

the late Commissioner was too close and narrow. He believed that the wealth of the country did not justify it in exacting the pound of flesh from the poor settlers. His belief was that a generous liberality should be pursued towards these people, and that if any error was made it should be in the direction of too great a kindness. The hon. member for Lincoln knew nothing of the sufferings of settlers who were cutting their way into a perfect wilderness. He represented a constituency that was the flower of the country, and it was unfair and unjust in him to compare the locality with which he was familiar, to the townships in Grey and Bruce where the settlers were living on from year to year on sums that would be insufficient to keep a labourer in the city of Toronto. The former Commissioners of Crown Lands, such as Messrs. Vankoughnet, McDougall, and Campbell, had sufficient self-respect not to hold themselves bound down by rule in dealing with settlers on poor lands. The head of that Department ought to be able to exercise an arbitrary will. If he wished to ease himself from all trouble, nothing would give him greater satisfaction and comfort than to have an order passed by the House ordering a specific reduction, or an order that the valuation books should be absolute; but he did not hesitate to say that amidst the multiplicity of duties that devolve upon the Commissioner there was none that required such a delicacy and prudence as the re-arrangement of these valuations. All he desired

was to re-echo the sentiment of the House, and carry out the feeling that prevailed in the country in regard to the management. He believed he could shadow forth a policy by which the receipts from timber would, without anything from the Crown, Clergy or School lands, go up, for many years beyond twenty-five, to a million of dollars, and not a dollar of it from the settler. Did honourable gentlemen forget that there was a large tract of country north of the free grant district which would be a source of revenue in future? Then there were millions of acres on the north shore of Lake Superior, which would produce a revenue for twenty years, at least, to come. He did not see any reason to fear in the future. He believed that the people of the country took a broad and liberal view of the matter, and he interpreted their desire to be that the settler should be dealt with on the most liberal terms. He would be glad to be the people's instrument in giving all possible relief to the settlers.

Mr. RYKERT admitted he had charged the honourable gentleman with recklessness and with a violation of the principles of constitutional government, and for this he was charged with making a personal attack upon him. He thought no gentleman had been attacked more by the public press for his reckless expenditure than that gentleman, and perhaps not without cause. He complained that some gentlemen could have the run of the Crown Lands Department and search through the letters for years past. He (Mr. Rykert) once applied to that Department for the copy of an affidavit, but it was refused.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said the hon. gentleman got the copy of the affidavit the next morning.

Mr. RYKERT said he did receive it the following morning, but he saw that kissing went by favour.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said that he was not aware that the hon. member for South Bruce had obtained the information he had, but he complained of it immediately afterwards.

Mr. WELLS said he got the information from the General Registry without the knowledge of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Mr. RYKERT thought this showed that the hon. member for South Bruce had a freer run of the Department than he (Mr. Rykert) had.

Mr. SEXTON, in reply to a personal remark made by the preceding speaker, said that although he might go home every Friday or Saturday he had work to do there, and perhaps the honourable gentleman had not. In regard to the assertion that he got as much as he was worth for the time spent here, perhaps the member for Lincoln got more than he was worth. That gentleman was continually dealing in buncombe resolutions instead of discussing the legitimate business of the Session.

Mr. BOULTBEE said that the last speaker had talked about buncombe resolutions, but he did not say anything about the matter before the House. Speaking for himself, he thought he was as good a worker as the member for South Wentworth, but not so good as the member for Lincoln, who, from his knowledge of Parliamentary practice and constant attendance in committees,

was a most useful member of the House. In regard to the resolution he thought there should be no distinction made between different lands, but that the settlers on each should receive equal benefit.

The resolution of the member for South Grey was then withdrawn.

#### MARRIED WOMEN'S REAL ESTATE.

The House went into Committee on Mr. Meridith's Bill to amend an Act respecting the conveyance of real estate by married women, and to facilitate the conveyance of real estate by married women; and after some discussion the Committee rose and reported progress.

#### LAW OF EVIDENCE.

The House went into Committee on Mr. Rykert's Bill to amend the Law of Evidence, and after making some amendments rose and reported progress.

C. J. FULLER.

Mr. MACDONALD proposed an amendment to the Bill to authorise the Law Society to admit Charles John Fuller as a Barrister-at-Law, by which the passage of the preliminary examination by Mr. Fuller would be made necessary.

A discussion took place, which continued until six o'clock, when the House rose.

After recess the discussion was resumed.

Dr. CLARKE (Norfolk) opposed the amendment strongly. Mr. Fuller had received high encomiums from eminent legal gentlemen, and he could not see why there should such determined opposition to the Bill. He was aware that the Law Society had attempted to put a barrier to this class of legislation, but there were exceptional features in this case, as well as in others which had preceded it, and there would be no wrong done to any class of the community by the passage of the Bill. Mr. Fuller was a gentleman of high legal standing, who had worked his way up through early disadvantages, and in all fairness he should not be sent back, as it were, to the position of a scholar.

After further discussion, in which Messrs. McCall, Wood (Brant), Prince, Boulton, Ferguson, Cameron, and Ardagh, took part, the House divided on Mr. Macdonald's amendment, which was lost, there being 50 nays against 16 yeas, and the original motion was carried.

#### IN COMMITTEE.

The House went into Committee on the following Bills, which were adopted and ordered for third readings:—

Mr. Monteith—To amend the Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway Company," and to extend the powers conferred upon the said Company.

Mr. Hodgins—To incorporate the Canada Congregational Missionary Society.

Mr. Wells—To incorporate the Toronto Opera-house Company.

Hon. Mr. Scott—To incorporate the Beechwood Cemetery Company of the City of Ottawa.

Mr. Scott, (Grey)—To enable the Trustees of Knox Church, in Owen Sound, to sell certain church property.

Hon. Mr. Crooks—To amend the Act respecting the Toronto Magdalen Asylum.

Mr. Bethune—To authorize the Cobourg, Peterborough, & Marmora Railway and Mining Company to extend their line of railway, and for other purposes.

#### STRATFORD AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.

On motion of Mr. MONTEITH the Bill to consolidate and amend the Act incorporating the Stratford and Huron Railway Company, and the Acts renewing and amending the same, was read a second time, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

#### QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

Hon. Mr. MOWAT moved the third reading of the Bill respecting the appointment of Queen's Counsel.

Mr. M. C. CAMERON moved the same amendment which he proposed when the Bill was in Committee, viz., that the words "shall be lawful" be substituted for "was and is lawful" in the second paragraph, and adding to the clause the following:—"And all letters patent heretofore issued by the Lieutenant-Governor appointing Queen's Counsel are hereby confirmed and made valid."

Mr. MACDONALD supported the amendment, saying that he did not believe the Lieutenant-Governor had power to appoint Queen's Counsel, and the original motion