of the same thing respecting many re- turns asked for by gentlemen of the Oppo- sition. Mr. MACKENZIE said he would see the further information wanted was supplied	the Premier in 1875 as the best argu- ti which could be used in favour of the thern route, and if its statements were by there was no necessity for further ussion. He expressed his surprise that two reports referring to this route had been laid before the House, and read nother reports to show that the North-	ONTARIO ASSEMBLY. (Continued from Third Page.)	ent that hereafter any person whilst a member of the House of Commons, or the Senate of Canada, shall have or hold," &c. The amendment as amended was car-	shall prevent such justice from claiming the benefit and protection of the Revised Statutes, chapter 73, if the Court before which, or Judge before whom the action is tried, shall be of opinion that the in- formant or complainant intended to charge the commission of an offence which, if the same had	CANADA' FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
for information respecting a return passed last session as to the Mounted Police force. It had not been brought down up to this date. Mr. MACKENZIE said he would look into the matter. Mr. MCCARTHY resumed the debate on the Budget. When the gentlemen on the Treasury benches were in Opposition, they charged that the Government of the day was extravagant and corrupt, and not only made the charge, but put it into the plat- form of the party. It was true the Finance Minister was now able to say that there was a reduction of ordinary expenditure in 1876-77 over that of 1873-4 of about a mil- tion and a quarter of dollars. He men- tion day works charged to revenue, consus, and some others, from both years, they cost \$1, \$20,000, the difference between the two amounts showing either a starving of particular services or expenditure in 1873-4, had the Revenue not been large, the amount of \$3, 151,070 would have been charged to Capital Account. The result was that fairly analyzing the Public Ac- counts, the expenditure of the Government, or rather charged to Capital Account. The result was that fairly analyzing the Public Ac- counts, the expenditure of the Government, or rather their Estimates, much as the Conservative exits a stat fairly analyzing the Public Ac- counts, the expenditure of the Government, or rather their Estimates, much as the Conservative estimates of this session for this institution, which would probably be spent at the next which would probably be spent at the next	ronte was not a lavourable one, and the Southern route was prairie nearly the way. He cited authorities to show the mileage difference between the routes was 20, not 30 miles. The Pre- r, in his speech in 1875, had stated that Southern line would cost \$1,100,000 the than the Northern. Mr. Fleming's lence in the Senate last session showed the difference would not be more than 0,000. The Ministry ought to recon- or the matter. In FLORM argued in favour of the South- reute. He commented also upon the takes made by the Government in con- neting the Pacific Telegraph line. If MACKENZIE said the Northern line [heen selected because of its short- s, and that the country traversed by it all be more accessible for , settlement. estatements he had made were not his, such as he had derived from his en- eers, and others who had been in the ntry referred to. He had obtained able information recently, and believed re was no difficulty as to the muskegs to fled River, greater than the Julius skeg, east of that river, which had to be ountered. It was the duty of the Gov- ment, he admitted, to consider local arests, but only so far as that could be the without damage to the general inter- s, and lengthening the road twenty or try miles would lead to a large per- nent cost. He had no interest to serve this matter but the public interest, and glad to remedy it if he could. He had reason to believe that either Mr. Flem- or Mr. Marcus Smith had made any takes in this connection. Thurran asked if the line had been mitely settled between Selkirk and Fort ly. If. MACKENZIE said the line had been mited, but if it were found that any mis- es of location had been made, it was no to the Government to suggest changes,	<text><text><section-header><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></section-header></text></text>	Mr. Merriek in moving for leave to Mr. Merriek in moving for leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to in- corporate the Loyal Orange Association of Eastern and Western Ontario," and the Rules 51, 53, 56, 57, and 58 be suspended for that purpose, said he believed that the necessary notice had been sent to the On- tario Gazette, but that through the neglect of some formality it did not appear in that paper. The Orange Body was not satisfied with the bill which the Attorney-General introduced at the close of last session. They desired to be placed in a similar posi- tion of church organizations who had a model deed. Hon, gentlemen would not he expected, now vote different from the way they had voted last session, but next session a bill would be introduced in such a shape that hon gentlemen would well consider before they opposed it. Mr. Fraser would not say anything warmly to -night, although he would not say there were not things in the bill which would warrant him in doing so. At the second session of the Second Parliament he (Mr. Fraser) called the Orange or- ganization a politico-religious organiza- tion, and not a religious organization. He pould now prove the statement, and place beyond dispute that the majority of the brethren of the Orange organization were Conservatives. Those who pulled the wires in the organization were all Conser- vatives, and it was the rarest thing pos-	<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	
d economy was with an eye to the approach- ing election, and in the hope of hoodwink- ing the electors of the Dominion. He next dealt with the increase in the charges to revenue, which amounted in gross to the	inge could now be made.	salary or any fee, allowance or emolument in lieu of any salary from the Crown or from the Province is attached. In speak- ing to the motion he reviewed the history of the proceedings regarding the Act refer- ring to the independence of the Legislative Assembly. He believed that the rule ex-	port of a lecture delivered here in the Music Hall in 1873, in which was shown that the aims of both were the same and in favour of Conservatism. The Glasgow News of February, 1873, contained	of a magistrate, whom the hon member for Stormont did not want to make responsible, nor the informant. The accused person was consequently left without refrees. Certain amendments were made to Mr. Bethune's amendment, which was added as a clause to the bill. The Committee rose and reported the bill with certain amendments.	81st Denember, 1876, cash 1 Premiums paid per agents. 1 Do. by short-date notes. 3 Sassessments received. 3 Collections through Division Court. 3 Law costs refunded do. 3 Interest on deposits. 3 Rent received from sub-tenant. 9 Postage stamps redeemed. 3

creased. Much had been said by gentlemen opposite about the engagements with regard to public work entered upon by the previous Administration. He read from the platform of the Grit Convention of 1867

to show that that party pledged itself then to the enlargement of the canals, and from the Globe of 1871, declaring that our rulers would be traitors to the country if they lost a single season in proceeding with the Pacific railway. The Finance Minister took credit for having reduced the rate of interest on the public debt, but this was a puerile claim, and one to which no Govern-ment would be entitled. Money can be borrowed more cheaply now than twenty years ago. Besides the recent loans had been negotiated on the strength of the silver side of the shield, which the Finance Minister presented to the moneyed men of England, and which he was enabled to do, as he himself declared, because of the ex-cellent administration of affairs by his pre-decessors. He then proceeded to contrast Mr. Cartwright's Estimates with the realised results, showing how very far out in his calculations he had been. He next entered calculations he had been. He next entered upon trade matters, pointing out how naterially the lines of our commerce had changed in recent years, how much less business we were doing with Great Britain, and how much more with the United States, and how largely our direct trade with China and Japan had fallen off for the benefit of the neighbouring country. The Finance Minister had declared the Wash-ington Treaty to be a capitulation which had left us nothing to offer in exchange for reciprocity, but our fisheries had just been declared to be worth half a million a year.

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the last from the being of any has ied care-i future greatly * 10.37. * The Brockville High School Board passed a resolution appointing a Committee to consider the advisability of getting up to the examinations, to be designated "The Merchants' Medal," &c. Head Master Dickson, of the U

The Marchants' Medal," &c.
Head Master Dickson, of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, in a report to the Board, states that the cost of educating one pupil in any of our High Schools or Colle-giate Institutes is about \$30 per annum; at Upper Canada College it is \$90.
The financial report of the R. C. Separate School Commissioners of the city of Mon-treal, for the year 1876-77, is published.
The total receipts for school purposes were \$224,233.26, and the expenditure \$206,992.-73, leaving a balance of \$17,240.53.
The Bill bafors the Ontario Lecidatine

School Commissioners of the sity of Man, The School Commissioner School, was a the school transform the charge the school transform the charge the school transform the charge the school to enter another profession. The Theorem correspondent of the Harver the school to enter another profession. The School to profession the the school in Column the school to profession the school in Column the school toperform the school in Column

had left us nothing to offer in exchange for reciprocity, but our fisheries had just been declared to be worth half a million a year, which was probably a fair set off against the profit of our neighbours on the fifty millions of goods they exported to Canada every year. He dwelt, in conclusion, with great warmth and force upon some disgrace-ful expressions used by the Minister of Finance in the course of his picnic speeches in reference to Sir John Macdonald and Senator Macpherson. Mr. PATTERSON (Brant) paid a high com-pliment to Mr. McCarthy for his ability. of the

he (Mr. McCarthy) had a high com-pliment to Mr. McCarthy for his ability. He (Mr. McCarthy) had evidently realized the expectation of the organ of the Con-servative party, and supplied the brains which was so greatly wanting to it. But

which was so greatly wanting to it. But he (Mr. Patterson) contended that the mem-ber for Cardwell had not used the figures which he had produced fairly, but had rather misrepresented them. He went into figures in proof of the statement that the present Government had been economical, and spoke generally for a con-siderable time in defence of the Ad-ministration.

ministration.

Mr. WALLACE rose to speak, when

there were cries to adjourn the debate. Mr. MACKENZIE observed that he had given notice to take Thursday for Govern-ment business, the motion to take effect this week. Several members of the Op-position objected that this would not be position objected that this would not be treating members on their side of the House fairly, and finally it was resolved to

leave the matter as it was for the present. The debate was then adjourned, and the House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.

Some questions having been answered, Mr. KIRKPATRICK moved for the reports of engineers, memorials, and correspond-ence relating to the survey and location of the line of the Pacific railway between Red River and Battleford. He denied that it was the duty of engineers or surveyors to locate the line of the Pacific railway, This was a responsibility the Government locate the line of the Pacific railway, This was a responsibility the Government should take upon itself. In the reports before them they had no report as to who had surveyed the route and located the line between Selkirk and Mossy River. He had been in Winnipeg last summer, and did not find a single person who favoured this route. The best authorities in the country declare it was usually under water. Parenthetically, he remarked the telegraph lines in this sec-tion had been put up in winter, and the consequence was that last summer the poles had tallen down, there not being soil enough to hold them, and from May to September, when he was there, not a single message had passed over this line. No one had passed over the route in summer, except on snow shoes to very route in summer, except on snow shoes to keep them from falling through the mus-kegs. Nor could the land be drained, because it was, according to the official re-ports, forty feet below the level of Lake Manitoba. Mr. Fleming, in giving his evidence before the Senate Committee last session, said it would be desirable to make a further examination of the country south of Lake Manitoba, and Mr. Marcus Smith was sent out to make the examination. While the latter said he did not think it desirable to make any change in the route, he declared that a feasible route south of the Lake could be had. There was no evidence, at least if there was, it was not be-fore the House, that the line south of Lake Manitoba would be thirty miles longer than that north of the Lake, but even if it were that north of the Lake, but even if it were thirty miles longer, that would be no reason for running the railway two hundred miles for running the railway two hundred miles over a country in which, settlement was impossible, and neglecting a country which was well fitted for settlement. With refer-ence to the telegraph line, he declared he had the authority of the contractor for Section 2, Mr. Fuller, for stating that out of the 517 miles included in his con-tract, which, in the specifications was de-scribed as prairie land, 140 miles were found to be a dense wood. This was a most serious blunder, which ought to lead to the dismissal of the engineer who had to the dismissal of the engineer who had reported to the Government, if not of the Government which had acted upon the re-

port. Mr. RYAN read from a speech delivered

