## HRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT

From Our Own Reporter.

## THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2. BILLS FROM THE COMMONS. The following bills were introduced from The Pacific railway bill-Sir Alexander The Banque de Ville Marie bill—Mr. Trudel.
The Napierville Junction Ballway and
Quarry Company's bill—Mr. Bureau.
The Senate adjourned at 4,10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS OTTAWA, Feb 2. The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m. AN OLD CLAIM.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) presented the petition of John Farrish, praying for payment for clothing supplied by him to volunteers in 1837-38.

TICKET-SCALPING. Mr. KIRKPATRICK introduced a bill repecting the sale of railway passenger tickets Several HON. MEMBERS—Explain. Mr. KIRKPATRICK said the object of the bill was to prevent the practice known as "ticket-scalping," which was assuming greater agnitude every day. The bill was read a first time.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY. Mr. BLAKE enquired what is the present stimated cost of the first 100 miles of the lands Pacific railway west of Selkirk now under construction and to be taken over by the syndicate.

the syndicate.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I beg to say in answer to the hon. gentleman that the estimate of the cost of 100 miles of the road west of the Red River is \$1,350,000, equal to \$13,500 per mile, and I will lay on the table of the House a detailed statement showing how that estimate is arrived at.

THE MALT DUTY. Mr. ORTON moved for papers and corres-condence in reference to the removal of the excise duty on malt. He alluded to the fact excise duty on malt. He alluded to the fact that the Imperial Government had removed that the same reasons which had led to this step should lead to the adoption of the same measure here. He read a letter from a stock-breeder of Guelph in which the importance of this matter was exposed, and also other letters on the same subject. He mentioned the circumstance that malt formed a very valuable food for cattle. Mr. MOUSSEAU said there were no papers on the subject.

m the subject.
Mr. MERNER favoured the placing of the duty upon beer instead of upon malt.

The motion was withdrawn.

THE TENTH ROYALS. Mr. STRANGE moved for copies of reports, papers, &c., relating to the 10th Battalion, active militis of Canada, from the 1st Ján., 1875, to 1st Jan., 1881. He said :—In making this motion I desire to draw the attentio ing this motion I desire to draw the attention of the House to the facts of the case. Three or four years age a number of the officers of the regiment had some little disagreement among themselves which injured the efficiency of the regiment very much. I do not intend to go into the cause of these dissensions, but I wish for the papers in order that the public and those interested in militia matters may wish for the papers in order that the public and those interested in militia matters may understand exactly how the case stands. I wish, however, to draw the attention of the House to what I consider to be a great hardship which has been inflicted upon general officers who were not participants in any way in the quarrels of the regiment. The condition of the regiment arrived at such a pitch that the Government a few months ago found it necessary to deprive all the gentlemen holding commissions in that regiment of their commissions. Although I believe it was in the interest of the regiment that those who were in the quarrel should lose their commissions, still I feel a great injustice has been done to many of the junior officers of the regiment. The case has been presented been done to many of the junior officers of the regiment. The case has been presented to me by some of these officers, one a volunteer of 12 years standing in the segment, and who has been 11 years in the Canada initiate, and has had the honour of being selected as a member of the Wimbledon team for three successive years. He states that without any cause he had been virtually deprived of his commission, and he feels that he is in disgrace in consequence. His sons are growing up; one of them is imbued with a military spirit and wishes to join the militia of Canada, but he feels that if his father is to be cashiered for the offences of his superior officers he should think twice before

superior officers he should think twice before he joins the force. I make this explanation that the House may understand exactly how the matter stands. DOMINION LANDS.

DOMINION LANDS.

Mr. MILLS moved for an address showing the amount appropriated each year on account of Dominon lands.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD replied that this information was embodied in a return already brought down, but if the hon gentleman desired it separately he would see that this was done. In the past surveys had been made faster than the population flowed in, but now the position of things was reversed, and there would have to be very considerable expenditure made on surveys in versed, and there would have to be very considerable expenditure made on surveys in these portions of the North-West. This work would be effected, not from a pedantic desire to survey the whole country, but in order to survey those tracts which formed a favourable resort for new settlers as soon as

possible.

The motion was carried. TIMBER LIMITS.

Mr. MERNER moved for a return respecting timber limits granted in the North-West Territories. He complained that settlers in the North-West were exposed to great hardships in their inability to procure timber owing to the taking up of those limits. Timber was very scarce in the North-West Territory, and the Government was pursuing a wrong policy in allowing these limits to be taken up. In Ontario this system had worked serious harm in the past, losing to Canada hundreds of settlers, and a system which was causing such hardships should be abolished. No timber limits were granted in the United States, and the system should not be permitted to exist hers.

be permitted to exist here.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD replied that the Government had no objection to bring down a statement concerning the number of these limits, their location, and the names of the parties to statement concerning the mumber of these limits, their location, and the names of the parties to whom they had been granted, with the conditions generally. Only of late years, and especially since 1878, these timber limits had been granted only to parties who undertook to erect sawmills in order to supply that country with timber, such as boards, deals, &c., for building purposes. Every one could remember the former enormous prices of lumber in the North-West, but this had now been very much reduced through the enterprise of persons who had gone into the business and were preparing lumber for the use of settlers. An attempt of course was made to confine these limits as much as possible to portions of the country not adapted to or sought after for immediate settlement, and instead of being granted for a series of years timber licenses were now only granted annually from year to year, so that at the expiration of any year, in case such a portion of the country was sought after by settlers, the Department could stop the issue of licenses.

At the suggestion of Mr. Mills the motion was extended so as to include information in this report relating to Keswatin and ordersin-Council.

The motion was carried.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. MocUAIG moved for correspondence ing to the rights of provincial govern-te appoint police magistrates, justices a peace, and imposters of licenses. He issued the right of provincial govern-

that the question should be submitted to the Supreme Court. There were doubts as to the rights of the local governments to make the appointments, and the subject should be settled at once. In Nove Scotia it had been decided by the courts that the provincial governments could not make the appointments.

ments.

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) stated that when it was decided that the Government of Nova Scotia had not the power of making the appointments in question that province had not tellowed the course of other provinces in passing an Act enabling the Government to appoint justices of the peace. It was because such an Act of the provincial Legislature had not been passed that the power of appointment did not rest with that province. The session following the Legislature passed the necessary bill and exercised the power as to the appeal to the Supreme Court. The question was whether the provinces, having the power, would join in an appeal.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) said the question demanded settlement, particularly in

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) said the question demanded settlement, particularly in view of the illiterate character of the justices of the peace appointed in Ontario. One of these Ontario justices of the peace, who had a man before him charged with assault and battery, actually acquitted the accused of the assault and found him guilty of the battery. (Loud laughter.) That was the kind of law administered by virtue of the commissions issued by the Ontario Government.

Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) agreed that the question put by the member for Prince

Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) agreed that the question put by the member for Prince Edward deserved attention, and he thought it open to doubt whether the appointment of justices of the peace lay with this Parliament or with the Local Legislatures. He had raised the point whether their appointment by the Local Government was in accordance with the law, but as his elient was acquitted the matter dropped. He did not think that they would be eager to secure the additional patronage which such appointments would entail, but it was worthy of notice that these appointments were not now in all instances particularly happy—(hear, hear)—although if the system was changed so as to bring the matter under the control of this House the system might not be carried out in any better manner.

any better manner.
Mr. BLAKE said there was one point that Mr. Blake said there was one point that should not be lost sight of, and that was the settled practice. The Local Governments assumed that they were possessed of the power of appointment from the year in which the present constitution was inaugurated, and the Deminion Government had not disallowed the Acts of these Governments that respect. The Acts were in his (Mr. Blake's) opinion rightly not disallowed.

Mr. MACDOUGALL said itwas very inconvenient to discuss such an important question as this without due consideration. He did not think that he could plead with much success before a court of law that thirteen years of acquiescence in an improper interpretation of the constitution bound any subject or member of Parliament, or functionary, to such ber of Parliament, or runcasses, a practice. At the same time, he agreed that one could not at once agreed that one duty should be see on whom the duty should be cast of raising a question of this kind for solu-

It being six o'clock the House adjourned.

THE SENATE. OTTAWA, Feb. 3. PACIFIC BAILWAY SYNDICATE. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Pacific railway bil and supported it in a speech of an hour and a

Mr. SCOTT spoke until six e'clock, and then moved the adjournment of the debate. The Senate adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, Feb. 3. MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S

Mr. ROCHESTER presented a petition against legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Mr. COLBY presented the petition of the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada in favour of the passage of a bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's aister.

IMMIGRATION. Mr. TROW asked whether the Government had had any correspondence with the Imperial Government respecting the promotion of assisted emigration from the overpopulated or distressed districts in Ireland, and whether information had been requested

by the Imperial Government respecting the various provinces of the Dominion as fields for emigration.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the Govern ment had had correspondence on the subject of emigration from Ireland. The papers would be brought down by message. No in-formation had been requested by the Imperial Government as to the capacity of the various

provinces for emigration. THE LATE SIR GEORGE E. CARTIER. Mr. TASSE asked whether it was the intention of the Government to give effect this year to the resolution adopted by Parliament in 1873 in relation to the erection of a monument to the memory of Sir George E. Cartier in acknowledgment of his services to the

ountry.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—It is the intention of the Government. THE EXODUS.

On the order for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. White (Cardwell) for an order of the House for a statement of the number of persons who have passed from Canada into the United States by way of Sarnia and Windsor since the 1st January, 1880, and of persons who have within the same period come into Canada from the United States by way of Windsor and Sarnia.

and Sarnia,

Mr. ANGLIN stated that the times had been so bad in New Brunswick that people had left it notwithstanding the N. P., unable to find employment.
Sir LEONARD TILLEY said the last Sir LEONARD TILLEY said the last speaker would no doubt be gratified when he heard of the number of people who returned from the United States to St. John during the last autumn. (Hear, hear.) He (Sir L. Tilley) had seen it stated that 150 had returned. He thereupon asked the immigration agent at St. John to enquire of the steamship line in question the exact number. The immigration agent communicated with the agent of the line and learned from him that no less than 2.270 Canadians had re-The immigration agent communicated with the agent of the line and learned from him that no less than 2.270 Canadians had returned to the country by that line alone. (Applause.) There was another point with reference to the exodus to which he might refer. It was this. If the people had been leaving the country the consuming powers of those who had remained had wonderfully increased. Looking at New Brunswick, he found that the exports and imports of that province for the first six months of the last discal year were \$4,563,660, while the imports and exports for the first six months of the present fiscal year amounted to \$6,816,000. The imports for the first six months of the last year were \$1,693,799. The imports for the first six months of the last year were \$1,693,799. The imports for the first six months of the last year were \$2,684,000. What could be said of New Brunswick could also be said of the whole Dominion. The tea imported into the Dominion for the first half of the last fiscal year was 6,062,000 lbs.; the tea imported during the same period last year was 711,441 lbs., as against \$86,317 lbs. for the first half of this year. The dried fruit imported during the same period last year was 282,874 lbs., while it was 495,142 lbs. for the first half of this year. The importations of molasses had increased by 40,000 gallons. Certainly the imports of the first half of last year were smaller than they would have been had not the imports of the first half of last year were smaller than they would have been had not the imports of the first half of last year were smaller than they would have been larger than usual. But still it was quite clear that the imports of the first half of last year were smaller than they would have been larger than usual. But still it was quite clear that the imports of the first half of last year were smaller than they would have been larger than usual. But still it was quite clear that the imports of the first half of last year was a drawdinle exadus from Prince

done in this direction was to make taxation as light as possible.

Mr. WALLACE (Norfolk) said hon, gentlemen opposite continually stated that they regretted the exodus, but they were remarkably anxious to prove that it existed. (Hear, hear.) He could not believe that there was anything like the emigration stated by the member for North Norfolk, from the county of Norfolk. Hon, gentlemen opposite said that the emigration from 1873 to 1878 was not so large as now. Why was that the case, if it was the case? It was because the times were not good in the United States, and because the attractions to go to that country were not so great as, in the better times. He believed, however, that the emigration was not now so great as in the better times. He believed, however, that the emigration was not now so great as in the better times. He believed, however, that the emigration was not now so great as in the better times. He believed, however, that the emigration was not now so great as in the better times. He believed, however, that the emigration was not now so great as in the better times. He believed, however, that the emigration was not now so great as in the better times. He believed, however, that the emigration was not now so great as in the better times. He believed however, that the emigration was not now so great as in the better times. He believed however, the believed however, the better times were not so great as in the better times. He believed however, the believed however, the believed however, the believed however, the believed however has a second time.

ment, because now our policy gave diversified employments to our people. If the Opposition were in earnest in their regrets at the alleged exodus they would support the present tariff and prevent a return to a free trade policy under which our people would be deprived of employment and be driven out of the country. Hon, gentlemen opposite were illogical in their arguments. They condemned our protective tariff, and yet they in effect commended the higher tariff of the United States, which, as they wished to prove, attracted our people across the border. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DESJARDINS regretted that for political ends certain hon, gentlemen dwelt upon the exodus in a light very unfavourable to the interests of this country. He could testify to the improvement manifested in the manufacturing industries of Montreal and its neighbourhood since the adoption of the National Policy. In his country, in point of fact, manufactures had doubled in extent—(hear, hear)—and property in Montreal and its suburbs had attained its former high valuation. (Appliance.)

Mr. McCUAIG said he was in a position to ment, because now our policy gave diversified imployments to our people. If the Edward Island, and they were most industrious in collecting information in order to sustain their arguments. (Hear, hear.) He had known people who during the last year had sold valuable properties, and had left Prince Edward Island, but they went to join friends who had been driven from the country during the Mackenzie Administration, and who, having prospered, had induced others to follow their example. It was neither the National Policy nor the hard times that had caused these departures. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SHAW observed that a great deal too much had been made out of this question. people. earnest in Mr. SHAW observed that a great deal too much had been made out of this question. (Hear, hear.) Last year he had visited Manitoba, travelling via Duluth, and on his return the American immigration agents had entered the train and taken a list of the passengers and enquired whence he came. He stated that he was from Ontario and had been in Manitoba, and of course the inference was that he had returned to the United States. (Hear hear). The agent had a book prepured

plause.)
Mr. McCUAIG said he was in a position to

(Hear, hear.) The agent had a book prepared with a list. He met the members for South

and Centre Huron at St. Paul, and he did not doubt that these gentlemen, as well as himself and two county judges from Ontario, had been entered as immigrants to the United States (Laughter)

States. (Laughter.)
Mr. HUNTINGTON said that it was re

markable with what ingenuity the exodust was explained away. Yet these gentlemen

a few years ago, were crying aloud about the same matter which should be treated as high above any party question. If based on facts this exodus was a serious matter, and called

for serious consideration. These gentlements should apologize to the House for the capital

made out of this question in years past. He had been amused at the manner in which the Finance Minister had treated the subject, and

e remarked that this Government was enoying the advantages of years of prosperity

Mr. MACMILLAN—And capacity as well

(Hear, hear.) Mr. HUNTINGTON—There was an in

reased tide of exodus in spite of the Nationa Policy, and the question was why were these

thing, so.
Mr. POPE (Compton) observed that when

non. gentlemen opposite were driven in this connection from one point and found it no

longer tenable they proceeded to some other point in their attempts to disparage and injure their country. (Hear, hear.) Where were they now found? In St. John. (Hear, hear.)

It was not a month ago when these gentle-men were declaring from the housetop and all over the country that there was a great

exodus from Canada by way of Port Huron.

But there was not a word uttered about Port Huron to-day. (Hear, hear.) The

question as to that port was settled. (Hear

Mr. POPE-I say it is settled. (Applaus

The figures were clear and explicit, and is was settled beyond all doubt. This hon

was settled beyond all doubt. This hon, gentleman took refuge in St. John, where he knew they had no opportunity for securing figures. The hon, gentleman read a paper declaring that a certain number of passengers had left inverness, but a few years ago these people had not a copper in their pockets. (Hear, hear.) These people were not leaving the country permanently, but were on business trips. (Hear, hear.) Business had increased. He believed it would be found that a greater number of passengers had left.

a greater number of passengers had left every port in the Dominion during

the past year than the year before, as they now had business to do and money to

travel with. (Applause.) When people had money they travelled, but there was no exodus

of any consequence from Canada at the present moment—(hear, hear)—and there was

(Applause.) When people talked about the exodus they did not take into account the

immigration from the United States into the

ers that everybody was leaving l

country. The country was more prosperous, and all the information in their possession

tended to confirm this gratifying fact. (Ap-

plause.)
Mr. FARROW thought that both sides of

the House had taken an extreme view regard-

ing this question. It was a fact that Canadians went to the United States and remained

there permanently. But it was also a fact that they went over there to engage in lum-bering operations and returned. Large num-bers proceeded to Michigan from Huron for

this purpose, and returned in the spring with \$50, \$60, or \$100 each. (Hear, hear.) Farmers

in Manitoba had told him that they were pleased with the Government's land

policy which gave 160 acres to every settler. These farmers stated that this was

the best Government for the North-West and Manitoba that they had ever had. Hon. gentlemen opposite delighted in making un-patriotic speeches, and this was a very un-

favourable characteristic. (Hear, hear.) He believed that they would haif with pleasure

the ruin of the country if it would lead to

their return to power-a day which he

trusted was yet far, very far in the future.

gentlemen opposite were now flies on the

Mr. McCALLUM regretted that hon.

Mr. GIGAULT said the New York Tribune

in ite issue of January 31, pointed out the fal-lacy of the American figures as to emigration from Canada to the United States, and stated

Mr. MILLS-No.

Mr. McCUAIG said he was in a position to speak authoritatively on this subject, and he knew the figures could not be given in this respect as a system was not followed which rendered this possible, and hon gentlemen were very censurable for their efforts to do the country harm when the figures they presented were utterly unreliable. He compared the different manner in which expenditures were divided in the United States compared with this country, Many expenses, such as those connected with the States compared with this country, Many expenses, such as those connected with the administration of instice, &c., were across the border paid by the States, while here these payments fell upon the Dominion. As compared with the United States, judging both on the same basis, our debt only represented forty millions, and it was highly misleading and very improper for hon, gentlemen opposite to make incorrect statements which gave the country to understand that the Canadians were most unfortunately situated with regard to the extent of federal taxation and of the federal debt. (Applause.)

federal debt. (Applause.)

Mr. BERGIN said the Opposition were loud in their depreciation of their own country and their glorification of the United States. This system of depreciation should

be discontinued.

Mr. HESSON said it appeared to him that
the discussion should have been postponed
until the papers were laid before the House.
They had heard during the debate a great leal that was irrelevant, but the member for Bothwell having stated that this country was still rapidly going to ruin, he had looked up Dun, Wiman & Co.'s circular, and he found the following figures:—In 1877 the failures numbered 1,892, and the amount of habilities \$25,553,903. In 1878 the failures were 1,697, and the habilities \$23,908,677; in 1879 the failures were 1,902, and the liabilities \$29,347,935; and in 1880 the failures were 907, and the liabilities \$8,012,783. (Hear, hear.) He would remind the House that 1830 was a year which should be taken as fairly exhibiting the results of the National Policy—(hear, hear)—and also as fairly testing the expectations which could be entertained as to its opera-tions in future years. (Applause.) And tions in future years. (Applause.) And in 1879 the number of failures were, without doubt, largely increased owing to the proposition of the House to repeal the Insolvent Act. (Hear, hear.) The figures

ought to be a reasonable answer to reasonable men regarding the results of the National Policy. (Cheers.)

Mr. BLAKE said the Opposition had a policy by which it proposed to reduce the emigration. That policy was to revert to that state of things as regards trade which existed before. He denied the correctness of the figures of the Minister of Agriculture as to the exodus. He was sure a larger number than that given by the Minister had left the

sent moment—(hear, hear)—and there was a larger immigration from the United States. ("Hear, hear," and Sir Richard Cartwright—"No.") He would tell the hon, gentleman that he knew nothing about it. There was a larger immigration from the United States to-day than had been the case for many years. (Applause.) When records talked cheen the case for many years. ountry.

Mr. POPE (Compton)—How do you know?

Mr. BLAKE—Well, our senses tell us. Mr. POPE (Compton) said the person who made up the returns for the United States of emigrants from Canada was financially interested in making the return as large as poscountry. No doubt there was and ever would be emigration from this country to the United States. It would be found, and figures

sible.

Mr. KRANZ said there was not one inwould show, that this was true. (Applause.) But hon. gentlemen opposite did not want figures. Their only object was violent declamation. (Applause.) They wished to persued others that averybody was leaving the dustry in his county which had not increased its operations largely under the National Policy, and there was not a man who was able and willing to work out of, employment.

vocated the taking of the census of the people who had left the country.

Mr. DAWSON said the population of Algoma had quadrupled in ten years. If the people had been dissuaded from settling in anada, and had been induced to settle Minnesota, it was because we had no through

The motion was carried. The House adjourned at 2 a.m. OTTAWA, Feb. 4.

THE CHARYBDIS. Mr. POPE (Queen's) presented a message from his Excellency transmitting to the House of Commons the correspondence on the sub-ject of the transfer by the Imperial to the Canadian Government of H. M. steam corvette Charybdis for training school purposes WRONGS TO CHILDREN.

Mr. RICHEY introduced a bill to preven and punish wrongs to children. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Mr. McCARTHY introduced a bill to amend the Act establishing a court of mari-time jurisdiction in the province of Ontario. The bill, he said, was intended to define the (Applause.)
Mr. MILLS asked why had not hon. gentlemen opposite before now discovered that exodus speeches were unpatriotic. He held that Canadian emigration jurisdiction of the court with reference to seamen's wages. Under the Merchant Sea-men's Act the right to see in Vice Admiralty had been accelerated of late years. The Government had excited high expectations and had not kept their promises. A general trade revival had been experienced and hon. Courts for wages was limited to cases in which the owner of the vessel was bankrupt, or the vessel was seized. The judge of the Maritime Court of Ontario had decided that Maritime Court of Ontario had decided that under the terms of the present Maritime Court Act a seaman who had a claim for a trifle, say of \$10 or \$12, had a right to go to the court and have the vessel seized, even though the owner was perfectly solvent. It was proposed in the present bill to declare that the jurisdiction of the court should be defined as was the case in the Merchant Shipping Act of 1874, and to provide that unless the amount exceeded \$200, or unless the owner of the vessel be bankrupt or insolvent, or the vessel already under seizure, or unless the seamen be on shore a distance exceeding twenty miles from the residence of the owner, the court should not gentlemen opposite could never learn by experience. (Hear, hear.) He had visited the States frequently and he had never seen twenty Canadians on the train. He had known of young men going over on lumbering expeditions. (Hear, hear.) But they returned, Hon, gentlemen opposite were unfortunate, and the people of Canada did not fancy the unfortunate, and were not at all disposed to wish these hon, gentlemen back on the Treasury benches. (Hear, hear.) They wished to return to their old unhappy They wished to return to their old unhappy trads policy, and when while in power their leader dealt out his sophistries they reminded him of robins who would swallow any articles, stones or food, when placed in reach. Well, at the general election these gentlemen brought back a stone in their stomachs, and this stone represented free trade. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) esidence of the owner, the court should not

have jurisdiction.

The bill was read a first time. RETURNED TO THE HOUSE. At this point Mr. Mackenzie made his ap-pearance and resumed his seat amid loud ap-plause, in which both sides of the House

BETTER PREVENTION OF CRIME ACT. Mr. McDONALD (Proton) moved the second reading of the bill to continue in force for a limited time "The Better Prevention of Crime Act, 1878."

Mr. ANGLIN asked the Minister of Justice from Canada to the United States, and stated that persons going from Canada were, as a rule, those bound for the Canadian North-West. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BOURBEAU stated that, so far as Quebec was concerned, the National Policy had been a great benefit, as it had increased the manufactures and had led to the cheapening of manufactured articles.

Mr. GILLMOR took up the parable of the Opposition. He did not blame the Government for the exodus. It was impossible to prevent it. A large number of people had left his county, and the only thing possible to done in this direction was to make taxation as light as possible.

to explain why he proposed continuing the bill in force. He was under the impression that it was a failure, but perhaps the hon. gentleman believed that it was as perfect as was possible. was possible.

Mr. McDoNALD replied that he really did not consider that it was absolutely perfect, but he thought it was a bill which had done no harm, and consequently no harm would follow from its remaining on the statute book, and therefore he asked the House to read it a second time.

The House went into committee.

Mr. BLAKE remarked that the bill had been readerally imitted to one session of Parentee in the session of the se

Mr. BLAKE remarked that the bill had been zealously limited to oue session of Parliament, and should only be soutinued on the responsibility of the Administration. He had never proposed that it should be permanently placed on the statute book.

Mr. MoDONALD replied; that he had intended to let the bill drop, but circumstances rendered it at any rate desirable that it should be continued in force for one year longer.

Inger.
The committee reported and the bill was read a second time. FRAUD IN CONTRACTS. . CASGRAIN moved the second reading a bill for the better prevention of fraud

in relation to contracts involving the expenditure of public moneys. He explained that the object of the bill was to put an end to the system of contract-broking. He went at some length into the evils which he apprehended from the existence and continuance of this practice. He wished all contracts so, obtained to be declared null and of no effect, and also to protect public officers from the insidious approaches of contract brokers. The penalty would be fine and imprisonment. The bill also prohibited contractors subscribing to election funds.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD observed that a good deal in the bill would meet with the general assent of the House. As regarded the last clause he thought that as it dealt with election matters it ought not to be allowed to remain. With reference to corrupt practices at elections, as hon, gentlemen knew, a measure of a very drastic and severe nature was now before the Imperial Parliament, and the Government proposed to wait and see that measure before they dealt with the whole subject. Our present election law was, in some respects, so severe as to be inoperative, and in other respects was too lax. The clause touching election matters must, in his opinion, be excised from the bill. He had no objection to the second reading of the bill and letting it stand for committee of the whole. At the same time he considered that it should go to a select committee.

The bill was read a second time and refer-THE INSOLVENCY LAWS Mr. McCUAIG moved the second reading the bill to amend the Insolvent Act of 1875. The object of the bill was to wipe out the clause introduced some years ago bysthe memclause introduced some years ago by the member for West Durham providing that an insolvent should pay fifty cents in the dollar before he was discharged. Where it was shown that there had been no fraud, there was no reacon that persons who had shown that there had been no fraud, there was no reason why persons who had not been guilty of fraud should not be discharged. It was quite evident that the ability of an estate to pay fifty cents on the dollar was no evidence that there had been no fraud. It was equally evident that a man who by misfortune had failed should not remain under the law of the courts notwithstanding that he had not been guilty of fraud. Mr. BROWN said the Insolvent Act had

Mr. BROWN said the Insolvent Act had been repealed, and consequently could not be amended. He looked upon the repeal of the Insolvent Act as a part of the National Policy, as regarded its beneficial influence upon the trade of the country. He therefore felt that the experiment of being without an insolvent law should be continued.

Mr. BECHARD opposed the proposition, and moved the six months' hoist. (Cries of "Lost")

Lost.") Mr. McLENNAN said he seed motion of the member for Prince Edward on what he considered good ground. It is true the Insolvent Act was repealed, but last ye there were parties who were not release from the operation of the law, and the object of the bill was to afford relief to these parties, who were left as it were between earth and heaven. He did not think that the clauses with reference to the payment of 50 cents on the dollar, or proof that so much might have been realized, should be allowed to be

perpetual in their operation.

Mr. BLAKE explained the circumstances under which the 50 cents clauses were enacted. The intention was to induce creditors who were no longer able to pay 100 cents on the dollar at ones on perceiving the fact to place their property in the hands of trustees, as being no longer their own. In reference to the bill he recommended that it be simplified into directly ordering the discharge of all insolvents, as otherwise it would only lead to profit to the lawyers, and to no other persons.

Mr. COLBY observed that the bill before the House in no way revived the old Insolvent Act, but simply dealt with a class of cases pending. He considered that no Act had done more substantial good, or had given more satisfaction to the country than the repeal of the Insolvent Act. All the hon. gentleman proposed was to give to debtors the relief which existed when the debts were contracted prior to 1877. (Hear, hear.)
The House divided on the amendment, which was lost on the following division:—

Yeas, 33; nays, 100.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.

PACIFIC SYNDICATE. Mr. SCOTT resumed the debate on the Pacific railway bill, and concluded at 6 p.m. by moving the six months' hoist. AFTER RECESS. Mr. CORNWALL defended the contract. Mr. HAYTHORNE opposed it. Mr. HOWLAN moved the adjournment

he debate. Carried. The Senate adjourned at 11.10 p.m. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 7. FARM DRAINAGE. Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) presented the petition of the County Council of Essex, praying that the Railway Act may be amended so as to enable farmers to drain their lands under

THE TARIFF. Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) presented a petition from the Council of Essex, praying that the tariff be readjusted in the interest of the agricultural community.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS. Mr. BORDEN enquired whether any progress has been made in the matter of the shipment of the two cargoes of grain at Halifax, as promised by the Minister of Railways in a telegram sent to Mr. John Doull, President of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, on the 29th November, 1880, and if so, when the two cargoes will be shipped.

Sir CHALLES TUPPER—I may say in reply to the hon member that one cargo has reply to the hon, member that one cargo has been shipped, and I expect that the other will be shipped at an early day.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY RATES. Mr. BLAKE enquired whether there has, been any correspondence between any member of the Government and the Toronto Board of Trade on the subject of the rates to be charged on the Canadian Pacific railway, whether any agreement has been made on the subject, on what date such agreement, if any, was made, and whether it will be laid on the table.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER-I may say, Mr. Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I may say, Mr. Speaker, that there was a communication from the Board of Trade suggesting a clause which would provide for equal mileage rates for traffic coming to Toronto, and that the proposal made by the Board of Trade as to what would meet their views is considered unobjectionable and has been agreed to: and the date at which that communication was made, I think by myself, was the 2nd of February, to the president of the Board of Trade, and I do not think that there can be any objection to laying the papers on the any objection to laying the papers table.

COAL CONTRACT. Mr. ROYAL enquired is the Government aware of the fact that the Hudson Bay Co. have lately given a centract for the getting out of 600 tons of coal on the River Saskatchewan, in the North-West Territories, near Edmonton, and if so, under what conditions have the Hudson Bay Co. been authorized to do so. Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I say, in reply to this question, that no application has been to this question, that no application has been received from the Hudson Bay Co. connected with mining in that locality, and no such authority has been granted.

Mr. ORTON moved the appointment of a select committee to investigate the alleged monopoly in coal oil. He said that last autumn the price of coal oil rose largely, in consequence, as some people thought, of the formation of a coal oil ring. Coal oil could be produced at about nine cents a gallon, and it was sold at that price some time ago at a profit. Why the price abould have been raised to 35 or 40 cents a gallon he could not understand. The protection afforded to coal oil, both in the way of duties and the flash test, amounts to ten cents a gallon. Against COAL OIL

so high a protection, a protection of 100 percent, he and his friends when in Opposition frequently spoke, and it seemed to him inconsistent in the present Government to allow the same high protection to exist which existed under the late Government. In the days of the late Administration a coal oil sing was formed. It wrung millions of money out of the pockets of the people of this country. There were particular reasons—reasons in reference to coal oil which did not exist in regard to other interests—why the coal oil industry-should not be so largely protected. Coal oil was only found in particular districts, a limited number of people were engaged in its production, and as a result there was not in that business the same keen competition which existed in other insult there was not in that business the same keen competition which existed in other industries, and brought down the prices of the products of those industries to a reasonable figure. Nothing could be more unsuitable to the National Policy than to permit an industry such as this to wring out of the people of the country more than a fair profit. The amount of coal oil used in Canada was 3, 656,365 gallens. If that oil retailed at 35 cents a gallon all the year round, the total amount over and above what was a reasonable profit taken out of the pockets of the able profit taken out of the pockets of the people would be \$806,800. As regards the flash test he desired most earnestly that the safety of the oil should be secured, but he thought that a test which assured safety the United States should also assure safety Canada. In his opinion the test should

Mr. MOUSSEAU, in reply, stated that the Mr. MOUSSEAU, in reply, stated that the hon, gentleman deserved great, credit for his exertions in the interest of his constituents, but in this instance the hon, gentleman in his seal did injustice to the policy of the Government. Mr. Brunel, in his able report, clearly exposed the difficulties which were met with in treating this important matter, and these difficulties were still very great. In the past in their tests they could never attain any certainty or exactness as to results, and it had been conclusively proven as a consequence of numerous experiments with consequence of numerous experiments with some oil made in Ottawa and Toronto that some oil made in Ottawa and Toronto that the difference in results varied from 5 to 20 (or 15) degrees. It was impossible that such a state of things should be allowed to continue, and the Government had ordered a number of Dr. Edwards' improved instruments to this end. These we'll fully described on page 6 of Mr. Brunel's report of last year, and their superiority compared with the present instrument was made manifest. the present instrument was made manifest. It would be very difficult to decide upon any change in policy until, at all events, full and decisive tests had been made with the improved means at the disposal of the Government. For these reasons he would request his hon. friend to have the kindness to withdraw his motion.

The motion was withdrawn. THE BOUNDARIES OF ONTARIO. Mr. DAWSON moved for copies of corres pondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Imperial Government on matters relating to the boundaries of Ontario and Quebec. In making the motion he said that unfortunately the boundary question had been encumbered with a great mass of extraneous and irrelevant matter, but if we want to hid. were to abide by the Act of 1774 and succeeding Acts, he did not see that all these opinions, histories, and extraneous matters were of any great value to the discussion. The hon member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) and the Attorney-General for Ontario had claimed that their book of documents and had claimed that their book of documents and other productions contained everything of value bearing on the subject, and it had been stated in another Legislature "that the arbitrators had before them all the evidence obtainable from the most diligent researches bearing upon the subject." That might, perhaps, be the case from their point of view; but whatever the merit of their works regarding the past century, the labours of the coming the past century, the labours of the com-mittee of last session showed that there was a great deal which their books did not contain in reference to the present century, and that much of what they did contain was rather much of what they did contain was rather mixed, and not arranged in such a manner as to admit of a very clear conception of the case being arrived at by the ordinary reader. That book of documents was in fact as remarkable for what it did not contain as for what it did contain, and if it were the only source of information it was not to be wondered at that the Legislature of Unitario should have betrage the working of our institutions. The question was narrowed down to one of two things. Either the description in the Act must be taken, or they must be guided by the commissions issued under the Act; if by the Act alone Ontario could not go north of the height of land. It was to his [Mr. Dawson's] mind that if they took the description from the Act alone Ontario must be bounded on the north by the height of land, whereas if they were to be guided by the commissions, although she was limited on the west to the entrance into Lake Superior, her northern boundary was the shore of Hadson Bay. In the one case she would have a narrow strip on the north coast of Lake Superior; in the other, a territory, notwithstanding all that had been said to its disadvantage, of very great value. She would have a region with a fair extent of agricultural land, with rivers navigable for hundreds of miles, with forests of valuable timber, with coal-fields of considerable extent, and with seaports and sea fisheries which might become of immense importance in the future. He did not therefore wish to curtail Ontario, but to extend her to the very fullest measure that the descriptions had defined in the commissions to the governors, which in the opinion of the Attorney-General of Ontario were in fact the law. In all he had said in reference to the prerogative, as expressed in the commissions to the governors, he was sustained by the opinion of the Attorney-General of Ontario as given before the arbitrators, and in his statement of the case he (the Attorney-General) did not, however, follow his own argument to its legitimate or logical conclusion, and if he (Mr. Dawson) had endeavoured to do so for him, no doubt he would feel greatly indebted to him for the attempt. As to the ments of the boundary award itself, he would say if the arbitrators had the power to make a boundary between the territories of the Dominion and the province of Ontario, nothing could be said further than that with the best intentions they had made a most extra been ted to pass a series of resolutions which with better information, it may be assumed, t would not have passed. The question was removed from ordinary politics; it was a question which must be judged on its merits, a question which rested on the doings of bya question which rested on the doings of bygone generations, and on Acts of Parliament,
and the exercise of the royal prerogative in
former years. He (Mr. Dawson) proposed to
confine himself on this occasion to a particular view of the subject which, in his opinion,
had not hitherto received sufficient attention,
except in one instance, when it was brought
forward by the Attorney-General for Ontario in his statement of the case, and in his
very able argument before the arbitrators.
He referred to the acts done under the royal
preprogative. The Attorney-General for On-

He referred to the acts done under the royal prerogative. The Attorney-General for Ontario very properly had claimed that the Act of 1774 provided for the exercise of the royal prerogative, and that all acts of prerogative under that Act were as much law as the Act itself. On that subject the Attorney-General for Ontario had expressed himself very clearly, and with great force. It was only to be regretted that he had not followed his own reasoning to its logical conclusion. In the statement of the case for Outario, page 5, he said:—"The Crown had an undoubted right to add to the boundaries of the province," and that "if the boundaries given to it by the commissions are not the identical boundaries which the statute provided for, and which were thereby to continue during his Majesty's pleasure, and continue during his Majesty's pleasure, and if the commissions assigned to the province a larger area than the statute had described, the Crown had a right to make, and did make, the addition." The first commission issued subsequent to the had described, the Crown had a right to make, and did make, the addition." The first commission issued subsequent to the passing of the Act of 1774 was on the 27th September, 1774, to Sir Guy Carleton. The next was the commission of 1775 to Sir Frederick Haldimand. It was quite evident that taking these commissions by themselves and supposing them to have been an expression of the King's will, which in an official way it must be believed they were, they most decidedly, as in the Attorney-General of Ontario's view of the case, carried the western boundary of the province of Quebec to the Mississippi, and (always admitting the authority of these commissions) the Mississippi continued to be the western boundary of Quebec until the success of the war of Independence swept the whole country to the south and west of the great lakes into the territories of the Confederacy of the United States. In 1783 the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States was concluded. In 1786 a new commission with an entirely new description was issued. It was quite evident that that commission carried the boundary of Quebec to the northward of the St. Lawrence waterahed and westward to the Mississippi, and the Attorney-General for Ontario was quite logical in claiming that it did so, always assuming that the commissions gave expression to the royal will. But in 1791 there came another change, and the Province of Quebec was divided into the two provinces of Upper Canada. The commission of 1782 was then completely and absolutely revoked, and a new commission limiting the province of Upper Canada to so much as was left of theformer province of Quebec, as it existed previous to the date of that revoked commission, as lay to per Canada to so much as was left of the former province of Quebec, as it existed previous to the date of that revoked commission, as lay to the westward of the dividing line issued. That revoked commission was the only one in which the description carried the boundaries of the old province of Quebec to the northward of the watershed. Now, whether Upper Canada would be bounded according to that commission by the Mississippi line, or as much of it as remained to Great Britain on the due north line, might be an open question. The due north line had the decision of eminent judges in its favour. But they had gone entirely by the description in the Act, and did not seem to have been much impressed by the commissions. However that might be, there could be no doubt that the description they had been considering held good from the 12th September, 17919 until the 30th

March, 1838, when the following appeared in the commission issued to the Earl of Durham:—"The said province of Upper Canada being bounded on the south, beginning at the said stone boundary between Lancaster and Longueuil, by the Lake St. Francis, the River St. Lawrence, the Lake of the Thousand Islands, Lake Ontario, the River Niagara, which falls into the Lake Eric, and along the middle of that lake on the west by the chan-

which talls into the Lake Eric, and along the middle of that lake on the west by the channel of the Detroit, Lake St. Clair, up the Riyer St. Clair, Lake Huron, the west shore of Drummend Island, that of St. Joseph and Sugar Islands, thence into Lake Superior. That description was the last that was issued he could not see any graduit from assuming control for admin purposes of such a country. He that in this event it would not be that in this event it would not be that in this event it would not be what was the expense of managerovinces from their experience so Confederation. There was an approportionate expense compared with ment of a very large province, and we that public opinion, as far as inderstand it—certainly this was alusion at which he himself arrived by the establishment of new pro-That description was the last that was issued up to the time of the Confederation of the provinces, and it was continued in all subsequent commissions. The Attorney-General for Ontario, in his argument before the arbitrators, had said that "No one could suppose that the southern boundary of Contario was to stop at Lake Superior." But it was not a southern boundary that was being described at that particular point but avour the establishment of new pro described at that particular point, but a western boundary. As would be seen or reference to the map, the words "on the west" would not apply to a boundary carrery limited territorial extent in the Hear, hear.)
Mr. ROYAL observed that the the arbitrators awarded to Ontario a ried completely through Lake Superior, inas-much as over a very long distance in that lake between Isle Chapeau and Pigeon river the course of the international boundary line was to the south of west, and how could equal in extent to its present recorded and moreover this country was ric table in many important particular thought the fact worthy of notice Ontario Government had delayed pre a boundary on the west run to the south of west? It would be observed also that the expression, "north of Isles Royal and Phil-lipeaux," as used in the treaty of 1783, natter until the riches of the region were fully made known, and en several years after the const of Confederation had elapsed. and in the commission of 1786, was entirely dropped, and it could not be supposed that the dropping of that expression and the limitcircumstances, it was advisable to ac haste, and with all necessary circums perudence. He asked whether Conf the dropping of that expression and the limiting of the western boundary line to the enwould have been possible if Quebec Lower Provinces had suspected the demand would be made in the future ing of the western boundary line to the en-trance of Lake Superior was not intentional. No one who looked closely into the matter could suppose it to have been otherwise than intentional, for the description had been ex-The motion was carried. dently drawn with great care and circum-spection. In 1803 an Act was passed, the preamble of which ran as follows:—"Where-as crimes and offences have been committed Mr. WRIGHT said he would like est. It was stated that an order-in had been passed in England orde Canadian cattle should be slaught in the Indian territories." The Internment had had before it the decision of the judges in the De Reinhart trial and other circumstances, in view of which it would have been impossible arrival at English ports, and as a the greatest public interest conne which it would have been impossible for them to carry the boundary of Upper Canada through Lake Superior. Had they done so they would have ignored their own action in relation to the colony of Assinaboia, the Indian territories, and the Hudson Bay Company's territories. They would have ignored, too, the opinions of the most eminent English counsel, and they would have environded the desired of the this great and constantly increasing he wished to ask the Minister of A whether he had received any official tion on this subject, or any inform garding it.
Mr. POPE (Compton)—Mr.

would have overridden the decision of

will say in reply to my hon. friend in the newspapers that such was the also received private letters statin order-in-Council of this kind woul highest Canadian court then existing. If the effect. I immediately telegraphe commissions to the governors were to be taken as giving legal definitions of the boundaries, Alexander Galt, and the answer was as giving legal definitions of the boundaries, as emanating in fact from the Sovereign, whose prerogative is provided for and guarded in the Act of 1774, he did not see how they were to get over that description of the boundaries of Upper Canada, a description which was not altered from 1888 down to the date of was no such order-in-Council, nor such order contemplated, nor any the manner of receiving shipments (Applause.) POST OFFICE SAVINGS BA Mr. JONES moved for a return the confederation of the provinces. He (Mr tors in the Government savings bank under \$10 during last year. He Dawson) had been accused of wishing to curtail the boundaries of Ontario, but that was a motion for the purpose of gaining tunity of directing the atte the Government to the new Post-Offi bank arrangement in England, und the poor people were encouraged to stil recently one shilling was the smaller advention. most unjust and unfair accusation. He had most unjust and unfair accusation. He had only done his best to explain where, in his epinion, the law had placed the boundaries. But apart from that, surely whatever was most in the interests of the Dominion at large should be most in the interests of Ontario in particular. For a very long period the height of land was looked upon as the northern and western boundary a depositor could make, but under t rangements the poor could buy penn from time to time and st from time to time and st on cards, which when they twelve stamps could be deposi shilling. He thought the Governm imitate this scheme by issuing card ing ten divisions, in each of wh stamp could be tacked, and when upon as the northern and western boundary of Upper Canada. In 1850 the united provinces made a treaty with the Indians of Lake Superior, in which the height of land was defined as the southern boundary of the Hudson Bay Co.'s territories, and that it formed the northern and western boundary of imitate this scheme by issuing caruing ten divisions, in each of which stamp could be tacked, and when were full they could be deposited as Mr. McCUAIG thought that Ontario was the general belief at the time of the confederation of the provinces. If, there-fore, the extent of Ontario should be doubled limit for deposits was low enough.

Mr. PLUMB said the system
small deposits, inaugurated in En
Mr. Fawcett, was an arrangeme
Canada might well imitate. He h by adding to it the territories described in the award, how could this grand scheme of confederation be carried out? Supposing that the State of Maine and the provinces ing that rederation be carried out? Supposing that the State of Maine and the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should be added to the Province of Quebeo, it would be something like adding this vast territory to Ontario, for it would be eventually filled with population, and anything that destroyed the balance of wealth, power, and influence in the provinces must seriously emperates the working of our institutions. The question was marrowed down to one of two things. Either the description in the Act suggestion made by the introduce motion—the result of which must courage thrift among the poorer would be adopted by the Governme Mr. LANGEVIN agreed that that possibly could be done in the of teaching and encouraging the save should be done, the expense to the course to the c try, of course, being taken into might lead to great expense, but at perhaps the minimum amount to b by the post-offices might be reduced hear.) The matter had not escape

Ontario to have jurisdiction and con a country which was now a wilder which, in the opinion of many, congreat element of wealth, either in the nother respects. Certainly it was grazing or grain-growing region. It would be a burdent to Ontaprobably it would be a bushe Dominion assumed the juriff it must fall to the he could not see any great a

CATTLE TRADE.

gentleman might rely on it that the ment would do all it could. The motion passed. SUPERANNUATION. Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) me statement in detail of the amounts Eager, late clerk in the Hamilton paince the date of his superannua since the date of his superannua stated that the amount paid in su tion was about \$500, but although that this gentleman was in bad state of health as to a superannation, he at once, on le post-office, took a position under an company at a salary of \$1,000 per an compan company at a salary of \$1,000 per as believed that the representations me Government concerning Mr. Eage were not horne out by facts. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT could not charge his memory with cumstances, but he believed that t

tention of the Government, and

when brought down would show Eager was at the time in an appar state of health. The House adjourned at eleven

> OTTAWA, THE SCOTT ACT. Mr. BOULTBEE introduced

mmend the Canada Temperance Act
Mr. ROSS (Middlesex)—Explain.
Mr. BOULTBEE said the object
was to make it necessary, before th
Temperance Act could take effer
municipality, that the voters in fav
of should be a majority of the vot
municipality. municipality.

The bill was read a first time.

JUDGES' RETIRING ALLOWA Mr. McDONALD (Picton) m House into Committee of the Whe sider the following resolution:— "Resolved, That whereas by an Legislature of the Province of Queb in the year 1880, entitled 'An amend the law respecting the Queen's Bench,' provision is man appointment of an additional jud Court of Queen's Bench in the said of Quebec;

of Quebec;
"And whereas, by an Act of Legislature passed in the said session entitled, 'An Act to amend the la entitled, "An Act to amend the is ing the constitution of the Super provision is made for the appoint additional judge to the said Sup-of the Province of Quebec in addi-number now authorized to be ap-that court, it is expedient to make for the subrise of such additional for the salaries of such additional \*\*Resolved, That the salary of the ditional judge of the Court of Questhall be five thousand dollars and of the additional judge of the said Court shall be five thousand dollars. payable out of any moneysforming consolidated revenue fund of Can He observed that His Excellen mended these resolutions to the con at the House.

solution of this question was very desirable, and the Government alone could properly deal with it. Questions were constantly arising in the "No Man's Land" under consideration, and he trusted that the Government would come to ASSISTED IMMIGRATIO Mr. SPEAKER read a message Excellency the Governor-General tra copy of the minutes of the Count 5th. November on the subject of as migration from Ireland to Manitol North-West, together with a copy spatch from his Excellency the General transmitting the same, Kimberley's answer acknowledge thereof. a conclusion on the matter this session. The Ontario Government, if delay was observable which might be looked upon as useless, which might be looked upon as useless, could make political capital out of the subject, and the award should be confirmed, or the Government should arrange for the submission of the questions at issue to some judicial tribunal. The Dominion had inherited French and English titles in this respect. Whatever these might be, he thought that on every ground, inasmuch as it might become a matter of political dispute, they should grapple with this question and dispose of it at the earliest possible moment. It could not be of very great importance for

be a question whether it was within the constitution to confer on them such powers as could have enabled them to override and ignore Acts of the Imperial Parliament, Acts of prerogation and commissions to Governors, and that, too, without so much as saying to the Parliament of this Dominion "by your

and that, too, without so much as saying to the Parliament of this Domition "by your leave." But he apprehended that the refer-ence to them left it only in their power to vindicate an existing boundary, and in this view, which was no doubt the correct one, they failed most lamentably, for the boundary they had indicated had nothing whatever to sustain it in history, in law, or in fact.

Mr. MILLS said that when the arbitrator

Mr. MILLS said that when the arbitrators were appointed it was not the intention to establish a conventional boundary, but to ascertain the limits of Ontario on the west and north. It was a departmental matter. He held that the height of land was not the boundary to the north. He ssupported the award of the arbitrators in a somewhal lengthy argument, which he observed was merely cursory in its nature. He would favour the House with full details on another occasion in relation to papers for which he had moved.

Mr. MACDOUGALL urged that an early

he had moved.