ipplause.)
The House adjourned at 3.10.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21. LAW OF EVIDENCE. Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) introduced bill to amend the law of evidence in nal cases.

The bill was read the first time. HOLES IN THE ICE. Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) introduced ill to amend the criminal law, and to deare it a misdemeanor to leave unguarded and exposed holes, openings, etc., cut in the

on any navigable or frequented water. he bill was read the first time. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) introduced bill to amend the law with reference to dure in criminal cases and the duties justices of the peace out of sessions in

ion to persons charged with indicta

The bill was read the first time. SPEEDY TRIAL

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) introduced. ll to consolidate and amend the Act for more speedy trial of persons charged in felouies and misdemeasors in Ontario, uebec, and Manitoba.

The bill was read the first time. THE LICENSE LAW.

Mr. KIRK-Is it the intention of the Govnent to provide for the salaries of the imissioner and other expenses, incurred in rying out the provisions of the Liquor ase Act of 1883 in districts where the ise fund will be insufficient to meet the Sir JOHN MACDONALD—That matter is

der the consideration of the Government, d a measure will be brought down on the ject this session. A PISTOL QUESTION. Mr. McMULLEN asked whether a justice the peace was authorized to impound a tol carried on the person in the event of

mmittal under chap. 30 of 40th Victoria. Sir JOHN MACDONALD—That is a quesof law. I do not think the Government e called upon to answer it. MEMBERS MUST VOTE. Mr. SPEAKER-Since the last sitting of House, I have looked into the practice we to members in the chamber led upon to vote. I do not find any re-

led precedent since Confederation, but or to that date the practice seems to have well established, that every member in chamber can be called upon to vote and st record his vote, unless he has a direct uniary interest in the question, or unless is excused from voting by the House, in the case a resolution to excuse him should proposed and seconded on the minutes. the future that must be the rule here. PATENT RIGHT FRAUDS.

Mr. MULOCK moved the third reading of bill for the better prevention of traud in ion with the sale of patent rights. The bill was read a third time. RAILWAY CROSSINGS.

MULOCK, in moving the second readthe bill to further amend the Consoli-Railway Act of 1879, said the bill prosed Railway Act of 1879, said the bill pro-sed to limit the period during which a ain may be allowed to block up a highway any one time to two minutes. It also oposed to widen the definition of the term llage, so that trains might be limited to a stain rate of speed in passing through an incorporated, as well as through an incorincorporated, as well as through an incor-rated village. Sir JOHN MACDONALD pointed out that

might be some difficulty in defining the ands of an unincorporated village. There ald be no objection to the second reading nowever, provided it was sent to Railway Committee for consideration. he bill was read a second time.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS. Ir. CAMERON (Inverness) moved s of all petitions and correspondence ative to the necessity of increasing the mber of Customs officials at Cheticamp. ou, Port Hood, Whycocomah, West Bay Hawkesbury, Inverness, Nova Scotia. advocated the appointment of further als at these places, with a view to pering the outside preventive service. motion was carried. ne House adjourned at six o'clock.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE. RICHARD CARTWRIGHT presented ns praying that the running of railway ns on the Lord's day may be prohibited. FREEMASONRY.

WHITE (Cardwell) introduced a bill er to amend the tenth chapter of the lidated Statutes for Lower Canada, reting seditious and unlawful associations oaths. He explained that the bill proposed to extend to the Grand of Freemasons of Quebec a similar on from the operation of the Act reing seditious and unlawful oaths, which joyed by their brethren of the rest of bill was read the first time on division.

C.P.R. LOAN. motion for concurrence in the resoluproviding a loan for the Canadian

railway WATSON rose to give the reason for osing the advances. In doing so he de-ted in the most gloomy manner the Northreferring to the coldness of the cli-the necessity for extra clothing, and ack of water, which, he said, cost more ome places than land. After other ally disparaging statements regarding the on he represented he moved that the resoons be referred back to the Committee he Whole with power to provide that as ndition of granting the proposed loan to Canadian Pacific railway it should be ulated that the company shall no longer a that no lines of railway shall be perto be constructed within Manitoba of the Canadian Pacific railway, except nes as shall run south-west, or to the t of south-west, and that no lines of rail-Continued on Fifth Page.

CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

ERNATIONAL THROAT & LUNG INSTITUTE



by the Spirometer invented by Dr. M., of Paris, exaids surgeon of the my. Persons unable to visit the Sur be treated by letter and instruments to any address. Physicians and sufficiently invited to examine the new mode of a Microscopes and microscopies.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, Feb. 21. FIRST READINGS. The following bills were introduced and

FIFTH PARLIAMENT -- FIRST SESSION

read the first time:

To amend the Act respecting pawnbrokers and pawnbroking; respecting building societies; to authorize the corporation of the town of Strathroy to purchase certain land for a public cemetery; to amend the Assessment Act; to amend the Evidence Act; to amend the Consolidated Municipal Act; to revive ead the first time :and amend the Act incorporating the Port Stanley, Strathroy, and Port Clarence Rail way Company; to amend the Consolidated Municipal Act; to regulate the width of tires of vehicles in use on the public highways. THE BUDGET.

Mr. A. M. ROSS then rose to make his financial statement. After remarking that his recent accession to office would, he hoped, be sufficient excuse for him if his explana-tions were not sufficiently exhaustive, he gave the receipts of the year 1883 as follows: aw stamps ..

m. \$34,920 m. 10,381 um. 5,139 1 um. 6,231 5 s. 3,753 94 470 71 ce. 645 00 240 00 \$3,468 78 3,966 00 6,758 03 2,117 76 430 00 2,038 00 1,208 78 8,661 60 493 60 436 28

Interest.... Lock-up, Huntsville, capital account. Parliament buildings, capital acentral Prison, capital account..... ingston Lunatic Asylum, capital Total.... .\$2,439,941 42

for the past year. The different items were as follows :-mmigration ...
Agriculture and arts...
Iospitals and charities.
Miscellaneous
Public buildings
Public works ...
Saloniyation roads

He then referred to the expenditures

These were the total expenditures under the Supply bill, amounting in all to \$2,548,171.62. The expenditures or disbursements not under the Supply bill, which were mainly invest ments, were as follows :-

Making the total disbursements of the pro-vince for the year \$2,887,037,73. There Making the total disbursements of the province for the year \$2,887,037.73. There had been exceptional expenditure in connection with forestry, and in getting out the pamphlet on butter making. The total amount taken under the supply bill was \$2,506,151.04, the expenditure \$2,548,171.62, or \$57,979.42 less than was estimated. He now came to the statement of the assets and liabilities of the province. The investments were as follows:—

value over par. \$500,000 00 30,000 00 \$216,201 81

25,679 61 1,539 91 302,398 00

1,472,391 41

124,685 18

.\$ 49,318 01

.... 17,802 64

Under the land improvement fund there

The House would notice that he had taken the trust funds in the hands of the Do-

minion Government at the same amount as taken by his predecessors. The hon. gentle-man then called attention to the question of

\$356,413 03

Value of Library, share as signed to Ontario, as pe

Less 6 per cent. cost of

One quarter for Land Improvement Fund on account of lands sold.....

Was a

Collections on sales made since 6th March, 1881....\$296,710 8 Less 6 per cent. cost of

Showing a surplus of assets of

set apart (proceeds realized to 1st July, 1867), after deducting Land Improvement Fund, \$1,522,595.54, portion belonging to Ontario, as per population of 1881. This fund is bearing interest at 5 per cent. 891,201 74

1,075,819 Special or trust fund, held Canada:— Dominion (\$312,769 04 making the necessary changes.

89,500 00 8,000 00 \$4,740,654 9 The liabilities were as follows. Under the heading surplus distribution to municipalities it read:— Quebec's share of Common School Fund, made p as follows:— 254,809 74 \$567,157 20 \$846,065 39

repeatedly in the House and the country that the surplus was being exhausted, and that the expanditure was alarmingly increasing. The aurphas was in.

1873. \$32.56 1875. \$4.50.67 189. \$4.20.68 1876. \$4.50.67 189. \$4.20.68 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.20.68 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.20.68 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.20.68 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.20.68 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.20.68 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.50.69 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.50.69 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.50.69 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.50.69 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.50.69 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.50.69 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.50.69 1876. tion. The principal amount of timber was still undisposed of. They had still undis-posed of 20,000 square miles of valuable timber outside of the disputed territory, and south of the line of the Canada Pacific railway, They had since Confederation sold only 7,420 square miles, or one-third of what they had yet. They had in bonuses \$1,567,-378. The rate per square mile was from \$117.79, the lowest, to \$532 per square mile received in 1881. When they took into account the extent of timber in the United States, they might assume that any timber they had would be greatly enhanced in value by the rapid decrease in the limits on that side. They calculated that every square mile they had yet to dispose of would realise to them in bonuses at least the same as realized in '81—\$552 per square mile. With they had yet. They had in bonuses \$1,567,timber they had would be greatly enhanced in value by the rapid decrease in the limits on that side. They calculated that every square mile they had yet to dispose of would realise to them in bonuses at least the same as realized in '81...\$552 per square mile. With regard to the expenditure his estimates were in excess of those of 1883 by \$87,000, but the Government would keep within that sum. There were exceptional items this year, one of which was a sum of \$36,000 to cover arrears on colonization roads. These arrears were in fact over expenditures made in the Crown Lands Department, and carried over

present time was one which required careful consideration, not only from the members of the House but from the people of the country. Hon, gentlemen practically admitted, now that their surplus was not such a magnificent surplus after all, and that it was almost gone. They had admitted that their railway payments alone, if met when due, would wipe out this surplus. The expenditure over income last year was \$444,300, and if they took the railway payments the whole surplus would at this rate be wiped out in three or four years. The Government recognized this by postponing payments to the railways by extending them over forty years instead of twenty years. They should recognize this fact in other ways by keeping down the controllable expenditure of from year to year, and which the appropria ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1884. The receipts for 1884 he estimated a follows :-80,000 00 136,696 62 \$1,333,569 42 100,000 00 15,000 00 25,000 00 5,000 00 550,000 00 keeping down the controllable expenditure of the province, and by systematic economy in their own departments. They should in fact **\$695,000 00** Public Institutions Revenuecut down the net expenditure. From 1871 to 1883 he found that this had nearly doubled.

Lunatic asylum, Toronto... London... Kingston... Hamilton. He did not take into account the expenditure on capital account, such as that on roads, buildings, colonization roads, and refunds. After leaving out these items he found that 52,000 00 Central Prison. Law Stamps... Drainage Assessment Fund... Municipal Loan Fund... Toronto Mechanics' Institut rom Insurance Companies, to de-fray expenses of Inspection by Provincial Inspector... rom Counties, to deiray expenses of taking Lunatics to Asylums, Boys to Reformatory, etc......

461,700 00 \$2,604,669 42 The Government proposed to increase the liquor licenses, and in so doing they believed they would be following in the wake of pub-lic opinion. The wholesale licenses they proposed to increase from \$150 to \$225, tavern and shop licenses in cities from \$100 to \$160, taverns and shops in towns from \$80 to \$110, taverns and shops in townships from \$60 to \$75, and vessel licenses from \$100 to to \$125. By these increases the Government expected to raise the revenue to the symptometric forms the symptometric from the symptometric forms the symptometric forms and the symptometric forms the symptometric forms and the symptometric forms and the symptometric forms are symptometric forms and the symptometric forms and the symptometric forms and the symptometric forms and the symptometric forms are symptometric forms and the symptometric forms are symptometric forms. expected to raise the revenue to the sum placed in the estimates. He would leave the further discussion of the matter to the Provincial Secretary when he introduced the bill

6,000 0

Mr. CREIGHTON, who, on rising, was received with cheers, said that on the prin-ciple that a new broom swept clean, the hon. gentleman (Mr. Ross) had certainly gone very gentleman (Mr. Ross) had certainly gone very minutely into the matters he had spoken of, and had detained the House at a greater length than the former Treasurer was wont to do. It would not be expected that in the remarks he was going to make he should be expected to follow him into all the details. He wished rather to make his observations more general in their character. At the out set he would like to refer to perhaps the most important statement he had made, viz., the change the Government were about to make in the license duties. He was a little curious to know—when he noticed that there was to be a considerable increase in the expenditure this year, and from the receipts last year that there was a falling short—he was curious to learn how the Governmen was curious to learn how the Government were going to make ends meet. Although they had not attempted quite to do that, the Government had felt it incumbent upon them to bring up their revenue, and they proposed to do it by increasing the tax on tavern-keepers and the retailers of liquors. For some time there had been a growing movement in the province in favour of reducing the number of licenses, but while the temperance people were asking for an increase of duties in connection with licenses they were asking it not that the province might derive an increased revenue—(hear, hear)—but that there might be a decrease in the consumption of liquor by reducing the the consumption of liquor by reducing the number of licenses. (Hear, hear.) He would call attention to the state of the provincial finances in the past. Taking the gross receipts and expenditure of the province since confederation, for each year that the hon. Sandfield Macdonald was in power, it showed that much less was expended than the receipts. In 1868 there was a supplier. the receipts. In 1868 there was a surplus of \$1,167,779; in 1869 \$1.209,057; in 1870 \$920,032; in 1871 \$516,312, or in those four years the gross expenditure was less than the gross receipts by \$3,813,182. (Cheers.) Hon, gentlemen opposite came into power in 1882, but he would not take that year as the Attorney-General was not leader of the Gov-ernment that year. In 1873, just as soon as ernment that year. In 1873, just as soon as the hon gentleman (Mr. Mowat) got into power, the increase of expenditure very nearly balanced the receipts, as for that year he had only a surplus of \$20,712, instead of half a million that Sandfield Macdonald had in his last year. (Hear, hear.) From that year down to the present, with the exception of 1881, when the Government made a large timber sale, the receipts had never equalled the expenditure. In 1874 there was a deficit of \$425,145; in 1875, one of \$447,919; in 1876, it was \$551,405; in 1877. deficit \$610,338; in 1878, deficit \$617,187; in 1879, deficit \$691,445; in 1880, a deficit of \$66,245; in 1881, the year of the timber sale, \$161,719

in 1881, the year of the timber sale, \$161,719 surplus; in 1882, there was again a deficit amounting to \$39,711, notwithstanding the fact that a portion of the money from the sale

down) on the subject of removing the obstructions from the Severn river near the outlet of Lake Couchiehing, whereby the waters of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching would be lowered, and a large quantity of land reclaimed. In making the motion he expressed his gratification that the Government had introduced the sum of \$5,000 into the estimates for the purpose of carrying out this much. for the purpose of carrying out this much needed work.

Motion agreed to. A FIT SUBJECT FOR ENQUIRY.

A FIT SUBJECT FOR ENQUIRY.

Mr. BRERETON moved for a return of all correspondence and papers in connection with the refusal to grant a license to Ms. Bradley, of the Lambert hotel, Port Hope.

Mr. HARDY—Perhaps the hon gentleman will allow the matter to stand, and I will look into it.

Motion allowed to stand accordingly. MINE EXPROPRIATIONS. Mr. WOOD moved that in the opinion of this House it is desirable to amend the Railway Act of Ontario so as to provide that railway companies shall not have the power to expropriate mines. He said, now that the railway verses were being a second of the said.

railway system was being extended, it was necessary to protect the mining interests.

After explanations by Mr. Pardee the motion was withdrawn. A CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION. Mr. MEREDITH moved for a return Mr. MEKEDITH moved for a return of copies of all correspondence, reports, and documents with reference, to the claim of James Knott for compensation for the flooding of parts of lots numbers nineteen and twenty, in the second concession of the township of Chaffey (north shore of; Fairy Lake), by the construction of certain Public Works,

cessive years produced as follows :-

\$248,130 1879... 232,101 1880... 164,170 1881... 292,251 1882... 156,251 1883...

on these points, but in view of the late

The House adjourned at 10.45.

of the hour he would not ask their attention

FIRST READINGS.

ead the first time :—

To provide better means of egress from public buildings; to amend the Act respecting

cemetery companies; to protect persons em ployed in factories, &c.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

sure in seconding the motion. The gentle-man who had been called to occupy the high

position of Governor-General was a gentle man who came from a long line of those wh

man who came from a long line of those who had taken a prominent place in the affairs of the United Kingdom. He had had considerable experience there, which no doubt would be of advantage during his term of office in

The resolution was referred to a select

eredith, Morris, and Pardee, with instruc-

Mr. MOWAT in moving that an honourable address he presented to the right honourable the Marquis of Lorne, expressing the deep sense the House entertained of his distinguished services while Governor-General of the Dominion, said that it might be observed of him, too, that he

was a worthy representative of an ancient House, which had exercised considerable influence in the history of the Old Country.

Mr. MEREDITH said it was with great pleasure that he seconded the motion. The late Governor-General, during his five years' term of office, had discharged his duties with satisfaction to the people of the Dominion.

satisfaction to the people of the Dominion, and by his many excellent qualities had

APJOHN'S TROUBLES.

epresentatives of the various municipalities ordering on Lakes Simcoe and Couchiohin

ndeared himself to them.

tions to prepare and report an address
THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

Canada.

Mr. MOWAT said that in the speech of

The following bills were introduced

TORONTO, Friday, Feb. 22.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC BOUNDARY. ONTARIO AND QUEBEC BOUNDARY.

Mr. MORRIS moved for copies of all correspondence between the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, or any member or officer thereof, relating to, or containing the agreement come to between the said Governments, whereby the boundary between the the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, now respectively named the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, north of Lake Temiscamingue, which have never been authoritatively determined, was agreed to be determined in the manner enacted and set forth in the Act, chapter three of the Consolidated income was derived by way of interest. In 1873 the interest received was \$258,040. Sucmined in the manner enacted and set forth in the Act, chapter three of the Consolidated Statutes of Ontario, but subject also to rati-fication by the Legislature of the said Pro-vince of Quebec and by the Parliament of Canada. And also copies of all correspon-dence between the Government of the Pro-vince of Ontario, or any member or officer thereof and the Government of the Demice. thereof, and the Government of the Dominion, or any member or officer thereof, with regard to the said boundary, and with regard to the ratification thereof by the Parliament of Canada. must of necessity decrease year by year. When they saw that position of affairs he thought it behoved the Government, instead of increasing their expenditure as they were doing now, to find some way of decreas-ing it. The position of the province at the present time was one which required care-

The motion passed. RAILWAY AID SCRIP. Mr. CARNEGIE moved for a return show-Mr. CARNEGIE moved for a return showing the value on the 1st day of January, 1884, of the then outstanding scrip issued in aid of railways, calculating the payments to be made as capitalized at 5 per cent. He pointed out that the motion asked for what was ordered to be brought down two sessions ago. He hoped this return would be brought down in time for the discussion on the railway aid question. way aid question. The motion passed.

DIVISION COURTS ACT. Mr. LEES moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Division Courts Act. The bill was read the second time and re-erred to a committee.

THE TOLLGATE MEASURE. THE TOLLGATE MEASURE.

Mr. BALFOUR moved the second reading of the bill to further amend the Act respecting joint stock companies for the construction or purchase of roads, &c. He said the bill provided for the enforcement of due returns from these companies to the Government. It was felt that the existence of these tollgates was a nuisance, and the companies should be compelled to send in proper returns as to their receipts and pourton.

The bill was read a second fine and referred to the Municipal Committee.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The following private wills were read a After leaving out these items he found that the net expenditure in 1871 was \$1,444,596, and in 1883, after deducting, also the railway payments, \$2,212,793, or an increase of nearly double. With that statement he left the matter for the consideration of the House. The Government had now estimated for an expenditure of something like \$100,000 greater than last year. He hoped the House would appreciate the significance of the facts. He had intended to speak at greater length on these points, but in view of the lateness. To further the second to the second to the second to the had intended to speak at greater length on these points, but in view of the lateness.

The following private bills were read second time :—
To incorporate the Dawn Tramway Com-To further amend the Act incorporating the Roman Catholic bishops of Toronto and Kingston in Canada in each diocese.

To authorize the township of Colchester

South to borrow certain moneys.

Respecting the Synod of the diocese of To amend the Act to incorporate Knox Col-To authorize the town of Collingwood issue certain debentures.

Respecting the debt of the county of Mid-

To authorize the corporation of the town of Orangeville to purchase land for a post-office To authorize the trustees of the estate of James Stock, deceased, to mortgage certa

property.

To declare valid a certain survey of part of the town of Cornwall.

Respecting churchwardens in the diocese of Toronto. The House adjourned at 5.20. TORONTO, Feb., 25, 1884.

Mr. MOWAT said that in the speech of the Lieut. Governor, delivered at the opening of the session, reference was made to the circumstance of a new Governor-General having been appointed to the Dominion. It had been the custom on all such occasions to send an address of welcome, and the Government thought it right that that custom should be followed in the present instance. He need not say that the present Governor-General was a man of well-known ability and great political experience. He belonged to an ancient house which had for ages occupied a prominent place and done useful work in the public service. He moved that an address be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor-General congratulating him on his arrival in Canada, and on his appointment as Governor-General of the Dominion.

Mr. MEREDITH said he had much pleasure in seconding the motion. The gentle-FIRST READINGS. Mr. Parcee-To protect the public interes n rivers, streams, and creeks.

Mr. Mowat—To amend the election law for the better prevention of corrupt practices.

Mr. McCraney—To amend the Act respecting Public and High schools. PRIVATE BILLS. The following bills were advanced a stage

To further amend the Act incorporating the Roman Cathalic Bishops of Toronto and Kingston in each diocese.—Mr. Fraser.

To authorize the township of Colchester uth to borrow certain moneys. - Mr. Bal-Respecting the Synod of the Diocese of Huron.—Mr. Meredith.

To amend the Act to incorporate Knox

Respecting the debt of the county of Mid-lesex.—Mr. Waters.

To authorize the trustees of the estate of James Stock, deceased, to mortgage certain property.—Mr. Ermatinger.

Respecting churchwardens in the Diocese of Toronto.—Mr. Clarke (Toronto).

To incorporate the Samia and Lambton Southern Railway Company.—Mr. Mc-Craney

Craney. To inc To incorporate the Brackville, Westport, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company. To incorporate the Midland Junction Rail way Company.—Mr. Lyon.

Respecting the Gananoque and Rideal
Railway Company.—Mr. Sills. Respecting a certain by law of the town Trenton.—Mr. Sills. Eastern Extension Railway Company. - Mr.

To reduce the capital stock of the English Loan Company, and for other purposes. Mr. Meredith. THE CREAMERIES.

APJOHN'S TROUBLES.

Mr. MERRICK enquired whether the Government had un staken or agreed to undertake the defence of the suit of Walton v. Apjohn, or had employed, or authorized the employment, of a solicitor or counsel for the defendant in that suit? Whether the Attorney-General's attention had been called to the fact that his partner in business, acting as counsel for the defendant in the said suit, had raised as a defence to the suit the confention that Rat Portage was not within the limits of Ontario? Whether said contention was raised with the knowledge or approval of the Attorney-General?

Mr. MOWAT, in reply, said that the Government had not undertaken or agreed to undertake the defence in the suit of Walton v. Apjohn, or had not employed or authorized the employment of a solicitor or counsel for the defendant in that suit.

THE LOWERING OF LAKE SIMCOE THE CREAMERIES.

Mr. CREIGHTON moved for a return showing the location of the three creameries erected under the Act passed at last session of the Legislature, the cost of each, and the names of the officers thereof, with the salaries paid to them respectively. He referred to the adoption by the Government last session of a scheme to establish three creameries in the province in preference to Mr. Lynch's scheme for giving public lectures as a means of educating the public as to making good butter. In the Act of last session the Government did not announce the location of good butter. In the Act of last session the Government did not announce the location of the creameries, but denied any intention of keeping the matter dangling before the province. Well it seemed now that three creameries had been kept dangling before the constituencies. In his own constituency the electors had been told if they elected Creighter the constituency. THE LOWERING OF LAKE SIMCOE. Mr. WIDDIFFELD moved for a return of ton they certainly would not get a creamery. The Government had departed from the principle of stating how the money was to be appar, and where on the plea of urgency, and now it was will pared that nothing

had been done in the matter. The late Minister of Agriculture told the House that 50,000,000 pounds of butter were produced annually in the province, and that an increase in the quality up to the creamery standard would add six or seven cents per pound, sepresenting three or three and a half million dollars. If this were the case the Governmant had been neglectful of their duty in delaying this matter.

Mr. A. M. ROSS said no creameries had yet been erected. It was necessary that they should not be placed in localities where they would be a failure; that they should not be places in competition with established industries. Finally it was necessary to get all the information possible on the subject. All these were reasons for delay. The House would notice in the estimates a vote of \$2,500 under public buildings for a creamery at the Model farm, Guelph. (Ironical cheers.) There was no doubt that a creamery should form a part of the educational system of the Agricultural College, and there were numerous advantages from establishing it there. If this was successful others might be established in other localities.

Mr. CREIGHTON said no creameries having been founded, it would be useless to press his motion. It seemed that the Government

ing been founded, it would be useless to press his motion. It seemed that the Government were even now not at all certain what course they would pursue. The explanation made from the Government side of the House had from the Government side of the House had been very weak. Last year the Opposition had pointed out that if these creameries would be so profitable to the farmers, private enterprise would start them. The Government then opposed that view, but now they had made a change of base and pleaded the activity of private enterprise as an excuse for their inactivity. He denied that the Government in their act took the power out of their hands to locate these creameries, and proved the assertion by quoting from the Act itself. The Government had had therefore the power to dangle their creameries before the eyes of the constituencies, and they had availed themselves of the power. In regard to the argument urged about pri-In regard to the argument urged about pri-vate enterprise, why not leave Guelph to its rivate enterprise to establish a creamery. He doubted whether the students at the odel Farm wished to know how to make butter at a creaniery, but how to make it at the farm houses of the province with the ordinary appliances of the farm house,

The motion was withdrawn.

RAILWAY AID RETURNS. Mr. WATERS moved for a return showing Mr. WATERS moved for a return showing the amount paid to each railway out of the funds of this province up to December 31st, 1883; also the number and total amount of unpaid certificates that each of the aforesaid railways are entitled to. And also the railways which are entitled to aid under any of the enactments of the province, but to which no money has as yet been paid; such return to show the total amount they are entitled to, either by a direct payment or by certificate. In making the motion he said the information sought would be of value to the House. It would show what roads likely to come under ould show what roads likely to come unde the Dominion Act were entitled to payments from the fund, and it might be advisable for the House to make future payments contingent upon its assent to their being considered Dominion railways.
The motion was carried.

RONDEAU POINT. Mr. WHITE moved for a return of al correspondence, lease, and papers connected with the leasing of a part of Rondeau Point to the Messieurs Weldon.

Carried. RETURNS. Mr. HARDY brought down the report of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, and returns of the Muskoka Dam and Slide Company. Mr. MEREDITH asked when the Franchise bill of the Government would be sub mitted.

Mr. MOWAT was not prepared to make

statement as to this.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m. TORONTO, Feb. 26. The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. FIRST READINGS. The following bills were introduced and

read the first time:

To amend the Ontario Tree-Planting Act.

Mr. O'Connor. cting the territory in dispute between this Province and the Province of Manitoba, -Mr. Mowat.

To amend the Consolidated Municipa RAILWAYS AND MINING PROPERTY. Mr. PARDEE said he had intended to introduce the bill to amend the Railway Act of Ontario to-morrow, but in view of the fact that it was desirable to let the railway companies and those interested know what its provisions were, he thought it better that the measure should be introduced to-day. The bill proposed first, that no mines or minerals should pass to the railway company unless so expressly mentioned in their charter; second, it provided that if a mine was passed by a railway company, and the owner was desirous of working the mine, he should give the railway company notice of such a desire, and then, unless the railway company purchased the mines, the owner should have the right to work them. In case the company should Mr. PARDEE said he had intended to introwork them. In case the company should decide to purchase the mine, and there was a decide to purchase the mine, and there was a difference as to the price to be paid, the price should be settled by arbitration as provided under the Railway Act. The bill further provided that if a railway company did not provided that it a railway company did not take the mines the party working it should work it in a manner not to injure the property of the railway company. If a mine was being worked, and it became necessary to examine the method of working, the railway company would have the power to enter the mine with the view of making such an examination. The bill was largely a grant examination. The bill was largely a transcript of the English Act, except in such points as were peculiar to this country. In England they had a regular Mining Act, and all the mines had to be worked in accordance with it, but in this country there was no such provision at all. He moved that the bill be read the first time

Mr. MEREDITH said he had no objection to the first reading, but he wished to point out that the hon, member for North Hastings (Mr. Wood) was entitled to the credit of promoting and securing this legislation. (Hear,

near.)
The bill was read the first time. THE VACANCY IN NORTH GREY. Mr. MOWAT called the Speaker's attention to the fact that the representation of North Grey was vacant, owing to the death of Mr. Lauder, with the view that a writ might be issued. THE BUDGET.

THE BUDGET.

The debate on the budget was resumed by Mr. McLAUGHLIN (W. Durham), who opened his speech by an illustration which was apt, as far as he was concerned, but which he did not use fairly. He said it was a common sport among boys in the summer to see who could kick up the most dust along the road. Mr. Creighton had kicked up his dust in regard to the finances, and it was his (Mr. McLaughlin's) duty to remove it. If he had carried out the simile he should have said that he felt it to be his duty to kick up more dust.

dust.

Dealing with the raising of revenue from Dealing with the raising of revenue from the liquor traffic he contended that the following proportions of the inmates of the public institutions were there through the influence of drink:—Asylams, 10 per cent.; gaols, three-fourths; hospitals, three-fourths; nospitals, three-fourths; The average he was willing to place at 66 per cent. The total expenditure of the province due, directly or indirectly, to intoxicating liquors was \$372,762. He therefore thought the Government was justified in deriving at least as much revenue from the traffic.

Striving to answer the contention of the Opposition that the income from Woods and Forests should be considered as capital, he gave as a parallel case the extraordinary one gave as a parallel case the extraordinary one of a farmer selling crops off his land. He said that because the proceeds were not considered as part of the farmer's capital, the proceeds of the sale of the forests should be looked at in the same way. Being asked where he expected to get his second crop of the latter, he said the second crop would be the minerals. He did not, for the latter as a said the second crop would be the minerals.

go on to state what the third, fourth, and fifth, etc., would be.

Mr. CLARKE regretted that in his able financial statement Mr. Ross had not seen fit to omit all partizan comparisons with the Dominion accounts. He (Mr. Clarke) would attempt to deal with it as a business man would with his own affairs. He questioned whether the position of affairs presented by the Treasurer was a comfortable one. It was all very well to be able to say that we owed no man anything, but if that was made possible by a large draft on capital the wisdom of such a course was doubtful.

He said that no Government could speak intelligently as to a surplus unless they knew, the value of the assets of the province both now and at the time they came into power. No attempt had been made to do this in this House, and he felt confident that not a single member of the Government knew what the assets of the province were. go on to state what the third, fourth, and

assets of the province were.

Mr. Clarke entered into a very close and

critical examination of the several items of income and expenditure, showing finally that

income and expenditure, showing finally that the province was expending its capital at a rate of considerably over one million of dollars per year. At this rate he claimed that in five years we would be on the verge of bankruptey, or at least direct taxation.

Mr. CARNEGIE, after dealing with financial matters for a time, referred at much length to the school book question, condemning the Government for authorizing different sets of books, and entailing an expenditure upon the parents of pupils of \$707,000 almost three times the sum contributed by the province to schools. He concluded his speech by moving the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Creighton:—

"That all the words after that be struck out, and the following substituted:—This House disapproves of the action of the Government in giving authorization to two sets of readers for use in the schools of the province."

Mr. G. W. ROSS said that it would be remembered that, in the opinion of the principal educators of the province, it was thought desirable to replace the old series of readers by a new series of a more undern others term.

desirable to replace the old series of readers by a new series of a more modern character and containing fresher and better matter. Under Dr. Ryerson's management there were several series of text-books; for instance, there were seven readers, three arithmetics, four geographies, &c. The matter of deciding as to the new series of readers was referred to the Central Committee, which was composed of several most distinguished educationists. They recommended two series of readers, so as to give an opportunity to the various schools of selecting a series which would commend itself to different tastes.

Mr. WHITE said that the expenditure in education had increased enormously since the time of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald. The expenditure in education had increased enormously since the time of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald. The expenditure in education had increased enormously since the penditure in educational matters which was \$351,306 under the régime of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald had increased to \$573,347, and the Minister of Education had given no explana-

tion of this.

Mr. SPEAKER here said he thought that the hon. gentleman should confine his remarks to the matter of the amendment.

Mr. MEREDITH said he dissented from and held that both the subject this view, and held that both the subje nvolved in the main motion and the amend ment could be discussed.

Mr. SPEAKER said be had simply reques

ted the speakers to confine themselves a closely as possible to the amendment, o otherwise the discussion would be never-end Mr. CREIGHTON said that as the House

were asked to decide between the main mo-tion and the amendment, members surely had a right to discuss the substantive motion. At the suggestion of Mr. Young, it was agreed that Mr. Speaker should consider the matter and ascertain what was the correct procedure in this matter.

procedure in this matter.

Mr. WHITE then proceeded with his speech. He showed that while Mr. Sandfield Macdonald had kept his expenditure within his income, the present Government had rolled up deficiencies to the extent of \$208,793 a year for the last ten years.

The Dobate was adjourged. The Sebate was adjourned.
The House adjourned at 11,10 p.m.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES. On taking his seat Tuesday afternoon Mr. Fell, of North Victoria, was received with Opposition applause.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. T. Marks, reeve of Shuniah; W. H. Laird and J. Ware, of Port Arthur, waited on Attorney-General Mowat on Monday afternoon to ask that a separate judicial district be created in Algoma, extending from Michipicoten ed in Algoma, extending from Michipicoten Island west to the boundary line with the United States, and nouth to the boundary line between Manitoba and Ontario with extended jurisdiction. It was urged that under the present law decisions in sums amounting only to \$800 could be decided at Port Arthur, all cases above that amount having to be tried in Toronto before the Superior Court judges, which was held to be a great hardship. The usual stereotyped reply was given. given.

We publish this morning a summary of the License Act introduced Monday by the Provincial Secretary. It will be noticed that nine-tenths of the sections are bodily taken from the McCarthy Act of 1883. We are reninded of a rhyme just issued in the St.

"There once was a keen kangaroo Who painted his children sky-blue; When his wife said 'My dear, Don't you think they look queer?" 'I'm airaid,' he replied, 'that they do.'" We can fancy Mr. Mowat asking Mr. Hardy if the stolen sections do not look "queer." And we can fancy Mr. Hardy's wink and snicker as he puts hisfingers alongside his nose—they do these things in private, and sometimes even in public—and says "I'm airaid they do." Of course if the McCarthy Act is unconstitutional, Mr. Mowat may steal as he pleases. But whether it is constitutional or not, it is very obvious that when the Crooks Act requires amendment, all the amending clauses were found in the much opposed McCarthy Act of 1883.

Manitoba's Demands The Ottawa correspondent of the Winnipeg Times contributes to that journal copies of the official letters addressed by Hon. Mr. Norquay to the Dominion Premier. From the correspondent's letter we take the follow-On the 12th inst. Mr. Norquay st

the following propositions to a committee of the Privy Council:— I.—That the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba be extended northward so as to in-clude Port Churchill on Hudson's Bay, and westward to the one hundred and second

neridian.
II.—The Province of Manitoba will agree II.—The Province of Manitoba will agree to refund all expenses incurred by Canada in surveys of lands within the province that remain vested in the Crown, in consideration of said surveyed land, and other lands yet unsurveyed, being handed over to the province, and the revenues arising from the sale or lease thereof accruing to the province for provincial purposes; and further—

The province will agree to refund to the Government of Canada its proportion of the hundred thousand pounds sterling (£300,000) paid by Canada to the Hudson Bay Company for the territory.

for the territory.

The undersigned would suggest the appointment of a commission of three for the settlement of all titles to land, arising under the Manitoba Act, or any other of the Acts of Parliament of Canada, within the province, two to be appointed by the Government of Canada and one by the Government of Manitoba.

The province will also bind itself to carry

out any agreement entered into betwen Can-ada and any colonization, railway company, or other association for the settlement of the lauds of the province, a commencement of which has been made by such company or

association.
III.—That the province shall receive credit at the rate at which the other provinces were relieved of debt on entering the Union, and that the same shall be allowed on the present

Thos. Town has accepted the challenged be G. Stevens, of Clinton, Ont., to skate 5 mona, for \$25.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonial from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a zerious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands daved and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundred of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. Merner has fallen upon one of these happy, discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity. His Outspoken Opinion

Dio Leur, Burdock LOOD THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS
AND THE BLOOD.

Ladies' Journal Competition.

NO. 4.

Difficult Bible Problems to be Solved. for Which One hundred and Thirty-One Costly Prizes are to be Given to the First One Hundred and Thirty-One Persons Sending Correct Answers.

The publisher of the Ladies' Journal, of Toronto, Canada, announces another Bible competition, which he says may be the last unless more interest is taken in the plan.

HERE ARE THE QUESTIONS :

1st.—What City named in the Bible is the cleent now existing in the World?

2nd.—Name the first sale of land recorded in the Bible? 3rd.—Who is the first recorded in the Bible as being buried in a coffin?

These questions are propounded by the Rev. and Rev. E. B. Harper, Barrie, Ont., a leading Methodist minister of Canada.

The publisher of the Ladies' Journal is reliable, and these rewards will certainly be distributed without favour or partiality to the distributed without favour or partiality to the FIRST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE PERSONS, in order received, sending correct answers to the foregoing Bible problems. The questions have been made so difficult, we have no doubt that it may not be necessary to give all the prizes. If, however, one hundred and thirty-one persons should send correct answers to all the questions, we will stake our reputation that all the prizes will be promptly and cheerfully handed over to the successful ones. Please mention that you saw this notice in The Mail. otice in THE MAIL.

Bear in mind that everyone competing must send FIFTY CENTS by post-office order, scrip, or small coin (no stamps) with their answer, for which they may have the Ladies' Journal for which they may have the Ladies' Journal sent to any desired address for one year. Aside from the beautiful prizes offered, the Journal is the best half-dollar's worth published. It consists of twenty pages of choice entertaining reading matter, two full pages of new music, household hints, a short story, full page illustrations of latest American and English fashions, with complete letter-press descriptions. In short, just the paper to sunt ladies particularly, and interest allyone.

The Ladies' Journal is issued monthly

The Ladies' Journal is issued monthly, single copies 5 cents, annual subscription fifty cents. The proper address is Editor Ladies' Journal, Toronto, Canada, if any of our readers wish to compete. The competition remains open till 20th March only.

HERE ARE THE REWARDS:

lst—One Beautiful Cabinet Organ, valued 2nd-Five O'Clock Tete-a-Tete Extra Triple Silver-Plated Tea Service, 3rd—One Lady's Solid Gold Hunting Case Watch.... Six Aluminum Gold Watches, each \$15. 6 Half-Dozen Sets of Triple Silver-Plated Teaspoons,

10 00

NEARLY \$1,000 worth of valuable and costly presents to be given away to the first one hundred and

FUN AND MYSTERY ENDLESS AMUSEMENT FOR ONLY 30 CTS

hirty-one persons sending correct answers to each of the Bible problems given above.