HRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, Feb. 9.

GRAIN FREIGHT RATES. GRAIN FREIGHT RATES. I. BORDEN inquired what is the rate quarter sreceived by the Intercolonial way as its share of the freight on the in loaded at Halifax by the barque Chili, whether such rate is merely experi-ntal, or has been adopted as the general e for such business.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER-I beg to say in Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I beg to say in reply to the question put by the hon. gentle-man that the rate per quarter received by the Intercolonial railway as its share of freight is 30 cents; that is the general rate adopted as a through rate for Europe. The cargo of the Chili was a fraction of a cent below that figure. I would like to correct the answer as I see it reported which I made on the previous day to the hon. gentleman's question, in which he asked a question with reference to the two cargoes. I answered reference to the two cargoes. I answered that one cargo had been dispatched and negotiations were in progress for further cargoes, not for merely one other cargo. CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Mr. THOMPSON enquired whether it is the intention of the Government to establish camps of military instruction this year; if so, when, where, and of what strength? Mr. CARON—The subject upon which the question is based is now under the considerathe Government.

WELLAND CANAL.

Mr. RYKERT enquired whether the atten-ion of the Government has been drawn to the fact that no provision has been made for the turning of vessels of one hundred feet keel and upwards in the Welland canal, and i not, whether it is the intention of the Gov-ernment to remedy this serious defect before the final completion of the canal.

The make completion of the canal. Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I beg to say, in reply to the hon, gentleman, that the princi-pal business on the canal for a number of years at least must be through trade. There are no mills of factories or other places where vessels will be at all likely to unload or receive cargo on the new line, which is about one mile and a half from the old canal, except at Port Dalhousis and near the town of Thorold. The local business between St. Catharines and Lake Ontario will in all proba-bility be done by the old route for years. At all events that seems to be the opinion of the corporation and those gentlemen who have made application for the accoul lock of the old line to be enlarged. It has therefore not been considered necessary to mear the expense of forming a basin of the capacity for the largest class of vessels to turn round, inasmuch as the works for that pur-pose can be done at any future time with equal advantage as when forming the canal. The new channel is nowhere less than 100 feet where there is a curve in the line the width is greater, so that small vessels can be turned Sir CHARLES TUPPER-I beg to say, in where there is a curve in the line the width is greater, so that small vessels can be turned round anywhere. If a period of ten or twelve years is likely to elapse before the local trade would derive any benefit from the outlay ne-beauty to form a basin for large vessels to turn round, the interest on the amount would, by that time, be nearly, if not wholly, sufficient to do the work. Besides, the inconvenience of floating or other unwieldy bridges on the towing path for that period will be avoided. I have considered it advisable to make this statement in order that the hon. gentleman

that time, be nearly, if not wholly, sufficient to do the work. Besides, the inconvenience of floating or other unwieldy bridges on the towing path for that period will be avoided. I have considered it advisable to make this statement in order that the hon. gentleman may see what are views of the chief engineer in relation to this matter.
CATTLE DISEASE.
Mr. MCISAAC inquired whether Professor McEachern, of Montreal, has concluded his investigation of the causes and character of the cattle disease which prevailed last summer at Merigonish and adjoining districts in Nova Scotia, and if so, whether his report will be laid oh the table and published.
Sir CHARLES TUPPER—In the absence of the Minister of Agriculture I would say that an investigation has been made, and I am very glad to be able to announce that if has been ascertained that there is no pleurop noming or lung disease among the cattle of that district.
Mr. BOBERTSON (Shelburne) moved for

recognized by her Majesty, and a great deal of credit had been given him for the able man-ner in which he had conducted the commis-sion. No doubt everything connected with the subject would be fresh in his memory. So far as he (Mr. Pope) was concerned, he believed there was nothing at all in Prof. Hind's statements Hind's stateme

Hind's statements. Sir A. J. SMITH said that having been en-gaged in the conduct of the Fishery Commis-sion, he should probably make some observa-tions in answer to the charges made against the Department of Marine and Fisheries when under this charge. The charges were of a very serions nature, but there was no founda-tion for them whatever. (Hear, hear.) What Mr. Hind's motive was in making the charges he did not know. It would seem that he was desirous of obtaining notoristy, and he had succeeded. It would also seem that he

OTTAWAY Feb. 10.

CORDWOOD SUPPLY IN MANTTOBA. Mr. ROYAL enquired whether it is in the knowledge of the Government that the instructions given last autumb by the Hon. the Minister of Railways and Canala to T. J. Lynskey, superintendent of Mr. Canada Pacific Railways at Winnipeg, with the ob-joct of assisting the working, classes of Winnipeg and St. Boulface by providing as many cars as possible for the use of those de-airous of bringing in cordwood from the east of the province, have been interpreted by the said T. J. Lynskey in such a way as practi-cally to give to the Hon, Gilbert McMick-en, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, a monopoly of the entire carriage of cordwood, and that instead of lawening the price of cordwood that monopoly has been the source of considerable profit to the said Hon. Gilbert McMicken, and against the instruc-tions mentioned in the letter of the Hon. CORDWOOD SUPPLY IN MANTTOBA. addressed to Capt. Thos. Scott, member

Mr. Hind's motive was in making the charges he did not know. It would seen that he was desirous of obtaining notoristy, and he had succeeded. It would also seem that he was anxious to entangle the two countries in a dispute, in which he had failed. (Hear, hear) Prof. Hind was a witness before the Commission, and gave. vary valuable testi-mony on behalf of the British Government. After the Commission was closed it was con-sidered desirable that there should be an analytical digest of the whole proceedings, and Prof. Hind was employed by both Gov-ernments to prepare an index. It accend that in the course of his duty he discovered some inaccuracies in the returns, not only on the part of this country, but on the part of the United States. As Prof. Hind was em-ployed by both Governments. But instead of doing that he went to England, and spent several weeks' there negotiating with the Foreign Office, where he received very body who had had anything to do with the subject, wrete letters to the papers, and threatened to make extraordinary revelations if notice was not taken of him. If Prof. Hind had acted in an honourable way he (Sir A. J. Smith) thought he would have adopted the conse he auggested. Prof. Hind had not proposed any solution of the difficulty. He said errors existed, but did not asy how these could be rectified, nor urge that the award should. De, rofunded. Prof. Hind seemed to have no other object than to prose-oute the states accordited agent, and his associates had remained silent. The fair in-forence to be drawn from their silence was the United States accordited agent, and his associates had remained silent. The fair in-forence to be drawn from their silence was that they considered there was no funda-not put boths hour this gentleman, who was the United States accordited agent, and his associates had remained silent. The fair in-forence to be drawn from their silence was that they considered there was no funda-non the deliberations of the Com addressed to Capt. Thos. Score, insure Selkirk. Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I may say, Mr. Speaker, in answer to the question put by the hon gentleman that, instructions were given to reduce the charge for bringing cordwood into the city, of Winnipeg, but they write not given in such a way as to discriminate in fa-vour of any parties. The superintendent was directed to furnish all possible accommoda-tion without any reference to any individuals. directed to furnish all possible accommoda-tion without any reference to any individuals, and the company with which the Hon. Gil-bert McMicken was associated had 'no advan-tage over any other parties: D bringing in cordwood. I did not understand that the gentleman was at all himself interested in any other way than as a member of s.com-pany engaged in furnishing condwood, and the instructions given were to inrinsh, all fa-cilities that could be furnished, for bringing cordwood into Winnipeg, and at a reduced price to what had previously beau the grac-tice on the Canadian Pacific railway indust THE INSOLVENT AGE and THE INSOLVENT AGE ANTO

Mr. McCUAIG'S bill to amend the Insol-vent Act of 1875 and amending Acts passed through committee and was read a third time and passed.

THE SUPREME COURT. THE SUPREME COURT. Mr. LANDRY moved the second reading of the bill to repeal the Supreme and Ex-chequer Court Act and the Acts amending the same. He said that there were grave complaints against the court in the prevince of Quebec. All the judges of that court were not familiar with the Quebec laws, and, the English-speaking judges had to generit with the two French judges on matters which came before them. The result was that two judges of the Supreme Court—and if they judges of the Supreme Court—set aside the judgment of five members of the Superior Court of Quebec. If the Minister of Justice was willing to take the bill under his charge he would gladly hand it over to him.

his charge he would gladly hand it over to him. Mr. McDONALD (Picton) regretted that a court like the Supreme Coart should be the object of criticism, which in some degree tended to lessen its influence and dignity. He was aware that in Quebec and one or two other provinces there was as regards the court, a little friction, but it was quite evident that as time-peased the court, by its zeal, energy, and industry, would become more satisfactory to the whole Dominion, in-cluding the great Province of Quebec. By reason of the increasing confidence with which the decisions of the court were receiv-ed, he had every reason to believe that the causes for complaint would soon disappear ialtogether. Mr. BLAKE said he had seen no evidence

THE WEEKLY MARL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1881.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, Feb. 11,

INSOLVENT RAILWAY COMPANIES, Mr. ORTON: Invioluced a bill to wind up insolvent railway companies. The bill was read a first time.

NAVIGATION LAWS. Majesty in Council of the article of the Im-perial regulations respecting lights to be car-ried by fishing vessels until the 1st of Sep-tember next, it is expedient to suspend until the same time the corresponding provisions of the Act, 43 Vic., chass. 29, and for the mean-time to revive the meaning of the former the Ack, 43 Vic., chap. 59, and for the mean-time to revive the provisions of the former Act, 31 Vic., chap. 59, and for the mean-time to revive the provisions of the former Act, 31 Vic., chap. 56, on the same subject." The hon gentieman stated that last session an Act was passed regarding nevigation in Canadian waters, so as to make the laws on that subject similar to those in force in Eng-land and other sountries. For some reason another order in-Council was passed in Eng-land, suspending article ten of the regulation until September 1, 1881. With a view to making the laws uniform it was proposed by the resolution is to issigned the article in question until the same date. The article to be suspended required fishing ves-sels employed in drift met fishing to carry two red lights on one of har masts. The resolutions were passed through com-mittee, and a bill founded on them was intro-duced and read a first time. THIRD READINGS. THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time And passed :- AH . Further, for continue in force for a limited time the .* Retter Prevention of Orine Act, 1878"-Mr. McDonald (Pictou). Act to amend the law respecting doou-mentary evidence in certain case-Mr. Mc-Donald (Pictou). JUDGES' SALARIES BILL.

Mr. McDONALD (Bictou) introduced a bill respecting the salarise of additional judges of the Queen's Bench and Sapreme Court of the province of Quebec. The bill was read a first time.

PRIZE-FIGHTING.

PRIZE-FIGHTING. Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) moved the second reading of the bill respecting prize-fighting. The bill was suggested by occur-rences of a diaguisting character which took place during last summer, in which persons from across the border sought to make the soil of Canada the scene of a disgraceful fight. The bill provided that any person who made or published a challenge should be liable to a me of not less than \$100 ; that whoever was one of the principals should be liable to im-prisonment for not less than three and not more than twelve mosths; that whoever was present at a fight should be punished, and that any person arrested as a principal who should prove that the fight was the result of a quartel and not a fight for money, might, in the discretion of the magis-trate, be discharged. Mr. PLUMB was very glad to see an Act of this kind come down from the Senate. The introduction of this hill in the other Chamber

trate, be discharged. Mr. PLUMB was very glad to see an Act of this kind come down from the Sonate. The introduction of this bill in the other Chamber was proof of the usefulness of a body which those on the Conservative side considered as a balance wheel. It sheaved that the Senate was mindful of the interests of the country, and was attentive to the public welfare. Mr. WRIGHT thought the Legislature should do all in its power to put a stop to such brutalizing exhibitions as those with which the bill dealt. They were survivals of a harbarousage, relicous by gone time when cock-fighting and bull-builting were inshionable. Mr. CHARLITON said one objectionable feature to the bill was the prohibiting of newspapers stating as a matter of news that a challenge had been issued. Another feature was the provision that newspaper reporters should notastrand a prize-fight. He imagined that if a prize-fight was to take place the enterprising uewspaper at the head of which the hon, member for Welland was would desire to publish a report of the pro-ceedings. He wished to call the attention of the Government to the fact that the sheriff of Norfolk had incurred an expenditure of several hundred dollars in preventing the prize-fight-that was arranged to take place that, summer in Norfolk county, at a point somemilies from the mainland, which expen-diture both the Dominion and local govern-ments had refused to defray. The sheriff was consequently so much out of pocket. Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) fancted that the

HISTORIC NAMES.

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THE SENATE.

The Pacific railway bill passed through Committee of the Whole. The SPEAKER is committee addressed

The SPEAKER in committee analytic the Senate until recess. The bill was reported from the committee without amendment. On the motion for the third reading several amendments were proposed and rejected on votes of 34 do 15. The bill was finally read a third, time, and

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14. ONTARIO AND QUEBEC RAILWAY. Mr. BYAN (Montreal) presented a petition of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, pray-ing that the Act to incorporate the Ontarie and Quebee Railway Company be not passed. PENDING LIABILITIES.

Mr. HESSON moved for papers and correspondence in relation to the debt of \$226,000 solutions in the Trovince of Outsrie under the manie of the land improvement hand. 'He explained that this was not the first time that he had prought the matter before the Government and the House. It appeared that this important fund was entablished in the 16th Vie., and concirned the proceeds of school lands. One million sores were set appeared to the first time the best for the first time of the the set of the the set of the time proceeds of school lands. One million sores were set appeared the proceeds of school lands and the proceeds of school lands. The municipalities were to also the proceed of the school lands and one fifth of the Grown lands until an order-in Council in a contrary sense was passed in 1661. He contanded that this order in Council did not apply to any receipts or proceeds from sales made prior to its passage that it could not possibly be deprived of the receipts arising after 1861 from tales made up to the date of the passage of the ender-in-Council . He hoped that the would have it is exponented South Bruce, made and one possibly be deprived of the responsibility of the ontario set the school and the the leader of the Opposition, as he found that this bon, gentleman, when he represented South Bruce, made and one for dithe contend of the bong schemat (Mr. Blake) in 1809 in the Outario Legislature, a committee was appointed, and it reported in favour of their leader of the responsibility of managing this fund as a trast fund fell on the Dominion Government. Achievator were appointed, and in reported in favour of their leader of the opposition as a trast fund fell on the Dominion Government. Achievator were appointed, and an the 25th November, 1870, they made their leader of the opposition of the seares the the opposition of the seares the the opposition of the indice of the responsibility of managing this fund as a trast fund fell on the Dominion Government, achievator as the indice of the responsibility

would be settled wateren further postpone-ment. Sir LEONARDTILLEY said the Deputy Min-ister of Finance had placed in his hands a mem-orandum on the subject, the contents of which he would give. By the 7th clause the award of the arhitrators. \$124,685, heing part of the Common School fund, was to be placed to the credit of the Upper Canada improvement fund. How this sum was arrived at the Deputy Winister did not know. He themethe

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.

PAOIFIC RAILWAY.

passed. The Senate adjourned at 11.20 p.m.

THE CANADA TEMPERA The bill introduced by Mr. Bo has been noticed already in THE up for discussion before six o'clu Boultbee introduced his measur which was cut short by the rece After recess the discussion wa Mr. Boultbee, as a matter of co telling and careful speech, in whi hisowiropinions by apt quotatiom authorities. Mr. Ogden followe speech from the temperance p authorities. Mr. Ogden followe speech from the temperance p and moved the six months' h Boultbee's bill. Then a protu followsé, Mr. G. W. Ross and taking the side of Mr. Ogden's and Mr. White, of Cardwell, s Bardeke bill Boultbee bill. After a desulte during which the Finance Min Mr. Boultbee's bill, the I impatient the members were division was taken on Mr. Oc which was carried by a vote majority of 28 in a House of 1. fifteen minutes after midnight. then adjourned. LICENSE COMMISSI

Appointment of Commi His Honour the Licutenar been pleased to appoint the men Commissioners, under the License Act of 1876. undermentioned License Dist. ALGOMA.—Lorenzo Londry, William O. Luscombe. BBANT (North Riding).—Je John Miller, Joseph Steele. BRANT (South Riding).— sr, "Archibald Harley, V

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for not more than ten days

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which applications shot made, the Commissioner woo power to grant the patent. The which he was not very anxious

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THE CANADA TEMPERAT

The bill was read a second t

er-delayed

sr., "Archibald Harley, Wel Allister." BROCKVILLE AND THE SOUT LEEDS--Robert Brough, Char William Clow. BRUCE (North Riding).-Jan John M. Kilbourn, William Bu BRUCE (South Riding).-John ilton B. O'Connor, Daniel Came Canbwell.-James H. New Jones, Thomas Brown. CORNWALL.-Alex. K. McDon Tait, Düncan G. McDonald. "CARLETON.-W. H. Waller, 2006, Shin Dawson.

son, John Dawson. DUNDAS .- William Smyth. John Allison. DERMAM (East Riding).-Be

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Baker, Johnson Day. ONTARIO (South Riding). Campbell; William McGill.

Brown. Oxford (North Riding).-

Marshall. Marshall. РЕКТИ (North Riding).—V Jacob Kollman, William Smith РЕКТИ (South Riding).—Pat

(Registrar of the county), The William N. Ford. PETERBORO' (East Riding).-

THUNDER BAY.

PETERBORO' (East Riding).--mond, William Moher, ser Darling. PRESCOTT.--James Henry Fu O. Steele, John Fraser. PAINCE EDWARD.--W. H Peter Wood, Peter S. Hare. RESFREW (North Riding).--Church, Patrick Duggan, Willi MUSSELL.--George Lang, Ja M.D., Richard Helmer. SIMCOE (South Riding). H. J. Broughton, Thoma

John McIntyre, Amos Wrigh

TORONTO. —James Magee, Ch William Winslow Ogden, M.D.

VICTORIA NORTH, HALII SOUTH VICTORIA.-George Ken

Kibbin, Patrick Curtin. WATEBLOO (North Riding).-

man, Benjamin J. Ballard, Jan GLENGARRY.-James Fraser

GREY (North Riding).-G Benjamin Allen, Jas. P. Telfor GREY (East Riding).-Thoms

J. Marsh, William Brown. GREY (South Riding).—Arc son, Robert Watson, senr., Jan HALTON.—John Rolph B

Smith, Henry Williams. HALDIMAND. —James Mitche

HALDIMAND. —James Milche simey, Hagh Stewart. on Hothiston. —John Proctor, . de Hastings (East Riding). —G Thomas McCann, Albert Rocky HASTINGS (North Riding). Sprange M D. John S. I

HASTINGS (North Riding). Sprague, M.D., John S. L Alexander Harvey. HURON (East Riding).—W. Thomas Wilson, Robert Miller "HURON (South Riding).—Jan Ham Bawden, Edward Cash. HURON (Wath Briden). W

HURON (West Riding):---W Peter Fisher, Wm. M. Hilliard

KINGSTON.-James Redden, junior, John F. McDermott.

KENT (East Riding).-Isaa Augustus Crane, William Ward KENT (West Riding).-Dun D. R. VanAllen, Edwin, McCol

LAMBTON (East Riding).-Le M.D., John D. Eccles, Wm.

LAMBRON (West Riding), -I Proctor, Archibald McLean, Lindsay, LANARK (North Riding), -S

Archibald McArthur, Boyd Ca LANARK (South Riding).-T Hugh Ryan, Richard Locke, 'NORTH RIDING OF LEEDS A

AND THE ELECTORAL DISTR.

RENVILLE. James Buckly, saiah Wright. LENNOX.-John Stevenson, A. Lewis Morden. LINCOLN.—A. Morse, Robert rick Walden. LONDON.—Samuel Peters, Ge

Johnov. – Samuel Feters, Geris, Daniel Regan.
 MTDDLESEX (North Riding)
 Mon. Lachlau C. McIntyre, Joh
 MidDLESEX (East Riding). –
 John Kennedy, Eli S. Jarvis.

MIDDLESEX (West Riding).-don. David Gibb, Thomas Nor

MONOR. John Sowerby, H Charles Priestman. MUSKOKA AND PARRY So Moore, Benjamin S. Beley, J. NORFOLK. - Frank Gordon, Walter Turnbull.

NORTHUMBERLAND (East colm McFiggin, James O'Reill OTTAWA. James Cunningh Kehoe, Adolphe Robillard, M. ONTABIO (North Riding).-

Mr. ROBERTSON (Shelburne) moved for cepies of the correspondence in reference to the alleged inaccurate statistics submitted to the Halifax Commission. In making the motion the hon, gentleman briefly alluded to the charges made by Prof. Hind that the Cana-dian statistics were inaccurate, and excharges made by Prof. Hind that the Cana-dian statistics were inaccurate, and ex-pressed the opinion that the Government should officially deny the professor's allega-tions. He had himself compared the fishery returns with the trade and navigation re-turns, and he is of opinion that Prof. Hind had no ground for his statements. Mr. POPE (Queen's) said there was no ob-jection to furnishing the correspondence asked for. The subject with which it dealt had greated a good deal of excitement both. Im England and the United States, and he was going to say here that the charges made

im England and the United States, and be was going to say here that the charges made by Professor Hind were outrageous in them-selves, and the correspondence would con-wict the professor of acting from some im-proper motive rather than from a desire that any error should be corrected. It was not at all improbable that in the making up of the returns mistakes might have occurred, but no one would for a moment believe that the hon. Imember for Westmoreland (Sir Albert Smith), his associates, or the officials of the Depart-iment of Marine and Fisheries, would be guilty of the gross conduct charged against Canada would be against the case of Canada ; in fact it would have been against the in-berests of Canada that such frauds should have been committed. One charge was that the returns showed 100,000 barrels of mackerel abort the definition of the Corrected for the could are the the for the Corrected for the frauce of the frauce and the could be against the case of Canada is the returns showed 100,000 barrels of mackerel abort the one for Corrected for the Corrected for the could are the trained to the Corrected for the could are the traine the Corrected for the corrected for the for the could are the traine the Corrected for the for the corrected for the correcte the returns showed 100,000 barrels of mackerel short in one year. As to that charge, he could say that while the Commission was sitting at Halifar a table was made out in the Depart-ment of Marine and Fisheries. This table was sent down to Halifax, but before the was sent down to Halifax, but before the argument was commenced inaccuracies in the table were discovered, and the whole argu-ment was based upon other returns and stat-istics. That table did not affect the case in any way, and if it did affect it at all it affect-ed it as against Canada. He was glad to notice that the American Government had not taken this matter up, and that the British Government did not think it worth while to notice it. In discus-sing this subject it was to be notice that is subject it was to be notice that if and and been interested in committing frauds in the statistics, the frauds noticed that if Canada had been interested in committing frauds in the statistics, the frauds would have been in the way of increasing the exports from this country to the United States and of lessening the imports from the United States. One of the charges was that the quantity of mackerel exported to the United States had been diminished in the re-furms, and that furs and skins had been added to the support from the United States to Can Third States had been diminished in the reaction of the supports from the United States to Canada a spectal argar shan they ware. He also a poperated argar shan they ware. He also a poperate and the control of the co

ernment believed there was reasonable foundation for the charges or accusations, an foundation for the charges or accusations, an enquiry should take place into these charges. He was ready at any time to meet an en-quiry, and he ventured to say that his col-leagues in the late Government, and Messrs. Forde, Bergne, Whitcher, and every gentle-man connected with the Commission were of the same mind. The American Government thought it desirable that a full and strict en-count and investingtion should be ordered to from that province was well founded. If it were he admitted there would be grave cause for complaint, for they must all agree that it was the duty of all the judges of the Supreme Court to participate in the judg-ments delivered by that tribunal, after mastering the question involved and the law on which it was dependent and ren-dering their own personal judgments. These judges had no right to neg-lect their duty, and they would not discharge their duty if they became simply acceders to the judgments of others and did not give their own independent judgments. What he complained of was that his fron. friend without any evidence, he was at all able to perceive should make a statement which was calculated to-and in fact did-cast a very severe reflection on the pidges of the Supreme Court who came from other provinces than Quebec. He'bblieved that they did discharge their duty in the sense he had mentioned to the best of their ability, and in this particular his hon, friend's complaint, which moreover did not come from him alone, was not well founded. Mr. LAURIER urged the hon. gentleman not to press the bill until the House had had an opportunity of considering the bill of the member for Jacques Cartier (Mr. Girotard), which related to appeals connected with the Quebec code of civil procedure, and which would meet the objection he undergroad the hon. gentleman (Mr. Laudry) to raise to the to appeals. thought it desirable that a full and strict en-quiry and investigation should be ordered, to vindicate the honour of the country. He would declare and affirm in his place in Mar-liament that the charges and accusations by Prof. Hind were absolutely and utterly base-less and without foundation, and that the case on both sides was conducted in a manner becoming the dignity and honour of the two great countries engaged in the controversy. Mr. MACDOUGALL said it was to be re-Mr. MACDOUGALL said it was to be re-Mr. MACDOUGALL said it was to be re-gretted that it should be in the power of an official of the class of Prof. Hind to create a feeling of dissatisfaction and doubt in the minds of people in this country, as well as in other countries, respecting the *bona fides* of a great international arrangement such as that of the fishery treaty. For some reason, the nature of which could only be guess-ed at, this gentleman had assiduously elaborated—or so he judged from the great number of documents and letters of one kind and another that he sent, presumably at his own expense, to members of the House—the charges which he made. He (Mr. Macdougall) had endeavoured to ascertain by a cursory perusal of the documents what apecific charge Prof. Hind had to make against the hon. gentleman opposite (Sir A. J. Smith), before whom he stated he had laid the whole matter before the late Government went out of office. But he (Mr. Macdougall) failed to dis-cover to his own satisfaction what it was that Prof. Hind charged against the Canadian Government. Prof. Hind particularly at-tacked Mr. Whitcher, an officer of the De-partment, whom he appeared to regard as the chief sinner, and the person whose conduct ought to be exposed. If Prof. Hind and Mr. Whitcher could only have conducted the cor-respondence quiefly, they might have assailed each other to their hearts' content, and in that event he supposed that no member of the House as well as many others would have fait any anxiety over the matter, But on the contrary, Prof. Hind had taken special pains to cause his charges and insinuations to spread over the coluid Office, but numerous journals in the United States had taken up the matter, and it had attracted attention in Congress. It was peculiarly unfortunate that it should be in the power of an official to bring about such results, because the treaty in question would expire in a year or two, and it would then be necessary either to renew the treaty or to make a new treaty, or to enter into some friendly arrangement regardin gretted that it should be in the power of an official of the class of Prof. Hind to create a would meet the objection he undergood the hon, gentleman (Mr. Landry) to raise to the court. Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) hoped that the hon gentleman would for the present at any rate withdraw his bill. The Supreme Conrtwas necessary to the Confederation and without it, as contemplated by the Confederation "Act, the Dominion as a whole was not complete the granted that the court ought to be imide satisfactory to every province, and placed in such a position that it would deserve the con-fidence of suitors from every part of the Bo-minion. He hoped that the bill of the mem-ber for Jacques Cartier would remove some of the objections raised to the court. Mr. BOURBEAU stated that he would support the bill before the House. Mr. LANGEVIN observed that personally he had no special love for the Supreme Court. Ar LANGEVIN stated that in viscori his experience in the court had to pay very dearly for justice. A VOICE—You know from experience. Mr. LANGEVIN stated that in viscori his experience in the court he could not be com-sidered as being prejudiced in favour of sit hey member (Mr. Landry) should nat press the bill, but let it stand until the other mea-sure before the House was dipped of the admitted that the court was unpopular in Quebec by reason of the delays in the, de-livering of judgments, but he had no 'reason aftered has been on the part of the judges de-relicions of duty. He hoped these with would be remedied, but in the meantline he ince the bill would not be pressed. Mr. HOUDE moved the adjournment of

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the Supreme Court by providing that a court for the decision of constitutional questions should be drawn from the Appeal courts of the objection that the judgments as regarded Quebec were rendered by the two judges from that province was well founded. If it were he admitted there would be grave cause Mr. BRECKEN deprecated the discussion

Mr. BRECKEN¹ deprecated the discussion of the Supreme Court every session, and ex-pressed the opinion" that the court was de-servedly popular. Mr. WELDON favoured the court, not only because it gave general satisfaction, but because its establishment was one of the terms of Confederation." Mr. MILLS could not agree with the kon. member for Halton, that the judges of the Supreme Court were inferior to the members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He favoured the continuance of the court.

Conncil. He tavoured the continuance of the form. When he mentioned to the Honse that 'railway managers in this count that 'railway managers in the form \$20,000 to \$25,000 per annum for their services, hon. gentlemen would readily miderstand that the men who had to be the findinger between the managers, and who had to be equal in point of ability to the best railway managers of the country, must be paid high salaries. He was quite satisfied that to meet the needs of the country.

that he would vote in layour of the bill. He thought that the court had been established for the exercise of political patronage rather than to meet the needs of the country. Mr. MILLS pointed out the necessity of the court to secure uniformity of the interpre-tation of the law in the Dominion, and moved that the bill be read a second time this day six months.

aix months.
Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) agreed with the motion just introduced, and regretted that the hon. member for Montmagny (Mr. Landry) had not acceded to the request to withdraw the bill. Almost everybody had admitted the necessity for the court, and the Government had expressed its desire to so amend the constitution of the court as to give it the confidence of the public. In view of this, and in view of the proposed amend, he hoped the six months' hoist would be carried.
Mr. BOULTBEE questioned whether it would not be better to have a less number of courts. Cases might be tried before a judge and jary and then go direct to the court of last resort. While it might not be best to do away with the court altogether — and he thought that constitutional questions could be solved in a less expensive and more satisfactory manner—still they could not support a bill which proposed summarily to abolish the court without providing for a substitute.
Mr. LANDHY remarked that the bill was not new. It was no surprise. This was the third session at which it had been presented. He urged that in the Frowace of Quebec they had promised the electors to oppose the supreme Court, and members of the House generally expressed discontent with its present obaracter. He remarked that he could not withdraw his proposition without the unanimous consent of the House. He would vote against the amendment was carried on the following vets — Yeas 88; pays 39.
RAILWAY COMMISSION. six months, Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) agreed with the

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

there had been on the part of the judges de-relations of duty. He hoped these eviss would be remedied, but in the meantime he hoped the bill would not be pressed. Mr. VALIN held that the sittings of the court were too short. Mr. HOUDE moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) said he had now at hand the memorandum to which he re-fored in his previous observations, and he previous debate that the subject was very wide in its character. It had been remarked dur-ing the previous debate that there were already more courts that were perhaps be did not think the charge of duby fifteen cases standing for judgment, three from the Maritime Provinces, five from Que-bec, and six from Ontario. With this show ing he did not think the charge of duby sudd be fairly made against the court. Mr. LANGEVIN-I may remind my lion, friend that the case which was argued in May last had been before the court for over a year.

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ed the power to exercise control over railways constructed under local charters. The law also which imposed upon the Government of also which imposed upon the Government of the Dominion a proper regard for the safety of life and property had never been applied to local railways. If this House, not having the power to deal with such matters, should pass a measure such as this, Parliament would be a measure such as this, Parliament would be placed in a very anomalous position. Then there was the question of expense. If there were to be selected as commissioners men whose knowledge of railway management and business was sufficient to give their de-cisions the confidence of railway corporations and of the public, then Parliament would be icalled upon to provide very large salaries for them. When he mentioned to the House that railway, managers in this, cours-

of the bill respecting the Northern Railway Company of Canadar He explained that the object of the bill was to raise money for Mr. BLAKE objected to the principle The bill was read a second time.

SECOND READINGS. The following bills were read a second time To amend the Acts incorporating the Mon-treal, Portland, and Boston Railway Com-pany.-Mr. Brooks. To amend the Act of incorporation of the

To amend the Act of incorporation of the Accident Insurance Company of Canada, and to authorize the change of the name of the said company to "The Accident Insurance Company of America."--Mr. Gault. To amend the Acts relating to the New Brunswick Railway Company.--M. Weldon. THE TEMPERANCE ACT.

that if these salaries had to be raised by lavy-ing a tax upon the companies, the tax would soon become so onerous as to make the com-mission odious. He did not propose to enter into a longthy discussion of the matter. He would suggest that the House read the bill a second, time, and send it to the Railway Com-mittige, for consideration without adopting the principle of the bill. Mr. McCUAIG stated that in the Dominion there were 144 judges, including six Supreme Court judges. In Ontario they had Division Coarts, Court of Queen's Bench, a Chancery Court, a Court of Appeals, a Supreme Court, and Maritime Court. Mr. BOULTBEE rose to move the second reading of the Act to amend the Canada Temperance Act of 1878. Mr. LANDRY objected to the bill being proceeded with as it was not printed in

(Langhters)Mr. McCUAIG thought we had already

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(Mr. McOUAIG thought we had already enough contris, and he was opposed to an increased in their number. He felt safer in the händs of 138 than of two judges. (A langh.) He was opposed to the bill altogether.
Mr. MILLS questioned whether it was in the power of this House to pass a law to regulate traffic on provincially chartered reads! But he thought that beneficial results would tollow the adoption of some such regulations, and the reference of the master to the Raibway Committee. He would not, however, covernit himself to particular provisions of the Will.
Mr. JONES hoped that they could pass a law to regulate traffic on our railways. He complained that Canadian lines had not been remunerative because they had been built in a most extravagant way. They did not know, in fact, to what extent Grand Trunk stock was watered. This bill was too complex, and too comprehensive. It would not how the dist. so far as I am aware, there is no correspondence with the Quebec Government on i

subject. Mr. BLAKE—No agreement? Sir CHARLES TUPPER—And no agree nent has been made. complex and too comprehensive, I would not work, but should be dis cussed before the Railway Committee. The House adjourned at eleven g'clock.

andersan 9 THE SENATE.

In the Senate to-day the debate on the Pa-cific railway bill was resumed by Mr. Diekey, followed by Mr. DeBoncherville. Mr. McollELAN, of Hopewell, opposed the bill. 97.0. e buil. Mr. BOYD and Mr. NELSON followed in Atomidnight the House divided on Mr

Scott's motion for the three months' hoist which was rejected :--Contents, 20 ; non-contents 47. The bill was read a second time on the

ame division. Mr. AIKINS introduced a bill to amend the Patroleum Act. The Insolvent Act Amendment bill was introduced from the Commons. The Senate adjourned at 12.20 a.m.

taxable providence and the second remain the sec

fund. How this sum was arrived at the Deputy Minister did not know. He thought the residue of the Common School fund was apportioned between the two provinces. It would be inconvenient to hand over this fund. The Deputy Minister added, however, that he saw no reason why the Ontario Gov-ernment should not in anticipation pay the sums due over to the municipalities. Mr. BLAKE-Is that advice tendered by the Government ? Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) fan Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) fancied that the member for Welland would not seek to se-cure protection to the press in sending repre-sentatives to these brutal exhibitions. He was quite sure that hon. gentlemen would not favour such an indemnity for publishing proceedings connected with prize-fights. The House went into committee. The committee reported, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

the Government ? Sir LEONARD TILLEY -- Certainly not NORTHERN RAILWAY.

We do not interfere in their matters, The motion was carried. Mr. BOULTBEE moved the second reading POST-OFFICE ORDERS. asi)

POST-OFFICE ORDERS (1967) Mr. FABBOW moved for a retarn slidwing the amount of money sent by post-office orders to Great Britain and Ireland and the Unites States during the year 1880, and the cost of the same. He pointed out that tha charge for sending money to the United Kingdom by a post-office order was double the charge made for sending money is the bismone way to the United States. This should be the case. No discrimination about the made against England. A sender The motion was carried.

THE BUDGET.

In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir LEONARD TILLEY stated that, the estimates would be brought down to marrow, and he hoped to be shie to make his financial statement on Friday next. The House adjourned at six o'clock, The House adjourned at L Alevar

OTTAWA, Feb. 15,

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RICHELIEU ELECTION.

RICHELIEU ELECTION. Mr. SPEAKER gave his ruling with refer-ore to the motion of Mr. Leurier the re-ception of the petition asking the House to enquire into the sitting member for for Riche-lieu. Mr. Speaker decided that the House had divested itself of the power to enquire into the right of hon. members to sit in the House, and had handed that power over to the courts. The charges made in the petition had been investigated by the ourts, and if such a petition as this were adopted, and such an inquiry as that asked for made, the principle which Parliament of corrupt practices at elections would be violated, and the door would be opened for atacks at any time upon the seate of mem-bers of the House. The petition was there tore rule out of order. Mr. BOULTBEE said it had been printed and distributed. Mr. SPEAKER said, as as hon, member who had not received a copy as French had objected to the bill being proceeded with just now, it would have to stand over. CANADIAN PACIFIC BAILWAY. Mr. BLAKE enquired whether there has Mr. BLAKE enquired whether there has been any correspondence between any mem-ber of the Government and the Quebec Gov-ernment on the subject of the rates to be charged on the Canadian Plottic railway ; whether any agreement has been made on the subject ; at what date sideh agreement, if any, was made, and whether it will be laid on the table. Sir CHARLES TUPPER-I may say that, so far as I am aware, there is no correspon-

Mr. SPEAKER announced to the Heuse that the Senate had passed the Canadian Pacific railway bill without amendment. (Applause.) THE ESTIMATES.

Mr. SPEAKER read a message from his HISTORIC NAMES. Mr. DAWSON moved for the correspond-ence relating to the substitution of new north-West Territories. He complained that old names, which were more or less descrip-tive and appropriate. He complained that to be replaced by names laking such associa-tions and appropriateness. Mr. LANGEVIN said the late Government had changed the names on the line of the Facific railway, and he was glid to see the leader of the Opposition disapproved of the course which his political friends pursued in regard to the landmarks of the country. He favoured the retention of the sold names, English, French, or Indian, Any Indian name which could be pronounced by English or French mouths should, certainly be re-tained. Mr. SPEAKER read a message from his Excellency the Governor-General submitting the estimates for 1861-2, and the supplemen-tary estimates for the arpiring financial year. Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved that the estimates be referred to Committee on Sup-ply. Carried.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ASSENT.

The Usher of the Black Rod appeared and summoned the Commons to the Senate shamber. In the Senate his Excellency the Governor-General gave his assent to the bill providing for the construction of the Cana-dian Pacific railway.

NEW BILLS. The Commons having returned to the House, the following bills were introduced :--Providing for harbour improvements at Moneton and a dock in order to provide for the safety of ahipping.-Sie A. J. Smith. To incorporate the Grand River Improve-ment Co.-Mr. Platt. THE PATENT ACT.

Mr. POPE (Compton) moved the sec reading of the bill to smead the Patent of 1872. The object of the bill was to ne Act

or French mouse should be that the mr. HUNTINGTON said he, would rather see the soft hquid language of the Indian preserved in the names of places than find villages and towns called after men. Smith for instance, who might for the moment hap-pen to be prominent. The House adjourned at 10.32 p.m. ----

Ortaber, Autophie Robinski, al.
 Ortaber, Autophie Robinski, al.
 Ortabero, Conth Riding). William Ritchie, jr., William
 Wartsklov (South Riding). Philip Erbach, James P. Phini
 WELLINGTON, Contre R.
 Gattanach, Charles McMillan, Mullington, (Centre Riding). WELLINGTON (West Riding). WELLINGTON (South Riding). WELLINGTON (South Riding). WENTWORTH (North Riding). John Milne, Wm. H. Deel.
 YORK (North Riding).--W