tons of pig iron, which could and ed in Canada.

The item was passed On the item, wrought iron tubing, two iches and under in diameter, raised from 5 to 25 per cent., Sir LEONARD TILLEY explained that as is tubing was about to be manufactured in the country the change was made, and re-

munications complaining of the alteration

his tubing was not used in the manufacture

The item was passed.

In reply to Mr DeCosmos Sir LEONARD TILLEY said the Governent would consider the subject of the sugar ities as they affected British Columbia, and see if any change could be made.

Mr. CHARLTON asked that the export

duty be taken off saw-logs.

Mr. BUNSTER urged that the duty should taken off powder imported into British lumbia, and that a heavy duty should be placed on rice. He was astonished to see that the duty on rice was one cent a pound, while the duty on powder was five cents a This was unjust, and should

Sir LEONARD TILLEY replied that Canadian powder was being supplied to the British Columbians at a very cheap rate.

The items being passed, Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved, and it was resolved, that the foregoing resolutions take effect on and after the 26th February,

The House adjourned at 11.30.

THE SENATE. OTTAWA, Feb. 28. CONSOLIDATED RAILWAY ACT.

In the Senate to-day, Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL moved the second ding of the bill to amend the Consolidated Railway Act. He explain that the greatest precaution had be taken to define the meaning of the word "capital," as applied to the Pacific ailway and other railways in fixing the rate It applies only to the money exended by a company in constructing the oad, without including subsidies of any kind. After discussion the bill was read a second

THE TEMPERANCE ACT. The Temperance Act Amendment bill was referred to Committee of the Whole when a sussion took place lasting till near six, when the committee reported progress, The Senate adjourned at six o'clock.

> HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, Feb. 28.

SAULT STE. MARIE LINE. Mr. McCARTHY presented the petition of the Hon. Frank Smith and others, praying for incorporation of the Northern, Western, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Com-

THE BANKING ACT. Mr. DOMVILLE introduced Mr. Orton's ll to explain section 52 of the Banking Act. The section in question provided that banks should not be liable to any penalty for usury. The present bill was intended to provide that t was not the intention of the Act that banks hould be allowed to charge a rate of interest xceeding seven per cent., and that if they did make a charge exceeding seven per cent, they should be bound to refund the difference between seven per cent. and the percentage charged to the borrower. The bill was read a first time

COAL OIL INSPECTION. Mr. SPEAKER intimated that the Senate had passed a bill to amend the Petroleum In spection Act of 1880. The hill was read a first time

L'AKE ERIE HARBOURS. Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) moved for a rder of the House for reports of surveys for arbours, made by the late John Lindsay, Esq., C.E., on the north shore of Lake Eric between Point Pelée reef and the mouth of the Detroit river. The hon, gentleman pointed out the necessity which existed for the making of a harbour between Point Pelée the mouth of the reef and At a point where so many wrecks had oc curred in a very short time, some steps should aken to protect our inland navigation A harbour had been proposed, surveys had been made, and he hoped the necessary works would be proceeded with at an early date. Mr. LANGEVIN said the Government was anxious to proceed with the most pressing works. In the present case he could pro-

nise that the Government would take matter into consideration. The motion was carried. GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

Mr. WALLACE (York) moved for an order of the House for the names, nationality, and religion of persons appointed to any office or polovment in the service of the Government

The motion was carried. The House adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

> THE SENATE. OTTAWA, March 1. THE RAILWAY ACT.

The House went into Committee of the hole on the bill to amend the Consolidated Railway Act. On the first clause, defining the word

capital. Mr. SCOTT contended that the definition left the clause worse than it was before, and suggested in lieu of the words "paid-up stock and share capital," the following: amount of cash or money's worth contributed by the shareholders of the company and bona fide invested on the best terms attainable in the construction, equipment, and mainten-ance of the railway." He pointed to the power of railway corporations in the United > States and to the unjust discriminations of the Grand Trunk railway in this country in

favour of the Imperial Oil Company. Mr. READ corroborated Mr. Scott's statement as to the discrimination of the Grand Trunk railway, and mentioned a case in which he had himself been charged more for a certain amount of freight from Baden to Belleville than for precisely the same quantity

of the same article from Chicago to Belleville, about 500 miles further.

Mr. MILLER said he would have been surprised at Mr. Scott's speech if the whole course he and his party had taken on this question had not been inconsistent from first to last. The bill removed the last hope of the Opposition making any political capita out of this measure.

The committee reported progress and asked

eave to sit again on Thursday.

Mr. Aikins introduced a bill to amend the The Senate adjourned at 6 p.m.

A MYSTERIOUS ABDUCTION. A Young Lady Carried Off and Kept in

JERSEY CITY, N.J., Feb. 24 -- Mary Calish, a young lady who has been missing from her home in Hoboken since January 16th, was found wandering through 42nd street, New York, late last night. The first thing she remembers is awakening in a large room to find herself guarded by a negress, who refused to answer questions. Last night she was con-ducted to a carriage by a strange gentleman. When in 42nd street she cried for assistance, and the stranger stopped the carriage and put her upon the street.

Familine for Pimples, Itching, Dry, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Old Sores, Scald Head and Outward Humours of any kind. It heals where other ointments and salves fail.

"The Song of the Shirt" is now, thanks to The song of the shirt is now, toanks to the introduction of the sewing machine, almost an old world fable, and seamstresses are now in a fairly independent position, in contradistinction to the drudgery and privations of the past. For this deserving class especially the Wanzer P is particularly suited, its reversible feed, and other recent improvements, placing it ahead of the American makes. The Toronto office is 32 King street west. nto office is 82 King street west,

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

MONDAY, Feb. 21. BILLS INTRODUCED.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT-SECOND SESSION.

The following bills were read the first Mr. Mowat-To make further provision re specting the Central Prison, the Mercer Reformatory, and the Industrial Home for Girls also, to extend the powers of companies created under the Joint Stock Companies Letters Patent Act. THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read the third time and passed :—

Relating to Interpleader.—Mr. Hardy.

To authorize the village of London East to construct and maintain water works, and to incorporate said village as a town.—Mr.

To vest in the newly appointed trustees of the marriage settlement of B. H. Dixon the property therein comprised, and to authorize the sale and leasing thereof.—Mr. Morris. Respecting the Prince Edward County Rail-

way Company.—Mr. Striker.

To amend the Act incorporating the Lake
Scugog Marsh Lands Drainage Company.—
Mr. Paxton. Respecting the Canada Mortgage Agency (Limited).—Mr. McKim.

THE FREE GRANT DISTRICTS. Mr. BOULTER asked whether it is the intention of the Government to place the town-ships of Wollaston, Limerick, and Cashel, in the county of Hastings, under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act. Mr. PARDEE said that the Government

were awaiting information on the subject. CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN MUSKOKA. Mr. PARKHILL asked whether it is the tention of the Government to place any sum in the supplementary estimates to help the county of Simcoe to pay for Administra-tion of Criminal Justice in the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound.

Mr. MOWAT said the matter was under

THE TOLL GATE NUISANCE. Mr. NAIRN moved for a return showing the number of roads on which tolls are collected in each county in the province, the names of the municipal corporations, joint stock companies, or individuals owning such roads, the date of construction, the capital invested by present owners in construction or the length of roads, rate per mile charged as tolls, and the gross and net revenues during the years 1878, 1879, and 1880, also the rate of dividends paid to the owners during those years. He said that when the information was brought down he hoped the Government would be able to bring own a measure of relief in regard to these toll gates, which were impediments to busi-

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES. Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) moved the second ading of the bill respecting municipal de entures. He said its object was to give greater security to investors, by providing that every by law voted upon by the ratepayers must be registered within two weeks after passing, and that objections to its validmade within two months and registered in the same way. The register would thus afford a ready means to investors to ascertain the security and validity of de-bebentures issued under by-law.

The bill was read the second time and re-

THE LIQUOR LAWS. The House again went into Committee of he Whole on the bill to give increased efficiency to the laws against the illicit sale of

ntoxicating liquors.

Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) proposed that the purchaser of liquor during prohibited hours should be subject to a penalty. He moved the insertion of a clause to that effect, and imposing a penalty of not less than \$5 for the first offence and not less than \$20 for the

Mr. MOWAT said it would be impossible to get a conviction if the purchaser were made liable to a penalty in addition to the Mr. GIBSON thought that the enactment would have a deterrent influence upon pur-

chasers.
Mr. FRASER said it was useless to make the law severer, because if public opinion was not with it it would still be evaded. If the temperance people would educate the public into non-treating, there would be less intemperance, and he recommended his hon. friend to try it at Hamilton.

Mr. MEREDITH thought that the experiment of imposing a light penalty upon the purchaser might be tried.

The amendment was lost by 33 to 32. The committee, after proceeding as far as the 21st clause, rose and reported.

INSPECTION OF ASYLUMS, &c. The bill respecting the inspection of asylums, hospitals, gaols, &c., was passed INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

House went into committee on the bill to amend the Act for the protection of insectivorous and other birds beneficial to agriculture. It provided that persons might be allowed to shoot robins and cherry birds on their premises for the protection of their ruit in the season.

The bill passed through committee

TORONTO UNIVERSITY. The bill respecting the University and College of Toronto (Mr. Crooks) was read the The House adjourned at 9.55 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22. BILL INTRODUCED. Mr. Hay-To amend the Assessment Act.

THIRD READINGS. The following bills were read the third time and passed :-Respecting the debt of the county of Len-

nox and Addington, and to enable the said county to consolidate the same.—Mr. De-To change the name of the Sarnia Gas Company, to confirm a by-law of the town of Sar-nia, and to extend the powers of the said com-

pany.-Mr. McCraney. Respecting returns required from incorporated companies.—The Attorney-General. Respecting the inspection of asylums, hospitals, common gaols, and reformatories in this province.—Mr. Wood.

To amend the Act for the protection of in-

sectivorous and other birds beneficial to agri-culture.—Mr. Wood. TIMBER DUES. Mr. PARDEE moved that this House will on to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions:—I. In case the council of any township organized as a separate municipality, or the council of any united townships, have research or hereafter has any by large the resulting and rejected to the council of the ship organized as a separate municipality, or the council of any united townships, have passed or hereafter pass any by-law for preserving or selling the timber or trees on the Government road allowances within such township or united townships, and included township or united townships, and included in any such license, the corporation of such township or united townships shall be entitled to be paid, out of the consolidated revenue fund of this province, a sum equal to two per centum of the dues received by here. revenue fund of this province, a sum equal to two per centum of the dues received by her Majesty for or in respect of the timber or sawlogs which, during the existence of such bylaw, were cut within the said township or united townships under the authority of such license; but no corporation shall be entitled to such percentage of the dues received for timber or sawlogs cut during the times or seasons when any timber or trees on any such tioense; but no corporation shall be entitled to such percentage of the dues received for timber or saw-logs cut during the times or seasons when any timber or trees on any such road allowances were cut or removed for which cutting or removal such corporation thad, before the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, obtained a verdict against any such licensee. or

such moneys were paid. 2. The percentage to which the junior township or townships of such united townships may be entitled shall only be in respect of the dues received upon timber or trees which shall be cut after the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight page. thirteenth day of April, o hundred and eighty-one. The motion passed.

SUPPLY. The House again went into Committee of upply on the estimates.

On the item for education,

On the item for education,
Mr. CROOKS said that the total expenditure on capital account in 1879 for the school pupils per capita was hardly six dollars, and showed a reduction of forty-four cents percapita as compared with 1877. The cost of elementary education was therefore much less than in many of the States of the Union.

He preceded to say that the business of the it greater elasticity. He thought the High Schools could be made to give a still higher instruction in the subjects of modern educa-tion, especially in English literature and language. The functions of the new Central Committee would be restricted to preparing

zation, and had a tendency to make of central Mr. CREIGHTON called attention to the high price exacted for some of the High School books. He thought the price of High School books should be regulated too.

Mr. METCALFE considered the school system of Ontario unrivalled.

examination papers.

Mr. CREIGHTON remarked that at any rate the taking away from the County Boards the right of examining for third-class certificates was a step towards centralization. There was this advantage about the examination by the County Boards, that they could vary the standard to suit the requirements of their county. An old and wealthy county would require a higher standard than a new

Mr. GIBSON (Huron) said there were more complaints under the old system than under the present one. He considered, however, that the High Schools had been over-stimu-

Mr. CALVIN said the school system was supported by taxation, and the poor were ade to contribute most of the taxation. He introduced a bill the other day to tax bank stock and mortgages, which existed to the tune of fifty millions, but it was thrown out, showing that the Legislature seemed deter-mined to legislate for the rich. He opposed papers sent to Teronto.

the proposition to have all the examination STREAMS AND RIVERS BILL. Mr. PARDEE moved the second reading of his bill, entitled an Act for protecting the public interest in rivers, streams, and creeks. He said that the bill was intended to apply to confiscation of private rights, the bill pro-vided that the right to use rivers for floating down timber may be used on payment of tolls to the owner of improvements thereon, such tolls to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. This was not confiscation, but would give parties an equivalent for the use of their improvements. He denied that the public im-pression had been that parties making imrovements on streams could claim them for heir own use, because the case of McLaren v. Caldwell was the only instance that had occurred of a person refusing another the right of way when payment of reasonable toll was offered. It was said that the Government, if they wished to secure these improvements for the general lumber interest, should buy them altogether. What position would the Government occupy if they admitted such a proposition? Mr. McLaren was the only man who had offered any opposition to the bill, and in his protest before the House he claimed Laren to Mr. Caldwell, refusing the privilege of floating down logs at any price whatever. The value of the improvements was questioned, because at the trial Mr. Caldwell offered to prove that they only cost \$15,000. However, whatever their cost might have been, the bill proposed to do absolute justice to all parties, and the tolls allowed might be fixed having regard to the cost of ring regard to the cost of construction and maintenance, and the interest upon the original cost. He could see no objection to the bill, which would commend itself to the favour of the House.

Mr. MEREDITH said that so far as the could be no objection to its passing a second reading, but the proposition to interfere with vested rights was another matter. The policy of retroactive legislation was so danger-ous that in the United States such legislation was distinctly disallowed in the constitution.
In the Legislature of Ontario, where there was

compensation in money value being given. If the proposition were to give the public a road tained a verdict against any such licensee. or nominee. All moneys to be paid, as aforesaid, to any municipal corporation shall be excepted in the improvement of the highways situate within the township or within the senior or junior township in respect of which

aving that Mr. Caldwell aying that Mr. Caldwell would be willing to ay reasonable dues, and that if they could be agree, I would myself fix the dues to be Mr. MEREDITH said he had in his po

sion a copy of a letter dated May 6th, 1880, from the hon. gentleman, which read very much like an attempt at coercion. It was evident that the Commissioner assumed in this letter that Mr. McLaren in making these in the commissioner assumed in this letter that the commissioner assumed in the commissioner assumed the stream without any compensation under what appeared to be a threat of revoking the license. The position taken by the hon, gen-tleman was that the construction of the stahe claimed for the works on the two streams, was it fair that his property should be imperilled for the accommodation of one limit-holder? It was said that the previous owners of Mr. Caldof one limit-holder? It was said that the previous owners of Mr. Caldwell's limit never attempted to use the works of Mr. McLaren, but floated down the Madawaska. There was another reason why the Mr. LAUDER said it had been complained Legislature should not interfere. It seemed to him that to pass the bill would be to esthat the present system was in the direction tablish a most dangerous precedent, and that if the Government proved the public interest required the invasion of Mr. McLaren's rights, that full and fair compensation should be awarded. (Applause.)

Mr. MOWAT said that if he had any doubt as to the propriety of this legislation, the speech of the hon, gentleman would have dis-pelled it. His hon, friend was the most able nember on the other side, and he had only succeeded in making out the Government case stronger than before. It was well known that Mr. McLaren absolutely refused to allow logs going down the stream to have the ad-vantage of his improvements. Mr. MILLER said they had heard the legal

points discussed, and he would now discuss the practical side of the question, which, with the large majority of the people of this country, was the most important. The question was a large one, and involved the taking away of from one to two millions of property held in fee simple by private individuals and vesting it in the hands of the Crown. There were now about two millions of property held by private people on streams, in improvements, etc., made by private persons. He did not contend that this property, involving such large interests as the timber interest, should be vested in private bonds. Still the bill would be found in a certain degree unwelcome. He had considered all its provisions, and he had had great experience in improving streams. The company with which he was connected had spent \$20,000 in this kind of improvements. Many of these improvements had been made on land held in fee simple. When the commissioner held that these improvements must not be held for private purposes, he must surely have forgotten that when he sold limits to his company, the statement was made that in order to control the stream improvements the patent must remain with the company. The commissioner must have understood at that time that the object in acquiring the involving such large interests as the timber interest, should be vested in private bonds. Still the bill would be found in a certain revenue derived would be \$26,000. ten per cent. of the rivers down which this timber must come had ever been improved. All the tributaries of the French river had yet to be improved, and it would take mil-lions of dollars to improve them. Although he knew the Government had great hesitat in grappling with anything of this kind, he doubted very much whether the Government, if they dealt with the matter in a fair and business-like manner and improved these streams could not only repay themselves for the expenditure, but obtain a revonue as well by the exaction of fair tolls. The old proby the exaction of fair tolls. The old pro-vince of Canada got a revenue from this source. The Government, however, proposed dealing with large private rights in the way proposed in the bill. The bill, however, enacted that all persons were to have the same control of these streams, and if this were carried out the Government would soon find themselves in a pretty kettle of fish and in his protest before the House he claimed that the improvements cost him a quarter of a million. If such a valuation were accepted, and other sights were bought in accepted, and other sights were bought in matter, there would be considerable delay. three years supply of logs accumulated before one of them reached the waters of the Georone of them reached the waters of the Georgian Bay. Hequestioned very much whether any gentleman in the House, however great his legal knowledge might be, or even his knowledge of the lumber business, would be able to fix tolls which would fairly compensate the parties who really made these streams in the first instance. In the United States at had been declared in many cases that the right of "driving" a river was as exclusive as that in a railway. Many lines of the right of "driving a live may lines of clusive as that in a railway. Many lines of railway had been built exclusively for the carriage of timber. When people go to so great an expense as this, would bill proposed to deal with the future, there could be no objection to its passing a second reading, but the proposition to interfere with vested rights was another matter. The company owning contiguous limits. There was no more reason why parties who had improved a stream which originally was of no earthly use should be compelled to give up their right than that a man who built a r

> like him got full and fair compensation there would be little opposition to the bill. (Ap-Mr. BRODER said that under the bill, before toll could be collected, a legal process would have to be resorted to. He did not say that Mr. Caldwell was a man to refuse to pay toll, but then the bill legislated for the whole province. Squatters could settle upon land, cut down the timber, and float it down these cut down the timber, and float it down these streams, to the great detriment of all in the business. He considered that when the public interest required the expropriation of private rights adequate compensation should be given. As the bill did not provde for this, he would oppose it.
>
> Mr. LEES opposed the legislation as unjust. He enumerated the large sums spent by Mr. McLaren in improving the two rivers running through his property, and showed

way exclusively for his own use should be compelled to give it for his neighbour's use. He knew that the legislation was suggested by the case of Mr. McLaren and Caldwell. If,

owever, Mr. McLaren and parties situated

running through his property, and showed that the levy of tolls, apart from the difficulty of collecting, would be no adequate compensations.

missioner to deal with this matter was not the public interest, but the dispute which had arisen between Messrs. Caldwell and McLaren. These parties were really before the House, and he confessed he was surprised that the leader of the Government should have consented to an Act which would take away vested rights, and remove the right of decision from the courts of law, and throw upon the House the responsibility of adjudicating. The Minister of Crown Lands, in his opening remarks, said the law had always been as the bill was designed to make it. But as the hon, gentleman proceeded he was forced to the admission that the law could not be allowed to remain as it was. In reference to proprietary rights, the bill declared that the law always had been what the courts had declared it had not been. The Legislature were asked to say that the judicial decisions extending over eighteen years were all wrong, and that the showed a reduction of forty-four cents percapita as compared with 1877. The cost of elementary education was therefore much less than in many of the States of the Union. He proceeded to say that the business of the department had enormously increased, the volume of correspondence having risen from 5,000 letters in 1888 to 29,000 in 1879. In referring to the supply of text-books, he stated he had fixed upon a scale of reduced prices. He did not know whether the figures would be acceptable to the publishers, but they had been determined upon the result of a large mass of correspondence and information derived therefrom. A great improvement had been made in the character of the text-books now used in the schools, and these would be still further improved both in regard to the subject matter and the mechanical execution. This year the department examinations would be vested solely in the Central Committee, assisted by a subcommittee, and the county Boards would be resident of their did not been to the third class teachers' examinations. With regard to the examination papers, the department examination of the county Boards would be resident of the finding of timber in other cases of the floating of logs down streams. This was no regument. The fact rather indicated that an arrangement had been made between limit owners as to the floating of timber in the county ball the private rights were so that the county ball the private rights were so the floating of timber in other cases. In the present instance, he is a constant of the county ball the private rights was observed. The curriculum of school study would require revision in order to give it greater elasticity. He thought the High Schools could be made to give a still higher instruction of the ball resources and the count of the works on the two streams. the bottom of the whole question. The responsibility for the introduction of the bill rested entirely with the

dividuals. It was in regard to the latte phase of the bill that he desired to call atten tion because, in regard to the public policy, the Minister of Crown Lands must take the entire responsibility. It was evident, from the speech of the member for Manitoba, that every lumberman was interested in the passing of this measure. It was a measure in which Mr. McLaren especially was deeply interested. A few months ago he was a party to litigation. The suit arose in regard to the right to two partroular streams, and was decided in favour of Mr. McLaren. The case had gone to the Court of Appeal, and was still sub judios. Thus the matter stood at present, and affected an amount estimated at \$200,000. While the court had still to decide as to the rights of private individuals, this measure was introduced. If this bill passed the ground would be entirely taken from the feet of one of the litigants, and the law already declared in favour of Mr. McLaren will be declared wrong and swept from the statute book. He

regretted to expect that the hill would receive the support of the House, because every hon, member who voted for it acknowledged that his title to any property might be de clared invalid by the Legislature, although o clared invalid by the Legislature, although o course it was not likely such would be the ease Assuming that it was in the public interests for the future that Mr. McLaren should give

his on, such as the said that the bill was intended to apply to every mile of timber limit in the province, and not to any particular section. The largest tiest of orymans, was one, being derived from the second that these improvements must not be held for private purposes, he must surely have for some bow important it was that these improvements must not be held for the public the statement was made with the company the statement was made what increase how important it was the hard these improvements into the private purposes, he must surely have for the public that these improvements into the held for the public the statement was made with the company the to market without hindrance. The bill simply explained the law as it had always side. The to market without hindrance. The bill simply explained the law as the down all personal a right to foot timber down all personal and the was all the was provements. The bill he had introduced had been only the courts, it was all the was allowed to be made analyzable by private improvements and the was allowed the had to be made analyzable by private improvements. The bill he had introduced had been only the private provided the statement was made with the company. The leader of the flow, the provided of the law of the private purposes of the highways size. The bill had to be made analyzable by private improvements and the law as the law of the law. The result is the private provided to apply to streams which the down all personal the law of ernment said it was absurd to propose to pay this man a large sum of money because the right of way was never required for a long time. In such a case public policy would not require legislation of this kind for the surrender of this man's rights. The Government ought to say that the public interests involved are so great, the amount of lumber in our Dominion so large, that you must give up your privilege, and we will pay you for it, and we will collect toll for the future, and make you pay also. He had had some acquaintance with the law of England, France, and the United States in connection with expropriation. He was not aware of BILLS INTRODUCED. with expropriation. He was not aware of any single instance in which the law in any one of the countries he had mentioned contained any provision that a party should be paid for the deprivation of rights by the vicarious payment of tolls. A few weeks ago

Mr. McLaren might safely have predicted what his rights were, but what was the case to-day His rights were unstable and uncertain. H knew hon. gentlemen would reply that com-pensation would be given in the shape of tolls. He thought tolls were no compensation, and the offer was simply an insult to this man. If the province required certain rights be-longing to a private citizen, it should pay for them or abstain from interference. (Cheers.) Mr. FRASER said he apprehended that there had never been any question whatever as to the power of interfering with private rights in the public interest. It was done in connection with railways every day, and a for railway purposes.
Mr. MACMASTER—And you pay for it. (Applause.)
The bill was read the second time. The House adjourned at 11 p.m. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23. THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read the third time and passed:—

To amend the Act incorporating the Lake Scugog Marsh Lands Drainage Company.—
Mr. Paxton. THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION. Mr. BAXTER asked whether the Govern-

ment have decided upon any plan for the dis-tribution of the report of the Agricultural Commission; also, whether, the report and evidence will be offered for sale, and at what probable cost.

Mr. WOOD said the distribution had been made; the price to be asked for other copies was under consideration. U. C. COLLEGE

Mr. McLAUGHLIN moved for a return

in regard to Upper Canada College, showing for each of the past four years:—(1) The average number of pupils in attendance; (2) The average age of pupils in the first and second forms; (3) The average number of pupils in attendance from each city and county in Ontario, and also from elsewhere; county in Ontario, and also from elsewhere;
(4) The fees payable by pupils; (5) Average
cost per pupil per annum; (6) The number
of (a) first-class honours; (b) second-class
honours and (c) scholarships taken by the
pupils of the college at the matriculation
examinations of the University of Toronto;
(7) Names, degrees, or certificates and
salaries of the masters at present employed
in the college: (8) Names duties and in the college; (8) Names, duties, and salaries of all other officials at present employed in the institution. The hon, gentleands.-Mr. Jelly. mansaid that the statistical report in regard to Upper Canada College was evidently a defence of that institution. No doubt the earlier stages of its existence had been a great educational benefit to the province, but the question now was, what was its present status?

In 1878 the total number of first-class honours attained at the University examinations by Upper Canada College was eight, while the Toronto Collegiate Institute got eleven. In 1879 Upper Canada College got thirteen and the Collegiate Institute nine. In 1880 the Upper Canada College got nine and the Collegiate Institute twelve. In regard to scholarships, in 1878 Upper Canada College got one and the Collegiate Institute three, and in 1880 Upper Canada College one and the Collegiate Institute three, and in 1880 Upper Canada College one and the Collegiate Institute five. The other collegiate institutes all got a number of scholarships, which compared favourably with those obtained by Upper Canada College. It was evident, therefore, that Upper Canada College was lagging behind the collegiate institutes. The statistics furnished by the Minister of Education showed that the number of pupils at Upper Canada College from Toronto was falling off, and while in 1879 it was 166, it was now only 139. In 1879 the autumn roll attendance was 269, and the collegiate and the collegiate and the collegiate autumn roll attendance was 269, and the collegiate and the collegiate autumn roll attendance was 269, and the collegiate college. 2. That it is expedient to provide that se 2. That it is expedient to provide that sections six and seven, of chapter 14, of 41 Victoria, be extended to municipalities, in which a by-law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors under the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, is in force. 3. That the following license duties for licenses issued under and in pursuance of sub-section four, of section ninety-nine, of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, shall hereafter be available. For each

1879 the autumn roll attendance was 269, and was now only 227. The people of Toronto, who had the best opportunity of judging of the work of the institution, were withdrawing their patronage from it. He termed the college a huge parasite on the provincial funds. the college a huge parasite on the provincial funds.

Mr. CROOKS said that his object in supplying the statistics referred to was for the provincial of the Huge of the true position of the Upper Canada College. The arguments of his hon, friend showed not so much that Upper Canada College had fallen into a position of decadence, but that several of the Collegiate Institutes were abreast of it in special work.

But Upper Canada College had not fallen back in any sense; the course of study had progressed, and was as comprehensive as that of the High School. In regard to modern languages, it was more comprehensive. In getting up a cry against the college that in the college that institutes were against the college that in the college that the college that the reasons proffered for ask-city; county, or license fund of the city; county, or license fund of the city; county, or license fund of the conada Temperance Act, 1878, is in force, and shall be applying the statistics referred to was for the ploy in which the said the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, is in force, shall form the license fund of the canada Temperance Act, 1878, is in force, shall form the force, and shall be applying the statistics referred to was for the ploy in which the said the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, is in force, and shall be applying the statistics referred to was for the said the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, in the office of the office languages, it was more comprehensive. In getting up a cry against the college the selish instincts of certain interests had been appealed to, and the petitions resulting therefrom were no indication of public opinion.

Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) contended that Upper Canada College was at a standstill. He compared the work of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute with that of the college, to the advantage of the former.

THE LONDON JUNCTION RAILWAY. Mr. MEREDITH, in moving the second reading of the bill respecting the London Junction Railway Company, said that the company were not asking for a new charter, but simply for an extension of time, the charter having lapsed.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN moved the six months'

hoist, on the ground that to pass the bill would be an injustice to the Great Western railway, the city of London having made an agreement with them not to promote compet-ing lines to the south.

Mr. WATERS strongly supported the bill. Mr. MILLER was opposed to granting tharters to small companies, and favoured centralization of running power in large cor-porations, who could alone serve the public

Mr. ROSS could not this year support the bill, because he had come to the conclusion the city of London was not acting in good faith in this matter. London was not very lesirous for more competition, for they had

allowed the matter to rest for eight years.

Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) opposed the bill.

Mr. MOWAT held that the agreement between the city of London and the Great
Western railway implied and was meant to imply that no southern competing line would promoted. The bill could not be enter-Mr. MEREDITH said there was no evi-

Mr. Meredith-To further amend statute respecting mortgages,
Mr. Patterson—To amend the Municipal

MARKET FEES AND TOLL-GATES. Mr. WOOD introduced a bill respecting market fees. In doing so, he said that cities and towns contended that market buildings were erected for the convenience of the citizens, and that it was right that sellers should pay a small fee towards the cost of maintenance. Whatever the propriety might be of taxing foreign goods, the Legislature should not admit the right to tax the produce of our farmers unless some other basis could be selected for taxation than the right to sell. The city of Guelph stated that they had expended \$150,000 for the erection of their market building, but then only the basement was given up to the farmers, a magnificent town hall being situated in the middle of the building. In Toronto, which claimed to have spent \$220,000 on market buildings, all the spent \$220,000 on market buildings, all the privilege the farmers had was that of backing up their waggons in the street. No wonder farmers complained of the injustice done them. While the cities might charge for market accommodation, the farmers should have the option of using it or refusing it. The Government's proposition was that cities and towns and villages might be allowed to establish markets and charge market fees but the and villages might be allowed to establish markets and charge market fees, but the farmers need not resort to such markets. If, on the other hand, the markets were free, the farmers might be compelled to resort to them for a certain period. The cities, on their side, complained that it was unjust to place toll-bars on the roads leading into the cities and the Government therefore pro-The House again went into Committee of

place toil-bars on the roads leading into the eities, and the Government therefore proposed that this Act should not apply to cities, &c., unless the toil-bars were removed to a reasonable distance. (Applause.) It would be for the Municipal Committee to determine what that reasonable distance should be.

The bill was read the first time. THIRD READINGS. The following bills passed:—
To incorporate the Weston and Duffin's

The following bills passed:—
To incorporate the Weston and Duffin's Creek railway.—Mr. Badgerow.
To incorporate the Toronto Baptist College.
—Mr. Dryden.
To amend the Act to incorporate Knox College.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).
Respecting the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway Company.—Mr. Hunter.
Respecting the Port Rowan and Lake Shore Railway Company.—Mr. Morgan.
To amend the Acts respecting the Trent Valley Railway Company.—Mr. Striker,
Respecting the debenture debt of the county of Simcoe.—Mr. Long.
To enable the trustees of Bethel congregation of the town of Orangeville to sell certain lands.—Mr. Jelly.

TAVERN AND SHOP LICENSES. Mr. HARDY moved that the House will to-morrow resolve itself into a committee to consider the following resolutions relative to tavern and shop licenses:—1. That it is expedient that the following duties shall hereafter be payable in respect of the licenses following:—

30 00

such vessel.

For each license (other than a beer or wine license), for a vessel navigating the inland waters of the province, other than as aforesaid.

For each beer and wine license for any such last-mentioned vessel.

For every transfer or removal of a license under sections twenty-eight and twenty-nine of this Act, five dollars, and the mileage of the Inspector, as provided by section eighteen of this Act, in addition to all such sums as municipalities may impose under section 22 of the Liquor License Act. 60 00 30 00

statement that such societies could get incor-poration for ten cents, each was disproved. 1878, shall hereafter be payable:—For each druggist's or shop license in townships, fifdruggist's or shop license in townships, fit-teen dollars; for each druggist's or shop license in towns, twenty dollars; for each druggist's or shop license in cities, thirty dol-lars. 4. That all sums received from duties on such druggist's or shop licenses, and for wholesale licenses, issued in municipalities in which the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, is in force, shall form the license fund of the city, county, or license district respectively where the inspector is required in the case of an application for leave to transfer or remove a license to make an inspection, under sections 28 and 29 of this Act, and to travel, in order to make such inspection, a distance of more than three miles from his office or residence, the person making such application for a transfer or removal shall pay to the in-spector, in addition to all other fees, the sum of 10 cents per mile, one way, for his travel-ling expenses, and the same shall be deposited by the inspector to the credit of the license fund; but the inspector may be allowed the same, or so much thereof as is necessary to pay the actual cost of his travelling expen

in order to make such inspection, upon his accounts being rendered and approved in the ordinary manner; this clause should not apply to city license districts. The motion was carried. TIMBER ON ROAD ALLOWANCES. On the motion of Mr. PARDEE, the House went into committee on the following resolu-tions:—1. In case the Council of any township organized as a separate municipality, or the Council of any united townships, have passed or hereafter pass any by-law for pre-serving or selling the timber or trees on the Government road allowances within such township or united townships, and included in any such license, the corporation of such township or united townships shall be entitled to be paid, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this province, a sum equal to two per centum of the dues received by her Majesty for or in respect of the timber or saw logs which, during the existence of such by-law, were cut within the said township or united townships, under the authority of such li-cense; but no corporation shall be entitled to such percentage of the dues received for timber or saw logs cut during the times or seasons when any timber or trees on any such their money in the scheme had been led to do so by the utterance of the Attorney-General last session, when he said that he opposed the bill, because the city of London had not desired it.

Mr. HARDY moved the second reading

Mr. HARDY moved the second reading of the bill to give increased efficiency to Montreal Fire Insurance Companies; the provisions of which he explained. It required that in the formation of a company copies of the resolutions and subscription books and statements of proposed business must be transmitted to the Insurance Inspector, that the inspector should make enquiries after receiving the statements, that on receipt of the inspector's certificate the Provincial Treasurer could certify that the company may transact business. The company could do business only of the kind stated in the certificate, but might apply afterwards for suppleficate, but might apply afterwards for supplementary certificate to extend their risks. Provision was made for allowing a guarantee capital to be formed by subscription of the members, or by loan and such capital must not be withdrawn till the premium notes amount-ed to three per cent. of the risks. By com-plying with certain specified conditions any mutual company might become a stock

company.

The bill was read a second time. VITAL STATISTICS. Mr. HARDY moved the second reading of the bill respecting the registration of births, marriages, and deaths. The bill had the object of giving increased efficiency to the

The bill was read the second time. SUPPLY.

upply.

Mr. MEREDITH said it had been stated in another place that the school population in Ontario had decreased by 20,000. He wished to know if this were the case, because he beheved there must have been a considerable increase.

Mr. CROOKS said that before the consideration of the educational items were concluded he would be able to give the figures for 1880

n this respect.
The item \$240,000 for Public and Separate Schools then passed.

On the item of \$13,500 for schools in new and poor townships,

Mr. MEREDITH pointed out that several counties were drawing from this find which ounties were drawing from this fund which ad not any new and poor townships.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the

hair.

AFTER RECESS.

The House again went into Committee of upply.

The following items passed after some disussion :--

ducational Depository,
Library
discellaneous
uperannuated teachers.
The committee rose and reported. 8,855 00

THE RELEASE OF DOWER. Mr. MOWAT moved the second reading of the bill for the release of dower by married women in certain cases. It provided that the husband may mortgage land without a barring of dower under similar circumstances to those which allowed him to sell under the present

The bill was read the second time.

The House adjourned at 11 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25. ORANGE INCORPORATION. Mr. MERRICK moved that the seve Mr. MERRICK moved that the seventh report of the Standing Committee on Private Bills be referred back to the committee with instructions to declare the preamble of bill (No. 5). To incorporate the Loyal Orange Associations of Eastern and Western Ontario as proven. He argued that the Orange Association was fully entitled to a special Act of incorporation, that the order should receive the same recognition and justice that other secret associations had received. The returns brought down this session is completely refuted the statement made than 1 Loyal Orange Lodges, had sought the poration under the general Act. Two beautiful. any Loyal Urange Lodges, had sought the poration under the general Act. Two be volent societies, under the auspices of to Orange Association, had applied for inceporation under the Act, and the cost was n one case and \$5 in the other. So that the

He referred to the benevolent objects of the association, and said that when such large grants were asked this year for charitable purposes, the Legislature should encourage uch organizations.

Mr. HARCOURT opposed the motion, on the ground that the reasons proffered for ask-ing a special Act were misleading, and because mendation was struc!; out of the report in which it appeared
Mr. MERRICK—There is a legal difficulty
in the way of an Ontario association applying

Mr. BRODER said, even if it were Mr. bitODER said, even if it were assumed for the sake of argument that the Orange association was a political one, that would not be sufficient reason for refusing incorporation, because many political bodies, such as the National Club, had been incorporated. If the object of the order in asking in corporation was merely to embarrass the Government, why had they not applied for it when the Government they opposed was in power, viz., that of Messrs. Macdonald and Dorion? The fact was the Ontario Government were now opposing the bill for political purposes. (Hear, hear.) The fact that many of the Government supporters were members of the order showed that the order was not a political machine. As a matter of right the Legislature who once passed the Orange bill, had recognized the incorporation of the

for incorporation to the Dominion

Mr. BLEZARD said that although he was an Orangeman of twenty years' standing, he thought those who pressed for this bill thought more of their party than thought more of their party than the real necessities of the order. In 1868 or 1869 the eastern association passed a resolution that the Legislature should be applied to, but their friends happening to be in power they postponed doing so till the Government was changed. He thought the general Act should be satisfactory to the Prangemen, and therefore opposed the bill.

Mr. LAUDER said the remarks of the last

speaker, who was an Orangeman, proved that the order was not a political machine. But whatever he said as to the bill, the action of the highest courts of an association must be regarded as authoritative, and therefore the application for incorporation was a legal and bone fide one. No Orange lodge had availed itself of the general Act, a fact which showed that that Act did not give what they

wanted.

Mr. HARDY asked why the Supreme Grand Lodge did not apply to the Dominion.

Mr. LAUDER said the Dominion Grand Lodge had no jurisdiction over the property of the provincial lodges, and therefore it was useless to seek incorporation at Ottawa.

When the Presidentian Church and the When the Presbyterian Church and the Church of Scotland united, they had to seek separate Acts in every province in order to enable them to hold real estate in each pro-

vince.
Mr. MURRAY said that the bill had been brought before the House several sessions, and the voice of the country had pronounced and the voice of the country had pronounced upon it. The fact that he had received a large Orange vote in his constituency, and had not then been questioned about the bill, showed that the Orangemen were satisfied with the general Act. The whole thing was a farce, and the Orangemen were not to be duped by political demagogues and wire-pullers. Owing to the machinations of such pullers. Owing to the machinations of such wire-pillers, he had once had to fly for his life at an election, and the Orangemen, whose passions had been roused by their leaders, were guilty of intimidation and coercion at the polls. The promoters of the bill could not be sincere in their contention, because they knew it could never be passed.

Mr. HAY said that the spirit of the Orange body was against the Reform party, and therefore it was not in the public interest to give it legislative sanction.

give it legislative sanction Mr. PECK said that the Conservative party were not entitled to the support of the Orangemen, and if they were in power tomorrow the country would hear nothing about the bill. In 1858, when Hon. Mr. about the hill. In 1858, when Hon Mr. Casey was seeking election in Renfrew, the Conservative Government, in order to secure the Catholic vote, agreed with the leading Catholics of Ottawa to pass a Separate School bill and oppose the Orange bill. He would support the bill, but was not prepared to throw over the present Government for a Conservative one. At the same time he denied that the Orangemen wanted the bill for political purposes.

for political purposes.

Mr. MACK said that as there was now a general Act, he would oppose the bill.

Mr. PARKHILL said that the numerous petitions that were sent to the House in 1879, and were so numerously signed, showed that the rank and file of the order desired a special Act. The absence of an incorporation bill the rank and file of the order desired a special Act. The absence of an incorporation bill prevented the lodges holding property and compelling them to vest their halls, &c., in trustees. There were 1,400 lodges in the province, 700 of which had halls, and in repressing this measure the House was doing them a great injustice.

Mr. WATERS said that if the rank and file of the Orence head had been informed by

file of the Orange body had been informed by their leaders of the true nature of the general Act, the lodges would have all been incorporated by this time. He would therefore vote against the bill.

Mr. BASKERVILLE hoped the bill

Conservatives, in order to secure the support of the Catholic vote in Renfrew for the Hon. of the Catholic vote in Renfrew for the Hon.
Mr. Cayley, promised to support the Separate
School bill and oppose the Orange bill.
He refuted statements made by previous
speakers regarding the Orange lodge resolutions being political dodges, and showed that
no objection had ever been made to the proposed bill in the provincial lodges. Mr. Merrick
continued to point out that the solid phalanx of
Government supporters continued wear by year Government supporters continued year by year to vote down the proposed bill, although knowing that no other measure could adequately and economically meet the requirements of the case. He thought that the resolution placed in the Speaker's hands was a just and desirable one, and he moved that it be now put.

and desirable one, and he moved that it be now put.

Mr. WHITE moved in amendment, that all the words after "that" be struck out, and the following substituted:—That "inasmuch as the Act respecting benevoient, provident, and other societies, passed in 1874, contains provisions which were intended to enable and will enable the Loyal Orange Association of Ontario to obtain all the privileges sought to be obtained by the special proposed Act of incorporation, it is inexpedient that the latter shall pass into law."

(Continued on Fifth Page