Dominion Parliament.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Senate and Commons.

Special from Our Own Correspondent.

THE SENATE.

VOTE ON THE PACIFIC RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS.

Ottawa, March 3.—The debate was continued by Senators Power, Howlan, Poliier, Kaulbach, Gerard, Almon and Haythorn.

On the call of "question" a vote was taken on the resolution for the second reading, which was carried as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Allan, Archibald, Armand, Ballerose, Beaucherville, Campbell, Chapais, Lever, Dickey, Flint, Girard, Guevremont, Hamilton, Howlan, Kaulbach, Lacoste, Macinnes (B. C.), Mackay, MacKindsey, MacMillan, MacDonald, MacFarlane, MacInnes (Hamilton), MacPherson, Mason, Miller, Montgomery, Muirhead, Nelson, Odell, Ogilvie, Plumb, Read, Robitaille, Smith, Thibaudeau, Turner, Tindel, Vidal.—Total, 39.

Nays.—Messrs. Baillargeon, Chaffers, Cormier, Glezier, Grant, Haythorne, Leonard, MacClellan, MacMaster, Paquet, Pelletier, Power, Pozer, Scott, Stevens, Wark.—Total 16.

The motion was carried, and the Bill was read a second time.

Senator Power gave notice that when the Bill comes up for a third reading he will move that so long as any part of the loan or advance provided for by this Act remains unpaid by the Company to the Government, none of the resources of the Company shall be expended in or towards acquiring interest in railways or railway securities in the United States, with a view to an Atlantic Ocean terminus in United States territory.

Senate adjourned at 12 20 a.m.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—The Speaker took the chair at 3 30 o'clock.

On motion of Sir Alex. Campbell, the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the C. P. R Bill, which was assented to clause by clause.

The Committee rose and reprted the Bill passed without amendment. The third reading was appointed for to-morrow. Several Bills brought up from the Commons were read a second time and referred to Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ottawa, March 4th.—The Speaker took the chair at 3 30.

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

Sir John Macdonald introduced "an Act respecting the Independence of Parliament Act of 1878."

Mr. Blake proposed an amendment, upon which a vote being taken the yeas stood 55 and the nays 101. The amendment was lost and the Bill read a first time.

THE INDIANS.

The Bill extending municipal powers to the advanced tribes of Indians was read a third time.

BUSINESS, MR. BLAKE.

Sir John Macdonald moved that for the remainder of the session Government business shall take precedence on Thursdays of each week.

Mr. Blake opposed the motion.

Sir John Macdonald said that to enable the members to return early to their private business, the Government had this year called Parliament together earlier than usual, and that he found a general feeling abroad among the members of this House that the public business should be got through with and justice done the country in respect to such business by Easter, and if prorogation was to be had then this motion was necessary. The motion passed.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

On motion that the House go into Committee of Supply,

Mr. White (Cardwell) resumed the adjourned debate on the financial condition of the country. He commenced by quoting the concluding sentences of Sir Richard Cartwright's speech, in which he said that "Public morality had fallen painfully low." Mr. White said that a public man who could make such a statement as this had either lost all sense of his public responsibility or had become utterly reckless. The people of this country would not tolerate such an insult as this thrown at them because they exercised their constitutional privileges in that independent manner they thought right. He thought an insult like this came with bad grace from a man who held his seat in this House under the peculiar circumstances of the honorable member for South Huron, who had his seat here in virtue of a great pressure brought to bear upon the constituency by the leader of the Opposition; but who, notwithstanding this, had only a majority of two votes in a party convention of 120. Then there was the county of Lennox, which the honorable member had represented for so many years, who, notwithstanding their experience of the National Policy, had not invited him to become again their representative. However much the honorable member had come up to this House smarting under what he esteemed the slights of the people, this was still no justification for the insult of decrying their morality. Mr. Cartwright said that the increase of business since 1879 was in spite of the National Policy, for no legislation could stay such large industries as that of the lumber industry, and others. He (Mr. White) admitted that legislation could not entirely stay great industries, but there was a legislation by which all industries could be aided, and that was demonstrated by the National Policy. He protested against the absurd argument of the Opposition, that all revenue was a taxation on the people. As well might they claim that the money paid by merchants for ocean and railway freights was taxation; or that an increased revenue meant an increase of taxation. Taking, for instance, the revenue for 1874 75, which was $24 748 615, and for 1877 78, was $22 375 012—a lessening of income by $2 473 603—yet, he presumed, the Opposition would not venture to say the people paid less taxation, as they called it, in 1877 78 than they did in 1874 75, especially when it was remembered that, in the interval, Sir Richard Cartwright had added by increased duties $1,600 000 annually to the taxation of the people. The receipts of revenue, therefore, was not the measure of taxation on the people. Mr. White then dealt with the Opposition cries of bankruptcy, and demonstrated from mercantile reports that they were small on both sides of the line in comparison with the years in the history of their administration. In giving the figures of present bank stocks, deposits, circulation, etc., he pointed it out as a rather curious coincidence that since Mr. Cartwright's alarming speech of a few days ago bank stocks had largely gone up. Mr. White then proceeded to demonstrate the the very reverse effects of the National Policy in Canada's trade relation to the Northern States and Great Britain from what the Opposition had predicted. From 1873 to 1878 our imports from the United States had risen from $47,735,678 to $48,631 739 while in the same period the imports from Britain had fallen from $68,122,726 to $37 481 180. The exports of Canada to the United States had fallen from $42-072,560 in 1873 to $25,244 890 in 1878; whilst in the exports to Britain there was an augmentation of $7,197 691. But from 1879 to 1883 our imports from Britain had gone up from $30,993,120 to $52,000,000; whilst in the same time our imports from the United States had increased only to the extent of $12 193,214. Again, since the introduction of the National Policy, with respect to machinery and raw materials entering into ordinary manufactured goods, our imports from the United States had decreased by $5,500 000, whilst our imports of these classes of articles had gone up by over $10,000,000. He then proceeded to deal with the charges of extravagance from the Opposition against the Government. Comparing both administrations, it would be seen that the total expenditure in 1875.76 was $24,488,372, leaving a balance of $4,241,785 in excess of expenditure of this Government in 1883. By leaving out the expenditure on Indian Department from 1874 to 1879 the public debt was increased by gentlemen opposite to the extent of $34,665,223—or an increase of about $7,000,000 per annum. Again, the increase in the gross interest, which after all was the burden of taxation, from the public debt, was from 1867 to 1874 at the rate of $181,595 per annum. From 1874 to 1879 it was $279,067 and from 1879 to 1883 the gross interest had gone down to $82,035 per annum. The expenditure on capital account from 1867 to 1874 was $13,778,037. From 1874 to 1879 this branch of expenditure was $24,720 830, and from 1879 to 1883 it was $24,763,429, notwithstanding the unavoidable liabilities of the country and providing in the most liberal manner for public works. Gentlemen opposite made an excuse for their largely increased expenditure, that it was in consequence of engagements by their predecessors. Nothing could be further from the facts. Deepening the canals was a condition of Confederation. When the Opposition came into power, so little did they regard any obligations entered into by their predecessors that they rejected the tenders for these works previously accepted, advertised anew, and entered into new contracts. Neither had they the Pacific Railway on hand. They undertook this voluntarily as a Government work. Perhaps if the Opposition had been in power in 1883 they might have lessened the expenditure. They might possibly refuse to provide for the sinking fund, and thus wreck the credit of the country. They might have refused the additional subsidies falling due to the Provinces under the Act of Confederation, and thus make confusion confounded. He then dealt with the expenditure in the collection of revenue from 1874 to 1879, showing that while the revenue decreased the cost of collection largely increased. He then proceeded to demonstrate by the market quotations for cottons and sugar that these were under the National Policy cheaper to the consumer than ever before.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

Continued on Fifth Page.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Fifth Parliament—First Session.

Discussion on the Amended Crooks Act.

THE "BRUTE" MAJORITY VOTE DOWN MR. MEREDITH'S MOTION.

By Special Telegraph from Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, March 4.—The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Widdifield moved for leave to introduce a Bill respecting Pharmacy.

Hon. Mr. Mowat moved to introduce three Bills, viz.:—To secure benefits of life insurance to wives and children; to amend General Road Company's Act, and an Act respecting co-operative associations, joint stock companies, benevolent associations and other corporations.

Hon. Mr. Pardee explained that, owing to a discussion last night over the Orders-in-Council in connection with the Crown Lands Department, all the returns asked for were laid on the table in January, 1883, and ordered to be printed. The Attorney-General had left returns with him to be arranged for the printer. He found some of them of no use, and they were forgotten.

Mr. Meredith asked where the documents were now.

Hon. Mr. Pardee said that part of them were in his office, and part in the Attorney-General's office.

Mr. Meredith enquired if the documents would now be printed, and was answered in the affirmative.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Hon. A. M. Ross (Huron)—That this House will on Thursday next resolve itself into committee to consider certain proposed resolutions respecting terminable annuities for railway aid certificates. Carried.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Hon. Mr. Hardy moved the House into committee on the resolutions respecting license duties in the Dominion Government's License Act. He said the amount accruing to the Province by the proposed rate on Dominion licenses would be $263,000, supposing the Dominion Act became law. The Dominion Act provides for a less number of licenses than the Ontario, as the Dominion Act gives one in 500 and the Provincial one in 400. The new law would decrease the number of saloons and do away with shop licenses. He endeavored to prove the Dominion Act invalid.

Mr. Meredith replied, and said the matter was an important one and dealt with a moral question, that is much before the public. For reasons which the public well understand, the hon gentlemen opposite are apparently anxious to disagree with the Central Government on constitutional rights, and are ever anxious to attack the policy of that authority. When the Attorney-General asked for the Dominion Bill not to be enforced for a year, and be placed before the Privy Council, Justice Fournier advised that the Ontario Bill be disallowed at once. It has ever been the policy of the hon. gentlemen to embarrass the Central Government. The members of the Government are continually demanding the Opposition to join with them in looking after Ontario's interest, and yet when the Opposition offered to join them on the boundary award dispute the Government introduced another policy that would embarrass the Opposition. He warned the hon. gentleman (Hardy) how unjust was this insinuations that the Dominion Act was framed to drag the county court judges into the political arena. The hon. gentleman had accused the Opposition of being silent on the liquor license question, and yet the records show a resolution which states the Opposition was anxious to have legislation for liquor licenses confined to the Province, until a higher court declares the Dominion Act valid. The Opposition will defend the right of the Province to legislate for itself in this matter, but he objected to the partisan manner in which the question was treated by the hon. gentlemen opposite. The hon. gentleman accused the Dominion Commissioners of entreating persons to take out licenses under the Dominion Act, and yet the Government had employed men to solicit persons to take out licenses under the Ontario Act, in some cases stating it was intended to extend the hour of closing. He could see no fairness to those engaged in the business to pay double fees when they wished to take out a license under the Dominion Act. It was monstrous and should not be pressed. He asked the Provincial Secretary if it was the intention to charge double duties before the Dominion Act is declared valid.

Mr. Hardy replied that if persons wished to have the luxury of the Dominion license they would have to pay $350 for it.

Mr. Meredith then explained what a bad result would ensue from this legislation. He invited the Attorney-General to join with the Opposition and moderate the new Bill. He then moved the following amendment:—

That all the words in the motion after "That" be struck out and the following substituted: "Inasmuch as this House is of opinion that the right to regulate the liquor traffic by license laws belongs, under the British North America Act, exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces, it is not expedient to settle a scale of duties under the Dominion License Act of 1883 which this House believes to be beyond the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament."

Hon. Mr. Mowat said the amendment was moved at a most difficult time and was a direct want of confidence.

Mr. Meredith said if the hon. members opposite would vote yea and nay he would withdraw his motion.

Hon Mr. Mowat objected. He said it would be the duty of the Provincial Government to attack the Dominion Government when its rights were trampled upon.

A division was taken on the amendment as follows:—

YEAS—Baskerville, Blythe, Broder, Carnegie, Clancy, Clarke (Toronto), Creighton, Dennison, Ermatinger, French, Gray, Hammill, Hurt, Hess, Hudson, Kerr, Lees, McGhee, McKay, Meredith, Merrick, Metcalfe, Monk, Morgan, Morris, Mulholland, Preston, Robillard, Ross, Ross (Cornwall), White, Wilmot, Wood—33.

NAYS—Awrey, Badgerow, Balfour, Ballantyne, Baxter, Bishop, Blezard, Caldwell, Cascaden, Chisholm, Dowling, Drury, Dryden, Ferris, Fraser, Freeman, Gibson (Huron), Gillies, Gould, Graham, Hagar, Harcourt, Hardy, Laidlaw, Lyon, McCraney, McKenzie, McLaughlin, McMahon, Masters, Merin, Mowat, Murray, Neelon, O'Connor, Pardee, Phelps, Rayside, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlesex), Sills, Snider, Waters, Widdifield, Young.—45.

Mr. Meredith remarked that the Attorney-General had said the duties were placed on licenses to prevent persons from taking out licenses under the Dominion Act, and yet the resolution reads the object is for the revenue of the Province.

Hon Mr. Fraser wriggled out an excuse.

Mr. Meredith asked if the Dominion Act proved valid would the duties on license fees still continue in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Hardy said there was no doubt but that the Dominion Act would be declared invalid.

Mr. Meredith then objected strongly to the injustice which must be shown to those taking out licenses.

After recess, the House went into Committee on the resolution respecting license duties on Dominion fees.

Mr. Hardy read the resolution and gave his reasons for the proposed increase of the Dominion Liquor License fees.

Mr. Meredith contended that the money would be taken from the treasuries of the municipalities to swell the revenue of the Provincial Government at the expense of the municipalities.

Mr. Hardy said he intended introducing clause to permit municipalities to reduce license fees if so desired.

Hon. A. M. Ross (Treasurer) said the licensed victuallers could now afford to pay higher fees.

Mr. Meredith said the hon. gentlemen opposite gave no credit to the growth of temperance sentiment in the Province, but apparently imagined the Crooks Act was altogether instrumental in decreasing the number of taverns. He asked whether the Dominion Act was not preferable to the Ontario Act, when the former exacted a larger fee, for that was the principle set down by the Ontario Government to suppress the liquor traffic. The Opposition favored an increase of license fees only because it helped to prevent intemperance instead of relieving burdens of municipalities. This Act will increase them. The very fact hon gentlemen opposite desire to increase the lice se fees, to swell the revenue of the Province, but indicates the condition to which the country is being brought under their Government, and the amount of surplus money in the treasury to meet the expenditure. He cited an instance where a License Commissioner had shamefully belied his trust by practising bribery and corruption at the last election in Middlesex.

Mr. Hardy challenged the leader of the Opposition to prove one charge against any License Commissioner or Inspector of bribery and corruption at elections.

Mr. Creighton had found there were two main things done by the Crooks Act—a mode of administering appointments of commissioners and inspectors, and the reduction of a number of licenses. Yet, during two years of the recent Government and Provincial elections, the number of licenses were increased 436 in order to purchase votes.

Mr. Carnegie also testified to the manner in which License Commissioners are disposed to indulge in corrupt practices at elections in order to get political rewards.

Mr. Fraser thought it would be miraculous if a certain number of license inspectors or commissioners in the Province did not interfere in elections.

Mr. Roe considered it inconsistent to have unlicensed bar in the House and legislate so strongly in favor of temperance.

Mr. Fraser said if clubs required no license, he saw no reason why the House should not have a refreshment room.

Mr. Meredith asked that, supposing the Crooks Act be declared the only valid law in the Province, will the Government indemnify those persons who have taken out licenses under the Dominion law?

Messrs Fraser and Hardy replied by asking questions in return, and were content with stating that a test case would be proceed at once to settle the difficulty.

A vigorous discussion arose over the effect of having a refreshment room in the House, which ended in nothing.

The Speaker again took the chair and the Committee reported:—

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The following bills were given a second reading:—To prevent spread of noxious weeds and diseases affecting fruit trees, Ross (Huron); to provide better means egress of from public buildings (Fraser).

Mr. Mowat introduced a bill to provide for the administration of an estate, in which the Attorney-General is administrator, and it was read a first time.

Mr. Meredith asked the Attorney-General when the Franchise Bill would be brought down.

Mr. Mowat said if brought down too late for discussion this session it could come up at next.

Adjourned at 12.15.

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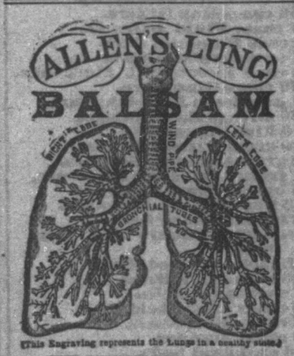

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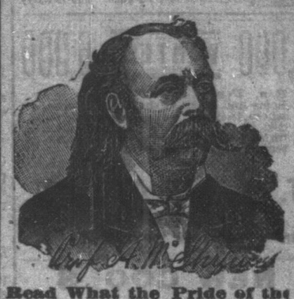

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