

It was said by hon. gentlemen opposite that the law was being violated in the spirit, if not in the letter. Hon. gentlemen opposite were extremely anxious to have the elections brought on; they seemed to think that the nearer to the 17th of September the better for them. If he (Mr. Gibson) had been a devout believer in the National Policy, he would have wished to allow that grand scheme time to bring forth the fruit it had been prophesied it would. On the amendment to the amendment he was going to vote with the Government. He thought hon. gentlemen opposite were preparing a record for themselves that they would not find to their advantage when they again went to the country. The motion made by the hon. member for South Simcoe, though perhaps made with the most laudable motives, did not rise even to the level of parish politics. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SNETSINGER was in favour of a reduction in the indemnity, but the present was not the proper time to make the motion, and he thought the country would not thank those who had made it. He believed the Common School system to be working extremely satisfactorily. Millions of money were lost every year on account of the inferior butter and cheese that were made, in the country, and he would like to see the Government offer prizes for improved methods of manufacture. In that way the country would be benefited much more than by the much-vaunted National Policy. He was glad to see the new leader of the Opposition in his present place, and hoped to see him there for the next ten years. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. McMAHON paid a tribute of praise to the late leader of the Opposition, who had been distinguished by integrity as a politician, and who, he had no doubt, would be distinguished by integrity as a Judge. The present leader had been long and well known as a gentleman of ability and honour, but he thought that the course he had taken since his elevation had not been such as to brighten that honour. He contrasted the position of the hon. member for East Toronto with that of the Attorney-General, and contended that while the former had come down to a much lower plane than he at one time occupied, the descent of the latter was not a descent in reality. He alluded to the loss the House had sustained in the death of the late member for Monck, who was a genial friend and a useful member of the party as well as of the House, and to the resignation of the late member for West Elgin, whose positions, however, would be ably filled by their successors. He regretted that Dominion politics had been introduced into the discussion by the member for East Toronto, but thought that hon. gentleman might be excused because he had so little knowledge about the local wants of the Province. He heartily concurred in that portion of the Address which had reference to the departure of the late Governor-General of the Dominion, and the advent of the present one. It had been said that a leading organ of the Reform press had at one time used discourteous language towards the late Governor-General, but that language was gentle in comparison to the treatment Lord Elgin had received at the hands of the hon. gentlemen opposite. (Hear, hear.) In referring to the boundary award, he would not withhold from the Hon. Senator Macpherson any measure of praise that was his due in regard to that settlement, but he failed to see that any portion of the honour could be given him. There was a wide-spread feeling throughout the rural parts of the country that the expense connected with the carrying on of the common school system was excessive, and that there was not a sufficient check in the hands of the people over that expenditure. He believed that the policy of having a Minister of Education had very much facilitated the working of the system and would continue to do so. As a representative of a rural constituency, he would not like to see the question of exemptions from taxation resolved in a way that would throw an increased burden on the people of the rural sections. The question of sanitary laws arrangements was a very important one, and he would like to see some improvements made in the present laws, which he had no doubt would be welcomed and readily complied with by the people at large. He narrated the history of the increase in the in-

demnity, and denounced the dishonourable course which had been pursued by hon. gentlemen opposite with regard to that question. He had not signed the round robin, but he would not now vote to allow of any political advantage being taken against hon. members on that side of the House. The resolution which had been moved for the reduction in the indemnity had been seconded by the hon. member for Lennox, who was the last who should have moved in such a matter, as he had declared when the increase was made that of all members he considered himself entitled to \$800. Dissect the resolution, turn it inside out, or look at it in any way they liked, it amounted only to a vote of want of confidence in the Government. If the increase were not justifiable, the proper course would be to disgorge the \$600 that had been taken by hon. members since the increase, and when the proper time arrived hon. gentlemen opposite would have an opportunity to vote that every gentleman who had received the increased indemnity should refund that increase, or else give his services this session for nothing. (Hear, hear.) He had every confidence in the Government, and in the party with whom he had been associated for the last twenty-six years, and as he was of the opinion that it was better "to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of," he would support the Government by opposing the amendment to the amendment. (Cheers.)

Mr. LONG was of the opinion that the partial renewal of trade referred to in the first paragraph of the Address had no existence, especially with respect to the lumber trade. He complained of the expensiveness of the school system, of the frequent changes of school books, and of the undue powers placed in the hands of school trustees. He advocated an extension of the jurisdiction of Division Courts, to embrace causes amounting to \$200, regretting that the Government had not promised to bring in a Bill with that object. He advocated a maintenance of the surplus in a permanently efficient condition. In view of the increasing manufacture of butter and cheese, and the attempts to substitute butterine for butter, he thought a proper system of inspection of dairy products should be established. All the talk about the sessional allowance he considered to be out of proportion to the importance of the question. In the present period of depression, he thought they should set an example of economy by reducing the amount. The salaries of the Ministers he did not think were too large if they attended strictly to their duties; but if the members of the Government spent a large portion of their time in the pursuit of their private business, their salaries should be reduced as well as the sessional allowance, and he intended to vote for a reduction in both. He trusted an end would be put to this question this session.

Mr. CALVIN wanted to know what was meant by the reference to the cattle trade with England. Was it that the Government was going to take a portion of the surplus to build an immense ship to export cattle, butter and cheese to the old country? (Laughter.) He rejoiced that this trade had arisen, and he hailed anything that would prevent the farmers of the Province from killing the ground with wheat. During this long debate he had heard very little discussion on what would benefit the country, but it all seemed to be on the question which party was going to get the more votes. (Cheers.) He complained of the anomalies in the assessment law, pointing out that bank stocks were exempted, while a man who borrowed money from a bank to build houses or vessels, or to invest in personal property, had to pay both taxes on the property and interest on the money. What he contended was that mortgages should be taxed, and personal property exempted to the amount of the indebtedness. He next referred to the Municipal Loan Fund distribution, saying that never had money been more unequally divided, whoever did it. He laid it all to Wood—(laughter)—to E. B. Wood—(Loud laughter)—who, he believed, had schemed the whole matter. The Government had granted too much of the money on the assumption that some municipalities were bankrupt and unable to pay. They were able to pay as well as Kingston, which was left as dead as a hammer. (Laughter.) Port Hope was able to pay,