

custodians of the people's business they were bound to attend to the matter. Surely a portion of the surplus could not be more fittingly used than by erecting new buildings.

Mr. CLARKE signified his intention to support the resolution.

Mr. McMAHON stated that in all his campaign meetings the feeling was manifest that they were in favour not only of new buildings, but that they should be in Toronto, though the men opposing him had brought this up as a reason why the Mowat Government should be defeated. Viewing the matter from a sanitary standpoint, he thought it shameful that members should be compelled to live in these buildings for two months every year.

Mr. LEES thought the present state of the buildings showed that the members had not done their duty, and suggested that both sides of the House unite to procure the erection of new buildings. He had voted in favour of this, and he should do so again if opportunity offered. He had never been found fault with, either by Conservatives or Liberals, for his vote upon the subject, as his constituents were quite well aware that the buildings were unfit for the Province.

Mr. NEELON intended to present the claims of his constituency and city, which he contended had not had justice. In the settlement of the municipal loan fund they had not had justice done. This might arise from the fact that the gentlemen who formerly represented the constituency had not been in harmony with the Government. At any rate the constituency had not had justice done. Not a dollar bonus had been given to Lincoln railways, and none of the Provincial buildings had been erected there. He said that St. Catharines would at any rate give a good site and at least \$100,000 by way of bonus. He suggested that Upper Canada College grounds should be sold, and if Toronto would give at least \$300,000, which was only a fair thing, then he would not oppose their being built in Toronto. St. Catharines wanted them badly, and if Toronto wanted them they must bid up for them. At any rate, he would take the responsibility upon his own shoulders of saying St. Catharines would give a handsome site and \$100,000. (Cheers.)

Mr. GIBSON (Huron) said he voted in favour of the \$500,000, and he was still in favour of their being erected, but if the Opposition made it a party question he could sit in this old chamber as long as they could.

Mr. METCALFE said he came from a city where sites for Parliament buildings were plentiful, and Kingston could go \$50,000 better than St. Catharines. He urged the Government to go on with their plans and erect the buildings.

Mr. ERMATINGER pleaded that St. Thomas hitherto had got nothing, and ought to be considered. He asserted that St. Thomas would give at least \$200,000 by way of bonus. He urged the Government to give some indication of their policy on the subject. The chamber itself was sufficient for the work done, but he thought it was incumbent upon the Government to take some action to preserve the records.

Mr. FERRIS said some doubt had been cast on the fact of there being a surplus. He would only answer this by showing that the public accounts showed \$226,000 as having been received for interest, which supplied a capital of 20 times the amount. Surely this money could not have been received without capital. He congratulated the Government on the accretion of confidence they had received by means of the adhesion of the member for West Toronto who had said that he had confidence in the Government doing right. He believed with the member for West Toronto that this should not be a party question, and as soon as the latter could bring his leader to the same opinion then the difficulty would greatly have disappeared. He thought that nothing would have such a deterrent effect upon the country constituencies as the proposal of the city of Toronto to tax the Parliament buildings.

Mr. CARNEGIE had always understood that the Government was responsible to the country. If it be true that the interests of the country demanded new Parliament buildings, then they were derelict in their duty in not proceeding with their erection. Were the present Opposition in power, and they failed to erect the public buildings after they had an opportunity, they would be responsible for the neglect.

Mr. MEREDITH suggested that the proper course would be for the Government to come down to the House and submit it to the House to pronounce on. In this case they were abnegating their functions. If they were sitting on the other side of the House they would take the responsibility of the resolutions.

A proposition no one would dispute was that new Parliament buildings should be erected in Toronto; and another equally self-evident, that no cheese-paring policy should be pursued, but they should be of a character in keeping with the position of the Province. Another proposition equally incontrovertible was that the Province should not go a-begging either from Toronto or anywhere else. Still he thought that there should be no immediate expenditure upon this service. He sketched the proceedings taken with a view to new Parliament buildings, and stated that the Government should not shirk responsibility or ask the Opposition to support them. He was ready to join in any reasonable expenditure for the protection of public documents. He thought that the Chamber was quite sufficient for the purpose, and though a little antiquated, yet it was more convenient than the Chamber at Ottawa. As to the Departmental buildings being under different

roofs, he contended that the case was far worse at Ottawa. When the Government had a proposition to make either for the protection of the public records or the erection of new Parliament buildings, he would consider it fairly and give an honest vote upon it. He had heard this said, that the House should consider the matter apart from party; but if the party system was not applicable to it, then it was a fraud and a humbug. He was quite prepared to deal with the question liberally and fairly when a proposition was made. He moved the following amendment:—"That all after the word 'that' be struck out, and the following be inserted:—

That the question of the propriety of and the necessity for new Parliament and Departmental buildings is one that ought to be dealt with in the first instance on the responsibility of the Government, and that this House ought not to be called upon to express an opinion upon the abstract proposition such as that embodied in the motion or until a definite proposal comes down from the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. FRASER said there was no impropriety in the members of the House being allowed to express their opinion on any subject. Resolutions such as this had been submitted before and carried before. He would remind the member for London that Mr. Speaker sat in his chair as the first Commener in the Province; that the building, servants, and grounds were in a peculiar sense under the control not of the Government, but the House, and he therefore contended that the matter was one which should not be dealt with by any one party. As a matter of fact, the resolution was almost identical in terms with a portion of the preamble of an Act passed forty years ago by the old Parliament of Canada. It being six o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

AFTER RECESS.

The House went into Committee on Mr. Gray's bills to empower the municipalities of the villages of Brockton and Parkdale to make special assessments, and for other purposes. The bills were reported without amendment.

ORDER DISCHARGED.

Mr. MOWAT stated that the bill to authorize the Law Society to admit Mr. J. R. Miller as a solicitor was unnecessary, as, under the circumstances stated in the bill, the Society had already the power which the bill was intended to give; and he had ascertained that the power had been acted on in like cases by the Society. The order for the second reading of the bill was therefore discharged.

HORSE DISEASE.

The House went in Committee on the bill to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among horses and other domestic animals.—Mr. Dryden.

Mr. MEREDITH pressed most strongly the need for providing an appeal in cases where there might be any doubt of the disease in the horse being glanders.

The clause stood and the Committee reported progress.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Mr. Gibson's (Hamilton) bill respecting building societies was also taken up in Committee and passed.

PHARMACY ACT OF 1884.

Dr. WIDDIFIELD'S bill respecting pharmacy was considered in Committee. The bill amends the Act incorporating the Ontario College of Pharmacy, giving the college power to hold real estate and erect buildings for the purposes of accommodating lecture-rooms and library. Considerable discussion took place as to whether medical practitioners should be called upon to pay fees for keeping a drug store in the same manner as a qualified druggist. A clause in the bill exempted physicians, and Mr. Merrick moved in amendment that the clause be struck out. The amendment was lost.

The bill was adopted and reported with unimportant amendments.

THE STUDY OF ANATOMY.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN moved the second reading of his bill respecting the study of anatomy, providing that "the body of any person found dead, publicly exposed, or who immediately before death had been supported by and in any public institution receiving pecuniary aid from the Provincial Government, shall be delivered to persons qualified as hereinafter mentioned to receive it, unless such body be within twenty-four hours after death claimed by persons solemnly affirming before such person as is hereby empowered to receive such affirmation that they are relatives of the deceased within the degree of cousin german inclusively."

Mr. CREIGHTON thought the House should deal carefully with this bill, which provided that bodies unclaimed within twenty-four hours should be handed over for dissection. This was too short a time.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN explained that the time was limited to forty-eight hours. A similar bill was passed in Quebec. It had been promoted by the clergy and others, owing to the frequent cases of body snatching. Grave robberies were frequent before this bill became law in Quebec.

Mr. BAXTER thought the law would be administered with prudence and discretion. There should be provision made to supply the medical schools with anatomical material.

The bill was read a second time and referred to a Special Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

The Bill to make further provisions for the Public Health was considered in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported with some slight amendments. The penalties are for the violation of certain sections not less than \$5 or more than \$50, and other sections not more than \$20.

SECOND READINGS.

The following bills were read a second time:—To further improve the administration of the law—Mr. Mowat; respecting supplementary licenses to mutual insurance companies—Mr. Mowat.

The House adjourned at 12:15 a.m. till three o'clock this afternoon.

THE BRIBERY PLOT.

Continuation of Investigation by Parliamentary Committee.

DAMAGING CORRESPONDENCE PRODUCED.

Letters Found in Possession of Wilkinson and Kirkland.

JOHN SHIELDS IN IT.

He Brought Heaps of Money From Ottawa to Toronto,

AND CHANGED IT AT B. N. A. BANK.

Letter From Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Minister of Interior.

The meeting of the Committee on Privileges yesterday was the scene of a profound sensation produced by the reading of the letters found in the possession of Wilkinson and Kirkland. There was not the slightest effort made by the Tory members to stem the current of condemning evidence against their party, the only objection made to the production of the papers being by Mr. Carswell, who appeared for the Kirkland, and objected to the papers being read. The objection was quietly ignored.

Inspector Ward sworn, examined by Mr. Fraser.

Question—Are you an inspector of the Toronto police force? Answer—Yes; I am inspector of No. 2 division.

Q.—I suppose you have charge of No. 2 Police Station? A.—Yes.

Q.—What do you know of the arrest of Wilkinson and Kirkland? A.—About 8:30 on Monday night, the 17th inst., Mr. Rogers brought to the station a man who gave his name as S. Kirkland. I entered him on the slate in the usual way, and he was searched. Those papers which I produce were found on him.

Q.—Did he produce them, or were they found in the search? A.—The papers were mostly found on him, though he produced some of them on the search being made. He partially handed them out himself.

Mr. HARCOURT—In your presence? A.—Yes. Mr. FRASER (taking up the papers)—These are the papers? A.—These are the papers.

He then opened one or two large blue envelopes containing the letters and papers belonging to the prisoner Kirkland, and read the following:—

R. J. Peters, manufacturer of lumber, lath, shingles, etc.

MANISTEE, Mich., Dec. 25, 1883.

F. S. Kirkland, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Any arrangements you make with Mr. Goff or anyone else to aid you in getting favourable legislation in Canada to the end that we can buy the pine lands you have surveyed on the Pigeon River and vicinity, or that we may survey, will be satisfactory to me, and you are hereby authorized to make such arrangements as may seem best in your judgment, not to cost over \$10,000.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) R. G. PETERS.

Mr. FRASER—The next is a letter from Kirkland's mother. I understand there is something in that, but I will refer to it further on. The next letter bore the postmark of Boston, addressed "Thos. Kirkland, Rossin House, Toronto," which read as follows:—

DEAR SIR,—I leave for New York to-morrow, then to Ottawa, and it will be all I can do, if I can accomplish that, to reach Toronto before Saturday. I hope you have succeeded with the mining lands and timber, but whether or not you better wait till I get back. You want to make money, so do I. If a good mine is struck there is more in it than all the pine timber in Canada. I go to New York to look after my own interests, and while in Ottawa I expect to pocket a timber limit.

THOMAS A. KEEFER.

Mr. FRASER—The next letter is enclosed in an envelope such as supplied by the Queen's Hotel, upon which is printed their stamp. It reads as follows:—

THE QUEEN'S, TORONTO, 12th, 1884.

My Dear Kirkland: I am just leaving for Montreal, and would like to have seen you before going to say good-bye,