to include a number of villages. The result had been that the by-law had been carried against the wishes and interests of the farm. ers, rearcely any of whom had yet been paid for their land.

Mr PAEDEE pointed out that there was a provision in the Bili which would prevent the recurrence of such a contingency at that mentioned by the member for South Wellir gion. It would be a very unlikely thing that fifty ratepayers should ask a municipal council to submit an nureasonable and generally obnoxious by law.

Mr. MILLER replied. He pointed out that it was proposed to allow fifty people to exercise more power than the City Council, which was elected by the whole people of the city. The promoters of a by law of this kind thought nothing of spending \$10,000 or \$15,000 in carrying it, and the law made very little provision for punishing corruption in voting on these by-laws.

After further discussion of the subject by Messis, Merrick and Hunter,

Mr. WOOD sa'd Courc'le had frequently sidt at elqueq eat to welv eat beauggo master. He thought the Bill should pass as it stood, with the proviso that the expenses of the by law being submisted should be deposited by the parties submitting it.

Mr. BELL said he was prepared to move an amerdment to that effect.

Mr. MEREDITH pointed out that the fact that this House o uld not vote away money without the assent of the Government, oor. responded with the provision that the Council must first pass on a motion for the voting of mency before the people of the city could sa allewed to vote for is.

Mr. FRASER thought the people ought to have power to compai the Council to sub mis a by-law. The City C. unoil mi, his refuse to submit the by law by a bare majustry, though the greater portion of the people of Toronto might be in favour of it. It corrapt practices were employed, they mich: be more profitably employed among the twenty-eight sidermen than among the large number of electors. The House ought to say they would not allow any Council to standin the way of the submission of a by law.

Mr. GiBson was strongly opposed to the suggestion that fifty ratepa ers in the city of Toronto should compel the submission of a by law. It was perfectly nonsensical. If the pumber were made proportionate in regard to the number of ratepayers in a particular conetituor of he would be in fa our of it, but at present he should support the member for Muskoks.

Mr. ROSS objected to the precedent which would be set by this proposal. It was very seldem that the true vote of a municipality came out or a by law of this kind, and the people ought to be protected against the man coavring of railway promoters.

Mr. SNETSINGER said he should cartainly vote against allowing fifty ratepayers to compel the Council to submit a by-law to aid the Credit Valley Rallway. Somehow members claimed that the line would be a great binefit to the country; but for his part he wished that the whole affair could be wined out from the beginning (Hear, hear.) He should never cast a vote for any farther help to the Company.

Mr. CHISHOLM hoped the Bill would gass with the amendment suggested by the member for West Toronto. He thought that if it was true, at the member for South Wel. lington had said, that certain farmers in his (Mr. Massie's) county had not been paid for their land, the best thing they could do would be to sup ort any messtre that would enable the Company to discharge lis obligations. A large number of bonuses had been granted by rural musicipalities on the nuderstanding that Toronto should contribute its share, and it would be unfair to these municipalities to defeat the Bul

Mr. FRASER suggested, in addition to the amendment of the member for West To rente, there should be a provision that in any city the patition of 500 persons should be required to compel the submission of a by law, and is other municipalities the petition of 50 persons. He moved to that effect,

Mr. MACMAHON said he was one of those who had regarded Credit Valley Railway achema should never have received Government aid the management had been anything but economical. But it would not be fale after so large an amount had been granted by the Government and the municipatitles to place

any obstruction in the way of the sobeme at present. He hoped, however, that it would receive no more Government aid.

Mr. MILLER thought it would be better for the municipalities to give less and the Government more than they now gave towards rell way construction.

The CHAIRMAN ruled the amendments of Mr. Bell and Mr. Fracer respectively out of order, on the ground that notice of them had not been given.

Mr. Miller's amendment was then put to the Committee and lest.

The record clause of the Bill was then adopted, and the Committee rose and reported.

At the suggestion of Mr. Monat, the Bill was recommitted to the Rallway Committee for the purpose of considering the amon? ments proposed by Mr. Bell and Mr. Fraser.

TRINITY MEDICAL SUBOOL The House then went into Committe on

the Bill to incorporate the Trinity Medical School.

On the first clause,

Mr. CAMERON said he thought that before proceeding with this Bill the Committee should have an expression of opinion upon it by the Government. He hoped the intercats of the National University would not be overlocked. Why should this one school have the advantage over others of double or treble affi lation ?

Mr. CROOKS pointed out that the Bill would not affect the interests of the University of Toronto in any shape or form.

The first clause having been adopted, the Committee rose and reported.

It belog six o'clook the Speaker left the Chair,

After PECEEN,

EXPLANATION.

Mr. BETHUNE said he desired to make an explanation An announcement had been made this morning in THE GLOBE shat his name had appeared on the back of a Bill, of the contents of which he must be sup posed to be ignorant. He would state that he did know what the contents of the Bill were. He had tatto suced ta: Bill at theta. stance of the clergymen of the Diocese of Toronto, and of a number of other gentlemen belonging to the Charon of England, Vice-Chancellor Blake amongst others. In justice to the Church of England people, however, he might state that it was perfectly understood that they did not desire to take any privileges which were not given to other communious. A Public Bill would have been introduced but for the fact that the Syrod had determined to apply for a Private Bill. and Mr Atkinson, the Secretary. Treasurer, thought he had no option but to prepare a Bill, which was placed in his (Mr. Bethune's) hands to introduce to the House, with the understanding that if a Public Bill were matroduced the matter should not be pressed. Having been absent from the city when the matter came up he had entrusted it to the hon, member for Addington. The Committee this morning bad considered that it was not in the intorests of right legislation that a Bill which was intended to give powers to one class of religious bodies apart from any others should receive the sanction of the House, He (Mr. Bethune) intended to move a reference back to Committee to order to accertain whether the principle might not be extended to all religious bodies. Vice Chancellor Blake, who was much interested in this matter, whose experience had been very wide and who took a great interest to Church matters, had met a body connected with the Church of England, and it was then determined that they should not ask for any privil ges which should not be extended to other religious bodies He (Mr. Bethune) had met other religious podies, and they had concurred in the view that in order to purge their churches of unworthy members there should be some power to take evidence on oath. Sometimes a clergyman might act in such a way as to disgrace his cloth and the body to which he belonged

Mr. MOWAT-I think the hon, member had better not discuss the principle of the Bill now.

Mr. BETHUNE said he was merely stating the object of this particular measure. The sole object was to enable these enquirles to be made under oath.

Mr. MOWAT said he had not seen the article referred to, and did not know what it contained; but he considered such ligislation entirely out of the question. They were endeavouring to diadnish the number of oaths, and he thought is would be objectionable in