THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

TORONTO, Feb. — The Speaker took the chair a 3.30 p.m.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Green—An Act respecting the City of Belleville.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—An Act to further amend the Liquor License Law.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—An Act respecting the Hamilton Patriotic Volunteer Fund.

Mr. Ross (Huron)—An Act to provide for the purchase of debentures issued by counties for drainage purposes.

Mr. Awry—An Act to amend the Assessment Act.

Mr. Phelps moved for an order of the House for a return showing the number of stationary steam engines used in the Province, and for what purpose used.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) brought down a report on bi-lingual teaching in the United States and Canada.

The Speaker read the following message:

The Lieut.-Governor recommends to the Legislative Assembly that a sum not exceeding $100,000 be set apart from and out of the surplus moneys forming part of the consolidated revenue fund of this Province to aid in the reconstruction of as much of Toronto University as has been injured or destroyed by fire; the said sum to be in addition to all other sums which may be received or recommended by or on behalf of the university under any policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire to the said building.

The message was received with much applause from both sides of the House.

Mr. Mowat moved that the message be referred to a committee to prepare a resolution to be presented to the Committee of Supply later on.

Mr. Blyth asked the Commissioner of Crown Lands if the return with reference to debentures in the municipality of Proton ordered last session had been prepared.

Mr. Hardy said that the matter would be attended to.

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Awrey—From W. G. Walton and others, of Hamilton, praying that an Act may be passed to incorporate the Hamilton and Barton Incline Railway Company.

Mr. Preston—From T. B. McMurchy and others, of Gananoque, praying for certain amendments to the Game Act respecting duck shooting.

Several other petitions, praying for amendments to the Municipal and Assessment Acts were presented.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) presented the second report of the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Bills were introduced by:

Mr. Dryden—An Act to amend the Act to impose a tax on dogs and for the protection of sheep. (Cries of "Lost.")

Mr Mackenzie—An Act respecting the old cemetery and the Methodist cemetery in the town of Sarnia.

Dr. Gilmour—An Act respecting the town of West Toronto Junction.

Dr. Gilmour—An Act to incorporate the town of North Toronto.

Mr. Mowat—An Act to amend the Election Act as to secrecy of voting.

Mr. Mowat—An Act to amend the law respecting the lease and sale of settled estates.

Mr. Mowat—An Act to further amend the Act to secure wives and children the benefits of life insurance.

Mr. Mowat—An Act respecting official documents when required as evidence.

Mr. Mowat—An Act respecting the powers of commissioners for taking affidavits.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) laid on the table a return showing the amount paid out of municipal funds either by direct grants or remission in each city, town, village, or rural municipality in the Province during 1887 or 1888 for the relief of poor or indigent persons, not including any sums paid for the support of houses of industry or similar institutions.

Also a return showing the name of the municipalities which have passed by-laws under the authority of the Ontario Shops Regulation Act, distinguishing cases where such by-laws were passed without petition, also showing dates of the passing of such by-laws, the classes of shops, the hours of labor, and the period of closing.

Mr. Clancy, in resuming the debate said that there was a shrinkage in the Dominion accounts which the hon. Treasurer had failed to account for. A reduction of $210,000 had been made in the 6 per cent. bonds between 1885 and 1889. He contended that the subsidy at Confederation, and the capital constituted by timber lands, and a trust held by the Dominion could not be called a surplus. Neither were she Upper Canada Grammar School Fund nor the Upper Canada Building Fund, amounting respectively to $312,769 and $1,472,391, any portion of the assets or liabilities. He pointed out that while an asset might be a surplus, a surplus was not always an asset. Coming to what the hon. Treasurer had been pleased to call liabilities not at present payable, the hon gentleman said that the fact of the matter was that since 1884 the hon. Treasurer had been unable to meet the obligations that ought to have been met out of the revenue, and had been compelled to pledge the Province for the amount required, and to day there is a debt of nearly $1,000,000.

Mr. Awrey dealt with the question of public institutions and the maintenance thereof. He defied the hon. member from Toronto to point to one single official in the employ of the Government that gets one dollar more than he ought to. Dealing with the statistics of asylums for the past year, he showed that while the hon. member from Toronto had asserted that Middlesex and Wentworth furnished the greater number of criminals such was not really the case. Touching on education, the hon. gentleman charged the hon. member from Toronto with stating by implication that the expenditure had been unfair and unjust to the common schools of the Province. He had omitted to state that while more money had been granted the Separate Schools these schools had increased proportionately. Continuing, the hon. gentleman said that, while the cost of civil government had increased during the past five years in Ontario only 5 per cent., it had increased in the Dominion during the same length of time 55 per cent. Legislation had increased in Ontario 5 per cent. and in the Dominion 25 per cent. These were facts worth considering. The expenditure, he admitted, had been slightly larger than the revenue during the last few years. The policy of the Government, as stated by the Treasurer, had been to draw upon the surplus rather than tax the people. This course has been adopted. The hon. member for Kent had made the astounding statement that cash was not an asset.

Mr. Clancy—I never said any such thing.

Mr. Awrey—He had said it was capital, and could not be counted as a surplus. He would ask the hon. member for Kent if the Dominion 6 per cent. bonds, amounting to $210,000, and the 5 per cent. drainage debentures, amounting to $187,481, were not a surplus? The trust funds held by the Dominion, he maintained, could be realized at any time.

Mr. A. F. Wood (Hastings) said that he was satisfied to leave the figures presented by both sides of the House with the country and let the people judge which side was right. He did not know of a more vicious principle in finance than not looking the truth squarely in the face. This was how the Provincial Treasurer ignored the question of annuities, which was money borrowed. This debt did not appear in the statement of liabilities presented by the hon. Treasurer to the House. The true facts could not escape the public in spite of all the dust raised by the members of the Government.

Mr. Smith (East York) said that the attempts at producing imaginary debts, the efforts to teach the hon. Treasurer how to keep books, and the patching up of bogus deficits would not go down with the people of the Province.

Mr. Gibson (Huron) thought the Ontario Government entitled to all the credit they got from the country, for they got none from the House, for every vote they have given for railway grants. The timber limits, he contended, should be put up to public auction

Mr. Meredith—You had better inquire in a certain department about that.

Mr. Gibson (Huron) continuing thought perhaps he had trod on the corns of the hon. member from London.

Hon. Mr. Hardy, on the question of deficits as handled by the hon. member from Toronto, credited that gentleman with placing the question in a new and remarkable light. The hon. member from Toronto in his speech had criticised the finances from 1884 to 1888, and there he had dropped them without reference to the closing year. Figures were quoted showing the amount per capita for maintenance of inmates in asylums at Toronto to be $2 per week, at London $140 per annum, at Kingston $132 per annum, at Hamilton $132 per annum. The hon. member for Toronto had stated that one-third of the total amount was expended in wages. The percentages were: At Hamilton, 38 per cent.; at Kingston, 25 per cent.; at London, 27 per cent.; at Toronto, 30 per cent.

Mr. Meredith said that Dominion politics should be discussed at Ottawa, and not in the Ontario Legislature. It was unfair to assume that if the Opposition were in power in Ontario they would pursue the same method of disposing of the timber limits as obtained at Ottawa. The policy which the hon. gentleman pursued was the policy pursued by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, yet they sought to take all credit to themselves. It was amusing to see how figures were made to show a surplus that did not really exist. How could a surplus remain constant in the face of a constantly increasing expenditure. He then referred to the large number of lunatics kept as indigents in the Provincial asylums, and said that he believed that the Government should take steps to have mild lunatics maintained in the county poor-houses. The hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands had referred to figures relative to the cost of such institutions in the United States. These were private calculations drawn from unknown sources, and as the House was not in possession of the information the figures should be ignored. Besides, he believed that in figuring up the cost per capita the cost of maintaining the "paying patients" was included in the American calculations whilst this was excluded in the Ontario tables. Then with reference to the Central Prison, it cost far too much. Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald never dreamt that the Central Prison was to serve the purposes of a penitentiary when he first established it. But every person acquainted with the administration of justice knew that many prisoners that should go to Kingston were sent to the Central Prison. Now it was the duty of the Federal Government to look after criminals in the penitentiaries, and he did not see why the Province should undertake the task. The Dominion had assumed the responsibility at Confederation, and it should be called upon to do its duty.

Mr. Hardy—All prisoners sentenced to more than two years are sent to Kingston.

Mr. Meredith—Yes, but everyone who knows anything about the administration of justice in this Province knows that judges, for certain reasons which will not now be discussed, prefer sending a prisoner for two years to the Central Prison instead of for three years to Kingston. With reference to the terminal annuities he did not think that the hon. treasurer was pursuing the course of his predecessor in office in issuing these annuities. The hon. gentlemen boasted of their surplus, but if they had a surplus, why did they have to go into the markets to borrow money?

Mr. Mowat, in rising to reply, said that there was not the slightest danger of the people being misled. The chief reason for the hon. gentleman's indignation for a number of years was because the people refused to be misled. He denied that there was any concealment. It was quite true that there was a charge against the Province in the form of annuities. What the hon. gentleman would want the hon. Treasurer to do would be to capitalize this liability. This liability was in the form of a mortgage. If it were capitalized, then the whole assets of the Province in the shape of unsold timber limits, Crown lands, and the moneys due or payable on such assets would also have to be capitalized in order to give a proper estimate of the financial position of the Province. The financial statement furnished only contained such assets as might be considered ready cash, and the liabilities showed only the present charges. There was an enormous amount of moneys due to the Crown lands. The timber limits represented only $6,000,000 of assets, a very small proportion of the whole amount, $56,000,000. It would be a ridiculous thing, continued the hon. Attorney-General, to place the annuities as liabilities, and not put down any part of the fund out of which it is to come. He had referred to the value of Crown lands and unsold timber limits, which had not appeared on the assets or large sums of assets which were held. The Government annually received a very large sum amounting to considerably upwards of one million dollars. This was a permanent annuity. The honorable Treasurer, the Attorny-General contended, had but followed the course of the Dominion itself in this matter.

Mr. Meredith—No.

Mr. Mowat—I say yes. It was an annual sum that the Province had to pay, just as the Dominion obligations to which he had already referred. In substance they were precisely the same. In concluding he said that his hon. friend the leader of the Opposition would have to present a much stronger case than he had to-day why the affairs of the Province should not remain in the hands of the present Administration.

Mr. Ross (Huron) repudiated the assertions that his financial statement had been calculated to deceive the people of the Province. Continuing, the hon. gentleman said that the the total amount drawn from the surplus to meet expenditure over assets during the past seven years had been $469,936, instead of the deficit of $1,800,000 as had been charged. He repeated his contention that the interest showed that a surplus existed capable of being realized upon. He then moved that the House go into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

The House then went into committee, Mr. O'Connor in the chair. One item was passed.

Mr. Speaker took the chair and the House resumed.

Mr. Meredith enquired of the Government when the question of the grant to the University would come before the House.

Mr. Mowat replied that it would be referred to in committee to-morrow and be discussed on Thursday.

Mr. Meredith enquired of the Government whether they were in possession of any information as to the cost of reconstruction, and thought the fullest information possible on the subject should be presented to the House.

Mr. Mowat stated that the information would be forthcoming.

Mr. O'Connor presented a report of the Private Bills Committee.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Bronson—To enable the corporation of the city of Ottawa to issue debentures for waterworks purposes.

Mr. Bronson—To enable the corporation of the city of Ottawa to issue debentures to the amount of $50,000.

Mr. Lyon—To incorporate the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson Bay Railway Company.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—Respecting the New York Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex)—To consolidate the debenture debt of the County of Middlesex.

Mr. Mowat—To provide for the appointment of junior judges in provisional districts.

Mr. Marter moved for an order of the House for a return showing what applications have been made for payments out of the consolidated revenue under provisions of section 4 of chapter 4, 43 Victoria, in respect of the dues on pine trees. Also, showing what is the aggregate sum which, up to the 1st day of February last, the patentees of lands, subject to the provisions of the Act, are entitled to receive out of the dues collected on pine trees out after the date of their patents.

Mr. Meredith said for some time it was the policy of the Government to allow a certain amount of timber to go to the settler after he had obtained his deed. This regulation had been withdrawn, and now the lumberman had the privilege of taking all the lumber. He would like to know if any Order-in-Council had been passed on the subject, or if the Commissioner of Crown Lands was acting on his own responsibility, or if the Government had any settled policy.

Mr. Hardy said that no Order-in-Council had been passed, and that the regulation had been changed for certain reasons. It had been the rule when only 40,000 feet of timber remained on a lot that this should go to the settler. The settler at once cut this timber and sold it, and it was a loss to the Government, and also to the holder of the license. The department had no settled policy on the matter, but he was considering some means whereby the amount of the dues to go to the settler would be increased from 25 cents to 33⅓ cents.

Mr. Marter said that this was a burning question among the settlers, and there was more cause for rebellion over the harshness of the regulations than there was in Manitoba over the railway monopoly.

Mr. Phelps said that he considered the settlers received far more than they deserved. One-half of the settlers were bogus settlers, and they pretended to settle on land so that they could steal the timber.

Mr. Murray said that he considered that the Government should allow settlers the use of the dry pine.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Marter moved for an address for a return of a copy of the Order-in-Council appointing W. H. Spencer Police Magistrate for parts of the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and fixing his salary or emolument, and of the commission issued to him as such Police Magistrate. Mr. Marter said that there was no reason for Mr. Spencer's appointment. There were sufficient magistrates and judges in the district to enforce the laws without his assistance.

Mr. Hardy said that no complaints respecting Mr. Spencer's conduct had been made to the Government. If the hon. member had not been talking politics in bar-rooms himself he would not have seen Mr. Spencer. The chief reason for the attack was because Mr. Spencer happened to have opposed Mr. Marter politically. He could see no reason why the motion should pass.

Mr. French condemned the action of the Government in appointing Police Magistrates in towns and municipalities without the petition of the inhabitants.

Mr. Meredith said that he considered the action of the hon. gentleman from Muskoka in bringing the matter before the House was quite justifiable.

Mr. Armstrong said that the appointment had been made largely with the consent and wish of the temperance people of the district. He said that the district over which Mr. Lount presided was so large as to require an assistant in the performance of the work. He related a serious condition of affairs in the Parry Sound district, where so much liquor was consumed as to require an immense amount of police precaution. He defended the opening up of colonization roads, and thought it only fair that the Algoma, Parry Sound, and Muskoka districts should be developed in that way.

Mr. Marter said that the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands had stated that he was not very well acquainted with Mr. Spencer. Mr. Spencer's conduct at the last Provincial election in Muskoka had been inconsistent. The Conservative party did not consider him worth buying, but the Reform party evidently did. Mr. Spencer wanted the nomination which Mr. Cockburn received, and at the conclusion of the meeting announced himself as in favor of Equal Rights, religious liberty, and special favor to none, and a faithful and patriotic adherent of the Crown. Mr. Spencer's appointment under the Crooks Act was never asked for.

Mr. Hardy said it had been asked for.

Mr. Clarke (Wellington) moved for an order of the House for a return showing the number and designation of school boards in the cities, towns and incorporated villages in Ontario which have adopted the use of the ballot at annual school elections under section 103 of chapter 225, R. S. O., with the number of school boards in cities, towns and villages which have not adopted the ballot for such purposes.

Mr. Ross replied that the number of corporations in cities, town and incorporated villages in Ontario entitled to the ballot is 231. The number that use the ballot up to date is 81. The names of the corporations in which it is being used will be given later.

Mr. Creighton moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Public Lands Act. The Commissioner of Crown Lands stated that the information required was not yet in his possession. The Bill was allowed to stand over.

Mr. Waters moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act. The Bill passed the second reading and was referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) stated that he had in his possession a statement of the financial standing of the University, with the income and expenditure from 1886 to the present time. The matter will be brought before the House to-morrow.

Petitions were read from Mr. McMahon, praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act.

Mr. Loys—Respecting the Assessment Act.

Bills were introduced by

Mr. Graham—To prevent the sale of meat or milk from animals affected with tuberculosis.

Mr. Hardy—To amend the General Mining Act.

Mr. Garson—Respecting the inspection of boilers and the Government examination of engineers.

Mr. O'Connor presented the report of the Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. Preston moved for an order of the House for a return showing the number of schools aided by grants from the Poor School Fund. He complained that the grants had not been equitably distributed. In his own section $16 had been granted to one school and $100 to another, the want in both cases being the same.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) replied that $25,000 had been given annually for poor school grants. In order that the distribution might be fairly made, a sum was set apart per quarter to Separate schools, in proportion to what they were entitled to receive. The grant of $16 had been made on the representation of the inspector of that section. Since the year 1886 a share of the fund had been withdrawn and given to Separate schools who have poor schools. Last year there appeared to be a greater number of applications than in former years, and a system of percentage had been applied, which resulted in the schools receiving eighty cents on the dollar. The name and number of every school receiving these grants would be found in the report.

Mr. Preston wished to know further why very poor schools had received only $16 whilst others received more.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) replied that the grant had been made on the recommendation of the inspector, who had asked for $20. Had $100 been asked for on reasonable grounds $80 would have been granted. The recommendation had been made by Mr. William Johnston, inspector for Leeds.

Mr. Preston accepted the explanation.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) thought there should be no distinction in the matter of grants to Separate Schools. He was also of opinion that the poor school grant should be increased. They were so deserving of recognition as the university. He objected to the schools being called "Poor Schools," and thought they should receive assistance simply because they needed it.

Mr. Meredith thought that the action of the hon. gentleman opposite was calculated to promote the growth of Separate Schools. He did not think such action in accord with the policy of the law. There should be no facility for the establishment of Separate Schools by making grants of this kind

Applause.

Mr. Fraser thought the Minister quite within the law in making a distinct grant of the Poor Schools fund to the Separate Schools. If anything, the Minister had not dealt as liberally with them as he might. The grant was not asked for to facilitate the establishment of schools, but to assist in their maintenance after they had been established. They had been established strictly according to law.

The motion was carried.

Mr. H. E. Clarke moved for an order of the House for a return showing the amount of disbursements connected with the Registrar of Deeds office in the city of Toronto for the year 1889, as follows: *(a)* To the city of Toronto. *(b)* To the deputy registrar. *(c)* To other clerks and assistants. *(d)* For other purposes. Also, showing the gross earnings of the registrar for the year 1889, and the total amount received by the registrar for his personal use.

Mr. Mowat replied that much of the information asked for was in the report. The motion was carried.

Mr. Phelps moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Municipal Waterworks Act. The hon. gentleman wished to remedy an inequality in the law by which persons whose property was situated on a thoroughfare in which a main was laid were assessed for the water rate, although not consumers. The Bill was referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Registry Act. The bill provides for the registration of receipts given for mortgages or transfers of property in the Registry office for a small fee, thereby providing additional security to the holder, who in many cases, had no other record than the endorsation on the back of the receipt. The bill was referred to a select committee composed of: Messrs. Balfour, Clarke (Wellington), Clancy, Craig, Dryden, Fraser, French, Gibson (Hamilton), Guthrie, Harcourt, Hardy, McKay, Meredith, Morin, O'Connor, Ostrom, Whitney, and Wood (Hastings).

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) presented the third report of the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) presented the following returns: Report of the inspector of the Elgin House of Industry for the year ending 31st October, 1889; a brief history of Public and High school text books, authorized for the Province of Ontario, 1846-1889; analysis of reports of county, township and horticultural societies for the year ending 1888; report of the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Act for the year 1889.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex), in rising to move the House into committee of the whole on the resolution with reference to the restoration of the Toronto University, was received with much applause from both sides of the house. He said that it would be unnecessary for him to detail the calamity which had overtaken the great provincial seat of learning. It was only four years since the House, after careful consideration, had passed a bill for the federation of the colleges with Toronto University, and establishing a faculty of law and medicine. Since then a medical faculty had been successfully established, with 264 students attending the lectures. In law also considerable progress had been made. The same year there had been affiliation with the Agricultural College and the School of Dentistry. By its federations and its faculty the university had attained its present proud position as one of the best and most progressive universities in the world. Forty years ago there were 4,300 pupils attending the grammar schools, now there were 17,742; forty years ago 34,738 was expended per annum on these institutions, now the amount had increased to $637,000. Forty years ago there were 3,244 Public Schools, now there were 5,569, with 27,522 pupils forty years ago, as compared with 495,328 now. This expansion in the direction of education was in no small measure due to the University College. Its influence was far-reaching. The amount required to restore the building formerly by $250,000, of which $90,000 is covered by insurance. Of this amount we are asked to grant the sum of $160,000 for building purposes. The loss to the library is estimated at $150,000, with $50,000 insurance, leaving a net loss of $100,000. The total amount required to place the institution in a position to carry on its work is $460,000, a very large sum indeed. Of this we are asked for only $160,000, a very small sum, and the trustees promise to undertake to procure the rest by subscription by the graduates, private individuals, and the city of Toronto. After granting $160,000 it will require $300,000 more to place the university in a strong position. The Legislature had always been kind to the Provincial University. This is a tradition of the House. The property lost is a portion of the endowment, and this alone the Province is asked to restore. In 1798 the Legislature granted 467,665 acres of land as an endowment for higher education. This was 100 years ago, when the population of the Province was less than 100,000, when there were no railways or canals. Still, even then the Legislature recognized the value of higher education. (Applause.) In 1828, 272,600 acres were granted to restore 170,000 acres that had been diverted from the endowment, and in 1887 a portion of the fund of Upper Canada College had been handed over to the university and the site itself, worth half a million dollars. In conclusion, he considered the sum asked very small, and he was satisfied that the resolution would meet the support of both sides of the House. (Applause.)

Mr. Creighton, in speaking to the motion, said that it was a mistake to suppose that graduates only sympathized with the university in the recent disaster. The hon. gentleman declared himself heartily in accord with the proposition to grant $160,000 towards the restoration of the university. The grant was not one of additional aid, but simply to aid a Provincial institution.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) did not wish the resolution pressed upon the House at this early stage. He thought additional information was required.

Mr. H. E. Clarke wished to assure the House of the cordial support of the Opposition in the proposed grant. There was no pile of buildings on the continent more admired than the pile that now lies in ruins in the Queen's Park. He advocated the necessity of having Convocation Hall erected at some distance from the University proper, in order to prevent any similar calamity in future. The erection of a very large hall for such a purpose at an expense of say $100,000 would be of inestimable benefit. This cost, the hon. gentleman thought, could be met by the City Council and resident citizens. The $160,000, however, was absolutely necessary. He did not see why the House should delay the matter till next week as urged by the hon. member for North Hastings.

Mr. Fraser reminded the hon. gentleman who asked for more time that a bill would have to be introduced based on the resolution before the House. Practically there was no reason why the resolution should not be carried. There would be plenty of time to consider the bill before the session closed.

Mr. Clancy was not convinced of the propriety of having the House pledged to assent to the resolution and discuss details afterwards.

Mr. Meredith regretted to see that opposition had been made to the proposed prompt action to render assistance to the university. He deprecated such action, and thought it was plainly the duty of the Province to stand by its institutions. It would be a contemptible thing on the part of the Province to withhold its sympathy and the appeals for aid in the hour of need. He was glad to see that sympathy had been extended, and thought this was a case where he who gives quickly gives twice. He appealed to the Provincial pride of hon. gentlemen that the vote be unanimous.

Mr. Harcourt was also of opinion that in the present instance he who gives quickly gives twice. There should be no delay.

Mr. Caldwell advocated a policy of delay.

Mr. Balfour did not feel able to vote clearly on the subject with the limited knowledge he possessed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Fraser pointed out that the scope of the resolution was simply that the House go into Committee of Supply to consider the resolutions. They might reduce the sum named or do with it as they wished afterwards.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) did not propose to give up his convictions to the leader of the Opposition or anyone else.

The House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. Harcourt in the chair.

The resololution of Mr. Ross (Middlesex) respecting the grant to Toronto University was adopted without an amendment and reported to the House, with instructions to frame a bill dealing with the question.

Mr. Speaker took the chair.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) introduced a bill framed upon the resolution granting $160,000 to Toronto University.

The bill passed its first reading.

Mr. Mowat moved the second reading of bill No. 85, relating to the jurisdiction of Courts of General Sessions of the Peace.

Mr. Mowat moved the second reading of bill No. 86, for the relief of persons professing the Jewish religion.

The Child of the Future.

It is a dreadful point about microbes, says the *Hospital*, that the only way to avoid having them in a virulent form is to have them in an artificial or attenuated form. The children of the future will not run through the present gamut of infantile disease, but they will probably be subjected to inoculation with various microbes every few months. First, they will be vaccinated for smallpox; when they have recovered from that, they will be taken to a Pasteur Institute to have a mild form of rabies. Next, they will be given a dose of the comma bacilli to prevent cholera, and so on through all the ever-growing series of disease microbes. Oh! luckless child of the future! you will never be ill and never be well; your health will be awfully monotonous; you will never know the weariness of the first night of measles, when it was so nice to lie in mother's lap and feel her cool hand on your forehead; you will never know the joys of convalescence, when oranges were numerous and every one was kind to you because you were not well; and your end will be to die of debility. How glad we are that we live in the present, with all its ups and downs of health to lend variety to life and death.—*St. James' Gazette.*

Only a Relic.

Small Clerk—What is it that we are commonly called green grocers, Mr. Sands?

Grocer—Only a relic of the credit system, boy, only a relic.

At the Concert.

She—How expressive! Was not that "Cradle Song" beautifully rendered?

He—Ya-as. I guess that's what made my leg go to sleep. Outch!

The will of the late Robt. Browning has been proved. The value of the personal estate and effects was sworn at £16,774 19s. 4d.

Miss Bisland, the brave little woman who went around the world at six hours notice, has been made literary editor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine.*

Dr. Kappe, the German Consul who made all the trouble between America and Germany at Samoa, has been dropped from the Consular lists just published.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. — The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Bowell moved to have printed in the votes and proceedings of the House the further correspondence in the Rykert affair. He proposed that the explanations made by hon. gentlemen in the House and the letter written by the member for Lincoln to the newspapers recently should be printed. He proposed this as a matter of self-defence, because he wanted the House to be in possession of all the facts in consecutive order upon the records of the House.

Mr. Laurier said he could not consent to the letter by the member for Lincoln being placed upon the votes and proceedings until he could examine it. To the explanations being included he had no objections.

The motion was withdrawn till to-morrow.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

Respecting the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway Company.

Respecting the Goderich & Canadian Pacific Junction Railway Company, and to change the name of the company to "The Goderich & Wingham Railway Company."

To incorporate the Sault Ste. Marie & Hudson's Bay Railway Company.

To incorporate the Ottawa, Morrisburgh & New York Railway Company.

Mr. Laurier, on resuming the debate on Mr. McCarthy's Bill, was received with applause. He said: I for one would accept the declaration made by the framer of this Bill, not only while introducing it, but on several occasions previously, that he is not actuated by any hostile feeling towards the French people in Canada, but that he has another motive, viz, the laudable and loyal one of preventing future internecine feuds by removing causes of contention. I should be sorry when the hon. member harbors such high feelings to disturbe him, but I find he has a different motive, and for him to imagine that he is to secure the peace and harmony of the country by the plan he proposes is surely an egregious mistake. I maintain that his present action is only endangering the peace and harmony which exists now. He would not dare speak of the French nationality in this House as a bastard nationality. In Barrie he said at the last election that the great danger which overshadowed the country was this bastard nationality, and which threatened the dismemberment of Canada. Why, the days are not far distant, nor more than five years distant, when this bastard nationality was unanimous in its support of the Conservative party. I venture to say, judging of the future by the past, that if the French-Canadians were to become united and give the whole weight of their party to the Conservatives, not one word would we hear of this national cry. Everything is tending to a change of affairs; a great population is going into the Territories. We must take these facts into view, when it is the proper time to deal with the question; when we are prepared to give them a more extended form of local autonomy. When the time comes we must be prepared to deal with this question upon broad principles, with an eye to the welfare of the majority and the protection of the minority. Till then it is better to defer consideration of this question, and deal with more timely ones. There is this remarkable feature in the Bill: It is not founded upon the expression of will on the part of the Territories. It is a broad principle applying to the whole country. This is why I object to the Bill. I submit to all parties in this House, French, English, Liberals and Conservatives, that it is best to defer the consideration of this matter till such a time as we are prepared to deal with other questions affecting the Northwest Territories. Let all remember this, that no race in this country has the absolute right to invade the rights of the other race.

After Mr. Laurier sat down there were cries of "Question" from several members.

Sir John Macdonald on rising was loudly applauded. He said: Mr. Speaker, I go a great way with my hon. friend in his remarks referring to the principle of this bill. I sympathize with his natural indignation at the language which has been used in support of this measure before the House. I have no accord with the desire expressed in some quarters that by any mode whatever there should be an attempt to suppress one language and make it inferior to the other. I believe it would be impossible to do so, and foolish and wicked if it were possible. In 1841 the Government here under Sir Charles Metcalfe had a Conservative majority, and with the exception of four the French-Canadians were in the Opposition. I was elected and sat in that Parliament as a Tory, and I supported Lord Metcalfe. There was a resolution moved in that House when the French-Canadians were powerless to help themselves. What did this House do? A resolution was passed, not by a Liberal Government, but by a Conservative Government, elected in opposition to the interests of the Province of Lower Canada, without a single dissentient voice, to relieve the French-Canadians of the action caused by the Liberal Government in England, at the instructions of the Radical Lord Durham. Sir John here read from the report of the proceedings showing that while the Liberals in England insisted that only English should be spoken, the Tory Assembly in Canada petitioned her Majesty for the repeal of the Act, and had it repealed, and both languages were made equal, except that the French was not permitted to be the legal language. You may also remember that when the Hon. George Brown was leading the Reform party with enormous ability, his whole aim was oppression of the French-Canadians. Every speech made, every article he wrote, every resolution he moved was antagonistic to the French language and the Catholic religion. This *amende honorable* will quiet the insult felt by the Province of Quebec and will satisfy the people of the Northwest. I would ask the hon. gentleman from West Durham (Mr. Blake) to take the matter into his consideration and see whether this principle cannot be adopted, and that after the next election, when the people of the Northwest will have had a chance to speak, that it would not be right and fair that their representatives should deal with it. That settlement will even then be only temporary. That territory is too large for one province or for four provinces. It is a matter for the future. The question will have to be dealt with as population goes in.

Mr. Blake, resuming the debate, said: With reference to the Bill before the House, I wished before the adjournment to have given due consideration to everything the hon. gentleman has said. My own judgment remains what it was, that the proper solution of this question is embodied in the statement I submitted for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Cockburn—I do not see why the resolution of the hon. member from North Simcoe should have excited so much alarm. When I look through the preamble I must say that I cannot fathom it. It may tend to excite the animosities of our French members, and many have seen in it an attempt to wreck their political and religious life in the Dominion. I am sure that it is not the intention of the hon. member to do any such thin.

Mr. Chapleau moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Chapleau, in resuming the debate on Mr. McCarthy's bill, said: As the beginning of this debate we heard a great deal about equal rights. I am only sorry that some enactment was not passed giving equal power to all the members, and I would not be placed in a position to express in bad English my opinions of this bill. I have requested that English be spoken in my home. I have even asked prayers to be addressed to the Almighty in my house in the English tongue. I want to point out that there are four thousand French-Canadians and half-breeds in the Territories, or only about one-seventh of the English population up there. In Quebec the English minority constituted only one-sixth of the population, and yet if any demagogue like the framer of this bill were to ask the majority in Quebec to abolish official English I would be the first to say no.

Mr. Charlton—The term which my hon. friend has applied to me, "demagogue," has been ruled as unparliamentary.

Mr. McCarthy—It was applied to me. I would prefer that the word be not withdrawn.

Mr. Chapleau—I call it a revolutionary, a demagogic measure, and I am sure that these terms are not unparliamentary. We cannot modify words in this way. I mean what I say. The Bill is contrary to the spirit of British legislation, which respects the rights of minorities. It is contrary to loyalty to the Crown, because no man who is truly loyal would endeavor to create division amongst the Queen's subjects. These are the reasons I oppose the Bill.

Mr. Mitchell moved the adjournment of the debate amid cries of "Question" and "Lost" from the Government benches and "Carried" from the Liberals. Mr. Mitchell insisted on his motion, and was seconded by Mr. Cook.

Sir John Macdonald finally stated that the Government would come down.

Mr. Mitchell remarked that he was glad to see the Government come down gracefully.

Sir John Macdonald asked the leader of the Opposition if a division could not be reached at that session.

Mr. Laurier promised to do his utmost to close the debate to-morrow (Friday), and on this understanding it was adjourned.

The House divided on the amendment to the amendment by the Minister of Justice, which reads as follows:

That all the words after resolved be expunged and the following be substituted: That this House, having regard to the long-continued use of the French language in Old Canada, and to the covenants on that subject embodied in the British North America Act, cannot agree to the declaration contained in the Bill as the basis thereof, that it is expedient in the interest of the national unity of the Dominion that there should be community of language amongst the people of Canada. That, on the contrary, this House declares its adherence to the said covenants, and its determination to resist any attempt to impair the same. That at the same time this House does not consider it expedient and proper, and not inconsistent with the covenants, that the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories should receive from the Parliament of Canada power to regulate, after the next general election of the Assembly, the proceedings of the Assembly, and manner of recording and publishing such proceedings.

The result of the vote was that the amendment was carried by 149 yeas to 50 nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Audet, Bain (Soulanges), Barnard, Bechard, Bergeron, Bergin, Bernier, Blake, Bolduc, Bowell, Bowman, Brien, Brown, Bryson, Burdett, Cameron, Campbell, Cargill, Carling, Carpenter, Casey, Casgrain, Chapleau, Choquette, Chouinard, Clinon, Cochrane, Cockburn, Colby, Cook, Corby, Costigan, Coughlin, Coulombe, Curran, Daly, Daoust, Davin, Davis, Dawson, De St. George, Desaulniers, Desjardines, Dessait, Dewdney, Dickey, Dickinson, Dupon Earle, Edgar, Edwards, Eisenhauer, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Renfrew), Ferguson (Welland), Fiset, Flynn, Foster, Freeman, Gigault, Girouard Gordon, Grandbois, Guay, Guillet, Haggart, Benson, Hickey, Holton, Hudspeth, Ives, Jamieson, Jonas, Jones (Digby), Jones (Halifax), Kenny, Kirk, Kirkpatrick, Labrosse, Landry, Langelier, (Montmorency), Laughier (Quebec), Langevin (sir Hector), La Riviere, Laurie (Lieut.-Gen.), Laurier, Lepine, Lister, Lovitt, Macdonald (Sir John), Macdonald, McCuin, McDonald (Victoria), McDougald (Picton), McDougall (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McIntyre, McKay, McKeen, McMillan (Vaudreuil) Madill, Mara, Marshall, Masson, Massue, Meigs, Mills (Annapolis), Mills (Bothwell), Mitchell, Moffat, Moncrieff, Montplaisier, Perley, Pope, Porter, Prior, Purcell, Putnam, Rinfret, Ripon, Robillard, Rosome, Ross, Rykert, Scarth, Shanly, Skinner, Small, Smith (Sir Donald), Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Stevenson, Taylor, Temple, Therien, Thompson (Sir John), Trow, Tupper, Turcot, Vanasse, Wallace, Ward, White (Cardwell), Wilmot, Wilson (Argenteuil), Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Wright.—Total, 149.

NAYS—Messrs. Amyot, Armstrong, Bain (Wentworth), Barron, Beausoleil, Bell, Bourassa, Charlton, Couture, Davies Denison, Doyon, Ellis, Gauthier, Geoffrion, Gilmoy, Hale, Innes, Landerkin, Lang, Livingston, Macdonald (Huron), McCarthy, McMillan, (Huron), McMullen, McNeil, Mulock, Neveux, O'Brien, Patterson (Brant), Perry, Platt, Prefontaine, Robertson, Rowand, Ste. Marie, Scriver, Semple, Somerville, Sutherland, Tyrwhitt, Waldie, Watson, Weldon (Albert), Weldon (St. John), Welsh, White (Renfrew), Wilson (Elgin), Wilson (Lennox), Yeo.—Total, 50.

Mr. Bowell, in reply to Mr. Weldon (St. John), said that the whole amount of duty collected on logs exported during the year ending 31st July, 1889, was $75,798, divided as follows: Ontario, $56,737; Quebec, $16,043; New Brunswick, $1,017.

Sir Adolphe Caron, in reply to Mr. Sutherland, said that the question of furnishing helmets to the active Canadian militia was under consideration.

Mr. Laurier objected to the newspaper article by the member for Lincoln being put upon the journal of the House, but as it contained some information he would consent to it being printed if it was not considered as a precedent.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) said it was an unusual proceeding.

Sir John Macdonald—I hope the hon. gentleman will not press his objection.

Mr Mills—I am not pressing it.

Mr. Bowell—I object. The statement made by the member for Lincoln in the newsp