

it could be dealt with in a license act. Hon. Mr. Ross suggested giving the municipalities an opportunity to go into the hotel business in local option districts. Premier Whitney believed the light of experience in connection with cold-storage was all that needed to be quoted against this idea.

Premier Whitney accused Mr. Graham with exercising his imagination in discussing the duties of license inspectors.

Mr. Graham stated that he knew of an inspector having repeatedly reported against a certain man in Toronto who applied for a license. A gentleman, formerly a member for the city, had asked to have this license issued, and a Minister of the Crown interfered in favor of it also. Mr. Graham had not intended to mention the matter but for the ejaculation of Premier Whitney.

Hon. Mr. Hanna declared it was the first he had heard of an application for a license having been refused and pressed for by a Minister of the Crown. Such a case played no part in the change of license inspectors in Toronto. It was not his intention to be brought into a discussion about them, but the House might take it as a confession that the one mistake of the Government in taking office was in not changing the inspectors at first.

Mr. Sutherland said that in his own riding the license law was being properly enforced under the present Administration.

Mr. Crawford stated that, so far as he was concerned, anything that Mr. Graham had said as to Toronto members intervening on behalf of an applicant for a license had no foundation.

Former Inspectors Were Competent.

Hon. Mr. Ross, as a resident of Toronto for many years, said the general opinion was that the former license inspectors were competent men; men of good standing and business ability. The laws had been well enforced. The Provincial Secretary had said the old inspectors had been retained because they were good men.

Hon. Mr. Hanna—I did not say that. Hon. Mr. Ross—Why were they retained, then?

Hon. Mr. Hanna—Because we made a mistake.

Hon. Mr. Ross, continuing, said it had been made clear that the whole system of license administration under the present Government was one of political patronage. Appointments were made for services rendered the party. He asked for information regarding the appointment of an extra inspector in Essex, and asked if one of the three inspectors there was not a schoolmaster, who could only attend to his duties after hours and on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Mr. Jessop, Hon. Dr. Willoughby and Mr. McNaught all warmly defended the present administration of the license law.

Hon. Mr. Hanna said that if the Opposition leader knew the nature of the complaints regarding the former inspectors, and some of the evidence submitted in support of them, he would scarcely have raised the point. The answer to the question would bring into the limelight some men who stood fairly high in the sight of the citizens, and who, notwithstanding their sins, are still in the employ of the people of this Province, but if they continued to behave themselves they would be forgiven. Essex had now three inspectors, he said, because they were needed. One of them was a schoolmaster and he was doing his work well.

Will be No Steamer Licenses.

At the night session the House continued in committee on the liquor license law bill, and a large number of clauses were considered. Among those discussed at some length was that dealing with inspection, in which connection the divided responsibility of the Government and municipalities where local option was in force was called in question by Hon. Mr. Ross. Mr. Graham would prefer additional inspection and entire Government responsibility. Hon. Mr. Hanna thought there could be no negligence possible on the part of the Government on account of the vigilance of other local option districts, even if the Government were inclined to shirk their responsibility. The clause referring to the licensing of steamers and dining-cars

was definitely withdrawn after some explanations by the Provincial Secretary. Mr. Clark thought if the practice of selling liquor in the way referred to was continued it should be under license; if it were not to be licensed it should be put a stop to.

The licensing of second-rate clubs, which are used for drinking purposes only, caused some debate. Hon. Mr. Hanna declared he had no thought of clubs with a legal right to sell being put under inspection, any more than of inspecting a private house. Mr. Smith (Sault Ste. Marie) stated he could give the Government information, and promised to do so, regarding a club he knew was violating the law. Hon. Mr. Hanna held that the proper way to deal with such a club was to cancel its charter, and promised to do so in the case mentioned if the information was tendered.

Progress was reported by the committee and the House adjourned at 10.30.

Mr. Jamieson will move for an order of the House for a return showing on what terms the assets of the Equitable Loan Company were taken over by the Colonial Investment & Loan Company, and what percentage was paid in stock of Colonial Company to holders of terminating stock in the Equitable; names and addresses of directors and officials of Colonial Investment & Loan Company; names and addresses of directors and officials of Imperial Trust Company.

Mr. MacKay will introduce a bill to amend the act respecting actions of libel and slander.

OPPOSED TO VACCINATION.

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO AMEND ACT THIS SESSION.

Anti-vaccinationists Asked That a Conscience Clause be Inserted in the Act Similar to That in the British Act—Were Promised Consideration.

A strong deputation representing the Anti-vaccination League of Canada waited on Hon. Mr. Hanna yesterday and urged that he take into his consideration the introduction during the present session of an amendment to the Ontario Vaccination Act, with a view to the adoption of a conscience clause similar to that which attaches to the vaccination acts of Britain. This would mean that those who were conscientiously opposed to it would not have to be vaccinated themselves or cause their children to be vaccinated. The Provincial Secretary complimented the deputation on the manner in which they had expressed their views, and promised that they would be considered.

The deputation was headed by Mr. J. D. Nasmith, President of the league, and those who spoke besides him were Messrs. R. S. Weir, Secretary; A. Love, Aurora; S. Hollingsworth, J. H. Corson, Wm. Faner, Hamilton; A. K. Roy, J. A. C. McCuaig, Dr. Becker, Rev. H. F. Thomas. Their speeches were all brief and to the point, no time being wasted in repetition of arguments.

A memorial setting forth the object of the deputation at some length was presented to Hon. Mr. Hanna. It refers in part to the strong opposition in Britain to the vaccination act, and says that it has been, and still is, a political factor there.

"Several of the most pronounced advocates of compulsory vaccination," says the memorial, "have disappeared from the British House of Commons, while many representatives pledged to the repeal of all compulsory vaccination measures have been returned. It is this practical indication of strong public feeling against compulsory vaccination in Great Britain that has suggested the moderateness of the request at present made instead of a request for the complete repeal of the vaccination act, it being felt that the total repeal of Canadian vaccination acts will naturally follow the repeal of English vaccination laws, and that if a conscience clause is granted at present the result will be satisfactory pending the natural course of events in England.

"The only reason why this question has not figured materially in Canadian politics in the past is because to a large extent the vaccination act has not been enforced. Its general enforcement would awaken the same opposition as exists in England. It is the spasmodic partial enforcement of the various sections of the act that gives rise to irritation, such enforcement being borne, as is usual, by the weaker and poorer classes of the community, whose wrongs are often slow to find political expression. It is urged, therefore, in support of the request now made that the vaccination act as it stands works a grave injustice upon the poorer classes, who constitute the masses of the people, whereas comparative exemption may be enjoyed by those in higher station."

OPPOSE TERMINAL BILL.

HAMILTON CITY IS STRONGLY AGAINST ITS PASSAGE.

Says It Will Prevent Companies From Securing Switching Facilities—Pembroke Radial Bill Passes the Committee Without Opposition.

The Hamilton Terminal Railway Company's bill was amended out of all resemblance to the original draft in the Railway Committee of the Legislature yesterday, but was still opposed. It was finally held over until Tuesday.

Mr. George Lynch-Staunton, in support of the bill, explained that the sole object of the formation of the diminutive railway company, capitalized at \$25,000, was to run on the property of the Hamilton Steel & Iron Company, and connect with a dock which that concern would build.

No opposition met Mr. Dunlop's bill to incorporate the Pembroke Radial Railway Company, and it will be reported as soon as the general act is passed by the Legislature. It provides for the construction of an electric line from Pembroke to Petawawa and Beachburg, in the county of Renfrew. It is

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