

retain the entire amount of land grant bonds now in its custody and possession as provided by the said Act. And if the net proceeds of such sales to be made from time to time in due course, shall be insufficient to pay the interest on the said last mentioned amount as the same shall fall due, or the principal thereof when the same shall become due, the Governor in Council may order the sale by the trustees of such lands or any part thereof in such manner as shall be fixed by such order, in satisfaction of the interest or principal in respect of which default has occurred. And after the sale of the whole of such lands any deficiency in the proceeds thereof to pay the amount charged thereon, shall be a charge upon the company's entire revenue after providing for its fixed charges, and by preference over the shareholders. And no further or other charge shall be created on the property mortgaged as security for the said first mortgage bonds until the said sum of \$9,880,912 and interest and also the sum of \$20,000,000 and interest shall have been paid in full. And after payment out of the proceeds of such lands of the outstanding land grant bonds, and of the said sum of \$9,880,912 and interest, the remainder of such lands shall remain charged with a first lien and privilege in favor of the Government as additional security for the payment of the said sum of \$20,000,000 and interest.

7. That the Government may make a temporary loan to the company of \$5,000,000 to be repaid by the company to the Government on or before the 1st day of July, 1886, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July, 1886, the company to have the right to repay the said loan by instalments of not less than \$1,000,000 each, and to receive on the payment thereof a corresponding proportion of the amount of said bonds held as security therefor. And after reserving part of the said bonds to the amount of \$8,000,000 to be held by the Government as security for the said temporary loan, and to be delivered to the company on payment to the Government of the said sum of \$5,000,000 and interest in whole or in part in proportion to such payment, the remainder of the said bonds shall be from time to time paid by the Government to the company, to be applied by the company under the supervision of the Government, to the payment for work done or to be done for the development, improvement and extension of the railway, its connections and equipment, and for the maintenance of the credit and efficiency of the company generally to the satisfaction of the Government. And if the bonds in the hands of the Government or any part thereof shall be sold by the company at a price satisfactory to the Government, the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the hands of the Government in the place and stead of the bonds so sold, and such proceeds shall be dealt with as is hereinbefore provided with respect to the bonds they represent.

8. That the proportion to which the Government is entitled of the moneys realised by the trustees of the land grant bonds (and after the redemption of the land grant bonds, the proceeds of all sales of land granted or to be granted to the company under the contract) realised as provided by the said Act,—shall be applied to the payment of the interest and principal of the said sum of \$9,800,912. And after payment thereof in full, towards the payment to the Government of the interest and principal of the said sum of \$20,000,000.

9. That the said Act of last Session (47 Victoria, chapter 1) shall remain in force, except in so far as it is affected by the provisions hereof.

10. That if at any time any line connecting with the United States system of railways shall be in course of construction to a point on the river St. Mary's, and there shall be a probability of the early completion thereof, and the company shall desire to continue the Algoma Branch to a junction with such line, the Governor in Council may, in their discretion, and upon such conditions as they shall determine, order the release and discharge of the said Branch from the lien and charge thereon created by the said Act, and continued by this Act, and may, by such order, authorise the company to exercise, in respect of the said Branch, the power of mortgaging the same in manner and form as provided by its charter with respect to mortgaging the main line thereof, to such extent per mile as shall be fixed by such order, the proceeds of such bonds to be applied exclusively to the construction of the extension of the said Branch to such junction.

Motion agreed to.

CONSOLIDATED INLAND REVENUE ACT AMENDMENTS.

Mr. McLELAN moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to-morrow to consider the following resolution:—

That it is expedient to amend "The Consolidated Inland Revenue Act, 1883," and to make better provision (a) for the marking and storing of goods warehoused; (b) for preventing the sale of unlawfully manufactured spirits or malt; (c) for preventing fraud by the use of packages which have been already used; (d) for the enforcement of penalties; (e) for allowing an abatement of duty on spirits for shrinkage by evaporation, for allowing the Governor in Council to impose an additional duty of five cents on each gallon of spirits, and for prohibiting spirits being entered for consumption before a specified time after manufacture; (f) for the protection of the revenue in relation to compound articles, breweries, tobacco and cigars; (g) for defining the packages and boxes in which tobacco and cigars may be put up; (h) for the cancellation of stamps and allowing the modification of caution

labels in respect of tobacco and cigars; (i) for the warehousing and ex-warehousing of tobacco and cigars.

Motion agreed to.

HARBOR MASTER AT HALIFAX.

Mr. McLELAN moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to-morrow to consider the following resolution:—

That it is expedient to amend the Acts respecting the appointment of a harbor master at the port of Halifax, and to provide that the said harbor master may, out of the fees received by him, retain for his own remuneration, one thousand eight hundred dollars instead of one thousand six hundred, as provided in the Act 35 Victoria, chapter 42.

Motion agreed to.

CHINESE INTERPRETER.

Mr. CHAPLEAU moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to-morrow to consider the following resolution:—

That the controller, the interpreter and other persons who may be appointed under the Bill to restrict and regulate Chinese immigration into the Dominion of Canada, should be so appointed, and their remuneration be fixed by order of the Governor General in Council, the salary of the interpreter not to exceed three thousand dollars a year, and that the amount of such remuneration be held a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue of Canada and paid out of the same.

Motion agreed to.

THIRD READING.

Bill (No. 133) further to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act, 1882.—(Mr. McLelan.)

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved that the report of the Committee of the Whole on resolution in reference to the number of the North-West Mounted Police force, be now received and read a second time.

Mr. BLAKE. Would the hon. gentleman give us some reasons why he proposes to increase the force?

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. I thought that I had given explanations why the increase was needed—not at length, certainly, but length is not my prevailing excellence. The hon. member opposite, in his speech, complained that I had confined myself to the question of protecting ranches. Now, I did not say anything about ranches. I spoke about protecting those living near the frontier, protecting their flocks and herds. The ranches are, in the far west, occupying the eastern declivity of the Rocky Mountains. Those have always been protected. I believe there has been very little raiding there, for the very good reason that the companies who own these different ranches employ a strong force of very efficient herdsmen, known in the United States as cowboys, who protect their flocks very well. But the chief scene of raiding is on the southern frontier of the Province of Manitoba, and extending westward until we come to the country of the ranches. There the people are agriculturists, settled on their lands, and they all have horses, cattle and sheep as well, though I do not hear of any abduction of sheep. There is an organised system of forays from the United States into that country. With respect to the frontier of Manitoba, it is true that, to a great extent, the Province sees to the proper administration of the law and to the protection of life and property along that frontier, but the Province is quite unable to organise and maintain a force such as is absolutely necessary for the pur-