Globe.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14

SECOND P. RLIAMENT --- FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13. The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock, PETITIONS.

Hon. Mr. Gow-The petition of the C ty Council of Wellington, praying the system of arbitration be devised in dispute relating to the or a matters drains and water courses; al astruction of the South Wellington H. Respecting Agriculture' orticultural Society

Hon, Mr. Came-- Societies. Township Cour .on-The petition of the the Bill to " .cil of Scugog, praying that people. (Hear, hear.) Whitby > mend the charter of the Port pass in .ad Port Perry Railroad may not . its present form

ar. Prince-The petition of the Town Council of Windsor; also of the Township Council of Sandwich East; also of John A. Askin and others, of Sandwich, severally praying that the Bill for the construction of the Sandwich and Windsor Street Railway

may pass. Mr. McLeod-The petition of A. Chesnut and others, of Clarke, praying for certain restrictions in the sale of spirituous liquors.

Mr. McCall-The petition of the Town. ship Council of Walsingham, praying for certain amendments to the law relating to the sale of land for taxea.

Mr. Perry-The petition of Wm. Brown and others, of Blenheim, respecting the powers of the Council of Public Instruction as regards the management of schools.

Mr Clemens-The petition of James Kay and others, of Ayr, praying that no further acquisition of territory be granted to the

Long Point Company.

Mr. Smith - The petition of Michael Mc Donugh and others, of Adelaide, praying that no Act be passed for the division of the county of Middlesex, or for the erection of a new county town therein.

Mr. Robinson-The petition of George A Kirkpatrick and others, of Kingston, praying for certain amendments to the Game Bill new before the House.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Rykert-To amend the Registry Act. Mr. Gow-To establish municipal institu-

tions in the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing. Mr. Blake-To amend the law as to the

fees of Registrars. Mr. Hodgins-An Act respecting the selzure and attachment of equitable interests.

Mr. Tooley-To amend the Municipal Act. SETTLERS IN FREE GRANT TOWN. SHIPS.

Mr. SCOTT (Ottawa) gave notice that on Thursday next he would move that the House do resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the follow. ing resolutions:-

That in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council should have authority to remit the sums due to the Crown by bona fide settlers still in occupation of the lands in all the free grant townships, (save and except the townships of Alice, Grattan, Wilberforce and Mendon), and to place such settlers in the same positisn as those who settled in the free grant townships under the free grant regulations.

That it is expedient to provide that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by an order in Council, confer upon the Commissioner of Crown Lands authority to make such remissions as aforesaid, subject to the provisions of these resolutions, and subject to such provisions, if any, not inconsistent with these resolutions, as may be embodied in any order in Council.

ABOLITION OF DUAL REPRESENTA. TION.

Mr. McKELLAR moved the second reading of the Bill to render members of the House of Commons ineligible as members o' the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

In moving the second reading of the Bill, Mr. McKELLAR said that the popular feeling since he first introduced this Bill had been greatly strengthened in its favour. As regarded the Bill itself, he would say that the two Houses were distinct as to their duties, and that they should be kept separate. He would admit that by the passage of the Bill some inconvenience would be caused to the Administration (hear, hear); but there was a principle involved, and inconvenience must not be allowed to override a principle. The Reformers in the House would greatly regret that they would not be able to retain the Premier and the Treasurer in this House, and not only the Reformers but every member of the House would regret this fact. Still, this House could not legislate for individuals, but for principles. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CROOKS seconded the motion,

In reply to Mr. RYKERT,

Mr. BLAKE said that the Bill would come into operation on the dissolution of the present House of Commons.

Mr. H. S MACDONALD remarked upon the loss which this Legislature would sustain by the removal of the Premier and the Treasurer. He objected to the principle of the Bill, and contended that it was an infringement of the rights of the electors. He also criticized the language of the Bill, and declared that he would oppose it at every stage.

Mr. FERGUSON opposed the Bill.

Mr. SEXTON said it was too much labour for any public man in this country to sit in both Houses. The principles of the Bill had long been before the country; it was a good one; had never been petitioned against; and he honed it would become la v.

Dr. BOULTER said it was only in accordance with the spirit of our municipal institutions that a member who sat in this House should sit in the House of Commons. He should vote against the principle of the Bill.

Mr. LAUDER had opposed the Bill last year, and saw nothing to make him change his opinion now.

Mr. CAMERON opposed the Bill on the ground that the people should have the right to return whom they pleased. The people of this country were in favour of dual represen tation rather than opposed to it. Mr. Cameron continued to address the House up to the hour of six o'clock.

After recess.

Mr. McCALL resumed the debate. said that the principle of the Bill had been acknowledged in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and had been found to be an excellent one. His own constituency was in favour of the measure. If the measure passoan. ed it would strengthen the independence of at some this House. (Hear, hear.) It was absurd to say that if the Bill passed there would be a lack of men of ability to represent the the petition of Province in the Federal Parliament. (hear, hear,) for every election proved that there was no scarcity of clever men willing to come forward and represent the

> Mr. McCALLUM opposed the Bill; as he considered it interfered with the choice of the people. He had been elected to sit in the Commons and in this House for the same constituency (Monck')

> Mr. BAXTER said that the allusion of the last speaker was somewhat unfortunate. That gentleman had been returned for the House of Commons by a majority of 300. At the recent election for this House he slipped in by the bare majority of five (Hear, hear, and laughter) He (Mr. Baxter) could tell the last speaker that the people in that gentleman's vicinity were in

> favour of the measure. (Hear, hear.) The Bill had the sanction of the country, and it the Government did not bring it for war! the people would blame them for it. (Hear. hear) He would heartily support the

Bill. Mr. SCOTT (North Grey), thought it would be injurious to the country for the President of the Council to be compelled to leave either House. He argued that if this Bill passed, the Province of Quebec would have the advantage over us in the Dominion Parliament. He would therefore oppose the Bill.

Mr. WOOD (Victoria) said this subject had been thoroughly discussed throughout the whole country, and the country had made up its mind upon the subject. He was therefore glad that the mover of this Bill had not made a long speech upon it. He argued that the people had sent a majority of reprecentatives in favour of this Bill, and, therefore, there was no necessity for petitions. There was no lack of materials for members for both Houses; in nearly all the constituencies there were plenty of men just as clever and able as the mea they had elected. The cry about taking sway the rights of the people by this measure was utterly fatile. This House was in the interests of the people taking away the rights of the people every day. The right of the people, for instance, was restrict. ed by not allowing them to elect mayors of cities. He contended that this measure was necessary to the preservation of a position of neutrality between the Local and the Do minion Governments. If the Dominion Parliament should ever commit a wrong upon this province, such as would demand a protest from this Legislature, the interests of the province would require that the members of the Dominion Parliament that was doing the wrong should not have a seat in the Provincial Legislature that would be called upon to protest against that wrong

Mr. PRINCE sa'd, in reference to the ob. jection that the people had not agitated to: this messure, that the same remark might apply to the scheme of Confederation. Bas Confederation had turned out advantageous. ly, and this measure, no doubt, would have the same result.

Mr. DEROCHE regretted that on this question he would have to differ from those with whom he had acted since the House opened. There had been a cry about laterfering with the people's rights. The people of Utah had the same complaint (Hear, hear) But the people of Utah would have to be content with one wife; and it was right that the opponents of this Bill should be content with one

laughter). Hr - Mouse. (Hear, hear, and and the word . soped that the professional .4 never be known amongst us; He did r . was a step in this direction. _ot, -as he was not a follower of the gentle men in the Government whom this maasure would affect, -regret that the Bill

would deprive this House of their services. If the Bill were passed, there would be enough able men found to carry on the affairs of the Province in this House.

Mr. RYKERT wanted to know i this was really a Government measure, as notice of it had been given by the Commissioner of Public Works while he was in Opposition, and it had been long delayed. He was glad to find that the Government were carrying out measures they advocated in opposition, but he thought they now regretted that they had taken such strong grounds apon certain questions. He animadverted upon the fact that the present Commissioner of Crown Lands had formerly opposed this measure, and criticized the position taken by the members for Addington and South Victoria. This House had nothing to do with the inconvenience a double seat might occasion a member; that was a matter only for the member holding a double seat. He regretted that gentlemen that had shown an aptitude for business in this House, and a zeal and ability that was highly praiseworthy, should be removed from this House by the par sage of this measure. He argued that the presence in this House of the President of the Council and the Treasurer was a etanding evidence that their constituents approved of dual representation. He concluded by saying that he would oppose the Bill, because he held the people had a right if they chose to send the same representatives to both Houses, and by moving in amend ment: "That in the opinion of this House the said Bill interferes with the rights of the people to select such representatives as in their judgment may best advance the interests and promote the welfare of the Province, without any sufficient cause of debarring the people of such rights having a isen; and it is inexpedient and improper to take away a right or privilege enjoyed by the people without grave and cogent reasons therefor : wherefore this House is not disposed

further to proceed with the said Bill." Mr. SINCLAIR asked who in this House was endeavouring to take away the paople's rights? Every man in the House had conenlted his constituents on this subject; and his (Mr. Sinclair's) constituents had pronounced in favour of the Bill. There was one reason why this Bill should pass; it was this-during the last four years the shadow of the Ottawa Government had rested on This was peculiarly the this House in reference to the murie Thomas Scott. The House could not speak out on the matter because their action might interfere with the plans of the Ottawa Government. (Hear, hear.) The same remark might apply with respect to the question of the Nova Scotia subsidy He hoped that the House would for ever rid itself of the influence of the emissaries of the Ottawa Government. (Hear, hear.) For these reasons, he would cordially sup port the Bill, for it would prove of great benefit to the Province. The passage of this Bill would create an Ontario feeling in this House, and make every member of this House feel as proud of his position as if he were a member of the Federal Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FAREWELL pointed out, in reply t the argument that this Bill curtailed th rights of the people, that the same gentle men who used that argument had in the late Parliament passed a bill prohibiting the people from electing a Senator to this House or allowing a member of the House of Conmons to hold a seat in the Local Government.

Mr. WOOD (Brant) argued that in a certain sense it would be impossible for this House to remain neutral with regard to Dominion politics. There must be partles in the Dominion Parliament, and these parties, while extending over the whole Dominion. must have a provincial element. He intended to exert all the influence he could upon the Dominion elections, and he would do so entire ly irrespective of the fact that he held a sant