

that no coroner's inquest had been held. So far as James Skye or Schyler was concerned, an inquest had been held, the details of which would be given in the return which had been asked for.

#### GRAND MANITOULIN ISLAND.

Mr. DAWSON, in moving for a return of expenditure on colonization roads on the island of Manitoulin, said that this island had of late years been filling up with settlers, chiefly from the older districts of Ontario. Hon. members were, no doubt, acquainted with the geographical position of the island. It lay away out in Lake Huron, half way between the eastern and western boundaries of Ontario. It was a large island, nearly a hundred miles in length, and in many parts very fertile. The people who had gone there were remarkable for their industry, and had carried with them a knowledge of the municipal institutions of Ontario. They had already formed four municipalities and had fourteen school sections, thus showing themselves to be a progressive people. They were, however, in a peculiar position inasmuch as they were recognized neither by the Ontario or Dominion Government, but were, in fact, to some extent, repudiated by both. This arose from the lands being administered by the Dominion Government, while the island was a part of Ontario. The lands were ceded Indian lands, and the Dominion Government did little or nothing because the funds at its disposal, from the sale of these ceded lands, were extremely limited, and the Government of Ontario did nothing because the lands were administered by the Departments of the Dominion, so that, between the two, the people were left without any Government whatever, and, what was of greatly more consequence, without roads. There was a large Indian population on the island, under the care of the Dominion Government, and the Department of the Interior was particularly careful in its management of the Indians. There were schools at all the Indian settlements on the Manitoulin Island, and these were generally in charge of zealous missionaries, who, to whatever denominations belonging, were equally encouraged by the Government, and they were all doing their best to bring the native races forward in the march of civilization. The Dominion Government had, also, chartered steamers, in connection with the postal service, two of which called at the ports of Manitowaning and Gove Bay, and they had proved to be extremely useful in keeping up the communication between the different parts of the island. There was no organization whatever for the administration of justice, further than the Judge came once or twice during summer, from Sault St. Marie, and held courts at Manitowaning and Little Current. There was not a single lawyer from one end of the island to the other, nor an officer of the law nor a lock-up, but the people were law-abiding and crime of a serious character was almost unknown. In winter, the people were entirely cut off from all intercourse with the civilized world otherwise than such as was afforded by a mail supposed to make its appearance three times a month, but which was sometimes three months without being heard of. In his (Mr. Dawson's) belief representation in this House was the only cure for the evils which Algoma laboured under. That vast district, as he had often pointed out, was equal in extent to all Ontario; besides, it was constantly growing in importance, and it was unfair and unreasonable that such an extent of territory should have but one representative in the Local Legislature or in the Dominion Parliament.

Mr. PARDEE said he had not previously been aware that the population and the advantages of this island were so large. The Dominion had charge of this island as Indian lands; but if it were right that this House should vote for money for Colonization Roads in this island he would be prepared to propose it. He would, however, require further information on the subject. There was no correspondence to bring down.

Mr. MACDOUGALL (Simcoe) thought the Local Government should correspond with the Dominion in reference to the lands. There was now a divided responsibility, which was to be deprecated.

Mr. SINCLAIR expressed himself in favour of the Ontario Government acquiring the Indian lands, and he believed there would be no difficulty in the way of the Province buying out the Indian title from the Dominion Government.

Mr. LYON did not know of any section which had been settled by a better class of people than Manitoulin Island. He hoped the Government would take the

matter into consideration.

Mr. DAWSON, in withdrawing the motion, said the Dominion Government was a very easy landlord.

The motion was withdrawn.

#### SUITS IN CHANCERY.

Mr. MACDOUGALL, finding that a return had been brought down containing a great deal of what he desired, and that the rest of the information could not easily be obtained, withdrew his motion in reference to suits pending in the Court of Chancery.

#### THE ORANGE BILL.

Mr. MERRICK moved "That the fifth report of the Standing Committee on Private Bills be referred back to said Committee, with instructions to declare the preamble proven of the Bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of Ontario West and the Loyal Orange Association of Ontario East." He remarked that when this measure had come up in the past, the Attorney-General had said there was a General Act under which incorporation could be obtained, but this session several special Acts had been allowed to pass on the ground that the General Act was not sufficient. When first the Orange Bills were brought up they were reserved, though a Bill was passed for the incorporation of the Christian Brothers in the same session. The House had affirmed the principle that these Associations should obtain incorporation. When the general Bill was introduced, it was pointed out that the Orange body could not become incorporated under it, and the country had since shown that it desired the special Act to be passed. He contended that it was not just for the Private Bills' Committee to throw out the Bill instead of allowing the House to vote on the measure. Though it was possible that the Association might be incorporated under the General Act, the expenditure required was such as practically to prevent the incorporation. The organ of the Government had stated that it would amount to \$80,000 or \$90,000. Whether this was correct or not, the cost would be very large. He cited the various provisions of the Act which would entail a large amount of cost to each lodge in the country. He estimated the expense at about \$15 a lodge, which, if there were 1200 lodges, would amount to \$18,000. The organ of the Government had, with great reason, estimated the cost at a much larger sum. Last year it was stated that the Orangemen did not desire incorporation, but the petitions presented this year from 30,000 Orangemen showed that that was not true. The Government had pursued the policy of aiding charitable institutions, and this Association was a charitable institution which aided its distressed members. The Commissioner of Public Works had stated that this was a politico religious organization when he opposed the Bills at the time when pressure was brought to bear on the Government to reserve them. Several of the supporters of the Government had been elected by the votes of Orangemen, so there was little in the contention that it was a political organization. In 1857 the present Premier and the Hon. George Brown had voted in favour of the incorporation of these societies, and THE GLOBE had strongly supported it. The majority of the members of this House were willing to vote for these Bills but for the pressure brought to bear by the Minister of Public Works. The sympathies of the Attorney-General were with the measure, and he ought to apply the same principle to this Bill as to others which had passed this House. Some honourable members were unfortunately more inclined to support a party than to support the interests of the country, but there were some hon. gentlemen who usually supported the Government who had acted nobly in regard to this measure, and the country owed an obligation to the hon. member for Stormont for his advocacy of the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER pointed out that the wording of the resolution was not exactly correct.

Mr. MERRICK said he had used the same form which had been adopted in the past.

Mr. ROBINSON said he had long supported the Bill when it was opposed by the late Mr. John Hildyard Cameron, and advocated by the Reform party. He had urged his brother Orangemen to bring it before the first Ontario Legislature, but he could never get them to bring it up when the Government, which the Conservatives were backing was in power. The reason they gave was that the Bill was so difficult to get up that it took years to prepare it. (Laughter.) Yet, when it was brought forward, it contained only three or