

Brand would justify me in raising the question of order. But the ruling of the Chair having been given, why not insert that ruling in the Minutes of our deliberations.

Hon Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—You might go further. A gentleman who has spoken on an amendment has no right to move the adjournment of this House.

THIRD READING.

Bill (21) "An Act to incorporate the Columbia Telephone and Telegraph Co."—(Mr. McInnes, B.C.)

The Senate adjourned.

THE SENATE.

Ottawa, Friday, 2nd October, 1896.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at Three o'clock.

Prayers and routine proceedings.

THE MATHER BRIDGE AND POWER COMPANY'S BILL.

THIRD READING.

Hon. Mr. MILLER, from the Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, reported Bill (14) "An Act to incorporate the Mather Bridge and Power Company."

Hon. Mr. McCALLUM moved the suspension of the 70th Rule so far as it relates to this bill.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—Before the bill receives its third reading, I should like to draw the attention of hon. gentlemen to what this bill purports to be. It is a bill for the purpose of utilizing the water power of the Niagara Falls, an exceedingly worthy object.

Hon. Mr. McCALLUM—No, Lake Erie.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—It is on Lake Erie. This is dealing with a very large subject indeed. We have one of the finest water powers in the world, I suppose, for industrial enterprise, in the power that can be developed as this bill proposes to do. In the committee this morning the gentleman who was promoting the bill on behalf of the promoters there, said its object was for the purpose of constructing a bridge over the Niagara River and conveying the power generated by this company to the city of Buffalo and elsewhere. It just struck me that it was one of those cases in which it was desirable for us to guard, in the development of water power in any part of the country the rights of the neighbouring public. The value of this water power is immense for the purpose of developing industry and being utilized for Canadian enterprise and Canadian industry. Where the water power is so exceedingly large, it can be conveyed a great distance. I do not rise for the purpose of opposing the bill, but to draw attention to the fact that it is desirable that due care should be taken that the power should be divided equally between the one side and the other, so that Canadian enterprises can receive the benefit. Electricity now-a-days can be developed very economically by water power, and Canadian enterprise should have the full benefit of that which nature has given to us as part of our inheritance. Clause 15 of this bill reads as follows:

The privileges hereby conferred and the lawful use and enjoyment thereof shall always be subject to such conditions as the Governor in Council may from time to time impose, including among others the payment of an annual rental or percentage of gross receipts for such privileges.

Probably that clause safeguards the position I am now presenting hon. gentlemen, and the object of referring to it at the third reading of the bill, before it becomes law, is to express my view, at any rate, that when the government come to deal with a bill whose principal object is the development of this great power, it is desirable, in the interests of Canada, that the government should exercise their control.

Hon. Mr. McCALLUM—I believe this bill has the usual clause, as far as toll is