

there that the time would come when it would be called back, when the people would become tired of the sideshows of the present Exhibitions, and welcome back an Exhibition conducted with the simplicity of the old Provincial. Taking figures published in the morning papers concerning the annual meeting of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, held on the preceding day, Mr. Waters compared the financial statistics connected with it with those in connection with the Provincial, and claimed that the financial management of the latter, according to those figures, seemed to compare very favorably with that of the former. The reference to sideshows pained Mr. H. E. Clarke, and he rose and made a very able defence of the same, contending that sideshows relieved the tension of the average visitor to Exhibitions, just as a student's mind was relieved by the reading of a novel after long study. Those who didn't like sideshows could keep away from them. As to the management of the Toronto Exhibition, there was no doubt whatever that it was the best managed and by all odds the most successful of the Exhibitions of the Province.

Mr. Whitney could not agree that the Provincial Exhibition had lost its usefulness. The only real argument used by Mr. Awrey against it, he said, was that it did not pay, and he (Mr. Whitney) would dispose of that by pointing out that the Guelph Agricultural College did not pay and was not expected to do so, and yet nobody proposed to abolish it. Also lunatic asylums were not paying institutions, and yet it was not proposed to abolish them.

Mr. Meredith disputed with Mr. Clarke the question as to which was the best managed Exhibition in the Province, claiming the distinction for the Western Fair. He was inclined, he said, in part to agree with the last speaker that the usefulness of the Provincial Exhibition was not all gone yet; at the same time, he supposed it must bow to the storm at the present time. He agreed with the mover of the resolution that if the Exhibition was to be buried a better place than London could not be found, and a more melodious voice than that of Mr. Awrey to sing its requiem could not be listened to.

Mr. Metcalfe thought that the Exhibition should not be allowed to die because no arguments were adduced to show that it does not act as an educator in the eastern portion of the Province.

Hon. A. M. Ross argued that looking on the Exhibition as a purely business arrangement the proposition of the Minister of Agriculture that the grant should be given this year was the best in the interests of all parties.

Hon. Mr. Drury rose again to say that the Exhibition did not die because it was not patronised by the public, but because it was difficult to get sufficient accommodation for it in the cities in which it was held. It is impossible to continue the Exhibition until public opinion so changed that cities would provide ample accommodation.

Mr. Graham found fault with the management, stating that the secretary controlled the directors instead of the directors controlling him. He opposed the grant eight or nine years, but would consent to it being given one year more and then to end.

Mr. Awrey replied to the speakers who found fault with him for consenting to the amendment, concluding by saying "that he did so because the Minister of Agriculture and the leader of the Opposition stated that the honor of the House was pledged to the Exhibition being again held in London."

Mr. Wood (Hastings) would vote for the amendment, but preferred the original.

Mr. Stratton was opposed to the Exhibition and regretted that the motion of the member for South Wentworth could not under the circumstances be pressed on the House.

Mr. Waters again justified the views he held as to the Exhibition.

Mr. Phelps would rather see London get the \$4,000 than hold the Exhibition there next year.

At this stage members showed symptoms of that weariness which brooks no further discussion, and loud calls of "question" filled the chamber.

Hon. Mr. Fraser's amendment to continue the Exhibition a year longer was then voted upon and carried on the following

division:—

YEAS—Allan, Armstrong, Awrey, Ballantyne, Blezard, Blyth, Caldwell, Chisholm, Clancy, Clarke, H. E. (Toronto), Clarke (Wellington), Connee, Craig, Creighton, Cruess, Dack, Dance, Davis, Drury, Dryden, Fell, Ferguson, Field, Fraser, Freeman, Garson, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Gilmour, Graham, Hammell, Harcourt, Hudson, Kerns, Lees, Mack, Marter, Master, Meredith, Metcalf, Miller, Morgan, Mowat, Murray, Ostrom, Pacaud, Preston, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlesex), Smith (Frontenac), Smith (York), Snider, Stewart, Tooley, Waters, Willoughby, Wood (Hastings), Wood (Brant), Wylie—59.

NAYS—Balfour, Bishop, Bronson, Evanturel, Gould, Guthrie, Ingram, McAndrew, McMahon, Meacham, Monk, Morin, O'Connor, Phelps, Robillard, Rorke, Stratton—17.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

ITEMS GATHERED IN THE LOBBIES AND FROM THE DEPARTMENTS.

The following are the leading clauses of Mr. Drury's Act regarding the beaches and shores of the Province:—No person without the consent of the Lieut.-Governor in the case of land belonging to Ontario, and without the consent of the owner as to other land, shall take or carry away any sand,

gravel or stones from the beaches or waters in Ontario, nor from any of the bars or flats adjoining any channels or entrances to any rivers, harbors or estuaries in Ontario. No person, also as aforesaid, shall land upon any such places specified with intent to carry away any gravel, sand or stones.

UNIVERSITY FEDERATION ACT.

The amendment to the University Federation Act introduced by the Minister of Education principally affects Victoria College, the latter being empowered to retain its degree-conferring powers until 1891. At the first meeting of the Senate of the Toronto University, after Victoria College shall have placed her degree-conferring powers in abeyance, the number of graduates entered on the register of Toronto University and Victoria College shall be taken as the basis of the second election to the said Senate. The amendment to the Federation Act introduced a few days ago by Mr. Harcourt is incorporated in the Minister of Education's bill. It simply provides for the election by acclamation of the chancellor and members of the Senate if the number of candidates are no more than requisite to fill the vacancies.

THE JUDICATURE ACT.

Mr. Connee has re-introduced his bill providing that persons shall not be compelled to arbitrate on matters other than accounts.

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS.

Mr. Drury introduced an amendment to the Agriculture and Arts Act providing for the machinery of calling the first meeting of a township or horticultural society. In organised townships the association shall be called by the reeve, but in unorganised districts it shall be called by the judge or stipendiary magistrate acting therein.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Harcourt provides a slight amendment to the Manhood Suffrage Act, giving fishermen, in and out of Ontario, otherwise entitled, the right to vote.

DUTY ON FLOUR.

Mr. Mack did not, as reported, support the motion before the recent meeting of the millers, asking the Ottawa Government to put a duty of \$1 per barrel on flour. The line of the remarks of the member for Cornwall was rather in the direction of getting the Government to equalise the duty between wheat and flour, believing as he does that the present tariff discriminates against the Canadian millers.

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

The Provincial Exhibition will live at least one year more, the vote of the Assembly having so decided. So far as the decision was concerned, it was assuredly justice tempered with mercy that was far from being strained. The debate was not without excellent features, even if the death sentence was passed on an institution that had admittedly been a potent stimulus to the development of the agricultural industry of the Province. The Conservatives were generous, only four having voted against the amendment of the Minister of Agriculture, but alas! thirteen of the Liberals wished to kill the "Provincial" without giving it any time for repentance for its backsliding during the last few years. Judges will differ in their definition and interpretation of crime, and the majority of those who voted for sparing the life of the culprit on its trial evidently felt that there was "much to be said on both sides." The analysis of the vote is as follows:—The total vote recorded was 76; for the Government's amendment, 59; against, 17. The Liberals who voted against the amendment were Messrs. Balfour, Bronson, Bishop, Evanturel, Gould, Guthrie, McAndrew, Morin, McMahon, O'Connor, Phelps, Robillard and Stratton (13); Conservatives, Ingram, Meacham, Monk and Rorke (4), making in all 17. The absentees were Biggar, E. F. Clarke, French, Leys, Lyon, McKay, McLaughlin, Pardee and Sprague. Mr. Whitney paired with Hon. Mr. Hardy.

AT GOVERNMENT DINNER.

The following gentlemen had the honor of being invited to dine at Government House last night:—

Hon. O. Mowat,	Dr. McMahon, M.P.P.
Jas. G. Morin, M.P.P.	Thos. Murray, M.P.P.
A. S. Allan, M.P.P.	S. Armstrong, M.P.P.
Wm. Garson, M.P.P.	F. J. French, M.P.P.
N. Awrey, M.P.P.	J. B. Freeman, M.P.P.
W. D. Balfour, M.P.P.	Hon. C. F. Fraser,
T. Ballantyne, M.P.P.	W. R. Meredith, M.P.P.
Lieut.-Col. Gilmour,	C. C. Field, M.P.P.
J. W. T. Biggar, M.P.P.	Hon. Jacob Baxter,
A. Bishop, M.P.P.	R. Ferguson, M.P.P.
Thos. Blezard, M.P.P.	John Blyth, M.P.P.
John Fell, M.P.P.	E. H. Bronson, M.P.P.
W. C. Caldwell, M.P.P.	A. Evanturel, M.P.P.
John Dryden, M.P.P.	K. Chisholm, M.P.P.
James Clancy, M.P.P.	E. J. Davis, M.P.P.
J. C. Dance, M.P.P.	Charles Clarke, M.P.P.
F. J. Glackmeyer,	Hon. J. M. Gibson,
E. F. Clarke, M.P.P.	W. M. Dack, M.P.P.
J. T. Cruess, M.P.P.	H. E. Clarke, M.P.P.
James Connee, M.P.P.	Thos. J. Craig, M.P.P.
D. Creighton, M.P.P.	Chas. J. Campbell.