There Bro. McCormick, D.M., had banquet boasted that the Orangemen had 28 Conservatives to Parliament, and had aded his speech with the utterance ess to the Conservative cause." At conclusion of the banquet was the press posed? No, the banqueters drank to the servative press, and to that alone. All went to show that the association was lely a religious or benevolent institu-The Grand Master of the Ontario on one occasion, in a speech before the gave as an excuse for his neglect of ties the fact that he had been absent home in the interest of the Conservative and he stated his belief that any nber who was found supporting the eral party should be expelled from the He read a number of extracts from utterances of the Orange press ers, in which the members of the Re party and Roman Catholics were classed er as traitorous and disloyal. When a years ago the introduction of Marmi ext-book in Ontario schools was objected Archbishop Lynch, and was withdrawn Minister of Education for the prothe Orange organ characterized the as an outrage on the Protestant ty, and stated that the book was supbecause it exposed the licentiousnes e Roman Catholic clergy. He trusted First Minister would not vote for this ecause he read in the papers that on casion the right hon. gentleman made a speech before the Orangemen in Kings ter which he was escorted down to th by the members of the lodge, the band Protestant Boys" and he Pope." These facts, he thought, d that whatever the original intent of range order was, as now found it was thing more than a religious institution." as a political organization, designed to against creed and party against y, and stir up fends and jealousies in the ity, and he would oppose the bill. WHITE (Cardwell) said the last r, in the early part of his speech, had the ground that Parliament had not the to pass this bill because it dealt with

ght to hold property; but Parliament Iready passed two or three bills of this giving the right to certain hold property throughout the Do Among these a bill incorporating the dist Church of Canada, and curiously h the articles of union of that Church might be said to correspond with the of the Orange order to which the gentleman objected, were made, and out a protest from the hon. gentleman, t of the statute. (Hear, hear.) Then iternoon the House had passed without ion from the hon, gentleman two measures conferring authority to hold rty. It was quite true that under these he property would have to be held t to the laws of the various provinces. far as Parliament was concerned, it creating bodies which could operate out the whole of the Dominion. The on, gentleman had objected on the d that the property of the lodges was handed over to the Grand Lodge, but lges had not objected to this, vere disposed to do so they could do so a private bills committee. After the entleman (Mr. Cameron) had declared arliament had no power to pass the launched out into a general attack he Orange Association. He had quotuage alleged to have been uttered by g Orangemen. It was pretty language certainly, but if the ntleman should enter even a church ear speeches on controversial subjects he find that the utterances were pretty and decided. Then the hon. gentle-ad read an old platform of the Orange He (Mr. White) immediately the latform was read, recognized it as the m that used to be the platform of the m party of Ontario. (Hear, hear.) It aid "No Separate schools." That was the cries of the Reform party-(hear, and as everyone would remember it ie votes of the Orangemen who gave to lics the Separate school system. In slature two Grand Masters voted for and the large body of the so-called Re-

rs voted against it. LANDERKIN-Who put the Separate law in force ? WHITE said it was passed under the nent of Sir Francis Hincks and in the strenuous and determined opposithe late Hon. George Brown and his The bill was brought in by Mr. ott, who was then a Conservative. pposed by many of the Reform foland was passed by Conservative votes. ne next part of the platform was "No an grants." Everyone knew that that ng cry of the Liberals of Ontario. at was "The taxation of church pro-" and that was a cry of the Liberals of o to-day, and so with all the principles in that platferm. They were which for years the Liberals had ed. It was impossible to think of rinciples without looking back at the of the Reform party. He (Mr could remember very well when Protestant principles were the basis undation of its whole political ructure, and when Conserva ere charged with being priestridden rue to the principles of Protestantism speaker had spoken of the strong e used by Orangemen at their gather Let that how, gentleman read the delivered by the late Hon. Geo. Brown onto in 1858, when he was presented gold watch by some of the Orangemen city. (Hear, hear.) Let him contrast sech with the speeches quoted here and he would find that the speeches as coming from Orangemen were but d water, skim milk at that, compared speeches of his late political leader. White) took it that the House had to do with the question whether ien were Conservatives or Liberals. tter of fact the Orangemen were n the true sense of the word. In the o-day there were Roman Catholics ntario holding their seats by Orange ind as was well known wherever a became a candidate true liberality own by the Orangemen and il-y by the Clear Grit Protestants constituency. (Hear, hear.) He not here discuss the question Orangemen were willing or un-good, bad or indifferent. What he there were 230,000 Orangemien in to-day, and that they come to Paris ting for a simple Act of incorpora-ich was not denied to any other t came to the House for a similar It did seem to him that it was not thing to say that the association ot be incorporated simply because tics of its members did not suit the of those members of the Opposition also Protestants. If that principle down as the principle which should legislation, it would be found to be gly injurious in its practical effects. bill to incorporate citizens who d themselves as well as any other the met their neighbours of the atholic faith and lived with them as is men could. (Hear, hear.) In the ncy he represented the Orangemen man Catholics met as friends, they s neighbours, they met at ses, and in times of sickness they were anxious and willing ne another. The passage of an Act oration, instead of creating an illveen Orangemen and Catholics, we the result of removing any such here it existed, and would make the en feel that they were not denied tary privileges which were readily others. (Applause.) LAKE said he did not purpose to occasion as leader of the Reform t simply in his personal capacity as ber of the House. He would have ilent vote against the bill, as he did but he felt it to be his duty to refer representations which had been ng the recess regarding the action form party when the bill was before last year. At an Orange demon-Brockville, the hon, member for ds had said : "The onus of the deONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

FIFTH PARLIAMENT --- SECOND SESSION Mr. PARDEE moved :

TORONTO, March 12. ONTARIO DRAINAGE ACT.

Mr. CLANCY moved for a return showing in detail as to each municipality :--1. The amount of the original indebtedness of any municipality to the province under the Onta-rio Drainage Act. 2. The number, amounts, and dates of payment of the rent charges ori-ginally payable in respect thereof. 3. The sum paid on account thereof with the dates of payment. 4. The amounts in arrear for such ent charges. 5. The amount of the rent charges yet to mature. And also, for a return of all correspondence and communica-tions between any member or officer of the Government and anyone on behalf of any of the said municipalities as to the said arrears, or the reduction thereof, or of the claim of the Government in respect thereof, and also,

of all orders-in-Council reducing or readjusting the indebte iness of any of the said muniipalities, and also snowing the amount of the Mr. FRASER moved in amendment that the words "where any such reduction has been made" be inserted after the words "or

the reduction thereof" in the eighth line of the fourth clause. Mr. ROSS suggested that the words "with dates of payment" be struck out of the second and third clauses. The amendments were carried on a divi-

sion, and the motion passed. PAYMENTS TO LICENSE FUNDS. Mr. PRESTON moved for a return show-

ing the respective amounts paid by such municipalities in the Province of Ontario, in which the Dunkin or other Temperance Acts are in force, towards the License Fund of the district in which they are situated. He said that he desired to anow whether such municipalities pay to the License Fund. Carried. MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO'S.

Mr. O'CONNOR, in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting mutual fire insurance companies, said that the bill repeals sec. 71 of the Act respecting mutual fire insurance companies, the effect being to compel suits brought by the company to be heard in the local Division Courts of the municipalities in which the defendant resides. After some further discussion the bill was withdrawn.

DISEASE IN ANIMALS. Mr. DRYDEN moved the second reading

of the bill to prevent the spread of contagious disease among horses and other domestic animals. He explained that the bill applied only to the disease of gianders. The disease was just obtaining a foothold in the country, and the present was the time to stamp it out by destroying the animals affected by it. because it could not be treated. The bill provided machinery by which a court could compel the owner of a horse so diseased to destroy the animal.

THE PHARMACY ACT.

arithment on the rights of the province, and non-sert the right of the people of every province to exercise, through their Legislatures, exclusive urisdiction over rail ways and works of a local and provincial character, and to supervise and egulate the conduct of all companies owning or operating such works. Mr. WIDDIFIELD, in moving the second reading of the bill respecting pharmacy, said the alterations in it were very few. One new clause proposed that a preliminary examina-tion should be passed by those desiring to Mr. MEREDITH moved the following

enter the business. Another change was to define apprenticeship, but making no alteraamendment :--That all the words in the motion after the word "resolved" be struck out, and the follow-ing substituted therefor. That by the B.N.A. Act the Provincial Legistion in the term of years. The proposition was that the certificate must be submitted to the Council that the three years' apprentice-ship had been served. Another clause required that those who claimed exemption from being examined on the ground that they had been in the business prior to 1871 must prove that to be the case within one year. The bill proposed to legalize the self, ing of Paris green by merchants and others, but with strong safeguards. The only other change was with regard to fees. The bill was read the second time and re-

rred to a select co COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES. Mr. G. W. ROSS moved that the order-in

Council passed March 1st authorizing the adoption of the following new regulations

respecting Collegiate Institutes be ratified :-

I. The following conditions are required from each Collegiate Institute now existing for its

continuance, and for the establishment and con-tinuance of any new Collegiate Institute,

(1) Suitable school buildings, outbuildings,
(1) Suitable school buildings, outbuildings,
(2) Library containing standard books of reference bearing on the subjects of the programme.
(3) Laboratory, with all necessary chemicals and apparatus for teaching the subject of elements end of the subject of elements.

entary science. (4) Four masters at least, each of whom shall

(4) Four masters at least, each of whom shall be specially qualified to give instruction in one of the following departments --Classics, mathe-matics, natural science, and modern languages, noinging English; the teaching staff of the in-titute being such as to provide the means of horough instruction in all the departments continue.

(5) The excellence of the school, as required by

ment to enable the Government in counties where the Scott Act is in force to appoint to extend the privilege to every High school provincial officers the same as in count where the Crooks Act prevails. The bill was read the first time. PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION RAIL

THE RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. PARDEE moved : 1. That by the British North America Act the Legislature of each province has exclusive power to make laws in relation to local works and undertakings other than such railways and other works and undertakings as connect the province with any other of the province, or extend beyond the limits of the province, or as are declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada, or for the advantage of two or more of the province. 2. That exclusive authority in the Legislature of each province in relation to provincial rail-ways and other local works or undertakings is an essential part of our federal system of gov-erument. 3. That ever since Confederation the Begisla-ture of this province has exercised such exclu-sive authority, and has granted charters for the construction of a large number of railways within the province, and has dealt with the said ing :--1. All provincial railways (Ontario) which were by the legislation of the Parlia-ment of Canada of 1883 declared to be Dominion railways. 2. The mileage of each of said railways. 3. The amounts paid to each by the Provincial Government and by the municipalities respectively. Mr. MEREDITH moved that the following

words be added :- "Showing each of such railways reported to be under the control of the Federal Parliament." The amendment was lost on a division. DOMINION RAILWAYS.

Mr. MEREDITH moved his amendment to Mr. Bishop's motion as a substitute resolu-tion, and it was carried.

THUNDER BAY DISTRICTS.

authority, and has granted charters for the construction of a large number of railways within the province, and has dealt with the said railways and made such provision for their regulation and control as the public interest demanded.
4. That the Legislature in the session of 1882 asserted, by the manimous voice of its members, that the best interests of the people of Ontario required and demanded that the Provincial Legislature's How and control as the public interest set. The deputited of the propile of Ontario required and demanded that the Provincial Legislature's How and control over these nailways, and further insisted that where a company sought to escape provincial control, it should be compelled to procure from the Legislature by which it was incorporated an assent to its railway being declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, or should be required to show that such assent had been applied for and refused on improper or insufficient grounds: and these views of the Legislature in the session of 1882 passed an Act declaring all the main lines of railway in the province, and each and every branch line or railway now or hereafter the same shal be subject to the Legislature and here act in the session of 1883 passed an Act declaring all the main lines of railway now or hereafter connecting with or crossing the said lines of railway con filmes of chanda."
6. That the practical effect of this wholesale as Mr. MEREDITH moved for a return of pies of al. orders-in-Council for the sale or lisposal of tumber or timber berths or lands in the Thunder bay district, or regulating the safe or disposal thereof, and of copies of all orders-in-Council fixing the dues or fees to be paid in respect of such timber, and the bonus or purchase money to be paid for such timber lands or berths, or the right to cut the timer therefrom, and also of copies of all orders--Council or regulations relating to such ands, the timber thereon, and the rate of bonus or dues to be paid in respect thereof, and also for a map or sketch showing the area of the said district. Carried. TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY LINES.

Mr. MCCRANEY moved that a Select Committee be appointed to take evidence and report as to the expediency of exempting boundary lines in townships from the effect of the recent Statute of Limitations, and to report thereon by bill or otherwise. Carried. DETECTION OF CRIME. 6. That the practical effect of this wholesale as

Mr. BALFOUR moved for a return of a

6. That the practical effect of this wholesale assumption is, if legal, to withdraw the whole subject of railways from provincial jurisdiction and trapsfer it to the Federal Parliament.
7. That aid has been granted out of the public funds of the province to the railways so seized and assumed by the Federal Parliament, to the extent of over six millions of dollars, and by various of the municipalities of the province to the extent of over six millions of dollars, by means of which grants the construction of such railways was secured and without which the the to the the the construction of such railways. opy of the circular issued from the Attorneyeneral's department, bearing date on the 14th day of January, 1882, with respect to the efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice, with the answers to the circular, and any other correspondence on the subject. Carried.

> AFTERNOON SESSION. PROVINCIAL MONEYS.

Mr. KERR moved for a statement showing the amount of money on deposit in the banks or other moneyed institutions, to the credit of the province on the first days of January,

the extent of over eight millions of dollars, by means of which crants the construction of such aliways was secured, and without which they would not have been built. 8. That such aid was only granted to these railways on the faith and understanding that that they would continue to be provincial rail-ways under the control of the province; and that the assumption thereof by the Federal Par-liament gives the province and the said munici-palities a just claim to have the moneys so grant-ed by them refunded by the Dominion. 9. That the railways so seized and assumed by the Federal Parliament were and are local and provincial in their character, and as such were intended by the British House submits that there was nothing in the circumstances of the case to warrant the declaration is inconsistent ways to be works for the general advantage of Canada, that such declaration is inconsistent ariliament is a violation of the spirit, and ap er-version of the purpose and language, of the Bri-tish North America Act. 10. That this House deems it a duty to firmly protest against this encroachment of the Federal Parliament on the rights of the province and to as-February, and March, 1884, respectively, whether in the province or elsewhere, giving the name of each bank or other institution wherein these moneys are deposited, and the amount in each, respectively. Also, the amount at interest in each bank or other in-stitution, and the rate of interest allowed in each case on said deposits ; and the amount available on call without interest in each bank or elsewhere, with their names in each case. Mr. ROSS (Huron) said that he would give

rotest against this encroachment of the Federal arliament on the rights of the province, and to asthe information the hon. member for Pe oro' (Mr. Carnegie) was anxious to get. On the 1st January the amount on special deposit at interest was \$716,784.71. On the 4th January \$100,000 was deposited in the Bank of Commerce; Imperial, \$150,000; Federal, \$150,000; Dominion, \$150,000; Ontario, \$116,784.71; February 5th, Bank of Com-

merce, \$50,000, making the total of special eposits \$716.784.71. The motion was carried.

EVENING SESSION

VICTORIA AND ALBERT COLLEGES. The House went into committee on the bill o amend the Acts incorporating Victoria College and Albert College.

Clause ten was struck out. Mr. MOWAT moved that the following be inserted in lieu thereof :- "Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect any question

That by the B.N.A. Act the Provincial Legis-latures are invested with exclusive power to make laws in relation to "local works and under-takings," except amongst other railways " con-necting the province with any other or others of the provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the province," and " except such works as, although wholly situate within the provinces, are before or after their extention declared by the Parliament of Canada or for the ad-wintage of two or more provinces. That the powers conferred upon the Parliament of Can-ada to piace under its jurisdiction by legislation under the provisions of the British North Am-erica Act provincial railways ought not to be exercised arbitrarily, or unless the public in-terest demands the exercise of them for the general advantage of Canada, or for of law or equity as to the locality of the university, or as to the right or power of removing the same." The amendment of the Attorney-General

as carried, and the com

had been as decirous of saving their honour as representatives as they professed they were of saving the reputation of the House, they would have indignantly spurned on the first occasion any proposition of the kind indi-cated. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh," from the Government benches.) Hon. gentlemen opposite sneered at that observation, but he (Mr. Meredith) contended that the highest statesmanship, the highest duty to one's country and to the man himself demanded country and to the man himself demanded that he should have indignantly refused these overtures at once. He was sure that if the Attorney-General had been placed in the lebt and covenant suits. The bill was read the second time. position of one of these hon, members he would immediately have scornfully repudiated the offer. (Hear, hear.) He had just that EVENING SESSION. A STARTLING CHARGE.

to state, and further than that he would not say anything. He hoped they would hear what those who were charged had to say Mr. MOWAT said that he rose to call at tention to a very important matter of privi-lege, and in calling the attention of the House to it he had to make a startling statement. They had discovered a deliberate conspiracy, on the part of persons not members of the before they were pronounced guilty. Mr. MORRIS said the matter was unquestionably one of great gravity. It was one to be considered dispassionately as touching the honour of the House, and he House, to corrupt members of the House so as to bring about a change of Government. In connection with that, and before he gave further details he said that he had been told was prepared to vote for the immediate refer ence of the matter to the Committee on Pri-vileges and Elections. He regretted that such a possible transaction should have taken place, and while feeling that it was a subject that there had been placed in the hands of Mr. Speaker documents to be opened when the Attorney-General so requested, He request-ed the Speaker to open those documents. Mr. SPEAKER then opened the docu-ments and read the following letters :--"Monday morning. "Mr. SPEAKER.-The enclosed one thousand dollars was yesterday paid to me to influence my vote in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Wilkin-son. I place it in your hands at the earliest op-portunity on your return to the city. I remain, yours truly, "HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.) that there had been placed in the hands of Mr. that the Attorney-General was in bounde duty compelled to draw the attention of the Iouse to, he could not but help expressing : feeling of deep regret—he might be wrong o he might be right—he would be as positiv as anyone in condemning the attempted pur-chase of any member of the House in this way—but he deeply regretted that a grave responsibility which he did not think the fully realized rested on hon, gentlemen oppo site. He could not help feeling that thi was one of the gravest and most serious mat-"House of Assembly, "Toronto, March, 7, 1884, "3 p.m. ters that ever came before the House that while attempts were being mad

"DEAR SIR, — I hereby enclose you the sum of eight hundred dollars, in one hundred dollar bills, handed to me at 2.30 p.m. to-day and now handed to you by me. It was given me by a man named 'Big Push' Wilkinson, in room No. 9, Walker house, to influence my vote against the on the integrity of certain members of the House, they were in the hands of the sworn advisers of the Crown, who were guiding and directing them what to do. The disclosures made in the House showed that the Attorney-General was cogovernment during the present session. I made "Yours faithfully, "WM. D. BALFOUR, "Col. Charles Clarke, Speaker Legislative As-sembly, Ontario." nizant of the whole matter, and he was therefore an accessory to the fact. (Laughter and cheers.) He repeated that the Attorney-General was accessory to the fact that thes Mr. SPEAKER said he left the matter to members, endeavouring to be made tools of, be dealt with by the House. Mr. MOWAT made a statement, which were coming to him for instructions, that

they were asking how far they might lead these men. He (Mr. Morris) did not dise embodied in the form of a resolution with a view to adding a resolution proposing to re-ter the whole matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for investigation. parage the crime, but he held that these hon. members were guilty of having led these men on to commit this act, when, if they had had the high honour of gentlemen, as Attorney-General and a member of the House he stated :--That the Attorney-General, a member of this House, has from his place in the House stated that he is credibly informed and believes that divers persons named by him, including Christo-pher W. Bunting, John A. Wilkinson, Edward Meek. F. S. Kertland, and one Lynch have en-tered into a conspiracy to accomplish the defeat of the Government in this House by corrupting members of this House to vote against the Gov-ernment and Government measures. That the first-named three persons are well-known and active members of the party in this they would have spurned the offer and come the Government and told them manfully of their being approached in this way. (Hear, hear.) He had said the matter was a grave one, and he felt the only course to be

taken was to refer the matter at once to the Committee on Privileges and Elections that it might be thoroughly investigated, and the honour of the House vindicated. (Hear, near.) known and active members of the party in this province opposed to this Government, and that the last-named two persons are American Messrs. Balfour, Graham, Cascaden, and

Murray stated that they had been "approachd " to vote against the Government. The motion then passed.

The House adjourned at 10.30 p.m. TOBONTO, March 18,

THE STREAMS BILL.

province opposed to this Government, and that the last-named two persons are American citizens. That for the purpose of corruptly influencing the votes of members of this House the said five persons have at divers times during the present session of this House with money, offers of money, promises of offices in the gift of the Do-minion Government, and promises of other per-sonal advantages to such members. That divers members of this House so ap-proached, being indignantat the eximinal conduct proposed to them. have deemed it to be the fitting ocurse on their part, and a duty of their constitu-ents and the public, acting herein with the ad-vice and approval of members of the Govern-ment, to seem for a time to entertain such ap-proaches in order to the detection, exposure, and punishment of the persons guilty office to mem-bers of the Government the apartaches from time to time made to them, and the several acts therein of the guilty parties: that among the members of this House in regard to whom such corrupt attempts have, been made are. Mr. Robert Mokkim, member for the west riding of Weilington; Mr. Willam B. Balfour, member for the south riding of Essex; and John F. Dowing, member for the south riding of Rea-frew; that in carrying out the objects of the conspiracy the said Wilkinson, to infinence the Mr. PARDEE in moving the second readng of the bill for protecting the public interest in rivers, streams, and creeks, said that it was not his intention to enter into that it was not his intention to enter into any lengthy discussion on the merits of the bill, or the question of provincial rights, as both had already been discussed at great length in the House and in the country. It would be noticed that there was some little change in the present measure. Under the bill as previously introduced the means of fixing the tolls was through the Executive Council or the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and this had been changed. Council, and this had been changed.

so that if there was any dispute between the owner of the improvements and

should be fixed by the judge of the County

having put it forward must rest on him. He did not desire to say a word that would have the slightest effect that it ought not to have regarding what had taken place there, but it did seem to him that if the hon, gentlemen had been as decircous of saving their honour as representatives as they protessed they were of saving the reputation of the House, they would have indignantly spurned on the first cated. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh," from The subject then dropped. The House adjourned at 12.20 a.m. change in that policy. At that time he did not offer a bribe, but asked him to vote BILLS ADVANCED OR INTRODUCED. against the Government on a motion of want of confidence. With the view of drawing him out he (Mr. Balfour) expressed some SECOND READINGS. Respecting Building Societies.-Mr. Gib-son, (Hamilton.) agreement with his plan, and said he would think about it. He saw Wilkinson in the To amend the Acts respecting the supply-Walker house, who spoke to him of the pro-posed coalition Government. He said Mr. Meredith was to be the leader, Mr. Morris ing of gas and water. -- Mr. Hardy. To make provision respecting public health.-Mr. Ross, (Middlesex.) Minister of Education, Mr. Greighton Pro-vincial Treasurer, and the three other offices To amend the Act respecting Mutual Insurance Companies. -- Mr. Mowat. THIRD READINGS.

Respecting the Synod of the Diocese of Huron-Mr. Meredith.

Respecting a certain by-law of the town of Frenton-Mr. Sills. Respecting the Lake Simcoe Junction Rail-way Company-Mr. Freeman. To amend the Ontario Tree Planting Act-

Mr. Monk. Respecting the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company.-Mr. Neelon.

To analy company. — Mr. Reson and pawnbroking. — Mr. Badgerow. Respecting the Hamilton and Dundas Street Railway Company. — Mr. Awrey. To enable the free grant settlers to obtain further locations. -- Mr. Pardee. Bill to incorporate the general annual confer-ence of the Free Methodist Church of Ontario

in Canada, and for other purposes .- Mr. Badgerow Bill (No. 54) to consolidate the debt of the

town of Woodstock.—The Attorney-General. Respecting the union of certain Methodist Churches therein named. - Mr. Morris. To smend the Synod and Rectory Sales Act affecting the diocese of Toronto.-Mr. Morris.

Respecting proceedings on Mortgages-Mr. White, To amend the Act respecting Coroners' In-

quests-Mr. Waters. To incorporate the town of Port Arthur-Mr. Lyon.

surer of the Province-The Attorney-General Respecting the distribution of estates of which the Attorney-General is Administrator or Trustee-The Attorney-General. Respecting co-operative associations, joint

stock companies, benevolent societies, and other corporations-The Attorney-General. To amend the Act respecting ditches and ratercourses-Mr. Waters. For the relief of the Venerable Alexander

Dixon and others-Mr. Morris. To authorize the corporation of the town of Orangeville to purchase land for a post-office site—Mr. Chisholm.

To amend the Acts respecting the Napanee

River Improvement Company Mr. Wilmot, To prevent the spread of noxions weeds and of diseases affecting fruit trees. -- Mr. Ross (Huron). To incorporate the village of Woodville,-Mr. McIntyre,

To authorize the trustees of the estate of James Stock, deceased, to mortgage certain property.—Mr. Ermatinger. To amend the General Road Companies

Acts. — The Attorney-General. To amend the Line Fence Act. — Mr.

raser. To amend the Acts incorporating Victoria

College and Albert College.-Mr. Ferris. To amend the Act respecting the adminis tration of justice in unorganized tracts.-Mr. Ermatinger, and an average (10) To amend the revised attainte respectin

municipal institutions in Algona, Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, and Thunder Bay. —The Attorney-General. To extend the provisions of the revised statute restantion Attorney-General.

ions to the Governmen

to be filled by members of the Reform party. Mr. Harcourt was to be the leader of the Liberal contingent in the new Government, and that a farmer of some ability on the Reform side of the House was likely to be one of his colleagues. It was also proposed to bring in a Roman Catholic Reformer, as it was desirable to get rid of Mr. Fraser, who was too much of a bully. (Laughter.) They were anxious o get the support of the Roman Catholics as Archbishop Lynch was strongly opposed to them. He said he expected that if they could carry on the Government for the next four years that by the end of that time Arch-bishop Lynch would be dead-(haughter)and then the Conservatives would have some chance of getting into power in the province. He was bound to see that Mr. Fraser had his comb cut. (Laughter.) Wilkinson informed him also that he had been in Algoma and had seen a good deal of corruption there. He also stated that Mr. Meek had been to Usgoode hall and investigated some papers filed there, from which it appeared that the Premier had mortgaged his property ten days before the session to pay his share of the corruption-(laughter)-and that he had good reason to believe that all the Ministers had done the same. (Renewed laughter.) He said it was too large a sum to charge t the province at one time, but if they held it over they might be able to insert it in the public acccunts in the course of time. On Friday, the 14th, he saw Wilkinson again, who said he had drawn up a " round robin, which he (Mr. Balfour) thought was to the following effect : "We, believing that it would be for the advantage of the province to have a coalition Government, which should be run by men of both parties, three members of each, and that it would be done by the defeat of the Mowat Government, agree to vote against them on the first and every subsequent occasion to the end of the present session, in order that they might be defeated and an end put to bitter party strife." He said that Mr. Harcourt was only waiting for the assurance of enough support to defeat the Government. In every interview he (Mr. Balfour) communicated all the proceedings to some member of the Government. On Sun-day McKim came to his room and handed him ten one hundred-dollar bills at the Bank f British North America, which he said he had received from Wilkinson. He counted them and then handed them back to McKim, In the afternoon he (Mr. Balfour) saw Wilkinson and told him that he had seen court, who had not satisfied him. He (Wilkinson) said he was prepared with the guarantee if Balfour would sign the round robin. He assured him that Harcourt was all right and that he (Balfour) could get a registrarship at Regina if he wanted to go away ; he would have the law fixed so that he (Balfour) could hold his seat in the Legislature and have the work done by deputy. He refused to sign the round robin, and on Monday when \$800 was handed to him by Wilkinson in his room at the Walker house, without any condition, he took it and immediately handed it to the Speaker on reaching the House. After a few questions had been asked Mr. Mowar suggested that the following sub-committee be appointed to look up prece-dents. Messrs. Mowat, Fraser, Badgerow. Meredith, and Morris. The committee then adjourned.

J. A. Wilkinson and F.S. Kirkland appeared

efore the Police Magistrate on Tuesday to an-

swer the charge of having attempted to bribe

certain members of the Ontario Legislature.

Messrs, C. W. Bunting and Edward Meek were summoned on the same charge and ap-peared in court with their counsel, Mr.

Neville appeared for Mr. Wilkinson, and Dr. McMichael appeared also for Mr. Kirkland.

The Magistrate read a lengthy information.

not an offence against common law, and from its nature it was one that should be dealt with

by the House. Mr. Neville contended that it was as much an offence on the part of the

members mentioned in the information to ac

cept the bribes as it was for those who offered

mount of bail be fixed. His Worship replied

Mr.

peared in court with their counsel, Clarke and Dr. McMichael respectively.

Respecting securities vested in the Trea-

tatute respecting master and servant.-The Messrs. A. Quance, president of the Mark The Accused in Court

recognition, and that further aid should be afforded to them. The motion was then adopted. AFTERNOON SESSION. WAYS. ALGOMA AND THUNDER BAY. Mr. CASCADEN moved for a return show Mr. MOWAT moved the second reading of

o promises.

House he stated :--

THE WEEKLY MAN, TORONTO, THOUSDAY, MARCH 10, 1884.

Mr. MOWAT moved the second reading of the bill respecting the districts of Algoma and Thunder Bay. He explained that the western portion of Algoma had received of late iarge accessions of population, and it was now felt that the district of Thunder Bay shouid have a district judge of its own. The Dominion Government, would, of course, appoint this judge, and the only new Provincial officer re-quired would be a county atformey, who would be paid ty fees. The bill provided for this and also for the increase of 'jurisdiction of the district court from \$800 to any sum in debt and covenant suits.

ntinued on Fifth Page.

(b) The excellence of the school, as required by the foregoing, must always be maintained to justify the special grant in each year. II. No new Collegiate Institute shall be estab-lished unless all of the above conditions are com-plied with; and unless the yearly salaries of the four specially qualified masters required by con-dition (4) amount in the amount of the theorem. (4) am unt in the aggregate to the sum o dition (4) amount in the aggregate to the sum of \$4.500 as least. III. In case it shall appear, after due inquiry, that any Collegiate Institute has made default in the performance, observance or fulfilment of any of the conditions, or in maintaining the proper standard of efficiency, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may withdraw its status and rights as a Collegiate Institute. IV. The foregoing are intended to apply to each Collegiate Institute now existing or that may hereafter be established, The motion was adopted. motion was adopted. FREE GRANT LANDS. The House went into committee on the bill to enable free grant settlers to obtain further ocations. The amended clause is as follows "Provided always, that any person who has obtained a patent under this Act may, on show-ng by affidavit that he has bong fide and abso-tulely parted with the land so planted, obtain Mr. MEREDITH asked if, in the event of man parting with his land to his children, e could relocate. Mr. PARDEE said he could, if he did not art with it to infant children. Mr. MEREDITH thought the five years required for location should be reduced to three. The Dominion lands were better than Ontario lands, and yet only three years Mr. PARDEE contended that five years were necessary to efficiently perform the ettlement duties. Mr. MEREDITH suggested that some pro

vision should be inserted whereby a certain quantity of timber would be reserved to the corporated an assent to us fairney oring to a clared, or at least to show that such assent was applied for, and, if refused, had been so refused on improper or insufficient grounds." ettler The bill was reported. RAILWAYS AND MINING PROPERTY. A warm and protracted debate ensued, the leading speakers on both sides, with the The House then went into committee on

ment to the amendment :--

the bill to amend the Railway Act of On tario. Clauses one and two were adopted. Or lause three carried on the following division :--Mr. MEREDITH moved to strike out o the tenth line the words "it appear to," and after the word company in the same line nsert "show to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Public Works."

The bill was adopted with amendments. The committee then rose and reported. The House adjourned at midnight. TOBONTO, March 13.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE ACT. The House again went into committee on he bill to improve the Liquor License Act.

On clause 9, Mr. HARDY moved an amendment to the effect that any unincorporated society, asso-ciation, or club, organized chiefly for the purpose of dealing in liquor, in order to evade the operation of the Act, should come under

The amendment was adopted. On clanse 22, which provides that no license shall hereafter be granted to or for

any ferry boat, Mr. HARDY submitted the following "Provided the Commissioners make regula-tions regulating the sale of liquor on vessels to which licenses may be issued under their authority during an excursion and at other

The amendment was adopted. Mr. HARDY submitted another amend. Theam

the advantage of two or more provinces, That while this House recognizes the right of the Parliament of Canada, The bill for the relief of the Ven. Alex.

ight of the Parliament of Canada, n the constitutional exercise of the said powers, o make provincial railways, forming branches of main lines of railways under its jurisdiction ubject to the same jurisdiction as the main lines are for the time being subject to, it is of pinion that the said powers were not intended und ought not to be exercised in respect of other provincial railways. Dixon and others (Mr. Morris) was passed through committee, MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY. The House went into Committee on Mr. Mowat's bill respecting the property of mar-

and ought not to be exercised in respect of other provincial railways. That this House is also of opinion that the said powers were not intended and ought not to be exercised in respect of railways not chartered or in existence, and that where they are exercised the particular railways proposed or intended to be dealt with ought to be set forth by name in the statute by which effect is given to them. That this House is also of opinion that it is necessary, in order to prevent undue friction in the working of the federal system, and that a due regard for the rights of the provinces de-mands that before any such powers are exerried woman. Mr. MOWAT said that the bill very nearly orresponded with the English Act. Mr. MEREDITH thought that if they de-

clared that a married woman should have all the rights of an unmarried woman in re gard to property, they would gain all that was intended by the bill, which was a very ong one. Mr. MOWAT said that plan would not

ttain the object they had in view. The bill was reported. The House adjourned at midnight.

> TOBONTO, March 15. COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

necessary, in order to prevent undue Prichol In the working of the federal system, and that a due regard for the rights of the provinces de-mands that before any such powers are exer-cised, notice should be given to the Government of the province under whose jurisdiction the railway proposed to be dealt with is, and an op-portunity afforded it of being heard in opposi-tion to the proposed action. That while this House cannot fail to recognize the fact that almost the whole of the existing rail-ways of this province, which are dealt withor af-fected by the legislation of the Dominion Parlia-ment passed at its last session, and many of which have been largely alided by provincial and municipal grants. have by the action of the Legislature of the Province been permitted to become branches of lines under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament, it is of opinion that the said legislation, except in so far as it deals with such branches, is contrary to the spirit and ought to be repealed. That is the opinion of this House, that the best interests of this province demand that this House should, as it does, hereby assert its just fight in respect of the matters hereinbefore set forth as set out and defined in these resolutions, and that communication should at once be had with the Federal authorities with a view to pro-curing the repeal during the present session of the Dominion Parliament of the Act of the said Parliament hereinbefore referred to, in so far as herein set forth, and that the course of practice to be hereafter. adopted in the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Dominion Parliament in respect of the, matters to which these resolu-tions relate, where it is proposed to exercise such powers, should be defined the accordance with the principles hereinafter set forth. Mr. HARDY moved the following amend-Mr. ROSS (Middlesex) moved the ratifica tion of the order-in-Council relating to Col egiate Institutes. He said that he had amended the order-in-Council in one or two particulars. He had made a few verbal alterations, and had withdrawn the clause equiring \$4,500 as the minimum of aggregate salaries to be paid in the institutes. (Hear, hear.) He did not, however, wish to be misunderstood as receding from the position he had taken. They were now in a transition state, and perhaps it would be well to postpone action until another year. The regulation would apply on and after January 1st, 1885. Mr. MEREDITH thought the order-in

Council on which the grants are made should be submitted to the House, Mr. ROSS said he would consider that

atter.

The motion was carried. MUNICIPAL LAW.

The House went into committee on the bill Mr. HARDY moved the following amend Ine House went into committee on the oil amending the Municipal Act as reported by the Municipal Committee. Mr. MEREDITH moved that the third clause, amending the law so as to give widows

ment to the amendment :--That all after the first word "that" in the amendment be omitted therefrom and there be inserted instead thereof these words: "there be added to the last paragraph of the resolution the words following :--(4) And this House again firmly insists that when a company whose rail-way has been constituted under a Provincial charter seeks to escape Provincial control by procuring its rail way to be declared to be for any such general advantage as aforesaid, the com-pany ought to be compelled to first procure from the Provincial Legislature by which it was in-corporated an assent to its railway being so de-clared, or at least to show that such assent, was and unmarried women the right to vote in accordance with the bill, which had been assented to by the House, be struck out. Mr. FERRIS then moved the striking out

of the words "widows and unmarried " in the clause. He did not see why widows and unnarried women should have more powers than other women. Lost.

The bill was reported with several amendments. THE FRANCHISE BILL.

n gaol,

ON HIS OWN BESPONSIBILITY

exception of Mr. Mowat, expressing their views. About midnight the House divided, Mr. MEREDITH asked the Attorney eneral whether he intended to introduce the and the amendment to the amendment was Franchise bill during the present session. Mr. MOWAT said the bill would not b atroduced during the present session. The House adjourned at 2.10.

TORONTO, March 17.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

TEAS.—Messers. Awrey. Badgerow, Balfour, Ballantyne, Baxter, Bishop, Blezard, Caldwell, Cascaden, Chisholm, Cook, Drury, Dryden, Fer-ris, Fraser, Freeman, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibbion (Huron), Gillies, Gould, Graham, Hagar, Har-court, Hardy, Hart, Lyon, McCraney, Mc McIntyre, McKenzie, McLaughlin, McMahon, Master, Morin, Mowat, Murray, Neelon, O'Connor, Pardee, Phelps, Rayside, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlesex), Sills, Snider, Waters, Widdi-field, Young.-47. Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) in moving for return of copies of all communications be tween the Senate of the University of Toronto field, Young.-47. NAYS.-Messrs, Baskerville, Blythe, Brereton, Broder, Carnegie, Clancy, Clarke (Toronto), Creighton, Ermatinger, Fell, French, Gray, Hammell, Hess, Hudson, Kerns, Kerr, Lees, McGhee, McKar, Mercdith, Merrick, Met-calte, Monk, Morgan, Morris, Mulholland, Pres-ton, Ross (Cornwall), White, Wilmot, Wood.-32. and the Government, on the subject of further State aid to the university, said he was not at all desirous that the question should be dis-cussed at the present time with a view to as-

TOBONTO, March 14, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. Mr. ROSS introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting the University of Toronto. He explained it proposed to give increased repre-sentation in the Senate by allowing the High

cussed at the present time with a view to as-certaining or committing the Honse to an ex-pression of opinion on the subject of granting further State aid to the university. Every hon, member was, no doubt, aware that such an application had been made, thatproceedings had been taken in that direc-tion by the Senate of the University, and that the whole subject had been one of prolonged controversy, which had engaged the attention of the press for some months past. The ques-tion was one of very great importance, and had been ably discussed by those who pro-posed that further State aid should be afford-ed, as well as by those who took the opposite sentation in the Senare by allowing the high school masters to elect one additional repre-sentative, thus giving them two instead of one. It also proposed to give more power to the Convocation of the University, as request-

ed by that body; also to enlarge the con-stituency electing representatives of head masters of the High schools. As the law at present stood, only the head masters had a right to elect representatives. He proposed in the province were equally deserving of

riding of Weilington; Mr. William D. Baltour, member for the south riding of Essex; and John F. Dowling, member for the south riding of Ren-frew ; that in carrying out the objects of the conspiracy the said Wilkinson, to influence the vote of the said Bunting for the same corrupt purpose undertook to pay to Mr. McKim a further sum of \$1,000 on a future day; that the said Bunting was a party to the payment of the former sum and to the promise to pay the latter sum for the corrupt purpose already stated, and that to secure the same corrupt object the said Wilkinson and Bunting further offered and un-dertook that the said McKim should be appoint ed registrar at Regina, in the North-West, with a salary of one thousand dollars a year, that both the said McKim that the Dominion Minister of the interior had piedged to them his word that the said McKim that the Bunting on his own part pledged his word to the same effect; that for the same corrupt purpose already mentioned, and to influence the vote of the said Builarm D. Balfour, the said Wilkinson repeated y offered to pay, and did this day deliver to the said Bal-four, the said Wilkinson repeated y offered to pay, and did his day deliver to the said Bal-four, the said of Mr. Speaker, to be op him produced to this House; and that further to same in the hands of Mr. Speaker, to be op him produced to this House; and that further to same in the hands of Mr. Balfour placed the same in the hands of Mr. Balfour should be ap-pointed by the Dominion Government to a regi-trarking at Regina, in the North-West; that the same in the hands of Mr. Balfour should be ap-pointed b Court, subject to an appeal to one of the judges of the Court of Appeal. It might be said that the Government had receded from said that the Government had receded from their position. In this respect they had; a good deal of complaint was made in the House on account of the former provision in the bill. It was said that the Executive

Council might not use their power properly, that they might use it in a way which would be advantageous to the supporters of the Government. The Government had acceded so far as the Opposition was concerned and made a change in this respect. They were not seeking a party victory on the bill, but they were simply proposing legislation in the interests of the lumberman, of the settlers, and of the province, and further to establish their rights to legislate on this matter. Mr. MEREDITH, on rising, was received with loud applause. He said that the hon. gentleman in moving the second reading of the bill had addressed himself to the very wide subject of the respective jurisdiction of the Legislature and of the Federal authorithe Legislature and of the Federal authori-ties, and to the question of the right of dis-allowance, as well as briefly to the questions involved in the measure before the House. The main question that he had touched upon

was one that had been discussed in the House and in the country. There was no one who sat upon that side of the House who for a moment would say that there ought to be any interference with legislation by that House that did not violate some constitu-tional privilege. The ground upon which they had always contended that there was on the part of the Federal authorities in dealing with the bill respecting the public interest in rivers and streams no violation of jected by, other members of this House, and it is hereby Resolved, That the charges and matters re ferred to and set forth in said statement of the information and belief of the Attorney-Genera be forth with referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges.and Elections, with instructions to send for and examine all necessary persons and papers in or concerning the premises. the constitution, was that they believed that there was in that measure, as they understood it, a violation of sound constitutional prin-

The bill was read the second time. SUPPLY.

He had followed the precedent afforded by On the item \$73,155 for the Central Prison tak n should be under oath. Grave charges had been made against hon gentlemen for whom he entertained the highest respect, and he thought it would be satisfactory to the House and to the country if the method he had suggested were adopted. Mr. Mowar said this was a simple pre-liminary investigation as to what course the Pacific scandal inquiry. When anything of that kind occurred everybody would say Mr. WHITE said there was a steady inrease in the cost of the institution, and an that it was in the public interest that it should be exposed, and they owed it to the over expenditure, while they had been given to understand that it would be largely self-sustaining. He pointed out that a similar faithfulness of some of their members that they were able to expose the matter, an exnstitution in Detroit brought in a revenue liminary investigation as to what course should be taken by the committee. When the parties charged with the offence were of which would, they had no doubt, o the city. Mr. MEREDITH called attention to the ar-

prevent similar offers being made hereafter on the part of anybody. The Government angement for guarding the prisoners. It was brutal and inhuman rule that a guard had thought it their duty to take criminal should be obliged to shoot at a prisoner who attempted to escape. Not long ago a prison-er was shot dead. The rule, he thought, was proceedings against these gentlemen, and two of them had been arrested. The two were Wilkinson and Kertland, and both were

Mr. HARDY said the event was no doubt Mr. MEREDITH said this was as much a a melancholy one, but the rule was the same as that in force in English prisons. The guard, surprise to him as it could be to any hon. gentleman on that side of the House, and he he understood, only intended to maim the ully concurred with the Attorney-General Mr. MERRICK pointed out that the pri-

Dr. DowLING. He said he had been ap-proached by Mr. Kirkland, who requested him to support a vote of want of confidence in the Government. The witness had been met by Mr. Kirkland in the Rossin house on tully concurred with the Attorney-Galeral on the gravity of the charges made. He concurred also in the desirability of a full and thorough investiga-tion of what had taken place, and he could promise that there would be nothing done on the Opposition ade of the House to furstate the fullest enquiry soners in this institution were generally con-fined for short terms only. He thought the rules requiring guards to fire should be some-Thursday, and the two went to the what relaxed Mr. HARDY said that if the prisoders House to frustrate the fullest enquiry

(Hear, hear.) He had just one word to say knew they would not be fired upon when atempting to escape discipline could not be with regard to a reference in the resolutio There had been no statement made on the reserved for twenty-four hours. The item passed. authority of any member to justify the in

THE SANDWICH GAOL AFFAIR.

troduction of the name of Mr. Bunting into the resolution, and he thought before so serithe resolution, and he thought before so seri-ous a charge as that which appeared in the motion was made against the conductor of one of the leading journals of this country there ought to have been the clearest and most satisfactory proof, and there ought to appear on the face of the record evidence to unbatantate such a charge as that. As the Mr. WHITE called the Attorney-General's attention to the recent occurrence at Sandwich gaol, and asked if the inspector had been sent to enquire into the matter. It was one of great importance. He believed the sheriff was absent at the time, and the only persons in charge were the gaoler and the purnkey. The gaoler was shot dead and the substantiate such a charge as that. As the Attorney-General had stated it was a charge other turnkey was knocked insensible, so that the gaol was absolutely left without of a serious character, and he thought nt ought not to be brought against auyone without the fullest proof. He believed the Aftorney-General would have best served the interests of justice had he placed on the record, as he had done in the case of the others the ground on which he was prothat the gaol was absolutely left without anyone to take care of it. Two prisoners got away, one being recaptured, and it was quite possible that all the other prisoners might have walked out of the gaol. Mr. MOWAT said that some of the par-ticulars the hon. gentleman had mentioned he was not aware of. The inspector would others, the ground on which he was pro-ceeding. He (the Attorney-General) had assumed

the conversation that money would be forth-coming. There was a protest filed against the election of the witness, and if he was will-ing to go against the Government all proceed-ings would be dropped. go up immediately; and the Government would offer a reward of \$500 for the recapture of the escaped price newscath at the sime of a Mr. MEREDITH regretted that there had

in the document, and the responsibility for

ham Agricultural Society ; E. James, reeve of Markham, and Jas. Eckhardt, of Toronto, waited upon Hon. A. W. Ross, Commiss of Agriculture, on Thursday, and requested an amendment of the law relating to township agricultural societies. They ask that the law shall be amended so that township societies can amalgamate with riding societies on better terms than at present; as the law is now the riding societies can almost dictate their terms. The township societies cannot hold exhibitions within five miles of the riding exhibitions, and the township directors have two, setting forth the charges and details i tive, setting forth the charges and details in six counts. Mr. Clarke asked for an adjourn-ment till Friday next. He contended it was no voice in deciding where the exhibition shall be held. Township societies desire to have a voice in deciding where the riding ex-hibitions shall be held. Mr. Ross stated in reply that he could make no change 'at this session, but that during the recess he would onsider the matter and decide what he would do.

them. He also asked for an adjournment. The Magistrate consented to an adjournment till Friday. Mr. Neville asked that the THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY. Testimony Given Before a Committee the Legislature.

nembers of the House in regard to whom he

had made a general statement last evening.

After hearing the evidence they would then have to consider what course should be taken,

and it might be advisable to appoint a sub-

committee to look for precedents and make a

be put on oath. Mr. FRASER contended that there was no

the business manager. He had a private interview with him, during which he under-

was one day at the

this stage. The first witness called was

court presided. After the roll had been called,

under oath.

that he wished to know more fully the circumstances of the case before consenting to bail. Mr. Fenton said he would not consent The Committee on Privileges and Election met on Tuesday morning in the Parliamentary library to consider the resolution submitted to it under any circumstances, even if a million dollars were offered. Bail was refused. to the Legislature with regard to the alleged and Kirkland and Wilkinson were remanded attempt to bribe certain members of the House. There was a very large attendance of

till Friday. Dr. McMichael stated that a writ of habeas corpus would be procured for members and outside politicians. Mr. Harthe release of the prisoners.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS Mr. MOWAT rose and suggested that the committee should hear the statements of those

WILL BE GIVEN AWAY.

The Spirometer Given Free.

recommendation. Mr. MORRIS suggested that the evidence tak n should be under oath. Grave charges To sufferers and the medical profession. My motive is not one of money, but for science and the good of suffering humanity.

The good of suffering humanity. To convence the public and prove to the scep-tical that the Spirometer is the best instrument ever invented for the treatment of diseases of the air passages, and that it is all I have ever claimed for it, anyone suffering from bronchitis, catarth. catarthal deafness, asthma, weak lungs, or consumption who will cell at 173 Church street. Toronto, and consult the sur-geons of the International Throat and Lung In-stitute, can have a Spirometer free, the medicine alone to be paid for. I do this to show the con-fidence I have in the treatment, and to convince the medical profession and others who are still sceptical (notwithstanding the thousands of people who have been cured by it) that the Spiro-meter I have in invented and the medicines and treatment prescribed by the surgeons of the In-ternational Throat and Lung Institute are ouring and will cure a larger percentage of these dis-eases than any other treatment in the world. For information write to DR. M. SOUVIELLE, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French army, 173 Church street, Toronto. present the evidence would then be taken Mr. MEREDITH held that as the members had made statements last night they should necessity to take the evidence under oath at

house to arrange the particulars. Mr. Kirk-land was dissatisfied with the timber policy of the Government. He requested the witness to go and see Mr. Banting, who would explain the matter to him. He did not want to go to see Mr. Banting, but the members of the Government pressed PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT him to go and see that gentleman. He went to the office of THE MAIL and inquired for

"I have tried Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERKY for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints, in several cases, and it has worked wonders. In conse quence of its satisfactory effects I recommend i quence of its satisfactory energy i recommend it to all in preference to any other preparation for these diseases. I know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those whe use it, and I take pleasure in certifying this."

H. SIROIS, M.D., Fraserville, P.Q., writes that he has sold WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for many years, and knows it to be one of the oldest as well as the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints, He knows of no article that gives greater satis-faction to those who use it, and he does not

stood that if he was willing to help defeat the Mowat Government the dissatisfied people of Ontario were willing to offer certain in-ducements. Mr. Bunting told him that the Government was in a bad fix. The electors of Ontario were fast losing confidence in the administration. It would be in the interests hesitate to recommend it. DR. J. PARADIS, of the same place, writes, administration. It would be in the interests of the province, and he (Mr. Bunting) would see that the witness was not the loser by the transaction. The witness understood from the conversation that money would be forth-

