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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1889.

A Crippled National Policy.

Ten or twelve years ago the Canadian people determined by a large majority in favor of a system of National Policy. It was perfectly well understood at the time that the policy so named included protection to agriculture as well as to manufactures; and, in fact, it was on this broad and inclusive quality that the claim of the Policy to be called "National" was founded. Unfortunately the new policy has gone lame and crippled from the start, simply because it has never yet had fair play—having never yet been fairly and fully carried out. As regards manufactures a passably good beginning has been made, and wish such success as might well encourage us to go further on the same road. But by a strange fatality we have failed to carry Protection out as we should have done—to the farmer on his wheat and to the miller on his flour. A piece of glaring and most indefensible injustice has been continued, and has been tolerated, for ten years after the country had voted that it should come to an end. Now, unless this injustice be remedied, and the system of National Policy carried out as originally intended, then not only the whole N. P., but the coherence of the Dominion itself, may be in danger.

There are two reasons why the injustice which has been tolerated for ten years would not be a safe thing to continue now. First, because it is only recently that the market in Europe for American flour has so given way as to leave dealers over the border with a very large unsaleable surplus on hand. In the face of this tremendous pressure to sell, our trifling duty of 50 cents per barrel is practically no barrier at all. Those who are "posted" as to the condition of the flour trade over the border will confirm us in this assertion—that not for very many years has there been such a failure of *markets to sell in* as has been experienced of late. The spasmodic effort made last year by "Old Hutch" and others did raise prices more or less *in Chicago*, but in Europe its main effect was to draw increased supplies of wheat from other parts of the world. And those increased supplies from India, South America and elsewhere now stand in the way, blocking the sale of what Chicago and Minneapolis are anxious to get rid of. These considerations should make it easy to understand how it is that ever since September last, low grade western flour has been coming in like a flood upon Canadian markets from Toronto to Montreal, and from Quebec to Halifax and the far east and of Nova Scotia. American dealers have always been ready to exchange their poor quality flour for Canadian cash, that is an old story. But not for many years before have they been under such pressure to sell as since the opening of the current year—September, 1888, to September, 1889. However, it is not much to our present purpose to go further back in the record than 1879, for that was the year in which our own great change of system took place. Both our farmers and our millers had a right to expect that, from 1879 forward, the injustice of former years would trouble them no more. And if it does trouble them now, it is not because the National Policy has failed, but simply because the National Policy has not yet been carried into effect. Try to "catch on" to this fact, that now the situation is no longer what it has been during most of the years since 1879. What Canadian millers did endure before, in a manner, they cannot endure now, because the collapse of the European market for American flour amounts to a revolution in the trade. Say not therefore that Canadian millers have stood it before, and that you "guess" they can manage to stand it yet. We beg to assure you that things are not now what they used to be, and that what has been endured in time past will after this be found too grievous to be endured at all.

The other reason referred to we must state very briefly for the present, though it is likely to require a good deal of *re-stating* in time to come. It is substantially this—that the bringing in of the great Northwest has created a new situation within the Dominion itself. Before, there was only one Province with wheat and flour to sell, Ontario, to wit. But the case being altered *altera* the case. Manitoba is now in the market with her surplus to sell, and there are other new Provinces soon to follow. The wheat and flour interest has been an important one in Canada for long, but you can see that from this time on it must be growing more important every year. And the greater and more important it becomes the less will farmers and millers be inclined to allow anybody to "sit" on them. The young giant is growing and he knows it, and if you are wise you will do him justice on this wheat and flour question quickly ere he takes a notion to try his strength on you. All you, manufacturers or whoever else, who are interested in the permanence of the N.P., see that you have justice done as soon as possible to the wheat and flour interest, which is *the* great and growing one of the Northwest. Can you not understand what the addition of this vast new country means, as regards *changing the balance* of interests in Canada? Let us whisper it "in your ing" that, if you refuse justice to the wheat and flour interests, your own may not long be as safe as you imagine. A word to the wise ought to be enough; let us hope it will be in this case.

The Globe Saves the Jesuit Act.

The Globe a few days ago when it was sustaining the Jesuit Act had an article which was in execrable taste, written for the palpable purpose of mentioning that Mr. Edward Farrer is a Roman Catholic and was educated by Jesuits. The article insinuated that Mr. Bunting, Mr. Goldwin Smith, Dr. Wild and every other person who has expressed himself strongly on the Jesuit Act question may be a Jesuit in disguise. The latest turnover of The Globe gives reason for suspicion that a "Jesuit in disguise" has been writing its own pro-Jesuit and anti-Jesuit articles. For it is now clear that The Globe has done the Jesuits an immense service. It had before made it difficult for Liberals to vote in favor of Disallowance. It has now made it hard for them to vote against Disallowance. Result—a scattering Liberal vote and the Government sustained against O'Brien's motion. The Jesuits may thank The Globe.

Great Boom in Shipbuilding.

The recent announcement in the Imperial Parliament that seventy new ships of war would be built within five years at an expense of $105,000,000 has given a stimulus to the steel, iron and shipbuilding trades such as has never been felt before. The English and Scottish papers have been discussing the results of this huge undertaking since the announcement was made and they find in it reasons for prognosticating commercial activity of all kinds. The addition of such strength to the great navy will practically ensure the safety of British commerce on the seas against all odds, and this assurance of complete protection will doubtless result in increased foreign commerce.

In addition to producing greater commercial activity on the seas, the Government's action will give an impetus to all kinds of trade within the United Kingdom. Thirty-two out of the seventy ships are to be built in private yards on the Tyne, the Clyde, the Wear, the Tees, at Barrow and at Belfast, the cost of thes thirty-two to be $50,000,000. Shipbuilders, steel and iron manufacturers, chain and anchor makers, timber importers, and many other contributory trades will benefit by the expenditure.

Collapse of the Copper Ring.

The Societe des Metaux, with its influential membership and immense capital, having its head quarters at Paris, and for over a year controlling the copper situation of the world, has gone the way that every combination which seeks by cornering a staple commodity, to extort money from the general public must go.

The Societe des Metaux has failed, and in its downfall came within a hair's-breadth of dragging down one of the principal Paris banks. This syndicate contracted for the product of all the principal copper mines of the world for a number of years. Obtaining control of the copper output the prices were advanced and for a time it looked as though the French capitalists were going to levy tribute indefinitely on all the world. They were backed by the Comptoin d' Escompte, a bank with $16,000,000 capital. No power seemed potent enough to prevent their success.

But the power of the consumer was more than a match for even this great syndicate. When prices went up the demand fell off and the mines still kept on producing. Stocks accumulated rapidly and soon the syndicate and the Comptoin d'Escompte had all their capital invested in an unsaleable commodity.

The failure of the Comptoin d' Escompte was only averted by the assistance of other French banks, which advanced $8,000,000 in order to prevent a public calamity. The price of copper will now be reduced to the value placed on it by the consumer.

The Globe admits change of mind on the Jesuit question. It will soon have another change of mind to announce.

A correspondent says he is sure he read in The Globe an article commending Mr. Mercier's business shrewdness in securing the Pope's consent to deal with the Jesuits. If there was any such article in The Globe it only adds another to the numberless contradictions of itself which that paper has perpetrated.

Leading Provincial Liberal journals are getting disgusted with The Globe's weathercock flops. The Ottawa Free Press and The Belleville Ontario, among others, look on the present Globe editorial management with derision.

The St. Catharines News points to a piece of very profitable farming in the Niagara district. A Grimsby man cultivated a quarter of an acre of early amber cane, and from its product 46 gallons of syrup was made, which sold readily at 75 cents a gallon, or a yield equal to $138 worth per acre. Ordinary wheat raising brings the farmer in rarely more than $20 an acre.

The Globe raises a feeble whine about alleged misrepresentations. Peace, Globe! All the malice in Gehenna could not misrepresent anything so miserably as you, a mere decaying, vacillating, contemptible weathercock, misrepresent The Globe founded by George Brown.

COQUELIN CLOSES AT THE GRAND.

Miss Julia Marlowe Opens at the Grand To-night—Other Amusement Notes.

The Coquelin season closed last night. The company had an appreciative audience but not a large one. The trouble is not with Coquelin but with our people who are not all French scholars. Those who are and who saw these French artists at the Grand freely admit that it is one of the best companies here for many a day, and that as far as the chief himself is concerned no greater actor has ever trod the Toronto boards. Sandeau's "Mademoiselle de la Seigliere" was the piece presented last night.

Bolton's Illustrated Lectures.

Mr. C. E. Bolton will be at Association Hall next week, on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday and on Wednesday afternoon, when he will deliver his famous lectures on realistic travels, illustrating them with numerous views of scenery and people in other lands and places. On the occasion of each lecture the audience will be taken on an interesting tour through Europe and America, in which all the objects of interest are to strike an observant and cultured traveler will be illustrated and described. The Detroit Free Press says his pictures are artistic and his lecture unquestionably brilliant. The plan will open at Nordheimer's at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Julia Marlowe at the Grand.

Of Miss Julia Marlowe, who opens a short engagement at the Grand to-night, The New York Mail and Express says: Miss Julia Marlowe is the best "Parthenia" seen in New York in a generation. The critics were genuinely interested at the success of the debutante. Miss Marlowe's surroundings were anything but encouraging or pleasing. Still she triumphed, and was entered on the record of this season as a success. A marked evidence of this was the fact that the critics—who wandered indifferently into the house in the way of duty—at the end of this time-eaten play, and were glad they did it.

Miss Marlowe will appear to-night as Parthenia in Ingomar; to-morrow night as Rosalind in "As You Like It," Saturday afternoon in "Lady of Lyons" and Saturday night in "Twelfth Night."

E. H. Sothern Next Week.

Mr. E. H. Sothern, who begins a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House next Monday night, will present his new comedy "Lord Chumley" which is said to give him much better opportunities than did "The Highest Bidder," in which he was seen here last season. According to the press of New York and Chicago Mr. Sothern has improved greatly since last year and is now an acknowledged comedy attraction. The sale of seats for "Lord Chumley" will begin to-morrow morning.

Amusement Notes.

Beacon Lights is doing good business at the Toronto. "The Main Line" is announced for next week.

A popular concert is promised to be a fine attraction at the Pavilion next Tuesday night. There will be a good program and admission will be at popular prices.

Rev Joseph Cook will lecture in Association Hall on the evening of Friday, April 12.

Mr. Charles Roberts of New York will give his second recital in Association Hall to-night.

When Macbeth ironically asked, "Can'st thou minister to a mind diseased?" he little knew that mankind would one day be blessed with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In purifying the blood this powerful alterative gives tone and strength to *every* function and faculty of the system.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Half the business portion of Colfax, Ill., was burnt yesterday; loss $90,000.

Ex-President Cleveland and Wm. F. Vilas have been elected members of the Tammany Society.

Thomas M. King was yesterday elected second vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

George H. Daniels has been appointed general passenger agent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Pauline Fuller, the 19-year-old daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, eloped Tuesday with J. M. Aubery of Chicago and was married to him at Milwaukee.

Deputy-Postmaster Edward Duster of New Brunswick, N. J., has absconded. He had full charge of the postoffice, and it is said his defalcations will amount to $5000.

The Hutchison (Kan.) salt operators have received propositions from the English salt trust asking for a six months option on their works at prices to be agreed upon hereafter.

W. J. Oliver, manager of the Anaconda Hardware Co. of Anaconda, Mont., committed suicide on Monday. He lost considerable money by gambling and was despondent.

President Harrison yesterday sent these nominations to the Senate: Frederick D. Grant, Minister to Austria-Hungary; John C. New, Consul-General at London; Seligman Bros., special fiscal agents of the Navy at London.

The Mungo (5c) Cigar is superior to the many so-called 10c cigars that are being foisted upon the public. tf

BALFOUR MAKES HIS BOLT

AND IS FOLLOWED BY THREE OTHER GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS.

Messrs. Evanturel, Robillard and McAndrew Sore on the Government's Railway Policy of Granting Aid—The Member for South Essex will Resign His Seat in the Assembly—Three Sittings.

Last night was one of considerable excitement in the Legislature. The galleries were full of spectators, a large number of ladies being in the audience. The Government's policy of aiding railways was finally brought down and presented to the House by the Treasurer.

The feature of the sitting was a straight bolt of four of the Government's supporters, and one of them, Mr. Balfour of South Essex, announced that he would resign his seat in the House. The other three bolters are Mr. Evanturel of Prescott, Mr. Robillard of Russell, and Mr. McAndrew of South Renfrew. It was expected that more of the Government's followers would forsake them in their railway policy, but as the measure which has been introduced based on the resolutions has only proceeded to a second reading, other hon. M. L. A.'s may follow Messrs. Balfour, Evanturel and Robillard. Besides it is understood that during yesterday some of the malcontents who had been showing their teeth too prominently were taken in hand and disciplined, some by sweet promises and others by means of the thumbscrew.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Evanturel both made speeches denouncing the Government's treatment of the districts from which they came. Mr. Robillard and Mr. McAndrew spoke not with their voice but with their votes.

The Railway Resolutions.

Hon. A. M. Ross in rising to introduce the Government's railway resolutions, referred to the aid given to railway enterprise in the past and the benefits resulting therefrom. He pointed out that of the $6,000,000 granted by the Government up to 1881 $4,000,000 had already been paid. Out of the $3200 per mile granted by the Dominion the Province had paid at least $2000, but out of the thirty-two millions granted by the Dominion since 1882 to railway enterprise Ontario had received only four millions, while Quebec had received twelve millions. Ontario also should have received twelve millions as railway aid. But this Province received that sum which it was entitled to, or would have received $8333 per mile instead of $3200 per mile. All of which went to show that Ontario should enter the arena and open up her old railway policy.

He then gave figures to show the small amount received by Ontario in comparison with that received by Quebec in railway aid. These facts showed that the railway policy of the Dominion was a disastrous policy for Ontario. The people of the new districts had urged for some years past that the time had come when those sections should be opened up. But various circumstances had hitherto prevented the Government from giving this aid. Two of the roads could not have been so aided before. They were the Port Arthur and the Nipissing and James' Bay roads.

Essentially a Colonization Scheme.

The scheme which the Government proposed, Mr. Ross continued, was essentially a colonization scheme. The Province, he said, owed a duty to these new sections. Their demand that they should receive a portion of that revenue which they had paid into the Treasury was not an unreasonable one. Besides, the construction of these new railways would, as deputations had urged, increase the present revenue of the Province. He gave some figures to show that a million dollars worth of timber at present lay useless in a certain district which, if a railroad were constructed, could at once be utilized. Otherwise it would remain useless.

Mr. Ross then referred to the Government's policy of granting land subsidies. Although they proposed to grant land they also proposed to retain the control of it.

It might be objected to that the land in question situated on either side of the proposed railways was not suitable for agricultural purposes. But the Provincial Treasurer contended that settlers would purchase this land in preference to property lying some distance from any railroad.

Mr. Ross continuing, said that the Government had also decided to grant an annual subsidy according to the policy of 1872 by substituting railway certificates running for 40 years instead of cash payments. [Hear, hear.] He then named the various roads which the Government proposes to subsidize. He assured the House that the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway ran through one of the richest mining districts in the Province, which in itself was a sufficient reason that this road should be subsidized. It was proposed to aid 50 miles of this line. In order to show how the sale of the lands on either side of this road would speedily repay the amount of subsidy, Mr. Ross said that on either side of the 50 miles of railroad which it was proposed to aid there were 150,000 acres of surveyed land and 50,000 more of unsurveyed land. This, as mining land, would certainly sell for $2 per acre, and would realise $400,000, or even if only half were sold it would amply repay the Government. He also referred to the Parry Sound Colonization Road. In that section also there was a considerable portion of unsold land. There were 100,000 acres of unsold land in the country through which this road would run. Even if half this land were sold at $2 it would amply repay the Government.

Aid for the Nipissing and James' Bay.

The next road spoken of was the Nipissing and James Bay Railway. He spoke very highly of the vast mineral resources of the country through which this line will pass. The Government had decided to subsidize this line by a grant of $3000 per mile for the first 50 miles. He next referred to the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad. There were along this line of road 535,000 acres of unsold land. From this some $400,000 might be derived, while it was only proposed to subsidize the road to the extent of $165,000.

The Government had come to the conclusion to grant at present aid only to purely colonization roads. He believed, with those figures which he had given staring them in the face, the Dominion Government could not refuse assistance to any of these roads.

Mr. Ross then summarized the roads and their bonuses as follows:

Name of Railway.	Miles.	Cash Bonus or Certificate.	By Certificate Per Year.
Ont. & Rainy River R.R.	50	$150,000	$6996
Manitoulin & North Shore..	28	84,000	3917
Parry Sound.	45	135,000	5758
Nippissing & James' Bay.	50	150,000	6996
Brockville Westport & Sault Ste. Marie.....	55	165,000	7695
	228	$684,000	$31,402

Mr. Balfour Makes His Bolt.

There was almost a breathless silence in the chamber when at 10 o'clock Mr. Balfour of South Essex rose to make his expected kick to the railway policy of the Government as brought down by the Treasurer. Mr. Balfour spoke with nervousness and rapidity, and the eyes of the Opposition were riveted upon him as he told the House of his county's grievances and wound up by intimating that he intended to resign his seat in the Assembly. The statement was received with neither approbation from the Opposition nor perceptible misgiving from the followers of the Government.

Mr. Balfour read a list of the sums of money which all the counties in the Province had received from the Government to aid railway projects and to pay railway rebates. The counties of Essex, Prescott, Lennox and Lanark were the only ones which had never received a single cent of railway aid from the Government. He did not think that this was a fair deal to these counties, and more particularly to Essex. He would ask if the Government's excuse that to aid all the railway schemes would cost over two millions was a good one when they boasted of a surplus of seven millions?

Mr. Meredith: "That's where the chickens come home to roost!"

Mr. Balfour then went on to say that he had made a solemn pledge to his constituents that if he were returned to the Assembly he would insist that Essex get its fair share of railway aid, and if it did not he would certainly oppose the present or any other Government that refused it. This was the promise he made, and he did not purpose to sit in the House under false pretenses. He held a mandate from his constituents to no longer support the Government because of its refusal to give Essex aid. He also held a mandate to support then no longer in their general principles. He (Mr. Balfour) had been told that he could square himself with his constituents by telling them that the Government's policy was one of colonization only and that the old counties were not to be aided. He would do nothing of the kind. His position was not a mercenary one. Another injustice that had been done Essex Mr. Balfour claimed, was the removal of the Lunatic Asylum from Amherstburg to London. He then announced that he intended to resign and ask his constituents if he had not done right.

Mr. Evanturel Also Makes a Bolt.

Two rows behind Mr. Balfour quietly sat Mr. Evanturel of Prescott, waiting for his turn to come. When it did come he announced that he had not been elected to sit on the back benches to merely nod his head at every resolution which the Government might offer. He told of Prescott, which was without a mile of railway, and which had never received one single cent for railway aid from the Government. In that county, however, 56,729 acres of public lands had been sold realizing over $220,000. The railway scheme which Prescott was interested in (the Prescott and Vaudreuil) was a colonization one, pure and simple.

Mr. Evanturel then charged that the influence of the Minister of Public Works had been used to secure the aid for the Brockville and Westport road, and that Prescott had thus been left out in the cold. He also charged that within 24 hours, by the stroke of the pen, the member for North Renfrew (Mr. Murray) had succeeded in having the Nipissing and James Bay put among the list of the fortunate roads. He fully endorsed all that Mr. Balfour had said, and he expressed the sentiments of the people of Prescott when he announced that by the Government's bad treatment of him, they had badly treated them. The scheme which the county had built up their hopes on for 25 years had been blasted by the action of the Government. Their projected railway would now pass out of sight. Mr. Evanturel, however, did not announce that he would resign his seat. He would vote against the Government and its railway policy.

Half an Hour of Content.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands then offered a mead of sympathy for the counties of Prescott and Essex and the gentlemen who represent them. He said the Government's railway policy was a well-defined one. Had they gone in to aid all the railways that they had been requested to it would have cost between two and three millions.

Mr. Caldwell of North Lanark said he was satisfied with the division that the Government had made. It was a colonization policy. His constituency had no grievances that he knew of.

Mr. Murray, whom Mr. Evanturel claimed had crowded his (Evanturel's) road out in the cold, said this was not the case. He would like to have seen all the roads obtain aid.

A Tribute to Our Railway Enterprise.

Mr. Meredith was next on his feet. He said there was no country in the world that had done so much for their railways as had the Dominion and the Province. Such an enterprise as the C. P. R. was the admiration of the civilized world. [Applause.] Mr. Meredith then objected that no information had been brought down with regard to the aid to be given to these various railways. The Government had been caucusing over this matter for the past few weeks, but the gentlemen on his side of the House, who were as much interested as were the members of the Government, were not told anything of what was going on or what was to be expected.

He was not a little surprised at the divergence of the Provincial Treasurer and the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The latter had said in effect that the Government might change its policy with regard to railways, whereas the Provincial Treasurer had led the House to believe that the policy was definitely settled. Mr. Meredith asked how much of Dominion money had been paid to construct a railway which ran through the district in dispute between Quebec and Ontario, namely the C.P.R. The Treasurer proposed to set aparta portion of the wild lands of Ontario in order to provide the railway subsidy. He believed that this was a mistaken policy. Rather than charge $2 per acre for these lands they should be made free in order to encourage settlement.

To be Dangled at the Elections.

The question of granting aid to railways ought to have been considered at an earlier stage of the session. But gentlemen opposite proposed to dangle these grants at the coming elections. [Hear, hear from the Opposition.] So far as the new districts were concerned he was not opposed to aiding them, but he entirely dissented that the timber should be the property of those settlers. These timber limits were rather the heritage of the whole people. In conclusion Mr. Meredith moved in amendment:

That all words after "that" be struck out and that there be inserted the following: This House regrets that in opening the question of aiding out of provincial funds the building of railways a more just, equitable and satisfactory scheme has not been submitted for its consideration.

The Amendment Gets the Laugh.

There was a good deal of laughter from the supporters of the Government when Mr. Meredith moved this amendment, probably because it was not strong enough. But almost immediately Mr. Balfour stood up and moved as an amendment to the amendment:

That this House, while approving the policy of granting liberal aid to deserving colonization railways, is of opinion that provincial aid should also be granted at the same time to deserving railway projects in the older counties, and especially to bona fide projected railways through those counties in which railways have not before received provincial aid.

Only four members supported this amendment. They were Messrs. Balfour, Evanturel, Monk and Robillard. Mr. Balfour then moved a third amend of a somewhat similar nature to that which he had moved first. This was also declared lost on the same division, 79 to 4.

The Resolutions in Committee.

Then Mr. Fraser moved in amendment to the amendment that all words of the amendment after the first word "that" be omitted and instead there be inserted these words:

This House approving of a reasonable amount of provincial aid being given to needful and desirable colonization railways within this Province do forthwith resolve itself into committee to consider the resolutions relating to railway aid heretofore ordered to be considered in committee of the whole House, and that Mr. Speaker do accordingly now leave the chair.

This amendment was carried by a vote of 54 to 28.

YEAS.

Allan.	Armstrong.	Awrey.
Ballantyne.	Bishop.	Blezard.
Bronson.	Caldwell.	Chisholm.
Clarke (Wel.)	Conmee.	Cruess.
Dack.	Dance.	Davis.
Drury.	Fell.	Ferguson.
Field.	Fraser.	Freeman.
Garson.	Gibson (Ham.)	Gibson (Hur.)
Gilmour.	Gould.	Graham.
Guthrie.	Harcourt.	Hardy.
McKay.	McLaughlin.	McMahon.
Mack.	Marter.	Master.
Miller.	Morin.	Mowat.
Murray.	O'Connor.	Pacaud.
Phelps.	Preston.	Rayside.
Ross (Hur.)	Ross (Mid.)	Smith (York).
Snider.	Sprague.	Stratton.
Lyon.	Waters.	Wood (Brant) —54.

NAYS.

Balfour.	Blyth.	Clancy.
Clarke (H.E., Tor)	Craig	Creighton.
Evanturel.	French.	Hammell.
Hudson.	Ingram.	Kerns.
Lees.	McAndrew.	Meacham.
Meredith.	Metcalf.	Monk.
Morgan.	Ostrom.	Robillard.
Porter.	Stewart.	Tooley.
Whitney.	Willoughby.	Wood (Hast.)
Wylie—28.		

The House then went into committee on the resolutions and reported them back to the Speaker.

Then the Treasurer at once sent up a bill giving effect to the resolutions and granting the aid to the railways named.

The bill was read a first and second time without dividing.

It was just midnight when all this was accomplished and the House adjourned.

IN THE MORNING AND AFTERNOON.

The Division of the City Registry Office Creates Another Lively Debate.

The House held a morning session yesterday for the first time this term. The proceedings were characterized by dulness. A couple of bills were taken up and amended in committee. That was all.

At the afternoon session there was a distinct brightening up. The Registry Office Act once more engaged the attention of the members, and Mr. Garson endeavored to get an amendment through by which the clause in Mr. Clarke's bill giving a $2000 annuity to ex City Treasurer Harman would be again struck out.

This amendment was lost, only 13 voting in favor of it.

Peter Ryan's Plum Still in the Pie.

When the Attorney-General rose to move the third reading of the bill to amend the Registry Office Act Mr. H. E. Clarke moved in amendment:

That the said bill be not now read the third time but be forthwith referred back to the committee of the whole house with instructions to strike out all the provisions thereof relating to the division of the city of Toronto for registration purposes and by adding thereto the following section:

Sec. 106 of the Registry Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Of the further fees and emoluments received by each registrar in each year in excess of $4500 not exceeding $15,000 he shall be entitled to retain to his own use 50 per cent. and no more, and of the further fees and emoluments received by each registrar in each year in excess of $15,000 he shall be entitled to retain to his own use 25 per cent and no more.

The Attorney-General in reply again defended his measure, claiming that it was one designed in the public interests. He said that he would read the statement of Mr. Lindsey, the registrar, himself. At this Mr. Meredith laughed a sarcastic laugh. "My hon. friend laughs," said Mr. Mowat, but the Government leader could see nothing to laugh at in this statement. The registrar said in substance that the registration work of so large a city as Toronto could not be done efficiently in one registry office. The primary object we should have in view was to secure an efficient registry service. The question of money was of comparatively minor importance. At this some Opposition members said "Hear, hear," but they did not seem to be genuine.

Mr. E. F. Clarke again entered an emphatic protest against a division of the registry office. He was quite in favor of an efficient registry office. But he had heard no complaints against the present service. In addition, the Mayor continued, to some two or five thousand dollars in fees the proposed division would also force an expenditure upon the city of $25,000 or $30,000 for additional accommodation.

Farmer Smith Says It's All Right.

Mr. Smith (East York) continued the discussion.

Every business, said he, could be better managed under various heads. The City of Toronto would be saved thousands of dollars if its business were so managed. He seconded the Attorney-General's statement that an additional registry office was absolutely required. The people of Toronto, the business men of Toronto, would if it were put to them vote for the proposed legislation.

Mr. E. F. Clarke took occasion to quote from a resolution of the York County Law Association which was in effect that the registry system was now more efficient than it would be if divided.

Mr. Ballantyne spoke in favor of the measure.

Mr. Leys, from his own personal experience, testified that the present registry office was not adequate to carry out the work of the city expeditiously. He favored the division.

Mr. Meredith objected to a division proposed for the convenience of the people while as a matter of fact the whole concern was to remain under one roof. The independent press, the City Council, etc., all protested against the measure. It was well known that the registrar was a mere figurehead, the real work being all done by the staff under him. Let the promoter of the measure come out straight and say that it was one to create offices for his friends. He could never advocate it on the ground that it was in the interests of the people.

Mr. O'Connor Calls Down the "Independent" Press.

Mr. O'Connor had something to say about the independent press. "Who are the independent press?" asked the member for Bruce. "The Empire, The World, The News, The Telegram, were they independent? No," said Mr. O'Connor. All these papers were strictly Tory papers. There was nothing done by the Government which they did not condemn, nothing done by the Opposition which they did not approve. So spake Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) was next on his feet. He recorded himself against the bill.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands was of course in favor of it.

Mr. Creighton said the city would not lose $1750 as had been stated, but $5000 or $6000. It had been said that the office was already too crowded. But how could the Attorney-General propose to remedy this? He proposed to put another man in. [Hear, hear, from the Opposition.] The object was to have a monstrosity, a double-headed registry office in Toronto. [Laughter.] He concluded by asserting that no reasonable man would say that this bill was anything but a measure to create an office for some friend of the hon. gentleman at the expense of the City of Toronto. [Applause.]

The Amendment was Voted Down.

At this point the discussion was cut short and the House divided with the result that the amendment was voted down, 53 to 33. This is the division:

YEAS.

Biggar.	Blyth.	Clancy
Clarke, E. F. (Tor.)	Clarke, H. E. (Tor)	Craig.
Creighton.	Cruess.	Fell.
French.	Hammell.	Hess.
Hudson.	Ingram.	Kerns.
Lees.	Marter.	Meacham.
Meredith.	Metcalf.	Miller.
Monk.	Morgan.	Ostrom.
Preston.	Rorke.	Smith (Front)
Stewart.	Tooley.	Whitney.
Willoughby.	Wood (Hast.).	Wylie—33.

NAYS.

Allan.	Armstrong.	Awrey.
Balfour.	Ballantyne.	Bishop.
Blezard.	Bronson.	Caldwell.
Chisholm.	Clarke (Wel.).	Connee.
Dack.	Dance.	Davis.
Drury.	Evanturel.	Ferguson.
Field.	Fraser.	Freeman.
Garson.	Gibson (Ham.).	Gibson (Hur)
Gilmour.	Gould.	Graham.
Harcourt.	Hardy.	Leys.
Lyon.	McAndrew	McKay.
McLaughlin.	McMahon.	Mack.
Master.	Morin.	Mowat.
Murray.	O'Connor.	Pacaud.
Phelps.	Rayside.	Robillard.
Ross (Hur.).	Ross (Mid).	Smith (Yor)
Snider.	Sprague.	Stratton.
Waters.	Wood (Brant)—53.	

The bill passed its third reading.

The Villain Still Pursues Them.

The Opposition are determined to oppose this measure for all they are worth. No sooner had Mr. Clarke's amendment been defeated when Mr. Meredith moved "that the said bill be not now read a third time, and be forthwith referred back to committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same, by providing that no expenditure which is under the said bill to be made out of the funds of any county or city shall be incurred, unless the direction of the Inspector of Registry offices, under which it is to be incurred, shall be first approved by the council of the county or city chargeable therewith."

To this Mr. Mowat briefly replied, and the amendment was declared lost on the same division as that by which Mr. Clarke's motion was voted down.

Mr. E. F. Clarke's bill respecting the City of Toronto was about to be read a third time, when Mr. Garson got to his feet and objected to the clause giving Mr. Harman an annuity of $2000. He did not think it a wise precedent to create for other councils.

He therefore moved an amendment that the bill be not read a third time and be referred back to committee, and the obnoxious clause struck out.

He Was a Valuable City Servant.

Mr. E. F. Clarke said Mr. Harman for years had rendered valuable service to the city. The matter had been very carefully thought out in the Council and he trusted that the House would not now go against it.

Mr. Leys was also in favor of the clause remaining as at present.

Col. Gibson opposed the amendment. The city, he said, could easily have continued Mr. Harman in his position and have paid him his full salary with the understanding that he should discharge no duties.

The Provincial Secretary hoped that the member for Lincoln would not press the motion.

Mr. Garson, however, thought otherwise.

The amendment was voted on and lost, 68 to 13.

This is the baker's dozen who voted to strike out the clause:

YEAS.—Balfour, Bishop, Conmee, Dance, Davis, Garson, Gould, Lyon, McLaughlin, Morin, Phelps, Snider, Sprague.

The bill was read a third time.

Amending the Liquor License Act.

Mr. Gibson moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Liquor License Act. It provides that the purchaser of any intoxicating liquor from a person who is not licensed to sell the same, or any person who drinks upon the premises liquor so purchased at the time of the purchase thereof, shall be guilty of an offence under the act.

Another provision is that all sums imposed by the municipality in excess of $200 mentioned in sec. 42 of the act shall be divided equally between the Province and such municipality.

There was a good deal of opposition to the measure. Mr. Creighton said it had been claimed that the Treasury had a big surplus on hand, but it must be a somewhat slim one if the Government had to resort to such methods as this in order to obtain funds.

The Provincial Treasurer said that the Government gave municipalities power to leave the fees as they were. So long as that was the case, the Government would derive nothing by the clause.

Mr. Clancy was of opinion that the Government had been very ingenious in increasing the expenses connected with these licenses since 1874. He considered that the proposed legislation would be doing the municipalities a manifest injustice.

The bill was after some further discussion read a second time.

Other Business Before the House.

These bills were read a third time:

To incorporate the Amherstburg, Lake Shore and Blenheim Railway Company—Mr. Balfour.

To amend the act respecting the establishment of municipal institutions in the outlying districts of the Province—Mr. Lyon.

Respecting oaths under the Manhood Suffrage Act—The Attorney-General.

To provide for the extension of the waterworks of the City of St. Catharines—Mr. Garson.

Respecting the City of Toronto—E. F. Clarke.

To Amend the act respecting the study of Anatomy—Mr. McKay.

Respecting the administration of justice in certain cases—The Attorney-General.

The Attorney-General's bill to amend certain acts respecting the municipalities of the province was withdrawn. Several bills were amended in committee.

Mr. Meredith introduced a bill, the object of which is to enable trustees to invest in debenture stock of building societies as they now may in other debentures.

Mr. Rose (Middlesex) introduced a bill to amend the Public Schools Act.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Over $148,000 to be Asked For From the House—Some of the Items.

The Attorney-General last night laid on the table supplementary estimates for 1889 amounting to $148,122. There is $1000 for various items under the head of civil government. The Inspector of Insurance gets an increase of $200 in his salary. $200 to paint his house and $400 to rebuild the wharf.

Fifteen hundred dollars is asked for printing and binding the library catalog. This is a revole.

For the administration of justice $4450 additional is asked. The salary of the Master-in-Ordinary is increased by $200, also the salary of the Clerk of Process. A further vote of $1000 is asked for the administration of justice on the Detroit River and $1000 additional for local masters in outlaying districts.

Other items are: $1000 for the High School at Sault Ste. Marie; $300 for a horse and buggy for Supt. McCrossen of the Pentang Reformatory; $450 for a dairy assistant and $250 to increase the salary of the Professor of Dairying at the experimental farm; $1000 special grant to the Dairyman's Association, east and west, for this year only.

For public buildings these items are down: London Asylum $5000, Hamilton Asylum $7500, Kingston Asylum $1200, Orillia Asylum $1200, Blind Institute, Brantford, $2000; Normal School, Ottawa, $2000; Registry Office and lot at Gore Bay $2000, addition to court room at Parry Sound $6000; furniture for court room, North Bay, $2500; enlarging lockup at Sudbury $1000, enlarging lockup at Bracebridge $600, Central Prison (buildings, machinery, plant, &c., re prison industries), $77,262.

There is $3000 for various public works, $6500 for colonization roads and $11,000 for Crown Land Purchase.

These miscellaneous items are asked:

Towards expenses of meeting of American Science Association in Ontario in 1889	$2500
Towards expenses of meeting of American Association of Mining Engineers...	1000
Municipal Commission, further vote to close	750
Balance Cincinnati Exhibit	700
For printing the unrepealed general acts, not contained in Revised Statutes	1000
Special expenses re Diphtheria Epidemic in Parry Sound and Nipissing Districts.	1200
Retiring allowance to Inspector of Registry Offices	1500

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