

diate grant to the distressed. Much had been said about Mowat officials having been active in the campaign, but not a word had been said about the Division Court clerk who had made himself very active in the campaign in West Middlesex.

Mr. J. GRAY, after setting up Sir John Macdonald as the greatest statesman of modern times, charged the Minister of Education with having brought the Toronto Model School into a state of disorganization through the lady next on the list having been overstepped in the appointment of head teacher in the ladies' department.

Mr. G. W. ROSS explained that the school could not be said to be disorganized. He explained that the lady judged best fitted to fill the position had been selected, and there had been no idea but to select the one in all the Province most fitted for the place. Though teachers fully competent to do so had volunteered to take the place of the lady until she could attend, the head class had not seen fit to remain in the school, but he presumed that all would be set right on Monday, when the new teacher would attend. There certainly could not be said to be disorganization in the school.

Mr. GRAY, resuming, was satisfied with the explanation, and proceeded to review the policy of the Government on several minor matters. He stated that he should have pleasure in supporting the Government in any measure looking to the protection of timber and the encouragement of timber planting.

The House adjourned at 10:12 on motion of Mr. Pheips.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Gibson—On Wednesday next—Resolution. That inasmuch as the Senate of the Provincial University have for several years admitted ladies to the University examinations and class lists, and inasmuch as a considerable number of ladies have availed themselves of the privileges, but labour under the disadvantage of not having access to any institutions which afford the tuition necessary in the higher years of the course; in the opinion of this House provision should be made for the admission of ladies to University College.

Mr. Waters—On Monday next—Return showing the amount paid to each railway out of the funds of the Province up to December 31st, 1883, also the number and total amount of unpaid certificates that each of the aforesaid railways is entitled to as aid under any of the enactments of the Province, but to which no money has as yet been paid, the statement respecting such railways to show the total amount they are entitled to either by a direct payment or by certificate.

Mr. Ermatinger—On Tuesday next—Bill to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Meredith—On Monday next—Enquiry of the Government, 1. The dates when George R. Pattullo, and George Burden were appointed commissioners in the disputed territory. 2. Whether they were appointed by commission, and if not, how they were appointed. 3. What salary or remuneration it was provided or agreed that the commissioners were to receive, or they have actually received. 4. Whether the employment of the commissioners still subsists, and if not, when it was determined.

Mr. Meredith—On Wednesday next—That an humble address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House—1. Copies of the commissions issued to George R. Pattullo and George Burden, the commissioner appointed in connection with the disputed territory. 2. Copies of the instructions issued to the commissioners. 3. Copies of all communications which have passed between the said George R. Pattullo and George Burden, or either of them, and any member or officer of the Government from the date of their appointment to the first day of January, 1884. 4. Copies of all Orders in Council passed with reference to the appointment of the commissioner or their duties, or otherwise in relation to their transactions.

Mr. Meredith—Address—1. A statement showing in detail all claims brought before the commissioners appointed in the disputed territory, Messrs. Pattullo and Burden, or either of them, the dates when they were made, and the disposal made of them by the commissioners, and when such disposals were made. 2. A statement in detail of all expenditures for salaries and otherwise in connection with the commission issued to them.

Mr. Meredith—Address.—1. Statement showing what timber cut in the disputed territory outside the railway belt has been seized by or under instructions of the Government, and the names of the persons, firms, or companies in whose possession the timber seized was at the time of the seizure, and the approximate quantity affected by each seizure, and whether such seizures, if any, are still maintained, and, if so, in what way. 2. A statement showing in detail the receipts since the 14th July, 1883, for the dues in respect of timber cut in the disputed territory, and the persons by whom the dues were paid. 3. Copies of all instructions given to Mr. Aubrey in respect of such timber, and of all correspondence between him and any member or officer of the Government between the 14th July, 1883, and the 1st day of January, 1884.

Mr. Meredith—Address—1. A statement showing in detail all moneys expended in or in connection with the disputed territory or its government since 1st July last, showing the persons to whom such moneys were paid, and the purpose for which the same were expended. 2. A like state-

ment as to the pecuniary liabilities incurred for the like purposes and which have not yet been discharged. 3. A statement showing in detail the number of constables and peace officers employed by or on behalf of the Province since the 1st July last in the disputed territory, such statement to contain a record of the numbers employed each day, and to show the amount of the daily expenditure for such service. 4. A statement showing in detail the sums of money remitted to any person since 1st July, 1883, to be expended in the disputed territory, and the persons to whom, and the purposes for which, the same were sent. 5. Copies of all instructions given with regard to the conduct or management of the police force and their duties.

Mr. Meredith—On Monday next.—Address for copies:—1. The writ of election for the holding of the last election for the electoral district of Algoma. 2. All instructions to the returning-officer. 3. All correspondence between the returning-officer and any member or officer of the Government. 4. All Orders in Council fixing the places for opening and holding polls at the said election. 5. All petitions or applications to His Honour with reference to the fixing of such places or the changing of the places so fixed. 6. All communications between any member or officer of the Government and any other person with reference to the fixing or changing of such places. 7. All requisitions or applications made to the returning-officer with reference to the fixing of such places or adding to the number of them, and for a statement showing the polling places fixed by statute, and at which of such places polls were not opened and held, and for a copy of the return made by the returning-officer.

Mr. Meredith—On Monday next—Enquiry of Ministry:—1. Whether any poll was opened and held at the last election for the electoral district of Algoma at Batchewanning, Nepigon Bay, or Algoma Mills. 2. Whether polls were omitted to be opened and held at any other places which were named in the returning-officer's proclamation, and if so, at what places? 3. Whether, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, the said election is, by reason of the omission to open and hold the polls which were omitted to be opened and held invalid. 4. Whether the Attorney-General has advised that the omission to open and hold any of the polls which should have been opened and held would render invalid the said election.

Mr. Monk—On Wednesday next—Order of the House for a return of all correspondence with reference to the gaol at Rat Portage, and also a statement showing the cost of building said gaol.

MR. PARDEE ON LORD LORNE.

Mr. Pardee's remarks on Wednesday on the position taken by the late Governor-General on the relations between the Provinces and the Dominion Government are well worthy of being reproduced in full. Mr. Pardee said:—

Hon. gentlemen opposite seize with avidity every statement which argued in favour of diminishing the rights and powers of the Provinces and the absorption of these powers by the Central Government. They drew consolation from a recent article written by Lord Lorne. Now, Lord Lorne's utterances upon this subject must be treated and weighed by the standard of worth and soundness, and not by the standard of the high position which he had recently occupied. His utterances were entitled to weight only so far as they were sound and correct, and no further. Lord Lorne did not occupy that high position in the world as a statesman which entitled his utterances upon the relations between the Dominion, and the several Provinces composing the Dominion, to be received as axioms. He (Mr. Pardee) ventured to disagree with some of the statements of Lord Lorne. He thought that nobleman had not correctly stated the cause of the late civil war in the United States. He admitted that the tendency had been to strengthen the central authority, but that tendency had been exhibited by the Dominion Government at the expense of the authority of the Provinces. This was a false and fictitious strengthening of the central Government. The answer of "Bystander" on these two propositions was so terse that with the consent of the House he would quote it. It was as follows:—

"Lord Lorne is right in saying that there has been a constant tendency, under Confederation, to the increase of the central power; he is wrong if he thinks that this is certainly conducive to the stability of the Federal system. The stability of the Federal system depends not on the stability of the central authority, but on the freedom from dangerous tension which attends the secure enjoyment of local liberties. It was not defect of central authority, but fear lest the central authority should be exerted for the abolition or slavery that led to civil war in the United States. The danger of Canadian Confederation at this moment is the abuse by Quebec of her practical possession of the central power." (Applause.) Lord Lorne said that "no one member of a Confederation

SHOULD BE MADE STRONG ENOUGH

to oppose with effect the central Government which represents a majority." What did he mean by being "made strong?" Made strong by whom, or how? The Provinces could only be made strong by a prudent and wise administration of their public affairs, to-