

cuss the question, but did not wish to give a silent vote, and so he would only express his opinion. He did not agree with those who suggested this question should be discussed on the ground of economy. That would be degrading the whole question, instead of placing it on the broader and larger view that presented itself to him. He was in favour of the higher education of women, but he was not in favour of co-education of the sexes. He wished this distinctly understood in giving his vote.

Mr. MORRIS thought the hon. member for Hamilton had stated the question fairly. He had no fear of the results of co-education in this country. He trusted the House would express itself in favour of the motion.

Mr. FRENCH thought they should not have a lengthened discussion on this matter. He heartily concurred in the motion of the hon. gentleman opposite. He thought it would add to the dignity of the institution to have women in attendance.

Mr. WOOD said that after the exhaustive remarks of the hon. members for Hamilton and Monk he had nothing in addition to say, except that he thought the sexes should have equal rights in the matter of education. The ladies were entitled to a share of the public money given in aid of the University.

Mr. ROBILLARD was not opposed to ladies getting the highest education possible. However he made a big difference between "terrestrial geography and human geography." (Laughter.)

Mr. YOUNG thought something dreadful was going to happen. The House was unanimous in favour of the admission of women to the University. He was in favour of the higher education of women, and he was in favour of their admission to the University, but he did not think they should attend in the same manner as at present. When they came to a great university of 200 or 300 young men with an influx of women there was not that circumspection on the part of the officials. There should be an annex building near the University with a principal for the ladies. By so doing they would get all the advantages wished. He voted in favour of the resolution in a general sense that the women should be just as well educated as men. The women could not be too highly educated.

Mr. MEREDITH thought most of the hon. gentlemen of the House had been somewhat mesmerized in discussing this question. Such a question should be discussed with care as the interests of the country had to be considered. This was one of several questions upon which the ladies of the country were attacking the Legislature. He was opposed to women taking an interest in the public affairs of the country. He entirely dissented from the proposal to give women the franchise. It should not be forgotten that there were ladies' colleges in the country. There had not been sufficient arguments before the House to come to the conclusion that co-education should be established. The House should not be committed to any such conclusion, as at present the question was but one of experiment.

The motion was then carried on a division.

#### FRANCHISE TO WOMEN.

Mr. WATERS moved the second reading of his bill to enable widows and unmarried women to vote at municipal elections. He took the ground that women who paid taxes had a right to vote. They should not be debarred in saying who should manage the affairs of a municipality. The reason they were so debarred was simply the question of sex. He held that this should be no barrier. If a female teacher was able to conduct a public school satisfactorily she was discharging a great public duty, and it did not require so much talent to exercise the franchise at municipal elections as it did to teach a school successfully.

Mr. FRASER had not changed his views since a similar bill was introduced at a former session. He could not see where they would draw the line. If they gave women the franchise, as suggested, he could not see why women should not become municipal councillors. Was there any just ground for complaint? Would the affairs of any municipalities be better managed if women were given the franchise? He was not prepared to admit it. There were men with property in municipalities who were not entitled to vote at municipal elections. Once they crossed the threshold he did not know where they would take their stand. He intended to take his stand just where he was. (Hear, hear.) If they brought women into the municipal contest they would go upon the platform. The disadvantages would be greater than the advantages. He counted the petitions from the municipal councils with reference to this question as nothing at all. The women did not petition for this, but it was an easy matter to get printed petitions signed by councils. He had nothing but an emphatic "nay" for the bill.

Mr. CREIGHTON had introduced a similar bill eight years ago. He was in accord with the hon. member from North Middlesex. He was decidedly opposed to giving a married woman a vote.

Mr. BALFOUR hoped the hon. member for North Middlesex would not withdraw his bill. He felt convinced that it would carry some day in the near future.

Mr. MERRICK did not intend to follow the same course which he followed eight years ago. He was opposed to the principles involved in the bill.

Mr. DBURY thought the question was one

of right or wrong. They could not deny the women their right to vote on the property taxed at municipal elections. It was a well known fact that ladies exercised the franchise, and voted on money by-laws.

Mr. MEREDITH was inclined to think that parties in the House had been dissolved. He was opposed to the principles of the bill. He hoped Mr. Waters would withdraw his bill.

Mr. SILLS thought the courtesy should be extended to the hon. gentleman, and the bill should pass its second reading.

Mr. ROSS (Huron) did not agree with the hon. the Commissioner of Public Works. He thought they could draw the line. They should give widows and unmarried the right to vote at municipal elections without the Parliamentary franchise. Women had the right to vote when they paid taxes on property. He believed that this was one of the principal reasons why women had not before been admitted to the university. They had been without the franchise.

Mr. FRENCH moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. WHITE, that the bill be read this day three months hence.

Mr. METCALFE favoured the bill.

Mr. FRENCH consented to withdraw his amendment, and the division was taken on the bill ("shall the bill be read a second time?") as follows:—

YEAS.—Balfour, Baxter, Bishop, Blythe, Brereton, Caldwell, Carnegie, Clarke (Toronto), Creighton, Drury, Ermatinger, Fell, Freeman, Gillies, Graham, Gray, Hagar, Hammell, Hart, Hudson, Kerns, Kerr, Lees, McCraney, McKay, McKenzie, McKim, Metcalfe, Morin, Morgan, Mowat, Mulholland Neelon, O'Connor, Rayside, Roe, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlesex), Sils, Waters, Wilmot, Wood—42.

NAYS.—Awrey, Blezard, Broder, Cascaden, Fraser, French, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Laidlaw, Lyon, McIntyre, McGhee, McLaughlin, McMahon, Master, Meredith, Merrick, Monk, Morris, Pardee, Phelps, Preston, Robillard, Ross (Cornwall), Snider, White—26.

Mr. MEREDITH stated that the Attorney-General had voted against a similar bill in 1874.

Mr. MOWAT said he had waited for six years, and now the people wanted the extension of the municipal franchise for women.

The House adjourned at midnight.

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Ermatinger—On Friday next—Resolution that in the opinion of this House a system of land transfer and regulation similar to that known as the "Torrens system," is suited to the requirements of this Province, and should be introduced upon an optional or voluntary basis therein.

Mr. Monk—On Friday next—Resolution that in the opinion of this House it is desirable that the Municipal Committee should carefully consider the propriety of incorporating in their Municipal Bill a provision to relieve clerks of municipalities from the embarrassing position of candidates nominated for one or more offices at a municipal election resigning after the ballots are printed and before the polling day, such provision to more clearly define than the present law does the formalities of nomination and the time when a candidate may resign.

Mr. White—On Friday next—Enquiry of Ministry whether it is the intention of the Government to make such arrangements as will enable the Province to be represented by way of promoting an exhibit of the products of the Province at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, to be opened at New Orleans in December next.

Mr. Preston—On Friday next—Order of the House for a return showing the respective amounts paid by such municipalities in the Province of Ontario in which the Dunkin or other temperance Acts are in force towards the license fund of the district in which they are situated. Also, enquiry of Ministry whether the Government intend to collect in future as in the past through their license officials a revenue from municipalities in which no licenses are issued and where the Dunkin Act is in force in aid of the license fund of the district in which said municipalities are situated.

The Attorney-General—On Friday next—Bill respecting the Districts of Algoma and Thunder Bay.

Mr. Chas. Smith of James O'Brien