TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. THE DAILY MAIL

blocks. Condensed advertisements on the third page at prices given under their respective headings. THE WEEKLY MAIL The rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per ine of solid nonparesh.

Condensed Advertisements on First Page at prices given under their respective headings. TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1884,

WARNING.

Agents of other papers are through the sountry representing themselves as agents of THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent offering to cut on rate should be avoided, as he is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

THE DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LICENSE ACTS.

-THE, pretence that the McCarthy Act of 1883 was passed merely "to spite Mowat" will not blind any intelligent man. The facts we have produced have never been faced by the Grit party. These facts show that the McCarthy Act of 1883 was essential; was forced on the Government; and was in pursuance of the policy of even the Mackenzie Administration.

In 1876 Mr. BETHUNE told the Mowar Government very frankly his opinion on the validity of the Crooks Act. It was as follows :-

"He thought it was clear that this (Local) House could not abolish saloon or shop licenses, though it was a misfortune that they could not. He also believed that this (Local) House could no more limit the number of shop licenses than they could limit the number of dry goods stores. He cited cases to show that this was the law, and that the Dominion Government had always claimed the jurisdiction in these matters. The House had the right to make police regulations, but could not promibit the sale of liquor in these

The Crooks Act came into being, there fore, with a charge of illegithracy hanging been withdrawn.

"(liquor) question, and he believed the Supreme Court would so decide when the case was laid before that tribunal." the Dominion Parliament in the matter. It is therefore untruthful to contend that the power of the Local Legislature has hitherto unchallenged.

-In 1878 Mr. MACKENZIE, when Premier, put into the mouth of the Governor-General these remarkable words; " It is very desirable that there should "be uniform legislation in all the pro-* vinces respecting the traffic in spirituous iliquors. Hitherto that trade has been regulated by provincial laws, or laws existing before the Confederation of the provinces, although there has been lately a conflict of authority as to the jurisdiction of the local authorities."

to "the jurisdiction of the local authori-"ties," Mr. MACKENZIE asserted the "ties," Mr. MACKENZIE asserted the right of the Dominion Parliament to pass the Scott Act. Mr. Blake was conspicuously silent. It is therefore not honest to say that the authority of the Dominion has en asserted but very lately for political

In 1879 Mr. BETHUNE, who was of the same opinion still, gave the Licensed Victuallers an opinion in writing, which we have several times published and challenged the Grit organ to discuss it. In that epinion Mr. BETHUNE repeated his opinion of 1876; elaborated it; denied the criminal jurisdiction of the Legislature; limited its police power; restrained its revenue-collecting power, and left the its revenue-collecting power; restrained its revenue-collecting power, and left the Local Legislatures with, in fact, no power worth exercising. The Grit organ in Toronto has resolutely avoided Mr. Bethune's opinion, though it has been challenged again and again to discuss it. again and again to discuss it.

In 1879 the Supreme Court of the Dominion, following the Supreme Courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, decided that the Scott Act was superior in force and virtue to any municipal regulation, and that the Dominion Parliament had the sole power to legislate on the liquor busi-ness as an affair of trade and commerce. There has since been no legal decision at variance with that. It is, therefore, dishonest in the extreme to say that the authority of the Local Legislature has been but lately challenged.

—In 1881 Sir John Macdonald provided the means for an appeal to the Privy Council in the case of Russell v. The Queen. And in 1882 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered judgment. The meaning and effect of this judgment has never been seriously questioned. Mr. Blake has endeavoured to sneer away its authority by referring to the absence of thority by referring to the absence of nasel, and so on; but he has never red to impugn its meaning. It support-the decision of the Supreme Court; es-

alternative. The Scott Act, had not been widely accepted. Mr. Mowar's immoral, disgraceful, and inefficient misadministration of the Crooks Act had made that Act a scandalous farce. His own prison inspector was year after year convicting the Government of failure to promote temperance and morality, by showing that drunkenness and crime were on the increase. It was certain that no authority existed to was certain that no authority existed to legally control the business of liquor-sellng. The McCarthy Act was therefore passed without the aid of the Grits, who dung up their role as "Temperance men" and abdicated their duties as members of Parliament rather than give the Government, even indirectly, any aid in

-Then came in 1883, late in the year, the decision in The Queen v. Hodge. This decision does not in any material degree differ from previous decisions. In The Queen v. Russell, as we have said, the point raised was the constitutionality of the Scott Act, and the decision was that the Scott Act was constitutional; that the power of dealing with the liquor traffic, as a matter of trade and commerce, was wholly within the power of the Dominion; and that the power of granting licenses is not assigned to the Provincial Legislature

not assigned to the Provincial Legislature for the purpose of regulating trade, but "in order to the raising of a revenue for "provincial, local, or municipal purposes." And in The Queen v. Hodge the lords of the committee said:—
"Their lordships consider that the "powers intended to be conferred by the "Act in question, when properly under- "stood, are to make regulations in the na- "ture of police or municipal regulations of a merely local character for the good government of taverns. &c., licensed for "ernment of taverns, &c., licensed for the sale of liquors by retail, and such as are calculated to preserve, in the municipality, peace and public decency, and repress drunkenness and disorderly and riotous conduct." As such they cannot be said to interfere with the angeal const. be said to interfere with the general regu lation of trade and commerce which be-longs to the Dominion Parliament, and do not conflict with the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, which does not appear to have as yet been locally adopted."

-Thus from 1876 to 1883 the tide of legal opinion, of Parliamentary, action, and of judicial decision ran all in one direction—in the direction of the Dominion Parliament. And it runs that way still. The Dominion law of 1883 is the only law which can have permanent force and virwhich can have permanent force and virtue. The contentions of the Provincial Legislature of Ontario, in particular, are untenable. Mr. Mowar's sole object is to save for election purposes the valuable aid of the organized ruffianism of his inspectors. He is endeavouring to force people into taking Provincial licenses in perference to Dominion licenses. When the contest is all over, and Mr. Mowar, as in the case of the boundary award, has in the case of the boundary award, has backed down and come to terms, then the people who have through weakness or partizanship allowed themselves to be used by Mr. Mowar, will find themselves more deceived than ever. We foretold Mr. Mowar's back-down on the boundary. We foretell his back-down on thi

question, too. THE LICENSE RESOLUTIONS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

-In the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session, it is stated that the authority of the Province round-its neck. That charge has never of Ontario in regard to the liquor traffic is "placed beyond controversy." In the Grit organ from day to day the McCarthy In 1877 Sir John Macdonald told Act is denounced as beyond all doubt illegal Mr. Mackenzie in the House of Commons and unconstitutional. If this is the that "he had no doubt whatever that the opinion of the Grit party, why does Mr. "House had the power to legislate on the Mowar's Government at the outset assert This turned out to be actually the case, as we shall show further on, and indeed as everyone now knows. Thus promptly did Sir John Maddonald assert the power of the Dominion Parliament in the matter. that its new resolutions, its tables of fees should there be any preparation for an event which is said to be impossible by the men who are preparing for it? The fact is, the Local Government does not believe in its own powers or in its own legislation. It has adopted the McCarthy Act as part of its own legislation, acknowledging the superiority of the Dominion legislation. It has recognized the probability of the McCarthy Act being decided to be legal, by making provisions for taxing the licenses to be obtained under that Act. It is all a preparation for a back-down in this case as in the boundary case.

Mr. Hardy vesterday discussed the case of Regina v. Hodge, and thought that Sir John Macdonald's opinion regarding the case was "extraordinary." Of course no one is likely to take Mr. Hardy's legal "opinions" seriously. The main ques-tion for him is, not the opinion of Sir John Macdonald, but the opinion of Mr. BLAKE. Mr. BLAKE has never given an opinion in favour of the legality of the Crooks Act. Mr. BLAKE was challenged by Sir John MacDonald to deny that the by Sir John Macdonald to deny that the McCarthy Act was the law of the land; Mr. Blake did not dare deny it. Mr. Hardy's own opinion is of no more value than Mr. Badderow's. It is not of so much value as Mr. Mowar's; but Mr. Mowar's opinion has not been specifically given—so far. He, is, perhaps, waiting for Mr. Blake is, perchance, waiting for him. The public is, with a certain amusement, waiting for both. Let them speak out.

-Mr. MEREDITH concluded his speech with an amendment as follows: That all the words after "that" be struck That all the words after "that" be struck out and the following substituted:—"Inasmuch as the House is of opinion that the right to regulate the liquor traffic by license law belongs, under the British North America Act, exclusively to the Legislature of the province, it is not expedient to settle a scale of daties under the Dominion License Act of 1883 which this House believes to be beyond the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament." the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament."
This was a motion to test the sincerity of the Opposition. Mr. Meredith, as we have pointed out, has never gone wholly with us in this affair of the license law. His position is, that the province has the sole right to legislate. He was consistent, therefore, in declaring that those who contended for the right of the province had no right to offer legislation which confessedly is a preparation for a possible defeat of provincial pretensions towards the largest measure of control of the liquor traffic. Of course, Mr. Mowart was driven to his feet at once, sorely against his will.

-Mr. Mowar attempted on rising to Agreed to impugn its meaning. It supported the decision of the Supreme Court; established the supreme right of the Doninion Parliament to legislate, and imited the right of the Local Legislatures to mere revenue and police purposes.

—It was not till 1883, therefore, that he Dominion Parliament was forced to agt. The decision in Regina vs. Russell left no The mere change of the Dominion Act

ing right was sufficient to induce Mr. Mowar to agree to put this high tax on the holders of a Dominion license. This is not a sound contention, as we have pointed out. Neither is it sound for Mr. Mowar to ask the Dominion to hold up its law for a year. This is simply a piece of impertinence, in view of the fact that of impertinence, in view of the fact that the Dominion law, as we pointed out else-where, was forced on the Dominion Gov-ernment by facts, some of which Mr. Mowar might have controlled if he had had moral courage to refuse to agree to the immoral political purposes to which the Crooks Act was notoriously put. the Crooks Act was notoriously put. The Canadian courts are, in the first place, the proper tribunals for the interpretation of Canadian law; and to these recourse should, and must, be had before going elsewhere. The Dominion Government must necessarily hold to the integrity of the law it has passed. Mr. Mowar judgment, perhaps without malice, and certainly without sincerity. The respect of the Grit party for the bench is not traditional.

-The sum and substance of what was done is this. The Local Government has imposed the following fines on Dominion

For each tavern, saloon or shop license For each tavern, saloon, or shop hoeses in towns, the sum of ...

For each tavern or shop license in an inco porated village, the sum of ...

For each tavern or shop license in townships, the sum of ...

For each wholesale license within the authority of the Legislature of this province.

An additional duty of shall be paid upon the transfer or re-moval of any of the aforesaid licenses. And for provincial licenses they fixed the following figures:

 Wholesale Licenses
 Present
 Proposed

 City taverns and shop do
 100
 160

 Town do
 80
 110

 Township do
 60
 75

The rights of municipalities to fix any further sums they think fit are not impaired by this legislation. The object of it all is, of course, in the first place to compel as many persons as possible to take out pro-vincial licenses. And also to have a source of revenue in case the Dominion licenses alone are held, as we think they will be held, valid; and the licensing power of the Local Legislature denied, as we think it will finally be denied.

THE VOTE ON MR. CARNEGIES AMENDMENT.

THE vote on Mr. CARNEGIE's amendment has, as we pointed out in our last ssue, been taken. The amendment was as follows :-

"That all the words after 'that' be struck out, and the following substituted:—This House disapproves of the action of the Government in giving author zation to two sets of seaders for use in the schools of the pro-

Now the farmers of Ontario, as a body, know too well the loss and anneyance caused to them by this Reader question All the teachers, all the trustees, as well as all the parents, are familiar with the iniquity of the business. But the follow-

no anaratu it :
Badgerow,
Balhop,
Bislantyne,
Caldwell,
Chisholm,
Drury,
Ferris,
Freeman,
Gibson (Huron),
Gould,
Hagar,
Hardy,
Laidiaw.
McCraney,
McKenzie,
McLaughlin,
Master,
Mowat,
Neelon,
Pardee.
Rayside.
Ross (Middlesex),
Snider.
Widdifield,
widdineid,

These men must answer to the people for voting against an amendment in which more than half of them believe.

The fact that they would rather have voted for the amendment was known to the Government. Murmurs of disapproval had reached them. Knowledge of the evil, the corruption, and the intrigue was in Mr. Mowar's possession. He did not dare allow Mr. Ross to go wholly into the question; he no doubt was aware of the benecolent but futile efforts of the Speaker to save Mr. Ross from Fate. He put up two of his Ministers, the men he always uses when there is dragooning to be done, and submission to be exacted, to bully his folsubmission to be exacted, to buily his fol-lowers, to wheedle them, to appeal to him, to talk of want of confidence, to rouse partizan feeling, to make a desperate effort to save a Minister from shame, and the

to save a Minister from shame, and the Government from ruin.

Well, they succeeded, but at a great cost. And the success brings with it shame and mortification, and may bring with it ruin as well. They have deprived themselves of the opportunity of claiming that Mr. Ross is sustained, because the party was provided to in support only of the Government. appealed to in support only of the Government. They have lost the chance of boasting that their education policy is approved, because their chief speakers asked only for the support of Mr. Mowar. asked only for the support of Mr. Mowar.
That so many men should have swallowed
such a vote may gratify Mr. Hardy or Mr.
Fraser; but all that remains of what was
once Mr. Mowar will have a bad quarter
of an hour in thinking how base are the
uses to which human beings may be put.

TEXT AND COMMENT.

Ove morning contemporary, not being in a position to say anything for itself in the matter of Mr. BLAKE's attempt, through its columns, to barter the interests of Ontario for office, has recourse to the French papers of Quebec. The Globe's own article begins in this way :

"The recent cowardly and cut-throat at-acks made upon Mr. Blake by THE MAIL tacks made upon Mr. Blake by THE MAIL have been nowhere more warmly resented than in the Quebec Conservative press, who best know the false and malignant nature of The charge may be "false and malignant.

but our first authority for making it was the Montreal Witness, which, five days be-fore we said anything at all, said as follows:

"No one has characterized in severer terms the raids, or proposed raids, of this province upon the Dominion treasury, and no one has more bitterly stigmatized the demands for better terms so constantly being made, and yet the Globe to day is found unbutningly and chamclessly making on behalf of its party the hid of beller terms to the members of this province for their rotes on the

Mr. BLAKE has not repudiated the Globe's declaration, and will not do so, because he

The charge, we say again, may have been "false and malignant," but the Witness, a Grit organ, thus excused us:

"Unfortunately, a wicked, blundering article in the Toronto 'Globe' gave a colouring of probability to the story in the eyes of those who have no or try to make themselves believe they have no confidence in the integrity of Mr. Blake."

Both these papers, the Globe and the Witness, have apparently agreed to fight shy of the question. The Witness has dropped it altogether. The Globe contents itself with repeating what other papers have said. There is not so much to blame in them.
They praise Mr. BLAKE—that is their contresy; they are shielding him for a not unkindly purpose. They do not say very much that is hard on The Mall; indeed, they proceed cautiously. La Patrie is the only paper which is severe. It is a much better written paper than the Globe, and we recognize the brilliancy of its style. La Minere is also critical, but it is only critical, not abusive: and it writes against us

cal, not abusive: and it writes against us in a literary form which we envy, and can never hope to attain. Condemnation from La Minere is a pleasure to the victim. It is flattering to be cut up by Salway Bennya SAINTE BEUVE.

On Saturday morning we have the Budget speech in full, with condensation of its points, a tabulation of its figures, and, in a separate form, the tariff resolutions, which were this year of unusual interest.

The year closed is the year ending 30th June, 1883, and its financial account was as

	follows:	
	Customs. Excise. Other sources.	
	Total expenditure	\$35,794,648 28,730,157
	Dominion lands	\$7,064,491 1,009,011
	Total surplus	w current nd its ac- imate, is as
50179865524	Customs	\$20,250,000
	Public works and buildings. Interest on investments. Other sources.	3,000,000
いこのことはないのであるとのはなくまたということ	Public works and buildings Interest on investments	\$,000,000 800,000 800,000 \$32,200,000

Estimated surplus...... \$ 1,000,000 Dominion lands...... 1,000,000 Total surplus..... \$ 2,000,000 The next year, which is the one for which the Finance Minister is now prepar-ing, is the year to end 30th June, 1885; and its account estimated, is as follows: ESTIMATED REVENUE 1884-5. oms.....\$20,000,000

5,000,000 Estimated expenditure..... 29,811,639 Estimated surplus \$ 2,188.361 Less supplementary expenditures. \$ 1,388,361 Add estimated receipts from lands 1,250,000 Probable surplus..... \$ 2,638,361

-It will be observed that there is a falling off in the surplus, but that was expected. The year which is to close on the 30th June, 1884, will have been the worst of Sir Leonard Tilley's years since our friends came into power; yet it will leave him a surplus of a million from his ordinary revenue, and a million from the sales of land, or two millions in all. Now let us, for the banefit of our readers, put all the surpluser and proceeds of land sales together, and

see what the result is for Canada:	
SURPLUSES AND LAND SALES,	
1880-1-Surplus\$ 4,1	32,743
Dominion lands	31,124
1881-2-Surplus 6,3	
Dominion lands 1,7	44,456
1882-3-Surplus 7,0	
Dominion lands 1,0	
1883-4-Surplus 1.0	000,000
Dominion lands I,0	
1884-5-Estimated surplus 1,3	
Dominion lands 1,2	250,000

Total to 30th June, 1885.....\$25,036,54 This amount would, it will be observed, cover the whole of the subsidy to the Pacific railway.

One of the most noticeable things

in the speech is the condensation which Sir Leonard Tiller gives of the reduction of taxation in 1882-3. The agreeable ac-count is as follows: REDUCTION OF TAXATION IN 1882-3 Tea duty taken off...... \$ 844.016 Stamps duty taken off.....
Postage on papers....
Tobacco duty taken off.... eriodicals.....

What item in Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S five years is there to exceed the interest of se figures for the public?

-That interest is so great that we shall venture to occupy a good deal of space, as is our custom, in giving briefly the main points of every part of the speech, commercial, financial, and political. In our last issue we gave the financial account of the three years covered by the Budget. That is so satisfactory an account that for its own sake, as well as to make this further summary of the speech more complete, we shall repeat it here.

—Has the tariff been a success? The Minister properly contends that it has

ween:—
"What is the position we are in to-day?
'Notwithstanding that the people have
been relieved from two millions and a "quarter of taxation, notwithstanding that there has been a large increase in the manufacturing industries of the country, we have a surplus of from one to two million dollars a year, sufficient to

reduced taxation, and the revenue, without any change so far as increased taxation is concerned, is sufficient for the future expenditure that may fall upon the Döminion. Now. I hold that this tariff has been in that re-

"spect a success."
The country in 1882 held also that it was a success. And there is no diminution of that confidence.

-Of the increase in Customs duties during the year the largest portion was paid by luxuries, and a very considerable part of the balance was paid by the foreign exporter to Canada and not by the Canadian consumer. Look at this list of inreases in revenue from certain articles:

INCREASE IN CUSTOMS DUTIES 1882-83. Cailway carriages..... \$ 20,000 Liquors
Fruits and sugar
Laces, jewellery, &c.
Wheat flour
Machinery
Pig iron

These items do not trouble the poor man at all. They are paid mainly by the rich and

Sir LEONARD TILLEY does not allow a single point of Opposition criticism to escape him. He faces particularly the complaints that the trade with the United States has been increasing again; as if the Grit party really were troubled about that. He gives figures as follows: TRADE WITH UNITED STATES AND GREAT 1876-7. Imports from United States... Imports from Great Britain

Difference in favour of United States.,... 1877-8. Imperts from United

Difference in favour of United States \$11,200,559 1878-9. Imports from United States \$43,739,219 Imports from Great

Britain..... Difference in favour of United States \$12,746,089 1882-3. Imports from United \$56,033,333 52,056,469

Difference in favour of United States \$ 3,976,86 The rapid reduction of the difference in favour of the United States is obviously very great. Therefore those who say that our trade with Great Britain has been prejudicially effected, are wrong beyond

The Opposition have been in the habit of saying that our export trade would in this direction be ruined by the National Policy. Sir LEONARD TILLEY produces a omparative table of the value of produce exported, as follows:

PRODUCE EXPORTED. .\$6,417,506 1880. ...\$12,462,486 5,746,654 1881. ...12,137,799 9,858,246 1882. ...6,003,233 7,618,442 1883. ...8,196,366 Total. \$29,638,848 Total. \$38,799,884 There is, it will be observed, a difference of nine millions in favour of the National Pelicy period, in spite of the large falling offin 1882, which was the experience of the

offin 1882, whole continent. The next point the Minister deals with is the effect of the tariff in stimulating industry in the country. He illustrates this effect by giving the statistics of the imports of raw materials for manufacture turing purposes. Thus: COTTON IMPORTS.

e.	18/7-8 7,243,413 lbs.
ıt.	1878-9 9.720.708 "
h	1881-218, 127, 323 "
h	1882-327,353,421 "
D	WOOLLEN IMPORTS.
0	1877-8
f	1881-29,682,757 **
,	1882:39,812,104 "
l,	The larger consumption of our own home-
e	grown wool accounts for the apparently
8	small increase in the consumption in the
d	past year; but an increase of over 6,500,-
	000 pounds since 1878 in the import for

cre	MACHINERY IMPORTS.	
	1878\$ 438.037	
	1879	
	1881	
-	1883 2,757,570	
Th	at is a decidedly encouraging increase introduction of the means by which	in
ind	lustry is multiplied.	CIL

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Grit paper calls the Globe "an irre onsible newspaper." Mr. Blake said much the same, and the Premier of Ontario, the other day, disc aimed any liability whatever or its utterances.

Nothing would please Mr. Blake more than to get Sir Charles Tupper out of the House. He is afraid of him. He trembles when he rises to speak. If he could only succeed in his little scheme to worry the Min ster of Railways he would be as happy as it is possible for him to be. It would atone for his failure on the Canadian Pacific railway ques-

It seems to be the misfortune of England that her allies in the Soudan comprise all the cowards of the country, while bravery and heroism in the natives are to be found only in the ranks of the rebels. The determined resistance offered by many of the latter, in Friday's fight, is a strong contrast to the miserable cowardice displayed by the Egyptian troops in former The great Fenian invasion of Manitoba is

eing well advertised. Advices from Fargo, which is at least the headquarters of the persons who are talking the matter up, state hat " many battalions will be ready." All they await is the sign of revolt in the North-West, The St. Paul Pioneer sarcastically says :-

"Manitoba is a seething caldron. The cloven-hoofed, grinning demon of secession is hers, and she proposes, on the 5th of March, to secede. The question as to what she shall secede for, from, or where she shall secede to, is in abeyance."

"But, meantime, not a very large sensation, in the shape of a new dress for Bernhardt or another storm by Wiggins, would suffice to draw a veil over the war in Manitoba." "two million dollars a year, sufficient to meet any further increase which may "take place in the producing power of our manufactures throughout Canada. Under these circumstances we are in a position to-day to meet Parliament and say we have not only provided for the past, we have had a surplus in the past, we have

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Continued from Second Page.

person employed by the Ontario Government person employed by the Ontario Government to make such estimate. The price per yard at which the work was let and whether at public sale or by tender. The salaries or other remuneration paid the engineers or other persons employed by the Ontario Government to superintend the construction of the said drainage works, and charged to the said works respectively. He said that works said works respectively. He said that works had been done, and the people of the locality could get no information regarding them.

THE RAILWAY ACT. The bill to amend the Railway Act (Mr. Wood) was passed through Committee Whole and reported.

· PAWNBROKERS. Mr. Badgerow's bill to smend the Act respecting pawnbrokers and pawnbroking was read the second time. It proposes to give the power of regulating these institutions to the municipalities.—Carried.

THE ASSESSMENT ACT. Mr. BADGEROW moved the second read ing of his bill to amend the assessment Act. He said that it embodied the recommenda-tions of the municipal convention lately in -Carried.

The House adjourned at 9.05 p. m. TORONTO, March 3.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF 1837. Mr. LEES asked whether it was the inten ion of the Government to take into consider-tion the claims of the volunteers of 1837, with a view to acknowledging such claims for their valuable services.

Mr. MOWAT said the Government had no ntention at present to take the matter into

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A J. P. Mr. MEREDITH moved for a return of copies of all correspondence and communica-tions between the junior judge of the county of Ontario or another person, and the Attor-ney-General, or any member or officer of the Government, with regard to the conduct of one Mr. J. P. Foley, of Mara, one of the justices of the peace for the said county. He said he understood that Mr. Foley had been a justice of the peace for the county of Ona justice of the peace for the county of On-tario for twenty years, that a young man, the son of a farmer residing in the county, was charged by Mr. Foley with having com-mitted a relony, that he arrested the young man, and threatened to try him himself for the charge, and refused to have any communication with anyone but the father of the young man, who it was stated was allowed to settle the case by stated was allowed to settle the case by giving a note for \$20; on that understanding thep osecution was withdrawn. The caselooked as if Mr. Foley were guilty of compounding a felony. He had sued for the note before the Junior County Judge of Ontario, who had made some stronge observations with regard to the conduct of Mr. Foley, and had made some compoundations to the Attentions to the Attention to the conduction to the Attention to the Country of the Coun some communications to the Attorney-General. He thought it would be well if the whole

orrespondence were brought down.
Mr. MOWAT said that these charges had been communicated to Mr. Foley, who denied them. The judgment of the court when the suit came up was in favour of Mr. Foley. Mr. MEREDITH said bethought the Attor-ney-General should have ordered an investiga-

ney-General should have ordered an investiga-tion in the case, and the public interest would have been better served if such had been ordered. He thought it was a most danger-ous thing to let it go to the country that in cases of this kind the Attorney-General did not think it a sufficient ground for removing a man from the position of justice of the

MUNICIPAL BONUSES. Mr. GIBSON (Huron) moved for a return showing the amount paid, or to be paid, to each railway in Ontario by the different municipalities therein, by way of home. He said the return would give some very interesting information. It had been computed that since Confederation 1,700 miles had been added by the municipalities to the extent of \$3.500 a mile which would size according to the confederation of \$1.500 a mile, which would give sever millions and a half of dollars. The province through the Government had given about five millions, which would make nearly hirteen millions given to railways in bonuse Many of these railways had violated the conditions on which the bonuses had been given

in regard to giving competing lines. If Quebec was to found their claim for better terms partly on what they had given to their railways the return could be used as a similar argument for Ontario.

Mr. GILLIES seconded the motion. He thought a commission about the motion. thought a commission should be appointed to look into the matter of these railways which had been granted bonuses for supplying a competing road, and which had violated their

The motion passed. The House adjourned at 4.30 p.m.

TORONTO, March 4. LICENSE DUTIES. Mr. HARDY moved that the House g into Committee of Supply to consider the

following resolution:—

Resolved. That the Parliament of Canada, a

Resolved. That the Parliament of Canada, at the session thereof held in the year one thousand eight nundred and eighty-three, passed an Act entitled: "The Liquor License Act of 1883." purporting to deal with the issue of licensee for the sale of liquor, and with the regulation of taverns, saloons, shops, and vessels wherein liquor may be sold, and otherwise as by said Act is provided; and That by the second sub-section of the seventh section of said Act it is provided that "Hotel, saloon, and shop licenses, and such other of the licenses by this Act authorized to be issued, as to which a Provincial Legislature may impose a tax in order to the raising of a revenue, shall be subject to the payment of such duty as the Legislature of the Province under the power conferred on it by the ninth enumerated class of subjects in section ninety-two of "The British North America Act, 1857," may impose for the purpose of raising or in order to raise a revenue for provincial, local, or municipal purposes."

province.

3. That it is expedient that the said ducles, when so paid to the inspuctor, shall be paid by him into the license fund provided for by the said Liquor License Act of Ontario, and shall form part and parcel thereof. The same shall be applied under regulations of the same shall

Governor-in-Council in the manner and for the purposes as provided by the thirty-fourth section of the said Liquor License Act, the sums and proportion thereof to be paid over to the treasurer of the province for the exclusive use of the province and to the several municipalities interested in the fund shall be the same as by the said thirty-fourth section is provided.

4. That it is expedient that where any municipality, by by-law, requires—as it lawfully may do—larger duties to be paid upon and in respect of tavern or shop licenses than those hereinbefore specifically mentioned, the whole of such fore specifically mentioned, the whole of such such municipality by the inspector and commissioners appointed under the said thiquor License Act of Ontario.

He said that the Dominion Act passed last ses. sion providing that the Legislatures of the provinces could impose a tax in order to the raising of a revenue, there could be no question but that the House had the right to levy such a duty as in its wisdom it might think reasonable and just. Last year \$96,000 were collected as the provincial share of the revenue from licenses; and the proposed increases as given in the resolutions were expected to produce \$112,000, or a total of \$208,000.

Mr. MEREDITH said the question be-

fore the House, or which had been in-cidentally discussed, was perhaps as important as any which could engage the attention of the Legislature. It dealt with matters affecting very large interests and was a most important moral question. He had hoped important moral question. He had hoped, therefore, when the member of the Government, who had just spoken, came to address the House he would have approached it entirely in a different spurit. (Hear, hear.) In our complex system—for the federal system must be complex—there must of necessity arise differences as to the jurisdiction between the central authority and the local authority. The point where they met was almost intangible, and he had always, until the time the hom, gentlemen opposite took their course of hosgentlemen opposite took their course of hos-tility to the Dominion Government, attempted to meet them in a spirit of conciliation, with a view to settling, without bitterness and strife, constitutional questions arising under the British North America act. believed the course of hon. gentlemen was calculated to do great injury, perhaps irre-parable injury, not only to the Do-minion, but to the province. (Hear,

After referring at length to the inconsisten cies of the Government on the license ques-tion, and their bitter hostility to the Federal

ment:—

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

The House then divided, and the amend-ment was lost on the following division:— YEAS.—Messrs. Baskerville, Blythe, Broder, Carnegie, Clancy, Clarke (Toronto). Creighton, Denison, Ermatinger. French. Gray. Hammell, Hart, Hess, Hudson, Kerr. Lees, McGhee, McKay, Meredith, Merrick, Metcalfe, Monk, Morgan, Morris, Mulholiand. Preston, Robillard, Roe, Ross (Cornwall), White, Wilmot, Wood.—32.

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

The House then went into committee on the resolution.
Mr. MEREDITH asked if the Government proposed to retain the provincial fees in cases where two licenses were taken out in the event of the Dominion law being sustained. A provision should be made for such a contingency, for many of the hotel-keepers in their desire to comply with the law would take

ut double licenses.

Mr. HARDY said that matter could be discussed when the Liquor bill was intro-duced. He thought the suggestion had been made with the view of inducing parties to take out licenses under the very Act which the Opposition had declared they could not uphold.

The resolutions ommittee rose and reported.

The report was adopted, and the resolutions were referred to Committee of the Whole House on bill No. 108.

The House went into committee on motion of Mr. Hardy.

Mr. HARDY moved the following:—

Mr. HARDY moved the following:—

Reso'ved, That it is expedient (1) that over and above the daties for licenses heretofore imposed by the Liquor License Act, or any Act amending the same, and any duties which have been or may be imposed by any municipal by-law, there shall be paid, in order to the raising of a revenue for province, the following additional duties thereon, the whole of which shall form part of the consolidated revenue of the province:—

He read a statement of the amounts ex-He read a statement of the amounts expected to be recived from the increased fees:

-596 city tavern licenses at \$60 increase,
\$35,760: 315 city shop licenses at \$60. \$18,900: 524 tavern licenses at \$30, \$15,720: 183
shop town licenses at \$30, \$5,490: 435 village
tavern licenses at \$20, \$8,700: 127 village
shop licenses at \$20, \$2,480: 1,756 township
tavern licenses at \$12, \$21,072: 142 township
shop licenses at \$12, \$1,704: 34 wholesale licenses at \$75. \$2,550: 24 vessel licenses at censes at \$75, \$2,550; 24 vessel licenses at \$25, \$600; a total of \$112,976.

Mr. MEREDITH said what the people de-

Mr. MEREDITH said what the people desired by the increased license fees was not so much an addition to the municipal or provincial treasury as a reduction in the number of licenses issued. He was afraid this scheme did not move in that but in the opposite direction. The effect would be to take fees from the municipal treasuries and put them in the provincial treasuries. Some had imposed fees up to the treasury. treasury. Some had imposed fees up to the maximum, and the effect would be that an amount equal to that would be taken out of the municipal treasuries. He pointed out that in some places there was a strong feeling that the whole of those fees should be given to the municipalities.

Mr. HARDY said he proposed introducing a clause that by-laws should remain as they are over and above all fees unless the Coun-

mr. MEREDITH asked why they did not Mr. MEREDITH asked why they did not adopt the principle in the Dominion Act.
Mr. HARDY—Our primary motive is to raise more money. (Opposition cheers.)
Mr. MERRICK—But you have a surplus and don't want money. (Laughter.)

Mr. ROSS (Huron) said the increase was to be over and above the amount fixed by the municipal by-law. The dealers could bear higher licenses, and if the number decreased it would effect one of the objects they had in

wiew.
Mr. CARNEGIE said a reason given for the Mr. CARNEGIE said a reason given for the increased fee was to add \$100,000 to the revenue. If they had the surplus of \$4,000,000 which they claimed, their increase was not required. (Hear, hear.) If they wanted simply to promote the cause of temperance, they could increase the license fees and let the money go to the municipalities.

Mr. HARDY moved that the following words be inserted in the resolution after the word "by-law" in the third line, "unless the mun cipality shall by by-law otherwise provide."

The resolution was then reported as

NOXIOUS WEEDS. Mr. ROSS, in moving the second reading of the bill to prevent the spread of noxions weeds and of diseases affecting fruit trees, said that it proposed to make it the duty of

every owner of land, or the owner was not resident municipality wherein the sa (1) To cut down all the Car eye daisy, wild oats, rag-we mustard, and other noxion on his land, to which the tended by by-law of the often each and every year a prevent the ripening of the cut out and burn all found on plum or cheri land, so often each a as it should appear on (3) To cut down and burn tarine, or other trees on it with the disease known as to destroy all the fruis of Any Council might by by operation of the Act to a disease of fruit trees, and point an inspector to enfor of the Act in the municipal After observations from Mr. Broder, the bill was

Mr. MOWAT introduces for the distribution of est Attorney-General is admini The House adjourned at BILLS ADVANCED OR

FIRST READI Mr. O'Connor—To abolisi Mr. Waters—To amend t coroners' inquests.
Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) Public Health Act of 1882. Respecting the property of Mr. Mowat. —Mr. Mowat.

To prevent the spread ease among horses and cattle To amend and consolidate ag Industrial Schools—Mr.

To amend the Consolidate

-Mr. Fell. Respecting pharmacy—Dr To amend the Consolidate -Mr. Drury.
To secure to wives and c fits of life insurance-Mr. Mr. To amend the General Act-Mr. Mowat. Respecting co-operative a stock companies, benevole other corporations—Mr. Mc

SECOND REAL To reduce the capital stor Loan Company, and for oth Meredith. To amend the Ass To amend the Consolidat

Mr. Ferris. He expla
tained the amendments s recent municipal convention.
To amend the Ditches Act. - Mr. Gibson (Huron To amend the Railway To amend the Consol Act. - Mr. Clancy. To empower the municip of Parkdale to make specia for other purposes.

To empower the municip

of Brockton to make specia for other purposes.

Respecting the trusts of t
Samuel B. Smith, deceased.

To legalize and confirm by-laws granting aid to the Bailway Company.
To incorporate the village
Respecting the St. Catha
Central Railway Company. To authorize the Toron

Company to issue mortgage for other purposes,

To amend the Consolidat

Mr. Lees, Respecting cemetery con four.

To amend the Consolidat
Mr. Gubson (Hamilton).
To amend the charter of
the Ontario Methodist Car
pany.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)
To incorporate the To
Building Association.—Mr. To consolidate the nerston. - Mr. McKim To revive and amend the the Port Stanley, Strathroy

Railway Company. - Mr. Strathroy to purchase cer for a public cemetery. Respecting the Yorkville way Company.—Mr. Ferris. To incorporate the Silver Company.—Mr. Gibson (Ha THIRD READ

To further amend the A the Roman Catholic Bishor Kingston in Canada in each To authorize the townsh South to borrow certain To amend the Act to i College.—Mr. Gibson (Ham Respecting churchwarden Toronto.—Mr. Clarke (Toro To incorporate the Dawn pany. - Mr. McCraney. To authorize Collingwood debentures.—Mr. McKay.

To incorporate the Brock and Sault Ste. Marie Rail Mr. Fraser.
Respecting the Toronto Eastern Extension Railway Respecting the debt of th dlesex.—Mr. Waters.
To incorporate the Sarn Southern Railway Company. To incorporate the Midian way Company. - Mr. Lyon. Respecting the Gananoo way Company.—Mr. Sills.
To incorporate the Cascad

To incorporate the Cascad pany.—Mr. McGhee.
To legalize, confirm, and certain by-law of the corpor of Kingston.—Mr. Metcalfe To amend and consolidate ing the Napanee River Im ing the Napanee River pany.—Mr. Wilmot. LAND IMPROVEME

LARGE DEPUTATION WAITS O GENERAL AND TR A large deputation of muntives waited upon the Attothe Treasurer on Tuesday regland Improvement Fund. compr sed the deputation:

Bruce—Wm. Scott. reeve. C.
Intyre, deputy reeve, Cuiros
reeve. Carrick; Jas. Johnsto
Carrick; Jas. Toiton, reeve.
Ballantyne, reeve. Huron; W.
Kincardine, township; Dr.
reeve, Kincardine township; Kincardine town.
Huron—John Kaine, reeve.
Cook, deputy reeve, Howick; reeve. Wroxeter; Jas. Henn
berry; Thos. Strachan, reeve.
Grey—Jas. Bowes, reeve, St.
Donnington, reeve, Sullivan
reeve, Osprey; Archibald
reeve, Osprey; Archibald
reeve, Osprey; Archibald
reeve, Osprey; Archibald
reeve, Grey—reeve, Harriston; John
Harriston; John McNab, ree
Grey, reeve, Harriston; John
Harriston; John McNab, ree
Goseph Gourlay, deputy. We
Quinan, deputy reeve, Arthu
Rentrew—John Dooner, reev
The deputation was int

The deputation was int O'Connor, M. P. P. Mr. Gibson said he hoped would consider the justice They had bought their in standing that a certain pro-refunded for the improven bridges. In regard to the Government had decided to of a settlement with the I ment. They expected in amount, and would look to to

obtain six per cent for the regard to the Crown lands doubt as to where it is, what taken to get it, and what a ment would take to get it. long enough, and did not we with longer longer.
Tolton urged to ad that the crops