

proposed to substitute a certificate, and give it the same effect as a license. There were well-known ecclesiastical objections to taking a license to marry from the Crown existing in at least one religious body, and whatever purposes were accomplished by the license would also be accomplished by the certificate of the issuer of licenses, as set forth in the Act. In order to obtain a license under the law it had formerly been necessary for the party and sureties to enter into a bond to the effect that there was no legal impediment to the marriage. That was a very ineffectual protection, but he presumed hon. gentlemen did not think it entirely useless. The legislation in England and here proceeded upon the theory that protection in this matter was necessary—that there should be some guarantees that the parties were of the age at which they were entitled to marry, or if not, that they had the consent of those whose consent was necessary, and there was no other objection to the marriage. He proposed to substitute for the bond an affidavit by one of the parties, which he thought would be more effective. The issuer of licenses had been too much in the habit of issuing them as though his duties were entirely formal, and gave them sometimes to parties who were, comparatively speaking, children. He, therefore, proposed that the license should not be issued when the issuer was aware of the existence of circumstances which ought to prevent it. Then he proposed to dispense with any revenue from this source, the objection to which was two-fold. The first was that it had hitherto fallen entirely upon one portion of the community, while it went into the general funds of the Province: and the other was that the tax was improper. He, therefore, proposed that the charge should only be sufficient to pay the issuer for his trouble, namely, \$2. He did not propose to diminish the amount, but if the House approved he proposed to ask power for the Governor-in-Council to do so if necessary.

Mr. CAMERON said as he understood the first clause of the Bill it intended to legalize marriages which had been celebrated by religious communities which claimed the right to celebrate marriages without the usual formalities, and he did not see that provision was made for the legalising of similar marriages in the future. He considered that the banns ought to be published more than once, and was not favourable to the dispensing with the banns.

Mr. MOWAT said he did not think there could be much objection to the publishing of banns once. If there was any desire not to have publicity the contracting parties would not have the banns published, and the practice of publishing the banns more than once might be regarded as a serious objection. With regard to the dispensing with the bond, he said it was often found to be worth nothing at all, and then it might be a burden to persons who did not know any one who would become sureties for them.

Mr. MERRICK approved of the Bill individually, but there were some exceptions to the Bill which he pointed out the other day. He suggested the reduction of the fees to \$1.

Mr. HARDY thought that the Bill might be made a little more liberal, and said he would like to see the measure assimilated more to the law in New York State. He desired to see the doors of matrimony opened as widely as they consistently could be, and a proper record of the ceremony obtained.

The Bill was then read a second time.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Hon. Mr. MOWAT moved the second reading of the Bill respecting Industrial Schools. He stated that it was considered desirable that such provisions should be made as would render it possible for the scheme for the establishment of industrial schools to assume a practical shape. The matter had been before the Board of School Trustees for some years, and deputations had been sent to similar institutions in the United States. He did not propose to ask for a grant for these schools at present, but whether it might be thought, hereafter, proper to make such a grant would be a matter for consideration. It was believed that schools would be established by private effort in Toronto and the principal cities immediately. Many persons were anxious that these schools should be established, and therefore it was thought right to submit the Bill to the House. The main provisions of the Bill were taken from the Imperial and United States Acts. The definition of Public School was one in which children were lodged, clothed, and fed as well as taught. It was provided that the building proposed to be used as an industrial school should be

examined and certified as a fit and proper one for such purpose. Provision was made as to who should be inmates of these schools:—

(1.) Who is found begging or receiving alms, or being in any street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms: (2.) Who is found wandering, and not having any home or settled place of abode or proper guardianship, or not having any lawful occupation or business, or visible means of subsistence: (3.) Who is found destitute, either being an orphan or having a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment: (Imp. Act, sec. 14) (4.) Whose parent, step-parent, or guardian represents to the Police Magistrate that he is unable to control the child, and that he desires the child to be sent to an industrial school under this Act: (Imp. Act, sec. 16) (5.) Who, by reason of the neglect, drunkenness, or other vices of parents, is suffered to be growing up without salutary parental control and education, or in circumstances exposing him to lead an idle and dissolute life. (Mass. Stat. p. 39, sec. 1.)

A Magistrate might order a child to be sent to a certified Industrial School, and in the event of a Roman Catholic industrial school being established by the Roman Catholic Separate School Trustees, he had provided that the Police Magistrate should endeavour to ascertain the religious persuasion to which every child to be sent by him to an industrial school belonged, and should, as far as practicable, send Roman Catholic children to the Roman Catholic Industrial School, and other children to the other industrial school. The other provisions were for the purpose of enabling discipline and the management of the school to be carried out effectually. Provision was also made in case the House thought fit to grant any money for the support of those schools, to apportion the grant according to the work each school did.

In answer to Mr. Cameron,

Hon. Mr. MOWAT said if the law succeeded in cities, it might be extended to other places.

Mr. CAMERON said he thought they might be just as successful in towns. He regretted the Government did not see its way clear to making an appropriation for the assistance of these schools at their commencement. Of course that might be done by means of charity, but he thought it would be a great advantage if they received Government aid at their establishment.

Hon. Mr. MOWAT said he quite concurred with the hon. gentleman, but he thought it better to allow the matter to stand over at least until next session, when, if the schools were a success, they would be able to see what could be done.

The Bill was then read a second time.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

Hon. Mr. FRASER moved the second reading of the Bill to declare what lunatics the Inspector of Public Asylums is the committee of. He briefly explained that the Bill was introduced for the purpose of correcting a misunderstanding arising from the statute.

The Bill was read a second time.

FREE GRANT SETTLEMENT.

Hon. Mr. McKELLAR moved the second reading of the Bill repealing the Act entitled an Act to encourage settlement on the Free Grant territory. He said that during the administration of the late Government \$20,000 were appropriated for the erection of houses for emigrants in the free grant districts in the Muskoka district, and the Government selected the township of Ryerson as the country in which the money should be expended. There was now \$8,000 unexpended, and a promise had been made to Mr. Arch to build a few cottages for the emigrants he would send out to that district. The Government thought it would be advisable to repeal the clause providing that the money should be expended in the township of Ryerson. The Government desired authority to use the balance of the money either in Ryerson or some other township for the construction of these buildings.

Mr. CAMERON thought they should have more information on the subject than had been given them in explanation of the Bill, but if it was found to be impossible to spend the money advantageously in this manner, it might well be spent somewhere else.

Mr. FRASER said the report of the Commissioner showed the number of buildings