

election or not.

Mr. McQUAIG opposed the amendment.

Mr. MACDONALD (Leeds,) Mr. CUMBERLAND and Mr. FERGUSON supported the amendment.

Mr. RYKERT moved in amendment to the amendment, that "If any member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario shall hereafter be elected for the Commons, he shall thereby forfeit his seat in the said Assembly unless he shall, within thirty days of the said election, notify the clerk of the Assembly of his intention not to sit for the Commons."

After some further discussion, The House divided upon Mr. Rykert's amendment, which was lost.

Yeas, 22; nays, 47.

YEAS—Messrs. Ardagh, Boulter, Calvin, Cameron, Carling, Code, Corby, Cumberland, Deacon, Giffard, Grange, Hamilton, Lander, McCall, McCallum, Macdonald (Leeds), McManus, Monteith, Richards, Rykert, Scott (Grey) Tooley.—22

NAYS—Messrs. Baxter, Bethune, Blake, Christie, Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Clemens, Cook, Craig (Glengarry), Craig (Russell), Crooks, Crosby, Dawson, Deroche, Fairbairn, Farewell, Ferguson, Finlayson, Galbraith, Gibbons, Gibson, Gow, Graham, Guest, Harrington Macdonald (Cornwall), McKellar, Mackenzie, McKim, McLeod, McRae, Merrick, Monk, Paxton, Perry, Read, Robinson, Scott (Ottawa), Sexton, Sinclair, Smith, Springer, Webb, Williams (Hamilton), Wilson, Wood (Brant), Wood (Victoria)—47.

The House then divided upon Mr. Cameron's amendment, which was lost—Yeas, 16; nays, 52

YEAS—Messrs. Ardagh, Boulter, Calvin, Cameron, Carling, Code, Corby, Cumberland, Giffard, Hamilton, Lander, McCall, McCallum, Macdonald (Leeds,) Rykert, Scott (Grey) 16.

NAYS—Messrs. Baxter, Bethune, Blake, Christie, Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Clemens, Cook, Craig (Glengarry), Craig (Russell), Crooks, Crosby, Dawson, Deacon, Deroche, Fairbairn, Farewell, Ferguson, Finlayson, Galbraith, Gibbons, Gibson, Gow, Graham, Grange, Guest, Harrington Macdonald (Cornwall), McKellar, Mackenzie, McKim, McLeod, McManus, McRae, Merrick, Monk, Monteith, Paxton, Perry, Prince, Read, Robinson, Scott (Ottawa), Sexton, Sinclair, Smith, Springer, Webb, Williams (Hamilton), Wilson, Wood (Brant), and Wood (Victoria)—52.

Mr. RYKERT moved to add another clause providing that the election of an Executive Councillor of this House to a seat in the Commons should cause him to vacate his office and seat unless he notified the clerk within thirty days of his intention not to sit in the House of Commons.

After some discussion, The House divided and the amendment was lost on the following vote:—Yeas, 19; nays, 44.

YEAS—Messrs. Ardagh, Boulter, Calvin, Cameron, Carling, Code, Corby, Cumberland, Ferguson, Giffard, Hamilton, Lander, McCall, McCallum, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Leeds), Merrick, Richards, Rykert.—19

NAYS—Messrs. Baxter, Bethune, Blake, Boulter, Christie, Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Clemens, Cook, Craig (Glengarry), Craig (Russell), Crooks, Crosby, Fairbairn, Farewell, Finlayson, Galbraith, Gibbons, Gibson, Gow, Graham, Grange, Harrington, McCall, McCallum, McKellar, Mackenzie, McKim, McLeod, McManus, McRae, Monk, Paxton, Perry, Read, Robinson, Scott (Ottawa), Sexton, Sinclair, Smith, Springer, Webb, Williams (Hamilton), Wilson, Wood (Brant), Wood (Victoria)—44.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed on the following vote:—Yeas, 45; nays, 19.

YEAS—Messrs. Baxter, Bethune, Blake, Boulter, Christie, Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Clemens, Cook, Craig (Glengarry), Crooks, Crosby, Deacon, Fairbairn, Farewell, Finlayson, Galbraith, Gibbons, Gibson, Gow, Graham, Grange, Harrington, McCall, McCallum, McKellar, Mackenzie, McKim, McLeod, McManus, McRae, Monk, Paxton, Perry, Read, Robinson, Scott (Ottawa), Sexton, Sinclair, Smith, Springer, Webb, Williams (Hamilton), Wilson, Wood (Victoria)—45.

NAYS—Messrs. Boulter, Calvin, Cameron, Carling, Code, Corby, Craig (Russell), Cumberland, Ferguson, Giffard, Hamilton, Lander, McCallum, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Leeds), Merrick, Richards, Rykert, Wood (Brant)—19

The House rose at half-past one.

The House met again at a quarter to three o'clock.

COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Mr. BLAKE moved the second reading of the Bill to make temporary provision as to the regulation of the Council of Public Instruction.

In proposing the Bill,

Mr. BLAKE said that the school measure passed by the late Government had been found to contain many defects. Still the present Government did not wish to deal prematurely with that measure, in the way of amendment. But during the recess the Government proposed to investigate the defects of the measure, and the present Bill was for the purpose of enabling the Government in the meantime to deal with these defects. The Government would now be glad to have the suggestion of any member of the House. He concluded by moving the second reading of the Bill, which is as follows:—

An Act to make temporary provision as to the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction.

1. The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall have power to cause enquiry to be made into the working of any rules, regulations or instructions which have been or may be made or issued by the Council of Public Instruction, or by the Chief Superintendent of Education, and to abrogate, suspend or modify any such rules, regulations or instructions.

2 This Act shall remain in force until the end of the next ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly, and no longer.

Mr. PERRY believed this Bill to be a step in the right direction. The people were very indignant at the arbitrary powers given to the Council of Public Instruction, and at the orders and regulations issued by them. He was glad the Government intended to take further steps during the recess. It was not right that the people should be dictated to by a body irresponsible to either the Government or the people. He believed the Council of Public Instruction had gone beyond their powers, particularly in respect to the construction of school-houses. The House had struck out clauses in the Bill giving them power to decide upon the amount of school accommodation, but the council had usurped that power. It was time that the Government should take the management of the affairs of that council into their hands. The amount raised by the people themselves was very much larger than that supplied by the Government, and yet they were ordered to change their school-books, and dictated to on other questions at the whim of the Council of Public Instruction.

Mr. LAUDEK accused Mr. Perry of stirring up complaints as to the school system (Oh, oh.)

Mr. BETHUNE corroborated Mr. Perry's remarks as to the dissatisfaction felt with the present state of things, which he knew to exist in the eastern portion of the Province. He was glad this Bill had been introduced. The dissatisfaction was felt not so much with the Act itself but with the ill-considered code of regulations which had been issued. People could not be forced by Act of Parliament to educate their children; they could only be advised and persuaded. He suggested that the peremptory orders which had been issued should not be enforced until both sides had been heard. Too great an advance had been made in the standard of examination for the teachers. The result had been that many school sections had been deprived of school teachers, or had had to keep them on at the cost of losing the Government grant.

Mr. CALVIN lamented the state of things in his county under the present regulations.

Mr. CAMERON considered that the Government had sufficient influence over the Council of Public Instruction to prevent their doing anything harsh or contrary to law. There had been no hardship under the law yet felt by the people. He did not think there was any necessity for fresh legislation.

Mr. SINCLAIR supported the Bill. That House passed the School Law, not the Chief Superintendent of Education, and neither the latter nor any one else had any right to find fault with anything which the House might see fit to decide upon. The sooner the Government took the management of education into their hands, the better.

Mr. McCALL complained of the regulations issued by the Council of Public Instruction, which had driven some people to evade the School Law altogether, and to establish private schools by subscription. He should give his most cordial support to the Bill.

The Bill was then read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House at the second sitting to day.

THE DRAINAGE BILL.

Mr. McKELLAR moved the second reading of the Bill to provide for the construction of drainage works, and to authorize the investment of certain moneys in debenture issued for the construction of such works. Carried.

Referred to Committee of the whole this evening.

ONTARIO LAW SOCIETY.

The House then went into committee on the Bill respecting the Law Society of Ontario, Mr. Deroche in the chair.

After some discussion, during which it was understood that certain amendments would be moved on concurrence, the Bill passed through committee.

Report to be received this evening.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS.

The House went into committee on Bill to establish municipal institutions in the districts of Parry Sound, Muskoka, Nipissing, and Thunder Bay; Mr. Hodgins in the chair.

The Bill passed through committee, and was reported with amendments. Third reading this evening.

REGISTRARS' FEES.

The House went into committee on the Bill to amend the law as to the fees of registrars, Mr. Hodgins in the chair.

The Bill was reported with certain amendments, and the report was received. Third reading this evening.

Mr. BLAKE moved the adjournment of the House.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

The House met again at 7.45.

Mr. BLAKE moved that when the House adjourns this evening, it stand adjourned till 10.30 to-morrow morning.

VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. BAXTER called attention to the bad drainage and ventilation of the House.

Mr. BOULTER hoped the Commissioner of Public Works would attend to the matter.

Mr. McKELLAR said an appropriation had been asked in the estimates for the purpose of improving the defects during recess.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. Crooks—An Act to amend the Act respecting County Attorneys.

THIRD READINGS.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:—

To establish municipal institutions in the districts of Parry Sound, Muskoka, Nipissing and Thunder Bay.

To revive and amend the Act incorporating the Stratford and Huron Railway Company.

To amend the law as to the fees of registrars.

To provide for the remission of sums due to the Crown by settlers in certain free grant townships.

PRIVATE BILLS.

On the order for the third reading of Bill to incorporate the Wilberforce Educational Institute,

Mr. HODGINS complained that the Bill was an infringement of the Act constituting the original trust. It was an Estate Bill, and he accordingly moved that it be referred to the Judicial Officers for their report.

Mr. BLAKE said the attention of the Government had not been called to the fact that the Bill was an Estate Bill. He moved that the debate be adjourned, to give the Government time to consider the provisions of the Bill. Carried.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Bill to make temporary provision as to the regulation of the Council of Public Instruction passed through committee. Third reading to-morrow.

RAILWAY BILL.

The House went into committee on the Railway Bill.

The Bill was reported with an amendment in the preamble. Third reading to-morrow.

DRAINAGE DEBENTURES.

The Bill to provide for the construction of drainage works, and to authorize the investment of certain moneys in debentures issued for the construction of such works, passed through committee.

The Globe.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28.

Parliament of Ontario.

SECOND PARLIAMENT—FIRST SESSION

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.

The SPEAKER took the chair at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

AID TO RAILWAYS.

Mr. BLAKE moved the second reading of the Bill to make further provision in aid of railways.

The Bill was read a second time and ordered to be referred to committee at another sitting.

DUAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. BLAKE moved the third reading of the Bill to render members of the House of Commons ineligible as members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

Mr. CAMERON moved that the Bill be read a third time this day six months.

The House divided on the amendment with the following result:—Yeas, 15; nays, 47.

YEAS—Messrs. Boulter, Calvin, Cameron, Code, Corby, Giffard, Lander, McCallum, Macdonald (Leeds), Merrick, Prince, Rykert, Scott (Grey), Williams (Durham), Wood (Brant)—15

NAYS—Messrs. Ardagh, Baxter, Bethune, Blake, Boulter, Christie, Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Clemens, Cook, Craig (Glengarry), Crooks, Crosby, Dawson, Deacon, Deroche, Fairbairn, Farewell, Finlayson, Galbraith, Gibbons, Gibson, Gow, Graham, Grange, Guest, Harrington, McCall, McKellar, Mackenzie, McKim, McLeod, McManus, McRae, Monteith, Paxton, Perry, Read, Robinson, Sexton, Sinclair, Smith, Springer, Tooley, Webb, Williams (Hamilton), Wilson, Wood (Victoria)—47.

The SPEAKER declared the amendment lost.

Mr. CAMERON then moved to amend the first clause by providing that "Any member of the Legislative Assembly who shall hereafter be elected with his own consent a member of the Commons of Canada shall thereby vacate his seat in the Legislative Assembly, and shall become and be incapable of sitting or voting in the said Legislative Assembly."

Mr. BLAKE adverted to the consistency of the member for East Toronto. He believed it was not for the interests of the country that this measure should pass. But then he believed that it should pass at an early day—at the earliest possible moment. In other words—if we are to be destroyed, let us be destroyed at once. (Hear, hear.) The amendment introduced an element of uncertainty into the Bill, for who was to tell whether an election took place with the consent of a member or not? The Government wished to make the election definite; to make the fact of election dependent upon sitting and voting in the House of Commons. In following this course the Government had adopted the policy pursued by gentlemen opposite when legislating on a kindred subject.

Mr. MACDONALD (Cornwall) entered into a discussion of the principle of the Bill, and declared that he would vote for every amendment to it.

Mr. PRINCE had the pleasure for once of agreeing with the member for Cornwall. But he could not understand why a member who was opposed to the measure could propose this amendment, which was carrying the measure into effect. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. E. B. WOOD said he would vote against the amendment, for he believed in enlarging the power of the people as much as possible. If he could not get all he wanted, he would take all he could get.

In reply to Mr. J. S. MACDONALD,

Mr. E. B. WOOD said that the Dominion Government had not influenced the late Government as a Government. But there might have been an understanding between the leaders of the two Governments; but he (Mr. Wood) was always free from influence.

Mr. BETHUNE considered that the member for Cornwall himself was the best possible illustration of the necessity for this Bill. As one of his (Mr. Macdonald's) constituents, he was dissatisfied with the course of the member for Cornwall, for Cornwall had not been represented in the Commons for four years. It was as much as one man could do to attend to his duties in one House.

Mr. ARDAGH saw the difficulty of ascertaining whether a member consented to his