it in my power to state as the result of negotiations between my Government and that of Manitoba that a case has been agreed upon for a reference, and a dispute respecting the inter-provincial boundary to the judicial committee of her Majesty's Privy Council. The first question to be decided under that reference is the validity of the award made by the arbitrators in 1878, and a controlling condition of the reference is that the hearing before the Privy Council shall take place at a fixed date in the present year. The agreement includes interim arrangements. In regard to all matters of provincial jurisdiction a bill will be submitted to you for the purpose of giving full effect to those parts of the agreement which require legislative sanction.

FUTURE LEGISLATION.

Among the other measures to be submitted for your consideration will be a bill to render the services of the board of health more effective and a bill to further improve the liquor license laws, a bill consolidating and improving the laws for the destruction of noxious weeds and for the arrest of diseases affecting fruit trees. A bill to authorize second locations by settlers who have obtained free grants and have parted with them. So to provide a voters' list for unorganized parts of the province, and a bill for the further improvement of the election law, and for the prevention and punishment of corrupt practices at elections.

THE FRANCHISE.

In this connection I invite your attention to the expediency of further extending the already liberal franchise which prevails in this Province.

The subject of protecting the public interest in the streets used for the purpose of floating timber, will no doubt again receive your earnest attention.

OTHER MATTERS.

The Lieutenant-Governor then referred to the various reports to be submitted to the Legislature, the public accounts and estimates, and closed his speech in the usual form.

An Editor's Tribute.

Theron P. Keator, editor of Ft. Wayne Ind., Gazette, writes: 'For the past five years I have always used Dr. King's New Discovery for coughs of most severe character, as well as for those of a milder type. It never fails to effect a speedy cure. My friends to whom I have recommended it speak of it in the same high terms. Having been cured by it of every cough I have had for five years, I consider it the only reliable and sure cure for coughs, colds, etc.' Call at Wilson's Drug Store and get a Free Trial Bottle. Large size \$1.00.

## TORY CORRUPTIONISTS.

Goldwin Smith on the Second Pacific Scandal.

Mr. Goldwin Smith on the Second Pacific Scandal.

From the Ottawa Free Press.

'By-stander' in the current number of The Week makes the following comments on this section B scandal:

"In June last, it will be remembered, a formal indictment for a most serious offence was preferred by the Globe against Mr. Shields and against the Government as his alleged employer and confederate. Mr. Shields, it was averred, had been the agent of the Government in the last elections and had expended on that side a very large sum of money, (apparently over \$300,000) which was to be repaid to him by a corrupt reclassification and re-measurement of his work as contractor on Section B of the Canada Pacific Railway. It was further averred that an honest engineer had been removed from the section for the purpose of facilitating this nefarious transaction. A new Pacific Railway scandal in short, at least as foul as the first, had come to light. The charge, it is right to say, was made not in the loose and rhapsodic fashion to which we have been too much accustomed, but deliberately, circumstantially, and so as to challenge a distinct reply. Mr. Shields commenced an action for libel, but after several postponements, the object of which may possibly have been to keep the scandal suspended during the progress of the bye-elections, he has at length abandoned the prosecution and let his suit fall to the ground. The inference is inevitable. It is greatly strengthened by the general character of Mr. Shields, and by his sinister appearances on several other occasions. How comes he, a railway contractor and not a politician, to be expending his energies in the management of elections or doing the work of party in other equivocal transactions? That nothing is possible to political animosity amidst the frenzy of general election Canada already knows too well. The scene will now, it is to be presumed, be shifted to the House of Commons. Unfortunately, the result of an appeal to 'the Grand Inquest of the Nation' is not a judicial investigation, but a faction fight. If a committee is appointed party packs the committee, party also unpires in its conduct of the inquiry, and when the inquiry is completed, party delivers the final judgment. An impartial tribunal, proceeding by the method of judicial investigation, is as much needed for the trial of these offences as for the trial of election cases, and nothing but the extreme moral sensitiveness of politicians stands in the way of its introduction. That the majority will vote down inquiry altogether is a surmise which may be at once discarded; no majority would be so brazen; besides the Governor-General would in such a case, doubtless use the power vested in him and insist on a distinction. Nor is it likely that the majority will again be had to the singular expedient, sanctioned by Lord Dufferin, of transferring the investigation from Parliament to a Royal Commission appointed by the advice of the accused Minister. Mr. Alpheus Todd, who, in his book, speaks of the whole of Lord Dufferin's conduct in the dearest accents of unswerving adoration, has elsewhere avowed that he did not approve the appointment of a Royal Commission. It is necessary that the people and those who guide the mind of the people should rouse themselves and give their watchful, and as far as possible their impartial, attention to this case. As the natural consequence of countless breaches of public morality, perpetrated and condoned by Party, and of the systematic corruption of the electorate, callousness is creeping over the public conscience. Is it an unpleasant fact, but a fact it is, that the standard has sunk lower in Canada than in the United States. Mr. Colfax, a man previously in good standing, was driven from public life for a delinquency less gross than some which, in this country, have not only been committed with comparative impunity, but afterwards gloried over by the prettification of Imperial honours. The face of freedom is fair, but it will be of little value to us when the heart has been eaten out by political corruption.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, the writer of these severe but perfectly just remarks, is a personal friend of Sir John Macdonald, but a sense of public duty has compelled him to place on record this scathing condemnation of the man, his methods and the degradation of public morality brought about by his influence.

The matter will undoubtedly be brought up in parliament, but we fear Mr. Smith has only too correctly estimated the course the majority will take. But he does not know that majority as well as we do. It is thoroughly corrupt, and as subservient as corrupt.

Persons who affect to believe that there is no difference between parties on the score of public morality should consider the weight of Mr. Goldwin Smith's words. He is an independent observer of public men and affairs. He has proved his friendship for the Conservative party by speaking and writing in its favor, yet he is compelled to apply the scorching words in the concluding part of the above article to the leader of the Conservative party.

No one can accuse Goldwin Smith of love for Canadian Liberals, nor of a desire to help them in their crusade against Macdonaldism, therefore when he places Sir John Macdonald beneath the vilest, most degraded of ostracized American political scamps, can any one deny that there must be good grounds for his judgment? If there be, let him examine the record of the Tory leader;

let him get at the truth. Then it will be found that the words of 'By-stander' are not too severe.

Public life in Canada has indeed been debauched by Sir John. His evil example has corrupted the minds of all within his influence, and the success of his debasing methods has given a halo of dishonor and immorality. But, saddest of all, we see men who would repel with loathing any imputation on their own characters, openly condoning his crimes against the people and assisting him with their means and influence to continue a career destructive to public morality as it is disastrous to the country.

But it is satisfactory to know that this career is drawing to a close. The people are awakening to a true knowledge of the spirit of Macdonaldism, and 'By-stander' only anticipates the judgment they will pass upon it and its leader when an opportunity for an unbiassed expression of opinion arrives.

Leoburn.

The Misses McManus and Jefferson were collecting last week in behalf of the missionary enterprises of the B. O. church.

Kingbridge.

T. Shea, of Detroit, is the guest of T. Joy of this place.

James O'Connor, of Gederich, is visiting friends here.

Miss C. Ford, of London, is the guest of N. Austin.

Miss Lizzie Lennon, of Toronto, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. Griffin.

While John Sullivan was driving to Gederich, he got his leg badly sprained, and is unable to leave the house at present.

On last Tuesday night about forty of our young people assembled at the handsome residence of Con. Dalton, where they spent a pleasant night in dancing to music rendered by six violinists. At about midnight they set down to do justice to a sumptuous repast prepared by Mrs. C. Dalton. After this the dancing was resumed until daylight, when they all returned to their homes, all wishing Mr. C. Dalton success in his new residence.

Stephen.

Council met Monday, 21st ult., the newly elected council all present, having taken the oath of office and signed the declaration of qualification, took their seat around the council board.

Moved by H. Eilber, seconded by J. Ryan, that C. Prouty be re-appointed clerk same salary as last year.

Moved by J. Ryan, seconded by H. Eilber, that the councillors each receive \$2 per day for actual service—no mileage.

Moved by J. Ryan, seconded by D. French, that Mr. Finkbeiner be caretaker of hall at a salary of \$20.

Moved by H. Eilber, seconded by C. Eilber, that J. Lewis be re-appointed treasurer at a salary of \$100—no extra duty.

Moved by H. Eilber, seconded by D. French, that H. Doyle be auditor. Reeve appointed S. S. Nash for the other, salary being \$10.

Moved by H. Eilber, seconded by C. Eilber, that the treasurer have his bonds duly signed by next meeting.

Resolved that tenders for the following printing be received up to noon of the 4th day of February, viz:—1,200 assessment notices, 1,200 copies of voters' lists in pamphlet form, including 10 for judges, 1,200 ballot papers, and all necessary election papers, if required 25 nomination posters, 100 pathmasters schedules, 500 letter heads, 50 notices of appeals from voters' list, 500 envelopes stamped in usual form all advertising so much per line for first and subsequent insertions.

Sundry orders were granted, but as I am not in possession of the order sheet I cannot enumerate them.

C. PROUTY, clerk.

They speak for themselves.

Pictou, Feb. 17.—This is to certify that I have used Polson's Nervine for rheumatism, and have found it a valuable remedy for all internal pain, and would greatly recommend it to the public.—N. T. Kingsley.

Leeds County, Jan. 9.—We are not in the habit of puffing patent medicine, but we cannot withhold our testimony as to the great value Nervine as a remedy for pain. We have pleasure in recommending it as never-failing remedy.—Rev. H. J. Allen, Benj. Dillon, and many others. For sale by J. Wilson.

A \$500 Biblical Prize.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly offer twelve valuable rewards in the Monthly for February, among which is the following: We will give \$50.00 to the person who is the longest verse in the Old Testament Scriptures by Feb. 15th, 1884. Should two or more correct answers be received the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner February 15th, 1884. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the March Monthly, in which the name and address of the winner will be published, and in which several more valuable rewards will be offered. Address Rutledge Publishing Company, Easton, Penna.

As if by Magic.

This is always the case when Polson's Nervine is applied to any kind of pain; it is sure to disappear as if by magic. Stronger, more penetrating, and quicker in action than any other remedy in the world. Buy a bottle of Nervine to-day, and try its wonderful power of relieving pain of every description. Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is just the thing to have in a house to meet a sudden attack of illness. Only 25 cents a bottle. Sample bottles only 10 cents at J. Wilson's.

## FOOT-GEAR FOR BABIES.

about chapter revealing the character of the mother, repelled the shoe man.

'How about babies' shoes?' queried the inquisitive reporter.

'There you can have a pretty fair guess at the character of the mother, repelled the shoe man.'

'We generally know whether it is the baby in the family, and we don't judge that by the antics of the affectionate and proud mother either, but by the quality of the shoes she buys. There is nothing too good for the first born, and the little one is paraded in person, enveloped in as much fine toggery as the circumstances allow. The later offspring is either bought in by the nursery maid or some district messenger will come in with a stick of wood of the length of the shoes desired. But for the first one it must be the best, bronze leather, if possible, a size or two too small and of an unsensational, tight fit. 'He don't walk on them, anyhow,' says the loving mother; 'give me something that will look real nice.' Of course, we oblige them, because if we attempt to persuade them to buy something reasonable they will feel highly offended and leave in great indignation. That is the rich or well-to-do mother; and the shoe she buys is generally a flimsy affair, which causes baby a good deal of uneasiness. The coming anxiety being has to bear the pain, and the father the draft on his bank account. Yes, sir; we have baby shoes up to ten dollars a pair, of fine saffron-colored Russian leather, with real lace for summer wear and duck heads or beaver for winter.'

The shoe man.

'What for?' 'To let some of these people sit down, you can't keep him on that seat.'

'What's the reason I can't?' 'Because these people are as much entitled to a seat as is your turkey.'

'Well, who said they weren't? This turkey ain't bothering anyone and I'd like to see anyone bother him.'

'You'll have to take him up, anyhow he isn't a passenger.'

'No, he isn't. He's a damned sight better than the average passenger you carry. He's clean, he ain't talking all that he knows, he ain't drunk, he don't smell of tobacco and he don't spit all over the floor.'

By this time all the passengers were laughing, and the peculiar appearance of the turkey as he sat bolt upright with his legs spread out on the seat, added to the merriment. The conductor, annoyed at the laughter, excitedly said: 'Every seat in this car that's occupied has got to be paid for; now you take that turkey up, or get out!'

'I won't do it. Here's a ticket for him and see that you punch it. I guess it don't make much difference to a railroad company what kind of an animal occupies a seat so long as its paid for. So the turkey kept his seat, to the great enjoyment of the passengers.'

The turkey kept his seat.

Tired housekeepers naturally grow weary under the smallest effort which is required to invent daily three bills of fare, which must keep in view the contents of the larder and the health and taste of each member of the family. Why not have one meal, at least, simple and uniform? You will find it more satisfactory in the end if you persist in having the bill of fare invariable, for every one will become accustomed to its simplicity sooner, and if you try to vary it ever so little, you will fall back into your old habits almost without knowing it. If it is your breakfast, and your family are oatmeal-eaters, let your table show only porridge, bread and butter, coffee and milk. If they do not eat porridge you can substitute some sort of baked or stewed fruit, or boiled eggs. Let everything you have be the best of its kind, clear golden coffee with cream, fresh bread and nice butter, and although it may seem at first a very poor breakfast, the family will soon become accustomed to it, and will be all the better in health for living simply.

Some families prefer to take their plain fare at night. A cup of nice tea and dainty slices of brown or white bread and butter, with cold meat or fish, will be found more conducive to quiet rest and peaceful dreams than the mixture of hot biscuits, pies, jam and cake which is usually set forth. Make the table look as attractive as possible with immaculate linen and pretty china. If you are to have simple food you can at least put the 'butter in a lord's dish,' and try to make everything look dainty and appetizing. Depend upon it, a plain breakfast or tea served in this way will prove more acceptable than a carelessly cooked variety set forth in ordinary dishes on a spotted tablecloth. Of course this will appear at first like a great innovation. The American breakfast is dear to the heart of every free-born citizen on this side of the Atlantic, and no doubt it will seem like an impossibility to carry out so radical a reform as this, but after a month's trial it will not be so difficult.

Toronto St. George's Society gave \$1,076 in charity last year.

The total received for the Humber relief fund is \$8,085.23.

At this season of the year there should be a bottle of Pectoria in every house. It is unequalled for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, is pleasant, equally safe for children. Price 25 cents at all druggists.

JAMES SMALL, ARCHITECT, &c. Office, Crabb's Block, Kingston, Ont. Plans and specifications drawn correct by Carpenter's master's and mason's work measured and valued.

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I hardly think that anybody would be likely to observe any difference unless he happened to be well posted, as they look and taste like the real thing. We can, by a little flavoring make them taste like goose or duck eggs, of course altering the size. They will keep for years. That one you have just eaten was nearly a year old. They will never spoil nor become rotten, and being harder and thicker in their shells they will stand shipping better than real eggs. We calculate that in a few years we will run the hens of the country clean out of business.

The turkey kept its seat.

A big, burly, good natured aggressive man entered a horse car recently, accompanied by a large turkey, and, having seated himself, he placed his turkey in a sitting position beside him. The car filled rapidly, and, although several ladies were compelled to stand, the turkey kept its seat, guarded by its burly owner. When the conductor came through he noticed the turkey, and addressing the man said:

'You will have to take that turkey up.'

'What for?' 'To let some of these people sit down, you can't keep him on that seat.'

'What's the reason I can't?' 'Because these people are as much entitled to a seat as is your turkey.'

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