THIRD LEGISLATURE-FOURTH SESSION

THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. HARDY presented the abstract tatement of receipts and expenditures for Mr. MEREDITH expressed his regret that the statement was not brought down yesterday as promised. The Treasurer in making his financial statement had made comparisons between the expenditures of 1871 and 1878; and as the statement of the expenditures for the latter year were only just brought down, it would hardly be fair for the Government to insist on proceeding with the debate on the financial statement to-day.

atement to-day.
Mr. WOOD admitted that he had Mr. WOOD admitted that he had promised that the statement of receipts and expenditures should be brought down yesterday aftersoon, but through an accident which occurred in consequence of the House not sitting in the evening, the statement was not brought down and, consequently, copies were not distributed. Copies would, however, be in the hands of members in a few minutes.

opportunity of examining them before the debate proceeds.

Mr. FRASER—It has not been usual to

examine them.

Mr. MEREDITH said it was especially desirable that the statement should be examined before the debate proceeded, because, as he had said, the Treasurer based cause, as he had said, the Treasurer based his arguments upon it. It seemed a strange piece of red tapeism that the statement could not be distributed until it had been laid on the table of the House and it would be breaking faith with the Opposition side of the House if the debate was insisted on. Mr. MOWAT was sorry for the accident by which the presentation of the statement had been delayed, and under the circum-stances he would not insist on proceeding

THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS. Mr. HAY moved for an order of the House for a return of all moneys received by the Crown between the 6th day of March, 1861, and the 1st day of July, 1867; on account of Crown Lands sold between the 14th day of June, 1853, and the 6th day of March, 1861

THE LIQUOR LICENSE ACT. Mr. HARKIN moved for a return for the years 1877 and 1878, shewing the amount of money received from every municipality in Ontarie under the Liquor License Acts; the amounts returned to each of those municipalities; the amounts paid to the Inspectors and License Commissioners in every county or riding; the amounts paid to detectives or other persons connected with the administration of said License Act. He stated that he asked for this return because he thought there were many persons in the Province who were anxious te know the exact working of the Act and the exact expenses connected with it. In the municipality which he had the honour the municipality which he had the honour to represent the working of the Act was felt to be a burden, and he believed there

Mr. SCOTT asked that the motion might be amended by adding, "Also a return of what was expended in the municipalities when the Temperance Act of 1864 was in Mr. HARDY said he had no objection :

but he thought the schedules attached to the reports gave this information. The motion as amended was carried. The House adjourned at 3.55 p.m.

Among the petitions presented were several presented by Mr. Bell, praying that bill No. 78 (extending the powers of the city of Toronto with regard to local improvements) should not pass. The petition stated that a large majority of the people had voted in favour of local assessment for local improvements, but the petitioners had learned with surprise and alarm that, under colour of carrying out the wish of the electors, certain members of the City Council had, without the authority or knowledge of the citizens of Toronto, caused to be inserted in the proposed Act a number of clauses asking that there may be conferred upon the said City Council certain extraordinary powers of a most arbitrary character, among which were power to declare what shall be nuisances, whether public or private, and to punish the authors of any act which the Council may think fit to declare to be a nuisance, and to abate the same at the expense of the property upon which the same may exist. THE TORONTO BILLS. property upon which the same may exist.

The petitioners submit that the House could not and should not confer upon any inferior representative body a power so extraordinary and so liable to be abused. traordinary and so liable to be abused. The petitioners also understood that it was proposed by the said bill to empower the said City Council:—(1). To prevent the keeping of cattle and pigs or swine or the maintenance or erection of any cow stable or piggery within the said city. (2). To prohibit the use of well-water within any prohibit the use of well-water within any district of the city of Toronto. (3). To compel the filling up of all wells within any such district, and to fill up the same at the expense of the owner and occupant upon his default, and to charge such expense upon the said property. (4). To prevent upen the said property. (4). To prevent any person from taking any water from the Toronto Bay for any purpose whatever. The petitioners submit that even if within the jurisdiction of the House it would be inexpedient and highly dangerous to cenfer upon the City Council of Toronto powers so upon the City Council of Toronto powers so extraordinary and unprecedented in their character the exercise of which would, in the opinion of your petitioners, inevitably lead to favoritism and abuse, cause great hardship to very many citizens, and involve a very great increase in the number and cost of city officials. CORONERS.

Mr. MONCK introduced a bill to amend the Act relating to coroners.

The bill was read a first time.

EXEMPTIONS FROM SEIZURE. Mr. WHITE asked whether it was the Mr. WHITE asked whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce during the present session a measure for extending the exemptions from seizure under execution for debt.

Mr. MOWAT—My attention has not been called to the subject, except within the last few days, and it will be impossible to consider it in time for any measure this consider it in time for any measure

Mr. FERRIS moved for copies of all correspondence, orders in Council, or other decuments relating to the transfer of the Trent river works from the Government of the Dominion to the Government of this

THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

Mr. SCOTT moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Acts respecting Municipal Institutions. In explaining the provisions of the amendment he said that as the law now stood it was necessary when by-laws for raising money, were submitted to the people of any municipality to mention a certain rate of assessment to be levied in the municipalities of raising and occasionally increasing and occasionally decreasing. He thought, therefore, that it would be municipalities or naise so much on the municipalities of raise so much on the dollar, a certain sum—sufficient to mest the interest and a proportion of the principal whatever it might be—should be agreed upon to be raised every year to meet the case and that the municipalities to mase the interest of the functional levy a sufficient rate to cover the amount.

Mr. MEREDITH said the proposal was one which was in the interest of the municipalities would be agreed upon to be raised every year to meet the case and that the municipalities to mase the interest of the functional levy a sufficient rate to cover the amount.

Mr. MEREDITH said the proposal was one which was in the interest of the municipalities, whose assessed value had increased 50 per cent. in value during the municipalities of raises of value had increased 50 per cent. in value during the sort of seventy per cent. Wr. Mr. MEREDITH said the proposal was one which was in the interest of the municipalities, whose assessed value had increased 50 per cent. in value during the sort of seventy per cent. Wr. Mr. Meredith then increased the first years after the increase of of office. Before giving these details, he might first direct attention to the revenue of the Province, because if hone proportion to the revenue from the Dominion Covernment was \$1,056,5465 and other revenue from the Dominion Covernment was \$1,056,5465 and other revenue \$2,217,583, and the normal expenditure was \$1,816,866, or, deducting \$8125,846 for public with the annual revenue increased \$7.50. Thus, while the annu THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

THE WEIGHT MAIL TORONTO, FRIDAY FERRUARY 14, 1879.

SETTIANT OF THE STATE OF THE ST

devoted than in developing the back settlements of the country. He understood that New Brunswick had recently adopted a similar policy in place of the old plan of assisting emigrants from the old country, and their method was to give pecuniary assistance to the young men of the country to induce them to settle on the wild lands. He thanked the House for the patient hearing accorded him, and concluded by expressing his belief that when the Government went to the country, they would find no point so strong against them as the manner in which they had administered the finances of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. MILLER followed, and reviewed the speech of the hon, member for London, The motion to go into Committee of Supply then passed, and the House accordingly resolved itself into Committee, Mr. Clarke (Wellington) in the chair.

The House adjourned at 8.45 p.m.

(Continued on Fifth Page.) was unable to continue its assistance. He had said that the increases had been of an alarming character; he would ask the House to make a comparison between the expenditure of 1871, the last year for which the Government of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was responsible, and that of 1877, the latest year, for which hon, gentlemen opposite were responsible, of which details had been given. The gross expenditure of 1871 under the administration of the Sandfield Macdonald Government was \$1,816,867; and in order to ascertain how much of that was ordinary expenditure. much of that was ordinary expenditure, chargeable to revenue, the following deductions must be made:—For Special Funds, including payments to the municipalities and the Land Improvement Fund, \$168,142; the grant made for the relief of the sufferers by the Ottawa fire, \$30,000; the general elections, \$19,505; and for public buildings, \$430,620; or, in all, \$643,267, which, being deducted from the gross expenditure left a balance of \$1,173,600 as the normal expenditure of the Province for the year. What had been the expenditure for 1877? The gross expenditure was \$3,117,414; deducting from that, in the same way as before, the Municipalities Funds, Land Improvement Funds, Railway Aid, Surplus Distribution, etc., amounting to \$792,342, to which had to be added \$323,105 on public buildings and works, or in all \$1,114,447. The total normal expenditure for that year was \$2,002,967, or an excess of \$329,367 over 1871. (Hear, hear.) Now what was the proportion of the increases? During six years, therefore, the ordinary expenditure of the Province had been increased upwards of seventy per cent, and he thought this was a matter requiring the serious attention of the people. It might be objected that he did-not make a fair comparison in taking the year 1877, but if he took 1878, the situation became far worse. By adopting the same method of calculation applied to 1877, it would be found that in 1878 the expenditure reached \$2,109, 192, an excess of searly \$107,000 over 1877. He admitted that it might be necessary to have an annual increase in the expenditure of the Province owing to the growing wants of the country, but the question was, had it not been proceeding at so rapid a rate as ultimately to lead to disaster, and the expenditure for the six years, taking 1871 as a starting point, had increased at the rate of the round of the requestion was, had it not been proceeding at so rapid a rate as ultimately to lead to disaster, and the expenditure for the six years, taking 1871 as a starting point, had increase ould not be

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with shame and grief. She had heard of weating from the content of common decomes to about the shame and grief. She had heard of weating framer at Belleville, Ont., and that of his clerk, \$500, and to require the way to take the train to go to that place when she met her deceiver with his write at the post office, early Monday evening. She at once went to Justice Wobber's office and swore out a warrant for Wight's arrest. Constable Nicholas the start of the she was committed to gao, but he managed to satisfy the officer that he would appear, and the men 10 per cent, on \$1.50. The drowning, and thus was allowed to go with his newly-wedded write. It is alleged that Wright placed \$500 in the hands of Constable Nicholas Tissler as an assurance that he would appear and the morning and thus was allowed to go with the night in goal. He appeared yesterday morning at the appointed hour, with the result above mentioned. Mise Palmer is quite certain that Wright did not spend the night in goal. He appeared yesterday morning at the appointed hour, with the result above mentioned. Mise Palmer is still in the city, end is quite hearbroken. She is thoroughly convinced that Wright will never return.

\*\*WITHLINING TRAMPS.\*\*

WITHLINING TRAMPS.\*\*

We will be caused to go with the salary of the major to the same allowed to go with the case of the fire department was reduced from \$500 to \$500, and that of the fire department was reduced from \$100 to \$500, and that of the fire department was reduced from \$100 to \$100, and that of the salary of the storekeeper of the fire department was reduced from \$100 to \$100, and that of the salary of the storekeeper of the fire department was reduced from \$100 to \$500, and that of the salary of the storekeeper of the fire department was reduced from \$100 to \$500, and that of the salary of the storekeeper of the fire department was reduced from \$100 to \$500, and that of the salary of the storekeeper of the fire department was reduced from \$100 to \$100, and that of the storekeeper of the fire depa

her evidence in the most essential points. There are no new developments, however.

Two woodmen working in the Township of Lornicerry recently deposited their dinners in a hole in a basswood tree. When they came to look they found their meals had disappeared. Hearing a growl they chopped down the tree, and out jumped a huge black bear, which, after a stiff fight, they succeeded in dispatching with their axes. It was the first bear that had been seen in the locality for years.

seen in the locality for years.

A blind Frenchman peddling ballads for five or ten sents apiece, ran out of stock at Smith's Falls, and ordered a thousand to be struck off for him at the local printing office.

When he came to settle up he office. When he came to settle up he pulled out a roll of bills of various denominations, which made the master printer run over with envy and almost wish that, instead of a good mechanic, he was a blind ballad peddler.

ballad peddler.

Mr. Samis, of the township of Clarke, allowed a Berkshire boar to go loose in his yard, and the animal at once attacked a valuable horse, cutting the cords of one of his legs with his tusks, and rendering him entirely useless. His boarship then went for two other horses and injured them in the same way, but not so badly. He also attacked several cattle, and wounded them more or less severely. Finally the vicious more or less severely. Finally the vicious beast was captured and deprived of his

tusks.

A little boy named Young, living at Campbelford, the ether day damaged his finger at school, and went home to get it bandaged up. When he arrived he found his parents out and the house full of smoke, At first he could find no trace of fire, but all of a sudden flames burst out of the wood-box. Instead of alarming the neighbours, he quietly seized a pail, and, hurrying to the river, got some water and succeeded in quenching the fire without any assistance.

A respectable looking young man recently A respectable looking young man recently swindled many of the residents of Guelphout of a three cent stamp, or the price of one, by pretending that he was destitute and unable to prepay the postage of a letter which he wished to send to his anxious mother in Detroit, who, being well to do, would at once forward a remittance to help her unfortunate son out of his distress. In a moment of absent-mindedness he went to the same person twice, but not before he had secured more than enough to carry himself to his sorrowing parent.

Mr. John McVev. father of the girl

Mr. John McVey, father of the girl Mr. John McVey, father of the girl missing from Yarmouth, Elgin county, announces the withdrawal of the reward of a thousand dollars offered for her recovery. He has received upwards of one hundred letters, some of them having reference to cases of mistaken identity, and others from persons who offered, for a consideration, to tell of her whereabouts, but none of these have thrown any light upon the matter. The impression is generally entertained that the young woman is still in some place in the township, and at any rate is not out of the County of Elgin.

of the County of Elgin.

The corporation of Pembroke intends presenting a petition to the Governor-General in Council, praying that their liability of \$75,000 to the Canada Central railway may be assumed by the Government, on the ground that the building of the road from Renfrew there has saved the Government the expenditure of an additional subsidy to the railway company for twenty miles of road, being the difference between the distance from Pembroke to Lake Nipissing and the length of the originally projected route, from a point between Douglas and Almonte to the western limit of Lake Nipissing.

Mr. John Nott, of Port Perry as a magisty.

Scene in the St. John Council Chamber—
A Stormy Meeting Fellowed by a Personal Encounter—The Question of Retrement Raises Angry Passions.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 5.—Last night the Common Council decided to abolish the salary of the inspector of buildings, \$1,200, and that of his clerk, \$500, and to require

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Interesting Summary of News

THE NORTH NORFOLK ELECTION.

THE NORTH NORFOLK ELECTION.

This election to which immense interest attached has resulted in a triumph for the Government. Mr. E. Birkbeck, the Conservative candidate for North Norfolk, was successful, having polled 2,742 or a majority of 490 over Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the Liberal candidate, who received 2,252 works. The majo points involved was the votes. The main points involved were the Foreign Policy of Earl Beaconsfield, and the alleged backwardness of Mr. Gladstone's Administration in protecting the farmer's against Foreign cattle imports. STIMULANTS IN COLD WEATHER.

A correspondent of the Echo says:—
"Nothing is more common, in these days of severe weather, than to see persons taking spirits, beer, etc., to keep out the cold.
To those whose knowledge of physiology is alimited as not to be sweet that the cold. so limited as not to be aware that nutri tions foed and warm clothing are the best specifics against cold, perhaps the following remarks of De Quincy may be of service: "Plato notices one effect which in-variably follows from the addiction to strong liquors, even where as yet they have not mastered the constitutional vigour, viz., their tendency to produce a morbid sensibility to cold. We ourselves have sensibility to cold. We ourselves have seen a large party of stout men travelling on a morning of intense severity. Amongst the whole number, eight or nine, there were only two who did not occasionally shiver, or express some unpleasant feeling connected with the cold; and these two ere the sole water-drinkers of the party THE FARMERS' REQUIREMENTS.

The Mark Lane Express declares that the only hope of the permanent salvation of British agriculture is increased production by means of larger capital and more enterby means of larger capital and more enterprise. But who, says the Express, is to employ the increased amount of capital? The landlords generally will not, because three-fourths of them are limited owners, holding under settlements, and to spend money on their estates would be directly opposed to the interests of themselves and all they have to provide for, with the sole exception of the heirs to the estates. No one else dares, because his property would not be secure; it would be liable to confiscation, according to law. Nor is this all. On many estates it would be folly to spend money in producing more food for game; and on a larger number still enterprise is checked by the most vexatious restrictions against the cropping of the land and the sale of its produce. Capital must be safe, as far as the law can make it so, and enterprise must be free, before our agriand enterprise must be free, before our agri-culture can be said to have a fair chance in the great conflict with all the world. We want free land, free capital, and free farm-ers to give us that fair field which, whether with or without favour, we have never yet had in this country, if we would not have the finest agriculture which the world has yet seen sink into insignificance.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SOCIETY. At a meeting of the Catholic Academia held at Cardinal Manning's house, his Emiheld at Cardinal Manning's house, his Eminence read a paper upon the relations of the Church to modern society. He took occasion to remark upon the abstention in past years of Catholics, as such, from all interference in civil and political life, not merely in England, but also in Continental countries, and especially in Italy. He pointed out that this conduct left the field entirely in the hands of the opponents of the Church, and urged that the use of the franchise by Catholic would not be so much an acceptance of the triumph of revo-lutionary principles, as a fighting of what he called the revolution with its own weapons. From the tone of the paper generally, writes a London correspondent, it did not seem very unreasonable to conare on this point scarcely the same as the of Pius IX., are already producing marked effect upon the Episcopate, a that in the near future the attitude Catholics will be distinctly modified in local and national politics, especially in

The great event of the year at Cambridge took place on Jan. 24th, when the examiners announced the name of the Senior Wrangler. This time a young Irishman is added to the long list of Senior Wranglers who have won the highest mathematical distinction obtainable at Cambridge University since 1739, when the Senior Wrangler was first called into existence. The mathematical "blue riband" has this year been carried off by Mr. A. J. C. Allen, of Peterhouse, who received his pre-university education at the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast. He is the only son of Mr. Allen, of the Ulster Bank, in that city.

PROBABLE NEW PEERS. It is said that the "forthcoming list" of It is said that the "forthcoming list" of new peers will include the following names:
—Sir Ivor Guest, Sir William Hart Dyke, Mr. Holford, Col. Loyd Lindsay, V.C., Mr. Henry Chaplin, Mr. John Malcolm, of Portalloch, and Mr. Baillie Cochrane. Lord Barrington will be raised to the English peerage. It is expected that on the resignation of the Marquis of Hertford, he will be succeeded as Lord Chamberlain by Lord Skelmersdale, who will be created a viscount.

RIDEAU HALL. A correspondent of the Times writing from Ottawa says:—About two miles to the north-east of the Parliament buildings is situated the Government House, or Rideau Hall, as it is commonly called. This is the present resident of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, and has been the chief residence of the Governors-General of Canada ever since Ottawa became the capital. Its architectural features are of a negative character, and its outward appearance by no means palatial outward appearance by no means palatial.

The conductor of an illustrated paper in
New York sent to an artist in Ottawa just previous to the arrival of the new Governor-General a request that he would furnish him with a sketch of Rideau Hall. After him with a sketch of Rideau Hall. After the sketch was sent, an inquiry came back as to whether it really was one of the gubernatorial residences which had been received, and; if so, could not another be taken which would exhibit it to better ad-vantage. The interior, however, is very commodious and the situations and sur-roundings of Gevernment House are charming.

THE LONDON SKATING CLUB.

A London correspondent writes:—"The skating at the famous Welsh Harp, near London, is said to be bringing the proprietor £400 a day. The more elegant skaters, and the refinements of thorough art must not, however, be looked for at the Welsh Harp, but on the very restricted space available in the grounds of the Toxopholite Society, Regent's Park. The space which in summer is devoted to archery practice, is in frosty weather submerged under about nine inches of water, and every night steps are taken to repair the damage of the day. Fresh water is thrown on the surface, and every crack is filled by pouring hot water into it. The Skating Club, which resorts to the Toxopholite Society, is a club in all senses of the word. It insists upon a eareful selection of candidates from a social point of view. If they are accepted, they are invited to skate at the club's rendezvous, and two or three members of the committee are told off to watch the novices' performances, and to incite him or her to strange feats. Their report is then drawn up and added to the social qualifications of the candidate, and, if both are equally satisfactory, full membership follows. For ladies the ordeal naturally is not so severe, but in the case of men a very high standard of excellence is required. The club, moreover, does not release its authority upon those who are admitted to membership. Black coats and chimney pot hats are sternly insisted upon, and in this one little forgotten spot of club land a stand is made against the invasion of non-chalance and carelessness. Each member, too, must wear the badge of the club—a ailver skate, at all times and in all places, THE LONDON SKATING CLUB.