THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22. BILLS INTRODUCED. The following bills were introduced :-To explain and further amend the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 and the Act of 1879 amending the same—Mr. Vidal.

To amend and consolidate the Railway Act of 1879—Sir Alexander Campbell.

To amend and consolidate the laws relating Government railways-Sir Alexander

To amend "An Act to amend and con date certain laws respecting insurance."—Mr.

PETROLEUM INSPECTION. The House resumed in Committee of the Whole consideration of the petroleum inspec-

A discussion arose on the flash test applied to American oil.

Mr. BROUSE moved that the same test apply to both American and Canadian oils.

The clause and the proposed amendment were allowed to stand until to-morrow, and the committee reported progress.

The Senate adjourned at 4.40 p.m.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, February 22. THE TARIFF DEBATE. PLUMB resumed the debate on the tariff. He said he very much regretted that the duty of speaking so early in the debate had fallen to him. It was a duty which should have fallen to abler hands. It was a duty which should have fallen to the Minister of Railways, whose illness everyone regretted, (hear, hear)—and whose speedy restoration to health everybody most earnestly desired. (Hear, hear.) To any member on the Ministerial side of the House the duty of saying a few words regarding the tariff policy was a very agreeable one—(hear, hear)—for the re-sult of that policy had been even more favourable to the country than had been anticipated. In the first place the Finance Minister under that policy had been enabled to turn deficits into surpluses. In the next place the policy had so stimulated the industries of the country as to give employment to 14,000 people additional, and

45, of an aggregate tonnage of 17,657, visited the same port in 1880. (Hear, hear.) Some hard things had been said against the manufacturers to provide for the sustenance of forty or fifty thousand souls, and to spread benefits much things had been said against the manufacturers by the Opposition; but perhaps the most unworthy and unkind was uttered by the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Blake) at Toronto regarding Mr. Peter Redpath, who had presented McGill University with a museum costing \$50,000. The hone gentleman indicated that Mr. Redpath had wrung his money out of the hard exprises of the early more far-reaching than figures could indicate, (The hon, gentleman was here interrupted by loud applause occasioned by the entrance of the Premier.) The Opposition, however, would continue their onslaughts upon the National Policy and repeat their oft-told cated that Mr. Redpath had wrung his money out of the hard earnings of the people, and that he was giving this money to appease his eonscience. Did the hon, gentleman (Mr. Blake) know that in the city of Toronto the hon. Wm. McMaseer had built a church? All honour to Mr. McMaster for his charity But who would be so mean as to stand before a public audience and charge Mr. McMaster with selling his woollens and cottons too high, with wringing his fortune out of the hard earnings of the poor, and with building the church out of his ill-gotten gains with a view to appeasing his conscience? No one stories of its disadvantages. So far as the Ministry was concerned it would be well if these gentlemen would adhere to their blind As one of the results of the tariff a surplus of two millions was promised. That must be gratifying to every man who had any interest in his country's welfare. In the three or four years of the administration of the late Government deficits amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of \$58,accumulated. (Hear, hear.) These deficits would have been much larger but for the ingenious devices resorted to by the late Government to hide them. But besides the view to appeasing his conscience? No one would make such a statement. Yet the leader of the Opposition could stand on a public platform and make such an accusation against a Montreal manufacturer. The course of the leader of the Opposition in this disappearance of the deficits the country had the gratification of knowing that under the present policy the rate of interest upon the debt had been reduced by a sum equal to the matter was unworthy of a man of honour.
(Applause.) The ex-Ffnance Minister affirmed interest upon an amount larger than \$2,800,.000, a sum far in excess of that required as a subsidy for the Canadian Pacific railway. that the effect of the tariff was to mortgage every farm in the country to the extent of \$10 per acre. But, if true, what would this mean? The average size of a farm might be

There had also been made public the pleasing fact that while manufactories had gone in operation throughout the country there had practically been no increase in the price of placed at 200 acres, and at \$10 per acre this would represent a mortgage of \$2,000, and \$140 at 7 per cent. Now, the increase in the tariff had been about 4 per cent. He manufactured articles. That statement had been denied by the member for Centre Huron, but the calm, judicial assertion by the Fi-nance Minister that such was the fact carlled with it greater weight, than the shrick of a partisan. (Hear, hear.) The effect of the Mr. WHITE observed that at 5 per cent. it would represent a store bill, in the way in which taxes were paid, of \$2.800. He saw ariff had not been to tax the people—as had been alleged once in the House by the late Minister of Customs and more recently in Toronto by the leader of the Opposition—seven millions of dollars in order that the Rymal) looking at him. And he would ask the hon. gentleman how many farmers owning 200 acres ran up a store bill of \$2,800. He revenue might be increased by two millions. That there was no foundation for such an ventured to say that statements of this kind were doing hon, gentlemen opposite a great deal of harm. (Applause.) Another hon gentleman maintained that the people of this country were taxed to the extent of \$60 per family. But there were allegation was evident. But the late Finance Minister himself gave his friends a reply to their assertions when he said that it was difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion upon a subject which was so abtruse and so difficult to reduce to mathematical demonstration. (Hear, hear.) People in New Brunswick in 1876 paid \$7.76 per head to the one or two tests to which they could point in proof of the fact whether the people were be coming so poor as these statements would make it appear or not. But the facts pointed revenue, including all taxes, and it was asserted by hon gentlemen opposite that this tariff would increase the burdens of the people at least \$2.50 a head. The rate of in the direction of increased prosperity.

(Applause.) The deposits of the working classes in the post-office and other savings banks had increased to a remarkable ms duties per head for New Brunswick extent. (Cheers.) In the post-office banks personal deposits not exceeding \$1,000 were taken. The number of accounts opened on the 31st of January was in 1875 was \$4.79, and in 1878, before the tariff, it was \$5.07. But last year it was \$3.05. (Applause.) Did this look like increasing the burdens of poor neglected.

New Brunswick? The percentage of

duty on the total imports for con-sumption in 1877 was \$28.74, and in 1880 it was \$28.83. (Hear, hear.) In 1875 the

National Policy had done the country much good. (Applause.) Only yesterday morning he had met in Montreal a manufacturer, of whom he asked how business was, and the rate of Customs duties for the Dominion was \$4.19 per head, and in 1880 it was \$3.83whom he asked how business was, and the gentleman replied that it was "booming." He remarked, "That is the effect of the National Policy," and the manufacturer replied in the affirmative. "But you did not believe much in the National Policy a little while ago." "Oh," said the manufacturer, "I did not believe that you were sincere in diversities." -and this was the fact under a tariff which hon, gentlemen opposite represented would increase the cost of many articles from 60 to 70 per cent., and tax the people seven This was wholly false, as experience Mr. ROSS complimented the hon, member for Niagara on the distinguished position he had occupied in the debates, and regretted the absence, through illness, of the Minister of Railways. He would still more regret this illness if its consequence was to inflict on them several hours of such eloquence. He contended that the tariff had failed, as Americal models were still imported though its description of the several hours of such eloquence. in advocating it, or that your party would have the courage to bring it down; I did not suppose for a single moment that you would submit such a policy. Had I believed it I would have taken a different course at the elections in Montreal in September 1878." can goods were still imported, though in certain instances the value of such imports (Cheers.) And this was a type of many other gentlemen throughout the country. Hon. certain instances the value of such imports had been decreased. The importations of foreign manufactures in 1880 had equalled gentlemen opposite were turning against them every business man in Canada, and he was satisfied that when the policy came to the importations in 1878, and consequently the N. P. had utterly failed in preserving the country for our own manufactures; but of the last court of appeal at the general election in 1883, hon. gentlemen opposite would be very glad if they could to hark back on some he did not complain, nor was it the of the statements which they were making to-day, and to declare that, after all, though opposed to this policy in the first place, they were not now going back upon it. They would endeavour to sneak back under cover of the policy when they had done so much to destroy it, and for his part he bould not regret the course which these hon, gentlemen

this he did not complain, nor was it the policy of his party to do so. Again, the National Policy had failed in extending our export trade in the same relation. We had exported one million less in value in 1880 than in 1878. He entered into a somewhat extended criticism of the effects of the tariff, holding that it did not confer the advantages alleged on the country, and maintained that there was something invidious in bonusing a line of steamers running from Halifax or St. John to Liverpool in order to encourage the cattle trade of the Maritime Provinces, while no such aid

encourage the cattle trade of the Mari-time Provinces, while no such aid was given to a line of steamers from Quebec. This was another of the obnoxious features of the tariff, which acted as a sedative and stimulant. The Maritime Provinces should be prepared to compete with their sister pro-vinces on fair terms, and be hoped that this portion of the Government's policy would be

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) said he did not propose to follow the hon, centleman in his remarks regarding the hon, member for Niagara. He was satisfied that when the hon, gentleman read the report of those remarks he would regret what he had said. He Mr. BLAKE said he understood fourteen young men had received first and second-class certificates at the Military College. He supposed that four of these had joined the British army, but he found that two had gone to the United States, He thought it was important to know what became of those to whom the Government gave a very good general education at the college. He would therefore move for a statement of the names of graduates of the college holding first and second-class certificates obtained at the last annual examination, and their residences and occupations at the present time.

Mr. CARON replied that it would be an easy matter to give the names of the successful competitors for Imperial commissions, but they might not be able to give any information as to the cadets who had gone to the marks he would regret what he had said. He quite agreed that a national debt was not an advantage; but the disadvantages of such a debt were not half so injurious as the exaggerations made regarding to by the Opposition. When the Opposition members stated that we had a large debt they carefully refrained from mentioning at the same time that we had assets representing the debt. Take the \$40,000,000 incurred in building the Intercolonial. That expenditure was wisely made, and the effect of the railway upon the country had been more than could be outbalanced by the debt. It was the same with the debt incurred in building the Pacific railway. There was one portion of the debt which was deeply to be regretted, and that was that portion incurred by the six nullion dollars of deficits of the late Finance Minister and his colleagues. (Applause.)

ual expenditure would not be large me be required. (Hear, The motion was carried.

our annual expenditure would not be larger than our revenue. (Cheers.) Hon, gentlemen also omitted to mention that instead of paying on our debt in the way of interest 5.55 per cent. as we did a few years ago, we only paid 4.55 per cent. now. (Applause.) The last speaker stated that every head of a family paid 20 per cent. now. (Applause.) The last speaker stated that every head of a family paid 20 per cent. into the treasury for everything he used. Well, let the House analyze the statement. Suppose a labouring man spent \$300 a year on the necessaries of life, and there were 800,000 heads of families, what would be the result if each man paid 20 per cent. into the treasury? The result would be a revenue to the Government of \$48,000,000 annually. Of course there was no such revenue, and of course the 20 per cent. was not paid by every head of a family. Why did the member for West Middlesex make this statement? Simply that he might alarm every man who thought of Canada as a place for settlement, in order that intending settlers might look eisewhere for new homes. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to observe that the Opposition had at last admitted that the country was prosperous. It had taken three COLCHESTER LIGHTSHIP Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) moved for tele grams and correspondence relative to the loss of the Colchester lightship. He explained that the ship had been located at a dan persons rock shout controls to the controls to the control of the controls to the control of the contro that the ship had been located at a dan-gerous rock about one mile from the mainland south of the county of Essex, and the most dangerous point affecting inland navigation between Kingston and Thunder Bay. For some years past the lightship had been stationed there by the Do-minion Government. Its owners were ori-ginally paid by the underwriters and ship-owners interested in inland navigation, but of late years that source of income had entirely ceased. Some nine years ago the Dominion Government gave the owners of the lightship ceased. Some nine years ago the Dominion Government gave the owners of the lightship \$500 per annum as an indemnity towards the expenses of keeping it up and supplying oil during the season of navigation. Two or three years ago this amount was increased to a thousand dollars a year, and with the exception of \$500 a year this was the total sum which the owners had received for their services. It was now contemplated to build a lighthouse on the reef at an expense of \$30,000, the interest upon which at four per cent. would amount to \$200 for ever. The services of the men employed at the lighthouse would cost years to get from them an admission that the country was worth living in at all. (Hear, hear.) Having got so much patriotism out of them, there were hopes that in course of time hon gentlemen would yet confess that Canada was not such a frightful place after all. (Hear, hear.) One of the complaints made against the National Policy was that made by the member for South Brant (Mr. Paterson), to the effect that some of our exports of manufactured articles had diminished. Why had they diminished? The answer was to be found in the fact that our imports of these same articles had also diminished, and in the fact that our manufacturers were securing our own markets. Would the member for Brant couple with his statement as to the remen employed at the lighthouse would cost from \$800 to \$1,000, and oil and other neces saries would make a total sum of about \$2,000 annual permanent addition to the expendi-ture. The owners of this ship had for the ast few years at the highest rate received \$7.00 for a service which would in future cost \$2,000. During the last November gales, when the winter set in so much earlier than was usual in the west, the officials in

try was prosperous. It had taken three years to get from them an admission that the

Brant couple with his statement as to the reduction of the exports in certain lines an allegation that the manufacturers in these lines were injured by the tariff? For instance, would he say that the boot and shoe

manufacturers who exported less than for-merly were injured? Would he say that the manufacturers of tohacco were suffering? (Hear, hear.) If not where was the point in

the hon, gentleman's argument? An extra-ordinary attempt had been made to excite

the public feeling against the sugar duties. The fact was that the duties had encouraged

would put it at 5 per centros inquantum gui Sir LEONARD TILLEY—It is nearly 5.60.

36,361, and the deposits amounted to \$5,125,-135. (Cheers.) It was evident that the

now saw fit to adopt. (Cheers.)

The House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

DUAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. OUIMET introduced a bill to repeal

the Act to render members of the Legislative Councils and Legislative Assemblies of the provinces now included, or which may here-

ter be included, within the Dominion of Canada ineligible for sitting or voting in the

THE MILITARY COLLEGE.

Mr. BLAKE said he understood fourtee

House of Commons of Canada.

The bill was read the first time

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.

charge of the Bar Point lightship, some six-teen miles west of Colchester reef lightship, at the mouth of the Detroit river, telegraphed to the Minister of Marine for per-mission to withdraw the ship in con-sequence of the severity of the weather, but received a degreetch potifying them. sequence of the severity of the weather, but received a despatch notifying them that they were to remain out, and they instructed the owners of the Colchester lightship still to remain at their post of duty. The weather was such that it was almost impossible to keep the lightship affoat, and through some change in the weather and the freezing of Lake Erie the drifting of ice drove the lightship from its position. The ship from its resition. our own refiners without increasing the price of the sugar, and it had stimulated the West Indian trade, as was shown by the fact that while in 1876 only three vessels from the West Indies visited Montreal, no less than ship from its position. The ship was lost, and the men in charge were rescued by a passing steam tug. These men having lost their vessel while chartered in the service of the Government came to the Government and asked for some indemnity for their services with the \$700 mentioned. They had supplied their ship with caretakers and oil, and for this petty sum guarded the interests of the inland marine at a most dangerous point. Under the special circumstances of the case it was, he thought, the duty of the Government to consider, the claim of these men, who had suffered heavy oss while they were actually employed in the service of the Government. He had tele graphed to Ottawa to secure authority to employ a steam tug to rescue this lightship Had this been done it would have cost from

\$250 to \$300, but the department did not THE SYNDICATE. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT moved the second reading of the bill for the better ecuring the independence of Parliament, and securing the independence of raritament, and for the prevention of corruption. Parliament, he said, had just given to a railway company enormous and unheard-of powers. Great risks were connected with this corporation, inasmuch as the company was a foreign com-pany. Bearing in mind that the company had great powers, he deemed it advisable to propose that penalties should be inflicted upon the company if it attempted to corrupt electors or members of Parliament with a view to influencing legislation. Other foreign companies, the Eric Railway Company, for the propose of instance, had spent money for the purpose of influencing legislation in the United States. The penalties he intended to inflict upon the ompany in case of a breach of this law wer s follows:—Where the company as a com pany should be proved to have made attempts to influence legislation corruptly, the charter of the company should be forfeited; when any individual member of the company presumed to interfere in any way in the election of a member, to the House, or to a Local Legislation that the statement of the company presumed to interfere in any way in the election of a member, to the House, or to a Local Legislation (180). Legislature, he should be punished by imprisonment, forfeiture of his stock, or any other penalty the House might propose. In addition to these penalties he would forbid nembers of the Legislature from accepting any gift from the company, not merely while they were members of the House, but for hree or four years after they had ceased to

e members of the House.
Mr. LANGEVIN-Mr. Speaker, I am surprised that the hon gentleman who wished that this company, the Pacific Railway Company, should at no time be in a position to contribute, as he says, to the election of any member of Parliament, either of this House or of a Local Legislature has not thought proper to extend the provi sions of such bill to all companies indiscrimin ately. Why does the hon, gentleman select this company especially? There are other large companies in this country, and there are now some such companies seeking incor-poration before this Parliament. Why should not the hon, gentleman have these other con anies made subject to the same provisions panies made subject to the same provisions that he has incorporated in this bill? Because Parliament has thought necessary to incorporate and give special and large powers to this company. I do not think that this company has done anything to subject it to the suspicion that the hon. gentleman wishes to throw on it. It has acted in the most fair nanner. It has dealt with the Government in the way that any respectable company should. Its members have come down here, stated their terms, and discussed these terms, which were brought before Parliament. The company was incorporated by an incurense majority of both Houses of Parliament, and nevertheless the hon, gentleman comes down here and desires to throw suspicion on it. must say that this is an insult directed botl at the company and at this Parliament, which ncorporated it. (Cheers.) I will not enter nto the details of this measure, but I think that the best way in which to meet the hon, gentleman under the circumstances, is to offer an amendment which I now move. I beg to move; Mr. Speaker, seconded by Mr. McDonald (Pictou), "That this bill be not now read a second

ond time, but that it be read a second time this day six months." (Cheers.) A division was called for, and the six nonths' hoist was carried by the following vte: "Yeas, 91; nays, 31."

YEAS.—Messrs. Allison, Arkell, Baker, Beaiy, Benoit, Bergeron, Bergin, Bill, Boultbee, Bourbeau, Bowell, Brecken, Brooks, Bunster, Cameron (Victoria), Cimon, Colby, Costigan, Coughlin, Coursol, Cuthbert, Daly, Dawson, DeCosmos, Desjardins, Domville, Drew, Elliot, Farrow, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Gault, Gigault, Girouard (Hent), Grandbois, Hackett, Hay, Hesson, Hilliard, Hooper, Hurteau, Ives, Jones, Kirkpatrick, Kranz, Lane, Langevin, Lantler, Longley, McDonald (Cape Breton), McDonald (Pictou), McCallum, McCarthy, McConylle, McCuaig, McKay, McLannau, McRoy, Manson, Masson, Massue, Merner, Montpielsid, Mousseau, O'Connor, Ogden, Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Platt, Plumb, Pope (Queen's), Richey, Robertson (Hamilton), Bouleau, Routhier, Royal, Ryan (Montreal), Shaw, Tellier, Tilley, Valin, Vallee, Vanasse, Wallace (Norfelk), Wallace (York), White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Williams, Wright, -91.

Mays.—Messrs, Anglin, Bain, Blake, Borden, Cameron (Huron), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Cookburn (Muskoka), Dumont, Fleming, Geoffrion, Gillies, Gunn, Guthrie, Holton, Macdonell (Lanart), Malouin, Oliver, Paterson (Brant), Rinfret, Robertson (Shelburne), Rogers, Rymal, Skinner, Smith, Thompson, Trow, Weldon, Yeo.—31. vote:-Yeas, 91; nays, 31.

The House adjourned at 11.40 p.m.

THE SENATE. OTTAWA, Feb. 24.

THE CATTLE TRADE. Mr. DICKEY-Before the House adjourns balanced by the debt. It was the same with the debt incurred in building the Pacific railway. There was one portion of the debt which was deeply to be regretted, and that was that portion incurred by the six nullion dollars of deficits of the late Finance Minister and his colleagues. (Applause) Happily the day of deficits had gone, and now

no order-in-Council requiring the slaughter of Canadian cattle within a limited period—I think it was six days—after their being landed in England. I am sorry to be obliged to state it has come to my knowledge that within the last week a large importation of cattle from Halifax—I think between four and five hundred head of live stock, besides flead meat—went to London, and there they were met with that order-in-Council requiring those cattle to be slaughtered.

Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL—That it is a point of the very first importance I quite is a point of the very first importance I quite recognize. I am not able to give my hon friend any information upon it. I saw the Minister of Agriculture, who takes the keemest interest in everything connected with that topic, for anhour between two and three o'clock this afternoon, and he said nothing about any entimation having been received as to the intimation having been received as to the slaughter of any cattle. The previous information I gave the Hense was on his authority, and was the result of a cablegram which he sent to London to ascertain whether such an order-in-Council had been passed. On received

that reply that I spoke on the previous occasion this evening to mention what the hongentleman from Amherst has said, and will inform the House to morrow if we have any corroborative or contradictory informati the subject.

The Senate adjourned at 4.40 p.m. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ing the reply, he communicated it to the other members of the Government, and it was from

OTTAWA, Feb. 24. INTEREST ON MORTGAGES. Mr. WHITE (Hastings) introduced a Mr. WHITE (Hastings) introduced a bill relating to interest on moneys secured by mortgages on real estate. He explained that last session a bill-wasintroduced by the member for Centre Wellington and passed, a clause of which provided that any party wishing to pay interest on a mortgage running for ten years from the 1st of July, 1880, at the end of five years could do so; and this bill made the provisions of the Act applicable to all mortgages which had been negotiated since the 1st July, 1875.

The bill was read a first time.

THE BUDGET DEBATE. The order of the day being called,
Mr. CHARLTON resumed the debate on
the motion for the House to go into committee to consider ways and means for raising supply. He premised by explaining that free trade in the abstract absence of all duties was, under the circumstances, impossible in Canada, and maintained that the object of protection was to increase the price of goo to the consumer. (Cries of "No, no.") admitted that if there was a change in Government, certain changes would be made in the tariff; but, in view of our heavy obligations the tariff; but, in view of our heavy obligations it would be impossible to carry on the affairs of the country with less fariff than 17½ per cent. Then the Liberal party, if they attained to power, must consider vested interests. (Laughter.) Under the policy against which the Liberals had protested certains the country of the country tain interests would have grown up, and due consideration must be paid to these important facts by the Government. (Hear, hear.) The obnoxious features of the present tariff would be removed, and as high and as large a de-

gree of incidental protection would be accorded as was conferred under the old tariff, under which our manufactures were prosper-ous. The Liberal party felt as great a delight ous. The Liberal party felt as great a delight in seeing our 'manufactures prosperous as hon, gentlemen opposite. (Ironical "Hear, hear.")

Mr. COURSOL said he believed that the feeling of the majority of the House was that the debate should as soon as possible be closed. Nevertheless, he wished to present to the House a few statistics with relation to the city of Montseal in connection with the operation of the tariff. The House had received with satisfaction the concise, clear, and admirably expressed statement of the Finance Min. with satisfaction the concise, clear, and admirably expressed statement of the Finance Minister, and viewed with pleasure the extremely beneficial results which had flowed from the adoption of a national policy. Manufacturing enterprises were springing up in every part of Montreal, factories were now working on full Montreal, factories were now working on full time which a couple of years ago were on half time, and the results in this connection were really marvellous. He would just like to show partially what progress had been made in Montreal finder the tariff. In the first place a new corset factory had been opened. Then the Hudon cotton mills had been enlarged and would be still further calenged and d, and would be still further enlarged so to employ 300 additional hands. There was a new skate factory, the machinery of which cost \$25,000, and it employed fifty hands. Steiner's biscuit factory, opened since 1878, employed seventy-five men. MacDougall's manufactory for the making of carwheels was manufactory for the making of carwheels was closed in 1878; it now employs 200 men. Additions were being made to the rolling mills with a view to the manufacture of boiler tubing and gas and water pipes. There was a new hammer and tool factory; there was a new cotton factory being organized; it was known as the Merchants Cotton Manufacturing Company. The capital would be \$400,000, 500 men would be employed, and bleached cotton would be its product. Abbott & Co.. of Boston, had opened a fac-Abbott & Co., of Boston, had opened a fac

About & Co., of Boston, had opened a fac-tory for the manufacture of organettes; it would employ 250 hands. Two new silk factories had been opened, and a fac-tory for the making of twist ribbons, &c. The glass works, which were closed in 1878, were opened again in 1879, and now employed 350 hands. The new electro-plate works employed forty hands. A new paper mill started in 1880 now employed forty hands employed forty hands. A new paper mill started in 1880 now employed forty hands. Redpath's sugar factory, re-opened, employed 500 hands; it paid \$200,000 per annum in wages and benefitted other trades largely. Wright & Matson's factory, which was in bankruptcy in 1875, employed 200 hands now. The steam engine and boiler works had been enlarged, the manufacturing of railway cars had been entered into; a nail factory; a horshoe factory—(Opposition laughter)—a rubber factory, and carriage factories had either been started anew or enlarged (Opposition laughter). Hoff, gentlemen opposite might laugh satirically, but if they had seen the ellipty workshops, the despondent manufacturers, the unemployed workmen, the unoccupied houses and stores of Montreal in 18.6, they would not have laughed, and if they could now visit the city and observe the change they would laugh, not in satire, but with satisfaction at the change which had been effected. He might also mention that there was now a soap factory in Montreal; there was now a soap factory in Montreal that the boot and shoe factories had enlarged their business, and that the manufa articles in brass and coppper, of railwa lamps, of coal oil lamps and burners, and door hinges and knobs, had been commenced He was conscientiously convinced that lack-ing protection the improvement in question would not be so extensive, and we were so situated that without this policy our indus-tries would for years have remained crushed under the adverse influence of American competition, and Canada would have con-

competition, and Canada would have continued to be a market for the surplusage of American production. Capitalists would not have embarked in the enterprises which were doing so much good had it not been for the policy which furnished the desired guarantee of permanence and freedom from slaughtering which had done the country so much harm. Canada, if true to herself, had a brilliant tuture and would make formered the surplusage of the surplusage of the surplusage of the continent class of men on the face of this continent than were the farmers of the United States. (Applause.) The great circulation of the newspapers had educated these farmers, and the surplusage of the surplusage of the surplusage of the continent class of men on the face of this continent than were the farmers were hood-winked and dupes, and were sadly wanting in intelligence. But nevertheless he (Mr. Patterson) persisted in the opinion that there was no shrewder and no more intelligent class of men on the face of this continent than were the farmers were hood-winked and dupes, and were sadly wanting in intelligence. But nevertheless he (Mr. Patterson) persisted in the opinion that there was no shrewder and no more intelligent class of men on the face of this continent than were the farmers of the United States. uture, and would move forward steadily in the happy path of sure advancement, progress, and flattering prosperity. (Applause.)

Mr. BURPEE ascribed the present prosperity to the large increase in the exports of agricultural products and lumber. He predicted that in a few years another crisis like the last would occur, attended with similar decression.

Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) said he was much impressed the other night with the funeral oration delivered by the gallant knight from Centre Huron (Sir B. Cartwright) over the era of deficits. (Hear, hear.) While that speech was being made the hon. gentleman's followers appeared to be much depressed, and even the leader of the Opposition, who had expressed the desire some day to resurrect the period of deficiencies, was a picture of melancholy and despair rather than of hope. The Ministerials had been taunted with the fact that prosentity did not return as immediately as

Toronto organ of gentlemen opposite. Hon, gentlemen in endeavouring to persuade the farmers that they were being ruined were disregarding the intelligence of the agricultural classes. It was their custom to underwas impossible, under the most favourable circumstances, that the reaction could have been more speedy than it had been. He, however, claimed that there had been an immediate reaction—(hear, hear)—as soon as it was known that the right hon. the leader of the Government was to be reinstated in power, and that the hon, and gallant knight of St. John was again to be Finance Minister. Then a renewed feeling of confidence inspired the country generally, and people felt that they could rely on the man who had managed the affairs of the country so successfully down to 1873, when he left office to take a high position in his own province, leaving a surplus in the treasury. They knew there was some hope from the men who thought it was the duty of the Government to be something more than a mere executive machinery and the test. rate the farmers, and it was also their custo to abuse them if they would not bow the knees to Baal and vote for them. (Hea hear.) The farmers were indeed pr sperous; so were the mechanical classes. An evidence of this was to be found in the fact that the deposits in the Government Savings Bank in 1881 were \$5,125,000, while in 1878 they were but \$2,754,000. Further evidences of our industrial prosperity were to be found in the daily announcements made, not merely in Conservative journals, but in the Grit party organs, of new industries started and old businesses extended. These facts spoke volumes, Bastiat and the Opposition to the contrary notwithstanding. (Hear, hear.) they were but \$2,754,000. Further eviden volumes, Bastat and the Opposition to the contrary notwithstanding. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to know that the era of deficits was over. (Hear, hear.) An annual deficit was a plank of the platform of Opposition now. Indeed, so regularly did the annual deficits come round under the late Government, that the hon member for Bothwell almost added it as an axiom to his system of rollifical economy that a deficiency. ment to be something more than a mere ex-ecutive machinery, and that the Government could by wise legislation protect the indus-tries of the country, and foster the manufac-tures which had been struggling for existence during the five years previous. (Applause.) Timid capitalists waited until the policy was developed, and the promises were fulfilled, but no sooner was this the case than an additional impetus had been given to the indussystem of political economy that a deficiency showed a healthy and a wholesome state of affairs. (Laughter and applanse.) It was upon the promise to return to the old deficits that plause.) And now they saw on every hand a return to the prosperity with which the country had been blessed from 1867 to 1873. (Hear, hear.) Even this was admitted by her country had would they be returned? The question reminded him of the reply which the brother of Charles II. gave to the remark that was admitted by hon, gentlemen epposite, al-though the latter insulted the intelligence of there was a possibility that he might be assassinated. "I do not think," Charles replied, "that anyone will kill me to make you King." And he (Mr. Patterson) did not believe the people of Canada would depose the present Government to bring to power the heroes of the period of deficiencies. (Appleace) though the latter insulted the intelligence of the people by urging that this was in spite of the policy of the Finance Minister. It was not yet two years since this policy was laid before the public, and it was hardly a year since Parliament had an opportunity of wit-nessing its effect on the financial affairs of the country, and still they saw factories re-opened and enlarged which were closed during the existence of the late Administration. New factories were also springing up the problem. Mr. FARROW moved the adjournment of The House adjourned at 12.35 a.m. factories were also springing up throughout the provinces of the Dominion, and the prospects for the coming season were such as led them to hope for a large accession to the number of our manufacturing indus-tries in future. The member for Nor-THE TARIFF DEBATE. Mr. FARROW resumed the debate on the tariff. As there had been speakers in the course of this debate from various professions, he thought it would be well, perhaps, to have the side of the farmers, many of whom he re-presented, laid before the House. (Hear,

folk, who expected to be a member of the Ministry, which he feared would not accede to power for many years to come-(hear, hear)—clearly was trimming his sails to catch the popular breeze in hear.) The farmers had expected great things from the late Government, but had sails to catch the popular preeze in Ontario, and wished people to believe that there would be no change in the policy, and even that they might count on improved protection for certain industries while the

been disappointed. The difficulty was, that the then Finance Minister was too dogmatic. He professed to know everything. He was too bumptious, and as a consequence would not lis-ten to the representations of the people. He was oughnesses of the present tariff would be defeated, of course, for his conduct, and had A MEMBER-And the vested interests? been compelled to find refuge in Centre Huron. But what had he done for Centre Mr. PATTERSON—Yes, vested interests are to be regarded. "(Hear, heat.) Mr. David, a supporter of hon gentlemen opposite, has announced to his friends in Quebec that he would continue to be an ally of the Rouge party, Huron? Had he asked for the protection of the salt interest? He had not. If he and member for South Huron would only assist in gettting protection for the salt indu because that party, as a whole, favoured abandoning their opposition to the protective policy, though he did not know how this gentleman would like the assertion on the floor of the House by the leader of the Opposition that it was the intention of the Libral was the intention of the Diposition that it try, that protection would be given. The farmers thanked the Government for the protection given to them, and for the additional prosperity which they had as a result enjoyed. The Opposition had certainly stated that the was the intention of the Liberal party to rethat the prosperity was owing, not to the tariff policy, but to the crops. Why, these gentlemen had almost said that under the turn to the policy of prior to 1878. This rash statement might, however, be toned down by the financial Mentor, the member for North gentlemen had almost care rain-drops were present Government the rain-drops were present Government the rain-drops were Norfolk, who enjoyed the happy position of being able, whatever side he took on any question, to tell his audience that he favoured charged with extra fertilizing power. the general prosperity was not entirely at-tributable to the superior crops. The fact was we never had such a prosperous crop as that of 1877. Never since 1855 had that crop been exceeded. Why was it that in 1877 we had not better times? (Hear, the policy which the audience favoured, and point to his speeches in support of protection or in bitter opposition to a national policy. (Hear, hear.) The hon gentleman was all things to all men. He did not say In that very year we had the largest deficit Canada ever suffered. (Hear, hear.) Why did not good times follow that good crop? (Hear, hear.) The fact was that the policy of the then Government was wrong. (Hear, hear.) A new policy had been inaugurated since, and what had been the result? that the hon. gentleman took his line for righteousness sake, though this might be. But at any rate it was for the sake of the hon. gentleman's party. Hon. gentlemen opposite now gave up their cry against a protective system, and admitted that the country was prospering, that their past prospects were false, that manufacturers were not robbers, that artisans, labourers, and mechanics were not fools or dupes. Only two strings remained to their shattered bow—one the Pacific railway contract, which settled a question of great anxiety to the people by definitely fixing the pecuniary expense to which it would expose the country, and the imaginary exodus. Whenever they wished to alarm the feelings of the people regarding the conduct of the present Administration these were the hon, gentlemen's only But at any rate it was for the sake of the hon. Better prices were obtained for everything (Hear, hear.) The protection of wool raised the prices from 22c, a pound to 32c, last year the prices of butter and cheese had also beer improved, and the farmers were indeed mak-ing money. They were able to get luxuries now; they were able to educate their children and to send them to the High Schools. In a few years, if the present state of things continued, the majority of the representatives in this House, instead of being lawyers at present-would be honest, sturdy, wellistration these were the hon, gentlemen's only resources. As to the exodus, he was satisfied that the explanations of the Minister of Agrieducated yeomen. (Applause.)
Mr. FLEMING contended that the prices of agricultural products were not affected by the demand in this country, but were reguculture and the permanent officials of the Immigration Department, resulting from

personal enquiry, touching the true statement as to emigration from western Ontario by way of the Grand Trunk and Great gence for a farmer to drive a team and load Western Iwere correct, and it was established of grain fifty miles to obtain one cent a bushe that the statements of hon gentlemen op-posite were illusory, and that the figures of the United States officials only showed the more for wheat, realizing perhaps fifty cents for his trouble. He urged the Government to grant a drawback on corn used by farmers in raising cattle for shipment, and as such a aggregate number of parties passing through, whether to the North-West or an arrangement of the North-West or an arrangement of the North-West or an arrangement of the North-West or arrangement of t whether to the North-West or an excursion with the intention of returning. And these figures at no time showed the number of drawback was given on the demand for corn used in manufactured starch exported, he could not see how it could be with justice refused to the cattle industry. He thought that a protective policy had retarded the proeople who came in from those points into ntario with the intention to return to their homes. It was clear that there was no general exodus, and if the statements of hon. gentlemen gress of the farmers in the New England States, and apprehended a similar result from opposite were half true they proved that the protective policy in Ontario. Mr. GIROUARD defended himself from aspersions in the Quebec Liberal press to the effect that the meetings he held in Jacques if any persons were now leaving Canada for the United States they had sufficient settlers' effects to entitle them to go to the consul and get free passes. But no one would ever Cartier county were of such a private charac ter that the expressions of opinion thus obtained could not be looked upon as the views of the electors generally. He read letters know how many thousands and tens of thousands of broken and ruined men went to the United States during Mr. Mackenzie's of the electors generally. He read letters from a number of Liberals of his county conregime. Their names were never taken down, their numbers were never taken down, their numbers were never recorded by officials. They slunk out of the country, having been beggared and ruined by hon. gentlemen opposite. (Applause.) These men never took with them enough effects to tradicting such statements as false, and among others read a letter from Mr. Dawes, a Liberal of Lachine, who approved strongly of the Government's Pacific railway poli and remarked that he (Mr. Dawes) had exentitle them to free passes for their goods. (Hear, hear.) Hon. gentlemen opposite were rich in promises, but barren in fulfilment, loud in professions of purity and in their desires for economy, prodigal in their advocacy of the introduction of measures for the independence of Parliament and for the independence of t pected the Opposition would have taken a more patriotic course. The large number of amendments moved convinced him that they were only intended to embarrass the Govern-

pendence of Parliament and for the better government of the country, steadfast watch-

dogs and guardians of popular rights, on the Opposition benches. But on the Ministerial side of the House and in power they saw

these gentlemen changed indeed. Where were the promises, where was the economy, where the rectitude, where the fulfilment of

fond of showing how the farmers were robbed

and how much more the farmers of the

United States got for their grain than did the

farmers of Ontario and other provinces. But at the same time the hon, gentleman told the House that the American farmers were hood-

than were the farmers of the United States. (Applause.) The great circulation of the newspapers had educated these farmers, and

newspapers had educated these farmers, and they possessed an intelligent appreciation of their circumstances and requirements. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) It was a romarkable fact that the presidential election turned on this very question of protection, which the hon, gentleman had to-day denounced, and if it had not been for the questions of the presidential election.

tion of protection it was almost a moral cer-

tion of protection it was almost a moral cer-tainty that the result of the elec-tion would have been entirely different, (Applause.) The hon. gentleman's as-sertions regarding the prices of grain had been made again and again, and they had been also again and again refuted in this House. (Hear, hear.) He had a comparison

of the prices of wheat in Chicago and Toronto for the past few years which he would like to give the House. In 1878 the average price of that in Toronto for the year was 97 1-16

ent. Mr. ARKELL said that he had been under the impression that the duty of an Opposition member was to oppose bad legislation. The present Opposition, however, oppose everything, good or bad. The gentlemen of the Opposition made a great mistake when they opposed the National Policy, and they knew themselves that they had fallen into grievous error. Having taken a stand in opposition past professions? He thought that the contrast between the forecast and the reality was rather unfavourable to the Liberal party. (Applause.) The member for Norfolk was nothing if not the farmers' friend. The hon, gentleman was fond of showing how the farmers was replied. o the tariff the Liberals had now to resort to various cries in order to support the posi-tion they had taken. Their cries, in-cluding the "exodus," had been promptly replied to and exploded. (Hear, hear.)

lated by the prices which ruled in England. He did not think it a work of high intelli-

PRIVATE BILLS. The following bills were read a third time and passed :- To incorporate the Wrecking and Salvage Company of Canada,—Mr. Gault.
To incorporate the Dominion Salvage and

Wrecking Company (limited).—Mr. Girouard (Jacques Cartier). To incorporate the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company of Canada.—Mr. Beaty.

To amend the Act of incorporation of the Accident Insurance Company of Canada, and to authorize the change of the name of said company to "The Accident Insurance Company of America."-Mr. Gault. To incorporate the Silver Plume Mining

Company. - Mr. Ouimet. To incorporate the association known as 'The J. Winslow Jones Company (limited)." Mr. Bnooks. Respecting the Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company.—Mr. White (Hastings).
To incorporate the Don River Improvement

Company.—Mr. Platt.

The following bills were read a second An Act respecting La Banque Ville Marie -Mr. Desjardins.
An Act to incorporate the South-Eastern Railway Co.-Mr. Schultz. WAYS AND MEANS.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means. to resurrect the period of deficiencies, was a picture of melancholy and despair rather than of hope. The Ministerials had been taunted with the fact that prosperity did not return as immediately as was hoped; but they thought they might yeary reasonably infer that the design pression years of control of the design pression years of that in Toronto for the year was 97 1-16 cents, while the average price in Chicago was \$1.03½, while the average price in Chicago was 91½ cents. In 1880 the average price in Chicago was \$1.05. The wear of wheat in Toronto for the year was 97 1-16 cents, while the average price in Chicago was \$1.05. The wear of wheat in Toronto for the year was 97 1-16 cents, while the average price in Chicago was \$1.05. The wear of wheat in Toronto for the year was 97 1-16 cents, while the average price in Chicago was \$1.05. The wear of wheat in Toronto for the year was 97 1-16 cents, while the average price in Chicago was \$1.05. The wear of wheat in Toronto for the year was 97 1-16 cents, while the average price in Chicago was \$1.05. The wear of wheat in Toronto for the year was 97 1-16 cents, while the average price in Chicago was \$1.05. The wear of wheat in Toronto for the year was 97 1-16 cents, while the average price in Chicago was \$1.05. The wear of wheat in Toronto for the year was 97 1-16 cents, while the average price in Chicago was \$1.05. The wear of wheat in Toronto for the year was 97 1-16 cents, while the average price in Chicago was \$1.05. The wear of wheat in Toronto for the year was 97 1-16 cents, while the average price in Chicago was \$1.00 whether of iron or steel, Mr. DOMVILLE stated that on concurrence he would call the attention of the House to the question of raising the duty on pig iron in order to encourage smelting in the control of the wear of the average price in Chicago was \$1.05. The wear of the wear of the wear of the average price in Chicago was \$1.05. The wear of the wear

tons of pig iron, which could and

On the item, wrought iron tubing, two nohes and under in diameter, raised from 15 to 25 per cent., Sir LEONARD TILLEY explained that as this tubing was about to be manufactured i the country the change was made, and re-marked that the Government had received no communications complaining of the alteration.
This tubing was not used in the manufacture

The item was passed. In reply to Mr. DeCosmos, Sir LEONARD TILLEY said the Government would consider the subject of the sugar luties 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

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

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.

In the Senate to-day. Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Con-solidated Railway Act. He explained that the greatest precaution had been taken to define the meaning of the word "capital," as applied to the Pacific word "capital," as applied to the Pacific railway and other railways in fixing the rate of tolls. It applies only to the money ex-pended by a company in constructing the road, without including subsidies of any kind. After discussion the bill was read a second

THE TEMPERANCE ACT. The Temperance Act Amendment bill was eferred to Committee of the Whole, when a liscussion took place lasting till near six then 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 the incorporation of the Northern, North-Western, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company.

THE BANKING ACT. Mr. DOMVILLE introduced Mr. Orton's bill 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 it was not the intention of the Act that banks hould be allowed to charge a rate of interest exceeding 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 ad passed a bill to amend the Petroleum Inpection Act of 1880. The bill was read a first time.

L'AKE ERIE HARBOURS. Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) moved for an har. PATIENSON (Essex) moved for an order of the House for reports of surveys for harbours, 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 Petroit river. The hon, gentleman pointed out the necessity which existed for the making of a harbour, between Point Pelée. the making of a harbour between Point Pelée reef and the mouth of the river. t a point where so many ed in a very short time, some steps should be taken 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-mise that the Government would take the matter into consideration.

The motion was carried. GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS. Mr. WALLACE (York) moved for an order f the House for the names, nationality, and religion of persons appointed to any office or employment in the service of the Government

mployment in the service ince 10th October, 1878. 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 Whole 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: "The net amount of cash or money's worth contributed by the shareholders of the company and bona ide invested on the best terms attainable in the construction, equipment, and maintenance 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 Belle wille, 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 Oracition 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 capital out of this measure. The committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again on Thursday.

Mr. Aikins introduced a bill to amend the

Inland Revenue Act. The Senate adjourned at 6 p.m.

A MYSTERIOUS ABDUCTION. A Young Lady Carried Off and Kept in Confinement. JERSEY CITY, N.J., Feb. 24 - Mary Calish

a young lady who has been missing from her home in Hoboken since January 16th, was 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 conto answer questions. Last night she was conducted 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 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 F is particularly suited, its reversible feed, and other recent improvements, placing it shead of the American makes. The

## ONTARIO LEGISLAT

FOURTH PARLIAMENT .-- SECOND

MONDAY BILLS INTRODUCED The following bills were read

time :-Mr. Mowat-To make further n pecting the Central Prison, the lormatory, and the Industrial Homalso, to extend the powers of created under the Joint Stock Co ters Patent Act.

THIRD READINGS. The following bills were read the

and passed :—
Relating to Interpleader. Mr. To authorize the village of Lon construct and maintain water we incorporate said village as To vest in the newly app

the marriage settlement of property therein comprised, and the sale and leasing thereof.—All Respecting the Prince Edwar way Company .- Mr. Striker. To amend the Act incorpo Scugog Marsh Lands Drain Mr. Paxton.

(Limited).—Mr. McKim.
THE FREE GRANT DISTI Mr. BOULTER asked whether tention of the Government torpla ships of Wollaston, Limerick, a the county of Hastings, und Grants and Homesteads Act.

Mr. PARDEE said that the were awaiting information on the CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN MU Mr. PARKHILL asked whet sum in the suppler tion of Criminal Jus Muskoka and Parry Sound.

Mr. MOWAT said the matter

THE TOLL GATE NUISA Mr. NAIRN moved for a rethe number of roads on which lected in each county in the names of the municipal stock companies, or individuals roads, the date of construction. vested by present owners in co purchase, the length of roads, charged as tolls, and the gros revenues during the years 1878, 1880, also the rate of dividends owners during those years. when the information was hoped the Government would be toll gates, which were imped

MUNICIPAL DEBENTU Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) move reading of the bill respecting a bentures. He said its object bentures. He said its object greater security to investors, be that every by-law voted upon payers must be registered within after passing, and that objections ity must be made within two registered in the same way. would thus afford a ready means to ascertain the security and valuebeen tures issued under by-law. The bill was read the second ferred.

The House again went into ( ciency to the laws against the

intoxicating liquors.

Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) proportions of liquor during probashould be subject to a penalty. The insertion of a clarke to tha imposing a penalty of not less that first offence and not less than accord offence. Mr. MOWAT said it would l made liable to a penalty in a

occupant and barkeeper.

Mr. GIBSON thought that the would have a deterrent influen Mr. FRASER said it was use the law severer, because if public not with it it would still be eva

temperance people would educat into non-treating, there would temperance, and he recommend friend to try it at Hamilton. Mr. MEREDITH thought tha ment of imposing a light-pena purchaser might be tried. The amendment was lost by 33.
The committee, after proceed
the 21st clause, rose and reported

INSPECTION OF ASYLU The bill respecting the inspectums, hospitals, gaols, &c., through committee. INSECTIVOROUS BIL

The House went into community bill to amend the Act for the insectivorous and other birds agriculture. It provided that p be allowed to shoot robins and on their premises for the protec fruit in the season. The bill passed through commi

TORONTO UNIVERSI The bill respecting the Uni College of Toronto (Mr. Crooks) The House adjourned at 9.55 p

BILL INTRODUCEI Mr. Hay-To amend the Asse THIRD READINGS The following bills were read t and passed:—

Respecting the debt of the connox and Addington, and to enacounty to consolidate the same

To change the name of the Sam pany, to confirm a by-law of the nia, and to extend the powers of pany.—Mr. McCraney.
Respecting returns required fr ated companies.—The Attorney-Respecting the inspection of

pitals, common gaols, and refo this province.—Mr. Wood. To amend the Act for the prot sectivorous and other birds bene TIMBER DUES. Mr. PARDEE moved that this

Mr. PARDEE moved that thi on to-morrow resolve itself into of the Whole to consider the fo lutions:—1. In case the council ship organized as a separate mu the council of any united townsased or hereafter pass any by serving or selling the timber or Government road allowances township or united townships, in any such license, the content of the council of the content of the conte in any such license, the consuch township or united township or united township entitled to be paid, out of the revenue fund of this province, a two per centum of the dues re Majesty for or in respect of the tracking which, during the existence law, were cut within the said united townships under the aut license; but no corporation shall to such percentage of the dues timber or saw-logs cut during seasons when any timber or tree road allowances were cut or which cutting or removal suchad, before the fifteenth day of thousand eight hundred and sev tained a verdict against any suc nominee. All moneys to be

said, to any municipal corporate situate within the township senior or junior township in res