

Scott—who was a legal gentleman of high repute, and who discharged many of the duties devolve upon the Hon. Attorney-General. Complaint had been made that justice had not been done to Mr. Harris, and he (Mr. Curie) showed that that gentleman's salary had been increased 50 per cent. After referring to the salaries paid to the Inspector of the Central Prison and the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, he went on to deprecate the consumption of the time of the House by the reconsideration of this question. He considered it would be advisable for the Government to fix the salaries of officials of the country, and make officials understand what was to be their salaries when they took office. If there was anything which annoyed a Government more than another it was the incessant appeals from the pages upwards for more pay. He did not believe the officials were underpaid. If justice were not done to them they would seek other employment. He concluded by regretting that so much time had been occupied in discussing these increase of salaries.

Mr. RICHARDS said he had voted with the Government upon the increase of salaries, and he would do so to-morrow if the question were to come up. He deprecated the bringing up of this matter so frequently, and defended the payment of the salary to Mr. Scott. He maintained that it was in the public interest to secure the services of competent persons, and to deal liberally with them, rather than secure half a dozen incompetent persons at small salaries. He thought they could fairly claim that the Government had increased the number of officers in some of the departments, and to this he objected. He did not regard it as good policy for members of that side of the House to be continually taking up this question of the increase of salaries. The answer that would be given would be that members of the Opposition had voted with the Government on the subject, and this to a certain extent would neutralize the charge. There were many other questions to which he thought hon. gentlemen should devote their attention.

Six o'clock being called, the SPEAKER said he would give the House the case to which he had referred upon the question of order raised. He was aware that an opinion prevailed that there was a difference between epithets applied to the conduct of members outside of the House and inside of the House. There was no such difference. He referred to the debate upon the "Negotiations at Vienna," Hansard, Vol. 139, p. 1,844. Mr. Phillimore said:—"When the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir Wm. Molesworth) prostitutes his high office at the hustings, and condescends to gross and scurrilous abuse of members as honourable as himself—" (Called to order.) Mr. Phillimore proceeded: "I say with great respect to the Chair, that any person who accuses me on the hustings of nefarious designs, utters vulgar and scurrilous abuse." (Called to order.) "I hope to be in order when I say that he will do well on another occasion to acquaint himself with the facts before he makes such assertions." The House then rose for recess.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Mr. BETHUNE moved the second reading of the Bill to enable the Law Society of Ontario to admit Mr. John Wright a barrister-at-law. This gentleman, he added, had practised in the legal profession at Port Hope for some years, and the Law Society did not object to the passage of the Bill. The House then had to consider the measure from a public point of view, and if it were found that Mr. Wright were competent to discharge the duties, he did not see why the measure should not pass into law.

Mr. CAMERON said he regarded the proposition contained in the Bill as an undesirable innovation. He believed Mr. Wright was a competent man, and would offer no objection to the second reading of the Bill; but he did not consider it was in the public interest that barristers should be made by the Legislature.

The Bill was read a second time.

THRESHING MACHINE ACCIDENTS.

Mr. CLARKE (Wellington) moved the House into Committee to consider the amendments made to the Bill requiring owners of threshing and other machines to guard against accident.

The amendments were passed in Committee, and on the Committee reporting the Bill as amended, it was adopted by the House.

JOINT STOCK ROAD COMPANIES

Mr. SEXTON moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting Joint Stock Road Companies. Having briefly explained the provisions of the Bill,

Hon. Mr. McKELLAR suggested that the Bill should be referred to a Special Committee.

The Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Farewell, Hon. Mr. Fraser, and the mover.

REMISSION OF DUES ON CROWN LANDS.

Hon. Mr. PARDEE moved the House into Committee on the following resolutions: 1. 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 the occupation of their land, in the Free Grant Townships of Alice, Grattan, Wilberforce, and Mendon; and to place such settlers in the same position as those who settled in the Free Grants Townships under the Free Grants Regulations. 2 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. He explained the legislation that had taken place during 1868 and 1869 with regard to free grant territory, and stated that these townships were excepted in the Bill passed last year for the remission by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, of principal and interest due upon lands sold in free Grant districts. The amount the Government would be called upon to remit on these townships was between \$40,000 to \$50,000. The hon. gentleman showed that the early settlers in these townships had purchased the land before the country had been opened up, and had assisted in the construction of roads, and had made some payments on account of the land. These townships had been converted into Free Grant townships, and, consequently, the old settlers were not on the same advantageous footing as the later arrivals. He considered the adoption of these resolutions would be a wise and just policy.

Mr. CAMERON did not consider the argument that the people in these township were entitled to relief because they had spent money on the grounds a good one. If it were adopted in this instance it would be an argument for the extension of the same relief to all old settlers.

Mr. DEACON explained a large number of Germans had purchased a quantity of the worst lands in these townships, and these townships were left out of the measure of last session for the purpose of obtaining more information upon the subject. It was found upon investigation that the money due on the best lands was all paid up, and thus the arrears were due in many instances on comparatively barren worthless lands occupied by Germans. This class of emigrants made the best kind of settlers, and he thought it was in the interest of the settlers and the country that these resolutions should be adopted. Attempts had been made by United States agents to attract these men to Michigan, and they succeeded in enticing some away. But the great body were induced to remain mainly on the representation that the Government would deal liberally with them.

Mr. READ considered that it would be a great hardship if these new settlers were compelled to pay the remainder of the payments, and thought that in justice the resolutions should pass.

The motion was carried.

The House then went into Committee on the resolutions, which were adopted.

The Committee rose and reported the resolutions without amendment.

THE LIQUOR TRADE.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS moved the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the law for the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors. He stated that the object of this Bill was chiefly to consolidate the existing laws upon this subject, to make more clear these laws, and arrange them in a manner that they could be more easily understood. He had also introduced certain amendments which were not in any way novelties, but rather to provide for the statute law being more efficiently enforced than to make it more stringent. It was in the interest of the public and liquor dealers that the law should be more rigidly enforced. In connection with the proposed amendments he might state that he had been in communication with and had obtained the views of not