

that they were in the same position on the subject as the Dominion Government?

Mr. CREIGHTON—I say they meet their liability out of the current receipts.

Mr. FRASER—Hear, hear.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. WOOD, continuing, said that if they, having a surplus each year sufficient to meet the liability, were bound to capitalize the liabilities of the Province for fourteen years, then the Dominion Government were equally bound to capitalize their liabilities. But they were told by the hon. member for North Grey that as they had a deficit for two years they were therefore bound to capitalize. If that argument was a good one, then it applied with greater force to the Dominion Government, as they had a deficit for nine or ten years. The logical result of the reasoning of the hon. member that the Province should capitalize the one million and a half of scrip issued would compel the Dominion to capitalize their subsidy, which would increase the public debt of the Dominion by \$59,000,000. (Applause.) It was as fair to capitalize the guaranteed receipts of the Province as to capitalize the liabilities. The annual amount guaranteed to Ontario under the Confederation Act if capitalized would amount to something like \$23,000,000, if treated as hon. members would treat the liabilities, and the surplus instead of being \$4,000,000 would be \$23,000,000. (Hear, hear.) Hon. members opposite had said repeatedly that none of the surplus of the Sandfield-Macdonald Government was now remaining. But the fact was that an essential part of that surplus—\$500,000 of 5 per cent. bonds—was in existence to-day, though instead of the 5 per cent. bonds they had some \$1,000,000 in the bank. (Hear, hear.) He admitted the right of the Opposition to criticize the finances, but they should do so carefully and fairly. They should bear in mind that the resources of the Province had not yet reached their highest point. It was quite possible on the part of the Government at any time to increase the revenue of the Province by as much as half a million, for they should know that the timber limits not licensed exceeded in value those under license. They were proposing to build a road from Gravenhurst to Nipissing; the Canada Central Railway were building a road from the terminus of their road to Nipissing. This would undoubtedly affect the settlement of the country, and as fast as the settlement took place in the north, just so fast would the Government place these townships under licenses, and the result would be a larger area under licences and larger revenue to the Crown Lands Department. His own view with regard to a topic alluded to by the hon. gentleman opposite—the superannuated teachers fund—was that while it was increasing it was for the benefit of a very deserving class. The low salaries at which many teachers worked prevented them from laying anything aside for old age. He thought the Government should deal liberally with them. With reference to the grant to Prisons and Charitable Institutions, it was stated that it was increasing year by year. He took the ground that the charitable institutions of the country should be encouraged; that so long as they saw so many persons suffering from all sorts of complaints, he should be sorry indeed if that or any other Government should relax their efforts in assisting these institutions. He stated that the Public Accounts would be ready in a day or two, when hon. members would be able to see the transactions of the past year. They would find that due economy had been preserved, while at the same time they had been a liberal Government. They lived in an advancing age, which required public men to look at matters from a liberal standpoint, not considering whether there was a surplus of so much more or less, but remembering that they were bound to look after the best interests of the people, they governed, aiding those institutions which required aid, believing that the prosperity of the Province, so far as the revenues were concerned, depended largely upon the prosperity of the people, for if the receipts from any Department were less, the municipalities would be called upon to maintain solely many of their charitable institutions. An increasing revenue from the Crown Lands Department would, he believed, enable them to ward off anything like indirect taxes for many years to come. (Loud applause.)

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and after passing a few items the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

JUDICATURE BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to further consider the Judicature Bill.

Mr. Sinclair in the chair.

Several Rules of Court were adopted. When Order 24 was reached the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The House adjourned at 9:30.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Lauder—On Thursday next—Order of the House for a Return, first, of all agreements or leases made between the Government of Ontario and any party or parties relating to rights or privileges on the Niagara River, at Clifton or Niagara Falls, showing dates, rents, or sums agreed to be paid, or terms of payment; second, a statement of all receipts by the Government on account of such rights or leases, or on account of any privileges sold or granted to any parties at Niagara Falls, with dates of payment.

Also—On Friday next—Resolution, whereas all property, whether real or personal, belonging to or held in connection with Upper Canada College, the University of Toronto, and University College, is public property, belonging to the people of this Province; therefore, resolved, that all expenditure connected with said institutions shall, after the 1st day of January, 1882, receive the sanction of this Legislature; that all proposed expenditure shall be included in the ordinary estimates; that all financial matters, whether relating to the capital or to ordinary receipts or expenditure, shall be under the direct control of the Treasury Department of Ontario, and of this Legislature; that all payments shall be made to appear in the Public Accounts of the Province; and that such changes be made in the law relating to said institutions as will enable this resolution to be carried into effect.

Mr. Ross—On Thursday next—Resolution, that in the opinion of this House the special grant of \$750 a year to the Collegiate Institute is an unjust discrimination against the great majority of High Schools in favour of these in the large centres of population, which are least in need of such special aid; and based as it is on the employment of four male teachers, and having sixty male pupils studying Latin, is indefensible, as it unjustly discriminates against females, either as teachers or pupils, and gives an undue prominence to a branch of study, not practical in its tendencies, and opposed to the progressive spirit of modern education.

Also—On Friday next—Resolution, that in the opinion of this House the second selection of jurors by the county selectors should be abolished, as being of no practical benefit and entailing unnecessary expense upon the county municipalities.

Also—On Thursday next—Bill to encourage the construction of snow fences.