sider the two resolutions submitted to the House and the contract as a whole, because the resolutions expressly declare it is expedient to grant and appropriate 25 millions acres of land according to the terms of the said contract—(hear, hear)—and 25 millions dollars according to the terms of the said contract. (Hear, hear.) And according to my mind the whole of the resolutions and the clauses of the contract go together, and I think that it was so understood by the House—(hear, hear)—and discussed for many weeks. The hon. member for Gloucester himself moved an amendment, and if only these two resolutions had been before the House it would not have been in the power of any member to move an amendment to any article of the contract. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, I consider that the whole of the proceedings connected with the resolutions and the contract were before the House in Committee of the Whole, and were covered by the message. The rule concerning proceeding by resolutions is to prevent surprise.

The House then divided on the motion for the second reading of the bill, which was carried on the following division:—Yeas, 106; nays, 46.

YEAS.—Messrs. Allison, Arkell, Bannerman, Barnard, Beaty, Beauchesne, Benoit, Bergeron, Bill, Bolduc, Boultbee, Bowell, Brooks, Bunster, Cameron (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Cimon, Colby, Connell, Costigan, Coughlin, Coupal, Coursol, Currier, Cuthbert, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers, Doull, Drew, Dugas, Elliott, Farrow, Fitzsimmons, Fortin, Fulton, Gault, Gigault, Girouard (Kent), Grandbois, Hackett, Hesson, Hooper, Jackson, Kilvert, Kirkpatrick, Kranz, Landry, Lane, Langevin, Longley, Macdonald (King's), Macdonald (Sir John), McDonald (Cape Breton), McDonald (Pictou), McDonald (Victoria, N.S.), Macmillan, McCallum, McConville, McQuaig, McDougall, McInnes, McKay, McLeod, McQuade, Manson, Merner, Methot, Mongenais, Montplaisir, Mousseau, Muttart, O'Connor, Ogden, Orton, Ouimet, Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Platt, Plumb, Pope (Compton), Pope (Queen's), Poupore, Richey, Robertson (Hamilton), Rochester, Rouleau, Ryan (Marquette), Ryan (Montreal), Scott, Shaw, Sproule, Stephenson, Tellier, Tilley, Tupper, Vallee, Wade, Wallace (York), White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Williams, Wright.—106.

NAYS—Messrs. Anglin, Bain, Bechard, Blake, Borden, Bourassa, Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Huron), Casgrain, Charlton, Cockburn (Muskoka), Dumont, Fiset, Fleming, Flynn, Geoffrion, Gillies, Gillmor, Guthrie, Haddow, Killam, King, LaRue, Laurier, Macdonell (Lanark), MacDonnell (Inverness), McIsaac, Malouin, Mills, Olivier, Paterson (Brant), Pickard, Rinfret, Robertson (Shelburne), Rogers, Ross (Middlesex), Rymal, Scriver, Skinner, Smith, Sutherland, Thompson, Trow, Weldon, Wheler, Yeo.—46.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER moved the House into committee on the bill forthwith.

Mr. ANGLIN objected to the motion on the ground that the Government was pushing legislation in favour of a private company.

The motion was carried, and the House resolved itself into committee.

On the second clause of the bill,

Sir JOHN MACDONALD, in reply to Mr. Blake, said it was determined that the company should be incorporated by charter instead of by special Act of Parliament, in order to expedite matters.

The clause passed with a verbal amendment.

On the third clause,

Mr. BLAKE desired to know when would the twenty-five millions become due. It was plain that the amount would prove to be over twenty-five millions as it was payable in instalments. The interest was four per cent., and it was important that the company should get no more money than was really due.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY replied that he could not imagine any difficulty as far as the security of the Government was concerned. The proceeds of the bonds were to be paid to the company. The Government did not desire to pay 4 per cent. interest on over 25 millions, and therefore the balance would be deposited with the company. The question had been discussed as to the propriety of the Government entering into such an arrangement, because they might not be able to use the money except at a loss. The Government had carefully considered the matter, and as the securities matured during the year, on which five and six per cent. was being paid, and as the amount would have to be expended (chargeable to capital) by the Minister of Railways for the construction of the road, and as the amount would have to be paid to the company as subsidies, these expenditures would lower a very large portion of it. Four per cent. was a moderate and reasonable rate to pay, and therefore the Government was perfectly secure. (Hear, hear.) During the next year perhaps from 14 to 15 millions, or 16 millions, must be paid in redemption of the Government securities, and it was possible, if they had the money, that they might redeem other securities on which five and six per cent. were being paid, but which would not be due for a year or two.

In reply to Mr. McCuaig,

Sir LEONARD TILLEY stated that during next year perhaps $15,000,000 would have to be borrowed to meet bonds falling due and expenditure on the railway, so that at all events that amount of the $25,000,000 could be used by the Government. Besides that, the money if deposited by the syndicate with the Government could be used in the redemption of 5 per cent. securities falling due between this and 1885.

In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright,

Sir CHARLES TUPPER said he was glad to hear the hon. gentleman state that the amount which the syndicate was to receive under this clause was from nineteen to twenty millions instead of twenty-five millions—(hear, hear)—and the payments of interest were to be equivalent according to actuarial calculation to the corresponding cash payments.

In answer to Mr. White (Renfrew),

Sir LEONARD TILLEY stated that the 4 per cent. went to pay the interest on coupons to bondholders. (Hear, hear.)

On sub-section "E,"

Sir CHARLES TUPPER explained that under this clause, if the company availed itself of the option granted in the previous sub-section, the sum of $2,000 per mile for the first 800 miles of the central section should be deducted *pro rata* from the subsidy for these 800 miles, and should be appropriated to decrease the mileage cash subsidy appropriated to the remainder of the central section. The reason why this provision was made was because if option was taken the company would realize on the land grant bonds, which they would not otherwise do.

Mr. BLAKE said this was an evidence that the original grant was regarded by the Government as excessive.

On clause 10, relating to exemptions from duties,

Mr. BLAKE asked the Minister of Railways how he made his estimate that the exemptions from duty would be worth about $100,000.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER said he would give the hon. gentleman his calculation, which was not under his hands at the present moment, to-morrow. The estimate would be found to include all taxable articles. Of course he omitted bridging, as the late Government proposed that the bridges should be of wood. He also omitted the duties on steel rails, the exemptions on which must continue until there was a possibility of their being manufactured in this country.

On section 11,

Mr. BLAKE said the Premier had intimated that the land from Winnipeg to Jasper House was of such a character that it would all be fit for settlement.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—No.

Mr. BLAKE—Well, fairly fit for settlement, and I fancy that as the company has been very careful in making provision in its favour it will not accept any land not fairly fit for settlement.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—There is no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that the Government agrees to give to the company 25 millions acres of land. They do not agree to give 25 million or any million acres of water. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) We will certainly give 25,000,000 acres of land fit for settlement. If these are drowned lands, then they are not fit for settlement, and of course we will not give them land that is not fit for sale. Unless they can sell the land, it is of course no portion of the agreement, that is all.

In reply to Mr. Mills,

Sir JOHN MACDONALD observed: We will take care that the company will give up and surrender, and perhaps make a present to the hon. member for Bothwell, land covered with water. (Laughter.)

On clause 14,

Mr. BLAKE asked what deviation from the located line the Government would allow the syndicate to make.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER said the hon. gentleman was surely not serious in his question. At all events he could say the Government would not exceed the license which the Government of which the hon. member was a member took in relation to the Act of 1874, which fixed the commencement of the Canadian Pacific railway south-east of Lake Nipissing. The late Government located the line forty miles from that point, and in the present case that deviation would not be exceeded.

In reply to Mr. Anglin

Sir CHARLES TUPPER stated that if the Governor-in-Council failed to protect the public interests they would be amenable to this House, and this was a fact which would make the Government very anxious to guard in every possible way the public interests in order to meet the approval of Parliament. This Act gave power to the Governor-in-Council to refuse to concur in any location except such location as they considered to be in the interests of the country. The Act conferred this power, and this power would be exercised to the best of the judgment of the Government when the time came. (Applause.) It would not do to bind the Government to a hard and fast line in this connection. During the past season the Government had made important and most beneficial changes in the location of the road.

On section 20, respecting tolls and 10 per cent. limitation,

In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright,

Sir CHARLES TUPPER said—I have already given notice of a bill embracing the clause in the same sense as had been stated by my right hon. friend when the matter was under discussion, and which I am satisfied hon. gentlemen opposite will find will fully meet the case, precisely as has been explained; that is to say, it will apply to the actual expenditure by the parties themselves of their own means, independent of the public aid given in land or money or work performed. (Applause.)

On clause 25, providing for the purchase of other lines,

Mr. WHITE (Renfrew) asked whether under this arrangement the running powers given to various railways over the Canada Central to Lake Nipissing would be continued in the event of the company purchasing the Canada Central.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER said all the obligations falling upon the Canada Central would, in case of amalgamation, have to be carried out.

The remaining clauses were passed.

On the preamble,

Mr. BLAKE suggested that provision should be made in the bill compelling the company to lay before Parliament specific details of all its receipts, expenditures, &c., as regards capital and revenue, tariff of tolls, &c.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER said that question could be fully considered in amendments to the General Railway Act, and he had no objection to making a special clause as regards this railway.

Mr. BLAKE said that was very satisfactory.

The bill was reported.

The House adjourned at 12.40.

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.

CANADIAN-BUILT SHIPS IN FRANCE.

In the Senate to-day,

Mr. BOURINOT moved for correspondence or other information the Government may have had respecting the sale of Canadian-built ships in France on the same favourable terms as are enjoyed by vessels of British construction. Also any information that the Government may be able to give to this House relative to the admission of French products into this country on more favourable terms than at present.

The motion was agreed to.

CABLE TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. SCOTT moved the second reading of European, American, and Canadian Cable Co.'s bill. He said the capital of the company is £1,500,000 sterling, and they intend to lay two cables in a short time. Parliament should pass this bill to obtain an independent cable across the Atlantic. It seemed to be the fate of smaller companies of this kind to be swallowed up by the larger, but this would give protection from monopoly for a time at all events.

Mr. MILLER was afraid this one would go the way of all the others. It would be an independent company only until it was to its interest to be swallowed up in its turn. He had been unsophisticated enough to believe the Direct Cable Company would destroy the monopoly, but no sooner was it established than it united with the old monopoly against the rights and interests of the public.

Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL thought that in all these bills it was desirable, in addition to the clause making the charter forfeitable if not used within a limited time, to require evidence of good faith before granting it. There should be a list of shareholders and a certain amount of capital subscribed, and the actual subscription in the bank. The multiplicity of bills to incorporate railways and other corporations rendered some such remedy for the evil necessary.

The bill was read a second time.

THE PATENT LAWS.

The Patent Law Amendment bill passed through committee.

Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL introduced an amendment granting renewals to patentees who had applied for a renewal of their patents within ten days from the date of expiry, proof of such application to be furnished before the 1st of October next. Third reading to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned at 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m.

SYNDICATE PETITIONS.

Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) presented largely signed petitions from the following places:—The town of Windsor and townships of Mersea, Gosfield, and Tilbury, praying that the offer of Sir W. P. Howland and others be not entertained, and that the contract be confirmed as speedily as possible.

PRAYER FOR INDEMNITY.

Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) also presented petitions from the County Council of Essex, the Municipal Council of Walden, the Town Council of Amherstburg, and from certain ratepayers of Windsor, Sandwich, and Amherstburg, praying that the owners of the Colchester light-ship be indemnified for loss sustained by them in the service of the Dominion.

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

Mr. PLUMB presented several petitions praying that the bill to permit a man to marry his deceased wife's sister, or a woman to marry her deceased husband's brother, be not allowed to become law.

Petitions to the same effect were presented by Messrs. Thompson and Williams.

SYNDICATE CONTRACT.

The order of the day being called—

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, seconded by Sir JOHN MACDONALD, moved that the Bill respecting the Canadian Pacific railway be read a third time.

Mr. BUNSTER moved "That the bill be not now read a third time, but that it be resolved that this House, while agreeing with the general terms of the proposed contract with a syndicate for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, is nevertheless of the opinion that provision should have been made for the building of that branch of the Canadian Pacific railway known as the Nanaimo and Esquimalt portion thereof on Vancouver Island, as stipulated for in the terms agreed upon between the Dominion Government and Lord Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, as follows:—(1.) That the railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo shall be commenced as soon as possible and completed with all practicable despatch. (2.) That $2,000,000 a year and not $1,500,000 shall be the minimum expenditure on railway works within the province from the date at which the surveys are sufficiently completed to enable that amount to be expended on construction." In naming this amount he understood that, it being alike in the interest and the wish of the Dominion Government to urge on with all speed the completion of the works now to be undertaken, the annual expenditure will be as much in excess of the minimum of $2,000,000 as in any year may be found practicable. He contended that a road on Vancouver Island would not only pay itself, but would be a great aid to the main line in the way of providing it with freight. He understood that Port Moody was to be the terminus of the road. If that place was decided upon as the terminus a great injustice would be done to Esquimalt.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Pinsonneault.

The division was taken and the vote stood:—Yeas, 1; Nays, 176.

Mr. MILLS said he had a little amendment. He moved that the bill be recommitted, and that the following clause be added to it:—"No amendment to this Act, or to the charter hereby authorized, which may be hereafter made shall be deemed an infringement of the privileges granted by this Act, or by the said charters."

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Lost on the same division. (Laughter.)

Mr. BLAKE—No, no.

The amendment was declared lost on a division.

Mr. POPE (Queen's) said so many references had been made to the province from which he came, with a view to making it understood that Prince Edward Island was against the contract, that he desired to say a few words. A petition against the contract had come from Prince Edward Island, and an hon. member had characterized it as bogus. He would go further, and say that the member for Gloucester (Mr. Anglin), who presented it, deserved to be censured by the House for presenting to it a petition which he either knew to be fraudulent, or which he had not taken the trouble to examine with a view to finding, before presenting it, whether it was honest or not. The member for Gloucester had taken to himself the leadership of the Grit party in New Brunswick, and he was spreading himself with a view to leading the Grits of Nova Scotia, taking as a first step a trip to Halifax and lecturing the people there in opposition to the syndicate. The hon. gentleman had a large meeting at Halifax, but having talked the people out of the hall there was left behind a printing syndicate, composed of himself and Messrs. Vail and Jones, who were thus in a position to sympathize with each other, and to regret the times gone by in which there were good pickings to be had. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman might assume the leadership in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—(laughter)—but he was not going to take charge of Prince Edward Island. (Hear, hear.) The signatures to the petition the hon. gentleman had presented were secured under false pretences and by statements which were not borne out by facts—statements such as that made by Mr. Lewis H. Davies, of the province, who asserted that all the lands in the North-West were to be leased by the syndicate to farmers at high rentals. There were many other statements made in the interests of the Grit party which were the grossest falsehoods. The petition was not signed by the leading merchants, bankers, or lawyers of the island, except as regarded the lawyers by Mr. Davies and the law student in his office. (Laughter.) The petition was, moreover, fraudulent, inasmuch as that sheet after sheet was written in the same handwriting—(hear, hear,)—inasmuch as that several series of names were duplicated (hear, hear)—and inasmuch as that the names of different persons were signed in different places and in different handwritings. (The hon. gentleman here exhibited the petition, and pointed out its peculiarities.) On several sheets of the petition, the hon. gentleman proceeded, the same names appeared in parallel columns. (Hear, hear). He had received several letters regarding the petition in which the statements of the Opposition when soliciting signatures were exposed. It was strange that the Grits, though they professed to be so excellent in their private life, should resort to a trick which straightforward men despised in order to further their political ends. (Hear, hear.) It was the same in Prince Edward Island as in this part of the Dominion. In fact, this whole syndicate matter was but, as regarded Prince Edward Island, a case of history repeating itself. In 1871 the Government of the island entered into a contract for the construction of the Island railway. The Grits opposed it, and said it was going to drive the province into Confederation. Well, they got into power, and what did they do? They not only built the railway, but they constructed a number of miles additional, and negotiated for the admission of the island into the Union. (Hear, hear.) When negotiating with a view to joining the Confederation they were told of the responsibility of the Dominion to build the Canadian Pacific railway, and they received for the province its subsidy, knowing that that obligation existed. In view of this, he (Mr. Pope) could say that the people of Prince Edward Island were too honest to repudiate their terms with the Dominion, and with those terms the railway which they knew when they entered the Confederation had to be built. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. YEO explained that he was present at a meeting on the island and all present signed the petition. It was customary at meetings for the secretary to sign one-third or two-thirds of the names. (Laughter.) He was confident that the sentiment on the island was against the Government, and to test the public opinion he challenged the Minister of Marine to open his constituency and he would open his.

An HON. MEMBER—Oh, that is played out. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MACDONALD (King's, P.E.I.) said that the member for Prince (Mr. Yeo) might speak for his own constituency, but he strongly objected to the hon. gentleman taking his constituency (King's) under his wing. (Hear, hear.) Judging from the expression of opinion which he had obtained from leading parties and from all parties in his constituency, he could positively assure the House, convinced that he was speaking the candid and honest truth and representing the real convictions of his constituency, that everyone who supported him at the last election—at all events, with hardly a single exception—was prepared to endorse the policy of the Government. (Applause.) And he believed that seven-eighths, if not nine-tenths, of the population of Prince Edward Island also fully endorsed this policy. (Cheers.) He held that this was the true policy to adopt, and moreover it was only carrying out the terms on which the island entered the Confederation. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the fertile lands of the North-West would wipe out all debts incurred in the construction of this road, and the island would reap the benefit of this happy combination of circumstances. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ANGLIN explained that he had received the petition from a respectable source, and under the circumstances he had no reason to believe it was otherwise than it appeared, an authentic expression of the island public opinion regarding the contract. He went into a full explanation of the circumstances under which he attended the meeting at Halifax.

Mr. RICHEY said he had been taunted by the member for Yarmouth (Mr. Killam) with having been afraid to defend the contract. He must confess that he was not fond of talking. In this case, as a young member, he had given place to the older members on the Opposition benches, whose wisdom he wished to hear before he addressed the House. Having heard the statements of these leaders of the Opposition, he must say he had been forced to the conclusion that great men were not always wise, neither did the aged necessarily understand judgment. (Hear, hear.) Hon. gentlemen opposite had very seductively argued that the Conservatives should give up their party and oppose the contract. That was all very well, but he had never yet seen any desire on the part of the Opposition to forsake their party for patriotic reasons. (Hear, hear.) As it was, duty to the country more than duty to party demanded that the supporters of the Government should give their undivided support on this occasion. (Applause.) Why? Because the contract was meritorious in that it provided for the construction of a through line, in that it limited the liability of the country, and in that it relieved the country of the enormous liability of working the line. (Applause.) He pointed out that the contract was far superior to any proposition yet made, and referring to the calculations of the Opposition in which they increased and decreased the value of the land at pleasure to suit their argument, he said these gentlemen reminded him of Butler's hero:—

He was in logic a great critic,
Profoundly skilled in analytic,
He could distinguish and divide
A hair 'twixt south and south-west side,
On either which he would dispute,
Confute, change hands, and still confute.

(Hear, hear.) The Opposition could subtract, distract, or retract figures to any extent they liked. They could not confuse the public, who had the simple facts before them. As to the meeting at Halifax, with the exception of two who were doubtless drawn there on representations that the members for the city would speak, all present had voted and actually opposed his election, which was secured by a majority of nearly a thousand. (Hear, hear.) The meeting had no representative character whatever, and the hon. gentleman (Mr. Anglin) who addressed it was escorted to it and while there supported by defeated Grit candidates. (Applause.) If the Government continued to do as well as it had done he had no doubt as to the result of the next election, and of the return of the Ministerial candidates by largely increased majorities. (Cheers.)

Mr. BRECKEN stated that he had no desire to make any derogatory remarks regarding the petition from the island, but he must say he had received letters from highly respectable men who informed him that a number of minors' names had been appended to it. With one or two exceptions—and their presence could be easily explained—the names were merely those of political opponents. He could not refrain from mentioning the fact that at meetings held by their opponents on the island the nature of the contract had been grossly and shamefully represented. (Hear, hear.) The conduct of their opponents in this respect had been simply disgraceful. They had suffered for years and years under the absentee system, and their opponents, aware of the weak point of the islanders, had misrepresented the circumstances in the North-West to suit their purposes. (Hear, hear.) He would not say that the islanders had signed the petition under false pretences. But he would affirm that they had signed it in the dark. When the truth became known and the ground for misrepresentation was removed, the aspect of affairs would be wholly changed. (Applause.) He would vote for the contract, and he believed that on placing the matter in its true light before his constituents, many who had signed the petition would thank him for the position he took on this great question. (Applause.) He was satisfied that 25 per cent. of the signers were not aware of the merits or demerits of the question. A large number were bitter political opponents who would oppose anything, however good, that came from the Government. He was confident that their constituents would approve of their course in supporting this contract. (Cheers.)

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) said that the announcement of this bargain was hailed with a feeling of relief by all parties, and he was satisfied that this was the feeling at large in the country now, and if it were not for miserable party exigencies this feeling would be practically unanimous. (Applause.) The tactics of the Opposition in opposing this contract was on a par with their usual policy. In but recent years the gentlemen opposite, in order to defeat the Liberal-Conservatives, resorted to letter-stealing. (Hear, hear.) To-day they were guilty of equally disreputable tricks. At the commencement of this debate they issued a manifesto; they did not give the name of the author; they did not even dare say it was written by a Reform member of the House. They placed on the manifesto a statement that it was prepared by a member of the House of Commons, hoping thereby to give the production respectability by leading the people to believe that it was written by a Conservative member of the House. (Hear, hear.) Well, copies of that document were sent to his (Mr. Robertson's) friends and constituents in Hamilton, each copy having at its head the words, "With the compliments of Thos. Robertson, M.P." (Laughter from Opposition benches.) Hon. gentlemen opposite might think it was a good joke, but they seemed to forget that they had been guilty of the crime of forgery. (Hear, hear.) He had in his hand the wrappers in which two copies of the manifesto were sent to friends of his in Hamilton. Upon the wrappers were the initials "T. R., M.P." Now there was only one other gentleman in the House who could sign those initials. He was the hon. member for Shelburne (Mr. Robertson), and that gentleman had given the assurance that he had not signed the initials. They were signed by some other members of the Opposition. (Hear, hear.) The forgery was committed by some one else on the Opposition benches. (Hear, hear.) He was quite sure the member for Shelburne did not commit the forgery. The question was, who did it? He merely mentioned it to show that the Reform party were prepared to return to their old tricks of letter-stealing and forgery for the sake of getting place and power once more. Another one of their tricks was what was known as the new syndicate. "New syndicate" reminded him of a story told of a fox and a certain animal which has a very pronounced odour. The latter presented himself to the former under the guise of a fox, but Reynard replied, "It is true that you have the head, body, and tail like a fox, but you smell like a skunk." (Laughter.) In this light he viewed the new syndicate. He believed that certain political schemers had inveigled the respectable gentlemen who had joined in the offer to make the proposition, and while he thought that in this manner Messrs. Gurney and Hendrie had been induced to take stock in the undertaking, he could not utter such a sentiment in connection with Mr. A. T. Wood.

A division on the motion for the third reading of the bill was called for. The vote stood:—Yeas, 128; nays, 49.

YEAS.—Messrs. Allison, Arkell, Baker, Bannerman, Barnard, Beaty, Beauchesne, Bergeron, Bergin, Bell, Bolduc, Boultbee, Bourbeau, Bowell, Brecken, Brooks, Bunster, Carling, Caron, Cimon, Colby, Connell, Costigan, Coughlin, Coupal, Coursol, Cuthbert, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, DeCosmos, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Domville, Doull, Drew, Dugas, Elliott, Farrow, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Fortin, Fulton, Gault, Gigault, Girouard (Jacques Cartier), Girouard (Kent), Grandbois, Hackett, Hesson, Hilliard, Hooper, Houde, Hurteau, Jackson, Jones, Kilvert, Kirkpatrick, Kranz, Landry, Lane, Langevin, Lantier, Longley, Macdonald (King's), Macdonald (Sir John), McDonald (Cape Breton), McDonald (Pictou), Macmillan, McCallum, McCarthy, McConville, McCuaig, McDougall, McGreevy, McInnes, McKay, McLennan, McLeod, McQuade, McRory, Manson, Massue, Merner, Methot, Mongenais, Montplaisir, Mousseau, Muttart, O'Connor, Ogden, Orton, Ouimet, Patterson (Essex), Perrault, Pinsonneault, Platt, Plumb, Pope (Compton), Pope (Queen's), Richey, Robertson (Hamilton), Rochester, Ross (Dundas), Rouleau, Routhier, Royal, Ryan (Marquette), Ryan (Montreal), Scott, Shaw, Sproule, Stephenson, Strange, Tasse, Tellier, Tilley, Tupper, Valin, Vallee, Vanasse, Wade, Wallace (York), White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Williams, Wright.—128.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anglin, Bain, Bechard, Blake, Borden, Bourassa, Brown, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Huron), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Cockburn (Muskoka), Dumont, Fiset, Fleming, Flynn, Geoffrion, Gillies, Gillmor, Gunn, Guthrie, Haddow, Holton, Huntington, Killam, King, LaRue, Laurier, Macdonell (Lanark), MacDonnell (Inverness), McIsaac, Malouin, Mills, Olivier, Paterson (Brant), Pickard, Rinfret, Robertson (Shelburne), Rogers, Ross (Middlesex), Rymal, Scriver, Skinner, Thompson, Trow, Weldon.—49.

The declaration that the motion was carried was received with loud cheering.

The bill was then concurred in and passed.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved the adjournment of the House.

The House adjourned at 11.35.

A Wife Worth Having.

The champion woman farmer of Maine is probably a woman at Minot Centre, who has herself cut and yarded ten cords of sled-length wood this winter. She is a strong Scotch woman, about 35 years of age. Her husband is living, but past hard work, being over 70 years of age. She carries on successfully a large farm, doing nearly all the work herself.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT—SECOND SESSION.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

THE JUDICATURE BILL.

Mr. MOWAT moved the second reading of the bill to consolidate the Superior Courts, establish a uniform system of pleading and practice, and make further provision for the due administration of justice. He said that the object of the bill was to simplify the administration of justice, and to remove the anomaly of having two systems of practice and two systems of pleading. Such an anomaly had only existed in England and her colonies, and had been unusually complained of. The necessity for the measure had been generally conceded, and as he had introduced the bill last session, there would be no necessity to explain its details, as the public were familiar with them.

Mr. MORRIS saw no objection to passing the bill to a second reading. It was an adaptation of an English measure, which after some years working had been found to be beneficial. So far as he could judge the sentiment of the country was favourable to the principle and the measures. He reserved to himself, of course, the right of honest criticism of the whole. He thought it was a dangerous doctrine to advocate the assumption of rights which it was not certain we possessed, viz., the right of limiting appeals to the Supreme Court.

The motion passed.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Mr. HARCOURT moved for a return respecting the Collegiate Institutes of Ontario, showing:—

(1.) Total number of pupils in attendance at each Institute, and the average attendance during the years 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880.

(2.) Number of pupils in each of these years who were preparing for the profession of a Public School teacher.

(3.) Number of pupils who have matriculated during these years at Toronto University.

(4.) Number of such matriculants who have matriculated with honours, stating what honours they received.

(5.) Names of teachers, also their certificates or degrees, and the salaries paid to them.

(6.) Government allowance granted to each Institute during these years.

He regretted that the school report for 1879 had only just been brought down. It was said that the public complained of the heavy grants to our educational institutions, but he thought that the facts would show that the people should increase their grants. From 1867 to 1878 the people themselves had doubled the salaries of their teachers, and the county assessments for schools had doubled. As our Public School teachers came from our High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, the Government should rather increase their grants than decrease them. Without the High Schools we would lose a most important connecting link in our educational system. He heard that some complaints were made as to the introduction of text-books, but the regulation providing that no text-book could be introduced without the sanction of the school trustees was surely a sufficient safeguard against abuses. On the other hand, he thought there was good reason for complaint at the prominence given in our High Schools to Latin, Greek, and mathematics. In chemistry, botany, and physiology there were few pupils. He was aware that Greek was an optional subject, but Latin was compulsory, and he contended it should be optional. At the University of Cambridge an educational syndicate had reported in favour of making the dead languages optional. It was high time that our High School curriculum should be made flexible enough to suit the requirements of our mechanics. In referring to the Depository, he said it should have been abolished years ago, and had been grossly mismanaged. He thought we owed a debt of gratitude to the High Schools, which had educated the majority of our Canadian worthies, which had laid broad and deep the foundations of our national well-being. He considered the High School masters received insufficient remuneration, and to lessen the grant would injure them. He expressed disappointment at the course the Minister of Education had pursued in reference to the appointment of the University professors. He believed that there were Canadian graduates able enough to fill honourably the position of an ordinary tutorship in University College.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN said the examiners gave too much prominence to mathematics and arithmetic for entrance to the High School, and made their questions too difficult. He gave two instances of the severe questions put to children of ten and fourteen years, and said he believed they were prepared by the Central Committee, with which Mr. McClelland had a good deal to do. He was glad to hear that the Minister of Education had adopted a different mode of conducting the examinations for the future, and hoped that mathematics would no longer be given undue prominence. He agreed with the mover that greater elasticity should be given the curriculum. He condemned the basis for converting a High School into a Collegiate Institute. Why was Latin made the basis for getting an increased grant? On the other hand, he fully appreciated the importance of Latin. Another complaint he had to make against the curriculum was that it was framed solely for boys and not for girls.

Mr. DEROCHE agreed that greater elasticity in the curriculum would be beneficial to the country. Farmers' sons, as a rule, could only get three months' schooling in the year, and should not be compelled to take up subjects that would be of little practical value to them in their future life. He did not sympathize in the attacks made on the High Schools, which he considered of immense value to the education of the country.

Mr. CROOKS called the attention of hon. members who had spoken to the many recent changes that had taken place in the educational regulations. Doubtless the experience of his hon. friends had been gained under a former school *régime*. The object now of the system was to educate the natural faculties of every pupil, while affording every boy and girl opportunities of getting something more than an elementary education. The High Schools were intended to supply education that was termed collegiate. The old rigid curriculum and time-tables had been abolished, and the control of these matters in the Common schools relegated, so far as subjects not ordinary were concerned, to the trustees and inspectors. In High Schools the Board had the right to give an option between Latin, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, and German or French. Most of the objections raised, therefore, had been anticipated and provided for. It was not the primary duty of a State to supply technical education. As to the increased taxation for education, it would be explained by the fact that out of three millions nearly two millions and a half went for teachers' salaries, the increased efficiency of the teachers of late years requiring increased remuneration. He further made a long explanation of the educational system, but the greater part was inaudible in the gallery.

The motion passed.

THE TILE DRAINAGE ACT.

Mr. GRAHAM moved for a return showing the total number of applications made for loans under the Tile Drainage Act since 1878, the municipalities by which such applications have been made, the sums actually paid out of the Tile or Under-drainage Fund, the municipalities to which such payments have been made, the amounts repaid by the different municipalities, together with the number of persons availing themselves to the utmost limit allowed by the Act of borrowing $1,000 by one individual. Carried.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:—

Mr. Deroche—Respecting the debt of the county of Lennox and Addington.

Mr. Morris—To amend the Acts respecting the Yorkville Loop Line Railway Company.

Mr. Nairn—To incorporate the city of St. Thomas.

Mr. Lyon—To organize the municipality of Neebing.

Mr. Boulter—Respecting the Hawkeye Gold and Silver Mining Company.

Mr. Calvin—To legalise certain by-laws of the county of Frontenac.

Mr. Awrey—Respecting the Hamilton and Dundas street railway.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—To transfer the securities of the Anglo-Canadian Mortgage Company to the Omnium Securities Company (limited.)

Mr. Near—To change the name of the town of Clifton to that of Niagara Falls.

Mr. Striker—Respecting the Prince Edward County Railway.

Mr. Bell—To amend the several Acts respecting the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway.

Mr. Neelon—To incorporate the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway.

Mr. Bell—To amend the Act incorporating the Toronto Life Insurance and Tontine Company.

Mr. Peck—To amend the Act incorporating the Midland Railway Company of Canada.

Mr. Morris—To amend the Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic bishops of Toronto and Kingston in Canada in each diocese.

THE ESTIMATES.

Mr. SPEAKER read a message from His Honour transmitting the estimates.

The estimates were referred to the Committee of Supply.

RETURNS.

Mr. FRASER brought down a return of the Orange lodges incorporated under the Act of 1874, and the report of the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons.

THE JUDICATURE ACT.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Mowat's Judicature Act.

The third clause, section 7, was amended so as to provide for the contemplated changes in the precedence of the Chancellor.

On the clauses referring to the constitution of the Supreme Court,

Messrs. GIBSON and LAUDER objected to the combined courts being known as the Supreme Court, as there might arise confusion owing to the existence of the Supreme Court of the Dominion.

Mr. MOWAT said he must hold to the title of the Supreme Court, and did not apprehend any inconvenience from the similarity of names.

Mr. HAY hoped the Government would do something to lessen the costs of litigation in county courts.

Mr. LAUDER thought the Attorney-General should not rush on with the bill without giving a few more days to members for its study.

Mr. MERRICK was not prepared to accept the principle of the bill. He did not believe the country wanted the measure, and he objected to it because it had a tendency to further centralisation in Toronto.

Mr. FRASER thought the hon. gentleman could not have read the bill, because it certainly decentralised a good deal of the business now done in Toronto. He denied that the costs of litigation were heavy; and a County Court case did not average $8 taxed fees to the attorney. Of course in cases requiring judge and jury the attorney would probably make $35. Except in large cities very few attorneys made a good income. He trusted that the House would go on with the unobjectionable clauses of the bill, as they would give an increased impetus to the cry that the House did no business for the past fortnight.

Mr. HAY said he knew of two cases in the County Court, one of which cost $80 and the other $66.

Mr. HARDY said the bills could not have been correct.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:—

Mr. Striker—To amend the Act respecting the Credit Valley Railway Company.

Mr. Tooley—To change the name of the village of Beamsville to that of West London.

Also—To incorporate the village of London East as a town.

Mr. Paxton—To amend the Act respecting the Toronto Gravel Road and Concrete Company.

Mr. Robinson—To authorise the trustees of Union Church, Port Colborne, to sell certain lands.

Mr. Morris—To amend the Act restricting the Toronto and Ottawa Railway Company.

Also—To authorise the corporation of the City of London to sell certain lands.

Mr. Harcourt—To amend the Registry Act.

Mr. Waters—To amend the Municipal Act; also, to amend the Assessment Act.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Mr. WOOD, in rising to move the House into Committee of Supply, said he had pleasure in announcing that the Public Accounts would be laid on the table on Monday next. He then proceeded to deliver his financial statement. The receipts for 1880 were as follows:—

RECEIPTS, 1880.

Subsidy	$1,116,872 80	
Specific grant	80,000 00	
Interest special funds	136,696 62	$1,333,569 42
Crown land revenue—		
Crown lands	38,867 90	
Clergy lands	18,613 87	
Common School lands	40,243 42	
Grammar School lands	5,027 47	
Woods and forests	501,442 17	
Casual	12,117 13	616,311 96
Public Institutions, Revenue—		
Toronto Lunatic Asylum	$24,959 60	
London Lunatic Asylum	6,800 60	
Hamilton Lunatic Asylum	2,742 62	
Kingston Lunatic Asylum	2,627 09	
Orillia Lunatic Asylum	966 51	
Reformatory	1,494 10	
Blind Institute	23 55	
Deaf and Dumb Institute	1,077 00	
Central Prison	22,390 76	
Mercer Reformatory	515 71	
School of Practical Science	385 00	63,982 54
Education		44,284 27
Interest on Investments		101,812 26
Casual Revenue—		
Gazette	$8,236 18	
Statutes	336 00	
Sundries	21,020 73	29,592 91
Licenses		91,207 68
Law stamps		66,984 00
Algoma taxes		1,863 92
Drainage assessment		19,734 97
Municipal Loan Fund		51,735 35
Agricultural College insurance		1,500 01
School of Practical Science		14,363 27
Mimico Farm		885 99
Kingston Lunatic Asylum		8 53
Toronto Lunatic Asylum, land sold Credit Valley		9,913 75
Central Prison, land sold Credit Valley		4,166 66
Settlers' homesteads		18 00
		$2,451,935 49

It must be gratifying to note that there was a marked increase in the Crown Lands Department, amounting to $166,311.96 more than estimated, while the revenue exceeded the estimate by $135,216.07, and exceeded the expenditure under the Supply bill by $208,271.97. (Applause.) The revenue from public institutions was not so great as anticipated, which might be accounted for by the fact that the brick and labour furnished to the Andrew Mercer Reformatory, amounting to $16,263.30, had not been paid for. There were other outstanding accounts of $3,260, and the Government had on hand 2,678,000 bricks, valued at $14,729, and in addition 1,022,000 bricks at the Central Prison, and ready for burning, valued at $3,577. The Government had had applications for a large quantity of this brick, but owing to the proposed erection of new Parliament buildings they had resolved to refuse the offers. The provincial five per cent. bonds matured in 1883, and of course the premium would decline as the time for payment approached. There was advanced on these bonds $14,100, as mentioned in his last financial statement. As some of the money it was thought would probably be required for the erection of the new Parliament buildings, the Government determined to take advantage of the premium, and realized on the bonds, getting 105¼, while the total cost of selling was ⅛ per cent. The expenditure for 1880 was as follows:—

EXPENDITURE, 1880.

Civil Government	$173,782 67
Legislation	111,585 44
Administration of justice	265,070 31
Education	505,104 86
Public institutions—Maintenance	505,598 41
Immigration	52,982 19
Agriculture, arts, literary, and scientific institutions	107,282 72
Hospitals and charities	72,832 63
Miscellaneous	91,293 19
Public buildings	141,361 12
Public works	26,375 31
Colonization roads	96,839 99
Charges on Crown Lands	59,046 47
Refunds	34,558 23
Stationery office	788 34
	$2,243,663 54

There were certain over-expenditures, and to one of these he proposed to refer, namely, that on the Agricultural Commission. The over-expenditure on this service was $1,890.20. The Government were under the impression that $5,000 would cover this service, but it turned out that $6,890 was required. He was satisfied that when the importance of the subjects investigated was taken into consideration, no member would feel justified in finding fault with the over-expenditure. Some idea of the labour involved would be conveyed when he said that 34 witnesses were examined on forestry, bee-keeping, insectivorous birds, 37 on general farming, 18 on various breeds of cattle, horses, &c., 11 on horse-breeding, 11 on stock-feeding, 10 on dairying, 14 on salt in relation to agriculture, 13 on artificial fertilisers, 17 on other subjects, and about 50 in reference to Muskoka. On the part of the Government he expressed their high sense of the value and efficiency of the work performed by the Commission. The increase in the maintenance of public institutions was owing to the increase in the number of inmates and pupils, in 1871 there being 1,875, and in 1880, 4,662. He put down the assets as follows:—

ASSETS.

1. *Investments.*

Dominion 6 per cent. bonds	$500,000 00	
Market value over par value	30,000 00	$530,000 00
Drainage:—		
Draining 5 per cent. debentures, and invested 31st Dec., 1880	$245,392 41	
Overdue interest on account of same	2,678 93	
Municipal rent charges for works completed	330,336 98	
Overdue interest on account of same	5,539 40	
Drainage—5 per cent. tile drainage—debentures invested up to 31st Dec., 1880	15,000 00	598,947 72
		$1,128,947 72
2. Special or Trust Fund within Dominion of Canada. Upper Canada Grammar School Fund, 2 Vic., Cap. 10, and 250,000 acres of land allotted to it. (This fund is bearing interest at 5 per cent.)	$312,769 04	
Upper Canada Building Fund (under 18th Sec. Act 1854) Seigneurial Tenure set apart for local purposes in Upper Canada. (A large portion of this fund should bear interest at 6 per cent., but we have received only 5 per cent.)	1,472,391 41	
Land Improvement Fund, being one-fourth of the collection on account of Comm. School Lands sold between the 14th day of March, 1853, and the 6th day of June, 1861, as per award	124,685 18	
Common School Fund (see Consol'd Statutes, Cap. 26, 1,000,000 acres set apart), proceeds realized to 1st July, 1867, after deducting Land Improvement Fund, $1,520,950.24 portion belonging to Ontario, as per population of 1871. This fund is bearing interest at 5 per cent.	876,573 60	$2,786,418 63
3. Value of Library Share assigned to Ontario, as per award		105,541 00
4. Balance due on account of Municipal Loan Fund Debts, 31 Vic., Cap. 47		71,945 38
5. Balance due from Mechanics' Institutes		6,714 33
6. Balance due on account of sale of lots at Mimico		6,728 56
Balances in Bank—current account	$370,799 45	
Special deposits	563,392 35	934,191 80
		$5,040,487 42

The liabilities he assumed were as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

34 and 35 Vic. (Railway aid.)—		
Grand Junction, to complete to Peterborough, 20 miles, at $3,000	$60,000 00	
Montreal and city of Ottawa, 66 miles, at $2,000	132,000 00	
39 Vic.—		
Montreal and City of Ottawa, 66 miles, at $1,000	66,000 00	$258,000 00
Surplus distribution to municipalities—		
Amount	$3,115,733 66	
Less amount paid on account of principal	3,020,414 06	95,319 60
Quebec's share of Common School Fund—Made up as follows:—		
Collections on account of lands sold between 14th June, 1853, and 6th Mar., 1861		$743,078 97
Less 6 per cent., cost of management	$44,584 74	
One quarter for land improvement fund, on account of land sold	185,769 74	230,354 48
		$512,724 49
Collections on sales made since 6th March, 1861	$314,297 76	
Less 6 per cent. cost of management	18,857 96	295,439 80
		$808,164 29
Quebec's proportion according to population, 1871		$342,394 03
Land Improvement Fund—		
Due municipalities for collections on lands sold between 14th day of June, 1853, and 6th day of Mar., 1861, as per award		124,685 13
		$820,398 81
Surplus		$4,220,088 61

He estimated the receipts for the year 1881 as follows:—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1881.

Subsidy	$1,116,872 80	
Specific grant	80,000 00	
Interest on special fund	136,696 62	$1,333,569 42
Crown Lands—Revenue.		
Crown lands	$32,000 00	
Clergy lands	13,000 00	
Common school lands	32,000 00	
Grammar "	3,000 00	
Woods and forests	500,000 00	$580,000 00
Public Institutions—Revenue.		
Lunatic Asylums—		
Toronto	$30,000 00	
London	8,000 00	
Kingston	4,000 00	
Hamilton	4,000 00	
Orillia	1,000 00	
Penetanguishene Reformatory	2,000 00	
Mercer Reformatory	4,000 00	
Deaf and Dumb Institute	1,000 00	
Central Prison	70,000 00	124,000 00
Education revenue		40,600 00
Interest on investments		75,000 00
Casual revenue		40,000 00
License fund		92,000 00
Algoma taxes		10,000 00
Law stamps		70,000 00
Drainage Assessment Fund		26,000 00
Sale of Revised Statutes		......
Municipal Loan Fund		......
Toronto Mechanics' Institute		......
From insurance companies to defray expenses of inspection by Provincial Inspector		3,000 00
From counties to defray expenses of taking lunatics to asylums, boys to reformatory, etc.		6,000 00
		$2,400,169 42

He would refer for a moment to the estimates, but would confine himself to the subject of the Agricultural College. The Government asked less for maintenance this year for 150 pupils than was voted last year for some 90 or 94. In 1875, when the college was first started, board was offered the students and a bonus of $50. In 1876 a charge of $2 was made for board, while ten cents an hour was allowed for labour, the result being that the expenditure on labour amounted to more than the receipts for board. In 1878 the Government made a further change, by charging the full cost of board, and allowing ten cents an hour for skilled labour of farmers' sons, and for unskilled labour in proportion. In 1879 the Government commenced charging Ontario pupils, and now they charged the cost of the board, allowing ten cents an hour for skilled labour, and exacted a fee of $25 from Ontario students, and $50 from all outside. The charge did not affect the applications for admission. As a matter of fact there would be no difficulty in filling the college with students from England at $100 a year. So far as Ontario was concerned, more students were refused than admitted. The results of these changes would be interesting. In 1875 the Government paid students $107, and in 1876, allowing for the charge for board, $1,031; in 1877, $680; in 1878, nothing; in 1879 the Government received $902, and in 1880 they received $4,027. In 1881 they expected to receive $8,500. Preference was, of course, given to Ontario students for admission. So far as was desirable, the Government might accede to a few of the applications of the sons of rich farmers in England for admission, as their presence would serve as a good advertisement to the country as a field for immigration. He now proposed to refer to the municipal finances of the province. He believed he was safe in saying that no member of the House could give an idea of the extent of the municipal debt, or of the value of the municipal debentures issued. He had therefore taken steps to secure abstracts from the municipalities as far as was possible of the receipts and expenditures and the assets and liabilities of the various corporations. The returns had not been altogether satisfactory, from many reasons, but he considered himself safe in stating after making careful allowances that the total municipal debt of Ontario was about $22,000,000. The most noticeable expenditures of the money thus borrowed were:—

Roads and bridges	$1,861,700
Railway aid	8,427,982
Public buildings	1,044,206
High, Public, and Separate School houses	1,497,619
Drainage and sewage	2,055,133
Water works and fire apparatus	4,792,726
Aid to manufacturers	202,330
Agricultural Societies and grounds	39,200

Now, according to the returns brought down in accordance with the Act passed last session, the receipts from municipal assessments in the province in 1879 amounted to $7,872,461. As the average rate of assessment was not quite one cent on the dollar, this would give the literal value of the assessable property in the province as $787,000,000. But as the outside assessment of real property in the country districts was about 65 per cent. of its real value, and in the cities about 75 per cent., while personal property rarely more than 35 per cent., he considered he was safe in rating the value of the assessable property of Ontario at $1,200,000,000. In view of such a statement as that, the debenture debt of $22,000,000 was not very alarming. But this debt was unfortunately not equally distributed. Some of the municipalities had gone into heavy expenditures for railways or public works, and although he was far from condemning such a spirit, which was commendable in nearly every case, yet the expenditure had placed them at a certain disadvantage in the matter of taxation, considered by itself. Out of the 552 municipalities of Ontario, 250 were rated at less than 1 cent on the dollar; 63 over 1 cent and under 1¼; 28 over 1½ and under 2; 6 over 2 and under 2¼; 5 over 2¼ and under 2½; 8 over 2½ and under 3, and 14 over 3 cents. The villages and towns were proportionately more heavily rated; 7 of the cities were all over 1¼ and under 2, and the rest over 2 cents. The hon. gentleman regretted that the statement and statistics were not more full than was the case, a fact owing to the returns being the first of the kind, and their scope not yet altogether understood by the municipal officers. He had spoken previously of $7,000,000 odd being a large expenditure for the province, but it was really not so large in view of the fact that many of the municipalities drew revenues from sources outside direct taxation. The returns showed the municipal expenditures for 1879 to have been $11,000,000, of which $2,630,958 were expended on schools (not school-houses), $1,139,143 on roads and bridges, and $[illegible],000 on the administration of justice. Municipal government cost $993,361, and charities cost $148,736. According to the same return the municipal liability of Ontario on the 1st of January, 1880, was $22,557,980; while the direct available assets amounted altogether to only $5,531,189. These assets consisted of cash balances on hand, $1,510,000; collectable arrears of taxes, $2,915,435; debenture and stock assets, $2,304,812; due from other municipalities, $300,798. From these sums there was to be deducted $1,500,000 of doubtful railway and other securities. The total municipal indebtedness over available assets was therefore $17,026,795. In conclusion, he had taken more time than he had expected in the matter, but the subject was one which admitted of being drawn out indefinitely. He had only to add that although that was not the place to review Ottawa legislation, it was pertinent to state that, from the character of the legislation there, they might expect in Ontario for many years to come to have to submit to a high revenue tariff. Also, it was evident from the returns just referred to that municipal taxation in the province was also very high. Therefore, in dealing with the affairs of the province, the House needed to be cautious in what expenditures it went into, and to exercise all possible care in its legislation.

Mr. MORRIS contrasted the sameness of the speech just delivered with that given by the Treasurer last session. It was suggestive of the position in which they as a Legislature were placed. The revenue of the province consisted of a fixed and stationary income from the Dominion, and the proceeds of our forests and lands, which were variable, and which unfortunately owing to the past depression had been diminishing. The receipts from the Crown lands would naturally decrease, owing to their having to compete with the lands in the new territory of the North-West; and to the fact that the lands available in Ontario were principally in Parry Sound, Muskoka, and Algoma.

Mr. WOOD—We are giving the lands away now.

Mr. MORRIS said he was glad to find an increase of revenue in the Woods and Forests Department, which was owing to the impulse given to the lumber trade. He had no doubt that the revenue from this source would still further increase. He was much struck with the remark made by the Treasurer, that the position of the province would demand the strictest economy in the future in the administration of its finances. Well, the Opposition had been contending for economy for a number of years past, and he was glad the Government had at last admitted its necessity. He thought that both in civil government and legislation the Government could, if they chose, reduce the expenses. For instance, the expenses of the Legislature could be reduced by revising the rules of the House so as to shorten the sessions. They had been sitting a fortnight, and had only just commenced the practical business of the session. The educational expenditure was large and serious, and should be revised. He believed that we were commencing a new era of prosperity. For the first time in many years our exports had ex-

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