

persons opening internal communication between licensed premises and shops where other goods are sold.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN said that the clause did not go far enough. There was no way of preventing the evil of store sale of liquor except by entirely separating the liquor business from all other business.

Hon. A. S. HARDY said that the section was intended to prevent violation of the law. It might be considered a great hardship that merchants and others, having made a complete change in their premises, should be compelled so soon afterwards to make another complete change. He would not say that such a law would not be in the interests of temperance, and probably the next change would be in that direction.

Mr. MERRICK and Mr. WOOD objected to clause 17, providing that one justice may hear cases in rural municipalities.

Hon. A. S. HARDY said he did not think that as a rule inspectors would be found overdoing prosecutions. Besides it must be remembered that one magistrate was empowered to try very grave cases, to send a man for trial for capital offences.

SELLING TO UNLICENSED DEALERS.

Hon. A. S. HARDY proposed to add the following section, which he said had been suggested by the Attorney-General:—

No person shall by himself or his partner, servant, clerk, agent, or otherwise, sell or deliver intoxicating liquors of any kind to any person not entitled to sell liquor, and who sells such liquor, or who buys for the purpose of reselling, and any violation of the foregoing provision shall be an offence under this Act. But no person shall be convicted under this section who establishes to the satisfaction of the police magistrate or justice or justices before whom the prosecution is heard that he had reason to believe, and did believe, that the person to whom the liquor was sold or delivered was duly licensed to sell such liquor, or did not sell liquor unlawfully, and did not buy to resell. This section applies only to a sale or delivery of liquor in any city, town, or village by a person residing or carrying on business therein to a person who sells liquor unlawfully in the same city, town, or village.

After some discussion the section was adopted.

THE CASE OF PORT ARTHUR.

Mr. CONMEE moved that a section be added to the Bill allowing licenses to be issued to three hotels in Port Arthur over and above the number allowed by the general law. He pointed out that Port Arthur required a larger amount of hotel accommodation than many other places of the same population, because it was the terminus of a line of steamers, and had a large floating population of miners, emigrants, and others. This motion was very much in the interests of his Conservative friends. When the Dominion License Act came into force these gentlemen started to build hotels. Nothing could stop them. They said, "Sir John knows what he is doing. He is a constitutional lawyer and knows all about it." (Laughter.) In that way a large amount of money was invested in hotel buildings, which were now standing idle. It was in the interests of these gentlemen that he asked for the increase.

Mr. ROBILLARD said that one Girard, of Port Arthur, had been refused a license because he was a supporter of Sir John.

Mr. CONMEE—Mr. Girard has a license.

Mr. ROBILLARD said that Mr. Girard was a brother-in-law of his—(laughter)—and had told him that he had been refused a license, and then promised one if he kept quiet until after the election. (Laughter.)

Mr. CONMEE—Mr. Girard told me that he was not a particular friend of Sir John's—(laughter)—that his brother-in-law was a member of this House, and had written him telling him he was to support Sir John. (Laughter.) Mr. Girard showed me the letter. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. ROBILLARD—I have got that letter here—(laughter)—and I will prove that he never got that letter. All I wrote was a letter of introduction.

Hon. A. S. HARDY said that the case of Port Arthur was evidently a peculiar one—(hear, hear, and laughter)—and under all the circumstances he did not think the motion was unreasonable.

After some further discussion the motion was carried.

Mr. YOUNG said that in a good many localities the license inspectors had been involved in a good deal of

VEXATIOUS LITIGATION,

and in one place the Licensed Victuallers had a fund and a local agent to prosecute every magistrate who sits on a liquor license case. He thought there should be some additional protection to inspectors.

Hon. A. S. HARDY said that he had heard of this systematic prosecution of inspectors, and the matter was receiving his consideration.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN proposed an amendment, by which the hours of closing shall be seven on Saturdays and eleven on other week days.

Mr. HEREDITH thought the matter

should not be taken out of the hands of the municipalities.

Hon. C. F. FRASER after pointing out the additional offences created by the License Act, and general increased stringency protested against the proposal to make a statutory hard-and-fast line in respect to the hours of selling. At present the License Commissioners make rules, or municipal councils could pass by-laws for closing at certain hours.

Mr. WOOD thought the proposal was both logical and reasonable.

Mr. BALFOUR said the matter should be one of local legislation, and instanced the case of Windsor and its proximity to Detroit as an argument in favour of allowing the law to stand as it is now.

Mr. DRURY said it would be admitted that temperance sentiment was very much in advance of England in Ontario, and yet in 1872 the former country placed the closing hour at 11 o'clock. He was prepared in the interests of morality. He had frequently noticed young men lounging around public houses, which would to some extent be remedied if the amendment were adopted.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN said the Legislature having gone so far in the cause of temperance, ought to go one step further and accept the amendment.

The amendment was lost.

The Bill was reported as amended.

CONVEYANCING PRACTICE.

The House went into Committee on the Bill for improving the practice of conveyancing.

The Bill was reported without material amendment.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

The House went into Committee on the Bill respecting the estates of deceased persons.

Mr. CREIGHTON said some considerable discussion had taken place on the question of the widow's portion of an estate where there was no will. He asked why the widower was placed in a better position than the widow in like circumstances.

Hon. O. MOWAT said the case as the Bill now stood was that the widow had just the same treatment as the widower.

The Bill was reported.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.