

its obligations, but that, practically, that was not the result. The discussion of the drainage matter gave opportunity for hon. gentlemen to express very strong objection to any debts to the Government being involved in difficulty in regard to their collection. These debts might be five, or ten, or twenty years in collection, and what reason was there to expect that the Governments which are to be in office will firmly carry out and enforce the obligations of these municipalities any more than they have been faithfully enforced since 1859? It was necessary to contemplate a state of things when the Government would not be administered by a body of gentlemen equally entitled to the confidence of the House and country as the present Government. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It was a remarkable fact that the municipalities now indebted to the Loan Fund had been discharging all their other obligations at the same time that they were allowing their indebtedness to the Crown to remain unprovided for. He believed that it was necessary that these debentures should not remain in the hands of the Government at all; that there should be provisions by which these new debentures should pass away immediately from the Government, who should have nothing further to do with them. What he proposed was this: that the Government should obtain from the municipalities debentures for the reduced sums which they will owe, and that they should pay the allowances of the various municipalities in these debentures, which, secured as they will be, will be as good as gold to those who hold them. They will be on sums which it is in the competence of the municipalities to pay. The country would be making a sacrifice in the reductions it will make, but the effect of that sacrifice would be that these bonds would be good, and no suit would be needed for the purpose of enforcing them. It would be the duty of certain officers to see that proper rates were paid year by year, and then if all that failed there was another process provided by the statute as it stands, by which the sheriff could intervene. Being of that character, and in the hands of any one but the Government, this was a disposition that promised to result favourably to all parties. There was no necessity nor advisability in the proposition that had been made that the Government should endorse these debentures, because if the Government endorsed them the holders would come for payment to no one but the Government.

Mr. CAMERON asked what term of years the debentures would run over.

Attorney-General MOWAT in reply explained the provisions of Resolution 13th, said that these debts would be a first charge on the money raised in the municipalities, no matter upon what account.

Mr. MERRICK asked if it was intended to give these debentures to the municipalities at their cash value or at par.

Attorney-General MOWAT answered that it was proposed to give them at par value. The amount payable by the municipalities under the resolutions which he was about to propose would be \$2,711,835, notwithstanding all the reductions he had proposed. He then went on to give a list of the amounts

still payable by municipalities. He then remarked that in regard to the city of Hamilton he had forgotten to state the position of that city. It had taken stock on the Berlin and Preston Railway, and issued debentures to the amount of \$200,000. Of these debentures the Province of Canada had purchased \$80,000, which were now held by this Province or Ontario. On investigation he found that by the action of the late Province of Canada this railway had been destroyed, and the city got nothing for its \$200,000. In pursuance of the principles on which his arrangement was based, Hamilton was relieved from the \$80,000 which the Government held.

The hon. gentleman then went on to answer various questions which were put to him respecting the financial position of several municipalities with respect to the Municipal Loan Fund, all of which he fully explained.

THIRD READINGS.

After recess the following Bills were read the third time and passed:—

Hon. Mr. Crooks—Municipal Institutions Bill.

Mr. Cameron—To amend the Act incorporating the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company.

Hon. Mr. Crooks—To enable the corporation of the city of Toronto to dispose of the Bowes property.

Mr. Wood (Brant)—To vest certain lands

in fee in Joseph Whitehead and Margaret Whitehead.

Mr. Boulter—To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas and Chancery for Ontario, to admit Charles Cream to practice as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

Mr. Scott (Ottawa)—To incorporate the Temporal Committee of Knox Church, in the city of Ottawa.

Mr. Dawson—To amend the Act of the Parliament of the late Province of Canada, passed in the eighth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and to incorporate the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of London.

Mr. Dawson—To incorporate the Black Bay Silver Mining Company.

Mr. Dawson—To enable the Corporation of the Township of Romney to alter, widen, straighten and continue certain side roads in said Township.

Mr. Williams—Respecting the Omamee, Bobcaygeon and North Peterborough Junction Railway Company.

Mr. Deacon—To confirm and legalize certain by-laws passed by the Corporation of the Village of Renfrew, the Township of Horton, and the Township of Admaston, to subscribe for capital stock in the Canada Central Railway Company.

Mr. Craig (Russell)—To vest certain property in the trustees of the Congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, in the Township of Cumberland, with power to mortgage, sell and convey the same, and for other purposes.

Mr. Meredith—Bill to legalize and confirm sales and conveyances of certain lands in the City of London, heretofore effected and made by the trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation of the City of London, in connection with the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Williams (Hamilton)—To incorporate the Hamilton Club.

Mr. Meredith—Concerning certain streets, and for acquiring land for market purposes in the City of London.

Mr. Williams (Hamilton)—To incorporate the Hamilton Street Railway Company.

IN COMMITTEE.

The House went into Committee on the following Bills, which were reported:—

Hon. Mr. McKellar—To incorporate the Erie and Huron Railway Company.

Mr. Wells—To incorporate the Toronto Baptist Missionary Union.

Mr. Bethune—To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery for Ontario to admit John Peter MacMillan to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

Mr. Scott (Grey)—Respecting the Streetsville and Port Credit Junction Railway Company.

Mr. Bethune—To incorporate the Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Patterson—To vest in the Corporation of the county of York certain property situate in the city of Toronto.

Mr. Farewell—To incorporate the Father Mathew Temperance Association in Ontario.

Mr. Meredith—To incorporate the London Street Railway Company.

Mr. Dawson—To incorporate the Dresden and Oil Springs Railway Company.

SECOND READINGS.

The following Bills were read a second time and ordered:—

Hon. Mr. Crooks—To grant to the Corporation of the city of Toronto certain additional powers in relation to the assessment of property, and the collection of taxes therein.

Mr. Wood (Victoria)—To amend the Act intituled "an Act to incorporate the Fenelon Falls Railway Company," and intituled "an Act to amend an Act intituled 'an Act to incorporate the Fenelon Falls Railway Company.'"

Mr. Scott (Grey)—To further amend the Act incorporating the President, Directors, and Company of the Credit Harbour.

Mr. Meredith—For the construction of water-works for the City of London.

ORANGE INCORPORATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. H. S. MACDONALD for the second reading of this Bill, various members asked that the mover would allow the Bill to stand over for another day.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said that he felt such a Bill as the one under consideration would be scouted out of the British House of Commons. He took serious objection to the principle of the Bill as tending to create religious strife. In the old world no such legis-