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JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOL. VIII.

HUNTER, ROSE AND CO.,
PRINTERS

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FROM NOV. 12TH, 1874, TO DEC. 21ST, 1874.

(BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

IN THE THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN
LADY QUEEN VICTORIA.

BEING THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF ONTARIO.

SECOND SESSION 1874.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOL. VIII.





PROCLAMATIONS.

Canada. }
Province of }
Ontario. }

JOHN CRAWFORD.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of our Province of *Ontario*, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of Our said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on MONDAY, the FOURTH day of the month of MAY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

O. Mowat, }
Attorney-General. } WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature of the Province of *Ontario* stands prorogued to the FOURTH day of the month of MAY, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at which time, at Our City of *Toronto*, you were held and constrained to appear ; NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of *Ontario*, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoke, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on SATURDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of the month of JUNE next, you meet Us, in Our Legislature of the said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, and therein to do as may seem necessary—
HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of *Ontario* to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS the Honourable JOHN CRAWFORD, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at Our Government House, in Our City of *Toronto*, in Our said Province, this SECOND day of MAY, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the thirty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,
S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.

Canada. }
Province of }
Ontario. }

JOHN CRAWFORD.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of *Ontario*, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of Our said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on SATURDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of the month of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

O. Mowat, } WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature of the Province of
 Attorney-General. } *Ontario*, stands prorogued to the THIRTEENTH day of the
 month of JUNE, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at which time, at Our City
 of *Toronto*, you were held and constrained to appear; NOW KNOW YE, that for divers
 causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our
 loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of
 the Province of *Ontario*, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time
 aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that
 on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of the month of JULY next, you meet Us, in Our
 Legislature of the said province, at Our City of *Toronto*, and therein to do as may seem
 necessary—HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent,
 and the Great Seal of Our said Province of *Ontario* to be hereunto
 affixed: WITNESS the Honourable JOHN CRAWFORD, Lieutenant-
 Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at Our Government House, in
 Our City of *Toronto*, in Our said Province, this THIRTEENTH day of
 JUNE, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-
 four, and in the thirty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,
 S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
 Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.

Canada. }
 Province of } JOHN CRAWFORD.
Ontario. }

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN,
 Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our Faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province
 of *Ontario*, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of Our said
 Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of the month
 of JULY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, to
 have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

O. Mowat, } WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature of the Province of
 Attorney-General. } *Ontario* stands prorogued to the TWENTY-THIRD day of the
 month of JULY, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at which time, at Our City
 of *Toronto*, you were held and constrained to appear; NOW KNOW YE, that for divers
 causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of our
 loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of
 the Province of *Ontario*, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time
 aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that
 on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, you meet Us, in Our
 Legislature of the said Province, at our City of *Toronto*, and therein to do as may seem
 necessary—HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent,
 and the Great Seal of Our said Province of *Ontario* to be hereunto
 affixed: WITNESS the Honourable JOHN CRAWFORD, Lieutenant-
 Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at Our Government House, in
 Our City of *Toronto*, this EIGHTEENTH day of JULY, in the year of Our
 Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the thirty-
 eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
 S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
 Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.

Canada.
Province of }
Ontario.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of our Province of *Ontario*, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of Our said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of the month of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

O. Mowat. } WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature of the Province of Attorney-General. } *Ontario* stands prorogued to the FIRST day of the month of SEPTEMBER, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at which time, at Our City of *Toronto*, you were held and constrained to appear ; NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of *Ontario*, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on SATURDAY, the TENTH day of the month of OCTOBER next, you meet Us, in Our Legislature of the said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, and therein to do as may seem necessary—HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of *Ontario* to be hereunto affixed : WITNESS the Honourable JOHN CRAWFORD, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at Our Government House, in Our City of *Toronto*, this TWENTY-NINTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the thirty-eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.

Canada.
Province of }
Ontario.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Faithful the Members Elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of *Ontario*, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of Our said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on SATURDAY, the TENTH day of the month of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

O. Mowat. } WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature of the Province Attorney-General. } of *Ontario* stands prorogued to the TENTH day of the month of OCTOBER, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at which time at our City of *Toronto*, you were held and constrained to appear ; NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of *Ontario*, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on

THURSDAY, the NINETEENTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, you meet Us, in Our Legislature of the said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, and therein to do as may seem necessary—HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused these Our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of *Ontario* to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS the Honourable JOHN CRAWFORD, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at Our Government House, in Our City of *Toronto*, this THIRD day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the thirty-eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.

Canada. }
Province of }
Ontario. }

JOHN CRAWFORD.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. QUEEN,
Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of *Ontario*, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of Our said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on THURSDAY, the NINETEENTH day of the month of NOVEMBER, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING:

O. Mowat. }
Attorney-General. } WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature of the Province of *Ontario*, stands prorogued to the NINETEENTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, We have thought fit to prorogue the same to THURSDAY, the TWELFTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, and we do will that you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the TWELFTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, at Our City of *Toronto* aforesaid, personally you be and appear FOR THE DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things, which, in Our Legislature of the Province of *Ontario* by the Common Council of our said Province may, by the favour of God, be ordained. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of *Ontario*, to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS the Honourable JOHN CRAWFORD, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at Our Government House, in Our City of *Toronto*, this SEVENTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the thirty-eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Thursday, 12th November, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

This being the first day of the fourth meeting of the Second Parliament of *Ontario*, for the Despatch of Business, pursuant to a Proclamation of His Excellency the Honourable *John Crawford*, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of *Ontario*, and the House having met, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor entered the House ; and, having taken his seat on the Throne, was pleased to open the Session by the following gracious Speech :—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :—

I rejoice that, in meeting you again to confer on the public affairs of the Province, I am able to congratulate you on another year of very general prosperity.

The remarkable progress and development of the Province of late years have been much stimulated by the liberal policy pursued in regard to new railway enterprises, both in legislating to authorise their construction, and in aiding them from the public funds. Railway facilities have now been afforded to almost every part of the settled portions of our Province, and, under the impetus given by provincial assistance, are being extended to the more remote and unsettled districts of the country.

In accordance with a resolution passed at your last Session, with respect to the westerly and northerly boundaries of the Province, my Government and the Government of the Dominion have agreed on a provisional line, to be assumed as correct for the purpose of land grants by each Government, until the true and permanent boundary shall be ascertained and determined ; and have agreed to leave to arbitration the question as to the permanent boundary ; two distinguished gentlemen have been selected for the office of arbitrators ; and they are soon to enter upon their duties, and will probably finish their work in the early part of next year.

Negotiations have been entered upon with the Dominion Government, as well as with the Governments of the other Provinces, with a view to the consolidation of the respective agencies and efforts for the promotion of Immigration ; and, at a conference recently held at Ottawa, a system for united and harmonious action was agreed to by the representa-

tives of the different Provinces and by the Dominion Government. The papers on the subject will be laid before you.

The arrangements made can hardly fail to be attended with satisfactory results. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to know that the Immigration of the year has, in a larger degree than previously, consisted of those classes of persons most needed in this Province, and that the number of Immigrants who have this year settled in the country has been larger than, considering what has occurred elsewhere, we could reasonably have expected. I commend the subject to your continued attention.

The joint commission for the survey of the boundary between *Ontario* and *Quebec* has completed its labours, having carried on the survey northerly to the height of land, and it not being deemed necessary for any present purpose to proceed farther. The matter appears to be now ripe for whatever legislation is necessary to make the surveyed line, and its continuation northerly, the permanent boundary between the two Provinces for all purposes.

I regret that the other matters in difference between *Ontario* and *Quebec* have not yet been adjusted, Governmental difficulties in *Quebec* having unavoidably interrupted the negotiations between the Provinces, and it having been found impossible to resume them with any prospect of a settlement this year.

You will probably be asked during the present Session, in view of our increased population, as shown by the last census and otherwise, to consider the propriety of making some addition to the number of Members composing the Legislative Assembly. This addition, if determined upon, will give you an opportunity of removing some of the existing inequalities between the electoral districts in regard to comparative population. A Bill will be laid before you containing provisions for giving additional efficiency to the laws for the prevention of bribery and other illegal acts at elections to this Assembly.

I rejoice to perceive that the distribution of part of the surplus revenue of the Province amongst the local municipalities has given an impetus to local improvements which, I trust, will shew permanent results in the advancement of all parts of the Province. A Bill to extend the class of objects to which municipal councils may devote the unexpended balances of the amounts to which their municipalities are entitled, will be laid before you.

I have much satisfaction in calling your attention to the legislation in *Great Britain* and elsewhere, for giving just security to land titles by shortening the periods within which stale claims can be set up to the prejudice of parties in possession. A Bill for this purpose will be amongst the measures which will be submitted for your consideration.

Availing myself of the appropriation which you made last Session for the very important work of consolidating the Statutes relating to *Ontario*, I soon afterwards issued a commission to eminent judges and learned counsel, for the purpose of accomplishing your object at as early a date as practicable. The commissioners entered upon their work immediately, and have made such progress that they expect to have ready a complete revision of our statute law before the next Session of the Legislature. A report from the commissioners will be laid before you.

The finance accounts of the Province, brought up to as late a date as practicable, will be submitted to you immediately. In connexion with these, I have the satisfaction of announcing to you that the aggregate revenue for the present year is certain to exceed the aggregate amount which was estimated; and that the aggregate expenditure will be less than the amount authorised to be expended.

The estimates for the coming year have been prepared, and will be laid before you. You will find that they have been framed with strict regard to economy, as well as to the efficiency of the public service.

I hope that your deliberations on all the subjects which may occupy your attention, will be characterized by wisdom and true patriotism, and will receive the blessing of Divine Providence.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor was then pleased to retire.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That, during the recess, he had received the following notification of a vacancy which had occurred in the representation of the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of *Peterborough* :—

To the Honourable *Rupert M. Wells, &c., &c.*,
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

We the undersigned, two Members of the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario*, do hereby notify you that a vacancy has happened in the representation of the West Riding of the County of *Peterborough*, in the said Legislative Assembly, by the death of *Thomas M. Fairbairn*, Esquire, Member for the said West Riding.

Witness our hands and seals, this fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

JAMES BETHUNE,
M. P. P. for Stormont.

C. F. FRASER,
M. P. P. for South Riding of Grenville.

Witness :
HENRY KINLOCH.

William H. Scott, Esquire, Member for the West Riding of the County of *Peterborough*, having previously taken the Oath and subscribed the Roll, took his seat.

Mr. Speaker reported, That, to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy of His Excellency's Speech, which he read.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, the following Bill was introduced and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 1), intituled "An Act to provide for the Administration of Oaths of Office to persons appointed as Justices of the Peace."

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*,

Ordered, That the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to this House be taken into consideration To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Votes and Proceedings of this House be printed, having been first perused by Mr. Speaker, and that he do appoint the printing thereof, and that no person but such as he shall appoint do presume to print the same.

Resolved, That Select Standing Committees of this House, for the present Session, be appointed for the following purposes : 1. On Privileges and Elections ; 2. On Railways ; 3. On Miscellaneous Private Bills ; 4. On Standing Orders ; 5. On Public Accounts ; 6. On Printing ; which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and inquire into all such matters and things as shall be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Resolved, That if anything shall come in question touching the return or election of any Member, he is to withdraw during the time the matter is in debate ; and all Members returned upon double returns are to withdraw until their returns are determined.

Resolved, That if it shall appear that any person has been elected and returned a Member of this House, or endeavoured so to be, by bribery, or any other corrupt practices, this House will proceed with the utmost severity against all such persons as shall have been wilfully concerned in such bribery, or other corrupt practices.

Resolved, That the offer of any money, or other advantage, to any Member of this House, for the promoting of any matter whatsoever depending, or to be transacted in Parliament, is a high crime and misdemeanor, and tends to the subversion of the constitution.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House a Report from the Librarian of the Legislative Assembly on the state of the Library of Parliament, which was read, and is as follows :—

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

The Report of the Librarian, on the state of the Library, respectfully represents:—

That during the present year it has been a constant object to secure for the Library the most valuable productions of past and contemporaneous authorship.

There has been held steadily in view the original intention of Parliament in establishing this Library. That intention was, that the literature to be represented should, in its character, be practical and permanent, and not profitless and ephemeral.

The necessity and importance of making every effort to build up, in the Library, a Canadian Department—a representative collection of the historical, political and topographical records of the country, have not been overlooked. In reference to this object, and in obedience to the directions of the Library Committee, an advertisement was inserted in the principal newspapers circulating in the older settled counties of *Ontario*. Nor was individual effort neglected. The result is, that there are now on the shelves of the Department of Canadian History and Topography, a number of works which, for historical and antiquarian value, will commend themselves to all who desire to study our past colonial records. It may be mentioned that amongst these volumes, is Captain *Knox's* famous Journal of the Campaign which gave to *Great Britain* the supremacy of the North American continent. There will be found in the same Department other works relating to *Canada*—works which, like *Knox's* Journal, were published in the last century ; are now of exceeding rarity, and most difficult to procure.

A collection of Canadian Pamphlets has also been begun. Already they number twenty-one volumes. They comprise discussions on many of the subjects which for years past have agitated or interested the people of *Canada*.

The Supplementary Catalogue will show that to each of the twenty-two classes of subjects represented in the Library, important additions have been made. This remark will apply with special force to the departments of Election Law ; History, particularly that of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* ; Political and Social Science ; Physical Science ; Belles Lettres ; Geography, Voyages and Travels ; and Law in general.

Constitutional Law has not been overlooked. There have been added to this Department the opinions of the Attorneys-General of the *United States*. These opinions, ranging over a long series of years, and delivered by men eminent in their profession, constitute an important exposition of the respective rights and duties of the Federal and the subordinate Governments.

Several donations have been made to the Library during the present year. First in munificence and importance, was a gift by the Government of the *United States* of the Official Documents of Congress. This present was announced in a letter, of which the following is a copy :—

“ DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

“ *Washington, D.C.,*

“ July 1st, 1874.

“ SIR,—I have the honour to send to your address, this day, by railroad, nine boxes of Public Documents, for the use of the Library of the *Ontario* Legislature, at the request of Mr. *George Brown*, of *Toronto*.

“ These volumes embrace all the Documents of the House of Representatives of the

35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th and 40th Congresses, and those of both Houses of the 41st and 42nd Congresses, the latter as far as published.

“Very respectfully,

“C. DELANO,
“Secretary.

“Librarian of the *Ontario* Legislature,
“*Ontario, Canada.*”

These volumes amount to 455 in number. In addition to this contribution came another, announced by letter, bearing date *Washington*, August 18th, 1874. This second donation comprises the Documents of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the 42nd Congress. Taken together, both donations amount to no fewer than 560 volumes. They comprise a vast amount of valuable information in respect to the multifarious subjects which, from 1857-8 to 1872-3 have engrossed the attention of the representatives of the people of the *United States*.

The following donations were also made to the Library :—

From the State of *New York*, through the Regents of the University, *Albany*, and their Secretary, *J. B. Woolworth, Esq.* :—

Regent's Report, 1873.
Senate Documents, 1873, 4 vols.
Assembly Documents, 1873, 9 vols.
Library Report, 1874, pamphlet.
Assembly Documents, 1874, 3 vols.
Senate “ “ 3 “

From the State of *Ohio* : Report of the Geological Survey of *Ohio*, (Published by authority of the Legislature of *Ohio*.) 8vo., *Columbus*, 1873.

Vol. 1, (Part I.) Geology.

Vol. 1, (Part II.) Palæontology.

Also Maps for Geological Survey of *Ohio*, 1873.

From the State Library of *Ohio*, through *Walter C. Hood, Esq.*, Librarian :—

Ohio State Reports, vol. 23.

Ohio, Laws of, 1874.

Report of Common Schools, 1873.

From *Thomas Hodgins, Q.C., M.P.P.*, “*Bibliotheca Canadensis*”; and Pamphlet entitled “*English Parliamentary Precedents.*”

From *Thomas Gibson, M.P.P.*, “*Sophocles.*” Greek Text.

From Rev. Dr. *Scadding, Toronto*, “*Canada and Orford.*”

From Mr. *Bawden, Barrister, Kingston, Ont.*, “Occurrences in the Indian Countries. “*The Ordinances of Quebec, 1777.*”

From Mr. *D. G. Smith, Fredericton, N. B.*, “*Synoptic Report of the Proceedings of the House of Assembly, N. B., for 1874.*”

From Messrs. *Willing & Williamson, Booksellers, Toronto*, “*The Reference Catalogue of Current Literature.*”

The number of books now in the Library, exclusive of the official documents of the late Province of *Canada*, the Confederation and its various Provinces, amounts to 8,220 volumes.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL JAMES WATSON,
Librarian.

The House then adjourned at 3.55 P.M.

Friday, 13th November, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. *Farewell*.—The Petition of the *Huron and Quebec Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Patterson*.—The Petition of the Village Council of *Richmond Hill*.

The Order of the Day for taking into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor having been read,

Mr. *Sinclair* moved, seconded by Mr. *Striker*,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, thanking His Excellency for his gracious Speech at the opening of this Session, and assuring His Excellency, That we participate in the pleasure which His Excellency expresses that, in meeting again to confer on the public affairs of the Province, His Excellency has been able to congratulate us on another year of very general prosperity.

2. That we agree with His Excellency that the remarkable progress and development of the Province of late years, have been much stimulated by the liberal policy pursued in regard to new railway enterprises, both in legislating to authorize their construction, and in aiding them from the public funds; that we rejoice to know that railway facilities have now been afforded to almost every part of the settled portions of our Province, and, under the impetus given by Provincial assistance, are being extended to the more remote and unsettled districts of the country.

3. That we thank His Excellency for the information that in accordance with a resolution passed at the last Session, with respect to the westerly and northerly boundaries of the Province, the Government of *Ontario* and the Government of the *Dominion* have agreed on a provisional line, to be assumed as correct for the purpose of land grants by each Government, until the true and permanent boundary shall be ascertained and determined; and have agreed to leave to arbitration the question as to the permanent boundary; that two distinguished gentlemen have been selected for the office of arbitrators; and that they are soon to enter upon their duties, and will probably finish their work in the early part of next year.

4. That we are pleased to learn from His Excellency that negotiations have been entered upon with the Dominion Government, as well as with the Governments of the other Provinces, with a view to the consolidation of the respective agencies and efforts for the promotion of Immigration; and that, at a conference recently held at *Ottawa*, a system for united and harmonious action was agreed to by the representatives of the different Provinces and by the Dominion Government, and that the papers on the subject will be laid before us.

5. That we are gratified to receive His Excellency's assurance that the arrangements made can hardly fail to be attended with satisfactory results. That we agree with His Excellency that it is satisfactory to know that the Immigration of the year has, in a larger degree than previously, consisted of those classes of persons most needed in this Province, and that the number of Immigrants who have this year settled in the country, has been larger than, considering what has occurred elsewhere, we could reasonably have expected; that we assure His Excellency that the subject, will receive our continued attention.

6. That we are glad to learn that the joint commission for the survey of the boundary between *Ontario* and *Quebec* has completed its labours, having carried on the survey northerly to the height of land, and it not being deemed necessary for any present purpose to proceed farther; and that the matter appears to be now ripe for whatever legislation is necessary to make the surveyed line, and its continuation northerly the permanent boundary between the two Provinces for all purposes.

7. That we unite with His Excellency in regretting that the other matters in difference between *Ontario* and *Quebec* have not yet been adjusted, Governmental difficulties in *Quebec* having unavoidably interrupted the negotiations between the Provinces, and it

having been found impossible to resume negotiations with any prospect of a settlement this year.

8. That we shall give our best consideration, in view of our increased population as shown by the last census and otherwise, to the propriety of making some addition to the number of Members composing the Legislative Assembly ; that we agree with His Excellency that this addition, if determined upon, will give an opportunity of removing some of the existing inequalities between the electoral districts in regard to comparative population.

9. That we shall carefully consider any Bill that may be laid before us containing provisions for giving additional efficiency to the laws for the prevention of bribery and other illegal acts at elections to this Assembly.

10. That we rejoice with His Excellency at perceiving that the distribution of part of the surplus revenue of the Province amongst the local municipalities has given an impetus to local improvements which, we trust, will shew permanent results in the advancement of all parts of the Province ; we will give our best attention to the Bill which is to be laid before us, extending the class of objects to which municipal councils may devote the unexpended balances of the amounts to which their municipalities are entitled.

11. That we thank His Excellency for calling our attention to the legislation in *Great Britain*, and elsewhere, for giving just security to land titles by shortening the periods within which stale claims can be set up to the prejudice of parties in possession ; and we shall be glad to consider any bill for this purpose which may be submitted for our consideration.

12. That we thank His Excellency for the information, that, availing himself of the appropriation made last Session for the very important work of consolidating the Statutes relating to *Ontario*, His Excellency soon afterwards issued a commission to eminent judges and learned counsel, for the purpose of accomplishing our object at as early a date as practicable ; that the commissioners entered upon their work immediately, and have made such progress that they expect to have ready a complete revision of our statute law before the next session of the Legislature, and that a report from the commissioners will be laid before us.

13. That we thank His Excellency for the assurance that the finance accounts of the Province, brought up to as late a date as practicable, will be submitted to us immediately ; and we are glad to receive His Excellency's announcement that the aggregate revenue for the present year is certain to exceed the aggregate amount which was estimated ; and that the aggregate expenditure will be less than the amount authorized to be expended.

14. That we thank His Excellency for the assurance that the estimates for the coming year have been prepared, and that they have been framed with strict regard to economy, as well as to the efficiency of the public service.

15. That we thank His Excellency for the hope which he has expressed that our deliberations on all the subjects which may occupy our attention, may be characterized by wisdom and true patriotism, and may receive the blessing of Divine Providence.

The several paragraphs of the proposed Address, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, thanking His Excellency for his gracious Speech at the opening of the Session.

Resolved, That the above Resolution be referred to a Select Committee composed as follows :— The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, Messrs. *Sinclair* and *Striker* ; with instructions to prepare and report an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in conformity therewith.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, from the Select Committee, reported an Address, which was read as follows :—

To His Excellency, JOHN CRAWFORD, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario*.

May it please your Excellency :

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario*, in Parliament assembled, humbly thank your Excellency for your gracious

Speech at the opening of this Session, and assure Your Excellency that we participate in the pleasure which Your Excellency expresses, that in meeting again to confer on the public affairs of the Province, Your Excellency has been able to congratulate us on another year of very general prosperity.

We agree with Your Excellency that the remarkable progress and development of the Province of late years, have been much stimulated by the liberal policy pursued in regard to new railway enterprises, both in legislating to authorise their construction, and in aiding them from the public funds; we rejoice to know that railway facilities have now been afforded to almost every part of the settled portions of our Province, and, under the impetus given by provincial assistance, are being extended to the more remote and unsettled districts of the country.

We thank Your Excellency for the information that in accordance with a resolution passed at the last Session, with respect to the westerly and northerly boundaries of the Province, the Government of *Ontario* and the Government of the *Dominion* have agreed on a provisional line, to be assumed as correct for the purpose of land grants by each Government, until the true and permanent boundary shall be ascertained and determined; and have agreed to leave to arbitration the question as to the permanent boundary; that two distinguished gentlemen have been selected for the office of arbitrators; and that they are soon to enter upon their duties, and will probably finish their work in the early part of next year.

We are pleased to learn from Your Excellency that negotiations have been entered upon with the Dominion Government, as well as with the Governments of the other Provinces, with a view to the consolidation of the respective agencies and efforts for the promotion of Immigration; and that at a conference recently held at *Ottawa*, a system for united and harmonious action was agreed to by the representatives of the different Provinces and by the Dominion Government, and that the papers on the subject will be laid before us.

We are gratified to receive Your Excellency's assurance that the arrangements made can hardly fail to be attended with satisfactory results; we agree with Your Excellency that it is satisfactory to know that the Immigration of the year has, in a larger degree than previously, consisted of those classes of persons most needed in this Province, and that the number of Immigrants who have this year settled in the country, has been larger than, considering what has occurred elsewhere, we could reasonably have expected; we assure Your Excellency that the subject will receive our continued attention.

We are glad to learn that the joint commission for the survey of the boundary between *Ontario* and *Quebec* has completed its labours, having carried on the survey northerly to the height of land, and it not being deemed necessary for any present purpose to proceed farther; and that the matter appears to be now ripe for whatever legislation is necessary to make the surveyed line, and its continuation northerly the permanent boundary between the two Provinces for all purposes.

We unite with Your Excellency in regretting that the other matters in difference between *Ontario* and *Quebec* have not yet been adjusted, Governmental difficulties in *Quebec* having unavoidably interrupted the negotiations between the Provinces, and it having been found impossible to resume negotiations with any prospect of a settlement this year.

We shall give our best consideration, in view of our increased population as shown by the last census and otherwise, to the propriety of making some addition to the number of Members composing the Legislative Assembly; we agree with Your Excellency that this addition, if determined upon, will give an opportunity of removing some of the existing inequalities between the electoral districts in regard to comparative population.

We shall carefully consider any Bill that may be laid before us containing provisions for giving additional efficiency to the laws for the prevention of bribery and other illegal acts at elections to this Assembly.

We rejoice with Your Excellency at perceiving that the distribution of part of the surplus revenue of the Province amongst the local municipalities has given an impetus to local improvements which, we trust, will shew permanent results in the advancement of all parts of the Province; we will give our best attention to the Bill which is to be laid

before us, extending the class of objects to which municipal councils may devote the unexpended balances of the amounts to which their municipalities are entitled.

We thank Your Excellency for calling our attention to the legislation in *Great Britain* and elsewhere for giving just security to land titles by shortening the periods within which stale claims can be set up to the prejudice of parties in possession ; and we shall be glad to consider any bill for this purpose which may be submitted for our consideration.

We thank Your Excellency for the information, that, availing himself of the appropriation made last Session for the very important work of consolidating the Statutes relating to *Ontario*, Your Excellency soon afterwards issued a Commission to eminent judges and learned counsel, for the purpose of accomplishing our object at as early a date as practicable ; that the Commissioners entered upon their work immediately, and have made such progress that they expect to have ready a complete revision of our statute law before the next Session of our Legislature, and that a report from the Commissioners will be laid before us.

We thank Your Excellency for the assurance that the finance accounts of the Province, brought up to as late a date as practicable, will be submitted to us immediately ; and we are glad to receive Your Excellency's announcement that the aggregate revenue for the present year is certain to exceed the aggregate amount which was estimated ; and that the aggregate expenditure will be less than the amount authorized to be expended.

We thank Your Excellency for the assurance that the estimates for the coming year have been prepared, and that they have been framed with strict regard to economy, as well as to the efficiency of the public service.

We thank Your Excellency for the hope which you have expressed that our deliberations on all the subjects which may occupy our attention, may be characterized by wisdom and true patriotism, and may receive the blessing of Divine Providence.

The Address, having been read the second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency by such Members of the House as are of the Executive Council.

The House then adjourned at 9.50 P. M.

Monday, 16th November, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Daly*—The Petition of *James Shields* and others, of *Palmerston*.

By Mr. *Lauder*—The Petition of the Honourable *John Hillyard Cameron* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Prince*—The Petition of *A. H. West* and others, of *Essex*.

By Mr. *Patterson*—The Petition of the *Vaughan Plank Road Company*.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Report respecting Tavern and Shop Licenses for the year 1874. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 4.)

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*,

Resolved, That this House will, in future, appoint the Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means at the commencement of each Session, so soon as an Address has been agreed to in answer to His Excellency's speech.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be a Standing Order of this House.

Resolved, That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by His Excellency, and the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows :—

JOHN CRAWFORD.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st December, 1875, and for certain services for the Legislation of 1874 ; and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, 16th November, 1874.

ESTIMATES.

For the service of the year 1875, and for certain services for the Legislation of 1874.....	\$2,187,657 14
(<i>Sessional Papers, No. 10.</i>)	

Ordered, That the Message from His Excellency, together with the Estimates, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of Eleven Members be appointed to prepare, and report with all convenient speed, lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, to be composed as follows :—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, The Honourable Messieurs *Crooks* and *Richards*, Messieurs *Boulter*, *Hodgins*, *Farewell*, *Fitzsimmons*, *Prince*, *Daly*, *Sinclair* and *Wood*.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 2), intituled “An Act respecting the Boundary between *Ontario* and *Quebec*.—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 3), intituled “An Act to amend the Act respecting the Municipal Loan Fund debts, and certain payments to Municipalities.”—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 4), intituled “An Act respecting Apprentices and Minors.”—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 5), intituled “An Act for the further Limitation of Actions and Suits relating to Real Property.”—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

The House then adjourned at 4.30 P.M.

Tuesday, 17th November, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Mr. Speaker presented to the House :—

Return from the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce* Railway Company of the quantity of cordwood carried by the Company during the year 1873, made in compliance with an Order of the House. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*—The Petition of the *Cobourg, Peterborough and Mar-mora* Railway and Mining Company.

By Mr. *Deroche*—The Petition of *J. F. Smith* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Robinson*—The Petition of the City Council of *Kingston*.

By Mr. *Hodgins*—The Petition of the *Canada Landed Credit Company*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the Village Council of *Richmond Hill*, praying that an Act may pass to attach the Village of *Richmond Hill* to the Electoral Division of the West Riding of the County of *York*.

Of the *Huron and Quebec* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, from the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report with all convenient speed, lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by the House, reported that they had prepared the lists, and the same were read as follow :—

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, the Honourable Messieurs *Cameron, Crooks, Currie, McKellar, Pardee, and Richards*; Messieurs *Barber, Boulton, Christie, Clemens, Code, Crosby, Deroche, Fitzsimmons, Gifford, Grange, Hamilton, Harrington, Hodgins, McRae, Meredith, Paxton, Prince, Read, Scott (Peterboro') Sexton, Springer, Striker, Sinclair, Tooley, Williams (Hamilton)*.—32.

The Quorum of the Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS.—The Honourable Messieurs *Cameron, Crooks, Currie, Fraser, Gow, McKellar, Pardee, and Richards*; Messieurs *Barber, Baxter, Bishop, Boulton, Boulter, Calvin, Caldwell, Christie, Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Crosby, Daly, Deacon, Deroche, Fitzsimmons, Gibson, Graham, Guest, Haney, Hardy, Lauder, McLeod, McCall, McRae, Meredith, Merrick, Patterson, Paxton, Robinson, Rykert, Scott (Grey), Sinclair, Smith, Striker, Watterworth, Webb, Williams (Durham), Williams (Hamilton), Wilson*.—47.

The Quorum of the Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS.—The Honourable Messieurs *Cameron, Currie, Fraser, and Pardee*; Messieurs *Ardagh, Barber, Baxter, Boulton, Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Chisholm, Cook, Daly, Dawson, Deacon, Farewell, Finlayson, Gibson, Gifford, Giles, Hardy, Hodgins, Lauder, McManus, Meredith, Merrick, Monk, O'Donoghue, Patterson, Rykert, Scott (Grey), Scott (Peterboro'), Sexton, Sinclair, Smith, Snetsinger, Striker, Watterworth, Williams (Hamilton)*.—39.

The Quorum of the Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS.—The Honourable Messieurs *Fraser, and Gow*; Messieurs *Barber, Bishop, Boulton, Boulton, Caldwell, Clarke (Norfolk), Clemens, Code, Cook, Corby, Dawson, Deacon, Deroche, Farewell, Finlayson, Grange, Guest, Hamilton, Haney, Har-*

rington, McGowan, McManus, McRae, Merrick, Paxton, Read, Robinson, Rykert, Snetsinger, Springer, Webb, Wilson.—34.

The Quorum of the Committee to consist of nine Members.]

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—The Honourable Messieurs *Cameron, Crooks, Fraser, and Richards*; Messieurs *Farewell, Hardy, Lauder, McLeod, Rykert, Sinclair, Wood.*—11.

The Quorum of the Committee to consist of five Members.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.—The Honourable Messieurs *Fraser and Richards*; Messieurs *Boulter, Chisholm, Clarke (Wellington), Deroche, Hamilton, Sinclair, Rykert.*—9.

The Quorum of the Committee to consist of five Members.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

That the Report be now concurred in.

Mr. *Boulter* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Meredith*,

That the Report be not now concurred in, but that it be referred back to the Select Committee, with instructions to add the name of Mr. *Merrick* to the Committee on Public Accounts.

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Richards,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Scott, (Peterborough),</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Williams, (Durham),</i>

—24.

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Williams, (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Wood—36.</i>

The Honourable Mr. *Richards* then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *McGowan*,

That the Report be not now concurred in, but that it be referred back to the Select Committee, with instructions to add the name of Mr. *Meredith* to the Committee on Public Accounts.

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Scott (Grey),</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Scott (Peterborough),</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham).</i>
<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Richards,</i>	—27.

NAYS .

Messieurs

<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Wood—32.</i>

Mr. *McCall* then moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Richards*,

That the Report be not now concurred in, but that it be referred back to the Select Committee, with instructions to strike off two of the following names from the Committee of Public Accounts, namely, the Honourable Messieurs *Crooks* and *Fraser*, and Messieurs *Hardy*, *McLeod*, *Sinclair* *Farewell*, and *Wood*, thus reducing the number of the Committee to nine, the number constituting the Committee on Public Accounts during the second, third and fourth Sessions of the first Legislative Assembly of this Province.

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Richards,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Scott (Peterborough),</i>
<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Tooley—16.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>	<i>Wood—37.</i>
<i>Deroche,</i>			

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried ; and it was
Resolved, That the several Members named in the Report of the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House do compose the said Select Standing Committees.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Copy of an Order in Council and Memorandum of the Honourable the Treasurer, relating to the promotion of Immigration. (*Sessional Papers, No. 7.*)

Also:—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Province of *Ontario*, for the nine months ended 30th September, 1874.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 6.*)

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*,

Ordered, That the Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the nine months of the year 1874, as well as the Public Accounts for the year 1873, be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

The following Bill was introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 6) intituled, “An Act relating to Fire Insurance.”—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

The House then adjourned at 9.05 P.M.

Wednesday, 18th November, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Meredith*—The Petition of the Church Society of the Diocese of *Huron* ; also, the Petition of the Synod of the Diocese of *Huron* ; also, the Petition of the Honourable *John Carling* and others, of *London*.

By Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*)—The Petition of the Town Council of *Orangeville*.

By Mr. *Code*—The Petition of the Reverend *R. L. Stephenson* and others, of *Lanark*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the Honourable *John Hillyard Cameron* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Alliance Insurance Company.

Of the *Vaughan Plank Road Company*, praying that an Act may pass for their relief.
 Of *A. H. West* and others, of *Essex*, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to construct a Street Railway from *Windsor* to *Petite Cote*.

Of *James Shields* and others, of *Palmerston*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Village of *Palmerston* as a Town.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 7), intituled “An Act respecting Division Courts.”—Mr. *Boulter*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 8), intituled "An Act to provide for taking votes by Ballot at Municipal Elections in the Province of *Ontario*."—Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by His Excellency, and the Message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows :—

JOHN CRAWFORD.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I thank you for the Address you have passed in answer to the Speech with which I opened the Session, and am well assured you will give full and careful consideration to the various measures which will come before you.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, 18th November, 1874.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Ordered, That, during the present Session, Government Notices and Orders shall stand and have precedence over Public Bills on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of every week, commencing with Wednesday, the eighteenth instant.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Ordered, That the Select Committee, appointed last Session to revise the Rules and Regulations of this House, be reappointed for the same purpose, and that the said Committee be composed as follow :—the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, the Honourable Messieurs *Cameron* and *Crooks* ; Messieurs *Hodgins*, *Meredith* and *Hardy*.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 5), For the further Limitation of Actions and Suits relating to Real Property.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

The House adjourned at 4.35 P.M.

Thursday, 19th November, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Graham*—The Petition of the incorporated Synod of the Diocese of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*)—The Petition of the Township Council of *Amaranth*.

By Mr. *O'Donoghue*—The Petition of the Grey Nuns of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Deacon*—The united Petition of the Township Councils of *Westmeath* and *Ross*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *J. F. Smith* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Central Station Company, of *Toronto*.

Of the *Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora Railway and Mining Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the City Council of *Kingston*, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to close Union Street.

Of the *Canada Landed Credit Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, from the Committee on Printing, presented their First Report which was read as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that the following documents be printed:

Report respecting Tavern and Shop Licenses for the year 1874. (*Sessional Papers No 4*).

Copy of an Order in Council and Memorandum of the Honourable the Treasurer, relating to the promotion of Immigration. (*Sessional Papers No 7*).

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. *Sinclair*, seconded by Mr. *Finlayson*.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A statement showing the amount of money expended in Drainage by the several Municipalities, which have performed Drainage work under the provisions of the Municipal Law, and the increase in the value of the land caused by such expenditure.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Resolved, That a select Committee of seven Members be appointed to act with Mr. Speaker, in the control and management of the Library of Parliament, to be composed as follows:—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, The Honourable Messieurs *Crooks* and *Cameron*; Messieurs *Hodgins*, *Christie*, *Rykert*, and *Wood*.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve into a Committee of Supply, having been read.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks* moved, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair,

And a Debate having arisen,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 11.25 P.M.

Friday, 20th November, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table:—

By the Honorable Mr. *McKellar*—The Petition of *Daniel Johnson* and others, of *Chatham*.

By Mr. *Wilson*—The Petition of the County Council of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Oliver*—The Petition of the County Council of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Gibson*—The Petition of the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Caldwell*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Admaston*.

By Mr. *Hodgins*—Two Petitions of the County Council of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Wood*—The Petition of the *Victoria* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Graham*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Madoc*; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Tudor*; also, the Petition of the *Hawkeye* Gold and Silver Mining Company; also, the Petition of the *Gutting* Gold and Silver Mining Company.

By Mr. *Crosby*—The Petition of the *Huron* and *Ontario* Ship Canal Company.

The following Petitions were severally received and read :—

Of the Church Society of the Diocese of *Huron*, praying that an Act may pass to unite and incorporate them with the Synod of the Diocese of *Huron*.

Of the Synod of the Diocese of *Huron*, praying that an Act may pass to unite and incorporate them with the Church Society of the Diocese of *Huron*.

Of the Honourable *John Carling* and others, of *London*, praying that an Act may pass requiring Mechanical Engineers to pass examinations.

Of the Reverend *Richard L. Stephenson* and others, of *Lanark*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act authorizing the Rector and Churchwardens of *St. James Church, Perth*, to mortgage certain lands.

Of the Town Council of *Orangeville*, praying that an Act may pass to erect a new County to be called *Dufferin*.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Debate on the Motion “That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair,” having been read,

The Debate was resumed, and the Motion, having been put, was carried.

The House, accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year 1875, the following sums :—

1. To defray the expenses of Government House, *Toronto*, as follow :—

Water.....	\$265 00
Gas	800 00
Fuel.....	2,000 00
Repairs.....	700 00
Furnishing...	200 00
Planting and Plants.....	100 00
Gardener.....	432 00
Assistant Gardener.....	350 00
Caretaker	365 00
Incidentals	200 00
Total.....	\$5,412 00

2. To defray the expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor's Office, as follow :

Private Secretary...	\$1,000 00
Messenger.....	400 00
Contingencies.....	300 00
Total.....	\$1,700 00

3. To defray the expenses of the Executive Council and Attorney-General's Office, as follow :—

Attorney-General and Premier.....	\$4,000 00
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Clerk Executive Council and Attorney-General's department...	\$2,800 00
Secretary to Executive Council.....	1,000 00
Assistant Clerk, Attorney-General's department.....	700 00
Second Clerk, Attorney-General's department.....	500 00
Assistant Messenger.....	160 00
Towards establishing a Law Library	400 00
Contingencies, including stationery and repairs.....	1,500 00
Rent, Fuel, Gas and Water, Housekeeper and Fireman.....	1,176 00
Total.....	\$12,236 00

4. To defray the expenses of the Treasurer's Office, as follow :—

Treasurer	\$3,200 00
Accountant	1,800 00
Clerk.....	1,200 00
Clerk.....	1,000 00
Clerk.....	900 00
Clerk.....	800 00
Auditor.....	2,000 00
Bookkeeper.....	1,100 00
Messenger and Clerk.....	500 00
Contingencies.....	1,200 00
Cost and maintenance of east wing, departmental building.....	2,000 00
Housekeeper.....	400 00
Fireman.. ..	400 00
Total.....	\$16,500 00

5. To defray the expenses of Secretary and Registrar's Office, as follow :—

Secretary and Registrar	\$3,200 00
Assistant Secretary	1,600 00
Clerk.....	900 00
Clerk.....	700 00
Clerk.....	350 00
Deputy Registrar	1,200 00
Clerk.....	750 00
Clerk.....	600 00
Messenger.....	400 00
Contingencies.....	1,650 00

Registrar General's Branch.

First Clerk.....	\$1,000 00
Clerk	700 00
Four Clerks, \$700 each	2,800 00
Books	500 00
Indices	200 00
Schedules, slips and circulars.....	1,000 00
Payments to District Registrars...	3,725 00
Books for District Registrars.....	200 00
Disbursements of District Registrars.....	250 00
Stationery and printing.....	300 00
Postages.....	150 00
Express charges.....	75 00
Contingencies.....	170 00

Total..... \$22,420 00

6. To defray the expenses of the Department of Public Works, as follow :—

Commissioner.....	\$3,200 00
Architect	2,200 00
Engineer.....	1,800 00
Secretary of Public Works	1,600 00
Accountant and Law Clerk.....	1,200 00
Architectural Draughtsman.....	939 00
Engineering Draughtsman	939 00
Assistant Draughtsman.....	800 00
First Clerk	800 00
Second Clerk.....	600 00
Carpenter, engaged on public buildings generally	624 00
Messenger.....	400 00
Contingencies ..	2,000 00
Office Maintenance.....	1,470 00

Total \$18,572 00

7. To defray the expenses of the Department of Agriculture, as follow :—

Secretary.....	\$800 00
Contingencies	300 00

Total..... \$1,100 00

8. To defray the expenses of the Department of Immigration, as follow :—

Secretary	\$1,200 00
Clerk	400 00
Contingencies.....	300 00
Office maintenance.....	294 00

Total \$2,194 00

9. To defray the expenses of Inspection of Public Institutions, as follow :—

Inspector	\$3,000 00
Clerk	1,200 00
Clerk	600 00
Travelling expenses	600 00
Contingencies	300 00

Total..... \$5,70 00

10. To defray the expenses of the Crown Lands Department, as follow :—

Commissioner.....	\$3,200 00
Assistant Commissioner.....	2,800 00
Law Clerk.....	1,600 00
Shorthand Writer and Clerk.....	1,000 00

Land Sales and Free Grants :—

Chief Clerk	\$2,000 00
Clerk	1,700 00
Clerk	1,250 00

Clerk	850 00
Clerk	850 00

Surveys, Patents and Roads :—

Deputy Surveyor-General	\$2,000 00
Clerk	1,380 00
Clerk	1,250 00
Chief Clerk, Patents	1,800 00
Clerk	1,100 00
Clerk	800 00
Superintendent of Colonization Roads	1,800 00
Clerk	1,000 00

Woods and Forests :—

Chief Clerk	\$2,000 00
Clerk	1,400 00
Clerk	850 00
Clerk	550 00

Accounts :—

Accountant	\$2,000 00
Bookkeeper	1,250 00
Clerk	1,250 00
Clerk	850 00
Registrar	\$1,600 00
Housekeeper	500 00
Messenger	500 00
Contingencies, including repairs of west wing departmental buildings.....	12,000 00

Total\$51,130 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions ; and, That the Committee had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Resolved, That the House will again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *McGowan*, seconded by Mr. *Scott* (*Peterborough*),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A Return of all reports and correspondence, not confidential, and not already in the possession of the House, relating to the School of Agriculture and the Model Farm, and in the possession or control of the Government, or any department thereof.

Mr. *Rykert* moved, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That whereas the Honourable *Archibald McKellar*, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, did, at *Wallacetown*, in the County of *Elgin*, on the third day of July, A.D. 1874, as reported in the *St. Thomas Home Journal* of July 10th, 1874, make the following statement :—

“ When the *Canada Southern Railway* came before the House asking for incorporation, for two weeks Mr. *Rykert* opposed the Bill in the most determined manner. He then

suddenly wheeled round, and gave it an equally strong support. You will be somewhat interested to know the cause of so sudden and so complete a change. (*Hear, hear.*) Well, I will tell you the true cause. When the promoters of the road asked him to use his vote and influence in their favour, he said, 'Four thousand dollars is my price, hand over your money.' (Cries of shame on him.) I challenge him to bring this matter before a Committee of the House, or before a Court of Law, and clear himself if he can. But I have not done with him yet. Two years afterwards, the promoters of the same road asked the House for certain amendments in their charter, allowing them to reduce the gauge, and giving them the right to construct the *St. Clair* branch. But Mr. R. is now found opposing with all his might the amendments asked by the Company, and I'll tell you why. The *Great Western* were of course using every endeavour to kill off the *Canada Southern*, and they had offered, and my little friend accepted the offer of a cash bonus of five thousand dollars as the price of his opposition to the *Canada Southern*, and of his support to the Loop line."

Be it therefore resolved, that a Committee consisting of the Honourable Messieurs *Currie*, and *Cameron*, Messieurs *Hardy*, *Meredith* and *Wood* be appointed by the House to inquire into the truthfulness or falsity of said charges, and report the evidence to the House.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar* moved in amendment, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Fraser*,

That all the words in the Motion after the words "Loop line" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—"And the Honourable *Archibald McKellar* having stated in his place in this House that he is credibly informed that *John Charles Rykert*, then and now being a Member of this House, and being the Mr. *Rykert* hereinbefore mentioned, did during the Sessions of this House, held during the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, accept and receive, from certain persons interested in opposing the incorporation of the *Ontario Street Railway Company*, certain moneys, amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars, or thereabouts, in order to induce him in his place and otherwise as a Member of this House to oppose, and he was thereby induced to oppose, the progress through this House of a Bill or Bills then before this House for the incorporation of the said Company, and for the promotion of certain other Bills then promoted by the persons aforesaid, during the Sessions aforesaid; and that the said *John Charles Rykert*, then and now being such Member as aforesaid, subsequently received from the same or other persons interested in opposing the incorporation of the said Company, various sums of money in payment for opposition made by him as aforesaid to such incorporation at the said Sessions; and the said Honourable *Archibald McKellar* having further stated in his place as aforesaid, that he is credibly informed that the said *John Charles Rykert*, then and now being a Member of this House, did during the Session thereof in the year 1873, accept and receive certain moneys, amounting to the sum of one hundred dollars, or thereabouts, from certain persons interested in procuring certain amendments to certain other Bills respecting Mutual Insurance Companies then before this House, in order to induce him in his place, and otherwise as a Member of this House, to support the insertion of such amendments, or other amendments of a similar nature, in such Bill, and he was thereby, as such Member as aforesaid, then induced to support, and did support, the insertion of the said or other similar amendments in the last above-mentioned Bill; and the said Hon. *Archibald McKellar* having further stated in his place as aforesaid, that he is credibly informed that the said *John Charles Rykert*, then and now being a member of this House, did during the Session of this House of 1871-2, accept and receive the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, or thereabouts, from certain other persons during the passing of a certain other Bill then before this House for the incorporation of the *Town of Tilsonburgh*, in order to induce him, and he was thereby induced, as such Member aforesaid, to support the passage of the last above-mentioned Bill through this House."

Be it therefore resolved, that a select Committee, consisting of the Honourable Messieurs, *Currie* and *Cameron*, Messieurs *Hardy*, *Meredith* and *Deroche*, be appointed by this House to inquire into and report upon the several matters and charges aforesaid, with power to send for persons, papers and records, to report from time to time, and to report the evidence from time to time.

And the Amendment, having been put, was carried.

The Motion as amended, having been then put, was carried ; and it was

Resolved, That whereas the Honourable *Archibald McKellar*, Provincial Secretary of *Ontario*, did, at *Wallacetown*, in the County of *Elgin*, on the third day of July, A.D., 1874, as reported in the *St. Thomas Home Journal* of July 10th, 1874, make the following statement :

“ When the *Canada Southern Railway* came before the House asking for incorporation, for two weeks Mr. *Rykert* opposed the Bill in the most determined manner. He then suddenly wheeled round, and gave it an equally strong support. You will be somewhat interested to know the cause of so sudden and so complete a change. (*Hear, hear.*) Well, I will tell you the true cause. When the promoters of the road asked him to use his vote and influence in their favour, he said ‘ Four thousand dollars is my price, hand over your money.’ (Cries of shame on him.) I challenge him to bring this matter before a Committee of the House, or before a Court of Law, and clear himself if he can. But I have not done with him yet. Two years afterwards the promoters of the same road asked the House for certain amendments in their charter, allowing them to reduce the gauge, and giving them the right to construct the *St. Clair* branch. But Mr. R. is now found opposing with all his might the amendments asked by the Company, and I’ll tell you why. The *Great Western* were of course using every endeavour to kill off the *Canada Southern*, and they had offered, and my little friend accepted the offer of a cash bonus of five thousand dollars, as the price of his opposition to the *Canada Southern*, and of his support to the Loop line.

“ And the Honourable *Archibald McKellar* having stated in his place in this House that he is credibly informed that *John Charles Rykert*, then and now being a Member of this House, and being the Mr. *Rykert* hereinbefore mentioned, did, during the Sessions of this House, held during the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, accept and receive, from certain persons interested in opposing the incorporation of the *Ontario Street Railway Company*, certain moneys, amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars, or thereabouts, in order to induce him in his place and otherwise as a Member of this House to oppose, and he was thereby induced to oppose, the progress through this House of a Bill or Bills then before this House for the incorporation of the said Company, and for the promotion of certain other Bills then promoted by the persons aforesaid, during the Sessions aforesaid ; and that the said *John Charles Rykert*, then and now being such Member as aforesaid, subsequently received from the same or other persons interested in opposing the incorporation of the said Company, various sums of money in payment for opposition made by him as aforesaid to such incorporation at the said Sessions ; and the said Honourable *Archibald McKellar* having further stated in his place as aforesaid, that he is credibly informed that the said *John Charles Rykert*, then and now being a Member of this House, did during the Session thereof in the year 1873, accept and receive certain moneys, amounting to the sum of one hundred dollars, or thereabouts, from certain persons interested in procuring certain amendments to certain other Bills respecting Mutual Insurance Companies then before this House, in order to induce him in his place, and otherwise as a Member of this House, to support the insertion of such amendments, or other amendments of a similar nature, in such Bill, and he was thereby, as such Member as aforesaid, then induced to support, and did support, the insertion of the said or other similar amendments in the last above mentioned Bill ; and the said Hon. *Archibald McKellar* having further stated in his place as aforesaid, that he is credibly informed that the said *John Charles Rykert*, then and now being a Member of this House, did during the Session of this House of 1871–2 accept and receive the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, or thereabouts, from certain other persons during the passing of a certain other Bill then before this House for the incorporation of the Town of *Tilsonburgh*, in order to induce him, and he was thereby induced, as such Member aforesaid, to support the passage of the last above-mentioned Bill through this House.

Resolved, That a select Committee, consisting of the Honourable Messieurs *Currie* and *Cameron*, Messieurs *Hardy*, *Meredith*, and *Deroche* be appointed by this House to inquire into and report upon the several matters and charges aforesaid, with power to send for persons, papers and records, to report from time to time, and to report the evidence from time to time.

The House then adjourned at 8.20 P.M.

Monday, 23rd November, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

- By the Honourable Mr. *Currie*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Thorold*.
- By Mr. *Lauder*—The Petition of the Methodist Church of *Canada*.
- By Mr. *Sinclair*—The Petition of the County Council of *Bruce*.
- By Mr. *Patterson*—The Petition of the *Toronto* and *Nipissing* Railway Company.
- By Mr. *Graham*—The Petition of the Honourable *Lewis Wallbridge* and others, of *Belleville* ; also, the Petition of *E. W. Holton* and others, of *Hastings*.
- By Mr. *Meredith*—The Petition of *W. K. Atkinson* and others, of *Ailsa Craig*.
- By Mr. *Scott* (*Peterborough*)—The Petition of the Town Council of *Peterborough*.
- By Mr. *Prince*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Windsor*.
- By Mr. *Daly*—The Petition of the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of *Ontario* and others, praying that an Act may pass to vest lands in the Synod of *Ontario*.

Of the Township Council of *Amaranth*, praying for the erection of a new County to be called *Dufferin*.

Of the Township Council of *Westmeath* and *Ross*, praying that an Act may pass to settle certain concession roads.

Of the *Hawkeye* Gold and Silver Mining Company, praying that an Act may pass to confirm and amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the *Gatling* Gold and Silver Mining Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Township Council of *Tudor*, praying that an Act may pass giving them power to exempt certain property from taxation.

Of the Township Council of *Madoc*, to the same effect.

Of the *Huron* and *Ontario* Ship Canal Company, praying that an Act may pass permitting certain Municipalities to aid the Company.

Of the *Victoria* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Township Council of *Admaston*, praying that no Act may pass to authorize the transfer of certain bonuses to the *Canada* Central Railway Company.

Of the County Council of *Elgin*, praying that the Ballot may be extended to Municipal Elections.

Of the County Council of *Elgin*, praying for certain amendments to the Administration of Justice Act.

Of the County Council of *Elgin*, praying for certain amendments to the Registry Act.

Of the County Council of *Middlesex*, praying that an Act may pass to make valid a certain agreement between them and the City Council of *London*.

Of the *Toronto*, *Grey* and *Bruce* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their several Acts of incorporation.

Of *Daniel Johnson* and others, of the North Gore of *Chatham*, praying that an Act may pass to erect a new Township, to be called *Baldoon*.

The House according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1875, the following sums :—

11. To defray Miscellaneous Expenses, as follow :—

To cover gratuities to officers whose services may be dispensed with	\$5,000 00
Cost of Official Gazette.....	4,200 00
Queen's Printer.....	1,200 00
Clerk.....	240 00
Contingencies.....	100 00
Inspector of Registry offices (including travelling expenses) ...	2,000 00
Inspector of Division Courts, salary, \$1,400 00; travelling expenses, \$650 00	2,050 00
Inspection of offices of Deputy Clerks of the Crown, Deputy Masters and Registrars in Chancery and County Courts, travelling expenses.....	300 00
Total	\$15,090 00

12. To defray the expenses of Legislation, as follow :—

Mr. Speaker	\$1,500 00
Clerk of the House.....	1,800 00
Clerk Assistant.....	900 00
Clerk of Private Bills.....	1,200 00
Law Clerk	1,000 00
Clerk	600 00
Librarian	1,200 00
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	400 00
Accountant of the House, and Stationery Clerk	400 00
Sergeant-at-Arms	600 00
Housekeeper and Chief Messenger	600 00
Three Messengers	1,350 00
Fireman	400 00
Night Watchman ...	400 00
Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages.....	5,000 00
Postages and cost of House Post Office	4,000 00
Stationery, including Printing Paper, Printing and Binding ...	20,000 00
Printing Bills, and Distributing Statutes.....	3,000 00
Increase of Library	2,000 00
Indemnity to Members, including Mileage	50,000 00
Contingencies (including say \$1,000 for subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals)	4,000 00
Repairs and Furniture	2,350 00
Fuel	1,000 00
Gas and other Lighting.....	1,000 00
Water	300 00
Incidentals.....	200 00
Total	\$105,200

13. To defray the expenses of the Court of Chancery, as follow :—

Master	\$3,000 00
Taxing Officer	1,200 00
Clerk	1,200 00
Clerk	600 00
Accountant	2,240 00
Clerk	800 00

Registrar	\$1,840 00
Clerk Registrar's Office	1,200 00
Clerk	1,000 00
Clerk	600 00
Clerk of Records	1,000 00
Clerk	500 00
Referee in Chambers	2,000 00
Clerk	600 00
Usher of Court	450 00
Clerk of Surrogate Court	1,600 00
Messenger and Housekeeper	400 00
Contingencies, including \$200 for Judges' Library	1,000 00
Total	\$21,230 00

14. To defray the expenses of the Court of Queen's Bench, as follow :—

Clerk of Crown and Pleas, (including duties in Judges' Chambers, assigned to him under Act 33 <i>Vic.</i> , cap. 11, <i>Ontario Statutes</i>)	\$3,000 00
Senior Clerk	1,200 00
Clerk	1,000 00
Junior Clerk	600 00
Clerk of Process	1,400 00
Housekeeper and Messenger	500 00
Usher and Crier... ..	160 00
Assistant Messenger	160 00
Contingencies, including \$100 for Judges' Library	500 00
Total	\$8,520 00

15. To defray the expenses of the Court of Common Pleas, as follow :—

Clerk of Crown and Pleas, (including duties as Inspector of Deputy Clerk of the Crown, &c)	\$2,500 00
Senior Clerk	1,200 00
Junior Clerk	1,000 00
Usher and Crier	160 00
Contingencies, including \$100 for Judge's Library	250 00
Total	\$5,110 00

16. To defray expenses of allowances to Superior Judges, as follow :—

Allowances granted by 33 <i>Vic.</i> , cap. 5, <i>Ont. Stat.</i>	\$13,000 00
Clerk	600 00
Usher and Crier	50 00
Assistant Messenger	160 00
Contingencies	400 00
Total	\$14,210 00

17. To defray the expenses of Criminal Justice, as follow :—

Crown Counsel Prosecutions	\$ 9,000 00
Administration of Criminal Justice	110,00 00

Special Services	\$2,000 00
Total	\$121,000 00

18. To defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Justice, as follow :—

Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas.....	\$16,000 00
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DISTRICT OF ALGOMA :

Sheriff	1,400 00
Registrar	800 00
Clerk of the Peace and District Attorney	800 00
Clerk of the District Court.....	500 00
Administration of Justice.....	3,000 00

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.

Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar.....	1,200 00
Administration of Justice.....	2,000 00

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING :

Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar.....	1,400 00
Administration of Justice	800 00

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND :

Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar	1,200 00
Administration of Justice	500 00

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA :

Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar	1,000 00
Administration of Justice	500 00

PROVISIONAL COUNTY OF HALIBURTON :

Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar	1,000 00
Administration of Justice.....	500 00

OTHER SERVICES :

To pay Sheriffs, Criers and Constables in attending Courts of Chancery and County Courts, Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas attending Assizes, and their Postages, &c	5,000 00
Seals and other contingencies	500 00
Registration Books for <i>Muskoka, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay</i>	200 00
Lighting and Heating <i>Osgoode Hall</i>	3,000 00
Furniture, Matting, &c., <i>Osgoode Hall</i>	500 00

Total	\$41,800 00
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19. To defray the expenses of Public and Separate Schools..... \$240,000 00

20. To defray the expenses of the Inspection of Public and Separate Schools, as follow :—

4,800 Schools and Departments, at \$5.....	\$24,000 00
Additional cost of inspecting and organizing Schools in the <i>Algoma, Nipissing, and other remote settlements</i>	2,500 00
Printing Inspectors' Annual and Special Reports, including paper	450 00
Postages, stationery and contingencies.....	400 00
Total	\$27,350 00

21. To defray the expenses of Schools in new and poor Townships8,000 00

22. To defray the expenses of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, as follow :—

Existing High Schools.....	\$72,000 00
New High Schools.....	2,500 00
Collegiate Institutes	6,000 00
Total.....	\$80,500 00

23. To defray the expenses of the Inspection of Collegiate Institutes and high Schools,
as follow :—

Three Inspectors	\$6,000 00
Office and inspectors' stationery, printing, examination papers, postage and contingencies	1,180 00
Total	\$7,180 00

24 To defray the expenses of the County Examination of Public School Teachers, as fol-
low : —

Central committee of examiners.....	\$800 00
Printing examination papers, forms of certificates, &c.....	750 00
Postages, stationery and contingencies	385 00
Medals for competition, Teachers' examination.....	100 00
Total.....	\$2,035 00

25. To defray the expenses of County Teachers' Institutes, including
 \$300 00 for printing, stationery and contingencies, (re-vote).....\$2,800 00

26. To defray the expenses of Superannuated Public School Teachers..... \$29,000 00

27. To defray the expenses of Normal and Model Schools, as follow :

SALARIES :

The Principal.....	\$2,000 00
Mathematical master.....	1,500 00
Science master	1,500 00
Writing and book-keeping master.....	900 00
Drawing master..	400 00
Music master.....	400 00
Gymnastic master.....	300 00
Head master of boys' model school	1,100 00

First assistant.....	\$900 00
Second assistant.....	700 00
Third assistant	600 00
Head mistress of girls' model school.....	900 00
First assistant.....	700 00
Second assistant.....	600 00
Third assistant	550 00
Clerk of the normal and model school	600 00
Head gardener and keeper of grounds	410 00
First engineer.....	410 00
Second engineer	400 00
Third engineer	360 00
Janitor of normal school	450 00
Janitor of boys' model school.....	420 00
Janitor of girls' model school.....	400 00
Assistant gardener.....	400 00

CONTINGENCIES :

Half cost of stationery and text-books (other half paid by the students)	2,500 00
Half cost of maps, apparatus and library-books (other half paid out of library, map and apparatus grant) ...	550 00
Half cost of prize books for Model School pupils (other half paid out of library, map and apparatus grant)	250 00
Text and reference books for masters, and reading room for students	150 00
Printing and stationery, chemicals and supplies	500 00
Expenses of grounds, plants and plant-house	600 00
Fuel and light	1,585 00
Water	380 00
Contingencies.....	550 00

Total.....\$23,965 00

28. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Educational Museum and Library, as follow : -

Specimens of school furniture and fittings, apparatus and maps, text-books and works on education.....	\$500 00
Various models.....	200 00
Books and illustrations of Canadian history	200 00
Casts, photographs and engravings ..	200 00
Frames, glass, paintings and fittings.....	200 00
Binding Canadian books and pamphlets	500 00
Restoring casts, pictures, and re-colouring rooms	200 00
Fuel, water and light	350 00
Printing, furnishings and contingencies	100 00
Caretaker	200 00

Total \$2,650 00

29. To defray the expenses of the *Journal of Education*, as follow :—

Printing, folding and mailing 6,250 copies, at \$150 per month	\$1,800 00
Postages on 6,250 copies, at \$25 per month	300 00
Plans for school-houses and grounds	100 00

Engraving plans of new school-houses in <i>Ontario</i> and other illustrations.....	\$100 00
Periodicals and contingencies.....	100 00
Total	\$2,400 00

30. To defray the expenses of providing Maps, Apparatus, Library and Prize Books \$50,000 00

31. To defray the expenses of the Educational Depository, as follow :—

SALARIES :

Clerk of libraries	\$1,400 00
Cashier and assistant clerk	800 00
Despatch clerk	500 00
Clerk of sales.....	365 00
Clerk of stores	400 00
Clerk of stock.....	365 00
Clerk of invoices.....	300 00
Copying clerk	200 00
Junior assistant clerk	160 00
Furnaceman and messenger	365 00

CONTINGENCIES :

Postages.....	450 00
Stationery	485 00
Fuel, water and light	525 00
Printing forms and circulars.....	375 00
Printing catalogues	300 00
Packing paper, twine, nails, &c.....	350 00
Shelving, fixtures and painting	325 00
Furnishings and contingencies	300 00
Total	\$7,965 00

32. To defray the expenses of the Education Office, as follow :—

SALARIES :

Chief Superintendent.....	\$4,000 00
Deputy Superintendent and editor of <i>Journal of Education</i> ...	2,800 00
Chief clerk and accountant, clerk to Council of Public Instruction	1,800 00
Clerk of statistics	1,200 00
Clerk of records	1,000 00
Clerk of correspondence.....	900 00
Clerk of reference	450 00
Assistant clerk of correspondence	440 00
Clerk of reports and returns.....	400 00
General assistant clerk	350 00
Junior clerk	200 00
Caretaker	500 00

CONTINGENCIES :

Postages	550 00
Printing circulars, blanks and paper.....	600 00

Fuel and light.....	\$480 00
Office stationery and account books	350 00
Books, newspapers, law and other reports.	185 00
Public School Law	350 00
15,000 yearly and half yearly blank forms, for trustees, &c	275 00
Law appeal cases (re-vote).....	250 00
Office furniture and fixtures, petty repairs and various incidentals	450 00
5,750 copies Chief Superintendent's Report, 1874	1,000 00
5,750 copies Chief Superintendent's Report, 1875	1,000 00
Total	19,530 00

33. To defray the expenses of the Council of Public Instruction, as follow :—

Travelling expenses of members.....	\$600 00
Expenses of elections	100 00
Revising text books (re-vote).....	1,000 00
Assistant clerk	550 00
Contingencies (re-vote)	250 00

Total \$2,500 00

34. To defray the expenses of Normal School, *Ottawa*, as follow :—

Salaries and contingencies for half-year..... \$5,000 00

35. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Asylum for the Insane, *Toronto*, as follow :—

Medicine and medical comforts	\$ 350 00
Fuel	12,000 00
Butchers' meat.....	12,000 00
Flour	9,250 00
Butter	4,750 00
Beer, wine and spirits	1,850 00
Gas and oil.....	2,300 00
Groceries	7,500 00
Fruit and vegetables	\$750 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	5,000 00
Furniture and furnishings	1,000 00
Laundry and soap	1,200 00
Farm	2,000 00
Miscellaneous	1,800 00
Repairs and alterations	2,000 00

SALARIES AND WAGES : No. of officers
and employees.

Medical Superintendent	1	2,000 00
Assistant Superintendent	1	1,000 00
Clinical assistants	3	700 00
Bursar	1	1,400 00
Bursar's clerk	1	300 00
Steward	1	600 00
Matron	1	400 00
Assistant matron	1	192 00
Engineer	1	740 00

Assistant engineer	1	432 00
Stokers	2	480 00
Carpenters	2	1,050 00
Gardener	1	216 00
Assistant gardener	1	216 00
Porter or messenger.....	1	240 00
Baker	1	288 00
Tailor	1	264 00
Farmer and assistant	2	456 00
Night watchers.....	3	720 00
Chief attendants	3	792 00
Ordinary male attendants	21	4,464 00

FEMALES :

Ordinary female attendants	23	1,968 00
Night attendants	3	360 00
Cooks	8	732 00
Laundresses	7	612 00
Housemaids	6	468 00
Seamstress	1	108 00
Total	98	\$84,948 00

the expenses of the maintenance of the Asylum for the Insane, *London*, as follow:—

Medicine and Medical comforts	\$ 350 00
Fuel (including Idiot Asylum).....	12,000 00
Butchers' meat	12,000 00
Flour	7,500 00
Butter	3,750 00
Beer, wine and spirits	1,850 00
Gas and oil.....	2,500 00
Groceries	7,000 00
Fruit and vegetables.....	1,500 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes.	6,500 00
Furniture and furnishings.....	1,500 00
Laundry and soap.....	1,200 00
Farm, feed and fodder.....	2,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	1,800 00
Repairs and alterations	1,500 00

SALARIES AND WAGES: No. of officers
and employees.

Medical Superintendent	1	2,000 00
Assistant Superintendent	1	1,000 00
Clinical assistant	1	400 00
Bursar.....	1	1,200 00
Steward	1	600 00
Matron	1	400 00
Engineer.....	1	740 00
Assistant Engineer	1	400 00
Stokers (1 for Idiot Asylum)	2	480 00
Carpenters	2	1,000 00
Gardener.....	1	400 00
Assistant gardener	1	240 00

Butcher	1	.....	192 00
Porter or messenger	1	.....	192 00
Baker	1	.....	360 00
Tailor	1	.....	264 00
Farmer	1	.....	400 00
Ploughmen	2	.....	672 00
Night watchers	2	.....	480 00
Chief attendants ...	5	.....	1,356 00
Ordinary male attendants	16	.....	3,408 00
Cowman	1	.....	216 00

FEMALES :

Chief attendants	3	.....	540 00
Ordinary female attendants	19	.....	1,740 00
Night attendants	2	.....	240 00
Cooks	3	.....	420 00
Laundresses	4	.....	432 00
Housemaids	6	.....	504 00
Dairymaid	1	.....	96 00
Seamstress	1	.....	120 00
Extra assistance	1	.....	100 00

Total..... 85\$83,542 00

37. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Asylum for the Insane, *Rockwood, Kingston*, as follow:—

Maintenance of *Ontario* Patients at *Rockwood* Asylum, for food, clothing, medical attendance, &c., &c., for 365 patients, at \$143 per annum each \$52,195 00

38. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Provincial Reformatory, *Penetanguishene*, as follow:—

Rations	\$5,000 00
Clothing	2,800 00
Bedding	500 00
Farm, farm stock and stables	500 00
Hospital	100 00
Library and schools	200 00
Fuel	250 00
Cleaning, light and laundry	350 00
Furniture, tools and shop-fixtures	500 00
Repairs, ordinary	500 00
Incidentals	614 00
Postage and stationery	250 00

SALARIES AND WAGES :

No. of officers
and employees.

Warden	1	.....	1,600 00
Bursar and Deputy Warden	1	.....	850 00
Surgeon	1	.....	400 00
Steward	1	.....	500 00
Chaplains	2	.....	800 00
Teachers	2	.....	800 00
Keepers and trade instructors	4	.....	1,600 00

Keepers and trade instructors, ordinary	4	.....	\$1,440 00
Farmer	1	.....	400 00
Stable-keeper	1	.....	260 00
Day guard and drill instructor	1	.....	260 00
Night guard	1	.....	260 00
Gate-keeper	1	.....	260 00
Engineer	1	.....	600 00
Temporary Assistance .....	..	.....	200 00
Total	22	.....	\$21,794 00

39. To defray the expenses of maintenance of the Central Prison, as follow :—

Medicine, medical comforts and appliances	\$ 300 00
Butchers' meat and fish	7,250 00
Flour, bread and meal	5,500 00
Groceries and other provisions	5,500 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	4,500 00
Fuel	4,000 00
Gas and oil	1,000 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning	500 00
Stationery, advertising, printing and postage	300 00
Library, schools and lectures	500 00
Furniture and furnishings	500 00
Stable forage, &c	500 00
Repairs, &c	500 00
Unenumerated	500 00

SALARIES AND WAGES:

No. of officers
and employees.

Warden	1	.....	2,000 00
Bursar	1	.....	1,200 00
Physician	1	.....	1,000 00
Chief guard	1	.....	800 00
Steward and storekeeper	1	.....	600 00
Prison Bailiff	1	.....	800 00
Day guards and shop supervisors	16	.....	6,500 00
Deputy chief guard	1	.....	500 00
Engineer	1	.....	740 00
Baker and Cook	1	.....	600 00
Messenger	1	.....	250 00
Total	26	.....	\$46,340 00

40. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, *Belleville*, as follow :—

Medicine, medical comforts and appliances	\$ 125 00
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl	3,750 00
Flour	2,000 00
Butter	1,500 00
General groceries	2,300 00
Fruit and vegetables	500 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	500 00
Fuel	2,500 00
Gas, oil, &c	1,000 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning	5000 00

Furniture and furnishings.....	\$500 00
Farm, feed and fodder.....	600 00
Repairs and alterations.....	500 00
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage.....	500 00
Books, apparatus and appliances.....	500 00
Unenumerated	1,000 00

SALARIES AND WAGES. No. of officers
and employees.

Principal	1	1,800 00
Physician.....	1	500 00
Book-keeper and steward.....	1	800 00
Matron.....	1	300 00
Teachers.....	9	5,500 00
Visitors' attendant.....	1	180 00
Housekeeper.....	1	200 00
Engineer	1	600 00
Fireman.....	1	228 00
Farmer	1	480 00
Farm-hand.....	1	192 00
Gardener.....	1	240 00
Baker and cook.....	1	450 00
Night watchman	1	240 00
Carpenter and assistant.....	2	650 00
Shoemaker	1	500 00
Messenger	1	84 00
Cook.....	1	120 00
Maids	9	828 00
Gate-keeper	1	72 00
Extra Assistance.....	...	200 00
Total	38	\$32,439 00

41. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Institution for the Blind, *Brantford*, as follow:—

Medicines, medical comforts and appliances.....	\$ 75 00
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl	2,000 00
Flour.....	900 00
Butter.....	700 00
General groceries.....	1,300 00
Fruit and vegetables.....	250 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	400 00
Fuel.....	2,500 00
Gas, oil, &c.....	600 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning	300 00
Furniture and furnishings.....	400 00
Farm, feed and fodder.....	600 00
Repairs and alterations.....	400 00
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage.....	400 00
Books, apparatus and appliances.....	400 00
Unenumerated	500 00

SALARIES AND WAGES : No. of officers
and employees.

Principal	1	1,600 00
Physician.....	1	300 00

Bursar	1	.....	\$800 00
Matron.	1	.....	300 00
Teachers.....	5	.....	3,350 00
Trade instructor.....	1	.....	1,000 00
Visitors' attendant.....	1	.....	120 00
Engineer.....	1	.....	600 00
Fireman.....	1	.....	360 00
Gardener	1	.....	400 00
Teamster	1	.....	240 00
Porter	1	.....	216 00
Cook.....	1	.....	144 00
Cook's assistants.....	2	.....	96 00
Laundress.....	1	.....	120 00
Laundress' assistant.....	1	.....	192 00
Nurses	2	.....	240 00
Housemaids	4	.....	336 00
Temporary Assistance.....	...	.....	100 00
Total	27	.....	\$22,239 00

42. To defray the expenses of the School of Agriculture, as follow :—

Medicines and medical comforts	\$	50 00
Meat, fish and fowl		1,600 00
Bread and biscuit		600 00
General groceries.....		1,600 00
Fuel		900 00
Light.....		250 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....		100 00
Furniture, furnishing and bedding.....		300 00
Repairs and alterations.....		400 00
Advertising, postage and stationery.....		400 00
Unenumerated.....		200 00
Plants and seeds.....		300 00
Repairs and alterations		100 00
Live stock—Replenishing.....		150 00
Seeds.....		600 00
Repairs.....		1,000 00
Contingencies.....		400 00

SALARIES AND WAGES:

No. of officers
and employees.

Principal.....	1	.....	2,000 00
Rector	1	.....	1,000 00
Physician.....		.....	200 00
Farm Foreman.....	1	.....	600 00
Live stock .....		.....	600 00
Gardener.....	1	.....	600 00
Carpenter	1	.....	600 00
Ploughmen.....	3	.....	750 00
Ploughman	1	.....	200 00
Yardman.....	1	.....	360 00
Matron.....	1	.....	200 00
Cook.....	1	.....	144 00
General servant.....	1	.....	96 00
Housemaid	1	.....	84 00
Engineer.....	1	.....	360 00

Assistant do for 5 months.....	1	.....	\$100 00
Messenger, &c.....	1	.....	144 00
Bonus to pupils.....	...	.....	1,400 00
Total.....	17	.....	\$ 8,338 00

43. To defray the expenses of the School of Practical Science, as follow :—

Salaries.....	\$4,000 00
Gas.....	300 00
Fuel.....	500 00
Water.....	200 00
Ordinary repairs and incidentals...	200 00
Housekeeper.....	600 00
Total.....	\$5,800 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions ; and, That the Committee had directed him to ask leave to sit, again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That this House will again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 12 o'clock, Midnight.

Tuesday, 24th November, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Gibson*.—The Petition of *David D. Hay* and others, of *Listowel* ; also, the Petition of *S. B. Smale* and others, of *Wroxeter*.

By Mr. *Deroche*.—The Petition of the *North Simcoe* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Wilson*.—The Petition of the County Council of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Corby*.—The Petition of *S. B. Burdett* and others, of *Belleville*.

By Mr. *Fitzsimmons*.—The Petition of *Francis Elkington*, the younger, of *Kingston*.

By Mr. *Farewell*.—The Petition of the *Ontario* Ladies' College.

By Mr. *McCall*.—The Petition of *R. Richardson* and others, of *Port Burwell*.

By Mr. *O'Donoghue*.—The Petition of the Honourable *A. B. Foster* and others, of *va*.

By Mr. *Meredith*.—The Petition of the Reverend *John Scott* and others, of *London*.

By Mr. *McRae*.—The Petition of *Donald McEachern* and others, of *Eldon*.

By Mr. *Williams* (*Hamilton*).—The Petition of the Lord Bishop of *Toronto*, and others.

The Honourable Mr. *Currie*, from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred by the Honourable *Archibald McKellar*, against *J. C. Rykert*, Esquire, presented their First Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee submit the following Resolution, adopted in the Committee, as their First Report :—

Resolved, That the Chairman be empowered to employ, with the sanction of the House, a short-hand reporter to take down the evidence given before this Committee.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Currie*, seconded by Mr. *Hardy*,

Ordered, That the Chairman of the Select Committee be authorized to employ a reporter as recommended.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented their First Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee, having examined the following petitions, find that the Rules of the House have been complied with :—

Of the Honourable *J. H. Cameron* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Alliance Insurance Company.

Of the *Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora* Railway and Mining Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the City Council of *Kingston*, praying that an Act may pass enabling them to close *Union Street*.

Of the *Canada Landed Credit Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Town Council of *Orangeville*, praying that an Act may pass to erect a new County to be called *Dufferin*, with *Orangeville* as the County Town.

Of *J. F. Smith* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Central Station Company of *Toronto*.

Of the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of *Ontario* and others, praying that an Act may pass to vest lands in the Synod of said Diocese.

Of the Township Councils of *Westmeath* and *Ross*, praying that an Act may pass to settle certain concession roads.

Of the *Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company*, praying that an Act may pass permitting certain Municipalities to aid the Company.

Of the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their several Acts of incorporation.

Of the Synod of the Diocese of *Huron*, praying that an Act may pass to unite and incorporate them with the Church Society of the Diocese of *Huron*.

Of the *Gatling* Gold and Silver Mining Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the *Hawkeye* Gold and Silver Mining Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Reverend *Richard L. Stephenson* and others, of *Drummond*, in the County of *Lanark*, praying that an Act may pass to amend an Act of the late Province of *Canada*, so as to allow the Rector and Churchwardens to mortgage certain lands for the erection of a Rectory.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 9), intituled “An Act respecting allowances for roads on the blank or alternate concession lines in the Townships of *Westmeath* and *Ross*, in the County of *Renfrew*.”—Mr. *Deacon*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 10), intituled “An Act to separate the Town of *Orangeville*, and certain Townships in the Counties of *Wellington, Grey* and *Simcoe*, from the said Counties, and to erect the same into the County of *Dufferin*.”—Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 11), intituled “An Act to incorporate the Alliance Assurance Company.”—The Honourable Mr. *Cameron*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 12), intituled “An Act to incorporate the Synod of the Diocese of *Huron*, and to unite the Church Society of the Diocese of *Huron*, therewith.”—Mr. *Meredith*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 13), intituled "An Act respecting Mortgages, and Sales under Mortgages."
—The Honourable Mr. Currie.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 14), intituled "An Act to authorize the *Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora* Railway, and Mining Company to issue preferential debentures, and to amend the Acts relating to the said Company, and for other purposes."—Mr. Wood.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 15), intituled "An Act respecting Union Street, and the water slip in front of it, in the City of *Kingston*."—Mr. Robinson.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 16), intituled "An Act respecting the Ditching of Watercourses."—Mr. Prince.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 17), intituled "An Act to amend the *Upper Canada Jurors' Act*."—Mr. Meredith.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year 1875, the following sums :—

44. To defray the expenses of Immigration services, as follow :—

Agencies in <i>Europe</i>	\$13,410 00
Agencies in <i>Canada</i>	7,100 00
Dominion Government, to meet proportion of charges for forwarding Immigrants to <i>Ontario</i>	25,000 00
Carriage of Immigrants in <i>Ontario</i> , including maintenance	10,000 00
Provisions and medical attendance for same	10,000 00
Assistance by way of payments in reduction of passage money to selected Emigrants for <i>Ontario</i> , and specially consigned to <i>Ontario</i> Agent at <i>Quebec</i>	45,000 00
Amount required to meet Bonus Certificates for arrivals in 1874, and yet to come in (re-vote in part).....	5,000 00
Commission to shipping and other occasional Agents forwarding Emigrants to <i>Ontario</i>	5,000 00
Incidentals	1,300 00
Total	\$121,810 00

45. To defray the expenses of a grant in aid of Agriculture, Arts, Literary and Scientific Institutions, as follow :—

Electoral Division Societies, 73 at \$700.....	\$51,100 00
Electoral Division Society, 1 at \$550 ..	550 00
Electoral Division Societies, 7 at \$350	2,450 00
<i>Muskoka</i> and outlying districts	700 00
Fruit Growers' Association	1,000 00
Entomological Society	750 00
Dairymen's Association	700 00
Agricultural Association	10,000 00
For sundry services in connection with Agriculture and Arts not otherwise provided for.....	2,000 00

Mechanics' Institutes.....	\$20,000 00
Art Union	500 00
Canadian Institute, <i>Toronto</i>	750 00
Institut Canadien, <i>Ottawa</i>	300 00
Athenæum, <i>Ottawa</i>	300 00
To promote scientific research	500 00

Total..... \$91,600 00

46. To defray the expenses of a grant in aid of Hospitals and Charities, as follow:—

For Hospitals and Institutions mentioned in Schedule A of

Statute, 37 <i>Vic.</i> , chap. 33	\$33,000 00
For Institutions in Schedule B	9,000 00
For Institutions in Schedule C	8,000 00

Total \$50,000 00

47. To defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Expenditure, as follow:—

To cover expenses of collection of revenue for law stamps and licenses	\$2,500 00
To cover expenses in connection with municipalities and other funds	100 00
To provide for expenses attending the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund debt and surplus schemes.....	2,000 00
To provide for expenses <i>re Ontario</i> and <i>Quebec</i> settlement.....	4,000 00
To provide for expenses <i>re Northern</i> and <i>Western</i> boundaries	4,000 00
Marriage Licenses	400 00
Inspection of Railways	500 00
<i>Ontario</i> Rifle Association	600 00
<i>Orillia</i> Asylum, Caretaker	200 00
Consolidation of Statute Law (re-vote in part)	5,000 00
Insurance on Public Buildings	2,000 00
Expenses of elections	25,000 00
Expenses, contested elections.....	5,000 00

Total..... \$51,300 00

48. To defray Unforeseen and Unprovided Expenses \$50,000 00

49. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, *Toronto*, as follow:—

Re-vote, unexpended balance \$1,200 00

50. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, *London*, as follow:—

Re-vote, unexpended balance..... \$4,200 00

51. To defray the expenses of works at the Inebriate Asylum, *Hamilton*, as follow:—

Re-vote, unexpended balance \$45,000 00

52. To defray the expenses of work at the Provincial Reformatory, *Penetanguishene*, as follow:—

Re-vote, unexpended balance..... \$6,000 00

53. To defray the expenses of works at the Central Prison, *Toronto*, as follow :—

To complete hospital	\$250 00
For fitting engine for laundry	100 00
For lumber and materials for workshop	450 00

Total..... \$800 00

54. To defray the expenses of works at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, *Belleville*, as follow :—

Re-vote, unexpended balance..... \$4,500 00

55. To defray the expenses of works at the Blind Institute, *Brantford*, as follow :—

Re-vote, unexpended balance	\$1800 00
Furniture	800 00

Total..... \$2,600

56. To defray the expenses of work at the School of Agriculture, as follows :—

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE :

Library, Books, Apparatus	\$ 600 00
Implements	1,800 00
Artificial Manure	230 00
Permanent Improvements	2,900 00
Live Stock	4,000 00
Additional story to front of Building for 20 additional pupils...	3,000 00

Total \$12,530 00

57. To defray the expenses of repairs at the School of Practical Science..... \$200 00

58. To defray the expenses of work at the Normal School and Education Office, as follow :—

Repairs..... \$1,500 00

59. To defray the expenses of work at the Normal School, *Ottawa*, as follow :—

Re-vote, unexpended balance..... \$34,000 00

60. To defray the expenses of the repairs of building at *Osgoode Hall*..... \$1,500 00

61. To defray the expenses of works at Government House, as follow :—

Repairs and building..... \$1,000 00

62. To defray the expenses of works at the Court House and Gaol,
Sault Ste. Marie, District of *Algoma*

\$1,200 00

63. To defray the expenses of Works in the *Thunder Bay* District, as follow :—

Gaol and lock-up, (re-vote).....	\$4,000 00
Registry Office—fence, painting, &c., (re-vote)	2,000 00

Total..... \$6,000 00

64. To defray the expenses of works in the <i>Nipissing</i> District—Re- vote for Lock-up at Mattawan.....	\$2,000 00
65. To defray the expenses of works in the <i>Parry Sound</i> District— Registry Office—repairs, painting, &c.	\$100 00
66. To defray the expenses of works for the improvement of <i>Grand River</i> navi- gation	\$10,000 00
67. To defray the expenses of works at lock between <i>Mary's</i> and <i>Fairy Lakes</i> ...	\$3,000 00
68. To defray the expenses of Settlers' Homestead Fund.....	\$4,100 00
69. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Ontonabee</i> River, cribs and booms below <i>Young's Lock</i>	\$2,000 00
70. To defray the expenses of works at dams and slides, <i>Gull</i> and <i>Burnt River</i> Waters	\$5,930 00
71. To defray the expenses of works at swing and fixed bridges, and approaches at <i>Port Carling</i>	\$1,200 00
72. To defray the expenses of works at timber slide, High Falls, <i>Muskoka</i> River	\$3,940 00
73. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Wye</i> River, piers and dredging of bar	\$8,000 00
74. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Balsam</i> River works.....	\$1,000 00
75. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Ryerson</i> Road.....	\$1,000 00
76. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Scugog</i> River, dredging &c.	\$5,000 00
77. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Muskoka Falls</i>	\$1,500 00
78. To defray the expenses of surveys, inspections, arbitrations and charges not otherwise provided for.....	\$5,000 00
79. To defray the expenses of works on <i>Washago</i> and <i>Gravenhurst</i> Road	\$800 0
80. To defray the expenses of works in maintenance of locks, dams, and swing bridges	\$2,000 00
81. To defray the expenses of lock masters' and bridge tenders' salaries.....	\$1,400 00
82. To defray the expenses of construction and Repairs of Colonization Roads, as follow:—	

I.—NORTH DIVISION.

1. To complete <i>Pigeon River</i> Road.....	\$3,000 00
2. To extend <i>Korah</i> Road to <i>Pennefather</i>	1,000 00
Total for North Division.....	\$4,000 00

II.—WEST DIVISION.

1. To improve <i>Rousseau</i> road between <i>Maganetewan</i> River and <i>Lake Nipissing</i>	\$5,000 00
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2. To continue permanent improvements on <i>Parry Sound</i> road	\$5,000 00
3. To continue permanent improvements on <i>Rousseau</i> road...	5,000 00
4. To continue permanent improvements on the <i>Northern</i> road	3,000 00
5. To improve and extend the <i>Macaulay</i> road.....	2,000 00
6. To improve the <i>Muskoka</i> road between <i>Gravenhurst</i> , and <i>Bracebridge</i>	2,000 00
7. To improve the <i>Muskoka</i> road between 18th Mile, and <i>Huntsville</i>	1,000 00
8. To improve the <i>Macaulay</i> road (S.) from Lot 9 to Lot 21...	800 00
9. To extend the <i>Stisted</i> road northward.....	1,500 00
10. To construct <i>Three Mile Lake</i> road from <i>Dee Bank</i> to <i>Parry Sound</i> road	1,000 00
11. To extend <i>Christie</i> road through Townships of <i>Christie</i> and <i>Monteith</i>	3,000 00
12. To construct <i>Baysville</i> and <i>Brunell</i> road from <i>Baysville</i> northward	1,000 00
13. To extend <i>Monteith</i> road to <i>Bobcaygeon</i> road, three miles.....	1,000 00
14. For bridge on <i>Cardwell</i> road over <i>Rousseau</i> River, and to extend through <i>Cardwell</i>	2,000 00
15. For general repairs on <i>Parry Sound</i> road, between <i>Junc- tion</i> and <i>Rousseau</i> , and for <i>Skeleton Hill</i> deviation....	3,000 00
16. To extend <i>Muskoka</i> and <i>Bobcaygeon</i> road.....	1,000 00
17. To connect <i>Lake Joseph</i> road (North) with South road.....	1,000 00
18. To repair <i>Lake Joseph</i> road (South) from <i>Long Marsh</i> to <i>Muskoka</i> road	1,500 00

Total for West Division..... \$39,800 00

III.—EAST DIVISION.

1. To finish <i>Buckhorn</i> road through <i>Cavendish</i>	\$2,000 00
2. To repair <i>Monck</i> road burnt crossways between <i>Burleigh</i> and <i>Hastings</i> roads.....	1,000 00
3. To complete repairs on <i>Monck</i> road, between <i>Fenelon</i> road <i>Junction</i> and <i>Kinmount</i>	500 00
4. To complete <i>Pembroke</i> and <i>Mattawa</i> road north of <i>Clara</i>	4,000 00
5. To complete repairs on <i>Hyde Chute</i> and <i>Sanson's</i> road.....	1,500 00
6. To improve <i>Opeongo</i> road from <i>Clontarf</i> to <i>Opeongo Lake</i>	3,000 00
7. To complete <i>Mississippi</i> road in <i>Mayo</i>	1,500 00
8. To extend repairs on <i>Mississippi</i> road.....	1,000 00
9. To extend repairs on <i>Addington</i> road	1,000 00
10. To extend repairs on <i>Frontenac</i> road.....	1,000 00
11. To extend repairs on <i>Hastings</i> road.....	2,000 00

Total for East Division..... \$18,500 00

IV.—FOR BRIDGES:

On Town Line, <i>Stephenson</i> and <i>Muskoka</i> River; in <i>Chaffey</i> , Lot 2, Concession 4; over <i>Distress</i> River, <i>Chapman</i> ; <i>Skeleton</i> River, <i>Parry Sound</i> road; <i>Peterson</i> road.....	\$4,000 00
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V.—FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

For explorations and locations	\$ 2,000 00
For inspection	4,000 00
For short new roads	13,000 00
For repairs of like nature.....	13,000 00

Total for General Purposes..... \$32,000 00

Total for Colonization Roads..... \$98,300 00

83. To defray the expenses of Crown Lands Expenditure, as follow :—

Board of Surveyors	\$ 400 00
Agents' salaries, commissions, and disbursements	25,000 00
Forest ranging and inspection of timber lands.....	14,000 00
Inspectors valuing lands, and to cover balance of accounts for services performed in 1874	2,000 00

Surveys as follow :—

Township in the <i>Huron</i> and <i>Ottawa</i> Territory.....	28,000 00
One Township at Lake <i>Shebandowan</i>	5,000 00
Lots on the <i>Dawson</i> Road.....	700 00
Township of <i>Perry</i>	2,000 00
Township of <i>Lount</i>	1,100 00
Islands at Mouth of <i>Kaministiquia</i> River.....	1,000 00
Maps	1,000 00
Survey expenses of boundary between <i>Quebec</i> and <i>Ontario</i>	3,000 00
Survey of limits on North Shore of Lake <i>Huron</i>	3,500 00

Total \$86,700 00

84. To meet the expenses of the Refund Account, as follow :—

EDUCATION :

Account of contributions to Superannuated Fund, withdrawn \$750 00

CROWN LANDS :

For payments made to the credit of the Department on account of uncompleted purchases, and afterwards returned to proposed purchasers on purchases not being carried out	\$20,000 00
For two per cent. of timber dues, payable to Municipalities for timber cut on road allowances.....	3,000 00

Total.....\$23,000 00

MUNICIPALITIES FUND :

To pay over to Municipalities the amount collected in 1874, less commission \$58,213 00

LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND :

Moneys collected for the sale of Crown Lands, Common School Lands, and Grammar School Lands, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, for the year ending 30th June, 1872, less expenses of collection and management	\$28,099 74
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Total Refund Account.....\$110,063 14

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions ; and, That the Committee had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the House will again resolve itself into Committee of Supply To-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, a comparative statement, showing the number of officers and servants in the employment of the Government of *Ontario*, in the different Departments with their salaries for the years 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, respectively ; also, a similar statement regarding the officers and servants of the House ; also, showing as far as may be, the numbers of officers and servants in the employment of the Government of the Dominion and of the Government of *Quebec*, in the like Departments ; also, of the House of Commons and the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Quebec*, with their salaries respectively. (*Sessional Papers No. 11.*)

Also, Report upon the Paleontology of the Province of *Ontario*, by *H. Alleyne Nicholson*, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.G.S., Professor of Biology in the *Durham University College* of Physical Science and Medicine. (*Sessional Papers, No. 8.*)

Also, Annual Report of the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons for the year ending 30th September, 1874. (*Sessional Papers, No. 2.*)

The House then adjourned at 11.30 P.M.

Wednesday, 25th November, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *Fraser*—The Petition of *John Darling* and others, of *Stisted*.

By Mr. *Monk*—The Petition of the *Carleton General Protestant Hospital*.

By Mr. *Snetsinger*—The Petition of *Trinity Church, Cornwall*.

By Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*—The Petition of *John Still* and others ; also, the Petition of *Robert Jackson* and others, all of *Mono*.

By Mr. *Boulter*—The Petition of *John White* and others, of *Belleville*.

By Mr. *Watterworth*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Caradoc* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Dorchester* ; also, the Petition of *Edward Stonehouse* of *Strathroy*.

By Mr. *Williams (Hamilton)*—The Petition of the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Patterson*—The Petition of *David Blain* and others, of *Toronto*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *W. K. Atkinson* and others, of *Ailsa-Craig*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Village of *Ailsa-Craig*.

Of the *Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Town Council of *Peterborough*, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to close and sell part of *Murray Street*.

Of the *Stratford and Huron Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the County Council of *Bruce*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Law.

Of the Town Council of *Windsor*, praying that an Act may pass to give the County of *Essex* additional representation in the Legislature of *Ontario*.

Of the Methodist Church of *Canada*, praying that an Act may pass to vest certain lands in them.

Of the Village Council of *Thorold*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate their Village as a Town.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 18), intituled “An Act to amend the Act Respecting Water Privileges.”—

Mr. *Farewell*.

Ordered, that the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 19), intituled “An Act to amend the *Ontario* Drainage Act of 1873.”—The Honourable Mr. *McKellar*.

Ordered, that the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 20), intituled “An Act to vest certain lands in the Village of *Trenton* in the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of *Ontario*.”—Mr. *Graham*.

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 21), intituled “An Act to incorporate the Central Station Company of *Toronto*.”—Mr. *Devoche*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 22), intituled “An Act to amend Cap. 64 of the Con. Stat. of *Canada*, being the Mining Companies’ Act, in so far as the same relates to the Province of *Ontario*.”—Mr. *Bethune*.

Ordered, that the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 23), intituled “An Act to define and extend the powers of the *Canada* Landed Credit Company.”—Mr. *Hodgins*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 24), intituled “An Act to make further provisions for Courts in Unorganized Districts, and respecting Municipalities therein.”—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Rykert* moved, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House a Return showing the several amounts collected by the Province of *Ontario*, and held in trust for the Province of *Quebec*, on account of Common School Lands, and the amount of interest due thereon.

The Motion, having been put, was lost.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, seconded by Mr. *Boulter*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A Return of the names of the several Municipalities which have applied for the amounts allowed them under the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

2. The amount paid to the several Municipalities which have complied with the provisions of the Act, distinguishing between principal and interest.

On motion of Mr. *Clarke* (*Norfolk*), seconded by Mr. *Sexton*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid in due course and form before the Parliament of *Canada*, the prayer of this Legislature,—that a Dominion Prohibitory Liquor Law may be passed, or that the *British North America* Act of 1867 may be so amended, so as to enable the Legislatures of the several Provinces, or the Legislature of the Province of *Ontario*, to enact such laws as to their wisdom may seem necessary for the regulation and partial or entire prohibition and suppression of the use and of the making and vending of ardent or intoxicating spirits as a beverage, on the ground that the same is injurious to the physical and intellectual welfare of Society, as well as being the most prolific source of idleness, poverty and crime.

Mr. *Rykert* moved, seconded by Mr. *Boulton*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A Return of all persons who have been appointed to temporary or permanent situations in the Agricultural College of *Ontario* or in connection with the Model Farm at *Guelph*.

2. The dates of their several appointments.
3. The salaries agreed to be paid to the several persons.
4. The duties assigned to each person.
5. The periods during which each person held such situations.
6. The amounts paid to each of such persons for services rendered by them, and the amounts paid to any such persons by way of gratuity on leaving their situations.
7. Copies of all Orders in Council appointing such persons, with memorandum of instructions to them.
8. All Orders in Council, dismissing, suspending, or accepting the resignation of any of such persons.
9. Copies of all letters from employees of the said College to any member of the Government tendering their resignations and copies of the replies thereto by any member of the Government.

10. Copies of all Orders in Council appointing a commission to investigate the management of said College and Model Farm, with the instructions to the Commissioners appointed under such commission, together with a copy of the evidence taken by such Commissioners, and their report thereon to the Government.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* moved in amendment, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

That all the words in the motion after "Council," in the eighth paragraph be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: "accepting the resignation of any of such persons."

"9. Copy of any part of the evidence taken by the Committee appointed to investigate the management of the College and Farm, if there be any of such evidence which relates to the conduct of the Government or any member thereof."

And the Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Furewell,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Craig,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wood—47</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Corby,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Scott (Grey),</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Scott (Peterborough),</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham),</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>		

The original Motion as amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return 1. Of all persons who have been appointed to temporary or permanent situations in the Agricultural College of *Ontario* or in connection with the Model Farm at *Guelph*,

2. The dates of their several appointments.
3. The salaries agreed to be paid to the several persons.
4. The duties assigned to each person.
5. The periods during which each person held such situations.
6. The amounts paid to each of such persons for services rendered by them, and the amounts paid to any such persons by way of gratuity on leaving their situation.
7. Copies of all Orders in Council appointing such persons, with memorandum of instructions to them.
8. All Orders in Council accepting the resignation of any such persons.
9. Copy of any part of the evidence taken by the Committee appointed to investigate the management of the said College and Farm, if there be any of such evidence which relates to the conduct of the Government, or any member thereof.

Mr. *Hodgins*, from the Committee of Supply, reported the following Resolutions :—

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year 1875, the following sums :—

1. To defray the expenses of Government House, *Toronto*, as follow :—

Water.....	\$265 00
Gas	800 00
Fuel.....	2,000 00
Repairs.....	700 00
Furnishing.....	200 00
Planting and Plants.....	100 00
Gardener.....	432 00
Assistant Gardener.....	350 00
Caretaker	365 00
Incidentals	200 00
Total.....	\$5,412 00

2. To defray the expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor's Office, as follow :—

Private Secretary.....	\$1,000 00
Messenger.....	400 00
Contingencies	300 00
Total.....	\$1,700 00

3. To defray the expenses of the Executive Council and Attorney-General's Office, as follow :—

Attorney-General and Premier.....	\$4,000 00
Clerk Executive Council and Attorney-General's department ...	2,800 00
Secretary to Executive Council	1,000 00
Assistant Clerk, Attorney-General's department.....	700 00
Second Clerk, Attorney-General's department.....	500 00
Assistant Messenger.....	160 00
Towards establishing a Law Library	400 00
Contingencies, including stationery and repairs.....	1,500 00
Rent, Fuel, Gas and Water, Housekeeper and Fireman.....	1,176 00
Total.....	\$12,236 00

4. To defray the expenses of the Treasurer's Office, as follow :—

Treasurer.....	\$3,200 00
Accountant.....	1,800 00
Clerk.....	1,200 00
Clerk.....	1,000 00
Clerk.....	900 00
Clerk.....	800 00
Auditor.....	2,000 00
Bookkeeper.....	1,100 00
Messenger and Clerk.....	500 00
Contingencies.....	1,200 00
Cost and maintenance of east wing, departmental building.....	2,000 00
Housekeeper.....	400 00
Fireman.....	400 00
Total.....	\$16,500 00

5. To defray the expenses of Secretary and Registrar's Office, as follow :—

Secretary and Registrar.....	\$3,200 00
Assistant Secretary.....	1,600 00
Clerk.....	900 00
Clerk.....	700 00
Clerk.....	350 00
Deputy Registrar.....	1,200 00
Clerk.....	750 00
Clerk.....	600 00
Messenger.....	400 00
Contingencies.....	1,650 00

Registrar General's Branch:

First Clerk.....	\$1,000 00
Clerk.....	700 00
Four Clerks, \$700 each.....	2,800 00
Books.....	500 00
Indices.....	200 00
Schedules, slips and circulars.....	1,000 00
Payments to District Registrars.....	3,725 00
Books for District Registrars.....	200 00
Disbursements of District Registrars.....	250 00
Stationery and printing.....	300 00
Postages.....	150 00
Express charges.....	75 00
Contingencies.....	170 00

Total..... \$22,420 00

6. To defray the expenses of the Department of Public Works, as follow :—

Commissioner.....	\$3,200 00
Architect.....	2,200 00
Engineer.....	1,800 00
Secretary of Public Works.....	1,600 00
Accountant and Law Clerk.....	1,200 00
Architectural Draughtsman.....	939 00
Engineering Draughtsman.....	939 00

Assistant Draughtsman.....	\$800 00
First Clerk	800 00
Second Clerk.....	600 00
Carpenter, engaged on public buildings generally	624 00
Messenger.....	400 00
Contingencies ..	2,000 00
Office Maintenance.....	1,470 00
Total	\$18,572 00

7. To defray the expenses of the Department of Agriculture, as follow :—

Secretary.....	\$800 00
Contingencies	300 00
Total.....	\$1,100 00

8. To defray the expenses of the Department of Immigration, as follow :—

Secretary	\$1,200 00
Clerk	400 00
Contingencies.....	300 00
Office maintenance.....	294 00
Total	\$2,194 00

9. To defray the expenses of Inspection of Public Institutions, as follow :—

Inspector	\$3,000 00
Clerk	1,200 00
Clerk	600 00
Travelling expenses	600 00
Contingencies	300 00
Total.....	\$5,700 00

10. To defray the expenses of the Crown Lands Department, as follow :—

Commissioner	\$3,200 00
Assistant Commissioner.....	2,800 00
Law Clerk.....	1,600 00
Shorthand Writer and Clerk.....	4,000 00

Land Sales and Free Grants :—

Chief Clerk	\$2,000 00
Clerk	1,700 00
Clerk	1,250 00
Clerk	850 00
Clerk	850 00

Surveys, Patents and Roads :—

Deputy Surveyor-General	\$2,000 00
Clerk	1,380 00
Clerk	1,250 00
Chief Clerk, Patents	1,800 00
Clerk.....	1,100 00
Clerk	800 00

Superintendent of Colonization Roads	\$1,800 00
Clerk	1,000 00

Woods and Forests :—

Chief Clerk.....	\$2,000 00
Clerk	1,400 00
Clerk	850 00
Clerk	550 00

Accounts :—

Accountant	\$2,000 00
Bookkeeper	1,250 00
Clerk	1,250 00
Clerk	850 00

Registrar	\$1,600 00
Housekeeper	500 00
Messenger	500 00
Contingencies, including repairs of west wing departmental buildings.....	12,000 00

Total	\$51,130 00
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11. To defray Miscellaneous Expenses, as follow :—

To cover gratuities to officers whose services may be dispensed with	\$5,000 00
Cost of Official Gazette.....	4,200 00
Queen's Printer.....	1,200 00
Clerk.....	240 00
Contingencies.....	100 00
Inspector of Registry offices (including travelling expenses) ...	2,000 00
Inspector of Division Courts, salary, \$1,400 00; travelling expenses, \$650 00.....	2,050 00
Inspection of offices of Deputy Clerks of the Crown, Deputy Masters and Registrars in Chancery and County Courts, travelling expenses.....	300 00

Total	\$15,090 00
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12. To defray the expenses of Legislation, as follow :—

Mr. Speaker	\$1,500 00
Clerk of the House.....	1,800 00
Clerk Assistant.....	900 00
Clerk of Private Bills.....	1,200 00
Law Clerk	1,000 00
Clerk	600 00
Librarian	1,200 00
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	400 00
Accountant of the House, and Stationery Clerk	400 00
Sergeant-at-Arms	600 00
Housekeeper and Chief Messenger	600 00
Three Messengers	1,350 00
Fireman	400 00
Night Watchman ...	400 00
Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages.....	5,000 00

Postages and cost of House Post Office	\$4,000 00
Stationery, including Printing Paper, Printing and Binding ...	20,000 00
Printing Bills, and Distributing Statutes.....	3,000 00
Increase of Library	2,000 00
Indemnity to Members, including Mileage	50,000 00
Contingencies (including say \$1,000 for subscriptions to news- papers and periodicals)	4,000 00
Repairs and Furniture	2,350 00
Fuel	1,000 00
Gas and other Lighting.....	1,000 00
Water	300 00
Incidentals.....	200 00
Total	\$105,200

13. To defray the expenses of the Court of Chancery, as follow :—

Master	\$3,000 00
Taxing Officer	1,200 00
Clerk	1,200 00
Clerk	600 00
Accountant	2,240 00
Clerk	800 00
Registrar	1,840 00
Clerk Registrar's Office	1,200 00
Clerk	1,000 00
Clerk	600 00
Clerk of Records	1,000 00
Clerk	500 00
Referee in Chambers	2,000 00
Clerk	600 00
Usher of Court	450 00
Clerk of Surrogate Court	1,600 00
Messenger and Housekeeper	400 00
Contingencies, including \$200 for Judges' Library.....	1,000 00
Total	\$21,230 00

14. To defray the expenses of the Court of Queen's Bench, as follow :—

Clerk of Crown and Pleas, (including duties in Judges' Cham- bers, assigned to him under Act 33 <i>Vic.</i> , cap. 11, <i>Ontario</i> Statutes)	\$3,000 00
Senior Clerk	1,200 00
Clerk	1,000 00
Junior Clerk	600 00
Clerk of Process	1,400 00
Housekeeper and Messenger.....	500 00
Usher and Crier.....	160 00
Assistant Messenger	160 00
Contingencies, including \$100 for Judges' Library.....	500 00
Total	\$8,520 00

15. To defray the expenses of the Court of Common Pleas, as follow :—

Clerk of Crown and Pleas, (including duties as Inspector of Deputy Clerks of the Crown, &c)	\$2,500 00
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Senior Clerk	\$1,200 00	
Junior Clerk	1,000 00	
Usher and Crier.....	160 00	
Contingencies, including \$100 for Judge's Library.....	250 00	
Total.....		\$5,110 00

16. To defray expenses of allowances to Superior Judges, as follow :—

Allowances granted by 33 <i>Vic.</i> , cap. 5, <i>Ont. Stat.</i>	\$13,000 00	
Clerk	600 00	
Usher and Crier	50 00	
Assistant Messenger	160 00	
Contingencies	400 00	
Total.....		\$14,210 00

17. To defray the expenses of Criminal Justice, as follow :—

Crown Counsel Prosecutions.....	\$ 9,000 00	
Administration of Criminal Justice	110,000 00	
Special Services.....	2,000 00	
Total		\$121,000 00

18. To defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Justice, as follow :—

Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas.....	\$16,000 00
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DISTRICT OF ALGOMA :

Sheriff	1,400 00
Registrar	800 00
Clerk of the Peace and District Attorney	800 00
Clerk of the District Court.....	500 00
Administration of Justice.....	3,000 00

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.

Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar.....	1,200 00
Administration of Justice.....	2,000 00

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING :

Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar.....	1,400 00
Administration of Justice.....	800 00

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND :

Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar	1,200 00
Administration of Justice.....	500 00

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA :

Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar	1,000 00
Administration of Justice	500 00

PROVISIONAL COUNTY OF HALIBURTON:

Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar	\$1,000 00
Administration of Justice.....	500 00

OTHER SERVICES:

To pay Sheriffs, Criers and Constables in attending Courts of Chancery and County Courts, Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas attending Assizes, and their Postages, &c	5,000 00
Seals and other contingencies	500 00
Registration Books for <i>Muskoka, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay</i>	200 00
Lighting and Heating <i>Osgoode Hall</i>	3,000 00
Furniture, Matting, &c., <i>Osgoode Hall</i>	500 00
Total	<u>\$41,800 00</u>

19. To defray the expenses of Public and Separate Schools \$240,000 00

20. To defray the expenses of the Inspection of Public and Separate Schools, as follow:—

4,800 Schools and Departments, at \$5.....	\$24,000 00
Additional cost of inspecting and organizing Schools in the <i>Algoma, Nipissing</i> , and other remote settlements	2,500 00
Printing Inspectors' Annual and Special Reports, including paper	450 00
Postages, stationery and contingencies.....	400 00
Total	<u>\$27,350 00</u>

21. To defray the expenses of Schools in new and poor Townships8,000 00

22. To defray the expenses of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, as follow:—

Existing High Schools.....	\$72,000 00
New High Schools.....	2,500 00
Collegiate Institutes	6,000 00
Total	<u>\$80,500 00</u>

23. To defray the expenses of the Inspection of Collegiate Institutes and high Schools,
as follow:—

Three Inspectors	\$6,000 00
Office and inspectors' stationery, printing, examination papers, postage and contingencies.....	1,180 00
Total	<u>\$7,180 00</u>

24 To defray the expenses of the County Examination of Public School Teachers, as fol-
low:—

Central committee of examiners.....	\$800 00
Printing examination papers, forms of certificates, &c.....	750 00
Postages, stationery and contingencies	385 00

Medals for competition, Teachers' examination.....	\$100 00
Total.....	\$2,035 00
25. To defray the expenses of County Teachers' Institutes, including \$300 00 for printing, stationery and contingencies, (re-vote).....	\$2,800 00
26. To defray the expenses of Superannuated Public School Teachers.....	\$29,000 00
27. To defray the expenses of Normal and Model Schools, as follow :	

SALARIES :

The Principal.....	\$2,000 00
Mathematical master.....	1,500 00
Science master	1,500 00
Writing and book-keeping master.....	900 00
Drawing master.....	400 00
Music master.....	400 00
Gymnastic master.....	300 00
Head master of boys' model school	1,100 00
First assistant.....	900 00
Second assistant.....	700 00
Third assistant	600 00
Head mistress of girls' model school.....	900 00
First assistant.....	700 00
Second assistant.....	600 00
Third assistant	550 00
Clerk of the normal and model school	600 00
Head gardener and keeper of grounds	410 00
First engineer	410 00
Second engineer	400 00
Third engineer	360 00
Janitor of normal school.....	450 00
Janitor of boys' model school.....	420 00
Janitor of girls' model school.....	400 00
Assistent gardener.....	400 00

CONTINGENCIES :

Half cost of stationery and text-books (other half paid by the students)	2,500 00
Half cost of maps, apparatus and library-books (other half paid out of library, map and apparatus grant) ..	550 00
Half cost of prize books for Model School pupils (other half paid out of library, map and apparatus grant)	250 00
Text and reference books for masters, and reading room for students	150 00
Printing and stationery, chemicals and supplies	500 00
Expenses of grounds, plants and plant-house	600 00
Fuel and light	1,585 00
Water	380 00
Contingencies.....	550 00

Total.....\$23,965 00

28. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Educational Museum and Library, as follow : -

Specimens of school furniture and fittings, apparatus and maps, text-books and works on education	\$500 00
Various models	200 00
Books and illustrations of Canadian history	200 00
Casts, photographs and engravings	200 00
Frames, glass, paintings and fittings	200 00
Binding Canadian books and pamphlets	500 00
Restoring casts, pictures, and re-colouring rooms	200 00
Fuel, water and light	350 00
Printing, furnishings and contingencies	100 00
Caretaker	200 00

Total \$2,650 00

29. To defray the expenses of the *Journal of Education*, as follow :—

Printing, folding and mailing 6,250 copies, at \$150 per month	\$1,800 00
Postages on 6,250 copies, at \$25 per month	300 00
Plans for school-houses and grounds	100 00
Engraving plans of new school-houses in <i>Ontario</i> and other illustrations	\$100 00
Periodicals and contingencies	100 00

Total \$2,400 00

30. To defray the expenses of providing Maps, Apparatus, Library and Prize

Books \$50,000 00

31. To defray the expenses of the Educational Depository, as follow :—

SALARIES :

Clerk of libraries	\$1,400 00
Cashier and assistant clerk	800 00
Despatch clerk	500 00
Clerk of sales	365 00
Clerk of stores	400 00
Clerk of stock	365 00
Clerk of invoices	300 00
Copying clerk	200 00
Junior assistant clerk	160 00
Furnaceman and messenger	365 00

CONTINGENCIES :

Postages	450 00
Stationery	485 00
Fuel, water and light	525 00
Printing forms and circulars	375 00
Printing catalogues	300 00
Packing paper, twine, nails, &c	350 00
Shelving, fixtures and painting	325 00
Furnishings and contingencies	300 00

Total \$7,965 00

32. To defray the expenses of the Education Office, as follow :—

SALARIES :

Chief Superintendent	\$4,000 00
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Deputy Superintendent and editor of <i>Journal of Education</i> ...	\$2,800 00
Chief clerk and accountant, clerk to Council of Public Instruction	1,800 00
Clerk of statistics	1,200 00
Clerk of records	1,000 00
Clerk of correspondence	900 00
Clerk of reference	450 00
Assistant clerk of correspondence	440 00
Clerk of reports and returns	400 00
General assistant clerk	350 00
Junior clerk	200 00
Caretaker	500 00

CONTINGENCIES :

Postages	550 00
Printing circulars, blanks and paper	600 00
Fuel and light	480 00
Office stationery and account books	350 00
Books, newspapers, law and other reports	185 00
Public School Law	350 00
15,000 yearly and half-yearly blank forms, for trustees, &c	275 00
Law appeal cases (re-vote)	250 00
Office furniture and fixtures, petty repairs and various incidentals	450 00
5,750 copies Chief Superintendent's Report, 1874	1,000 00
5,750 copies Chief Superintendent's Report, 1875	1,000 00

Total\$19,530 00

33. To defray the expenses of the Council of Public Instruction, as follow :—

Travelling expenses of members	\$600 00
Expenses of elections	100 00
Revising text books (re-vote)	1,000 00
Assistant clerk	550 00
Contingencies (re-vote)	250 00

Total\$2,500 00

34. To defray the expenses of Normal School, *Ottawa*, as follow :—

Salaries and contingencies for half-year\$5,000 00

35. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Asylum for the Insane, *Toronto*, as follow :—

Medicine and medical comforts	\$ 350 00
Fuel	12,000 00
Butchers' meat	12,000 00
Flour	9,250 00
Butter	4,750 00
Beer, wine and spirits	1,850 00
Gas and oil	2,300 00
Groceries	7,500 00
Fruit and vegetables	750 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	5,000 00
Furniture and furnishings	1,000 00

Laundry and soap	\$1,200 00
Farm	2,000 00
Miscellaneous	1,800 00
Repairs and alterations	2,000 00

SALARIES AND WAGES :	No. of officers and employees.	
Medical Superintendent	1	2,000 00
Assistant Superintendent	1	1,000 00
Clinical assistants.....	3	700 00
Bursar	1	1,400 00
Bursar's clerk	1	300 00
Steward	1	600 00
Matron	1	400 00
Assistant matron	1	192 00
Engineer	1	740 00
Assistant engineer	1	432 00
Stokers	2	480 00
Carpenters	2	1,050 00
Gardener	1	216 00
Assistant gardener	1	216 00
Porter or messenger.....	1	240 00
Baker	1	288 00
Tailor	1	264 00
Farmer and assistant	2	456 00
Night watchers.....	3	720 00
Chief attendants	3	792 00
Ordinary male attendants	21	4,464 00

FEMALES :

Ordinary female attendants	23	1,968 00
Night attendants	3	360 00
Cooks	8	732 00
Laundresses	7	612 00
Housemaids	6	468 00
Seamstress	1	108 00
Total	98	\$84,948 00

36. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Asylum for the Insane, *London*, as follow :—

Medicine and Medical comforts	\$ 350 00
Fuel (including Idiot Asylum).....	12,000 00
Butchers' meat	12,000 00
Flour	7,500 00
Butter	3,750 00
Beer, wine and spirits	1,850 00
Gas and oil.....	2,500 00
Groceries	7,000 00
Fruit and vegetables.....	1,500 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes.	6,500 00
Furniture and furnishings.....	1,500 00
Laundry and soap.....	1,200 00
Farm, feed and fodder.....	2,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	1,800 00
Repairs and alterations	1,500 00

SALARIES AND WAGES:	No. of officers and employees.		
Medical Superintendent	1	.....	2,000 00
Assistant Superintendent	1	.....	1,000 00
Clinical assistant	1	.....	400 00
Bursar	1	.....	1,200 00
Steward	1	.....	600 00
Matron	1	.....	400 00
Engineer	1	.....	740 00
Assistant Engineer	1	.....	400 00
Stokers (1 for Idiot Asylum)	2	.....	480 00
Carpenters	2	.....	1,000 00
Gardener	1	.....	400 00
Assistant gardener	1	.....	240 00
Butcher	1	.....	192 00
Porter or messenger	1	.....	192 00
Baker	1	.....	360 00
Tailor	1	.....	264 00
Farmer	1	.....	400 00
Ploughmen	2	.....	672 00
Night watchers	2	.....	480 00
Chief attendants	5	.....	1,356 00
Ordinary male attendants	16	.....	3,408 00
Cowman	1	.....	216 00

FEMALES :

Chief attendants	3	.....	540 00
Ordinary female attendants	19	.....	1,740 00
Night attendants	2	.....	240 00
Cooks	3	.....	420 00
Laundresses	4	.....	432 00
Housemaids	6	.....	504 00
Dairymaid	1		96 00
Seamstress	1		120 00
Extra assistance	1		100 00

Total.....	85		\$83,542 00
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37. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Asylum for the Insane, *Rockwood, Kingston*, as follow:—

Maintenance of *Ontario* Patients at *Rockwood* Asylum, for food, clothing, medical attendance, &c., &c., for 365 patients, at \$143 per annum each

\$52,195 00

38. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Provincial Reformatory, *Penetanguishene*, as follow:—

Rations	\$5,000 00
Clothing	2,800 00
Bedding	500 00
Farm, farm stock and stables	500 00
Hospital	100 00
Library and schools	200 00
Fuel	250 00
Cleaning, light and laundry	350 00

Furniture, tools and shop-fixtures	500 00
Repairs, ordinary	500 00
Incidentals	614 00
Postage and stationery	250 00

No. of officers
and employees.

SALARIES AND WAGES :

Warden	1	1,600 00
Bursar and Deputy Warden	1	850 00
Surgeon	1	400 00
Steward	1	500 00
Chaplains	2	800 00
Teachers	2	800 00
Keepers and trade instructors	4	1,600 00
Keepers and trade instructors, ordinary	4	\$1,440 00
Farmer	1	400 00
Stable-keeper	1	260 00
Day guard and drill instructor	1	260 00
Night guard	1	260 00
Gate-keeper	1	260 00
Engineer	1	600 00
Temporary Assistance	..	200 00
Total	22	\$21,794 00

39. To defray the expenses of maintenance of the Central Prison, as follow :—

Medicine, medical comforts and appliances	\$ 300 00
Butchers' meat and fish	7,250 00
Flour, bread and meal	5,500 00
Groceries and other provisions	5,500 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	4,500 00
Fuel	4,000 00
Gas and oil	1,000 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning	500 00
Stationery, advertising, printing and postage	300 00
Library, schools and lectures	500 00
Furniture and furnishings	500 00
Stable forage, &c.	500 00
Repairs, &c.	500 00
Unenumerated	500 00

No. of officers
and employees.

SALARIES AND WAGES :

Warden	1	2,000 00
Bursar	1	1,200 00
Physician	1	1,000 00
Chief guard	1	800 00
Steward and storekeeper	1	600 00
Prison Bailiff	1	800 00
Day guards and shop supervisors	16	6,500 00
Deputy chief guard	1	500 00
Engineer	1	740 00
Baker and Cook	1	600 00
Messenger	1	250 00
Total	26	\$46,340 00

40. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, *Belleville*, as follow :—

Medicine, medical comforts and appliances.....	\$ 125 00
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl.....	3,750 00
Flour	2,000 00
Butter	1,500 00
General groceries	2,300 00
Fruit and vegetables.....	500 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	500 00
Fuel	2,500 00
Gas, oil, &c.....	1,000 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	5000 00
Furniture and furnishings.....	500 00
Farm, feed and fodder.....	600 00
Repairs and alterations.....	500 00
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage.....	500 00
Books, apparatus and appliances.....	500 00
Unenumerated	1,000 00

SALARIES AND WAGES. No. of officers
and employees.

Principal	1	1,800 00
Physician.....	1	500 00
Book-keeper and steward.....	1	800 00
Matron	1	300 00
Teachers.....	9	5,500 00
Visitors' attendant.....	1	180 00
Housekeeper.....	1	200 00
Engineer	1	600 00
Fireman.....	1	228 00
Farmer	1	480 00
Farm-hand.....	1	192 00
Gardener.....	1	240 00
Baker and cook	1	450 00
Night watchman	1	240 00
Carpenter and assistant.....	2	650 00
Shoemaker	1	500 00
Messenger	1	84 00
Cook.....	1	120 00
Maids	9	828 00
Gate-keeper	1	72 00
Extra Assistance.....	...	200 00
Total	38	\$32,439 00

41. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Institution for the Blind, *Brantford*, as follow :—

Medicines, medical comforts and appliances.....	\$ 75 00
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl	2,000 00
Flour.....	900 00
Butter.....	700 00
General groceries.....	1,300 00
Fruit and vegetables.....	250 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	400 00
Fuel.....	2,500 00

Gas, oil, &c.....	\$600 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning	300 00
Furniture and furnishings.....	400 00
Farm, feed and fodder.....	600 00
Repairs and alterations.....	400 00
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage.....	400 00
Books, apparatus and appliances.....	400 00
Unenumerated.....	500 00

No. of officers
and employees.

SALARIES AND WAGES :

Principal	1	1,600 00
Physician.....	1	300 00
Bursar	1	\$800 00
Matron	1	300 00
Teachers.....	5	3,350 00
Trade instructor.....	1	1,000 00
Visitors' attendant.....	1	120 00
Engineer.....	1	600 00
Fireman.....	1	360 00
Gardener	1	400 00
Teamster	1	240 00
Porter	1	216 00
Cook.....	1	144 00
Cook's assistants.....	2	96 00
Laundress	1	120 00
Laundress' assistant.....	1	192 00
Nurses	2	240 00
Housemaids	4	336 00
Temporary Assistance.....	...	100 00
Total.....	27	\$22,239 00

42. To defray the expenses of the School of Agriculture, as follow :—

Medicines and medical comforts.....	\$ 50 00
Meat, fish and fowl.....	1,600 00
Bread and biscuit ..	600 00
General groceries.....	1,600 00
Fuel	900 00
Light.....	250 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	100 00
Furniture, furnishing and bedding.....	300 00
Repairs and alterations.....	400 00
Advertising, postage and stationery.....	400 00
Unenumerated.....	200 00
Plants and seeds.....	300 00
Repairs and alterations	100 00
Live stock—Replenishing.....	150 00
Seeds.....	600 00
Repairs.....	1,000 00
Contingencies.....	400 00

No. of officers
and employees.

SALARIES AND WAGES :

Principal.....	1	2,000 00
Rector	1	1,000 00

Physician.....		200 00
Farm Foreman...	1	600 00
Live stock.....		600 00
Gardener.....	1	600 00
Carpenter.....	1	600 00
Ploughmen.....	3	750 00
Ploughman.....	1	200 00
Yardman.....	1	360 00
Matron.....	1	200 00
Cook.....	1	144 00
General servant.....	1	96 00
Housemaid.....	1	84 00
Engineer.....	1	360 00
Assistant do for 5 months.....	1	\$100 00
Messenger, &c.....	1	144 00
Bonus to pupils.....		1,400 00
Total.....	17	\$8,388 00

43. To defray the expenses of the School of Practical Science, as follow :—

Salaries.....	\$4,000 00
Gas.....	300 00
Fuel.....	500 00
Water.....	200 00
Ordinary repairs and incidentals.....	200 00
Housekeeper.....	600 00
Total.....	\$5,800 00

44. To defray the expenses of Immigration services, as follow :—

Agencies in <i>Europe</i>	\$13,410 00
Agencies in <i>Canada</i>	7,100 00
Dominion Government, to meet proportion of charges for forwarding Immigrants to <i>Ontario</i>	25,000 00
Carriage of Immigrants in <i>Ontario</i> , including maintenance.....	10,000 00
Provisions and medical attendance for same.....	10,000 00
Assistance by way of payments in reduction of passage money to selected Emigrants for <i>Ontario</i> , and specially assigned to <i>Ontario</i> Agent at <i>Quebec</i>	45,000 00
Amount required to meet Bonus Certificates for arrivals in 1874, and yet to come in (re-vote in part).....	5,000 00
Commission to shipping and other occasional Agents forwarding Emigrants to <i>Ontario</i>	5,000 00
Incidentals.....	1,300 00
Total.....	\$121,810 00

45. To defray the expenses of a grant in aid of Agriculture, Arts, Literary and Scientific Institutions, as follow :—

Electoral Division Societies, 73 at \$700.....	\$51,100 00
Electoral Division Society, 1 at \$550 ..	550 00
Electoral Division Societies, 7 at \$350 ..	2,450 00
<i>Muskoka</i> and outlying districts	700 00
Fruit Growers' Association	1,000 00
Entomological Society	750 00

Dairymen's Association	\$700 00
Agricultural Association	10,000 00
For sundry services in connection with Agriculture and Arts not otherwise provided for	2,000 00
Mechanics' Institutes	20,000 00
Art Union	500 00
Canadian Institute, <i>Toronto</i>	750 00
Institut Canadien, <i>Ottawa</i>	300 00
Athenæum, <i>Ottawa</i>	300 00
To promote scientific research	500 00

Total..... \$91,600 00

46. To defray the expenses of a grant in aid of Hospitals and Charities, as follow:—

For Hospitals and Institutions mentioned in Schedule A of Statute, 37 <i>Vic.</i> , chap. 33	\$33,000 00
For Institutions in Schedule B	9,000 00
For Institutions in Schedule C	8,000 00

Total \$50,000 00

47. To defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Expenditure, as follow:—

To cover expenses of collection of revenue for law stamps and licenses	\$2,500 00
To cover expenses in connection with municipalities and other funds	100 00
To provide for expenses attending the settlement of the Mu- nicipal Loan Fund debt and surplus schemes.....	2,000 00
To provide for expenses <i>re Ontario and Quebec</i> settlement.....	4,000 00
To provide for expenses <i>re Northern and Western</i> boundaries	4,000 00
Marriage Licenses	400 00
Inspection of Railways	500 00
<i>Ontario Rifle Association</i>	600 00
<i>Orillia Asylum, Caretaker</i>	200 00
Consolidation of Statute Law (re-vote in part)	5,000 00
Insurance on Public Buildings	2,000 00
Expenses of elections	25,000 00
Expenses, contested elections.....	5,000 00

Total..... \$51,500 00

48. To defray Unforeseen and Unprovided Expenses\$50,000 00

49. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, *Toronto*, as follow:—

Re-vote, unexpended balance..... \$1,200 00

50. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, *London*, as follow:—

Re-vote, unexpended balance..... \$4,200 00

51. To defray the expenses of works at the Inebriate Asylum, *Hamilton*, as follow:—

Re-vote, unexpended balance \$45,000 00

52. To defray the expenses of work at the Provincial Reformatory, *Penetanguishene*, as fol-
low:—

Re-vote, unexpended balance..... \$6,000 00

53. To defray the expenses of works at the Central Prison, *Toronto*, as follow :—

To complete hospital	\$250 00
For fitting engine for laundry	100 00
For lumber and materials for workshop	450 00

Total..... \$800 00

54. To defray the expenses of works at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, *Belleville*, as follow :—

Re-vote, unexpended balance..... \$4,500 00

55. To defray the expenses of works at the Blind Institute, *Brantford*, as follow :—

Re-vote, unexpended balance	\$1800 00
Furniture	800 00

Total..... \$2,600 00

56. To defray the expenses of work at the School of Agriculture, as follows :—

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE :

Library, Books, Apparatus	\$ 600 00
Implements	1,800 00
Artificial Manure	230 00
Permanent Improvements	2,900 00
Live Stock	4,000 00
Additional story to front of Building for 20 additional pupils...	3,000 00

Total \$12,530 00

57. To defray the expenses of repairs at the School of Practical Science..... \$200 00

58. To defray the expenses of work at the Normal School and Education Office, as follow :—

Repairs..... \$1,500 00

59. To defray the expenses of work at the Normal School, *Ottawa*, as follow :—

Re-vote, unexpended balance..... \$34,000 00

60. To defray the expenses of the repairs of building at *Osgoode Hall*..... \$1,500 00

61. To defray the expenses of works at Government House, as follow :—

Repairs and building..... \$1,000 00

62. To defray the expenses of works at the Court House and Gaol,
Sault Ste. Marie, District of *Algoma*

\$1,200 00

63. To defray the expenses of Works in the *Thunder Bay* District, as follow :—

Gaol and lock-up, (re-vote).....	\$4,000 00
Registry Office—fence, painting, &c., (re-vote) .	2,000 00

Total..... \$6,000 00

64. To defray the expenses of works in the <i>Nipissing</i> District—Re-vote for Lock-up at Mattawan.....	\$2,000 00
65. To defray the expenses of works in the <i>Parry Sound</i> District—Registry Office—repairs, painting, &c.	\$100 00
66. To defray the expenses of works for the improvement of <i>Grand River</i> navigation	\$10,000 00
67. To defray the expenses of works at lock between <i>Mary's</i> and <i>Fairy Lakes</i> ...	\$3,000 00
8. To defray the expenses of Settlers' Homestead Fund.....	\$4,100 00
69. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Otonabee</i> River, cribs and booms below <i>Young's Lock</i>	\$2,000 00
70. To defray the expenses of works at dams and slides, <i>Gull</i> and <i>Burnt River</i> Waters	\$5,930 00
71. To defray the expenses of works at swing and fixed bridges, and approaches at <i>Port Carling</i>	\$1,200 00
72. To defray the expenses of works at timber slide, High Falls, <i>Muskoka</i> River	\$3,940 00
73. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Wye</i> River, piers and dredging of bar	\$8,000 00
74. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Balsam</i> River works.....	\$1,000 00
75. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Ryerson</i> Road.....	\$1,000 00
76. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Scugog</i> River, dredging &c.....	\$5,000 00
77. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Muskoka Falls</i>	\$1,500 00
78. To defray the expenses of surveys, inspections, arbitrations and charges not otherwise provided for.....	\$5,000 00
79. To defray the expenses of works on <i>Washago</i> and <i>Gravenhurst</i> Road.....	\$800 00
80. To defray the expenses of works in maintenance of locks, dams, and swing bridges	\$2,000 00
81. To defray the expenses of lock masters' and bridge tenders' salaries.....	\$1,400 00
82. To defray the expenses of construction and Repairs of Colonization Roads, as follow :—	

I.—NORTH DIVISION.

1. To complete <i>Pigeon River</i> Road.....	\$3,000 00
2. To extend <i>Korah</i> Road to <i>Pennefather</i>	1,000 00
Total for North Division.....	\$4,000 00

II.—WEST DIVISION.

1. To improve <i>Rousseau</i> road between <i>Maganetewan</i> River and <i>Lake Nipissing</i>	\$5,000 00
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2. To continue permanent improvements on <i>Parry Sound</i> road	\$5,000 00
3. To continue permanent improvements on <i>Rousseau</i> road...	5,000 00
4. To continue permanent improvements on the <i>Northern</i> road	3,000 00
5. To improve and extend the <i>Macaulay</i> road	2,000 00
6. To improve the <i>Muskoka</i> road between <i>Gravenhurst</i> , and <i>Bracebridge</i>	2,000 00
7. To improve the <i>Muskoka</i> road between 18th Mile, and <i>Huntsville</i>	1,000 00
8. To improve the <i>Macaulay</i> road (S.) from Lot 9 to Lot 21...	800 00
9. To extend the <i>Stisted</i> road northward	1,500 00
10. To construct <i>Three Mile Lake</i> road from <i>Dee Bank</i> to <i>Parry Sound</i> road	1,000 00
11. To extend <i>Christie</i> road through Townships of <i>Christie</i> and <i>Monteith</i>	3,000 00
12. To construct <i>Baysville</i> and <i>Brunell</i> road from <i>Baysville</i> northward	1,000 00
13. To extend <i>Monteith</i> road to <i>Bobcaygeon</i> road, three miles.....	1,000 00
14. For bridge on <i>Cardwell</i> road over <i>Rousseau</i> River, and to extend through <i>Cardwell</i>	2,000 00
15. For general repairs on <i>Parry Sound</i> road, between <i>Junc- tion</i> and <i>Rousseau</i> , and for <i>Skeleton Hill</i> deviation....	3,000 00
16. To extend <i>Muskoka</i> and <i>Bobcaygeon</i> road	1,000 00
17. To connect <i>Lake Joseph</i> road (North) with South road	1,000 00
18. To repair <i>Lake Joseph</i> road (South) from <i>Long Marsh</i> to <i>Muskoka</i> road	1,500 00

Total for West Division..... \$39,800 00

III.—EAST DIVISION.

1. To finish <i>Buckhorn</i> road through <i>Cavendish</i>	\$2,000 00
2. To repair <i>Monck</i> road burnt crossways between <i>Burleigh</i> and <i>Hastings</i> roads	1,000 00
3. To complete repairs on <i>Monck</i> road, between <i>Fenelon</i> road <i>Junction</i> and <i>Kinmount</i>	500 00
4. To complete <i>Pembroke</i> and <i>Mattawa</i> road north of <i>Clara</i>	4,000 00
5. To complete repairs on <i>Hyde Chute</i> and <i>Sanson's</i> road	1,500 00
6. To improve <i>Opeongo</i> road from <i>Clontarf</i> to <i>Opeongo Lake</i>	3,000 00
7. To complete <i>Mississippi</i> road in <i>Mayo</i>	1,500 00
8. To extend repairs on <i>Mississippi</i> road	1,000 00
9. To extend repairs on <i>Addington</i> road	1,000 00
10. To extend repairs on <i>Frontenac</i> road	1,000 00
11. To extend repairs on <i>Hastings</i> road	2,000 00

Total for East Division \$18,500 00

IV.—FOR BRIDGES:

On Town Line, <i>Stephenson</i> and <i>Muskoka</i> River; in <i>Chaffey</i> , Lot 2, Concession 4; over <i>Distress</i> River, <i>Chapman</i> ; <i>Skeleton</i> <i>River</i> , <i>Parry Sound</i> road; <i>Peterson</i> road	\$4,000 00
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V.—FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

For explorations and locations	\$ 2,000 00
For inspection	4,000 00
For short new roads	13,000 00
For repairs of like nature	13,000 00

Total for General Purposes..... \$32,000 00

Total for Colonization Roads..... \$98,300 00

83. To defray the expenses of Crown Lands Expenditure, as follow :—

Board of Surveyors	\$ 400 00
Agents' salaries, commissions, and disbursements	25,000 00
Forest ranging and inspection of timber lands.....	14,000 00
Inspectors valuing lands, and to cover balance of accounts for services performed in 1874.....	2,000 00

Surveys as follow :—

Township in the <i>Huron</i> and <i>Ottawa</i> Territory.....	28,000 00
One Township at Lake <i>Shebandowan</i>	5,000 00
Lots on the <i>Dawson</i> Road.....	700 00
Township of <i>Perry</i>	2,000 00
Township of <i>Lount</i>	1,100 00
Islands at Mouth of <i>Kaministiquia</i> River.....	1,000 00
Maps	1,000 00
Survey expenses of boundary between <i>Quebec</i> and <i>Ontario</i>	3,000 00
Survey of limits on North Shore of Lake <i>Huron</i>	3,500 00
Total	\$86,700 00

84. To meet the expenses of the Refund Account, as follow :—

EDUCATION :

Account of contributions to Superannuated Fund, withdrawn	\$750 00
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CROWN LANDS :

For payments made to the credit of the Department on account of uncompleted purchases, and afterwards returned to pro- posed purchasers on purchases not being carried out	\$20,000 00
For two per cent. of timber dues, payable to Municipalities for timber cut on road allowances.....	3,000 00
Total.....	\$23,000 00

MUNICIPALITIES FUND :

To pay over to Municipalities the amount collected in 1874, less commission	\$58,213 00
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LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND :

Moneys collected for the sale of Crown Lands, Common School Lands, and Grammar School Lands, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, for the year ending 30th June, 1872, less expenses of collection and management	\$28,099 74
Total Refund Account.....	\$110,063 14

Ordered, That the consideration of the several Resolutions be postponed till To-mor-
row.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 5), For the further
Limitation of Actions and Suits relating to Real Property.

(In the Committee.)

Page 2, line 20—strike out “as aforesaid.”

“4, “39—strike out “contained,” insert “mentioned.”

Page 4, line 44—after “forty,” insert “six.”

“5, “16—strike out “ninth,” insert “sixteenth.”

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill, with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 4), Apprentices and Minors.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 7), Division Courts.

Referred to a Select Committee, composed as follows :—The Honourable Messieurs *Fraser* and *Currie* ; Messieurs *Hodgins*, *Deacon*, *Wood*, *Scott* (*Peterborough*), and *Boulter*.

The House then adjourned at 9 P.M.

Thursday, 26th November, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Wilson*—The Petition of the Baptist Church of *St. Thomas*.

By Mr. *Oliver*—The Petition of the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of *East Oxford*.

By Mr. *Scott* (*Peterborough*)—The Petition of *Isaac Garbutt* and others, of *Douro*.

By Mr. *Code*—The Petition of the County Council of *Lanark*.

By Mr. *Williams* (*Hamilton*)—The Petition of *Edward Martin* and others, of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *Chisholm*—The Petition of *J. H. Stephens* and others, of *Mono*.

By Mr. *Bethune*—The Petition of the Trustees of Queen's College, *Kingston*.

The following Petitions were received and read :

Of *David D. Hay* and others, of *Listowel*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Village of *Listowel*.

Of *S. B. Smale* and others, of *Wroxeter*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Village of *Wroxeter*.

Of the Reverend *John Scott* and others, of *London*, praying that an Act may pass to confirm the appointment of certain persons as Trustees of Presbyterian Church property in *London*.

Of the *Ontario Ladies' College*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Honourable *A. B. Foster* and others, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *L'Orignal* and *Caledonia* Railway Company.

Of *Donald McEachern* and others, of *Eldon*, praying that an Act may pass to make valid a certain survey made by *Henry Ewings*.

Of *R. Richardson* and others, of *Port Rowan*, praying that the sale of certain lands to the *Long Point Company* may be cancelled.

Of the Lord Bishop of *Toronto* and others, praying that an Act may pass to vest certain lands in the Rector and Churchwardens of Christ Church, *Hamilton*.

Of the *North Simcoe* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of *Francis Elkington*, the younger, of *Kingston*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit him as an Attorney-at-law.

Of the County Council of *Elgin*, praying for certain amendments to the Surveyors' Act.

Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), from the Committee on Printing, presented their Second Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee recommend that the following documents be printed :—

Return from the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce* Railway Company of the quantity of cordwood carried by the Company during the year 1873. (*Sessional Papers No. 5.*)

Return shewing the number of officers and servants in the employment of the Government of *Ontario* in the different Departments, with their salaries, for the years 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873 respectively ; also, a similar statement relating to the Government of the Dominion ; and a similar statement relating to the Government of *Quebec*. (*Sessional Papers No. 11.*)

Annual Report of the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons for the year ending September, 1874. (*Sessional Papers No. 2.*)

Report of Professor *Nicholson* upon the Palæontology of the Province of *Ontario*. (*Sessional Papers No. 8.*) Your Committee recommend that besides the printing of this work for the Sessional Papers a further 500 copies be printed and bound separately, for special distribution amongst Members, Scientific Societies, &c.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Committee on Printing.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Second Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee, having examined the following Petitions, find that the Rules of the House have been complied with :—

Of the *Vaughan* Plank Road Company, praying that an Act may pass for their relief.

Of the Municipalities of the Townships of *Tudor*, *Wallacetown*, *Limerick* and *Cashel*, in the County of *Hastings*, praying that an Act may pass to exempt certain property from taxation for a term of twenty years.

Of *W. K. Atkinson* and others, of *Ailsa-Craig*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Village of *Ailsa-Craig*.

Of the *Toronto* and *Nipissing* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Village Council of *Thorold*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Village as a Town and to extend its limits.

Your Committee have also examined the Petition of the *Victoria* Railway Company, and find that two separate notices have been given regarding the same ; the first notice has complied with the Rules of Your Honourable House ; the latter notice has not yet completed the full term ; but inasmuch as it only asks that certain permissive powers be granted to certain Municipalities, which would be inoperative without the consent of those Municipalities, they recommend the suspension of the Rule in this particular case.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 25), intituled "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the *Galling* Gold and Silver Mining Company."—Mr. *Graham*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 26), intituled, "An Act to confirm, amend, and extend the incorporation of the *Hawkeye* Gold and Silver Mining Company."—Mr. *Graham*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 27), intituled "An Act to enable the Municipality of the Township of *Madoc*, and the Municipalities of the Townships of *Tudor*, *Wallacelown*, *Limerick*, and *Cashel* respectively, to exempt from taxation certain property employed and used in connection with the development of the mineral resources within the said Municipalities."—Mr. *Graham*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 28), intituled "An Act to amend the Act to establish Liens in favour of Mechanics, Machinists, Labourers and others."—Mr. *O'Donoghue*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 29), intituled "An Act to amend the Act passed in the 22nd year of Her Majesty's Reign respecting the First Parsonage Rectory within the Township of *Drummond*."—Mr. *Code*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 30), intituled "An Act for the relief of the *Vaughan* Plank Road Company."—Mr. *Patterson*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 31), intituled "An Act respecting Official Securities."—Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Registrar General of the Province of *Ontario*, for the year ending 31st December, 1873. (*Sessional Papers No. 9*.)

On motion of Mr. *Hodgins*, seconded by Mr. *Hardy*.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the names of all Companies incorporated by Letters Patent during the present year, with the respective dates of such Letters Patent.

On motion of Mr. *Monk*, seconded by *Clarke (Norfolk)*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return, showing the names of the several Railways to which moneys have been granted under the Railway Aid Act, and Railway Subsidy Act; the amount granted to each Railway, and for what section thereof; the amount paid to each Railway; and the names of the Railways (if any) which have forfeited the amount granted, or any part thereof, since the twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1873.

On motion of Mr. *Monk*, seconded by Mr. *Clarke (Norfolk)*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return showing the amount of aid granted by way of loan, bonus, stock or otherwise, by the several Municipalities of *Ontario* to Railway enterprises since July, 1867.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Cameron*, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

Ordered, That leave of absence be granted to Mr. *Merrick*, Member for the North Riding of *Leeds*, for two weeks from the 23rd November, in consequence of serious illness in his family.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks* moved, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*,

That this House do forthwith resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to Immigration.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, acquainted the House that His Excellency, having been informed of the

subject matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends the same to the consideration of the House.

The Motion, having been then put, was carried ; and the House resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. *Hodgins*, from the Committee, reported the Resolution as follows :—

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the thirteenth day of November, A.D. 1874, confirming arrangements with the Dominion and Provincial Governments, for promoting Emigration to *Canada*, and which Order in Council is as follows :—

Upon consideration of the recommendation of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated 11th November, 1874, the Committee of Council advise that the accompanying proposals from the Representatives of the Provinces of *Ontario*, *Quebec*, *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia* to the Government of the Dominion of *Canada*, for securing united and harmonious action in *Europe* for promoting Emigration to *Canada* be confirmed by your Excellency, subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

Certified,

J. G. SCOTT,

Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

16th November, 1874.

MEMORANDUM.

In order to secure united and harmonious action in promoting Emigration from the *United Kingdom* and Continent of *Europe* to *Canada*, the following proposals have been agreed to by the Representatives of the Provincial Governments now present :—

1. The control and direction of all matters connected with promoting Emigration from the *United Kingdom* and Continent of *Europe* to *Canada* shall be vested in and exercised by the Minister of Agriculture at *Ottawa*.

2. Independent agencies for any of the Provinces shall be discontinued.

3. Each Province shall be authorized to appoint a sub-agent, and obtain office accommodation for him in the Canadian Government offices in *London*, and such sub-agent shall represent the special interests of the Province by which he is appointed in Emigration matters generally.

4. Each Province may employ any special agent, or agents, or other means, for the encouragement of Emigration, subject to the direction hereinafter stated.

5. The sub-agents placed by the Provinces in the *London* offices, or the special agents employed by them for promoting Emigration, shall be under the direction of the Agent-General, acting under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture.

6. The salaries of sub-agents and special agents appointed by the Provinces shall be paid by the Provinces appointing them.

7. The Dominion Government shall take every means to promote immigration, and shall afford facilities for the transport of emigrants by partial payments in reduction of ocean passage, by arrangements with steamship companies and their agents, and by such other means as may be deemed efficient for the purpose of introducing immigrants to each Province according to its requirements.

8. The Dominion Government shall afford all facilities, at its offices in *London*, for giving information to the public respecting the *Dominion* generally, and the several Provinces, and their resources in particular.

9. For more effectually carrying out this object, all the Provincial Governments shall furnish to the *London* office the Statutes of the several Provinces, together with all printed public documents and maps since Confederation.

10. The *London* offices shall be accessible to, and a place of reference for all persons from any of the Provinces.

11. The Provinces shall respectively contribute towards the increased office expenses in *London*, arising from the proposed arrangements, the annual sums following :—

Province of <i>Ontario</i>	\$5,500 00
Province of <i>Quebec</i>	2,000 00
Province of <i>New Brunswick</i>	1,000 00
Province of <i>Nova Scotia</i>	1,000 00

In case the two last-named Provinces unite in appointing one sub-agent, their joint contribution shall be \$1,500 00.

And in case *British Columbia* and *Prince Edward Island* choose also to avail themselves of the Canadian offices in *London*, each shall pay to the Dominion Government such sum as may be agreed upon with the Minister of Agriculture.

12. A liberal policy is to be maintained by the Dominion Government for the settlement and colonization of Crown lands in *Manitoba* and the North-west Territories ; and it shall disseminate such information with reference to *Canada* generally, and to *Manitoba* and the North-west Territory in particular, as may be deemed necessary for the advancement of immigration.

13. The arrangement now made shall last for five years, and afterwards continue for a further term of five years, unless notice is given to discontinue during the first term.

14. These proposals to be binding on the several Governments of the Provinces which may confirm the same, but till then they are to be deemed only provisional.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 5), For the further Limitation of Actions and Suits relating to Real Property.

The several Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply on Wednesday last having been read the second time ,

Ordered, That the further consideration of the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Fifty-first, Fifty-sixth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-eighth, Eighty-third, and Eighty-fourth Resolutions be postponed until To-morrow.

The remaining Resolutions were agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 4), Respecting Apprentices and Minors ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 3), To amend the Act respecting the Municipal Loan Fund Debts, and certain payments to Municipalities.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 5.10 P. M.

Friday, 27th November, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *McGowan*—The Petition of *Joseph Davidson* and others, of *Mono*.

By Mr. *Watterworth*—The Petition of *G. W. Ross* and others, of *Srathroy*.

By Mr. *Gibson*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Clinton*.

By Mr. *Williams (Hamilton)*—The Petition of the *Hamilton* and North-Western Railway Company.

By Mr. *Bethune*—The Petition of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church ; also, the Petition of the Church of the Maritime Provinces in connection with the Church of *Scotland* ; also, the Petition of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces ; also, the Petition of the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*.

By Mr. *Hodgins*—The Petition of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The following Petitions were severally received and read :—

Of the *Wellington, Grey, and Bruce* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of *David Blain* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Huronario* Railway Company.

Of Trinity Church, *Cornwall*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to mortgage certain Church property.

Of the Township Councils of *Caradoc* and *North Dorchester*, severally praying that no Act may pass to authorize the County Council of *Middlesex* to distribute the consolidated debt of the County.

Of *Edward Stonehouse*, of *Strathroy*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit him as a Barrister-at-Law.

Of the *Carleton* General Protestant Hospital, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to mortgage certain lands.

Of *John Still* and others, of *Douro* ; also, of *Robert Jackson* and others, of *Mono*, severally praying that an Act may pass to erect a new County, to be called *Dufferin*.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Third Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee, having examined the following Petitions, find that the Rules of the House have been complied with :

Of the *Huron* and *Quebec* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the County Council of *Middlesex*, praying that an Act may pass to make valid a certain agreement between them and the City Council of *London*, relating to the abolition of certain tolls.

Of the Town Council of *Peterborough*, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to close part of *Murray* Street.

Of the Hon. *A. B. Foster* and others, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *L'Orignal* and *Caledonia* Railway Company.

Of *Donald McEachren* and others, of *Eldon*, praying that an Act may pass confirming and legalizing a certain survey made by *C. H. Hanning*, P.L.S.

Of the Right Reverend the Bishop of *Toronto* and others, praying that an Act may pass to vest certain lands in the Rector and Church Wardens of Christ Church, *Hamilton*.

Of *Francis Elkington*, the younger, of *Kingston*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit him as an Attorney-at-Law.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 32), intituled, " An Act respecting the *Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company*."—Mr. *Hodgins*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 33), intituled, " An Act to incorporate the Town of *Thorold*."—The Honourable Mr. *Currie*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 34), intituled, " An Act to incorporate the *L'Original and Caledonia Railway Company*."—Mr. *O'Donoghue*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 35), intituled, " An Act to further amend the law affecting Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly, and the trial of such Elections."—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 36), intituled, " An Act to incorporate the Village of *Ailsa Craig*."—Mr. *Meredith*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks* moved, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*,

That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the 15th day of July, 1874, with reference to the *Prince Edward County Railway*, which Order is to the following effect :—

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the petition of the *Prince Edward County Railway Company*, praying that the time limited for furnishing proof of a *bona fide* and sufficient contract for the completion of the works (exclusive of track laying) on that portion of their railway between the Grand Trunk Railway and *Pictou* should be extended to the first day of July next.

The Committee advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order in Council by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly (in default of which ratification this Order is inoperative), the time allowed the said *Prince Edward County Railway Company*, by the Order in Council of thirtieth December last, for furnishing proof, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, of a *bona fide* and sufficient contract for the completion of their works, exclusive of track laying, on that portion of the said Railway hereinbefore mentioned, be extended to the first day of July next, on condition that His Excellency in Council may, at his option, in lieu of the payment of two thousand and five hundred dollars per mile for the said portion of Railway, which is by the Order in Council of twenty-fourth March, 1873, authorized to be made, direct that payment be authorized to be made out of the Railway Subsidy Fund to the said Company of the sum of two hundred and forty-three dollars per mile for the said portion of their Railway, such sum to be payable by even half-yearly payments of one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents each, on the thirtieth day of June, and the thirty-first day of December, in each and every year, during the period of twenty years, to be computed from the first day of January, 1872, and to the full end thereof.

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

That the Order in Council be not now ratified, but that it be referred to a Committee of the whole House to consider and report thereon to this House.

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :

YEAS :

Messieurs

Boulter,
Boulthbee,
Cameron,
Dawson,

Gifford,
Giles,
Harrington,
Lauder,

McRae,
Meredith,
Monk,

Richards,
Rykert,
Tooley—14.

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham),</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Craig,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wood—45</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>			

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried, and it was

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 15th day of July, 1874, with reference to the *Prince Edward County Railway*, which Order is to the following effect :—

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the petition of the *Prince Edward County Railway Company*, praying that the time limited for furnishing proof of a *bona fide* and sufficient contract for the completion of the works (exclusive of track laying) on that portion of their railway between the Grand Trunk Railway and *Pictou* should be extended to the first day of July next.

The Committee advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order in Council by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly (in default of which ratification this Order is inoperative), the time allowed the said *Prince Edward County Railway Company*, by the Order in Council of thirtieth December last, for furnishing proof, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, of a *bona fide* and sufficient contract for the completion of their works, exclusive of track laying, on that portion of the said Railway hereinbefore mentioned, be extended to the first day of July next, on condition that His Excellency in Council may, at his option, in lieu of the payment of two thousand and five hundred dollars per mile for the said portion of Railway, which is by the Order in Council of twenty-fourth March, 1873, authorized to be made, direct that payment be authorized to be made out of the Railway Subsidy Fund to the said Company of the sum of two hundred and forty-three dollars per mile for the said portion of their Railway, such sum to be payable by even half-yearly payments of one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents each on the thirtieth day of June and the the thirty-first day of December in each and every year during the period of twenty years, to be computed from the first day of January, 1872, and to the full end thereof.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*,

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 24th September, 1874, with reference to the *Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway*, which Order is to the following effect :—

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the contract dated the first day of June, A. D. 1874, between the *Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway Company*, and *Frank Shanly*, for the construction by the said *Shanly* of that portion of the Railway of the said Company between *Toronto* and *Weston*, and the Committee consider the said Contract to be *bona fide* and satisfactory, and sufficient for the completion of the said portion of the Railway, and recommend that the terms of the Order in Council of the 17th day of March, 1874, in that behalf be taken as fulfilled, and that the time mentioned in the said Order be subject to the ratification of this Order, by resolution of the Legislative Assembly, deemed extended for the purpose, and also that, subject as aforesaid, the time allowed the said Company, by said Order in Council of 17th March last, for completely finishing,

to the satisfaction of your Excellency in Council, the portion of the line of the Company between *Harriston* and *Teeswater*, with all convenient Station houses and other facilities for traffic, and for making satisfactory proof to your Excellency that the arrangements for the operating of this portion of its Railway are such as will secure these facilities to the district traversed by this part of the said Railway, be extended to the 31st day of December next.

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the fourth day of November. A. D. 1874, with reference to the proof of Contract of the Northern Extensions Railway between *Washago* and *Gravenhurst*, which Order is to the following effect :—

Upon consideration of the report of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated the 2nd day of November instant, the Committee of Council advise that it be declared that proof has been furnished to the satisfaction of your Excellency in Council of a *bona fide* and sufficient contract for the completion of the works (exclusive of track laying) on that portion of the line of the Northern Extensions Railway Company between *Washago* and *Gravenhurst*, and advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order in Council by resolution of the Legislative Assembly, the terms of the Order in Council of the 26th day of March, 1872, in that behalf be taken as fulfilled, and the time mentioned in that Order, and which was, by Order of 16th day of March last, extended to the 1st day of July last, be further extended for this purpose.

The Resolution respecting Immigration, reported from the Committee of the whole House on Thursday last, having been read the second time, was agreed to.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply yesterday, the consideration whereof had been postponed.

The Fifth Resolution, respecting the Secretary and Registrar's Office, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Sixth Resolution, respecting the Department of Public Works, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Eighth Resolution, respecting the Department of Immigration, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Tenth Resolution, respecting the Crown Lands Department, having been again read,

Mr. *Rykert* moved, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That the following words be added to the Resolution, "That while this House cannot take the responsibility of refusing the amount estimated for contingencies for the Crown Lands Department, for the year 1875, it regrets that, year after year, the expenditure for contingencies has largely exceeded the appropriation."

The Honourable Mr. *Gow* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Baxter*,

That all the words after "That" in the motion be struck out, and the following substituted therefor :—"in the opinion of this House the increased expenditure by way of contingencies in the Crown Land Department has been amply justified by reason of the increase from year to year in the transactions and business of the Department."

The Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division :

YEAS :

Messieurs

Barber,
Baxter,
Bethune,
Bishop,
Caldwell,
Chisholm,

Christie,
Clarke (Norfolk),
Clarke (Wellington),
Clemens,
Cook,
Craig,

Crooks,
Crosby,
Farewell,
Finlayson,
Fraser,
Gibson,

Gow,
Hardy,
Harrington,
Hodgins,
McManus,
McRae,

*Mowat,
O'Donoghue,
Pardee,*

*Paxton,
Scott (Grey),
Sinclair,*

*Smith,
Springer,
Williams (Hamilton),*

*Wilson,
Wood—35.*

NAYS :

Messieurs

*Cameron,
Code,*

*Lauder,
McCall,*

*McGowan,
Meredith,*

*Richards,
Rykert—8.*

The Motion, as amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was *Resolved*, that in the opinion of this House the increased expenditure by way of contingencies in the Crown Land Department has been amply justified by reason of the increase from year to year in the transactions and business of the Department.

The Tenth Resolution, was then agreed to.

The Eleventh Resolution, respecting Miscellaneous Expenses, having been again read,

Mr. *Lauder* moved, seconded by Mr. *Meredith*,

That the following words be added to the resolution :—

“ And while concurring in the said Resolution, the House is of the opinion that no part of the sum annually appropriated for gratuities should be paid to persons who have been dismissed the public service, or who may have been called upon to resign by the Government for inefficiency (not arising from old age or long service) or for misconduct in office.”

Mr. *Sinclair* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Finlayson*,

That all the words after “ That,” first occurring in the Motion, be struck out, and the following substituted therefor :—“ this House recognizes the propriety of giving, in proper cases, a reasonable allowance by way of gratuity to retiring officers.”

The Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

*Barber,
Baxter,
Bethune,
Bishop,
Caldwell,
Chisholm,
Clarke (Norfolk),
Clemens,
Cook,*

*Craig,
Crooks,
Crosby,
Deacon,
Farewell,
Finlayson,
Fraser,
Gibson,
Gow,*

*Hardy,
Harrington,
Hodgins,
Lauder,
McKellar,
Meredith,
Monk,
Mowat,
O'Donoghue,*

*Pardee,
Paxton,
Sinclair,
Smith,
Springer,
Watterworth,
Williams (Hamilton),
Wilson,
Wood—36.*

NAYS :

Messieurs

Cameron,

McCall,

Rykert—3.

The Motion as amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was *Resolved*, That this House recognizes the propriety of giving, in proper cases, a reasonable allowance by way of gratuity to retiring officers.

Mr. *Meredith* then moved, seconded by Mr. *Deacon*,

That the following be added to the Resolution as amended :—“ But this House regrets that it has been asked to vote a sum of two thousand and fifty dollars for salary and

travelling expenses of the Inspector of Division Courts when, in the opinion of this House, no sufficient reason exists for the continuance of that office.

The Motion having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

*Cameron,
Code,
Deacon,*

*Lauder,
McCall,*

*McGowan,
Meredith,*

*Monk,
Rykert—9.*

NAYS :

Messieurs

*Barber,
Baxter,
Bethune,
Bishop,
Caldwell,
Chisholm,
Christie,
Clarke (Norfolk),
Clarke (Wellington),*

*Clemens,
Cook,
Craig,
Crooks,
Crosby,
Farewell,
Finlayson,
Fraser,
Gibson,*

*Gow,
Hardy,
Harrington,
Hodgins,
McKellar,
Mowat,
O'Donoghue,
Pardee.*

*Paxton,
Sinclair,
Smith,
Springer,
Watterworth,
Williams (Hamilton),
Wilson,
Wood—34.*

The Eleventh Resolution was then agreed to.

The House then adjourned at 11.25 P.M.

Monday, 30th November, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *McKellar*—The Petition of the Township Councils of *Tilbury East* and *Romney*.

By Mr. *Prince*—Two Petitions of the County Council of *Essex*.

By Mr. *Wilson*—The Petition of the *St. Thomas* Presbyterian Church.

By Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*—The Petition of *Edward Henderson* and others ; also, the Petition of *Robert White* and others ; also, the Petition of *George Deane*, the elder, all of *Mulmur*.

By Mr. *Gifford*—The Petition of the *Victoria College, Cobourg*.

By Mr. *Scott (Peterborough)*—The Petition of the *Erie and Huron Railway* ; also, two Petitions of the Town Council of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. *Hardy*—The Petition of *Mistress Cairn Roberts Wilkes*, of *Brantford*.

By Mr. *McRae*—The Petition of the Township Council of the United Townships of *Laxton, Digby and Longford*.

By Mr. *Cook*—The Petition of *St. John's Church, Iroquois*.

By Mr. *Bethune*—The Petition of the Trustees of the *Toronto General Burial Grounds* ; also, the Petition of the *Ottawa Ladies' College* ; also, the Petition of *St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Rykert*—The Petition of the County Council of *Lincoln* ; also, the Petition of *Calvin Brown* and others, of *St. Catharines*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *Isaac Garbutt* and others of *Douro*, praying that the Village of *Lakefield* may be annexed to the West Riding of the County of *Peterborough*, for electoral purposes.

Of the Trustees of *Queen's College, Kingston*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the *St. Thomas* Baptist Church, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to sell certain cemetery lands.

Of *Edward Martin* and others, of *Hamilton*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Hamilton Exchange*.

Of *James Chambers* and others, of *Oxford*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of *North Oxford* to sell certain lands.

Of the County Council of *Lanark*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Maritime Provinces; also, of the Synod of *Canada* Presbyterian Church; also, of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of *Canada* in connection with the Church of *Scotland*; also, of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, severally praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Union of the several Presbyterian bodies in *Canada*.

Of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, praying that an Act may pass to regulate the number of passengers to be carried by Street Railway cars.

Of *T. H. Stephens* and others, of *Mono*; also, of *Joseph Davidson* and others, of *Garafraxa*, severally praying that an Act may pass to erect a new County to be called *Dufferin*.

Of the Village Council of *Clinton*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to hold their Municipal Elections as if they were incorporated as a Town.

Of the *Hamilton* and *North-Western* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of *George P. Ross* and others, of *Strathroy*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Port Stanley, Strathroy, and Port Franks* Railway Company.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office since the last Return submitted to the Legislative Assembly upon the 3rd of February, 1874, made in accordance with the Provisions of Statute of *Ontario*, 32 Vic. cap. 29. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 12.)

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 37), intituled "An Act to abolish the Tolls imposed upon the County Roads in the County of *Middlesex*"—Mr. *Oliver*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 38), intituled "An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas and Chancery to admit *Francis Elkington*, the younger, to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein."—Mr. *Fitzsimmons*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 39), intituled "An Act respecting Compulsory Voting."—Mr. *Bethune*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 40), intituled "An Act respecting the Central Prison."—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 41), intituled "An Act to enable the Corporation of the Town of *Peterborough* to close up and sell that part of *Murray* Street between *Reid* and *Downey* Streets, in the said Town of *Peterborough*."—Mr. *Scott* (*Peterborough*).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 42), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Huron* and *Quebec* Railway Com-

pany, and to enable the municipality of the Town of *Peterborough* to grant aid by way of bonus to said Company."—Mr. *Scott (Peterborough)*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all the fines and fees collected by *A. G. Hill*, Esquire, Police Magistrate at *Clifton*; together with the names of all persons upon whom fines have been imposed.

The House, according to Order proceeded to take into further consideration, the Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply on Thursday last, the consideration whereof had been postponed.

The Seventeenth Resolution, respecting Criminal Justice, having been again read, Mr. *Rykert* moved, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That the following words be added to the Resolution :—"While concurring in the grant of one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars for the Administration of Criminal Justice, this House takes this opportunity to express its regret that the Government has not taken the necessary proceedings whereby criminal witnesses shall be paid for their attendance at Court."

Mr. *Bethune* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Hardy*.

That all after the word "Justice" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof "this House considers the difficulties surrounding the question of payment of criminal witnesses a sufficient reason why legislation has not been introduced by the present Government with reference to the subject."

And the Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber</i> ,	<i>Clarke (Wellington)</i> ,	<i>Gibson</i> ,	<i>O'Donoghue</i> ,
<i>Baxter</i> ,	<i>Clemens</i> ,	<i>Haney</i> ,	<i>Oliver</i> ,
<i>Bethune</i> ,	<i>Cook</i> ,	<i>Hardy</i> ,	<i>Pardee</i> ,
<i>Bishop</i> ,	<i>Crooks</i> ,	<i>Hodgins</i> ,	<i>Springer</i> ,
<i>Caldwell</i> ,	<i>Currie</i> ,	<i>McKellar</i> ,	<i>Williams (Durham)</i> ,
<i>Chisholm</i> ,	<i>Farewell</i> ,	<i>McLeod</i> ,	<i>Williams (Hamilton)</i> ,
<i>Christie</i> ,	<i>Finlayson</i> ,	<i>McManus</i> ,	<i>Wilson</i> ,
<i>Clarke (Norfolk)</i> ,	<i>Fraser</i> ,	<i>Mowat</i> ,	<i>Wood</i> —32.

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulton</i> ,	<i>Deacon</i> ,	<i>Lauder</i> ,	<i>Monk</i> ,
<i>Calvin</i> ,	<i>Fitzsimmons</i> ,	<i>McCall</i> ,	<i>Rykert</i> ,
<i>Cameron</i> ,	<i>Gifford</i> ,	<i>McGowan</i> ,	<i>Scott, (Peterborough)</i> ,
<i>Code</i> ,	<i>Guest</i> ,	<i>Merepith</i> ,	—15.

The Motion as amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was

Resolved, That while concurring in the grant of one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars for the Administration of Criminal Justice, this House considers the difficulties surrounding the question of payment of criminal witnesses as sufficient reason why Legislation has not been introduced by the present Government with reference to the subject.

The Seventeenth Resolution was then agreed to.

The Eighteenth Resolution, respecting Miscellaneous Justice, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Thirty-fourth Resolution, respecting the Normal School at *Ottawa*, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Thirty-sixth Resolution, respecting the maintenance of the Asylum for the Insane, *London*, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Thirty-ninth Resolution, respecting the maintenance of the Central Prison, having been again read,

Mr. *Boulton* moved, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That the following words be added to the Resolution :—" It is the undoubted privilege of this House, and the highest security for the rights and liberties of the subject, that no expenditure of public moneys shall be made by the Executive until the express sanction of Parliament shall have been obtained ; that in defiance of this undoubted constitutional safeguard this House has been informed that, during the year about to expire, the Government has, on its own responsibility, expended no less than twenty-seven thousand six hundred and forty-six dollars and seventy-two cents beyond the amount voted by Parliament upon the Central Prison ; and that in the opinion of this House such unauthorized expenditure is unconstitutional and a dangerous violation of the rights of the people."

Mr. *Hodgins* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Williams* (*Hamilton*),

That all the words after "obtained" be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof :—"and this House is of opinion that the sum expended by the Government during the present year, beyond the amount voted during the last Session by this House has been properly paid out of the proper appropriation for that purpose, namely, from the amount appropriated under the heading of 'Unforeseen and Unprovided.'"

And the Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Craig,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Williams</i> (<i>Hamilton</i>),
<i>Clarke</i> (<i>Norfolk</i>),	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Clarke</i> (<i>Wellington</i>),	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wood</i> —36.

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Scott</i> (<i>Peterborough</i>)
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Tooley</i> —19.
<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	

The Motion as amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was

Resolved, That it is the undoubted privilege of this House, and the highest security for the rights and liberties of the subject, that no expenditure of public moneys shall be made by the Executive until the express sanction of Parliament shall have been obtained ; and this House is of opinion that the sum expended by the Government during the present year, beyond the amount voted during the last Session, has been properly paid out of the proper appropriation for that purpose, namely, from the amount appropriated under the head of "Unforeseen and Unprovided."

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* then moved, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

That the following words be added to the Resolution as amended, "But this House regrets that the Government departed from the letter and spirit of the Act relating to Public

Works in not having put the works at the Central Prison up to public competition by inviting tenders therefor by public advertisement."

Mr. Speaker called upon Mr. *Patterson* to take the Chair during his absence, and, after some time Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Scott (Peterborough),</i>
<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley—16.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Craig,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham),</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wood—35.</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	

The Thirty-ninth Resolution, was then agreed to.

The Forty-first Resolution, respecting the Institution for the Blind, at *Brantford*, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Forty-second Resolution, respecting the School of Agriculture, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Forty-third Resolution, respecting the School of Practical Science, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Forty-fourth Resolution, respecting Immigration, having been again read.

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* moved, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

That the following be added to the Resolution :—" But while this House approves of a liberal appropriation and expenditure of the Provincial funds for promoting Immigration to this Province, it cannot, in the Public interests, refrain from expressing regret that, during a period of great prosperity in *Canada* and financial depression in the *United States*, so large a sum as seventy-four thousand one hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-three cents of the appropriation for the purposes of Immigration for the current year has been expended in the first three-quarters of the year with a result of only twenty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-five persons having been added to the immigrant population of *Ontario*, while in the year of our Lord 1871, under the administration of the Government of the Honourable *John Sandfield Macdonald* and his colleagues, an immigrant population of twenty-five thousand eight hundred and forty-two was added to the Province, at a cost of only twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars and fifty-six cents, as appears from the report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works and Agriculture for the year 1871."

Mr. *Hardy* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Wilson*,

That all after "But" in the motion be struck out, and the following substituted therefor "this House desires again to express its opinion that the Government should, in every legitimate and reasonable way, continue to encourage and promote immigration to this Province."

And the Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Watterworth.</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Wood—40.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Scott, (Peterborough)</i>

—12.

The Motion as amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was Resolved, That this House again desires to express its opinion that the Government should, in every legitimate and reasonable way, continue to encourage and promote Immigration to this Province.

The Forty-fourth Resolution was then agreed to.

The Forty-sixth Resolution, respecting Hospitals and Charities, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Forty-seventh Resolution, respecting Miscellaneous Expenditure, having been again read,

Mr. Scott (*Peterborough*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That the following words be added to the Resolution :—"That while concurring in the grant of two thousand dollars to provide for the expense attending the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund Debt and Surplus Schemes, the House takes this opportunity to express regret that the policy pursued by the Administration of the day relative to the disposition of the debentures representing the reduced Municipal Loan Fund indebtedness resulted in a needless sacrifice of the same, involving a direct loss to the Province of a large amount of money, and materially injuring the financial credit and standing of the various municipal corporations throughout the Province."

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

That all after "That" in the motion be struck out, and the following substituted therefor : "while this House is willing to grant the sum required to provide for the expenses attending the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund Debt and Surplus Schemes, it declares its opinion that the arrangements made by the Honourable the Treasurer for the sale of the Municipal Debentures in England at a reduction of sixteen dollars in the hundred dollars, thereby giving to English capitalists a sum equal to two hundred and forty thousand dollars as a bonus or discount, and an annual sum for interest of seventy-six thousand dollars or an aggregate in twenty years of one million four hundred and twenty thousand dollars which money it is in the public interest should be kept in the country as it might

well, when the Government had a surplus in the Treasury, and keeps very considerable sums in deposit in the Banks at five per cent."

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

*Boulter,
Cameron,
Code,
Corby,*

*Deacon,
Fitzsimmons,
Gifford,*

*Giles,
Lauder,
McGowan,*

*Monk,
Rykert,
Scott (Peterborough),*
—13

NAYS :

Messieurs

*Barber,
Baxter,
Bethune,
Bishop,
Caldwell,
Chisholm,
Christie,
Clarke (Norfolk),
Clarke (Wellington),
Clemens,*

*Cook,
Crooks,
Crosby,
Currie,
Deroche,
Farewell,
Finlayson,
Fraser,
Graham,
Grange,*

*Haney,
Hardy,
Hodgins,
McKellar,
McLeod,
Mowat,
O'Donoghue,
Oliver,
Pardee,*

*Paxton,
Read,
Sinclair,
Smith,
Springer,
Watterworth,
Williams (Hamilton),
Wilson,
Wood—38.*

The original Motion, having been then put, was lost on the same division.

And the House having continued to sit until twelve of the clock, midnight.

TUESDAY, 1st December, 1874.

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* then moved, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*.

That the following words be added to the Resolution, "That while this House is willing to concur in the expenditure of any reasonable sum in connection with Marriage Licenses, or any other expenditure of the public money essential to the Public Service, it feels bound to express regret that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor should have been advised to discontinue the services of a large number of Issuers of Marriage Licenses who had faithfully performed the duties entrusted to them—some over twenty years—for no other fault or cause than that they were in politics opposed to His Excellency's advisers, such a course being contrary to British Constitutional practice, against natural justice, and applied to other branches of the Public Service would materially impair their efficiency.

Mr. *Hodgins*, moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Hardy*,

That all after "That," in the Motion be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, "in the opinion of this House, the appointment by the Government of Issuers of Marriage Licenses under the Act of last Session has been in accordance with constitutional practice, and in interests of the Public Service."

The Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

*Barber,
Baxter,
Bishop,
Caldwell,*

*Chisholm,
Christie,
Clarke (Norfolk),
Clarke (Wellington),*

*Clemens,
Cook,
Crooks,
Crosby,*

*Currie,
Deroche,
Farewell,
Finlayson,*

*Fraser,
Graham,
Haney,
Hardy,
Hodgins,*

*McKellar,
McLeod,
Mowat,
O'Donoghue,
Oliver,*

*Pardee,
Robinson,
Sinclair,
Smith,*

*Springer,
Watterworth,
Williams (Hamilton),
Wilson—34.*

NAYS :

Messieurs

*Boulter,
Cameron,
Code,
Corby,*

*Deacon,
Fitzsimmons,
Gifford,
Giles,*

*Lauder,
McGowan,
Read,*

*Rykert,
Scott (Peterborough),
Tooley—14.*

The original Motion as amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House, the appointment by the Government of Issuers of Marriage Licenses under the Act of last Session has been in accordance with Constitutional practice, and in the interests of the Public Service.

The Forty-seventh Resolution, was then agreed to.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Return relative to the Municipal Loan Fund, and Surplus Distribution Scheme. (*Sessional Papers No. 13*).

The House then adjourned at 1.10 A.M.

Tuesday, 1st December, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Wilson*—The Petition of the Wesleyan Methodist Churches of *St. Thomas* ; also, the Petition of the Trustees of the *St. Thomas* Cemetery lands.

By Mr. *Boulter*—The Petition of the *Trent Valley* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Graham*—The Petition of the *Belleville* and *North Hastings* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Robinson*—The Petition of the City Council of *Kingston*.

By Mr. *Barber*—The Petition of *D. B. Chisholm* and others ; also, the Petition of *Richard Martin* and others, all of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *Watterworth*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Mosa* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Metcalf* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Ekfrid*.

By Mr. *Patterson*—The Petition of *P. G. Close* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Smith*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Lobo* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Adelaide*.

By Mr. *Hardy*—The Petition of the *Brantford* Gas Company.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Fourth Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee, having examined the following Petitions, find that the Rules of the House have been complied with :—

Of the General Conference of the Methodist Church in *Canada*, praying that an Act may pass to vest in them certain lands in trust, and to unite the various Methodist bodies under one name.

Of the *Ontario Ladies' College*, praying that an Act may pass to increase their Board of Directors.

Of the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of *Edward Stonehouse*, of *Strathroy*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit him as a Barrister-at-Law.

Of the Trustees of *Queen's College, Kingston*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the charter of *Queen's College*.

Of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the *Maritime Provinces*; also, of the Synod of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church; also, of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of *Canada* in connection with the Church of *Scotland*; also, of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, severally praying that an Act may pass to authorize the union of the several Presbyterian bodies.

Your Committee having also examined the Petition of the Rector and Church Wardens of *Trinity Church Cornwall*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to mortgage certain Church property; also, the Petition of the Trustees of the *Carleton General Protestant Hospital*, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to mortgage certain lands, find that full term of notice as required by the Rules of Your Honourable House has not been given in either of these cases, but being matters of a public character, and not affecting private rights, they recommend the suspension of the Rule in their behalf.

Your Committee having also examined the Petition of *David D. Hay* and others, of *Listowel*, praying that an Act may pass to give effect to a proclamation erecting the Village of *Listowel* into a Town, as if the same had been published three months previous, are of opinion that this being a matter of purely local importance sufficient notice has been given to all parties concerned by the insertion of a notice concerning the same in a newspaper published in the said Village, although the full term required by the Rules of Your Honourable House has not yet been completed, they therefore recommend the suspension of the Rule in this matter.

Your Committee having also examined the Petition of the *North Simcoe Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation and for other purposes, and find that the full term of notice has been given in all the papers in which it has been published, with the exception of one insertion in the *Barrie Examiner*, they recommend that the Rule be suspended as they are of opinion that the notices published are sufficient.

Your Committee having also examined the Petition of *George W. Ross* and others, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Port Stanley, Strathroy, and Port Franks Railway Company*, and find that the notices in the local papers have only been published four weeks instead of six weeks as required by the rules of Your Honourable House, they consider the notice sufficient, and recommend the suspension of the Rule as regards the same.

The Honourable Mr. *Fardee*, from the Committee on Private Bills, presented their First Report which was read as follows:—

In order to expedite the transaction of business to come before them, your Committee recommend that Rule No. 59 of Your Honourable House be suspended for the remainder of the present Session, and that the time for posting Notices of Bills to be considered by your Committee be reduced to four days instead of eight as therein expressed.

The Honourable Mr. *Currie*, from the Committee on Railways, presented their First Report which was read as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that Rule No. 59 of Your Honourable House be suspended for the remainder of the present Session, and that the time for posting Notices of

Bills to be considered by your Committee be reduced to four days instead of eight as therein expressed.

Ordered, That Rule No. 59 be suspended, and that the time for posting Private Bills be reduced during the remainder of this Session to four instead of eight days.

Mr. *Clarke*, (*Wellington*) from the Committee on Printing, presented their Third Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee recommend that the following documents be printed :—

Report of the Registrar General of *Ontario* for the year 1873. (*Sessional Papers No. 9.*)

Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office since the last statement submitted. (*Sessional Papers No. 12.*)

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Third Report of the Committee on Printing.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 43), intituled "An Act to amend the several Acts relating to the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company*."—The Honourable Mr. *Cameron*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 44), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Ontario Ladies' College*."—Mr. *Farewell*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 45), intituled "An Act respecting the Methodist Church of *Canada*."—Mr. *Lauder*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 46), intituled "An Act further to amend the Act to incorporate the County of *Carleton* General Protestant Hospital, and to grant certain powers to the directors thereof."—Mr. *Monk*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 47), intituled "An Act to amend an Act relating to Trinity Church, *Cornwall*."—Mr. *Deroche*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 48), intituled "An Act to Amend the Act respecting Municipal Institutions in the Province of *Ontario*, so far as relates to the erection and maintenance of bridges in Incorporated Villages by County Councils."—Mr. *Code*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 49), intituled "An Act respecting Railway Traffic."—Mr. *Hardy*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 50), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Port Stanley, Strathroy and Port Franks Railway Company*."—Mr. *Watterworth*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 51), intituled "An Act to amend the Registration of Titles (*Ontario*) Act."—Mr. *Meredith*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 52), intituled "An Act to enable the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit *Edward Stonehouse* as a Barrister-at-Law."—Mr. *Watterworth*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 53), intituled "An Act to give effect to the proclamation dated November 7th, 1874, erecting the Village of *Listowel* as a Town."—Mr. *Gibson*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 54), intituled "An Act to provide for Voting by Ballot at Municipal Elections."—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 55), intituled "An Act respecting the operation of the Statutes of *Ontario*."
—The Honourable the Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Return from the Queen's Printer as to distribution and disposal of *Ontario* Statutes from 1st January, 1874, to the 1st November, 1874.—(*Sessional Papers No. 14.*)

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration, the Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply on Thursday last, the consideration whereof had been postponed.

The Fifty-first Resolution, respecting the Inebriate Asylum, *Hamilton*, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Fifty-sixth Resolution, respecting the Works at the School of Agriculture, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Sixty-sixth Resolution, respecting the Grand River Navigation, having been again read,

Mr. *Rykert* moved, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That the following be added to the Resolution: "This House cannot recognize the appropriation of any sum of money towards the improvement of the Grand River Navigation, being of the opinion that such improvement should be provided for by the Grand River Navigation Company, or from local sources, and that the Resolution be referred back to the Committee of Supply, with instructions to strike out the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the Grand River Navigation improvement."

Mr. *Farewell*, moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Patterson*,

That all the words after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "this House, having been informed by the Commissioner of Public Works from his place in this House that the Government will neither pay out nor expend any part of the ten thousand dollars unless to aid in preserving the navigability of the river and only so far as the public interests in that respect may demand, has confidence that the sum will not be otherwise expended."

The Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Wood—34.</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Scott (Grey),</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Scott (Peterborough),</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Richards,</i>	<i>Walterworth,</i>
<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham),</i>
<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>		

The Motion as amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was

Resolved, That this House, having been informed by the Commissioner of Public Works from his place in the House that the Government will neither pay out nor expend any part of the ten thousand dollars unless to aid in preserving the navigability of the river and only so far as the public interests in that respect may demand, has confidence that the sum will not be otherwise expended.

The Sixty-sixth Resolution, was then agreed to.

The Sixty-eighth Resolution, respecting the Settlers' Homestead Fund, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Eighty-third Resolution, respecting Crown Land expenditure, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Eighty-fourth Resolution, respecting Refund Account, having been again read, was agreed to.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 4), Respecting Apprentices and Minors.

(In the Committee.)

Page 5, line 27,—strike out “county, city, or town, respectively,” insert “local municipality.”

“ line 43,—strike out “five,” insert “ten.”

“ line 48,—after “thereof” insert “the judge, clerk, or referee aforesaid, in granting further time may impose such terms as to further evidence, costs and otherwise as he shall see fit, the adjudication on the appeal shall be by the judge only.”

“ line 49,—strike out “Officer”

Page 6, line 1,—after “him” insert “and such further evidence aforesaid (if any).”

“ “ 1,—Add new clause, “30. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize any charitable society, incorporated or unincorporated, to exercise for a limited time or otherwise, the powers conferred by this Act, and may revoke or suspend any Order in Council made for that purpose, and after such revocation such society shall not possess the authority to exercise such powers unless and until again authorized by Order in Council.”

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 3), To amend the Act respecting the Municipal Loan Fund debts, and certain payments to Municipalities.

(In the Committee.)

Page 1, line 10,—after “may” insert “lawfully”

“ “ 15,—after “(3)” insert “for the purchase of a steam fire engine, for use in the municipality or “(4).”

Page 1, line 16,—strike out “other.”

“ “ 28,—after “levied” insert “but the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, as to the securities in which any such investment is to be made shall not be necessary.”

“ “ 37,—after “Corporations” insert “and all the ratepayers thereof.”

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 6), Relating to Fire Insurance.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 24), To make further provision for Courts in Unorganized Districts, and respecting Municipalities therein.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 19), To amend the *Ontario* Drainage Act of 1873.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 31), Respecting Official Securities.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 13), Respecting Mortgages, and Sales under Mortgages.

Referred to a Select Committee composed as follows : The Honourable Mr. *Currie*, Messieurs *Hodgins*, *Hardy*, *Scott* (*Peterborough*), and *Meredith*.

Bill (No. 22), To amend Cap. 64 of the Con. Stat. of *Canada*, being the Mining Companies' Act, in so far as the same relates to the Province of *Ontario*.

Referred to a Select Committee composed as follows : The Honourable Mr. *Currie*, Messieurs *Meredith*, *Hodgins*, and *Bethune*.

Mr. Speaker called upon Mr. *Patterson* to take the Chair during his absence ; and, after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the House having continued to sit until Twelve of the clock midnight.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* moved, seconded by Mr. *Meredith*,

That it having been stated in the *Guelph Evening Mercury*, that serious disaffection had arisen between the principal and heads of the different Departments in the Agricultural College at *Guelph*, and much bad feeling had in consequence sprung up, a Committee comprising the Honourable Mr. *Christie*, the Honourable Mr. *McKellar*, Professor *McLellan* and Mr. *James Laidlaw*, Warden of the County, decided to hear and take down the statement of the Principal first, and then to take the evidence of the heads of the Departments and of the pupils, which statement and evidence were carefully reported, and at the close of their long and patient investigation, the Committee submitted them to the Government, the consequence was that the Government requested the principal to hand in his resignation, which was done.

That the irregularities in the said Institution have tended much to impair its past usefulness and to retard its progress.

And that the Honourable *Archibald McKellar* in his place in this House, on being asked by a Member in his place, for certain information, suggested that a Committee of this House should be appointed to make enquiry into the management of the said Institution.

Therefore be it Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, composed of Messrs. *Boulton*, *Scott* (*Peterborough*), *Clark* (*Wellington*), *Hodgins* and *Boulter*, to inquire into the management, and whether any and what causes, if any, existed, or still exist, to produce disaffection among the officers or irregularities in the conduct and control of the Institution impairing its usefulness, and the cause of the dismissal of the principal of the said College ; that the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and documents, and that the evidence taken before the Committee be reported to this House.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* moved in amendment, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

That all the words in the Motion after the word "That" firstly mentioned therein, be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:—"possession of the Agricultural College was obtained in the autumn of 1873; that the Institution was ready for the reception of pupils in the following spring; that the business of the Institution was at first interfered with, and its prospects of usefulness were for a time impaired by want of harmony and mutual confidence among its officers, and by dissatisfaction on the part of some of the pupils; that this condition of things passed away some months ago, and that the Institution has since that period been carried on harmoniously and efficiently; that there is no evidence or pretence of there being now disaffection amongst officers, or irregularities in the conduct or control of the institution impairing its usefulness.

"That, under these circumstances, it is the opinion of this House that it is not in the interest of the Institution or of the Country that injurious dissensions which have passed away should now be unnecessarily revived, or that the complaints made by or against officers or pupils, during those former dissensions should now be unnecessarily reopened, and made matter of permanent record, through the instrumentality of a Committee of this House.

"That subject to these considerations, the condition and management of the said Institution are proper subjects of enquiry, and that therefore a Committee for that purpose is hereby appointed with power to send for persons and papers, and that the said Committee do consist of Messrs. *Bethune, Scott (Peterborough), Sinclair, Hodgins and Boulter*, and that at the desire of the late Principal of the College, expressed through an Honourable Member of this House, the said Committee is further authorized to inquire into the conduct of the late Principal, and his management of the said College, and the circumstances which led to his resignation, and to report to this House."

The Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Wood—31.</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Code,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Scott (Grey),</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Scott (Peterborough),</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Tooley—21.</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>			

The Motion as amended, having been then put, was carried; and it was

Resolved, That possession of the Agricultural College was obtained in the autumn of 1873; that the Institution was ready for the reception of pupils in the following spring; that the business of the Institution was at first interfered with, and its prospects of usefulness were for a time impaired by want of harmony and mutual confidence amongst its

officers, and by dissatisfaction on the part of some of the pupils; that this condition of things passed away some months ago, and that the Institution has since that period been carried on harmoniously and efficiently; that there is no evidence or pretence of their being now disaffection amongst officers, or irregularities in the conduct or control of the institution impairing its usefulness.

That under these circumstances, it is the opinion of this House that it is not in the interest of the Institution or of the Country, that injurious dissensions which have passed away should now be unnecessarily revived, or that the complaints made by or against officers or pupils, during these former dissensions should now be unnecessarily reopened, and made matter of permanent record, through the instrumentality of a Committee of this House.

That subject to these considerations, the condition and management of the said Institution are proper subjects of enquiry, and that therefore a Committee for that purpose is hereby appointed with power to send for persons and papers, and that the said Committee do consist of Messieurs *Bethune, Scott (Peterborough), Sinclair, Hodgins and Boulter*, and that at the desire of the late Principal of the College, expressed through an Honourable Member of this House, the said Committee is further authorized to enquire into the conduct of the late Principal, and his management of the said College, and the circumstances which led to his resignation, and to report to this House.

The House then adjourned at 2.20 A.M.

Wednesday, 2nd December, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *Gow*—The Petition of the *Galt and Guelph* Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. *Currie*—The Petition of *St. James Church, Orillia*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Richards*—The Petition of *J. S. Lawler, of Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Boulter*—The Petition of *J. F. Way*, and others, of *Trenton*.

By Mr. *Patterson*—The Petition of the *Lake Simcoe Junction* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Finlayson*—The Petition of the Township Council of *South Dumfries*.

By Mr. *Meredith*—The Petition of *William G. Murdock, of Toronto*.

By Mr. *O'Donoghue*—The Petition of the *Ottawa Ladies' College*; also, the Petition of the City Council of *Ottawa*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the Township Councils of *Tilbury East* and *Romney*, praying that an Act may pass to define the Town line between the Townships.

Of *Calvin Brown* and others, of *St. Catharines*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *St. Catharines Street Railway Company*.

Of the County Council of *Lincoln*, praying certain amendments to the Criminal Prosecutions Act.

Of *St. John's Church, Iroquois*, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to purchase certain lots.

Of *Caira Robbins Wilkes* of *Brantford*, praying that an Act may pass to vest certain lands in her in fee.

Of the Trustees of the *Toronto General Burying Ground*, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to sell certain lands.

Of the Managers of the *Ottawa Ladies' College*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Temporal Committee of *St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Township Councils of *Laxton, Digby* and *Longford*, praying for amendments to the Act of 1871, relating to Government Road Allowances.

Of the Town Council of *Peterborough*, praying that an Act may pass to legalize certain by-laws granting aid to the *Huron* and *Quebec* Railway Company.

Of the Town Council of *Peterborough*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act consolidating the Town debt, and for other purposes.

Of the *Erie* and *Huron* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the *Victoria* College, *Cobourg*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the County Council of *Essex*, praying for additional representation in the Legislature of *Ontario*.

Of the County Council of *Essex*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of the Presbyterian Church, of *St. Thomas*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to sell certain lands.

Of *Robert White* and others; also, of *Edward Henderson* and others; also, of *George Dean* and others, all of *Mulmur*, severally praying that an Act may pass to erect a new County to be called *Dufferin*.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Fifth Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions, and find that the Rules of the House have been complied with therein :—

Of *Edward Martin* and others, of *Hamilton*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Hamilton* Exchange.

Of the *Hamilton* and North-Western Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of *A. H. West*, and others, of *Essex*, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the construction of a Street Railway from *Sandwich* to *Petite Cote*.

Of *James Shields* and others, of *Palmerston*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Village of *Palmerston*, and to annex the same to the County of *Wellington* for municipal and other purposes.

Your Committee having also examined the Petition of *J. B. Smale* and others, of *Wroxeter*, praying that an Act may pass to give effect to a by-law of the County of *Huron*, incorporating the Village of *Wroxeter*, and find that the notices have only been published three weeks instead of six weeks as required, but being a matter of local importance, they recommend the suspension of the Rule, as they are of opinion that sufficient notice has been given to all parties interested.

Your Committee recommend that the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended until to-morrow, Thursday, the 3rd of December; and that the time for introducing Private Bills be extended until Thursday, the 10th of December.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended until Thursday, the third December instant; and that the time for introducing Private Bills be extended until Thursday, the tenth day of December instant.

Mr. *Boulter*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 7), Respecting Division Courts, presented their Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to them referred, and report the same with certain amendments.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 56), intituled "An Act respecting Queen's College, *Kingston*."—Mr. *Bethune*.

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 57), intituled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *North Simcoe* Railway Company."—Mr. *Deroche*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 58), intituled "An Act respecting the union of certain Presbyterian Churches therein named."—Mr. *Bethune*.

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 59), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Hamilton* Exchange."—Mr. *Williams* (*Hamilton*.)

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 60), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Village of *Palmerston* as a Town, and to define the limits thereof."—Mr. *Daly*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 61), intituled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company, and the Act reviving and amending the same."—Mr. *Daly*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Mr. *Gibson* moved, seconded by Mr. *Sinclair*,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House a Return showing the amounts which were received by the Crown in each year since the 6th day of March, 1861, up to the 1st day of July, 1867, on account of the Land Improvement Fund ; showing how much land was sold during that period ; also, showing the amount that would be payable to each separate Municipality.

And, a debate having arisen, the Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *McRae*, seconded by Mr. *Tooley*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between any member of the Government or officers of the Crown Land Department and any other persons relating to an application by *William Quickley*, for an allotment of the pine on lots number fifteen and sixteen in the first concession of *Anson* ; Also—All Petitions presented to the Crown Lands Department in reference to an allotment of any timber on any lands to the said *William Quickley* ; Also—A copy of all licenses to cut timber or renewal of licenses to cut timber on said lots or any lands granted to the said *William Quickley*, and all correspondence in relation to the said licenses ; Also—Statement of date on which such licenses, if any, were granted or renewed.

On motion of Mr. *Clarke* (*Norfolk*), seconded by Mr. *Wood*,

Resolved, That the Resolution of this House arrived at on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of November last, respecting an Address to His Excellency the Governor-General on the subject of the sale of Spirituous Liquors, be referred to a Select Committee composed as follows :—The Honourable Mr. *Currie*, Messieurs *Farewell*, *Patterson*, *McCull*, *Barber* and *Clarke* (*Norfolk*), with instructions to prepare and report an Address in conformity therewith.

On motion of Mr. *Hardy*, seconded by Mr. *Hodgins*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A Return shewing :—

1 The expenditure of the Government for repairs upon the *London* Lunatic Asylum during the years 1872, 1873 and 1874.

2. The expenditure of the Government for repairs upon the Blind Institute, at *Brantford*, during the same years.

3. The expenditure for repairs, during the same years, upon the Deaf and Dumb Institute, at *Belleville*.

4. The Estimate of the costs, and the actual expenditure, upon the wings of the Lunatic Asylum at *Toronto*, finished since Confederation.

The Amendments made in Committee of the whole House on Bill (No. 4), Respecting Apprentices and Minors, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was read the third time, and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 19), To amend the *Ontario Drainage Act of 1873*.

(*In the Committee.*)

Page 1, line 7—After “rent-charge” insert “payable”

“ 2—insert new section “2. This Act shall be construed to apply to the assessment for any rent-charge to be made in the now current year, as well as in any year hereafter.”

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 31), Respecting Official Securities ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 8), To provide for taking votes by Ballot at Municipal Elections in the Province of *Ontario*, having been read,

Ordered, that the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 17), To amend the *Upper Canada Jurors' Act*.

Referred to a Select Committee composed as follows : Messieurs *Deacon*, *Deroche*, *Bethune*, *Boulter* and *Meredith*.

The House then adjourned at 4.35 P.M.

Thursday, 3rd December, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had received from the Judges appointed to inquire into and report on Estate Bills their Report in the following case :—

Bill (No. 20), To vest certain lands in the Village of *Trenton* in the incorporated Synod of the Diocese of *Ontario*.

The Report was then read by the Clerk at the Table, as follows :—

Toronto, December 3rd, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honour to return copy of Bill (No. 20), and of the petition on which the same is founded, with the report of the Honourable Chief Justice *Hagarty* and myself thereon, as requested in your letter enclosing the same to me.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

WM. B. RICHARDS.

Charles T. Gillmor, Esquire,
Clerk Legislative Assembly, *Toronto*.

The undersigned beg to report on Bill (No. 20), intituled "An Act to vest certain lands in the Village of *Trenton*, in the incorporated Synod of the Diocese of *Ontario*," referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills, in compliance with the order of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly for their Report.

That in the absence of a copy of the deed creating the trust relating to the land referred to in the Bill, they are not in a position to state with certainty how far it is reasonable that the Bill should now pass into a law.

From the materials placed before us, we assume that the only parties interested in the subject matter of the Bill who have not, by those qualified to represent them, petitioned for its passage, are possibly some portion of the inhabitants of *Murray*, belonging to the Church of *Engla d*, and they may properly be considered as represented to a certain extent by the Synod of the Diocese of *Ontario*.

Assuming however, that the Honourable the Attorney-General, on behalf of Her Majesty, is willing that the Bill should pass, and that there is nothing in the grant inconsistent with its effect, as stated in the preamble of the Bill, we think it not unreasonable that the Bill should pass, if the incorporated Synod of the Diocese of *Toronto* do not object to its passing; we would therefore recommend that a special notice (accompanied by a copy of the Bill) should be given to the secretaries of the Synod of the Diocese of *Toronto*, to the effect that if there are any objections to be urged against the passing of the Bill, they should be brought to the notice of the Committee on Private Bills before a day to be named for their consideration.

If no opposition is offered by the Synod, or any other person on behalf of the inhabitants of *Murray*, we think the Bill may properly pass. If objections are urged against its passage, as far as we can anticipate their nature, we think they will be of such a character that they may be properly decided on by the Committee.

In this view we do not recommend any substantial alterations or amendment to the Bill.

WM. B. RICHARDS, C. J.
JOHN H. HAGARTY, C. J., C. P.

Toronto, December 3rd, 1874.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*.

Ordered, That the foregoing Report be entered on the Journals of this House.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 20), To vest certain lands in the Village of *Trenton* in the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of *Ontario*, be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same, with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*).—The Petition of *George Montgomery* and others, of *Mono* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Mono*.

By Mr. *Scott*, (*Peterborough*).—The Petition of *Herbert Charman* and others, of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. *Watterworth*.—The Petition of the *Strathroy* Board of Trade.

By Mr. *McCall*.—The Petition of *J. H. McCall* and others, of *Walsh* ; also, The petition of *G. W. Griffin* and others, of *Forestville*.

The following Petitions were severally received and read :—

Of the Township Council of *Lobo* ; also, of the Township Council of *Adelaide* ; also, of the Township Council of *Ekfrid* ; also, of the Township Council of *Mosa* ; also, of the Township Council of *Metcalfe*, severally praying that the Bill to authorize the County Council of *Middlesex* to abolish the Tolls upon the County Roads in the County of *Middlesex*, may not pass.

Of the *Brantford* Gas Company, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to issue preferential bonds, and for other purposes.

Of the *Trent Valley* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the City Council of *Kingston*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act Of *Richard Martin* and others, of *Hamilton*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Hamilton* Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Of *John Stuart* and others, of *Hamilton*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Industrial and Commercial Life Assurance Company of *Canada*.

Of the *St. Thomas* Cemetery Company, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to sell certain lands.

Of the *Belleville* and *North Hastings* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of *P. G. Close* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Toronto* and *Mimico* Tramway Company.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Sixth Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee, having examined the following Petitions, find that the Rules of the House have been complied with.

Of the Township Councils of *Tilbury East* and *Romney*, praying that an Act may pass to define the town line between said Townships.

Of *Calvin Brown* and others, of *St. Catharines*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *St. Catharines* Street Railway Company.

Of the Rector and Churchwardens of *St. John's* Church, *Iroquois*, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to purchase and mortgage certain lands.

Of the Temporal Committee of *St. Andrew's* Church, *Ottawa*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Town Council of *Peterborough*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act consolidating the debt of the Town of *Peterborough*, and for other purposes.

Of the *Erie* and *Huron* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

The Committee, having also examined the Petition of *James Chambers* and others, of *Oxford*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of the Township of *East Oxford* to sell certain lands in the Town of *Woodstock*, find that the full notices have not been given, but being a matter of a local character,

they are of opinion that sufficient notice has been given and would recommend the suspension of the Rule in this case.

The Committee, having also examined the Petition of the Trustees of the *Toronto General Burying Ground*, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the said Corporation of their own accord to remove all the bodies now remaining interred in the *Potter's Field*, and to sell the whole of the same after such removal, find that notices have been published the required time, but that the said notices do not cover all the prayer of the Petition, and therefore recommend that the attention of the Private Bills Committee be directed to this matter.

The Committee recommend that the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be further extended until To-morrow, Friday, the 4th December, and that the time for introducing Private Bills be extended until Friday, the 11th day of December.

Ordered, That the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills be extended until Friday, the fourth day of December instant, and that the time for introducing Private Bills be extended until Friday, the eleventh day of December instant.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 62), intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *St. Catharines Street Railway Company*."—Mr. *Rykert*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 63), intituled "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Victoria Railway Company*."—Mr. *Wood*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 64), intituled "An Act to enable the Incumbent and Churchwardens of *St. John's Church, Iroquois*, to mortgage certain lands."—Mr. *Cook*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 65), intituled "An Act to amend the Pharmacy Act of 1871."—Mr. *Striker*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 66), intituled "An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of *East Oxford* to sell certain lands."—Mr. *Oliver*.

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 67), intituled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Trustees of the *Toronto General Burying Ground*."—Mr. *Bethune*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 68), intituled "An Act to confirm the survey of the line between the 4th and 5th Concessions of the Township of *Eldon*."—Mr. *McRae*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 69), intituled "An Act to amend the Acts consolidating the debt of the Town of *Peterborough*, and to make further and better provision for the relief of the supporters of the Roman Catholic Separate School in the Town of *Peterborough*, in the matter of the Union School indebtedness of the said Town."—Mr. *Scott*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 70), intituled "An Act to alter the Town line dividing the Townships of *Tilbury East* and *Romney*, in the County of *Kent*."—The Honourable Mr. *McKellar*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. *Hardy*, seconded by Mr. *Wilson*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A Return showing the Municipalities in the different Counties of *Ontario* for which Voters' Lists have been certified by the County Court Judges, with the dates when such Lists were respectively so certified ; and showing the Municipalities (if any) in which Lists have not been certi-

fied, with a statement in any such case of the reason why the list has not yet been certified. Also, a Return showing the various Municipalities in which Voters' Lists for the year 1873, have been filed with the Clerks of the Peace, with the dates when the same were so filed.

On motion of Mr. *Tooley*, seconded by Mr. *McRae*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A Return of all Reports of the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons, not already laid before this House, relating to the *London Lunatic Asylum*, and the changes and improvements relating to the farm of three hundred acres attached thereto ; Also, a statement showing the quantity of stock on said farm ; the purposes for which they are used, and the cost of keeping the same ; Also, an estimate of the amount of crops grown on said farm, and all reports of the Superintendent of said Asylum relating to said farm.

On motion of Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, seconded by Mr. *Barber*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A Return showing the number of Marriage Licenses or Certificates issued from the office of the Provincial Secretary under 37 *Vic.*, cap. 6, from the 1st day of July last to the 1st day of December instant, with a detailed statement of the number so issued to each County, Town, or City in the Province of *Ontario* ; and with a further statement showing the names of issuers of such Licenses appointed in each such County, Town or City.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 19), To amend the *Ontario Drainage Act* of 1873.

The Amendments made in Committee on Bill (No. 3), To amend the Act respecting the Municipal Loan Fund debts, and certain payments to municipalities, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 24), To make further provisions for Courts in Unorganized Districts, and respecting Municipalities therein ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hardy* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 40,) Respecting the Central Prison.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 18,) To amend the Act respecting Water Privileges.

Referred to a Select Committee composed as follows :—The Honourable Mr. *Cameron*, Messieurs *Hodgins*, *Meredith*, *Hardy*, *Boulter*, *Cook*, *Barber*, and *Farewell*.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of *Ontario*, for the year 1874. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 15.)

Also : Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor praying His Excellency to cause be laid before the House, a Return of the names of all Companies incorporated by Letters Patent during the present year, with the respective dates of such Letters Patent. (*Sessional Papers* No. 16.)

Also :—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Return of all the fines and fees collected by *A. G. Hill*, Esquire, Police Magistrate at *Clifton*, together with the names of all persons upon whom fines have been imposed. (*Sessional Papers* No. 17).

The House then adjourned at 5.20 P. M.

Friday, 4th December, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Deroche*—The Petition of the Right Reverend the Bishop of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Lauder*—The Petition of the *Toronto* Water Works Commission.

The following Petitions were severally received and read :—

Of the *Galt* and *Guelph* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Reverend *J. S. Lauder*, incumbent of Christ Church, *Ottawa*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize him to sell certain Church lands.

Of *William G. Murdoch*, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario*, to admit him as a Barrister-at-Law.

Of the Rector and Churchwardens of St. James' Church, *Orillia*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to mortgage certain lands.

Of the City Council of *Ottawa*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to mortgage certain lands.

Of the *Ottawa* Ladies' College, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Township Council of *South Dumfries*, praying certain amendments to the law relating to the tax on dogs.

Of the *Lake Simcoe* Junction Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Seventh Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the following Petitions, and find that the Rules of the House have been complied with :—

Of the Reverend *John Scott* and others, of *London*, praying that an Act may pass to confirm and declare valid the appointment of Trustees, and to legalize sales of certain church lands belonging to *St. Andrew's* Church, *London*.

Of *David Blain* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Huronario* Railway Company.

Of *Richard Martin* and others, of *Hamilton*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Hamilton* Fire and Marine Assurance Company.

Of *John Stewart* and others, of *Hamilton*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Industrial and Commercial Life Assurance Company of *Canada*.

Of *P. G. Close* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Toronto* and *Mimico* Tramway Company.

Of the *Trent Valley* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation, and to legalize a By-law of the Village of *Trenton* giving aid to the Railway.

Of the *St. Thomas Cemetery Company*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to sell certain lands.

The Committee having also examined the Petition of the *Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation, find that notices have not been published the required time, but considering that sufficient notice has been given they recommend the suspension of the Rule in this matter.

Mr. *Clarke (Norfolk)*, from the Select Committee appointed to frame an Address to His Excellency the Governor-General, reported an Address which was read, and is as follows :—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir *Frederick Temple*, Earl of *Dufferin*, Viscount and Baron *Clandeboye*, of *Clandeboye* in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of the *United Kingdom*, Baron *Dufferin* and *Clandeboye*, of *Ballyleidy* and *Killeagh*, in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of *Ireland*, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of *Saint Patrick*, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor-General of *Canada*, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario* in Parliament assembled, beg leave to inform Your Excellency that this House hath voted an humble Address to Your Excellency, praying that your Excellency will cause to be laid in due course and form before the Parliament of *Canada*, the prayer of this Legislature, that a Dominion Prohibitory Liquor Law may be passed, or that the *British North America Act* of 1867 may be so amended as to enable the Legislatures of the several Provinces, or the Legislature of the Province of *Ontario* to enact such laws, as in their wisdom may seem necessary for the regulation and partial, or entire prohibition and suppression of the use, and of the making and vending of ardent or intoxicating spirits as a beverage, on the ground that the same is injurious to society, as well as being the most prolific source of idleness, poverty and crime.

Mr. *Clarke (Norfolk)*, from the Select Committee, also reported an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, which was read as follows :—

To His Excellency the Honourable JOHN CRAWFORD, Lieutenant-Governor of *Ontario*.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario*, beg leave to inform your Excellency, that this House hath voted an humble Address to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying for the passage of a Dominion Prohibitory Liquor Law; and also, on the subject of the power of this Legislature to enact laws for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, as a beverage; and we humbly pray your Excellency, that you will be pleased to transmit the said Address to His Excellency the Governor-General of *Canada*.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 71), intituled "An Act respecting the *Belleville and North Hastings Railway*."—Mr. *Boulter*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 72), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Hurontario Railway Company*."—Mr. *Patterson*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 73), intituled "An Act to vest certain lands in the Town of *St. Thomas* the Trustees of the *Curtis Cemetery Company*."—Mr. *Wilson*

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 74), intituled "An Act to confirm the appointment of Trustees in connection with the Presbyterian Church of *Canada* in the City of *London*, and to make valid certain sales of property made by the said Trustees."—*Mr. Meredith*.

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 75), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Industrial and Commercial Life Insurance Company of *Canada*."—*Mr. Williams (Hamilton)*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 76), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Hamilton* Fire and Marine Insurance Company."—*Mr. Williams (Hamilton)*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

On motion of the Honourable *Mr. Currie*, seconded by *Mr. Hardy*,
Ordered, That the Select Committee to which was referred certain charges preferred against *J. C. Rykert*, Esquire, by the Honourable *A. McKellar* be permitted to sit and continue its sittings during the sittings of this House, with the unanimous consent of such Committee.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 3), To amend the Act respecting the Municipal Loan Fund Debt, and certain payments to the Municipalities.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 6), Relating to Fire Insurance.

(*In the Committee.*)

Page 1, line 5—after "insurance," insert "on property in this Province."

" line 25—after "insurance," insert "wherever entered into."

" line 28—strike out from "any," to "void," in the 31st line inclusive, insert

"A Commission is to be issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, addressed to three or more persons holding judicial office in this Province, for the purpose of determining what conditions of a fire insurance policy are just and reasonable conditions, and the Commissioners may take evidence, and are to hear such parties interested as they shall think necessary, and a copy of the conditions settled, approved of and signed by the Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall be deposited in the office of the Provincial Secretary, and in case after the Lieutenant-Governor, by proclamation published in the *Ontario Gazette*, had assented to the said conditions, any policy is entered into or renewed containing or including any conditions other than or different from the conditions so previously approved of and deposited, and if the said condition so not contained or included, is held by the Court or Judge before whom a question relating thereto is tried to be not just and reasonable, such condition shall be null and void."

Page 2, line 8—strike out "in respect of insurance effected for that year."

" line 11—after "5." insert "of the fourth division."

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and *Mr. Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill, with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration on Monday next.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :

Bill (No. 35), To further amend the law affecting Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly, and the trial of such Elections.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 16), Respecting the ditching of Watercourses.

Referred to a Select Committee composed as follows:—Messieurs *Wood, McManus, Farewell, McCall, Rykert, Monk, Boulter, Bishop* and *Prince*.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 7), Respecting Division Courts; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Deacon* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Return to an Address to His Excellency, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House all reports of the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons not already laid before this House, relating to the *London Lunatic Asylum*, and the changes and improvements relating to the farm of three hundred acres attached thereto. Also, a statement showing the quantity of stock on said farm, the purposes for which they are used, and the cost of keeping the same; also an estimate of the amount of crops grown on said farm, and all reports of the Superintendent of said Asylum relating to said Farm. (*Sessional Papers, No. 18.*)

The House then adjourned at 5 P.M.

Monday, 7th December, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. *Rykert*—The Petition of the Trustees of the *St. Catharines General and Marine Hospital*.

By Mr. *Clarke*—(*Wellington*)—The Petition of *James Johnston* and others, of *Mono*.

By Mr. *Read*—The Petition of the County Council of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. *Paxton*—The Petition of *Andrew McNab* and others, of *Carden*.

By Mr. *Prince*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Tilbury West*; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Gosfield*; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Mersea*; also the Petition of *F. B. Bouteiller* and others, of *Belle River*.

By Mr. *Oliver*—The Petition of *R. A. James* and others, of *Orillia*.

By Mr. *Barber*—The Petition of *Joseph Kilgour* and others; also, the Petition of *James Appelbee* and others, of *Trafalgar*.

The following Petitions were received and read:—

Of *George Montgomery* and others, of *Mono*; also, of the Township Council of *Mono*, severally praying that an Act may pass to erect a new County to be called *Dufferin*.

Of the *Strathroy Board of Trade*, praying that the Bill to authorize the County Council of *Middlesex* to abolish Tolls on County Roads may not pass.

Of *Herbert Charman* and others, of *Peterborough*, praying that the Bill to authorize the Town Council of *Peterborough* to close and sell part of *Murray Street* may not pass.

Of *G. W. Griffin* and others, of *Forestville*; also, of *J. H. McCall* and others, of *Walsh*, severally praying that a certain sale of lands to the *Long Point Company* may be cancelled.

Of the *Toronto Water Works Commission*, praying that an Act may pass to enable the City of *Toronto* to raise money on by-law, and for other purposes.

Of the Right Reverend the Bishop of *Ontario*, praying that the Bill to authorize the sale of certain Church lands in the City of *Ottawa* may not pass.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Eighth Report which was read as follows : —

The Committee having examined the following Petitions, find that the Rules of the House have been complied with.

Of *Caira Robbins Wilkes*, of *Brantford*, praying that an Act may pass to vest certain lands in her in fee.

Of the Managers of the *Ottawa Ladies' College*, praying that An Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the *Galt and Guelph* Railway Company, praying that An Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Rector and Church-wardens of *St. James* Church, of *Orillia*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to mortgage certain lands.

Of the *Lake Simcoe* Junction Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the *Brantford* Gas Company, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to issue preferential bonds, and for other purposes.

The Committee having also examined the Petition of the Town Council of *Peterborough* praying that an Act may pass to legalize a certain by-law granting aid to the *Huron* and *Quebec* Railway Company, find that no notices have been published in the matter; they have had before them a certified copy of the by-law alluded to in the Petition, which by-law was read twice in the Town Council, submitted to and voted upon by the rate-payers and carried; and are of opinion that sufficient notice has thereby been given to all parties interested, and recommend the suspension of the Rule.

The Committee having also examined the Petition of the Village Council of *Clinton*, praying that an Act pass to authorize them to hold their municipal elections as a Town, find that the full term of notice is not yet complete, but being a matter of purely local importance they consider that all parties interested have been sufficiently notified.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Committee on Private Bills, presented their Second Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively :—

Bill (No. 15), To enable the Corporation of the City of *Kingston* to close up a part of *Union* Street, with the water slip in front of the same in the said City, and for other purposes.

Bill (No. 27), To enable the Municipality of the Township of *Madoc*, and the Municipality of the Townships of *Tudor*, *Wallaston*, *Limerick* and *Cashel* respectively, to exempt from taxation certain property employed and used in connection with the development of the mineral resources within the said municipalities.

Bill (No. 25), To amend the Act to incorporate the *Gutling* Gold and Silver Mining Company.

Bill (No. 32), Respecting the *Huron* and *Ontario* Ship Canal Company.

The Committee have also considered the following Bill, and report the same without amendment :—

Bill (No. 29), To amend the Act passed in the twenty-second year of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, and chaptered one hundred and twenty-seven, respecting the First Parsonage or Rectory within the Township of *Drummond*.

The Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, from the Committee on Railways, presented their Second Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the following Bill, and report the same with certain amendments :—

Bill (No. 14), To authorize the *Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora* Railway and Mining Company to issue preferential Debentures, and to amend the Acts relating to the said Company, and for other purposes.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 77), intituled “ An Act to amend the Act relating to the *Toronto and Nipissing* Railway Company.”—The Honourable Mr. *Cameron*.
Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 78), intituled “ An Act to enable Building Societies to pay over the funds of Intestate Members.”—Mr. *Hodgins*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 79), intituled “ An Act to give effect to the incorporation of the Village of *Wroxeter*.”—Mr. *Gibson*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 80), intituled “ An Act relating to Christ Church of *Hamilton*.”

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 81), intituled “ An Act further to amend the Act to incorporate the *Ottawa* Ladies’ College.”—Mr. *O’Donoghue*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 82), intituled “ An Act to amend an Act incorporating the Temporal Committee of *St. Andrew’s* Church, in *Ottawa*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, and to vest certain property in the said Temporal Committee.”—Mr. *O’Donoghue*.

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 83), intituled “ An Act to enable the *Brantford* Gas Company to issue preferential stock, and for other purposes.”—Mr. *Hardy*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 84), intituled “ An Act relating to *St. James’s* Church, *Orillia*, and certain lands belonging thereto.”—The Honourable Mr. *Currie*.

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 85), intituled “ An Act to vest certain real and personal estate in *Caira Robbins Wilkes*.”—Mr. *Hardy*.

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 86), intituled “ An Act to readjust the representation in the Legislative Assembly.”—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Bethune* moved, seconded by Mr. *Deroche*,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of any petitions received from *R. G. Dalton*, Esquire, asking for payment of arrears of salary.

And a debate arising, the Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. *Clarke* (*Norfolk*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Sexton*,

That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the matter relating to one *Robert Allway*, late a member of the House of Assembly of *Upper Canada*, to be composed as follows :—Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, the Honourable Mr. *Currie*, Messieurs *Monk*, *Meredith*, *Farewell* and *Clarke* (*Norfolk*).

And a debate arising, the Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* moved, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That it be an instruction to the Committee on Public Accounts, to inquire into the circumstances attending the resignation, removal or dismissal of any public officer or servant of the Government, to whom any gratuity may have been awarded and paid, where such gratuity forms an item of the public expenditure.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* moved in amendment, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

That all the words in the motion after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: "the appointment and removal of public officers and servants are matters which by constitutional rule are within the exclusive authority of the Executive Government, having the confidence of this House, and do not fall within the sphere of the Public Accounts Committee; that if there should be a case for impeaching the exercise of the discretion of the Government in such a matter, the proper course is for the case to be brought before this House, on a special motion, referring thereto, so that this House may deal with the case as the circumstances may seem to the House to require."

The Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Wilson—39.</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Craig,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Tooley—17.</i>
<i>Corby,</i>			

And Motion having being made, That the Resolution as amended do pass :

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That the following words be added to the Resolution, "That the Public Accounts Committee is the channel through which, according to constitutional usage in this Province, this House can obtain full information as to the proper or improper expenditure of the public money; and that it is the duty of the advisers of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to this House to lay before the Committee the fullest information touching any item of the expenditure of the public money."

The Amendment, having been put, was carried.

The Motion, as finally amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was

Resolved, That the appointment and removal of public officers and servants are matters which, by constitutional rule are within the exclusive authority of the Executive Government, having the confidence of this House, and do not fall within the sphere of the Public Accounts Committee; that if there should be a case for impeaching the exercise of the discretion of the Government in such a matter, the proper course is for the case to be brought before this House on a special motion referring thereto, so that this House may deal with the case as the circumstances may seem to the House to require; that the Public Accounts Committee is the channel through which, according to constitutional usage in this Province, this House can obtain full information as to the proper, or improper expenditure of the public money, and that it is the duty of the advisers of His Excellency,

the Lieutenant-Governor to this House, to lay before the Committee the fullest information touching every item of the expenditure of the public money.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution, relative to expenses for services in connection with the removal of prisoners to the Central Prison.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, acquainted the House that His Excellency, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends the same to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the proposed Resolution.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 35), To further amend the Law affecting Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly, and the trial of such Elections; and, after some time Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again, To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 2), Respecting the Boundary between *Ontario* and *Quebec*.
Referred to a Committee of the whole House, To-morrow.

Bill (No. 54), To provide for voting by Ballot at Municipal Elections.
Referred to a Committee of the whole House, To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 11.45 P.M.

Tuesday, 8th December, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had received from the Judges appointed to inquire into and report on Estate Bills, their Report in the following case :—

Bill (No. 66), To authorize the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of *East Oxford* to sell certain lands.

The Report was then read by the Clerk at the Table, as follows :—

The undersigned, two of the Commissioners appointed under Prov. Stat. 34 *Vic.*, cap. 7, to report respecting Estate Bills, in relation to Bill (No. 66), referred to the said Commissioners, beg to report :—

That the Provisions in the Statute of the Province of *Ontario*, 36 *Vic.*, cap. 135 authorize the sale of any land held by trustees for the use of a congregation or religious body when it becomes unnecessary to be retained for such use.

No reason is suggested in the Bill before us, nor in the petition whereon the same is

founded, why the petitioners should not avail themselves of the powers contained in the Act referred to for the sale of the land which they in effect allege it is not necessary to retain for the use of the congregation.

Under these circumstances we cannot say that we think it reasonable that the proposed Bill should pass into a law.

WM. B. RICHARDS, C. J.
S. H. BLAKE, V. C.

Dated 8th December, 1874.

To *Charles T. Gillmor*, Esquire,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Sinclair*—The Petition of the County Council of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Meredith*—The Petition of *S. W. Knight* and others.

By Mr. *Deacon*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Pembroke*.

By Mr. *Harrington*—The Petition of the County Council of *Renfrew*.

By Mr. *Williams* (*Hamilton*)—The Petition of *Robert Burnet* and others, of *Hamilton*.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Committee on Private Bills, presented their Third Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered Bill (No. 10), To separate the Town of *Orangeville*, and certain townships in the Counties of *Wellington*, *Grey* and *Simcoe* from the said Counties, and to erect the same into the County of *Dufferin*, and have amended the preamble thereof by striking out the word "*Adjala*"; the Committee having decided that the said Township of *Adjala* ought not to form a part of the County of *Dufferin*, and have also otherwise amended the said Bill.

The Committee have also considered Bill (No. 12), To incorporate the Synod of the Diocese of *Huron*, and to unite the Church Society of the Diocese of *Huron* therewith, and report said Bill without amendment; and recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the Bill, the same being in connection with a religious institution.

The Committee have also considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively :—

Bill (No. 11), To incorporate the Alliance Insurance Company.

Bill (No. 23), To define and extend the powers of the *Canada* Landed Credit Company.

Bill (No. 26), To confirm, amend and extend the incorporation of the *Hawkeye* Gold and Silver Mining Company.

Ordered, That the fees, less actual cost of printing, be remitted in Bill (No. 12), To incorporate the Synod of the Diocese of *Huron*.

Mr. *Barber*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Ninth Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee having examined the following Petitions, find that the Rules of the House have been complied with.

Of the Reverend *J. S. Lauder*, Incumbent of Christ Church, *Ottawa*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the sale of certain Church lands.

Of the *Victoria* College, *Cobourg*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Mr. *Hodgins*, from the Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 18), To amend the Act respecting the improvement of Water Privileges, presented their Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the Bill to them referred, and report the same with certain amendments.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 87), intituled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Trent Valley Railway Company*."—Mr. *Boulter*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 88), intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts incorporating *Victoria College, Cobourg*."—Mr. *Gifford*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 89), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Toronto and Mimico Tramway Company*."—Mr. *Patterson*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 90), intituled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company*."—Mr. *Williams (Hamilton)*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 91), intituled "An Act to amend the Act of the *Erie and Huron Railway Company*."—Mr. *Williams (Hamilton)*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 92), intituled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Lake Simcoe Junction Railway*."—Mr. *Bethune*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 93), intituled "An Act to give effect to the proclamation erecting the Village of *Clinton* into a Town."—Mr. *Gibson*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 94), intituled "An Act to confirm and extend the Act to provide for the better government of that part of *Ontario* situated in the vicinity of the Falls of *Niagara*."—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 95), intituled, "An Act respecting terms in the Courts of Common Pleas and Queen's Bench."—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

The Honourable Attorney General *Mowat* moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution, relative to payments to the Returning Officers of *Algoma, Muskoka and Parry Sound*.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, acquainted the House that His Excellency, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends the same to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the proposed Resolution.

The Amendments made in Committee on Bill (No. 6), Relating to Fire Insurance, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to expenses for services in connection with the removal of prisoners to the Central Prison ; and, after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. *Hodgins*, from the Committee, reported the Resolution as follows :—

Resolved, that the following fees may be paid to sheriffs and gaol surgeons for services in connection with offenders sentenced, or liable to be removed or sentenced to the Central Prison :—

To SHERIFFS :

For making special return of prisoners sentenced to Central Prison, and of such prisoners eligible for removal to Central Prison, as the Inspector may direct (each prisoner) (No more than \$5 to be allowed for any one return, and each return must cover all prisoners in gaol when the same is made)	\$1 00
For a certified copy of sentence	0 50
For taking prisoner to railway station, to be delivered to Central Prison Bailiff, in addition to other necessary expenses incurred in such duty	1 00

To GAOL SURGEONS :

For the examination of each prisoner eligible for removal, or sentenced to Central Prison, (including certificate)	\$1 00
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The Resolution, having been read the second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Resolution be referred to the Committee of the whole House on Bill (No. 40), Respecting the Central Prison.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 40), Respecting the Central Prison ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 35), To further amend the law affecting Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly, and the trial of such Elections ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, that the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House resolved into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 54), To provide for Voting by Ballot at Municipal Elections ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, that the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by His Excellency.

The Message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows :—

JOHN CRAWFORD,

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required to complete the services of the Province for 1875, and to make good certain expenditures for the year 1874.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, 8th day of December, 1874.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

I. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE :

1. Court of Appeal.

Towards Law Library..... \$200 00

2. *Thunder Bay* District.

Additional for Administration of Justice..... 1000 00

3. *Clifton and Fort Erie.*

Administration of Justice.....\$3760 00

4. Board of County Court Judges.

Revision of Rules and Expenses..... 375 00

5. Court of Chancery additional for Contingencies.

Under-estimated in former vote..... 400 00

II. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :

1. *Toronto Asylum.*

Additional to meet increased expenses of attendance..... \$500 00

2. *London Asylum.*

Additional to meet increased expenses of attendance..... 500 00

3. Deaf and Dumb, *Belleville.*Expenses of Convention of Teachers of Institutions of *America* held
at *Belleville*, on 4th June, 1874..... 500 004. Blind Institution, *Brantford.*Arrears of salary for 1874 to Principal *Hunter*..... 300 00

III. AGRICULTURE :

Aid to 5 new electoral Divisions Societies at \$700 each.....\$3,500 00

IV. HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES :

Additional required to make up deficiency in allowances to certain
Institutions under Act so as to equal amount paid in 1874.....\$2,346 16

V. MISCELLANEOUS :

Addition to cover printing for Elections in 1875.... ..\$1,600 00

Expenses of Ballot Boxes, locks, distribution and incidental ex-
penses..... 8,000 00

(To be in part paid by Dominion)

County Court Judges for expenses at revision of voters' lists for
1874..... 3,000 00County Court Judges for expenses at revision of voters' lists for
1875 : 3,000 00

Insurance additional for renewals... .. 5,000 00

VI. PUBLIC BUILDINGS :

Osgoode Hall, Courts and officers therein, for expenses of new
boilers..... 2,100 00

Total.....\$36,081 16

(Sessional Papers, No. 10).

Ordered, That the Message of His Excellency, together with the Supplementary Estimates be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 15), To enable the Corporation of the City of *Kingston* to close up a part of Union Street with the water slip in front of the same, in the said City, and for other purposes.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 27), To enable the Municipality of the Township of *Madoc*, and the Municipality of the Townships of *Tudor*, *Wollaston*, *Limerick* and *Cashel* respectively to exempt from taxation certain property employed and used in connection with the development of the mineral resources within the said Municipalities.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 25), To amend the Act incorporating the *Gatling* Gold and Silver Mining Company.

Referred Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 32), Respecting the *Huron* and *Ontario* Ship Canal Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 29), To amend the Act passed in the 22nd year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, and chaptered 127, respecting the First Parsonage or Rectory within the Township of *Drummond*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 14), To authorize the *Cobourg*, *Peterborough* and *Marmora* Railway and Mining Company to issue preferential debentures, and to amend the Acts relating to the said Company, and for other purposes.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 7), Respecting Division Courts.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 24), To make further provision for Courts in unorganized Districts, and respecting Municipalities therein.

(*In the Committee.*)

Page 1, line 4, Strike out from "The" to "County" in the 13th line inclusive, insert new clause. "The Judge of any County or District Court, to whose jurisdiction, any Territorial District or Provisional County belongs, may appoint additional sittings of the County or District Court and of the Court of the General Sessions of the Peace or of either of such Courts to be held at such place or places within such Territorial District or Provisional County as he may think fit, such sittings of the County Court to be for the trial of causes where the contract was made within the Territorial District or Provisional County, or if the action is not upon contract, then where the cause of action arose within the Territorial District or Provisional County, and such Sessions of the Peace to be for the trial of causes within the jurisdiction of the General Sessions of the Peace provided the offence to be tried was committed within such Territorial District or Provisional County."

Page 1, insert new clause after new clause 1.

(2a.) "In case the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct sittings of the Court of Sessions of the Peace of any County or Provisional Judicial District, to be held at regular periods at some place within a territorial District or Provisional County, and shall issue the Proclamation in that behalf, such sittings shall thereafter be the proper Court for the trial of appeals to the General Sessions, from a decision, order or conviction made by a Justice of the Peace within such Territorial District or Provisional County, and such Court shall have full and complete jurisdiction and authority for the trial of every such appeal, as well as for the trial, under the first Section of this Act, of any person charged with an offence committed within the Territorial District or Provisional County over which the Sessions have jurisdiction: Provided always that where an offender may be more conveniently tried within that portion of the County or Provisional Judicial District outside of such Territorial District or Provisional County, such offender may be so tried."

Page 1, line 14, after "shall," insert "also."

" 1, line 20, after "county," insert "or district."

Page 1, line 29, after "Court," insert "In case the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct sittings of the Court of the Sessions of the Peace of any County or Provisional Judicial District to be held at regular periods, at some place within a Territorial District or Provisional County, and shall issue his Proclamation in that behalf, such sittings shall thereafter be the proper Court for the trial of appeals to the General Sessions, from a decision, order or conviction made by a Justice of the Peace within such Territorial District or Provisional County, and such Court shall have full and complete jurisdiction and authority for the trial of every such appeal, as well as for the trial, under the first Section of this Act, of any person charged with an offence committed within the Territorial District or Provisional County over which the Sessions have jurisdiction: Provided always that where an offender may be more conveniently tried within that portion of the County or District outside of such Territorial District or Provisional County, such offender may be so tried."

Page 1, line 33, after "jurors," insert "in case jurors are required."

Page 3, line 12, after "called" insert new sub-sections.

(10a.) "To remove doubts it is hereby declared, that the provisions of law for the trial of controverted elections applicable to Councillors of Townships in counties, apply to the members of the Council of Municipalities, formed under any of the Acts mentioned in the first section of this Act.

(10b.) The said Act entitled "An Act to establish municipal Institutions in the District of Algoma," is hereby repealed, except the twenty-fifth clause thereof, and hereafter the provisions of the said Act entitled "An Act to establish municipal Institutions in the Districts of *Parry Sound*, *Muskoka*, *Nipissing*, and *Thunder Bay*," as amended by the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered fifty, and by the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered seventeen, and by this Act, shall apply to the said District of *Algoma*, except that the duties which by the said first mentioned Act, as so amended are required to be performed by the Stipendiary Magistrate shall in that portion of *Algoma* which is not included within the District of *Thunder Bay* be performed by the Judge of the District Court of *Algoma*.

(10 c.) The present Councils of Municipalities formed under the said "Act to establish Municipal Institutions in the District of *Algoma*" shall continue to hold office until the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and thereafter until their successors are elected.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, that the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 8.40 P. M.

Wednesday, 9th December, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had received from the Judges appointed to inquire into and report on Estate Bills their Report in the following case :—

Bill (No. 73), To vest certain lands in the Trustees of the *Curtis Cemetery*, at *St. Thomas*.

The Report was then read by the Clerk at the Table, as follows :—

The undersigned, two of the Commissioners appointed under Prov. Stat. 34 *Vic.*, cap. 7, to report respecting Estate Bills, in relation to Bill (No. 73), referred to the said Commissioners, beg to report :—

That, assuming the allegations contained in the petition on which the bill is founded are correct, they think it reasonable that the Bill do pass into a law with the amendment which they suggest thereto, which amendment is as follows at the end of the Bill as submitted to us :—"Provided always, that the said trustees are hereby required, before carrying out any sale of the said cemetery lot, or of any portion of it, to remove therefrom the remains of all the bodies buried therein ; and the same, at their cost and charges to re-inter in the ground of the *St. Thomas Cemetery Company*."

It may be as well to mention here, that the grounds stated in the petition now before us, seem to remove the objections suggested to the passing of such a bill in March last reported upon by one of the undersigned, and by the Honourable the Chancellor.

WM. B. RICHARDS, C.J.
S. H. BLAKE, V.C.

Dated 8th December, 1874.

To *Charles T. Gillmor*,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Ordered, That the foregoing Report be entered on the Journals of this House.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 73), To vest certain lands in the Trustees of the *Curtis Cemetery* at *St. Thomas*, be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same, with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners, of Estate Bills thereon.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Watterworth*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Delaware*.

By Mr. *Meredith*—The Petition of the *Toronto Street Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Deacon*—The Petition of the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*.

By Mr. *Prince*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Amherstburg* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Sandwich West* ; also, the Petition of *F. B. Bouteiller* and others, of *Belle River*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *Joseph Kilgour* and others ; also, of *James Applebee* and others, all of *Trafalgar*, severally praying for relief in respect of the grouping clauses.

Of *R. A. James* and others, of *Orillia*, praying that the franchise may be restored to *Hugh McKay Sutherland*..

Of the County Council of *Peterborough*, praying for certain amendments to the Registry Act.

Of the Township Council of *Tilbury West* ; also, of the Township Council of *Mersea* ; also, of the Township Council of *Gosfield*, severally praying for additional representation in the Legislature for the County of *Essex*.

Of *Andrew McNab* and others, of *Carden*, praying that part of the Township of *Carden* may be attached to the Township of *Mara* for Municipal and School purposes.

Of *S. W. Knight* and others, of *Kent*, praying that the Bill to legalize a by-law of the County of *Kent* granting a bonus to the *Erie* and *Huron* Railway Company, may not pass.

Of the County Council of *Bruce*, praying for certain amendments to the Administration of Criminal Justice Act.

Of *St. Andrews Church, Hamilton*, praying that the Bill to unite the several Presbyterian Bodies in *Canada* may not pass.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Committee on Private Bills, presented their Fourth Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered Bill (No. 9), Respecting allowances for roads on the blank (or alternate) concession lines in the Townships of *Westmeath* and *Ross*, in the County of *Renfrew*, and have made certain verbal amendments to the preamble thereof ; and have also prepared certain other amendments to the said Bill.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 29), To amend the Act passed in the 22nd year of the Reign of Her Majesty, Queen *Victoria*, and chaptered 127, respecting the First Parsonage or Rectory within the Township of *Drummond*, said Bill being in connection with a religious institution.

Ordered, That the fees on Bill (No. 29), First Parsonage or Rectory of *Drummond* be remitted, less the actual cost of printing.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 96), intituled “An Act for the relief of the relative of Intestates where the personal Estate is of small value.”—Mr. *Hodgins*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 97), intituled “An Act respecting Municipal Institutions of the Province of *Ontario*.”—Mr. *Oliver*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 98), intituled “An Act to further amend the Act incorporating the *Hamilton* and *North Western* Railway Company.”—Mr. *Williams (Hamilton)*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 99), intituled “An Act to enable the Rector of Christ Church, *Ottawa*, to sell certain lands.”—Mr. *O'Donoghue*.

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

On motion of Mr. *Bethune*, seconded by Mr. *Cook*,

Ordered, That Bill (No. 56), Respecting *Queen's College, Kingston*, and Bill (No. 58), Respecting the Union of certain Presbyterian Churches, having been transmitted to the learned Commissioners of Estates Bills for their reports thereon, the Clerk be instructed to recall the Bills, and that the same do stand referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor :—

A Supplementary Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, a comparative statement, showing the number of officers and servants in the employment of the Government of *Ontario*, in the different Departments, with their salaries for the years 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, respectively ; also a similar statement regarding the officers and servants of the House ; also, showing as far as may be, the number of officers and servants in the employment of the Government of the Dominion and of the Government of *Quebec*, in the like Departments ; also, of the House of Commons and the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Quebec*, with their salaries respectively. (*Sessional Papers No. 11.*)

On motion of Mr. *Watterworth*, seconded by Mr. *Crosby*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return showing the number of contracts entered into between the Government and Contractors for Drainage Works, in the Townships of *Mosa*, *Ekfrid*, *Metcalfe*, *Caradoc* and *Dunwich*, under the Act 33 *Vic.*, prior to the 21st Dec., 1871, giving the names of each contractor, the particulars of each contract as to original amount; the dates of payments, and the actual sums paid, and also any information respecting the failure of the original contractors, the amount paid to them, and also the amounts paid to any subsequent contractors for the completion of such Drainage Works.

Mr. *Bethune* moved, seconded by Mr. *Deroche*,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all correspondence with any of the Judges of the County Courts in reference to, or any applications made by any of the said Judges to the Government for allowances in reference to the revision of Voters' lists.

And a Debate arising, the motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. *Gibson* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bishop*,

That in the opinion of this House the power of corporations to aid railways throughout the Province should be made uniform; that no railway whether it obtained its Charter last session or since confederation, from this House, should exercise special privileges; That the time has arrived when the powers allowed to corporations to aid railways should be better defined and more restricted in their nature; That no bonus shall be allowed to pass out of the hands of the trustees or other persons they are placed in until satisfactory proof is furnished to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that the traffic arrangements for operating the railway so aided are such as will secure proper facilities to the District traversed by such railway.

And a Debate arising, the Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed:—

Bill (No. 6), Relating to Fire Insurance.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 54), To provide for voting by Ballot at Municipal Elections; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 28), To amend the Act to establish Liens in favour of Mechanics, Machinists, Labourers and others.

Referred to a Select Committee composed as follows:—The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, Messieurs *Meredith*, *Hardy*, *Clarke* (*Wellington*), *Clisholm* and *O'Donoghue*.

Bill (No. 51), To amend the Registration of Titles (*Ontario*) Act.

Referred to a Select Committee composed as follows:—The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, Messieurs *Bethune*, *Deacon*, *Lauder*, and *Meredith*.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* delivered to Mr. Speaker a message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by His Excellency.

The Message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows:—

JOHN CRAWFORD,

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Estimates of a certain further sum required to complete the service of the Province for 1875.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, 9th day of December, 1874.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

I. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE :

1. *Clifton* and *Fort Erie*, Salary of Police Magistrate not included in former Estimates..... \$1,000 00
(*Sessional Papers*, No. 10).

Ordered, That the Message of His Excellency, together with the Supplementary Estimates, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 15), To enable the Corporation of the City of *Kingston* to close up a part of *Union Street* with the water slip in front of the same in the said City, and for other purposes.

Bill (No. 27), To enable the Municipality of the Township of *Madoc*, and the Municipality of the Townships of *Tudor*, *Wollaston*, *Limerick*, and *Cashel* respectively to exempt from taxation certain property employed and used in connection with the development of the mineral resources within the said municipalities.

Bill (No. 25), To amend the Act incorporating the *Gatling* Gold and Silver Mining Company.

Bill (No. 32), Respecting the *Huron* and *Ontario* Ship Canal Company.

Bill (No. 29), To amend the Act passed in the 22nd year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, and chaptered 127, respecting the First Parsonage or Rectory within the Township of *Drummond*.

Bill (No. 14), To authorize the *Cobourg*, *Peterborough* and *Marmora* Railway and Mining Company to issue preferential debentures, and to amend the Acts relating to the said Company, and for other purposes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 10), To separate the Town of *Orangeville* and certain Townships in the Counties of *Wellington*, *Grey* and *Simcoe*, from the said Counties, and to erect the same into the County of *Dufferin*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House, To-morrow.

Bill (No. 12), To incorporate the Synod of the Diocese of *Huron*, and to unite the Church Society of the Diocese of *Huron* therewith.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House, To-morrow.

Bill (No. 11), To incorporate the Alliance Insurance Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House, To-morrow.

Bill (No. 23), To define and extend the powers of the *Canada* Landed Credit Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House, To-morrow.

Bill (No. 26), To confirm, amend and extend the incorporation of the *Hawkeye* Gold and Silver Mining Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House, To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 8.25 P.M.

Thursday, 10th December, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*—The Petition of the City Council of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *O'Donoghue*—The Petition of *George May* and others, of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Smith*—The Petition of the Township Council of *McGillivray*.

By Mr. *Watterworth*—The Petition of *Thomas Stiles* and others, of *London*.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Tenth Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the following Petitions, and find that the Rules of the House have been complied with :—

Of *W. G. Murdoch*, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit him as a Barrister-at-Law.

Of the Corporation of the City of *Ottawa*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to mortgage certain lands.

The Committee, having also examined the Petition of the *Toronto* Water Works Commission, praying that an Act may pass giving power to the Corporation of the City of *Toronto*, after obtaining the necessary consent of the citizens in that behalf, to pass a by-law for an additional sum of money for the purpose of completing and extending the Water Works, find that no notice has been given of the intended application, but inasmuch as the Bill prayed for would be of no effect without the consent of the ratepayers being first had and obtained, they would recommend the suspension of the Rule requiring notice in this matter.

Mr. *Meredith*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 17). To amend the *Upper Canada* Jurors' Act, presented their Report which was read as follows :

The Committee have examined the Bill to them referred, and have made certain amendments thereto.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 100), intituled "An Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of *Ottawa* to mortgage the *Wellington* Ward Market property, and other property therein mentioned, for a sufficient sum to erect suitable market buildings thereon."—Mr. *O'Donoghue*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 101), intituled "An Act to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit *William George Murdoch* as a Barrister-at-Law."—Mr. *Meredith*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 102), intituled "An Act to make further provision respecting Letters Patent for Joint Stock Companies."—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 15), To enable the Corporation of the City of *Kingston* to close up a part of *Union Street* with the water slip in front of the same, in the said City, and for other purposes.

Bill (No. 27), To enable the Municipality of the Township of *Madoc*, and the Municipality of the Townships of *Tudor*, *Wallaston*, *Limerick* and *Cashel* respectively to exempt from taxation certain property employed and used in connection with the development of the mineral resources within the said Municipalities.

Bill (No. 25), To amend the Act incorporating the *Gatling* Gold and Silver Mining Company.

Bill (No. 32), Respecting the *Huron* and *Ontario* Ship Canal Company.

Bill (No. 29), To amend the Act passed in the 22nd year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, and chaptered 127, respecting the First Parsonage or Rectory within the Township of *Drummond*.

Bill (No. 14), To authorize the *Cobourg*, *Peterborough* and *Marmora* Railway and Mining Company to issue preferential debentures, and to amend the Acts relating to the said Company, and for other purposes.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee, to consider Bill (No. 54), To provide for voting by Ballot at Municipal Elections.

(In the Committee.)

Page 2, line 7, strike out from "3" to "paper," in the 15th line inclusive.

" 2, line 24, strike out "and tendered ballot papers."

" 3, line 11, strike out "books containing the."

" 3, line 12, strike out "and tendered ballot papers."

" 4, line 3, strike out "for," insert "of."

" "line 19, strike out "one of."

" "line 23, strike out "the," insert "any."

" "line 25, strike out "mark," insert "marks."

" "line 29, strike out "name," insert "names."

" "line 33, strike out "mark," insert "marks."

" "line 43, strike out "or tendered."

" "line 44, strike out "ballot paper."

" "line 46, strike out "or tendered ballot paper."

" 5, line 9, after "place," insert "the," after "ballot," strike out "the."

" "line 22, strike out from "16," to "entered" in the 38th line inclusive.

" "line 54, strike out "voters," insert "voter," after "as," strike out "are," insert "is."

" 7, line 1, strike out "(e) The tendered ballot papers."

" "line 2, strike out "(f), insert "(e)."

" "line 3, strike out "(g), The tendered votes list," insert "(f)"

" "lines 21 and 22, strike out "(5) Tendered ballot papers."

" 8, line 19, after "no," strike out "returning officer."

" "line 20, after "any," strike out "election held by him."

" "line 21, after "any," insert "Municipal Elections held in his municipality."

All the Returning Officers and persons employed as Returning Officers and all Poll Clerks, if otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote."

" 9, line 4, strike out "six," insert "one."

" 11, line 38, insert after "repeated," new section "(41 a), This Act shall not apply to Elections under the Consolidated Public School Law of 1874, which Elections shall be held as if this Act had not been passed."

" "line 39, after "the," insert "Municipal."

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 94), To confirm and extend the Acts to provide for the better government of that part of *Ontario*, situated in the vicinity of the Falls of *Niagara*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 12), To incorporate the Synod of the Diocese of *Huron*, and to unite the Church Society of the Diocese of *Huron* therewith.

Bill (No. 11), To incorporate the Alliance Insurance Company.

Bill (No. 23), To define and extend the powers of the *Canada Landed Credit Company*.

Bill (No. 26), To confirm, amend and extend the incorporation of the *Hawkeye Gold and Silver Mining Company*.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Deacon* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time forthwith.

The several Bills were then read the third time, and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 10), To separate the Town of *Orangeville* and certain Townships in the Counties of *Wellington*, *Grey* and *Simcoe*, from the said Counties, and to erect the same into the County of *Dufferin* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Deacon* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House according to Order again resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year 1875, and to make good certain expenditures for the year 1874, the following sums :—

1. To defray the expenses of the Administration of Justice, as follow :—

Law Library for Court of Appeal.....	\$200 00
Administration of Justice in <i>Thunder Bay</i> District	1000 00
Administration of Justice at <i>Clifton</i> and <i>Fort Erie</i>	4760 00
Board of County Court Judges, engaged on Revision of Rules..	375 00
Court of Chancery for Contingencies	400 00

Total for Administration of Justice..... \$6735 00

2. To defray the expenses of Public Institutions, as follow :

<i>Toronto</i> Lunatic Asylum ; increased expenses of attendance ...	\$500 00
<i>London</i> Lunatic Asylum ; increased expenses of attendance.....	500 00
Deaf and Dumb Institute, <i>Belleville</i> ; expenses of Convention	

of Teachers of Institutions of <i>America</i> held at <i>Belleville</i> , on 4th June, 1874.....	\$500 00
Blind Institution, <i>Brantford</i> ; arrears of salary for 1874 to Principal <i>Hunter</i>	300 00

Total for Public Institutions	\$1800 00
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3. To defray the expenses of a grant in aid of five new Agricultural Electoral Division Societies at \$700 each\$3,500 00

4. To defray the expenses required to make up deficiency in allowances to certain Hospitals and Charities under Act so as to equal amount paid in 1874.....\$2,346 00

5. To defray certain Miscellaneous Expenses as follow :—

Expenses of Elections in 1875.....	\$1,600 00
Expenses of Ballot Boxes, locks, distribution and incidental expenses.....	8,000 00
County Court Judges for expenses at revision of voters' lists for 1874 \$3000, for 1875 \$3000.....	6,000 00
Insurance of Public Buildings.....	5,000 00

Total for Miscellaneous Expenses.....	\$20,600 00
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6. To defray certain expenses at *Osgoode* Hall.... \$2,100 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; and, That the Committee had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Mr. *Hodgins*, from the Committee of Supply, reported the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year 1875, and to make good certain expenditures for the year 1874, the following sums:—

1. To defray the expenses of the Administration of Justice, as follow:—

Law Library for Court of Appeal.....	\$ 200 00
Administration of Justice in <i>Thunder Bay</i> District.....	1,000 00
Administration of Justice at <i>Clifton</i> and <i>Fort Erie</i>	4,760 00
Board of County Court Judges, engaged on Revision of Rules..	375 00
Court of Chancery for Contingencies.....	400 00

Total for Administration of Justice.	\$6,735 00
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2. To defray the expenses of Public Institutions, as follow:—

<i>Toronto</i> Lunatic Asylum; increased expenses of attendance.....	\$500 00
<i>London</i> Lunatic Asylum; increased expenses of attendance...	500 00
Deaf and Dumb Institute, <i>Belleville</i> ; expenses of Convention of Teachers of Institutions of <i>America</i> , held at <i>Belleville</i> , on 4th June, 1874.....	500 00
Blind Institution, <i>Brantford</i> ; arrears of salary for 1874 to Principal <i>Hunter</i>	300 00

Total for Public Institutions.....	\$1,800 00
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3. To defray the expenses of a grant in aid of five new Agricultural Electoral Division Societies at \$700 each..... \$3,500 00
4. To defray the expenses required to make up deficiency in allowances to certain Hospitals and Charities under Act so as to equal amount paid in 1874 \$2,346 00
5. To defray certain Miscellaneous Expenses as follow :—
- | | |
|---|-------------|
| Expenses of Elections in 1875..... | \$1,600 00 |
| Expenses of Ballot Boxes, locks, distribution and incidental expenses..... | 8,000 00 |
| County Court Judges for expenses at revision of voters' lists for 1874, \$3000 ; for 1875, \$3000 | 6,000 00 |
| Insurance of Public Buildings | 5,000 00 |
| Total for Miscellaneous expenses | \$20,600 00 |
6. To defray certain expenses at *Osgoode Hall*..... \$2,100 00

Ordered, That the consideration of the several Resolutions be postponed till To-morrow.

Resolved, That the Committee of Supply have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 18), To amend the Act respecting the improvement of Water Privileges ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Boulter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill, with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 78), To enable Building Societies to pay over the funds of intestate members.

Referred to a Select Committee composed as follows :—The Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, Messieurs *Meredith*, *Hardy*, *Scott* (*Peterborough*) and *Hodgins*.

The House then adjourned at 11.00 P.M.

Friday, 11th December, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had received from the Judges appointed to inquire into and report on Estate Bills their Report in the following case :—

Bill (No. 74), To confirm the appointment of Trustees in connection with the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*, in the City of *London*, and to make valid certain sales of property made by the said Trustees.

The Report was then read by the Clerk at the Table as follows :—

Bill (No. 74), having been referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills for their Report thereon, the undersigned beg to report :

That, as the land, the subject of the Bill, was originally granted by the Crown, if the Attorney-General on behalf of Her Majesty consents thereto, they should think it reasonable that the said Bill do pass into a law, provided the following amendment is made therein, viz.: that, the following words at the end of the last paragraph of the Bill be erased: "Notwithstanding any question as to the validity of the appointment of the said Trustees, or any of them, or their interest in, or power over said lands," and the following substituted therefor: "to the same extent as if the said grantors in the said deeds had been duly appointed such Trustees, under and according to the provisions contained in the original Letters Patent relative to the appointment of the successors to the Trustees named therein."

W. B. RICHARDS, C. J.
S. H. BLAKE, V. C.

Dated, 10th December, 1874.

To *Charles T. Gillmor, Esq.*,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Crooks,

Ordered, That the foregoing Report be entered on the Journals of this House.

Ordered. That the Bill (No. 74), To confirm the appointment of Trustees in connection with the Presbyterian Church in *Canada*, in the City of *London*, and to make valid certain sales of property made by the said Trustees, be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestions of Estate Bills thereon.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. *Barber*—The Petition of *C. K. Jones* and others, of *Trafalgar*.

By Mr. *Prince*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Anderdon*, also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Sandwich East*.

By Mr. *Prince*—The Petition of the County Council of *Huron*.

The following Petitions were received and read:—

Of the Town Council of *Amherstburgh*; also, of the Township Council of *Sandwich West*, severally praying that the County of *Essex* may have additional representation in the Legislative Assembly.

Of the *Toronto* Street Railway Company, praying that the Bill to incorporate the *Toronto* and *Mimico* Tramway Company may not pass.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*, praying for certain amendments to the Administration of Justice Act.

Of the Township Council of *Delaware*, praying that the Bill to authorize the County Council of *Middlesex* to abolish tolls on County roads may not pass.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Committee on Private Bills, presented their Fifth Report which was read as follows:—

The Committee have considered Bill (No. 41), To enable the Corporation of the Town of *Peterborough* to close up and sell that part of *Murray* Street between *Reid* and *Downey* Streets, in the said Town of *Peterborough*, and find the preamble thereof not proven on the ground that your Committee do not think proper the powers therein asked for. The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the said Bill.

The Committee have also considered Bill (No. 64), To enable the Incumbent and Churchwardens of *St. Johns* Church, *Iroquois*, to mortgage certain lands, and have prepared certain amendments thereto. The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the said Bill.

The Committee have also considered Bill (No. 70), To alter the Town line dividing

the Townships of *Tilbury East* and *Romney*, in the County of *Kent*, and report the said Bill without amendment.

Ordered, That the fees on Bill (No. 64), *St. John's Church, Iroquois*, and on Bill (No. 41), Town of *Peterborough*, be remitted, less the actual cost of printing.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, from the Select Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library, presented their First Report which was read as follows :—

That, at the meeting of the Committee held to-day in accordance with a Resolution passed by the Library Committee on the 19th of February, 1873, directing that at the first meeting of the Library Committee the Librarian shall report a list of books absent at the commencement of the Session specifying the names of any persons who may have retained the same, the Librarian reports that some Members of the House to whom books were issued from the Library have not returned the volumes with which they were entrusted, but promise to do so at the earliest possible moment.

The Committee adopted the following Resolutions :—

1st. That *John Bowman*, one of the permanent Messengers of the House, do also discharge, during recess of the House, the duties of Messenger of the Library.

2nd. That a blank book shall be kept at the door of the Library, in which book any Member of the House who may in the absence of the Librarian borrow a volume, shall enter the title of such volume, and the name of the borrower.

3rd. That on account of not receiving any official documents from certain States in the American Union, to which States the Statutes and other official documents of *Ontario* have hitherto been sent, the transmission of such Statutes and other official documents of *Ontario* to the aforesaid States be at once discontinued. The names of the States with which the exchange of the official documents of *Ontario* shall cease are as follow :—*Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire*.

4th. That one hundred copies of "*Watson's Constitutional History of Canada*" be purchased ; that one copy be presented to each Member of the House, and the remainder be sent in exchange to the Libraries with which this Library now exchanges.

5th. That the Statutes and other official documents of *Ontario* be sent each year to Queen's College, *Kingston*.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 103), intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors under Shop Licenses."—Mr. *Farewell*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 104), intituled "An Act to amend the Act relating to the Water Works Commission for the City of *Toronto*."—The Honourable Mr. *Cameron*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 10), To separate the Town of *Orangeville* and certain Townships in the Counties of *Wellington, Grey* and *Simcoe* from the said Counties, and to erect the same into the County of *Dufferin*, having been read,

Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Baxter*,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Boulton* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Boulter*,

That the Bill be not now read the third time, but that it be read the third time this day six months.

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on a division.

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried, and the Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 54), To provide for voting by Ballot : Elections having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred to a

Committee of the whole House, with an instruction to amend the same by striking out clause 41, and inserting the following in lieu thereof :—

“ 41. This Act shall not apply to the taking of the votes of electors, with respect to a by-law which requires their assent under the two hundred and thirty-first section of the Act respecting Municipal Elections ; nor to electors under the Consolidated Public School Law of 1874, and in all such cases the votes shall be taken, or elections held, as if this Act had not been passed.”

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as instructed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 18), To amend the Act respecting the Improvement of Water Privileges.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 94), To confirm and extend the Acts to provide for the better government of that part of *Ontario* situated in the vicinity of the Falls of *Niagara* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply, yesterday.

The First, Second and Third Resolutions, having been again read, were agreed to.

The Fourth Resolution, respecting Hospitals and Charities, having been again read, Mr. *Meredith* moved, seconded by Mr. *Deacon*,

That the following words be added to the Resolution : “ This House, while concurring in the Resolution, desires to express the opinion that so long as the policy of granting Provincial Aid to Charitable Institutions, of the character of those mentioned in the Schedules to the ‘ Charity Aid Act of 1874 ’ continues, justice demands that such aid should not be confined to the Institutions mentioned in the said Schedules, but that it should be extended to other Institutions of the like character and usefulness, which have come into existence since the passing of the Act.”

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks* objected to the Motion as being out of order, on the ground that it contemplates a further grant of public money without the consent of the Crown.

Mr. Speaker, having been appealed to, decided That this Motion seeks to commit the House to a future expenditure of public money. There are in the Journals numerous instances of abstract Resolutions of this sort, but the current of modern decision has been against them. *May* says that such Resolutions have grown into disfavour, and should be discouraged. I feel bound to follow my decision of last Session upon this subject, following a decision confirmed by this House upon appeal in 1869, as to Crown Timber dues. The effect of these decisions is practically to put an end to abstract Resolutions of this character, and I therefore feel bound to rule this Motion out of order.

The Fourth Resolution was then agreed to.

The Fifth and Sixth Resolutions, having been again read, were agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 17), To amend the ‘ Upper Canada Jurors ’ Act ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Deacon* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 48), To amend the Act respecting Municipal Institutions in the Province of *Ontario*, so far as relates to the erection and maintenance of bridges in Incorporated Villages by County Councils, having been read,

Mr. *Code* moved, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

The Motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 97), Respecting Municipal Institutions in the Province of *Ontario* having been read,

Mr. *Oliver* moved, seconded by Mr. *Code*,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

The Motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 65), To amend the Pharmacy Act of 1871.

Referred to a Select Committee, composed as follows :—Messieurs *Giles*, *Clarke* (*Norfolk*), *Hodgins*, *Grange* and *Striker*.

Bill (No. 96), For the relief of the relatives of Intestates where the personal Estate is of small value.

Referred to the same Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 78), Respecting Building Societies.

Bill (No. 9), Respecting Allowances for Roads on the blank (or alternate) Concession Lines in the Townships of *Westmeath* and *Ross*, in the County of *Renfrew*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 95), Respecting Terms in the Courts of Common Pleas and Queen's Bench.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *McCall*, seconded by Mr. *Deroche*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the application of the *Long Point* Company for the acquisition of certain marshes and water at *Long Point*, with copies of all correspondence, surveys, plans, maps, or recommendations, had or made with the Crown Lands Department since the first of January, 1871, with copies of sales or patents.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, copies of all correspondence between any member of the Government, or officers of the Crown Lands Department, and any other persons relating to an application by *William Quickley*, for an allotment of the pine on lots number fifteen and sixteen in the first Concession of *Anson* ; also, of all Petitions presented to the Crown Lands Department in reference to an allotment of any timber on any lands to the said *William Quickley* ; also, of all licenses to cut timber, or renewal of licenses to cut timber on said lots, or any lands granted to the said *William Quickley*, and all correspondence in relation to the said licenses ; also, statement of date on which such licenses (if any), were granted or renewed. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 19.)

The House then adjourned at 4.20. P.M.

Monday, 13th December, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had received from the Judges appointed to inquire into and report on Estate Bills their report in the following case :—

Bill (No. 80), Relating to Christ Church, *Hamilton*.

The Report was then read by the Clerk at the Table, as follows :—

The Commissioners to whom was referred Bill (No. 80), beg leave to report as follows : We have not before us the instruments wherein the trusts in which the lands in question were conveyed to the parties now holding them, and take for granted that they are held for the benefit of the Church, the members of which are needing relief. We presume also, that the money is needed for the building and completion of the Church, and that without it the Church cannot be built and completed, and therefore only by obtaining the necessary funds can a portion of the land be utilized as a site. This being so, we are of opinion that it is reasonable that the Bill referred to us do pass into law.

JOHN H. HAGARTY, C.J. C.P.
S. H. BLAKE, V.C.

Toronto, December 12th, A.D. 1874.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Ordered, That the foregoing Report be entered on the Journals of this House.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 80), Relating to Christ Church, *Hamilton*, be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*—The Petition of *T. A. McLean* and others, of *Toronto* ; also, the Petition of *Douglas Brymner* and others, of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Hodgins*—The Petition of the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Alban's Church, *Ottawa* ; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *Renfrew*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the Township Council of *McGillivray* ; also, of the City Council of *Toronto*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of *C. K. Jones* and others of *Halton*, praying for relief in respect of the grouping clauses.

Of the County Council of *Huron*, praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act.

Of *George May* and others, of *Ottawa*, praying that the Bill to authorize the Rector and Churchwardens of Christ Church, *Ottawa*, to sell certain lands, may not pass.

Of *Thomas Stiles* and others, of *London*, praying that the Bill to abolish Tolls on County Roads in *Middlesex* may not pass.

Of the Township Council of *Sandwich East* ; also, of the Township Council of *Anderdon*, severally praying for additional representation in the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. *Wood*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 16), Respecting the Ditching of Watercourses, presented their Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the Bill to them referred, and have made certain amendments thereto.

Mr. *Hodgins*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 96), For the relief of the relatives of Intestates where the personal estate is of small value, and Bill

(No. 78), To enable Building Societies to pay over the funds of Intestates Members, presented their Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the several Bills to them referred, and have consolidated the same, with certain amendments, under Bill (No. 96).

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Committee on Private Bills, presented their Sixth Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively :—

Bill (No. 53), To give effect at the ensuing Election in January, 1875, to the proclamation dated 7th November, 1874, erecting the Village of *Listowell* into a Town.

Bill (No. 38), To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery for *Ontario*, to admit *Francis Elkington*, to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

Bill (No. 36), To incorporate the Village of *Ailsa Craig*, in the County of *Mid. dlessex*.

The Committee have also considered the following Bills, and report the same without amendments :—

Bill (No. 52), To enable the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit *Edward Stonehouse* as a Barrister-at-Law ; the Committee recommend that the fees on the said Bill, less actual cost of printing, be remitted, the Bill having been rendered necessary in consequence of a provision having been inadvertently introduced into a previous Bill on the same subject.

Bill (No. 20), To vest certain lands in the Village of *Trenton*, in the incorporated-Synod of the Diocese of *Ontario*, and recommend that the fees on the said Bill, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted, the same being in connection with a religious institution.

Bill (No. 67), To amend the Act incorporating the Trustees of the *Toronto* General Burying Ground.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Seventh Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively :—

Bill (No. 21), To incorporate the Central Station Company of *Toronto*.

Bill (No. 33), To incorporate the Town of *Thorold*.

Bill (No. 69), To amend the Act consolidating the debt of the Town of *Peterborough*, and to make further and better provision for the relief of the supporters of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools in the said Town of *Peterborough*, in the matter of the Union School indebtedness of the said Town.

Bill (No. 81), To further amend the Act to incorporate the *Ottawa* Ladies' College.

Bill (No. 75), To incorporate the Industrial and Commercial Life Assurance Company of *Canada*.

Bill (No. 76), To incorporate the *Hamilton* Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Bill (No. 74), To confirm the appointment of Trustees in connection with the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*, in the City of *London*, and to make valid certain sales of property made by said Trustees.

The Committee have also considered the following Bills, and report the same without amendment :—

Bill (No. 46), To further amend the Act to incorporate the County of *Carleton* General Protestant Hospital, and to grant certain powers to the Directors thereof.

Bill (No. 47), To amend an Act relating to Trinity Church, *Cornwall*.

Bill (No. 68), To legalize and confirm the survey of the line between the fourth and

fifth concessions of the Township of *Eldon*, in the County of *Victoria*, between lots numbers thirteen and twenty-four, as made by *C. J. Hanning*, Esq., P. L. S.

Bill (No. 79), Relating to the incorporation of the Village of *Wroxeter*.

Bill (No. 93), To give effect at the ensuing Election in January, 1875, to the proclamation dated 21st November, 1874, erecting the Village of *Clinton* into a Town.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the following Bills, the same being in connection with charitable and religious institutions :—

Bill (No. 46), Respecting the County of *Carleton* General Protestant Hospital.

Bill (No. 47), Respecting Trinity Church, *Cornwall*.

Bill (No. 74), Respecting the Presbyterian Church of *Canada* in the City of *London*.

The Committee also recommend that, in order to expedite the transaction of business to come before them, Rule No. 59 be suspended for the remainder of the Session, and that the time for posting notices of Bills to be considered by the Committee, be reduced to two days instead of four days, as formerly reported and approved of, said two days' notice to apply to Bills posted in the Lobby on and after Saturday last.

Ordered, That the fees on the following Bills be remitted, less the actual cost of printing :—

Bill (No. 52), To admit *E. Stonehouse* as a Barrister-at-law ; Bill (No. 46), County of *Carleton* General Protestant Hospital ; Bill (No. 47), Trinity Church, *Cornwall* ; and Bill (No. 74), Presbyterian Church, *London*.

Ordered, That the time for posting Private Bills be reduced to two days instead of four as formerly reported, the two day's notice to apply to Bills posted in the Lobby on and after Saturday last.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Third Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined Bill (No. 57), To amend the Act incorporating the *North Simcoe* Railway Company, and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Fourth Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively :—

Bill (No. 62), To incorporate the *St. Catharines* Street Railway Company.

Bill (No. 61), To amend the Act amending and consolidating the Act incorporating the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company, and the Acts reviving and amending the same.

Bill (No. 71), Respecting the *North Hastings* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 90), To amend the Acts respecting the *Wellington*, *Grey* and *Bruce* Railway Company.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, seconded by Mr. *Daly*,

Ordered, That Bill (No. 61), To amend the Act amending and consolidating the Act incorporating the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company be referred back to the Standing Committee on Railways for further consideration.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 105), intituled " An Act to amend the Administration of Justice Act of 1874."—Mr. *Lauder*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 106), intituled "An Act respecting the Northerly and Westerly Boundaries of *Ontario*."—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 9), Respecting allowances for roads on the blank (or alternate) Concession Lines in the Townships of *Westmeath* and *Ross*, in the County of *Renfrew*; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Meredith* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 64), To enable the incumbent of *St. John's Church, Iroquois*, to mortgage certain lands.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House, at the Second Sitting of the House To-day.

Bill (No. 70), To alter the Town Line dividing the Townships of *Tilbury East* and *Romney*, in the County of *Kent*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House, at the Second Sitting of the House To-day.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Resolved, That on this day, and during the remainder of this Session, there shall be on each day, except Saturday, two distinct Sitzings of this House; the second Sitting to commence at half-past seven of the clock in the afternoon.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 35), To further amend the law affecting Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly, and the trial of such Elections; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again at the Second Sitting of the House To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 95), Respecting Terms in the Courts of Common Pleas and Queen's Bench; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the Second Sitting of the House, To-day.

The Order of the Day for the Second Reading of Bill (No. 86), To readjust the Representation in the Legislative Assembly, having been read,

The Honourable Mr. *Mowat* moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

That the Bill be now read the second time,

And a Debate arising,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until the Second Sitting of the House, To-day.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of *Ontario*, for the ten months ending 31st October, 1874. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 20).

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by His Excellency.

The Message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows :—

JOHN CRAWFORD,

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Estimates of a certain further sum required to complete the service of the Province for 1875.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, 14th day of December, 1874.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE :

1. Arrears payable to *Robert Gladstone Dalton*, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for discharging additional duties assigned to him in Chambers for the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law.
From 20th February, 1870 to 1st January, 1871..... \$860 00
(*Sessional Papers*, No. 10).

Ordered, That the Message of His Excellency, together with the Supplementary Estimates be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House then adjourned at 6 P.M.

7.30, P. M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House : That the Clerk had received from the Judges appointed to inquire into and report on Estate Bills, their Report in the following case :—

Bill (No. 82), To amend an Act incorporating the Temporal Committee of *St. Andrew's* Church in *Ottawa*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, and to vest certain property in the said Temporal Committee.

The Report was then read by the Clerk at the Table, as follows :—

The Commissioners to whom was referred Bill (No. 82), beg leave to report as follows :—

By the Act incorporating the Church in question, (31 *Vic.*, *Ont.*, c. 61,) the corporation then formed were not enabled to leave or mortgage the burial ground in question, in lot letter "H," concession "C;" there was a special provision in that Act, excepting these properties. No reason is now assigned for doing away with this proviso, and we cannot say that it is reasonable on the material before us by the present Bill, to enable the Corporation to deal with these properties in a manner inconsistent with the former Act.

It is to be observed that very wide powers are by the latter portion of clause number one given to the corporation. The proceeds of the properties with which they are empowered to deal and to be devoted to church purposes "and for such other uses and purposes" as a majority of the members of the said congregation may direct." We doubt that it is reasonable to give this large power to one individual congregation which would enable it without any limitation or qualification of Synod or Presbytery not only to deal with the moneys as may be thought best for the benefit of the church, but in any other manner they may think proper. At the end of clause three is a paragraph which is so wide that it renders useless the precautionary steps to be taken for obtaining the sanction of the congregation to the proposed dealing with the lands. This may be easily modified to confine it within reasonable limits by section seven, which relates back to section one, the debentures may be used for other than church purposes. We do not know the trusts

on which lot H are held, and therefore cannot say whether or not it is reasonable to charge it with the Debentures to be issued.

On the Bill and Petition presented to us we are not at present able to make any other than the above report.

JOHN H. HAGARTY, C. J. C. E.
E. H. BLAKE, V. C.

Toronto, December 14, 1874.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Ordered, That the foregoing Report be entered on the Journals of this House.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 82), To amend an Act Incorporating the Temporal Committee of *St. Andrew's Church* in *Ottawa* in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, and to vest certain property in the said Temporal Committee, be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*—The Petition of the Honourable *Francis Smith*, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Scott (Grey)*—The Petition of *D. McGregor* and others, of *Holland*.

The following Bill was introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 107), intituled "An Act Respecting Railway Arbitrations."—Mr. *Bethune*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 64), To enable the incumbent of *St. John's Church*, *Iroquois*, to mortgage certain lands.

Bill (No. 70). To alter the town line dividing the Townships of *Tilbury East* and *Romney*, in the County of *Kent*.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time forthwith.

The Bills were then severally read the third time, and passed.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 53), To give effect at the ensuing election in January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to the proclamation dated seventh November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, erecting the Village of *Listowel* into a Town.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 38), To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery for *Ontario*, to admit *Francis Elkington* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 36), To incorporate the Village of *Ailsa Craig*, in the County of *Middlesex*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 52), To enable the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit *Edward Stonehouse* as a Barrister-at-law.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 20), To vest certain lands in the Village of *Trenton*, in the incorporated Synod of the Diocese of *Ontario*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 67), To amend the Act incorporating the Trustees of the *Toronto* General Burying Grounds, and to enable the said Corporation to remove the remains of the dead now interred in the *Potters' Field*, and to sell the same after the removal of such remains.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 21), To incorporate the Central Station Company of *Toronto*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 33), To incorporate the Town of *Thorold*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 69), To amend the Act consolidating the debt of the Town of *Peterborough*, and to make further and better provisions for the relief of the supporters of the Roman Catholic Separate School in the said Town of *Peterborough*, in the matter of the Union School indebtedness of the said Town.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 81), To further amend the Act to incorporate the *Ottawa Ladies' College*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 75), To incorporate the Industrial and Commercial Life Assurance Company of *Canada*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 76), To incorporate the *Hamilton* Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 74), To confirm the appointment of Trustees in connection with the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*, in the City of *London*, and to make valid certain sales of property made by the said Trustees.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 46), Further to amend the Act to incorporate the County of *Carleton* General Protestant Hospital, and to grant certain powers to the Directors thereof.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 47), To amend an Act relating to Trinity Church, *Cornwall*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 68), To legalize and confirm the survey of the line between the fourth and fifth concessions of the Township of *Eldon*, in the County of *Victoria*, between lots numbers thirteen and twenty-four, as made by *C. G. Hamming*, Esquire, P. L. S.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 79), Relating to the incorporation of the Village of *Wroxeter*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 93), To give effect at the ensuing election in January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to the Proclamation dated twenty-first November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, erecting the Village of *Clinton* into a Town.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 57), To amend the Act incorporating the *North Simcoe* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 62), To incorporate the *St. Catharines* Street Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 71), Respecting the *Belleville* and *North Hastings* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 90), To amend the Acts respecting the *Wellington*, *Grey* and *Bruce* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Bethune*, seconded by Mr. *Deroche*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all peti-

tions from the Corporation of the United Counties of *Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry*, asking for payment by the Province of a part of the expense of repairing the Gaol at *Cornwall*, in compliance with the direction of the Government of the Province.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 95), Respecting Terms in the Courts of Common Pleas and Queen's Bench.

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned Debate on the second reading of Bill (No. 86), To re-adjust the representation in the Legislative Assembly, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

Mr. Speaker called upon Mr. *Monk* to take the Chair during his absence ; and, after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* moved, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "the Bill be not now read the second time, but that it be read the second time this day three months."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Scott (Grey),</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Scott (Peterborough),</i>
<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Tooley—25.</i>
<i>Craig (Russell),</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh.</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wood—44.</i>

The original Motion having been then put, was carried, and the Bill was read the second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

And the House having continued to sit until twelve of the clock, midnight,

TUESDAY, 15th December, 1874.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 102), To make further provision respecting Letters Patent to Joint Stock Companies.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House at the First Sitting of the House To-day.

The House then adjourned at 12.10 A.M.

Tuesday, 15th December, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *Gow*—The Petition of the County Council of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Boulton*—The Petition of *Paul Gallagher* and others ; also, the Petition of *Andrew Linn* and others ; also, the Petition of *John McClinton* and others ; also, the Petition of *Malcolm Colquhoun* and others ; also, the Petition of *Thomas Hand* and others ; also, the Petition of *W. J. Parkhill* and others, all of *Mulmur*.

By Mr. *Robinson*—The Petition of *William Taylor* and others, of *Kingston*.

By Mr. *Wood*—Two Petitions of the County Council of *Victoria*.

By Mr. *Meredith*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Chatham*.

By Mr. *Wilson*—The Petition of the *Yarmouth Agricultural Society*.

The Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, from the Committee on Railways, presented their Fifth Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the following Bill, referred back to them for further consideration, and have further amended the said Bill :—

Bill (No. 61), To amend the Act amending and consolidating the Act incorporating the *Stratford and Huron Railway Company*, and the Acts revising and amending the same.

The Committee have also examined the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively :—

Bill (No. 42), To amend the Act incorporating the *Huron and Quebec Railway Company*, and to enable the Municipality of the Town of *Peterborough* to grant aid by way of bonus to the said Company.

Bill (No. 77), To amend the Act relating to the *Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 34), To incorporate the *L'Original and Caledonia Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 43), To amend the several Acts relating to the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 63), To amend the Acts relating to the *Victoria Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 92), To amend the Act incorporating the *Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 50), To incorporate the *Port Stanley, Strathroy and Port Franks Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 89), To incorporate the *Toronto and Mimico Tramway Company*.

The Committee have also examined the following Bill, and report the same without amendment :—

Bill (No. 87), To amend the Act incorporating the *Trent Valley Railway Company*.

Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, from the Committee on Printing, presented their Fourth Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee recommend the printing of the following documents, viz. :—

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of *Ontario*, for the first ten months of 1874.—(*Sessional Papers No. 20.*)

Return relating to the *London Lunatic Asylum*, and the farm attached thereto.—(*Sessional Papers No. 18.*)

Return, Supplementary, of salaries in the various departments of Civil Government in *Ontario, Canada*, and *Quebec*, rectifying an erratum which occurred in a previous Return.—(*Sessional Papers No. 11.*)

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Public Works of *Ontario*, for the year 1874.—(*Sessional Papers No. 15.*)

Return of all the fines and fees collected by the Police Magistrate at *Clifton*, and the names of the persons so fined.—(*Sessional Papers No. 17.*)

Return of the names of all Companies incorporated by Letters Patent during 1874.—(*Sessional Papers No. 16.*)

Resolved, That the House doth concur in the Fourth Report of the Committee on Printing.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Eighth Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively :

Bill (No. 60), To incorporate the Town of *Palmerston*, and to define the limits thereof.

Bill (No. 37), To abolish the Tolls imposed upon the County Roads of the County of *Middlesex* by the Municipal Council of that County.

The Committee have also considered the following Bills, and report the same without amendment :—

Bill (No. 83), To enable the *Brantford Gas Company* to issue preferential Stock, and for other purposes.

Bill (No. 100), To authorize the Corporation of the City of *Ottawa* to mortgage the *Wellington Ward Market* property and other property therein mentioned, for a sufficient sum to erect suitable market buildings thereon.

Bill (No. 80), Relating to Christ Church, *Hamilton*.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 108), intituled “An Act respecting the Judicial Officers to whom Estate Bills may be referred.”—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 109), intituled “An Act respecting procedure on Appeals to the Judge of a County Court.”—The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 53), To give effect at the ensuing Election in January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to the proclamation dated seventh November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, erecting the Village of *Listowel* into a Town.

Bill (No. 38), To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery for *Ontario*, to admit *Francis Elkington* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

Bill (No. 52), To enable the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit *Edward Stonehouse* as a Barrister-at-Law.

Bill (No. 20), To vest certain lands in the Village of *Trenton*, in the incorporated Synod of the Diocese of *Ontario*.

Bill (No. 67), To amend the Act incorporating the Trustees of the *Toronto* General Burying Grounds, and to enable the said Corporation to remove the remains of the dead now interred in the *Potters' Field*, and to sell the same after the removal of such remains.

Bill (No. 21), To incorporate the Central Station Company of *Toronto*.

Bill (No. 33), To incorporate the Town of *Thorold*.

Bill (No. 69), To amend the Act consolidating the debt of the Town of *Peterborough*, and to make further and better provisions for the relief of the supporters of the Roman Catholic Separate School in the said Town of *Peterborough*, in the matter of the Union School indebtedness of the said Town.

Bill (No. 81), To further amend the Act to incorporate the *Ottawa* Ladies' College.

Bill (No. 74), To confirm the appointment of Trustees in connection with the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*, in the City of *London*, and to make valid certain sales of property made by the said Trustees.

Bill (No. 46), Further to amend the Act to incorporate the County of *Carleton* General Protestant Hospital, and to grant certain powers to the directors thereof.

Bill (No. 47), To amend an Act relating to Trinity Church, *Cornwall*.

Bill (No. 68), To legalize and confirm the survey of the line between the fourth and fifth concessions of the Township of *Eldon*, in the County of *Victoria*, between lots numbers thirteen and twenty-four, as made by *C. G. Hunning*, Esquire, P. L. S.

Bill (No. 79), Relating to the incorporation of the Village of *Wroxeter*.

Bill (No. 93), To give effect at the ensuing election in January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to the proclamation dated twenty-first November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, erecting the Village of *Clinton* into a Town.

Bill (No. 57), To amend the Act incorporating the *North Simcoe* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 62), To incorporate the *St. Catharines* Street Railway Company.

Bill (No. 71), Respecting the *Belleville* and *North Hastings* Railway Company.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time forthwith.

The several Bills were then read the third time, and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 36), To incorporate the Village of *Ailsa Craig*, in the County of *Middlesex*.

Bill (No. 90), To amend the Act respecting the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce* Railway Company.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time at the Second Sitting of this House To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 86), To readjust the Representation in the Legislative Assembly; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again at the Second Sitting of this House To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 102), To make further provisions respecting Letters Patent to Joint Stock Companies; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Baxter reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again at the Second Sitting of this House To-day.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year 1875, the following sum :—

1. To defray the expenses of the Administration of Justice, as follow :—

Arrears payable to <i>Robert Gladstone Dalton</i> , Esquire, Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, for discharging additional duties assigned to him in Chambers for the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law, From 20th February, 1870, to 1st January, 1871	\$860 00
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Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. *Hodgins*, from the Committee of Supply, reported the following Resolution :—

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1875, the following sum :—

1. To defray the expenses of the Administration of Justice, as follow :—

Arrears payable to <i>Robert Gladstone Dalton</i> , Esquire, Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, for discharging additional duties assigned to him in Chambers for the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law, from 20th February, 1870, to 1st January, 1871	\$860 00
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Ordered, That the further consideration of the Resolution be postponed until the Second Sittings of the House To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 16), Respecting the Ditching of Watercourses; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Mr. *McCall* moved, seconded by Mr. *Deroche*,

That the Petition of *R. Richardson*, Esquire, Reeve of *Walsingham* and others, complaining of the sale (by the Crown Lands Department of *Ontario*), of Rice Bays, with certain waters and marshes on the South Shore of *Long Point Bay*, Lake Erie, by private bargain at a nominal price, in May and August last, to the *Long Point Company*, be referred to a Special Committee composed of Messieurs *Hardy*, *Gifford*, *Scott* (*Peterborough*), and *McCall* with power to send for persons, papers, correspondence, surveys, plans or maps, copies of lease or leases, and Patents, with power to report thereon with the evidence adduced.

And a debate arising, the Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 55), Respecting the operation of the Statutes of *Ontario*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House at the Second Sitzings of this House To-day.

The Honourable Mr, *McKellar* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Copies of Orders in Council, Papers and Correspondence relating to the following Railways :—*Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell* Railway ; *Montreal and City of Ottawa* Junction Railway ; *Hamilton and North Western* Railway ; *London, Huron and Bruce* Railway ; *Credit Valley* Railway ; *Wellington, Grey and Bruce* Railway ; *Midland* Railway ; and *Victoria* Railway.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 21.*)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return showing the number of Marriage Licenses or Certificates issued from the Office of the Provincial Secretary, under 37 *Vic.*, Cap. 6, from the first day of July last to the first day of December instant, with a detailed statement of the number so issued to each County, Town or City in the Province of *Ontario*, and with a further statement showing the names of Issuers of such Licenses appointed in each such County, Town, or City. (*Sessional Papers, No. 22.*)

The House then adjourned at 5.50 P.M.

7.30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had received from the Judges appointed to inquire into and report on Estate Bills their Reports in the following cases :

Bill (No. 99), To enable the Rector of Christ Church, *Ottawa* to sell certain lands.

Bill (No. 84), Relating to *St. James* Church, *Orillia*, and certain lands belonging thereto.

Bill (No. 85), To vest certain real and personal estate in *Caira Robbins Wilkes*.

The Reports were then read by the Clerk at the Table as follows :—

The Commissioners to whom has been referred Bill (No. 99), beg leave to report as follows : If the Church purpose for which the land in question was given will be better answered by the sale of these premises, it is not unreasonable that this should be allowed, in order to answer the requirements set out in the Bill. There is no evidence before us to shew that the proposed distribution of the proceeds of the sale is a reasonable one to be made ; nor is it clear that there should not be reserved a sufficient portion of the premises in question do answer the purposes of a site in that locality. Along with this Bill has been handed to us a petition against its passage. We have no means of testing the accuracy of the statements contained in this paper, but presume from its being sent to us that it is intended we should take it into consideration. If the facts set out in the petition be true we are of opinion that it would not be just to deprive the congregation that have acted on the strength of the representations made of the lands on which they have built, nor indeed of the balance of the property referred to in the Bill. They seem to have proceeded on the faith of the whole of the property belonging to the new parish referred to. We cannot further report on the Bill and petition, as no evidence has been submitted to us on which we could form a conclusion as to the rights of the rival claimants ; nor, can we for the same reason say, whether or not it is a case in which those interested should be left to work out their rights under the law of the Church of *England* as it at present stands.

THOMAS GALT, J.
S. H. BLAKE, V. C.

Dated 15th December, 1874.

The Commissioners to whom was referred Bill (No. 84), beg leave to report thereon as follows:—We see nothing in the Petition or Bill in question which would lead us to the conclusion that an Act to the effect of that sought for should not be passed. We are of opinion that it is reasonable that this Bill should pass into law with the following amendments. In Clause 1, after the word "Act" in the last line, add the words "and required to carry into effect this Act." In Clause 2, omit the words "and the said deeds and conveyance is hereby confirmed." In Clause 3, omit the words "and the said deed and conveyance is hereby confirmed." In Clause 5, after the word "thereof" insert "provided that the whole principle sum of the said mortgage debt shall not exceed at one time, \$. ." It is for the Legislature to consider whether it is proper to incorporate the Rector and Churchwardens when it is not necessary to do so for the purposes of the Act.

THOMAS GALT, J.
S. H. BLAKE, V. C.

Dated 15th December, 1874.

The Commissioners to whom was referred Bill (No. 85), beg leave to report as follows:—The settlement in question has not been submitted to us. The effect of this instrument as set forth in the Petition and Bill is peculiar; but, assuming that the limitations are correctly given, and that there is no interest in the husband or other person of any kind interfered with by this Bill, we cannot say that it is unreasonable that a Bill to the effect of that submitted to us should become law. In some cases Courts of Equity have presumed, in dealing with personalty, when a female has attained the age of fifty-three, against her having future issue. Generally, this question has been raised where the person applying obtains no benefit from the estate until possibility of issue is extinct in the person on whose life his interest in the estate depends. Here there is an ample enjoyment in the meantime, and therefore the reason for the interference of Parliament does not exist to so great an extent. Sometimes where the property is handed over, it has been thought proper to require security to be given against such contingency as that in question, so that if children were born their rights would not be defeated. We think, if the Bill goes into law, the property should be vested in Mrs. *Wilkes* simply "as a *feme sole*," the Legislature having in the Married Woman's Acts defined the position of a "*feme sole*," and no reason existing for placing Mrs. *Wilkes* as to this matter in an exceptional position. The property, if vested in Mrs. *Wilkes*, should be so vested as not to deprive those who have dealt with the estate and the trustees of any rights to which they would be entitled if the estate had remained under the trusts of the settlement. We presume unintentionally the present Bill makes no exception in favour of any one.

THOMAS GALT, J.
S. H. BLAKE, V. C.

Dated 15th December, 1874.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Ordered, That the foregoing Reports be entered on the Journals of this House.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 99), To enable the Rector of Christ Church, *Ottawa*, to sell certain lands be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 84), Relating to St. James' Church, *Orillia*, and certain lands belonging thereto, be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 85), To vest certain real and personal estate in *Caira Robbins Wilkes*, be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*—Three Petitions of the City Council of *Toronto*.

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 36), To incorporate the Village of *Ailsa Craig*, in the County of *Middlesex*.

Bill (No. 90), To amend the Act respecting the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce* Railway Company.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 60), To incorporate the Town of *Palmerston*, and to define the limits thereof. Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 37), To abolish the tolls imposed upon the County Roads of the County of *Middlesex* by the Municipal Council of that County.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 83), To enable the *Brantford* Gas Company to issue preferential stock, and for other purposes.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 100), To authorize the Corporation of the City of *Ottawa* to mortgage the *Wellington* Ward Market property, and other property therein mentioned, for a sufficient sum to erect suitable market buildings thereon.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 80), Relating to Christ's Church, *Hamilton*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 61), To amend the Act amending and consolidating the Act incorporating the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company, and the Acts reviving and amending the same.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 42), To amend the Act incorporating the *Huron* and *Quebec* Railway Company, and to enable the Municipality of the Town of *Peterborough* to grant aid by way of a bonus to the said Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 77), To amend the Acts relating to the *Toronto* and *Nipissing* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 34), To incorporate The *L'Orignal* and *Caledonia* Railway,

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 43), To amend the several Acts relating to the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 63), To amend the Acts relating to the *Victoria* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 92). To amend the Act incorporating the *Lake Simcoe* Junction Railway.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 50), To incorporate the *Port Stanley, Strathroy* and *Port Franks* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 89), To incorporate the *Toronto* and *Mimico* Tramway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 87), To amend the Act incorporating the *Trent Valley* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 55), Respecting the operations of the Statutes of *Ontario* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker re-

sumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 86), To re-adjust the Representation in the Legislative Assembly ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration a Resolution reported from the Committee of Supply at the First Sitzings of the House To-day.

The Resolution, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 39), Respecting Compulsory Voting, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Smith*, seconded by Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*).

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of the evidence and all reports made by the Commissioners appointed by the Government, to enquire into the matters between the Townships of *McGillivray* and *Biddulph*, and the Counties of *Huron* and *Bruce*, in regard to Municipal Loan Fund indebtedness ; except such as have been already brought down.

The House then adjourned at 11.35 P.M.

Wednesday, 16th December, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *O'Donoghue*—The Petition of the *Canadian Labour Union* ; also, the Petition of the Honourable *John Simpson* and others, of *Ottawa*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the Rector and Church Wardens of *St. Alban's Church, Ottawa*, praying for certain amendments to the Bill now before the House respecting the sale of certain Church property in the City of *Ottawa*.

Of the Village Council of *Renfrew*, praying that the Act providing for the giving of bonus intended for the *Kingston and Pembroke Railway* to the *Canada Central Railway*.

Of *Douglas Brymner* and others, of *Ottawa* ; also of *T. A. McLean* and others of *Toronto*, severally praying that the Bills respecting *Queen's College, Kingston*, and the *Presbyterian Union* may not pass.

Of the Trustees of the *Toronto Savings Bank*, praying that the Bill to incorporate the *Toronto and Mimico Tramway Company* may not pass.

Of the Township Council of *Holland*, praying that the Township may not be detached from the North Riding of the County of *Grey*.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Ninth Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively :—

Bill (No. 59), To incorporate the *Hamilton* Exchange.

Bill (No. 45), Respecting the Methodist Church of *Canada*.

Bill (No. 88), To consolidate and amend the Acts incorporating *Victoria* College at *Cobourg*.

Bill (No. 58), Respecting the union of certain Presbyterian Churches therein named.

Bill (No. 101), To authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit *William George Murdoch*, as a Barrister-at-Law.

Bill (No. 56), Respecting Queen's College at *Kingston*.

Bill (No. 82), To amend the Act passed by the Legislature of *Ontario*, in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled "An Act to incorporate the Temporal Committee of the *St. Andrew's* Church in the City of *Ottawa*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, and to vest certain property in the said Temporal Committee."

Bill (No. 104), To amend the Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered seventy-nine, intituled "An Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of *Toronto* to construct Water Works in the City of *Toronto*, and the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered seventy-five amending the said Act."

The Committee recommend that the fees on the following Bills, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted :—

Bill (No. 45), Respecting the Methodist Church of *Canada*.

Bill (No. 88), Respecting *Victoria* College at *Cobourg*.

Bill (No. 58), Respecting the union of certain Presbyterian Churches.

Bill (No. 82), Respecting *St. Andrew's* Church, City of *Ottawa*..

Bill (No. 80), Respecting Christ Church, *Hamilton*.

Bill (No. 68), Respecting the confirming of a certain survey in the Township of *Eldon*.

The Committee also recommend that Rule No. 49 be suspended, and that the time for introducing Reports of Committees on Private Bills be extended until to-morrow, Thursday, 17th instant.

Ordered, That the fees on the following Bills be remitted, less the actual cost of printing :—

Bill (No. 45), Methodist Church of *Canada*.

Bill (No. 88), *Victoria* College, *Cobourg*.

Bill (No. 58,) Union of Presbyterian Churches

Bill (No. 82), *St. Andrew's* Church, *Ottawa*.

Bill (No. 80), Christ Church, *Hamilton*, and

Bill (No. 68), Survey in *Eldon*,

Ordered, That the time for introducing Reports of Committees on Private Bills be extended until To-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Sixth Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively :—

Bill (No. 91), To amend the Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Erie* and *Huron* Railway Company, and to extend the powers conferred upon the said Company."

Bill (No. 72), To incorporate the *Huronario* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 98), To further amend the Act incorporating the *Hamilton* and *North Western* Railway Company.

Mr. *Meredith*, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred Bill (No. 51), To amend the Registration of Titles (*Ontario*) Act presented their Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the Bill to them referred and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 110), intituled “ An Act respecting Marriages, and Marriage Licenses, and Certificates.”—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time at the Second Sitting of the House To-day.

On motion of Mr. *Hamilton*, seconded by Mr. *Deacon*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all correspondence between the Government and any corporation or persons in reference to proposed Drainage, under the Act, of lands in *South Plantagenet* or removal of the “ Pitch off ” (*Nation River*) in connection with such drainage.

Mr. *Hodgins* moved, seconded by Mr. *Williams* (*Hamilton*),

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, all correspondence between the Provincial Government and the Imperial Authorities on the subject of Holidays granted during Parliamentary Elections to labourers and artizans in the employ of the Imperial Government.

Mr. *Wilson* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Paxton*,

That the words “ between the Provincial Government and ” be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, “ in the possession of the Provincial Government from the Dominion or,”

The Amendment, having been put, was carried, and it was

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, all correspondence in the possession of the Provincial Government from the Dominion or the Imperial Authorities on the subject of Holidays granted during Parliamentary Elections to labourers and artizans in the employ of the Imperial Government.

On motion of Mr. *Lauder*, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a detailed statement of all Municipalities in which Drainage Works have been undertaken, giving the numbers of drains in each Municipality, with the length and other dimensions of such drains. The amount expended on each drain respectively, showing the amount paid to contractors in each case, and amounts paid to Engineers or others for superintendence or other services on each drain, giving the dates of such payments, and also giving the name of such contractors and others to whom public moneys have been paid as contractors, engineers or superintendents. A detailed statement showing the names of all engineers and superintendents appointed on such Drainage Works, with the dates of their several appointments, and the dates at which their services were discontinued, respectively, showing the works on which they were respectively employed. Also a statement in detail of amount of drainage debentures held by the Province, specifying Municipalities, and the terms of payment of such debentures.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Resolved, That on Saturday next there shall be two distinct Sittings of this House, the first Sitting to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and to last till 1 o'clock P. M., the second Sitting to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. *McLeod*, seconded by Mr. *Wood*,

Ordered, That leave of absence be granted to *John Clarke*, the Member for the North Riding of *Norfolk*, for six days, in consequence of sickness in his family.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*,

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 14th December, 1874, with reference to the *Montreal* and City of *Ottawa Junction Railway Company*, which Order is to the following effect: Upon a report of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated 12th December, 1874, respecting the *Montreal* and City of *Ottawa Junction Railway Company*, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order in Council by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly (in default of which ratification this Order in Council is inoperative), the time limited by the Order in Council of the 28th day of February, 1872, for furnishing proof of contract for the construction of the works therein mentioned be extended until the 1st day of July next.

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on the 14th December, 1874, with reference to the *Norfolk Railway*, which Order is to the following effect: Upon a report of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated 12th December, 1874, respecting the *Norfolk Railway Company*, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order in Council, by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, (in default of which ratification this Order in Council is inoperative) the time limited by the Order in Council of the 16th day of March, 1874, for furnishing proof of contract be extended to this date, and that the contract of the 2nd day of July, 1874, between the Company and *Benjamin Coleman Brown*, for the construction of the works of the Railway upon the specifications and conditions therein mentioned be declared as duly proved, and to be *bona fide* and sufficient within the condition in that behalf of the said Order in Council of the 16th day of March last, and the Committee further advise that the Company shall be entitled to receive payments, under the conditions of the said Order, for the portion of the Railway between *Brantford* and *Tilsonburg*, without waiting for the completion of the line to *Port Burwell*.

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council, approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on the 14th December, 1874, with reference to the *Hamilton* and *North Western Railway Company*, which Order is to the following effect: The Committee of Council having had under consideration the Report of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated the 12th day of December, 1874, respecting the *Hamilton* and *North Western Railway Company*, advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order in Council by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly (in default of which this Order is inoperative), the time limited by the Order in Council of the 19th day of March, 1874, for furnishing proof of contract for the construction of the works of the Railway, on that portion of the line mentioned in the said Order, be extended till the 1st day of December next.

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 14th day of December, 1873, with reference to the *London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company*, which Order is to the following effect: Upon a report of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated 12th December, 1874, respecting the *London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company*, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order in Council by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly (in default of which ratification this Order in Council is inoperative), the time

limited by the Order in Council of the 24th day of March, 1873, for furnishing proof of contract for the construction of the works therein mentioned, be extended until the 1st day of July next, and that the said Order in Council be amended, so that the grant of aid, and the conditions thereof, shall apply to such portions of the Railway as from time to time may be constructed between *London* and *Wingham*, and for such line and portions thereof, as the Company and the Great Western Railway Company may agree to construct, whether as far as *Wingham*, or for a less distance, but upon this condition, that His Excellency in Council may, at his option, in lieu of the payment of two thousand dollars per mile for the said portions of Railway, direct that the payment be authorized to be made out of the Railway Subsidy Fund to the Company of the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars and forty cents per mile of the said portions of Railway, such sum to be payable by half-yearly payments of ninety-seven dollars and twenty cents each, on the 30th day of June, and 31st day of December in each year during the period of twenty years, to be computed from the 1st day of January, 1872, and to the full end thereof, and that the time for the completion of the said works be extended till 1st day of January, 1876.

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 14th of December, 1874, with reference to the *Credit Valley* Railway Company, which Order is to the following effect: Upon a report of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated 12th December, 1874, respecting the *Credit Valley* Railway Company, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order in Council, by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly (in default of which ratification this Order in Council is inoperative), the conditions of the Order in Council of the 26th day of March, 1873, which required proof of contract for the completion of the works therein mentioned, to be furnished by the time therein limited be dispensed with and the Company relieved from such condition, and that the time for the completion of the works mentioned in the said Order be extended until the 1st day of January, 1876.

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 14th December, 1874, with reference to the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce* Railway Company, which Order is to the following effect: Upon a report of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated the 12th December, 1874, respecting the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce* Railway Company, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to that ratification of this Order in Council by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly (in default of which ratification this Order in Council is inoperative), the time limited by the Order in Council of the 16th day of March, 1874, for the fulfilment of the conditions mentioned in the said Order be extended till the 1st day of January next.

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 14th day of December, 1874, with reference to the *Midland* Railway Company, which Order is to the following effect: Upon a report of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated 12th December, 1874, respecting the *Midland* Railway Company, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order in Council by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly (in default of which ratification this Order in Council is inoperative), the time limited by the Order in Council of the 17th March, 1874, for furnishing proof of an agreement for haulage with the *Grand Junction* Railway Company, according to the conditions of the said Order in Council, be extended till the 1st day of July next.

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 14th December, 1874, with reference to the *Victoria* Railway Company, which Order is to the following effect: Upon a report of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated 12th December, 1874, respecting the *Victoria* Railway Company, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order in Council by resolution of the Legislative Assembly (in default of which ratification this Order in Council is inoperative), the condition of the Order in Council of the 19th day of March, 1874, which required proof of contract for the

completion of the works therein mentioned to be furnished on or before the 1st day of December, 1874, be dispensed with, and the Company relieved from such condition, and that the time for the completion of the said works be extended until the 1st day of January, 1876, and that payments be made to the Company as portions of the Railway in sections of fifteen or twenty miles are completed.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That from and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, there shall and may be paid and applied, the sum of \$2,225,598.14 for defraying the several charges and expenses of the Civil Government of this Province and of the Public Service thereof, and for other purposes for the year 1875, and of Legislation and other services for the year 1874.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. *Hodgins*, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following Resolution :—

Resolved, That from and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, there shall and may be paid and applied, the sum of \$2,225,598.14 for defraying the several charges and expenses of the Civil Government of this Province and of the Public Service thereof, and for other purposes for the year 1875, and of Legislation and other services for the year 1874.

The Resolution, having been read the second time, was agreed to.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 102), To make further provision respecting Letters Patent to Joint Stock Companies ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and, Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 108), Respecting the Judicial Officers, to whom Estate Bills may be referred.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House at the Second Sitzings of the House To-day.

Bill (No. 109), Respecting the procedure on Appeals to the Judge of a County Court.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

The following Bill was introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 111), intituled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying the expenses of Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and for certain expenses of Legislation in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes.—The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time, To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 5.50 p.m.

7:30 P.M.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills :

Bill (No. 60), To incorporate the Town of *Palmerston*, and to define the limits thereof.

Bill (No. 100), To authorize the corporation of the City of *Ottawa* to mortgage the *Wellington Ward Market* property and other property therein mentioned for a sufficient sum to erect suitable market buildings thereon.

Bill (No. 42), To amend the Act incorporating the *Huron and Quebec Railway Company*, and to enable the Municipality of the Town of *Peterborough* to grant aid by way of bonus to the said Company.

Bill (No. 77), To amend the Acts relating to the *Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 34), To incorporate the *L'Orignal and Caledonia Railway*.

Bill (No. 92), To amend the Act incorporating the *Lake Simcoe Junction Railway*.

Bill (No. 50), To incorporate the *Port Stanley, Strathroy and Port Franks Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 89), To incorporate the *Toronto, High Park and Mimico Tramway Company*.

Bill (No. 87), To amend the Act incorporating the *Trent Valley Railway Company*.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time forthwith.

The several Bills were then read the third time, and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider severally the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 83), To enable the *Brantford Gas Company* to issue preferential stock and for other purposes.

Bill (No. 80), Relating to *Christ Church, Hamilton*.

Bill (No. 63), To amend the Acts relating to the *Victoria Railway Company*.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair : and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the several Bills be read the third time forthwith.

The several Bills were then read the third time, and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 75), To incorporate the Industrial and Commercial Life Assurance Company of *Canada* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 61), To amend the Act, amending and consolidating the Act incorporating the *Stratford and Huron Railway Company* ; and the Acts reviving and amending the same ; and, after some time spent

therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 43), To amend the several Acts relating to the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce* Railway Company; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 59), To incorporate the *Hamilton* Exchange.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 45), Respecting the Methodist Church of *Canada*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 88), To consolidate and amend the Act incorporating *Victoria* College, at *Cobourg*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 58), Respecting the union of certain Presbyterian Churches therein named.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 101), To authorize the Law Society of *Ontario*, to admit *William George Murdoch* as a Barrister-at-Law.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 56), Respecting *Queen's* College, *Kingston*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 82), To amend the Act passed by the Legislature of *Ontario* in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's reign and intituled "An Act to incorporate the Temporal Committee of *St. Andrew's* Church in the City of *Ottawa*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, and to vest certain property in the said Temporal Committee."

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 104), To amend the Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered seventy-nine, intituled "An Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of *Toronto* to construct Water Works in the City of *Toronto*," and the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered seventy-five, amending the said Act.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 91), To amend the Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Erie* and *Huron* Railway Company, and to extend the powers conferred upon the said Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 72), To incorporate the *Huron* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 98), to further amend the Act incorporating the *Hamilton* and *North Western* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee, to consider Bill (No. 37), To abolish Tolls imposed upon the County Roads of the County of *Middlesex* by the Municipal Council of that County, having been read,

Mr. *Meredith* moved, seconded by Mr. *Tooley*,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

Mr. *Watterworth* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Hardy*,

That all the words in the motion after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: "the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be referred to a Committee of the whole House this day three months."

The Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Bethune.</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Cock,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wood—32.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Scott (Grey),</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Scott (Peterborough),</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Wilson—29.</i>
<i>Craig,</i>			

The Motion, as amended, having been then put, was carried.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be referred to a Committee of the whole House this day three months.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 108), Respecting the Judicial Officers to whom Estate Bills may be referred ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment,

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Speaker called upon Mr. *Patterson* to take the Chair during his absence ; and after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 110), Respecting Marriages, and Marriage Licenses and Certificates to marry.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 49), Respecting Railway Traffic.

Referred to a Select Committee composed as follows :—Messieurs *Hodgins*, *Clarke* (*Wellington*), *Deacon*, *Wilson*, *Meredith*, and *Hardy*.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 51), To amend the Registration of Titles (*Ontario*) Act ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,

Return of Reports and Correspondence relative to the School of Agriculture and Experimental Farm. (*Sessional Papers, No. 23*).

Ordered, That the Report relative to the School of Agriculture be referred to the Agricultural and Model Farm Committee.

The House then adjourned at 11.45 P.M.

Thursday, 17th December, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. *McLeod*, from the Standing Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the Public Accounts, presented their First and final Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the Public Accounts for the nine months ending 30th September, 1874, and submit the record and minutes of their proceedings, with copies of all documents forming part of their investigations. (*Appendix, No. 1*).

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Committee on Private Bills, presented their Tenth Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively :—

Bill (No. 84), Relating to St. James' Church, *Orillia*, and certain lands belonging thereto.

Bill (No. 85), To vest in, and to enable *Caira Robbins Wilkes*, the wife of *George Samuel Wilkes*, to convey and dispose of certain real and personal estate and property devised to her by her late father.

Bill (No. 73), To vest certain lands in the Trustees of the *Curtis Cemetery* in *St. Thomas*.

The Committee have also considered Bill (No. 99), To enable the Rector of Christ Church, *Ottawa*, to sell or otherwise dispose of certain lands, and find the preamble thereof not proven, on the ground that the powers sought for ought not to be granted.

The Committee recommend that the fees on the following Bills, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted, the same being in connection with religious institutions :—

Bill (No. 84), Relating to St. James' Church, *Orillia*.

Bill (No. 99), Relating to Christ Church, *Ottawa*.

Bill (No. 56), Relating to Queen's College, *Kingston*.

The Committee also recommend that Rule No. 49, be further suspended, and that the time for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills be extended until To-morrow, Friday 18th instant.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be submitted on the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 84), Relating to St. James' Church, *Orillia*.

Bill (No. 99), Relating to Christ Church, *Ottawa*.

Bill (No. 56), Relating to Queen's College, *Kingston*.

Ordered, That the time for presenting Reports of Committees on Private Bills be further extended until To-morrow.

Mr. *Hardy*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 49), Respecting Railway Traffic, presented their Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the Bill to them referred, and report the same with certain amendments.

Mr. *O'Donoghue*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 28), To amend an Act to Establish Liens in favour of Mechanics, Machinists, Labourers and others, presented their Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the Bill to them referred, and report the same with certain amendments.

Mr. *Lauder* moved, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

That it is the opinion of this House that, before concurrence is asked in estimates for maintenance of Public Institutions and construction of Public Works not completed, the various Reports of Inspectors, Superintendents and Engineers of such Institutions and Works for the year preceding the one for which supplies are asked, should be brought down and placed in the hands of the representatives of the people for their information and guidance.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* moved in amendment, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

That all the words in the Motion after “ That ” be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof :—“ it is the privilege and right of this House to have such information as it may be pleased to demand, before concurring in any Supply that may be asked for, from this House.”

The Amendment, having been put, was carried, and it was

Resolved, That it is the privilege and right of this House to have such information as it may be pleased to demand, before concurring in any Supply that may be asked for from this House.

Mr. *McRae* moved, seconded by Mr. *Tooley*,

That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the right of *William Quickley* to the timber on Lots Nos. 15 and 16 in the 1st Con. of *Anson*, for his mill, which was built on the understanding that he was to get the timber for local consumption ; to be composed as follows :—Messieurs *Scott (Grey)*, *Graham*, *Deacon*, *Farewell*, and *McRae*, the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to report the evidence to this House.

And the Motion, having been put, was lost.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Resolved, That on Friday next there shall be three distinct Sittings of this House ; the first to begin at eleven A.M., and end at half-past one P.M. ; the second at three P.M. ; and the third at half-past seven P.M.

Ordered, That any Committees of this House may, for the rest of this Session, sit during the Sittings of the House.

The Honourable Mr. *Currie*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred certain charges preferred by the Honourable *Archibald McKellar*, M.P.P., against *John Charles Rykert*, Esquire, M.P.P., presented their Report which was read as follows :—

That, after hearing all the evidence submitted for their consideration, they find as follows :—

First—That the *Great Western Railway Company of Canada*, on or about the first day of February, 1870, paid the said *John Charles Rykert* the sum of one thousand dollars for Parliamentary services rendered by the said *John Charles Rykert* to such Company in the then recent Session of the Legislature of *Ontario*.

Second—That one *Edward D. Tilson* gave the said *John Charles Rykert* the sum of one hundred dollars for Parliamentary services rendered by the said *John Charles Rykert* in

connection with the Bill to incorporate the Town of *Tilsonburg* in the Session of the said Legislature held, in 1871-72, such money being paid to the said *John Charles Rykert* after the third reading of such Bill.

Third—That the said *John Charles Rykert* received from the *Toronto* Street Railway Company the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for professional services rendered by the said *John Charles Rykert* in connection with certain legislation respecting such Street Railway Company, and the proposed *Ontario* Street Railway Company, in this Legislature, and elsewhere.

Fourth—That, at the times of the payment of such moneys as aforesaid, the said *John Charles Rykert* was, and still is a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario*.

Fifth—That, except as aforesaid, they do not find any of the said charges referred to the Committee proved, as alleged in the Order of Reference made by your Honourable House.

The Committee also report the evidence taken before the Committee. (*Appendix No. 2*).

On motion of Mr. *Hodgins*, seconded by Mr. *Meredith*,

Resolved, This House desires to express its regret at the loss sustained by the lamented decease of *James Craig*, Esquire, Member for *Glengarry*, and this House unanimously recommends that the Accountant of this House be authorized to transmit to his widow the sessional allowance, to which, but for such decease, he would have been entitled.

Resolved, That the absence from this Chamber of *H. D. Merrick*, Esquire, Member for *North Leeds* and *Grenville*, except for some short time at the commencement of this Session, —being caused by serious illness in his family, this House unanimously recommends that the Accountant of this House be authorized to transmit to him the sessional allowance, to which, but for such absence, he would have been entitled:—this Resolution shall not be taken to be a precedent to authorize such payments in future.

Ordered, That the Accountant of this House do pay to the widow of *James Craig*, Esquire, the late Member for *Glengarry*, and to *H. D. Merrick*, Esquire, Member for the North Riding of *Leeds* and *Grenville*, the sessional allowance and mileage in full for the present Session.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 111), For granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying the expenses of Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and for certain expenses of Legislation in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the Second Sitting of the House, To-day.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed:—

Bill (No. 24), To make further provision for Courts in Unorganized Districts, and respecting Municipalities therein.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts for the Province of *Ontario*, on Agriculture and Arts, for the year 1874. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 1.)

Also, Annual Report of the Normal, Model, High and Public Schools of *Ontario* for the year 1873. (*Sessional Papers* No. 3.)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, Copies of all Petitions of the United Counties of *Stormont*, *Dundas* and *Glengarry*, asking for payment by the Province of a part of the expenses of repairing the Gaol at *Cornwall*, in compliance with the direction of the Government of the Province. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 24.)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, all correspondence between the Provin-

cial Government and the Imperial authorities on the subject of Holidays granted during Parliamentary Elections to labourers and artisans in the employ of the Imperial Government. (*Sessional Papers, No. 25.*)

The House then adjourned, at 6 P.M.

7.30 P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Boulter*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Trenton*.

By Mr. *Meredith*—The Petition of *James Wright* and others, of *London*.

By Mr. *Scott (Grey)*—The Petition of the County Council of *Grey*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the County Council of *Wellington*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal and Administration of Justice Acts.

Of the City Council of *Toronto* ; also, of the Town Council of *Chatham*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Acts.

Of *William R Taylor* and others, of *Kingston*, praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Law.

Of the County Council of *Victoria*, praying that the Bill to separate *Carden*, and attach part thereof to the Township of *Mara*, may not pass.

Of the County Council of *Victoria*, praying for certain amendments to 34 *Victoria*, Cap. 19, Government Road Allowances Act.

Of the *Yarmouth* Agricultural Society, praying for certain amendments to the Agriculture and Arts Act.

Of *Paul Gallagher* and others ; also of *Andrew Linn* and others ; also, of *John McClinton* and others ; also, of *Malcolm Colquhoun* and others ; also, of *Thomas Hand* and others ; also, of *W. J. Parkhill*, all of *Mulmur*, severally praying that the Township of *Mulmur* may not be annexed to the new County of *Dufferin*.

Of the City Council of *Toronto*, praying that this House will petition the Dominion Government to aid the *Huron* and *Ontario* Ship Canal Company by a grant of land.

Of the City Council of *Toronto*, praying for certain amendments to the Act incorporating the *Toronto* Water Works Commission.

Of the Honourable *John Simpson* and others, of *Ottawa*, praying that the Bill to authorize the sale of certain Church property on Sussex Street, in *Ottawa*, may pass.

Of the *Canadian* Labour Union, praying for certain amendments to the Mechanics' Lien Law.

The Order of the Day, for the third reading of Bill (No. 61), To amend the Act amending and consolidating the Acts incorporating the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company, and the Acts reviving and amending the same, having been read,

Mr. *Daly* moved, seconded by Mr. *Boulter*,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Sinclair* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Robinson*,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor : "the Bill be not now read the third time, but that it be referred back to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction to amend the first clause thereof by substituting the 'Village of *Wiarton*' for the 'Town of *Owen Sound*,' in the seventeenth line."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost.

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried, and the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 43), To amend the several Acts relating to the *Toronto*, *Grey* and *Bruce* Railway Company ; and,

after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Williams (Hamilton)* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill, with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 59), To incorporate the *Hamilton* Exchange.

Bill (No. 45), Respecting the Methodist Church of *Canada*.

Bill (No. 88), To consolidate and amend the Acts incorporating *Victoria* College at *Cobourg*.

Bill (No. 101), To authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit *William George Murdoch* as a Barrister-at-Law.

Bill (No. 56), Respecting Queen's College at *Kingston*.

Bill (No. 82), To amend the Act passed by the Legislature of *Ontario* in the thirty first year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Temporal Committee of *St. Andrew's* Church in the City of *Ottawa*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, and to vest certain property in the said Temporal Committee."

Bill (No. 91), To amend the Act intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Erie* and *Huron* Railway Company, and to extend the powers conferred upon the said Company."

Bill (No. 72), To incorporate the *Huronario* Railway Company.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time forthwith.

The several Bills were then read the third time, and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 98), To further amend the Act incorporating the *Hamilton* and *North-Western* Railway Company ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 58), Respecting the union of certain Presbyterian Churches therein named ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 104), To amend the Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered seventy-nine, intituled "An Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of *Toronto*, to construct Water Works in the City of *Toronto*," and the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered seventy-five, amending the said Act, having been read,

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* moved, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks* moved in amendment, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Fraser*,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:—"the Bill be referred to a Committee of the whole House this day three months."

And a Debate arising,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 76), To incorporate the *Hamilton* Fire and Marine Insurance Company; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill intituled, "The *Canada* Fire and Marine Insurance Company," and with certain other amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 84), Relating to St. James' Church, *Orillia*, and certain lands belonging thereto.

Bill (No. 85), To vest in and to enable *Caira Robbins Wilkes*, the wife of *George Samuel Wilkes*, to convey and dispose of certain real and personal estate and property devised to her by her late father.

Bill (No. 73), To vest certain lands in the Trustees of the *Curtis* Cemetery Company in *St. Thomas*.

Resolved, That the several Bills be referred to a Committee of the whole House forthwith.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without any amendment.

Ordered, That the several Bills be read the third time forthwith.

The Bills were then severally read the third time, and passed.

The following Bill was read the the third time, and passed:—

Bill (No. 111), For granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying the expenses of Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and for certain expenses of Legislation in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 35), To further amend the Law affecting Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly, and the trial of such Elections; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 86), To re-adjust the Representation in the Legislative Assembly.

And the House, having continued to sit in Committee until Twelve of the clock, midnight,

FRIDAY, 18th December, 1874,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 109), Respecting the procedure on Appeals to the Judge of a County Court ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 110), Respecting Marriages and Marriage Licenses, and Certificates to marry ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Report of the Commissioners for Consolidating the Statutes. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 26.)

The House then adjourned at 12.45 P.M.

Friday, 18th December, 1874.

11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 35), To further amend the Law affecting Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly and the trial of such Elections, having been read,

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,—

That the Bill be now read a third time.

Mr. *Meredith* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Deacon*,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof : "the Bill be not now read the third time, but be referred forthwith to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same by adding the following clause :—

"The following oath shall be used in lieu of that provided for by section forty-one of the Election Act of 1868 :"—

"You swear (or solemnly affirm), that you are the person named (or purporting to be, named by the name of) on the list of voters now shewn to you, (showing the list to the voter) : that at the time of the last final revision and correction of the Assessment Roll on which this list is based for this Township, (City or Town, as the case may be), or at some time during the year for which the said Roll was made prior to the

"final revision thereof, you were (and *if the fact be so*, still are) actually, truly, and in good faith possessed to your own use and benefit as owner, (or tenant or occupant as the case may be) of the real estate in respect of which your name (or the said name of) is entered on the said list of voters, (or *if the party has parted with such possession, then insert these words* "that you are still a resident of this Electoral Division,") and as such entitled to vote at this Election: that you are a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization; that you are of the full age of twenty-one years; that you have not voted before at this Election, either at this or any other polling place; and that you have not received anything, nor has anything been promised to you, either directly or indirectly, either to induce you to vote at this Election or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of team, or any other service connected therewith. So help you God."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Scott (Grey),</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Hamilton,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Scott (Peterborough),</i>
<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Tooley—19.</i>
<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Richards,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wood—35.</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	

The original Motion, having been put, was carried, and the Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 2), Respecting the Boundary between Ontario and Quebec; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Baxter reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Amendments made in Committee on Bill (No. 86), To re-adjust the Representation in the Legislative Assembly, having been read,

The Amendments were read the third time.

The Honourable Attorney-General Mowat moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Crooks,

That the Amendments be agreed to.

The Honourable Mr. *Richards* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor "the Electoral Division of *Brockville*, as shewn by the last census, is as follows :—

Town of <i>Brockville</i>	5,102
Township of <i>Elizabethtown</i>	5,373
Total.....	10,475

The population of the Electoral Division of *Cornwall*, as shewn by said census, is as follows :—

Town of <i>Cornwall</i>	2,033
Township of <i>Cornwall</i>	5,081
Total.....	7,114

The population of the Electoral Division of *Niagara*, as shewn by said census, is as follows :—

Town of <i>Niagara</i>	1,600
Township of <i>Niagara</i>	2,693
Total.....	3,693

And each of said Divisions is at present entitled to a representation of one Member of the House of Commons of the Dominion, and also of one Member in Legislature of this Province. That the promoters of the Bill have proposed the re-adjustment of the representation in this House on the basis of one Member to every 18,315 of population, but inasmuch as the Bill as reported by the Committee allows the Electoral Division of *Cornwall*, as now constituted, and condemning said population of 7,114, to be still represented by one Member, it is unjust, and unfair, that the Electoral Division of *Niagara*, should be deprived of a representation in this House, and that in this view said amendments should not now be concurred in, but that the Bill be referred back to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to strike out the seventeenth section of the Bill."

And a Debate arising,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until the second Sitting of this House, To-day.

The House then adjourned at 1.30 P.M.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petition was brought up and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*—The Petition of *Joseph Sheard* and others of *Toronto*.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Debate on the Motion that the Amendments made in Committee on Bill (No. 86), To re-adjust the Representation in the Legislative Assembly be now agreed to, having been read,

The Debate was resumed, and the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Boulter,
Boulton,
Calvin,

Cameron,
Dawson,
Deacon,

Fitzsimmons,
Gifford,
Giles,

Grange,
Guest,
Hamilton,

Lauder,
McCall,
McGowan,
McRae,

Meredith,
Monk,
Read,

Richards,
Rykert,
Scott (Grey),

Scott (Peterborough),
Tooley,
Williams (Durham),
—25.

NAYS :

Messieurs

Ardagh,
Barber,
Baxter,
Bethune,
Bishop,
Caldwell,
Chisholm,
Christie,
Clarke (Norfolk),
Clarke (Wellington),
Clemens,
Cook,

Crooks,
Crosby,
Currie,
Deroche,
Farewell,
Finlayson,
Fraser,
Gibson,
Gow,
Graham,
Hardy,
Harrington,

Hodgins,
McKellar,
McLeod,
McManus,
Mowat,
O'Donoghue,
Oliver,
Pardee,
Patterson,
Paxton,
Prince,
Robinson,

Sexton,
Sinclair,
Smith,
Snetsinger,
Springer,
Striker,
Watterworth,
Webb,
Williams (Hamilton),
Wilson,
Wood—47.

Mr. Meredith then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Scott (Peterborough),

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—"It is inexpedient that the number of Members constituting the Legislative Assembly should be subject to frequent or capricious changes; that the number thereof was fixed by the Confederation Act at eighty-two, and the same is amply sufficient for the efficient carrying on of the Legislation appertaining to the said Assembly: that no good reason for the proposed increase of Members has been shewn to exist, and that the Bill be referred forthwith to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same by striking out the word 'eighty-eight' in the first section, and substituting therefor 'eighty-two'."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS.

Messieurs

Boulter,
Boulton,
Calvin,
Cameron,
Corby,
Daly,
Dawson,
Deacon,

Fitzsimmons,
Gifford,
Giles,
Grange,
Guest,
Hamilton,
Lauder,

McCall,
McGowan,
McRae,
Meredith,
Monk,
O'Donoghue,
Oliver,

Read,
Richards,
Rykert,
Scott (Grey),
Scott (Peterborough),
Tooley,
Williams (Durham)
—29.

NAYS :

Messieurs

Ardagh,
Barber,
Baxter,
Bethune,
Bishop,
Caldwell,
Chisholm,
Christie,
Clarke (Norfolk),
Clarke (Wellington),
Clemens,
Cook,

Crooks,
Crosby,
Currie,
Deroche,
Farewell,
Finlayson,
Fraser,
Gibson,
Gow,
Graham,
Haney,

Hardy,
Harrington,
Hodgins,
McKellar,
McLeod,
McManus,
Mowat,
Pardee,
Paxton,
Prince,
Robinson,

Sexton,
Sinclair,
Smith,
Snetsinger,
Springer,
Striker,
Watterworth,
Webb,
Williams (Hamilton),
Wilson,
Wood—45.

The Honourable Mr. *Richards* then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*, That all the words in the motion after “That” be struck out, and the following substituted therefor :—

“The Electoral Division of *Brockville*, as shown by the last census is as follows :—

Town of <i>Brookville</i>	5,102
Township of <i>Elizabethtown</i>	5,373
Total..... ..	10,475

And the population of the Electoral Division of *Cornwall*, as shown by said census is as follows :—

Town of <i>Cornwall</i>	2,033
Township of <i>Cornwall</i>	5,081
Total	7,114

And the population of the Electoral Division of *Niagara*, as shown by the said census is as follows :—

Town of <i>Niagara</i>	1,600
Township of <i>Niagara</i>	2,093
Total..... ..	3,693

And each of said divisions is at present entitled to a representation of one member in the House of Commons of the Dominion ; and also, of one member in the Legislature of this Province. That the promoters of the Bill have proposed the readjustment of the representation in this House on the basis of one member to every 18,315 of population, and said Bill purports to extend the limits of the Electoral Division of *Brockville*, by adding two Townships with a population of 3,462, thus increasing the population of that division to 13,937, but inasmuch as the said Bill allows the Electoral Division of *Cornwall*, as now constituted, and containing said population of 7,114, to be still represented by one member, it is unjust and unfair that the Electoral Division of *Niagara* should be deprived of a representative in this House, and that any objections on this ground of inequality of population be removed by extending the limits of the said division as is being done in the case of the Electoral Division of *Brockville*, and that in this view said amendments be not now agreed to, but that the Bill be referred forthwith to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same by striking out the 17th section, and substituting in lieu thereof the original 17th section of the said Bill, thus adding to the said division the Township of *Stamford*, the Town of *Clifton*, and Village of *Chippawa*, as originally proposed by said Bill, and increasing its population to 9,224, a number in excess of that of the Electoral Division of *Cornwall*.”

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Hamilton,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Richards,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Scott (Grey),</i>
<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>McRue,</i>	<i>Scott (Peterborough),</i>
<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley—24.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wood—44.</i>

Mr. Scott (Grey) then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Tooley,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof :—"the Amendments be not now agreed to, but that the Bill be referred forthwith to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to amend section eight by inserting 'Holland' in lieu of 'St. Vincent' in the thirtieth line, and by inserting 'St. Vincent' instead of 'Holland' in the twenty-ninth line."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh.</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Hamilton,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Scott (Grey),</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Scott (Peterborough),</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Tooley—25.</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	
<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	
<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>Richards,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>	<i>Wood—42.</i>
<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>		

Mr. Scott (Peterborough) then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Meredith,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor : "Stormont contains 11,873 ; Cornwall 7,114 souls ; West Elgin 12,796 "souls ; East Elgin 20,870 souls ; North Brant 11,439 souls ; South Brant 20,766 souls ; "North Bruce 17,183 souls ; South Bruce 31,332 souls ; North Wentworth 16,245 souls ; "South Wentworth 14,638 souls ; North Oxford 23,768 souls ; South Oxford 24,559 souls ;

" *West Middlesex* 20,195 souls ; *East Middlesex* 25,055 souls ; *North Middlesex* 21,519 souls ; *East Toronto* 24,869 and *West Toronto* 31,227 ; each of the Electoral Divisions returning one member, that these and other inequalities in the representation in the Legislative Assembly ought not to exist ; that the Bill be referred forthwith to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to amend the same by re-adjusting the representation in the said Legislature in such manner as to give, as far as practicable, representation to all sections of the Province, as nearly as may be according to population."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Hamilton,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Richards,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Scott (Grey),</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Scott (Peterborough),</i>
<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley—24.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Prince.</i>	<i>Wood—44.</i>

Mr. *Fitzsimmons* then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Giles*,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor, "the Amendments be not now agreed to, but that the Bill be referred forthwith to a Committee of the whole House with an instruction to amend the sixteenth section so as to provide that the Electoral District of *Brockville* shall consist of the Town of *Brockville* and the Township of *Elizabethtown*."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost.

The Honourable Mr. *Currie* then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Boulton*,

That the Amendments be not now agreed to, but that the Bill be forthwith referred to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to expunge sections 5 and 17, and to substitute the following for such sections :—

"The Electoral District of *Niagara* shall hereafter consist of the Towns of *Niagara* and *St. Catharines*, the Townships of *Niagara* and *Grantham*, and the Village of *Merriton* ; and the Electoral District of the County of *Lincoln* shall hereafter consist of the Townships of *Louth*, *Clinton* and *Grimsby*, and the Village of *Port Dalhousie*."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Currie—2.</i>
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NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Scott (Grey),</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Scott (Peterborough),</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wood—59.</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	

Mr. Code then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Tooley,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor :—"the Amendments be not now agreed to, but that the Bill be referred forthwith to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction to amend the same, so that *Carleton Place* may hereafter continue to form part of the South Riding of *Lanark*."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Richards,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Scott (Grey),</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Scott (Peterborough),</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley—24.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wood—43.</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried, and the Amendments were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next Sitting of the House, To-day

The House then adjourned, at 6 P. M.

7.30 P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *Cameron*—The Petition of *Richard Tinning* and others ; also, the Petition of *R. G. Close* and others, all of *Toronto*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *Joseph Sheard* and others, of *Toronto* praying that the Bill to authorize the Corporation of the City of *Toronto* to pass a By-law for the purpose of raising a sum of money by By-law on behalf of the Water Works, may not pass.

Of *Richard Tinning* and others ; also, of *R. G. Close* and others, of *Toronto*, severally praying that the Bill authorizing the Corporation of *Toronto* to pass a By-law for the purpose of raising a sum of money by By-law on behalf of the Water Works may pass.

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 75), To incorporate the Industrial and Commercial Life Assurance Company of *Canada*.

Bill (No. 98), To further amend the Act incorporating the *Hamilton* and *North Western* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 76), To incorporate the *Hamilton* Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

The Order of the Day having been read for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Motion for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on Bill (No. 104), To amend the Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered seventy-nine, intituled "An Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of *Toronto* to construct Water Works in the City of *Toronto*," and the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered seventy-five, amending the said Act, and the Amendment moved thereto,

The Debate was resumed, and the Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wood—40.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Code,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Richards,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Scott (Peterborough),</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Tooley—20.</i>

The Motion as amended, having been put, was carried.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the whole House this day three months.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 112), intituled "An Act to amend section thirteen of the Administration of Justice Act of 1874." The Honourable Mr. *Richards*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 86), To re-adjust the representation in the Legislative Assembly having been read,

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

That the Bill be not now read the third time, but that the Bill be forthwith referred to a Committee of the whole House to add the following clause : "(18a) The County, or Riding of a County, in which any Municipality was heretofore situate for the purpose of registry of title to lands shall continue to be the proper County or Riding of County respectively, of such municipality for such purpose, notwithstanding any change made by this Act with respect to Electoral Districts."

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Hodgins* reported the Bill amended as instructed.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* then moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

That the Bill be now read a third time.

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Meredith*,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor :—"since Confederation the representation of the Province in the Legislative Assembly has been Eighty-two Members, and no public inconvenience or difficulty has been experienced, nor any detriment suffered by reason of the smallness of such representation, that no agitation in favour of an increased representation has taken place in the country, that it is not in the interest of the people that important constitutional changes should be made without the opinion of the people being more certainly and directly expressed upon the propriety of or necessity for such change, than it can be through the Members of the House, who are a mere portion of the people in the last Session of the Parliament for which they have been elected, such Members having been elected before the expediency of such constitutional changes had engaged the attention of the people or been tested at the Polls ; that an increase in the representation is an important constitutional change, and that the Bill be not now read a third time, but be read a third time this day three months."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Richards,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Scott (Peterborough),</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham)</i>
<i>Daly,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	—20.
<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>
<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Clarke (Wellington)</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>

McLeod,
McManus,
Mowat,
Pardee,

Paxton,
Prince,
Robinson,
Sexton,

Sinclair,
Smith,
Springer,
Watterworth.

Webb,
Williams (Hamilton),
Wilson,
Wood—40.

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried, and the Bill was read the third time, and passed.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 106), Respecting the Northerly and Westerly Boundaries of *Ontario*.
Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 96), For the relief of the relatives of Intestates, where the personal estate is of small value ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Wilson* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time.

Ordered, That the Bill do now pass and be intituled “An Act respecting Estates of small value.”

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 49), Respecting Railway Traffic, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 28), To amend the Act to establish Liens in favour of Mechanics, Machinists, Labourers, and others ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 103), To amend the Act respecting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors under Shop Licenses, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 105), To amend the Administration of Justice Act, having been read.

Mr. *Lauder* moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Cameron*,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* moved in amendment, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *McKellar*,

That all the words in the Motion after “That” be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—“the Bill be not now read the second time, but that it be read the second time this day six months.”

The Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Baxter,
Caldwell,
Chisholm,

Christie,
Clarke (Norfolk),
Cook,

Crooks,
Currie,
Farewell,

Finlayson,
Fraser,
Graham,

*Hardy,
Hodgins,
McKellar,
McLeod,
McManus,*

*Mowat,
Pardee,
Paxton,
Prince,*

*Robinson,
Seaton,
Sinclair,
Smith,*

*Webb,
Williams (Hamilton),
Wilson,
Wood—29.*

NAYS :

Messieurs

*Ardagh,
Barber,
Boulter,
Calvin,
Cameron,
Clarke (Wellington),*

*Code,
Daly,
Dawson,
Fitzsimmons,
Gibson,
Giles,*

*Gow,
Harrington,
Lauder,
McCall,
McGowan,
McRae,*

*Meredith,
Monk,
Richards,
Scott (Peterborough),
Tooley—23.*

The Motion as amended, having been then put, was carried.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time this day six months.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 16), Respecting the Ditching of Watercourses ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 107), Respecting Railway Arbitrations.

Resolved, That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the whole House forthwith.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

And the House having continued to sit until twelve of the clock, midnight,

SATURDAY, 19th December, 1874.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 106), Respecting the Northerly and Westerly Boundaries of *Ontario* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into charges against *J. C. Rykert*, Esquire, a Member of this House, be printed with the evidence and papers presented with the said Report.

Mr. Speaker called upon Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)* to take the Chair during his absence ; and, after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 112), To amend section thirteen of the Administration of Justice Act, 1874.

Resolved, That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the whole House forthwith.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House then adjourned at 1.30, A.M.

Saturday, 19th December, 1874.

11 O'CLOCK A.M.

Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, from the Committee on Printing presented their Fifth Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed :—

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts for the year 1874. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 1.)

Report of the Commissioners relative to the Consolidation of the Statutes. (*Sessional Papers* No. 26.)

Annual Report on the Normal, Model, High and Public Schools for 1873. (*Sessional Papers* No. 3.)

Return of Correspondence on the subject of Holidays granted to labourers and artisans in the employ of the Imperial Government, during Parliamentary Elections. (*Sessional Papers* No. 25.)

Return of copies of Petitions relative to repairing the Gaol at Cornwall, in compliance with the direction of the Government of the Province. (*Sessional Papers* No. 24.)

Copies of Orders in Council relating to the following Railways, viz. :—*Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell ; Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction ; Hamilton and North-Western ; London, Huron and Bruce ; Credit Valley ; Wellington, Grey and Bruce ; Midland, Victoria and Prince Edward.* (*Sessional Papers* No. 21.)

Return relating to Marriage Licenses. (*Sessional Papers* No. 22.)

Public Accounts for 1874. (*Sessional Papers* No. 6.)

Estimates for 1875. (*Sessional Papers* No. 10.)

Return relative to the Municipal Loan Fund. (*Sessional Papers* No. 13.)

Return relating to the Agricultural College. (*Sessional Papers* No. 23.)

The Committee also recommend that five hundred copies of the proceedings of the Select Committee on the Agricultural College enquiry be printed separately for circulation. (*Appendix* No. 3.)

The Committee recommend that the following documents be not printed :—

Return from the Queen's Printer as to the distribution and disposal of the *Ontario Statutes.* (*Sessional Papers* No. 14.)

Return of correspondence between the Government and *William Quickley* respecting an allotment of timber. (*Sessional Papers* No. 19.)

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Fifth Report of the Committee on Printing.

Mr. *Bethune*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the inquiry into the condition and management of the Agricultural College at *Guelph*, also into the conduct of the late Principal, and his management of the said College, presented their Report, which was read as follows :—

That, owing to the close of the Session and the frivolous character of a large portion of the evidence adduced, consisting chiefly of gossip and petty scandals amongst former officials and employees of the Institution, the Committee is of opinion that it is not in the public interest to pursue the inquiry further.

That, from the evidence adduced, including the evidence of Professor *McCandless*, it appears that injurious dissensions and dissatisfaction occurred in the said Institution, while it was under the management of the said Professor *McCandless*.

That, in the opinion of this Committee, the Government was fully justified, on the facts disclosed, in dispensing with the services of Professor *McCandless* as Principal of the said Institution.

That, in the opinion of this Committee, the present condition and management of the said College are satisfactory.

That the evidence adduced, and proceedings of this Committee, be reported to the House.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 113), intituled “An Act to amend the Act respecting Benevolent, Provident and other Societies.”—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time forthwith.

The Bill was then read then second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole House forthwith.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns, it do stand adjourned until Monday next, at two of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned at 11.40 P.M.

Monday, 21st December, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

His Excellency JOHN CRAWFORD, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of *Ontario*, being seated on the Throne,

The Clerk Assistant read the Titles of the several Bills to be assented to, as follow :—

An Act to amend the Act respecting Division Courts.

An Act respecting Apprentices and Minors.

An Act respecting the Central Prison.

An Act respecting Official Securities given for the protection of private persons.

An Act to incorporate the Alliance Insurance Company.

An Act to enable the Municipality of the Township of *Madoc*, and the Municipality of the Townships of *Tudor*, *Wallaston*, *Limerick* and *Cashel* respectively, to exempt from tax-

ation certain property employed and used in connection with the development of the mineral resources within the said Municipalities.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Municipal Loan Fund debts and certain payments to Municipalities.

An Act for the further limitation of Actions and Suits relating to Real Property.

An Act to confirm, amend and extend the incorporation of the *Hawkeye* Gold and Silver Mining Company.

An Act respecting the *Huron* and *Ontario* Ship Canal Company.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the *Gatling* Gold and Silver Mining Company.

An Act to enable the Corporation of the City of *Kingston* to close up a part of *Union* Street with the waterslip in front of the same in the said City, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the laws relating to Fire Insurances.

An Act to incorporate the Synod of the Diocese of *Huron*, and to unite the Church Society of the Diocese of *Huron* therewith.

An Act to amend the Act passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, and chaptered one hundred and twenty-seven, respecting the first Parsonage, or Rectory within the Township of *Drummond*.

An Act to define and extend the powers of the *Canada* Landed Credit Company.

An Act to separate the Town of *Orangeville* and certain Townships in the Counties of *Wellington*, *Grey* and *Simcoe*, from the said Counties, and to erect the same into the County of *Dufferin*.

An Act to continue and extend the Act to provide for the better government of that part of *Ontario* situated in the vicinity of the Falls of *Niagara*.

An Act to amend the *Upper Canada* Jurors' Act.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the improvement of Water Privileges.

An Act to alter the Town-line dividing the Townships of *Tilbury East* and *Romney* in the County of *Kent*.

An Act respecting Terms in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.

An Act to enable the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit *Edward Stonehouse* as a Barrister-at-Law.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *North Simcoe* Railway Company.

An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery for *Ontario*, to admit *Francis Elkington*, to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Trustees of the *Toronto* General Burying Grounds, and to enable said Corporation to remove the remains of the dead now interred in the *Potter's Field*, and to sell the same, after the removal of such remains.

An Act to give effect at the ensuing election in January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to the proclamation dated twenty-first November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, erecting the Village of *Clinton* into a Town.

An Act to amend the Act consolidating the debt of the Town of *Peterborough*, and to make further and better provisions for the relief of the supporters of the Roman Catholic Separate School in the said Town of *Peterborough*, in the matter of the Union School indebtedness of the said Town.

An Act relating to the incorporation of the Village of *Wroxeter*.

An Act to enable the Incumbent and Churchwardens of *St. John's* Church, *Iroquois*, to mortgage certain lands.

An Act to amend an Act relating to Trinity Church, *Cornwall*.

An Act to give effect at the ensuing election in January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to the proclamation dated seventh November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, erecting the Village of *Listowel* into a Town.

An Act to legalize and confirm the survey of the line between the fourth and fifth concessions of the Township of *Eldon*, in the County of *Victoria*, between lots numbers thirteen and twenty-four, as made by *C. G. Hanning*, Esquire, P.L.S.

An Act respecting allowances for roads on the blank or alternate Concession Lines in the Townships of *Westmeath* and *Ross*, in the County of *Renfrew*.

An Act to provide for voting by ballot at Municipal Elections.

An Act to authorize the *Cobourg*, *Peterborough* and *Marmora* Railway and Mining Com-

pany to issue preferential debentures, and to amend the Acts relating to the said Company, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the *St. Catharines Street Railway Company*.

An Act respecting the operation of the Statutes of *Ontario*.

An Act to vest certain lands in the Village of *Trenton* in the incorporated Synod of the Diocese of *Ontario*.

An Act to confirm the appointment of Trustees in connection with the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*, in the City of *London*, and to make valid certain sales of property made by the said Trustees.

An Act further to amend the Act to incorporate the County of *Carleton* General Protestant Hospital, and to grant certain powers to the Directors thereof.

An Act to further amend the Act to incorporate the *Ottawa Ladies' College*.

An Act to incorporate the Village of *Ailsa Craig*, in the County of *Middlesex*.

An Act to incorporate the *Port Stanley, Strathroy, and Port Franks Railway Company*.

An Act respecting the *Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company*.

An Act to incorporate the Town of *Thorold*.

An Act to incorporate the *I'Orignal and Caledonia Railway Company*.

An Act respecting *Queen's College*, at *Kingston*.

An Act to amend section thirteen of the Administration of Justice Act, 1874.

An Act to amend the Acts respecting the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company*.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts incorporating *Victoria College at Cobourg*.

An Act to amend the Registration of Titles (*Ontario*) Act.

An Act to incorporate the *Toronto, High Park and Mimico Tramway Company*.

An Act relating to *St. James' Church, Orillia*, and certain lands belonging thereto.

An Act to amend the Act consolidating the Act incorporating the *Stratford and Huron Railway Company*, and the Acts reviving and amending the same.

An Act to incorporate the *Huronario Railway Company*.

An Act respecting the Northerly and Westerly boundary of the Province of *Ontario*.

An Act to vest in and to enable *Caira Robbins Wilkes*, the wife of *George Samuel Wilkes*, to convey and dispose of certain real and personal estate and property devised to her by her late father.

An Act respecting procedure on Appeals to the Judge of a County Court from Summary Convictions.

An Act to amend the several Acts relating to the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company*.

An Act to amend the Act relating to the *Victoria Railway Company*.

An Act respecting Marriages and Licenses and Certificates to Marry.

An Act to vest certain lands in the Trustees of the *Curtis Cemetery* in *St. Thomas*.

An Act respecting the Boundary between the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*.

An Act to amend the Act respecting Benevolent, Provident, and other Societies.

An Act to amend the Act passed by the Legislature of *Ontario*, in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Temporal Committee of *St. Andrew's Church*, in the City of *Ottawa*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, and to vest certain property in the said Committee."

An Act to incorporate the Industrial and Commercial Life Insurance Company of *Canada*.

An Act to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario*, to admit *William George Murdoch* as a Barrister-at-Law.

An Act respecting ditching Watercourses.

An Act to amend the *Ontario Drainage Act* of 1873.

An Act to make further provisions for Courts in Unorganized Districts, and respecting Municipalities therein.

An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act of 1873.

An Act to further amend the laws affecting Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly, and the trial of such Elections.

An Act respecting the Union of certain Presbyterian Churches therein named.

An Act to incorporate the *Hamilton Exchange*.

An Act respecting Railway Arbitrations.

An Act to incorporate the *Canada* Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

An Act to re-adjust the Representation in the Legislative Assembly.

An Act relating to Christ Church, *Hamilton*.

An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the *Hamilton* and *North-Western* Railway Company.

An Act to make further provision respecting Letters Patent to Joint Stock Companies.

An Act to authorize the corporation of the City of *Ottawa* to mortgage the *Welling-ton* Ward Market property and other property therein mentioned, for a sufficient sum to erect suitable market buildings thereon.

An Act to enable the *Brantford* Gas Company to issue preferential stock, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Central Station and Warehousing Company of *Toronto*.

An Act respecting the Methodist Church of *Canada*.

An Act to incorporate the Town of *Palmerston*, and to define the limits thereof.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Lake Simcoe* Junction Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Toronto* and *Nipissing* Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Judicial Officers to whom Estate Bills may be referred.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the *Huron* and *Quebec* Railway Company, and to enable the Municipality of the Town of *Peterborough*, to grant aid by way of bonus to the said Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Trent Valley* Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Erie* and *Huron* Railway Company," and to extend the powers conferred upon the said Company.

An Act respecting Personal Estates of small value.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was announced by the Clerk of the House, as follows :—

"In Her Majesty's name, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these Bills."

MR. SPEAKER then said :—

May it please Your Excellency :—

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario*, in Session assembled, approach Your Excellency at the close of our labours, with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to Her Majesty's person and Government, and humbly beg to present for Your Excellency's acceptance, a Bill in titled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money to defray the expenses of Civil Government for the year 1875, and for certain expenses of Legislation and other services for the year 1874, and for other purposes ;" thus placing at the disposal of the Crown the means by which the Government may be made efficient for the service and welfare of the Province.

To this Bill the Clerk of the House, by His Excellency's command, did say :—

"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor doth thank Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, accept their benevolence, and assent to this Bill, in Her Majesty's name."

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR was then pleased to deliver the following Speech :—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :—

I am pleased that the state of public business enables me to relieve you from your labours at this early day.

I feel persuaded that your respective constituencies and the public at large will appreciate the assiduity and dispatch with which you have performed your arduous duties during the Session, and will recognise the importance of the work which you have done.

Short as the Session has been, it has been exceedingly fruitful in important, and I trust beneficial, legislation.

I congratulate you on the relief that the general Incorporation Acts already afford in regard to private Acts of incorporation, which have always constituted so large a portion of every volume of our Statutes.

The public Bills which have received your approbation, and which have now become law, embrace a wide range of subjects.

You have passed a measure, involving but a small addition to the number of Members representing the people in the Assembly, and yet giving a just increase of representation to the large and populous counties of *Huron, Kent, Lambton, Grey, Simcoe* and *Essex*; giving also a Member to the extensive territory of *Parry Sound* and *Muskoka*, hitherto unrepresented in the Assembly; and a Member to the new County which (subject to the vote of its inhabitants) you have authorized to be formed out of outlying portions of three of our largest Counties, a territory long seeking and needing for the convenience of its inhabitants a municipal organisation of its own; and to which new county you have given a name that will be a permanent memorial of the happy connection with this country of the distinguished nobleman who represents Her Gracious Majesty in the Dominion. You have passed a Bill for the further improvement of our Election law, affording additional security against illegal practices at elections; and by means of an easy and inexpensive appeal, providing for uniformity of decision on questions arising in the trials of controverted elections. You have passed the necessary Statutes for the settlement of the boundaries of the Province on the east, north and west; an object of rapidly increasing importance. You have made additional provision for the more convenient and effectual administration of Justice in the unorganized districts of the Province, and for the municipal government of those districts. You have given your sanction to an improved immigration policy, which, I trust, will have the effect of helping to fill up our vast territory with hardy settlers for their benefit as well as ours. You have made Legislative provision for the protection and settlement of orphans and other destitute children, who may from time to time be part of the immigration to *Ontario*, or be found among the existing population of the Province. You have provided for the extension to the Municipal Elections of the popular system of voting by ballot. You have extended the purposes to which Municipalities may apply their respective shares of the surplus distribution fund, so as to embrace objects of a permanent nature not previously authorised. You have given welcome repose to all land titles, by shortening by one half the periods for questioning them on the part of persons not in possession. You have, in the interest of all persons who have anything to insure, given a new and necessary security to the policies on which they rely for relief against loss from accidental fire. And you have passed various other beneficial measures. To all the measures of the Session, I have had much pleasure in giving my assent.

The Railway Bills, which constitute a large portion of the Private Bill legislation of the Session, indicate the continued desire of our people for increased railway facilities, and their continued appreciation of the value of these facilities in increasing the wealth and prosperity of the country.

I look upon the two series of Bills which you have passed affecting important sections of the religious community of the Dominion as indications of the growing recognition everywhere of the National Unity into which the Confederation Act has welded the Provinces, as well as of the desire for closer association amongst Christians, who have common religious faith and a common discipline.

I thank you for the liberal supplies granted for the service of the incoming year. You may rely upon their being expended with a vigilant regard to economy.

The last session of the term for which you were elected has now closed; and I pray that the Divine blessing may rest upon the labours which you have brought to a happy conclusion.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar*, Provincial Secretary, then said :—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :—

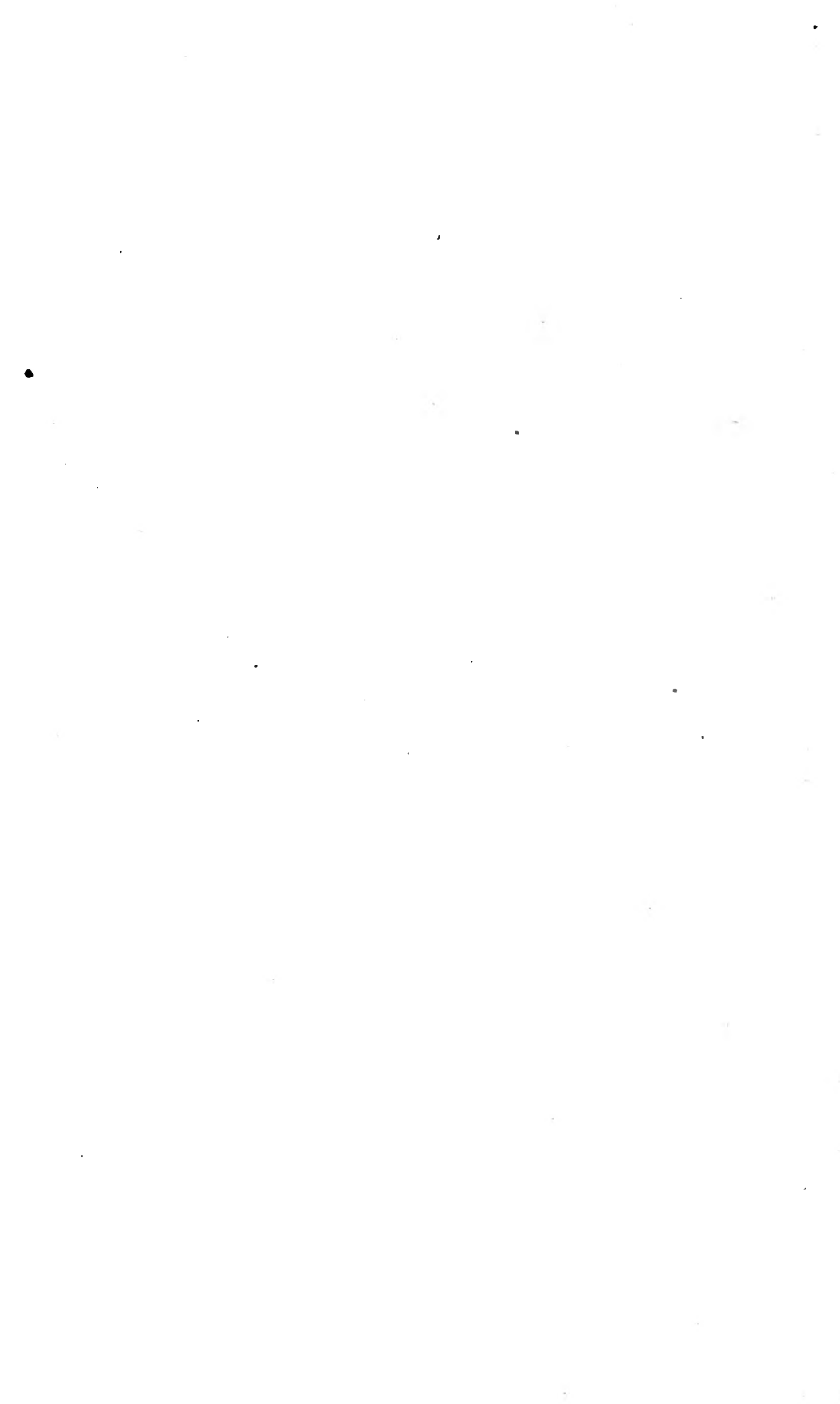
It is His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's will and pleasure that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued until Saturday, the Sixteenth day of January next, to be then here holden; and this Provincial Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued until Saturday, the Sixteenth day of January next.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

No. 1.—Report of the Committee on Public Accounts.

No. 2.—Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the charges preferred against J. C. Rykert, Esq., M.P.P.

No. 3.—Report of the Committee on the Agricultural Farm.



REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

The Standing Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the Public Accounts, beg leave to present the following as their—

FIRST AND FINAL REPORT.

Your Committee have examined the Public Accounts for the nine months ending 30th September, 1874, and herewith submit the record and minutes of their proceedings, with copies of all documents forming part of their investigations.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN McLEOD,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 16, November 20th, 1874.

The Select Standing Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the Public Accounts, and being composed of Hon. Messrs. Cameron, Crooks, Fraser, Richards, and, Messrs. Farewell, Hardy, Lauder, McLeod, Rykert, Sinclair and Wood, met for organization.

Present.

Hon. Mr. Crooks,	Mr. McLeod,
“ “ Fraser,	“ Rykert,
Mr. Farewell,	“ Sinclair,
“ Hardy,	“ Wood.

Moved by Mr. Farewell, seconded by Mr. Wood,—

“ That Mr. McLeod be Chairman of this Committee.”—Carried.

Committee adjourned to the call of the Chairman.

JOHN McLEOD,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 24th November, 1874.

Committee met.

Present.

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*.

Hon. Mr. Crooks,

" Messrs. Cameron and Fraser,

Mr. Farewell,

" Hardy,

" Lauder,

Mr. Rykert,

" Sinclair,

" Wood.

The Public Accounts for nine months ending 30th September, 1874, were laid before the Committee.

The Public Accounts for 1873 having also been referred to the Committee were distributed among the Members of the Committee.

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of the accounts for the first 9 months of 1874, and information was asked for by the Committee regarding the following items:—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gratuities	\$2,533 33
Inspection of Division Courts	1,410 51

EAST WING PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Repairs	3,107 50
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LEGISLATION.

Repairs, including fuel, gas, water, &c.....	6,294 05
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CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Crown Counsel Prosecutions	6,746 96
Special Services	1,685 94

MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.

Other Services	6,707 26
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EDUCATION.

Collegiate Institutes	73,268 75
High Schools and Collegiate Institutes (Inspection).....	4,691 31
Council of Public Instruction	119 66

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, MAINTENANCE.

Asylum for Insane, Toronto.....	54,632 33
Do London.....	62,125 10
Central Prison, Toronto	15,226 91
Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene	14,573 82
Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville	21,415 55
Do Blind, Brantford	14,191 79
School of Agriculture, Guelph.....	12,057 79
Immigration.....	74,162 83
Hospitals and Charities.....	43,020 00
Miscellaneous	9,457 40

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Inebriate Asylum, Hamilton	13,826 67
Central Prison, Toronto	94,684 92
School of Agriculture, Guelph.....	24,324 49

Normal School, Ottawa.....	\$51,815 88
Government House, Toronto	2,796 22
Parliament House, do	9,572 55

PUBLIC WORKS.

Settlers' Homestead Fund	3,317 25
Kaministiquia River Works.....	11,408 96
Gull and Burnt River Works	11,223 50
Surveys, Inspection, Arbitrations, &c.....	407 90
Drainage Works	25,333 61
Colonization Roads	52,804 15
<i>Drainage Debentures.</i> —On account of purchase	35,499 25

The Committee ordered that Mr. Langmuir be notified to appear before them to-morrow.

Mr. Harris volunteered to notify Mr. Langmuir.

Committee adjourned until 11 o'clock, A.M., to-morrow.

JOHN MCLEOD,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM, November 25th, 1874,

Committee met.

Present.

The Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Crooks,
" " Fraser,
Mr. Farewell,
" Lauder,

Mr. Sinclair,
" Wood,
" Rykert,

The Committee proceeded to examine papers brought down.

1st. Item—GRATUITIES.—Hon. Mr. Crooks produced Orders in Council for the payment of the different items.

In regard to the item of \$1,000 paid to Mr. McCandless, Principal of the Guelph Agricultural, Farm, &c., Mr. Lauder asked that the correspondence, papers, &c., in relation thereto be produced before the Committee.

It was also ordered that Professor McCandless be requested to attend before the Committee, to-morrow, if possible.

Particulars were also asked for and promised in regard to the payment of \$1,000 00 made to the Principal of the Institution for the Blind at Brantford, Mr. Wiggins.

Inspection of Division Courts \$1,410 51

Examined and disposed of—

Repairs east wing Parliament buildings \$3,107 50

The account of Messrs. John Ritchie & Son was objected to by Mr. Rykert as not having the appearance of being checked.

Hon. Mr. Crooks agreed to produce it again when required, and that Mr. Tully be also then present.

Ordered that Mr. Tully be notified to attend before the Committee, to-morrow.

Mr. Rykert asked for a detailed statement of the accounts for advertising the sale of Mimico farm, the papers in which such advertisements were inserted, and list of accounts paid and also of those unpaid which were presented to the Department.

Mr. Rykert also asked that H. Graham & Co.'s accounts be copied, as also the account of West & Taylor for Gravel, agreed to. (To be inserted in Minutes).

Mr. Rykert also asked that the contract with Wm. Milligan for buildings at the Gov-

ernment House, also tenders for coal and advertisements for same be produced before the Committee.

Adjourned until 12 o'clock, noon, to-morrow.

JOHN MCLEOD,
Chairman.

MEMO :—Mr. H. McCandless was notified by letter addressed to Weston, and Mr. Tully by letter per messenger.

The following is a copy of H. Graham & Co.'s account :—

TORONTO, February 9th, 1874.

Board of Public Works,		Bought of HENRY GRAHAM & Co.			
			\$	cts.	\$
					cts.
1873.	Dec. 1—To laying matting				
" 2	" 44½ yards ¼ Napier matting, @ \$2.00.....		89	00	12 00
" "	" 38½ yards do @ \$1.75.....		67	38	
" "	" 52½ yards do @ \$1.40.....		73	50	
" "	" 4½ yards do @ \$1.40.....		6	30	
" "	" 7½ feet, binding (leather), @ 30c.....		2	25	
" "	" 6 dozen cocoa binding, @ 85c.....		5	10	
" "	" 7½ yds. do matting, @ 55c.....		3	99	
" "	" 1 brush mat		2	50	
" "	" laying matting		10	00	
" "	" clout nails and tacks.....		5	00	265 02
" 10	" 58½ yds. Brussels carpet, @ \$1.65		96	11	
" "	" 31½ yds. border, @ 70c.....		21	88	
" "	" making 89½ yards, @ 12½c		11	19	
" "	" laying old carpets		3	00	132 18
" 27	" 2 felt mats, @ \$1.50.....				3 00
1874.	Jan. 5	" 1½ yards oil cloth, per Philips, @ \$1.10.....			1 65
" 3	" 13¾ yards Napier matting, @ \$1.10		14	99	
" "	" 9 feet leather binding, @ 30c		2	70	17 69
" 7	" 2¾ yards oil baize, per Phillips, @ 90c				2 40
" "	" 43½ yds. extra super carpet, Mr. Fraser, R., @ \$1.25.		54	38	
" "	" making 43½ do do @ 10c		4	35	
" "	" binding		75		59 48
" 10	" remnant oil cloth, centre binding		1	25	
" "	" 42 yards ¼ Napier matting		58	80	
" "	" laying matting.....		10	00	70 05
" 15	" laying matting, nails, tacks, &c				6 00
" 5	" 83½ yards ¼ Napier matting, @ \$1.15		96	06	
" "	" 7 yards do @ \$1.75		11	25	
" "	" 22 yards do @ \$1.40		30	80	
" "	" 3 dozen cocoa binding, @ \$1.00		3	00	
" "	" 47 yards paper, @ 8c.....		3	76	
" "	" 3¾ yards oil cloth, @ \$1.50.....		4	91	149 78
" "	" 45 yards ¼ napier matting, @ \$1.40.....		63	00	
" "	" 46 yards ¼ do do @ \$1.40.....		64	40	
" "	" 1 brush mat.....		1	50	
" "	" 1 do do		2	50	
					131 40
					\$850 65
Deduct 10 yards matting short, @ \$1.40.....					14 00
					\$836 65

MEMO :—The matting was measured and was found to be 10 yards short ; and 20 yards are in charge of Mr. McDonald, housekeeper, East Wing, retained by him for repairs ; 84 yards of matting were placed in the centre Building, and 181 yards in the East Wing. The remaining items should be checked by the housekeepers.

Correct,

(Signed)

KIVAS TULLY.

TORONTO, 4th April, 1874.

The Department of Public Works, Ontario,

To Messrs. WEST and TAYLOR.

Dr.

To 60 loads of gravel, @ \$3.00 per load..... \$180 00

Correct,

(Signed)

KIVAS TULLY.

TORONTO, April 20th, 1874.

Department of Public Works, Ontario,

To WEST and TAYLOR.

Dr.

To 69 loads of gravel deposited on the grounds, @ 3.00 per load. \$207 00

Checked,

(Signed)

KIVAS TULLY.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 26th November, 1874.

Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

There not being a Quorum present, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned until 12 o'clock noon, to-morrow.

JOHN MCLEOD,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 27th November, 1874.

Committee met.

Present :

The Chairman,
Hon. Mr. Crooks,
" " Fraser,

Mr. Farewell,
" Lauder,
" Sinclair.

Mr. Lauder asked that the originals of all papers connected with the payment of \$1,000 to Mr. McCandless be produced before the Committee.

It was decided to insert in the minutes the recommendation of the Honourable Attorney-General Mowat for the payment of said \$1,000 to McCandless.

(See Appendix to this day's proceedings.)

Committee decided that in view of a Select Committee about being granted by the House to investigate the above matter, further action be deferred for the present.

Ordered, That all papers produced relative to the above matter be copied in the minutes, (See Appendix.)

Ordered, That Mr. E. S. Wiggin's letter of resignation, dated 30th April, 1874, be copied into the minutes.

Also Orders in Council for the payment of gratuity to said Wiggins ;

Also all papers produced in relation to payment to Mr. McCandless.

After some time spent in examining accounts for repairs under the head of Legislation, the Committee adjourned until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday next.

JOHN McLEOD,
Chairman.

APPENDIX.

Recommendation of the Honourable Attorney-General Mowat.

The undersigned has the honour to report that from information which had reached him from various sources, he was satisfied that it was not in the interest of the School of Agriculture at Guelph that Mr. McCandless should continue to hold the office of Principal of that Institution, and in consequence of this opinion being intimated to Mr. McCandless, he tendered his resignation.

The undersigned respectfully recommends that under the circumstances, a gratuity of half a year's salary (\$1,000), be allowed to Mr. McCandless.

(Signed), O. MOWAT.

25th July, 1874.

Memo. from Hon. Attorney-General Mowat.

Cheque to Professor McCandless to-day for fifteen hundred dollars, Order in Council stating objects hereafter.

(Signed), O. MOWAT.

Recd. 28th July, 1874, and cheque on Bank of Commerce issued.

COPY of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor the Fifth day of September, A.D. 1874.

Upon consideration of the report of the Honourable the Attorney-General, dated the Twenty-fifth July, the Committee advise that in consideration of the circumstance of the resignation by H. McCandless, Esquire of the office of Principal of the Ontario School of Agriculture he be paid a gratuity of half a year's salary, and that a warrant accordingly in his favour issue for \$1,000.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

7th Sept., 1874.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wiggins, resigning the office of Principal of the Institution for the Blind, Brantford.

BRANTFORD, April 30th, 1874.

SIR,—I beg through you to communicate to the Government the resignation of my office as Principal of the Institution for the Blind, Brantford, on the understanding that I be paid the sum of one thousand dollars, being a half-year's equivalent to my salary and allowances.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) E. STONE WIGGINS.

Hon. A. Crooks,
Treasurer.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the fifth day of May, A.D. 1874.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated 20th April, 1874, respecting the Ontario Institution for the

Education of the Blind. The Committee advise that the resignation of the Principal, Mr. E. S. Wiggins, be accepted, and that he be paid a gratuity equal to six months' salary from the first day of May, instant. The Committee further advise that Mr. J. Howard Hunter, of the Town of St. Catharines, Master of Arts, be appointed to the said office.

Certified.

(Signed,) J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

6th May, 1874.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MONDAY, 30th November, 1874.

Committee met.

Present:

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*.
Hon. Messrs. Crooks, Messrs. Wood,
Fraser, Farewell—6.
Mr. Rykert,

Considered.

Page 8—Criminal Justice—Crown Counsel Prosecutions \$6,746 96

Papers produced.

Special Services \$1,685 94

Mr. J. G. Scott, Clerk of Executive Council, ordered to be notified to appear to-morrow to explain these items.

Page 7—Legislation \$6,294 05

Mr. Tully appeared at the request of the Committee to explain the mode of checking the accounts of his Department. He stated that the accounts were always sent in to the Department in duplicate, and sometimes they checked the one that remained in his office and sometimes the one that was sent to the Treasurer's Department, and always in checking these accounts we take into consideration the prices charged as well as the quantities.

Hon. Mr. Fraser explained items for gravel, as per account Messrs. West & Taylor. He said, tenders were called for, and the tender of Messrs. West & Taylor was accepted, because they were the lowest tender, their prices were two dollars (\$2 00) per yard, a double load was $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

Mr. Tully said that the Government had found out from experience that it could be laid down cheaper by the contractors than they could by engaging teams. Particulars would be found in Sessional Papers, No. 27.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Page 8—Special service \$1,685 94

Mr. Langmuir appeared at the request of the Committee and explained items under this head. He stated that the average cost of transferring prisoners was \$4 11 each. This included the travelling expenses of the bailiff as well as those of the prisoners. They had special officers to take charge of these prisoners, and the only expenses not included in this average of \$4 11 per head was the bailiff's salary. He further stated that the cost of taking prisoners to the Penitentiary averaged over thirty dollars (\$30 00) per head.

MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.

Page 8—Other Services \$6,707 26

Papers produced.

EDUCATION.

Page 9—High Schools and Collegiate Institutes..... \$73,268 75
Papers produced.

Page 9.—Inspection..... 4,691 31
Papers produced.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Page 9—Council of Public Instruction..... 119 66
Papers produced.

Committee adjourned at 1.10 P.M., until to-morrow, Tuesday, 1st December, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MCLEOD,
Chairman.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
TUESDAY, 1st December, 1874.

Committee met.

Present :

J. McLeod, *Chairman.*
Hon. Messrs. Crooks, Messrs. Wood,
Fraser, Farewell.—5.

Mr. J. G. Scott appeared before the Committee as requested, but in consequence of the absence of any member of the Opposition, item under the head of *Criminal Justice* was not gone on with as was intended.

It was moved by Mr. Farewell, and seconded by Mr. Wood, and carried.

That owing to the absence of any member or members of the Opposition, the Committee do adjourn until to-morrow, Wednesday, 2nd December, at 12 noon.

The Committee then adjourned accordingly at 12.10 P.M.

JOHN MCLEOD,
Chairman.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY, 2nd December, 1874.

Committee met.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman.*
Messrs. Fraser, Messrs. Wood,
Crooks, Sinclair—5.

Moved by Mr. Wood, That owing to the absence of Messrs. Cameron, Richards, Lauder and Rykert, this Committee adjourn until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow.—Carried
The Committee then adjourned at 12.35 until Thursday, 3rd December at 12 noon.

JOHN MCLEOD,
Chairman.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
THURSDAY, 3rd December, 1874.
12 o'clock noon.

Committee met.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman.*
Hon. Messrs. Crooks, Messrs. Farewell,
Fraser Wood—5.

Moved by Mr. Farewell, seconded by Mr. Wood, That owing to the absence of Messrs.

Cameron, Richards, Rykert and Lauder, this Committee adjourn until 12 noon to-morrow.—Carried.

Committee then adjourned at 12.12 P.M., until to-morrow Friday, at 12 noon.

JOHN McLEOD,
Chairman.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
FRIDAY, 4th Dec., 1874, 12 noon.

Committee met.

Present:

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman.*
Hon. Messrs. Crooks, Messrs. Farewell,
Fraser, Wood.—6.
Mr. Sinclair,

The Chairman made a few remarks, and stated that all papers called for at previous meetings were on the table, ready for examination by the Committee.

The Hon. the Treasurer produced a statement showing the payments made to High School and Collegiate Institutes for the last half of the year and the first six months of 1874, which was ordered to be copied into the Minutes as far as relates to Collegiate Institutes only.

PAYMENTS TO COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL.	High School Grant, last half 1873.	High School Grant, last half 1874.	Collegiate Institute Grant.	Meteorological Stations.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Northumberland...	Cobourg.....	697 00	712 50	375 00	.....	1784 50
Waterloo	Galt	1343 00	1222 50	375 00	.....	2940 50
City	Kingston	671 50	600 00	375 00	.....	1646 50
Lincoln	St. Catharines.....	1215 50	1042 50	375 00	.....	2633 00
City	Toronto	1122 00	1012 50	375 00	.....	2509 50
						11514 00

Page 9—Inspection (\$4,691 31) papers examined.

“ Public Institution Maintenance\$198,166 91
Papers examined.

Mr. Langmuir, Inspector of Prisons and Asylums, appeared at the request of the Committee, and made the following explanation as to the system of keeping and auditing the accounts under his supervision. He said that every bursar had instructions to make up his accounts on the 15th of each month, and transmit them to him about the 17th or 20th, never later than the 20th. Every month's account was then checked, separately, and it was ascertained whether the vouchers were correct. For instance, if a set of harness was got, the stable-keeper must certify that he had received it, the bursar must certify that the price charged was correct, and also that he knew the set of harness was received, and the Superintendent must certify to the general correctness of the bill. Thus they had three distinct checks on the audit of accounts, and never less than two checks upon the receipt of the goods. Then in the case of articles furnished by contract, the prices were checked in his (Mr. Langmuir's) office as well as by the bursars, and if any discrepancy was found or anything that required an explanation, they at once sent the accounts back for particulars and they always got them, they also analyzed the accounts in the office under different heads to correspond with the details of the appropriations made by the Legislature, and

if an amount under a heading was exceeded, enquiry was made into the matter. Sometimes we send back accounts three and four times before they are finally passed. When we are satisfied in the office as to the correctness of the accounts statements are made out in triplicate, one copy is filed in the office of the Institution, another in my office, and another in the Treasurer's Department. As soon as the cheques are sent from the Treasury Department to the Bursars, the books are made up for the month, and the accounts are paid by the bursars' cheques who get receipts in triplicate one of which is filed in the office of the Institution, another in my office, and the other in the Treasurer's office. We see that there is a receipt for every item that is paid. When stock and supplies are received every single thing is put in the hands of the store-keeper of each of the Institutions. He, the storekeeper or steward is under bonds the same as the bursars. When any goods are required from the Institution, a requisition has to be made out by the party wanting them. Nothing can go out without a requisition. The Medical Superintendent could not draw a pint of wine without the steward receiving a requisition for it, and knowing the patient and the ward it was for. A daily list of those receiving beer, wine and spirits is made out, so that a patient does not receive any of these a day longer than he requires it. These lists were passed on the male side into the hands of the Supervisor, and on the female side, into the hands of the Matron, and they went and drew the wine. The wine, beer and spirits are not kept in the ordinary cellar, but in every instance, there is a separate cellar or vault for them, and they are under lock and key. With regard to the check on the articles in the stores, I make a quarterly inspection of the Institutions, and examine the books of the store-keepers. I do not weigh or count every article, but make a selection of particular articles; for instance, on one occasion I might choose the tea, on another the blankets, and so on. Each matron has to keep an account of everything she receives from the store, and if she requires a new pair of shoes for any patient, she would in some instances have to bring in the old pair and show them before she could get the new ones. I do not think the system of Audit or Supervision could be more complete. With regard to the London Lunatic Asylum, an account has been opened and every conceivable thing charged in it against that farm that could be charged against a farm, and that account is balanced every year. Last year the balance to the credit of that farm was \$6,800. We credit the farm with the produce at the market prices, not including the green forage for the stock. We have on that farm 10 horses, 45 cows, heifers, and bulls, 100 sheep and over 120 pigs. We keep separate accounts to the different kinds of crops.

Committee then, on motion of Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. Farewell, adjourned until Tuesday next, 8th December, at 12 o'clock noon.

Adjourned at 1.10 P.M.

JOHN MCLEOD,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, TUESDAY, 8th December, 1874.
12 o'clock noon.

Committee met.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, <i>Chairman.</i>	
Hon. Mr. Crooks,	Mr. Farewell,
“ “ Cameron,	“ Sinclair—6.
“ “ Fraser,	

Page 10.—Immigration considered.

Papers produced.

Mr. Spence, Secretary of the Immigration Department, appeared before the Committee as requested, and made such explanations as were asked for, and produced details in certain items under the head of Immigration.

Mr. Spence was ordered to produce all accounts for travelling expenses, &c., of Mr. Williams, also memorandum of agreement with Mr. Whellams, and the certificates received from the Immigrants when the bonuses are paid to them.

Hon. Mr. Crooks explained that a special arrangement had been made by which Mr. Whellams was paid according to the results of his efforts, instead of by a salary ; he was paid \$2.00 for each emigrant he sent out.

Committee adjourned at 1.30 o'clock, until to-morrow, Wednesday, 9th December, at 12 noon.

JOHN MCLEOD,
Chairman.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, WEDNESDAY, 9th December, 1874,
12 o'clock noon.

Committee met.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, <i>Chairman.</i>	Messrs. Farewell,
Hon. Messrs. Crooks,	" Sinclair,
" " Fraser,	" Lauder—6.

Considered—

Page 10.—Hospitals and Charities. \$43,020 00
Papers produced. Item passed.

Page 10.—Miscellaneous..... \$9,457 40
Papers produced. Item passed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Page 10.—Inebriate Asylum, Hamilton..... \$13,826 67
Papers produced.

Mr. Carroll's report of inspection ordered to be produced.
Mr. Tully ordered to be present to-morrow, to explain certain accounts.

Page 10.—Central Prison, Toronto..... \$94,684 92
Papers produced.

Mr. Langmuir's account for Prison Labour ordered to be produced.

Ordered, That a statement of all payments on account of Central Prison be produced up to the present time, to be a continuation of the statement produced before the Committee during the last Session of the Legislature.

Ordered, That Mr. Langmuir appear before the Committee to-morrow, to explain account of Henry Graham for \$1,043.33.

Page 22.—Agricultural College and Farm, Guelph..... \$12,057 79
" " " " " 24,324 49

Ordered, That statements in detail be produced in both these items.

Committee adjourned at 1.30 until to-morrow, Thursday, 10th December, at 12 noon.

JOHN MCLEOD,
Chairman.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, THURSDAY, 10th December, 1874,

12 o'clock noon.

Committee met.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*,
 Hon. Messrs. Crooks, Messrs. Farewell,
 " " Cameron, " Wood,
 " " Fraser, " Lauder—7.

Consideration of Central Prison continued.

Mr. Langmuir, Inspector of Prisons and Asylums, appeared at the request of the Committee to explain accounts of H. Graham & Co., and Messrs. R. Hay & Co., as under:—

(Copy.)

TORONTO, June 24th, 1874.

Central Prison, Ontario,

In account with HENRY GRAHAM & Co., Toronto.

1874

May 7—To 88 yards tapestry carpet.....	4,264	
" " " 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	2,978	F.
" " " 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	775	
" " " 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	340	
" " " 135 $\frac{1}{4}$ " " "	4,296	
" " " 96 " " "	4,230	
" " " 556 $\frac{3}{4}$ " " " at \$1.....	\$556	75
" " " 85 " Brussels, No. 247, at \$1.50.....	127	50
" " " Making 641 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards at 10 cents.....	64	20
" " " 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards oil cloth, bath room, at \$1.....	27	11
" " " 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " hall, at \$1.....	40	33
June 10—To 66 $\frac{7}{8}$ yards oil cloth, $\frac{1}{888}$, at \$1.10.....	73	45
" " " 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ " $\frac{3}{4}$ tapestry stair carpet at \$1.....	18	50
" " " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 30 inch Oct. stair rods at \$6.....	21	00
" " " Laying oil cloth and stair carpet.....	7	50
" " " 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards ingrain carpet at \$1.10.....	30	53
" " " Making 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards at 10 cents.....	2	78
" " " 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards tapestry carpet, $\frac{1}{100}$, at \$1.....	43	50
" " " 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ " border at 55 cents.....	16	09
" " " Making 72 $\frac{3}{4}$ at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	9	09
June 23—To one brush mat.....	5	00
	\$1,043	33

TORONTO, Nov. 2nd, 1874.

The Central Prison of Ontario,

In account with ROBERT HAY & Co., Toronto.

1874.

June 27—To 1 common stained washstand for servants' room	\$1	35
1 6 feet pine table for warden's quarters	4	00
July 8.—To 5 green blinds, complete, at \$2 25	11.	25

WARDEN'S QUARTERS.

" To 1 oak hall table, \$7 50. 1 hatstand, \$13 00, 2 oak hall chairs, \$9 00	29	50
--	----	----

UPPER HALL.

July 8.—To 1 walnut oval table, \$10 00. 3 cane-seat chairs, \$12 00..... \$22 00

DINING ROOM.

“ To 1 oak extension table, \$30 00. 2 arm chairs in
leather, \$20 00 \$50 00
“ “ 8 oak dining chairs, \$6 50, \$52 00. 1 dinner wag-
gon, \$12 00 64 00
“ “ 1 oak sideboard, \$36 00..... 36 00
150 00

SPARE BEDROOM.

“ To 1 walnut bedstead, \$18 00. 1 hair mattress, 45 lbs. at
55 cts. \$24 75..... \$42 75
“ “ 1 spring bed, \$8 50. 1 wardrobe, \$25 00..... 33 50
“ “ 1 enclosed washstand, \$11 00. 2 cane-seat chairs, \$2 75 13 75
“ “ 1 small oval table, \$3 00. 1 swing rocker, \$3 00..... 6 00
96 00

BATH ROOM.

“ To 1 cane-seat chair, \$1 25. 1 towel horse, \$3 00..... 4 25

WARDEN'S BEDROOM.

“ To 1 lounge in crimson rep, \$16 00. 1 bedstead, \$25 00... \$41 00
“ “ 1 hair mattress, 45 lbs., at 55 cts. \$24 75. 1 spring bed,
\$8 50 33 25
“ “ 1 dressing bureau, \$24 00. 1 wardrobe, \$30 00. 1 bed-
room table, \$7 00 61 00
“ “ 1 marble-top washstand, \$22 00. 2 cane-seat chairs,
\$2 75. 1 sewing rocker, \$3 00 27 75
163 00

WARDEN'S DRESSING ROOM.

“ To 1 wardrobe, \$22 00. 1 enclosed washstand, \$9 50 \$31 50
“ “ 1 lounge in crim. damask, \$13 00. 2 chairs in do., \$12 00 25 00
56 50

BACK BEDROOM.

“ To 1 oak bedstead, \$11 00. 1 dressing bureau, 10 00..... 21 00
“ “ 1 washstand, \$4 00. 1 oval table, \$3 00. 2 cane chairs,
\$2 70 9 70
30 70

KITCHEN.

“ To 4 wood-seat chairs, \$3 00. 1 pine table, \$6 00. 1 do.
\$2 50..... 11 50

\$580 05

Mr. Langmuir (continued).

By Hon. Mr. Crooks.—I furnished the furniture for the Warden's apartments under instructions from Hon. Mr. Crooks, and I produce the letters, giving me instructions as to the quality of furniture to be procured.

Hon. Mr. Crooks here read *Mr. Langmuir's* letter to him, and his reply thereto ; and also his (*Hon. Mr. Crooks*) letter to *Mr. Langmuir*, dated 1st May, 1874.

(Copy.)

22nd April, 1874.

SIR,—Referring to the visit of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works and yourself to the Central Prison, and the conversation that we then had respecting the rooms that should be allotted in the main front building for the use of the Warden, I have now the honour to transmit the plans of the house, and will be glad to receive your instructions in respect to the matter, in order that the furnishings may be proceeded with as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

The Honourable Adam Crooks, &c., &c.

(Copy.)

TORONTO, 24TH APRIL, 1874.

RE CENTRAL PRISON.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 22nd inst., you will be good enough to be guided by the following instructions in respect of the Warden's rooms:—

1. The rooms to be appropriated for his use should be limited to sitting room, dining-room, pantry, three bed-rooms, bath and water-closet, servants' bedroom, kitchen and scullery.

There will be sufficient space for this accommodation after taking for Hospital purposes the northern half of the second floor or third story of the front of the centre building.

2. The partition, as appearing in the original plan, between the front and second rooms on the northern side of the first floor, is to be constructed. There can be no objection to the Warden choosing for his sitting-room any of the three rooms which I pointed out to you on the plan yesterday ; but it is not intended that there shall be a separate room for library purposes.

3. In the hurried glance I gave yesterday to the specifications of the furniture proposed for these rooms, I expressed my desire that the gross expense should correspond as near as might be with the amounts incurred when furnishing the rooms of the principals or heads of the other public institutions.

I have since considered the quality and prices of some of the articles appearing in your list, and think that the whole matter of this furniture must be reconsidered, as I mentioned. The guide should be to supply the Warden with plain and durable furniture, and of a quality consistent with his official position.

On calling at R. Hay & Co.'s this morning to acquire personally a better knowledge of some of the furniture mentioned in your list, I find it more extravagant in every respect than the furniture I personally ordered for my own dwelling-house, and which I considered as far I ought personally to go, in quality and price. Being now responsible for the furnishing of these rooms, I would not be justified in supplying furniture equal to my own.

The material (Terry) for covering the furniture of the sitting-room is priced at \$3.75 per yard, while that in my drawing-room cost, for Rep, \$2.50 per yard. The bedsteads, wardrobes, &c., which I saw are also too expensive.

I instance these articles to make my meaning more explicit. Before these rooms would be completely furnished, including the necessary kitchen appliances, I think that \$4,000.00 would hardly cover the whole cost upon the estimate you submitted, and the prices I saw placed on them at Hay's. Curtains are not to be supplied as I mentioned.

4. You will please therefore revise the whole order for furniture, and should there be

any difficulty with Messrs. Hay & Co., or any disappointment on the part of the Warden, you will please refer any matter arising out of it for my determination.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

ADAM CROOKS,

Treasurer.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, &c., &c.,
Toronto.

(Copy.)

TORONTO, 1st May, 1874.

SIR,—In referring to the furniture of the Warden's rooms in the Central Prison, I have, since my letter of the 24th ult., taken the opportunity of ascertaining more carefully the particulars, and the prices at which when ordering the different articles should govern as near as may be :—

ENTRANCE HALL.

Hat stand to be about \$13.00 or \$14.00.

Two chairs at \$3.50 each.

Table \$6.00.

UPPER HALL.

Table \$7.00.

Two chairs \$4.00, \$8.00.

DINING ROOM,

To stand as in your order.

Memo :—No library to be furnished.

DRAWING ROOM.

Two sofas : one at \$20 00 and one at \$25.00.

Four chairs about \$5.00 each.

Two arm-chairs about \$12.00 each.

One round chair about \$9.00.

Whatnot \$8.50.

No pridieux chair.

Centre table \$11.50.

Small table about \$7.00.

BACK PARLOR,

Not to be furnished.

BED ROOM,

As in your order, *leaving out* :—

Ladies' dressing case, \$55.00

Also ladies' chair.

Bedstead to be about \$25 instead of \$55.00.

Wardrobe to be \$30 instead of \$65.00.

SPARE BED-ROOM.

To stand as in your order, leaving out bureau at \$22.00.

DRESSING ROOM.

Wardrobe about \$22.00.
 Leave out sofa—two chairs \$6.00.
 Washstand, moderate price.
 Towel racks, etc.

THIRD BED-ROOM.

Bedstead about \$11.00.
 Bureau about \$10.00.
 Other articles to stand as in your order.
 Servants' bed-room to stand as in your order.
 Bath-room do do
 Kitchen do do

In regard to carpeting :—

Oil cloth not to exceed \$1.10 per yard.

Carpeting for drawing-room may be Brussels at \$1.40 per yard.

Dining- room and Upper Hall to be tapestry not to exceed \$1.10. Bed-rooms are to be carpeted with ordinary two-ply carpets. I beg to return your memoranda.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ADAM CROOKS.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,
 Inspector of Prisons,
 &c., &c.

Mr. Langmuir's evidence continued.

By Hon. Mr. Crooks.—On receipt of this letter of 24th April, inasmuch as I had given the order for a rather more expensive class of furniture, I immediately wrote to the Treasurer asking him to furnish me with a list of prices of what he thought would be suitable for the Warden's apartments ; this was done in revising the original order.

By Mr. Cameron.—There are in the Warden's department, seven rooms ; before the hospital was taken off there were nine. The carpets purchased from H. Graham, amounting to \$1,043.00 were for the Warden's rooms, and it included the oil cloth for the entrance hall, and the Warden and Bursar's office.

Mr. Langmuir here examined the account and explained to the Committee each item for carpet separately :—

88 yards	carpet	was for the dining-room.
98½	do	do rear bed-room and hall leading to it.
85½	do	do bed-room over dining-room.
53½	do	do bed-room in rear of dining-room.
125	do	do upper hall.
96	do	do lower hall (that is first hall upstairs).

By Mr. Cameron.—The work done by Mr. Wagner, as per his account furnished, amounting to \$417.72 was ordered by me. I always found that after contracts for Public Buildings were finished, a number of deficiencies and extras had to be attended to, such as presses, cupboards, &c., so I gave the order to Mr. Wagner to have such things provided at the Central Prison. If Mr. Elliott had gone on with the contract most certainly I should have given them to him to do. I found the same kind of extras to do at the Belleville and Brantford Institutions, as well as at this Prison. Mr. Melville, the contractor for the carpenter work had left before the work was finished. I did not make out a specification for Mr. Wagner, but in some instances I got his tender ; I explained to him what was wanted. For the reading-desk and other things I gave him the dimensions

and asked him what it would be worth for his part of the work, and he told me, which price both Mr. Scoble and myself, thought a very fair price. Mr. Lalor did the iron work of the balconies for \$34.00 each, and Mr. Wagner, the carpenter work for \$10.00 each.

I do not know the date when Mr. Wagner left the service of the Government, but he was certainly superintending the works at the time the extras were made. These things were done at his shop in the city, by his son I believe. These things were all necessary to be done. Good carpenters at that time were getting \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. The most of this work was of a special kind ; in fact it was more *cabinet* than carpenter work.

The whole of the carpets and furniture for the Warden's apartments did not amount to \$1,600.00. The Treasurer's instructions were carried out to the letter.

By Mr. Fraser.—The Warden's rooms were built according to the original plans, as per the contract given to Mr. Elliott by the Government of the Honourable J. S. Macdonald ; they were precisely the same size. Originally there were nine rooms intended for the Warden, which were two more than the Warden has now ; the other two rooms were turned into an Hospital. The original plans have been in no way changed as to the size of the Warden's rooms, as shown by the plans and under the contract given to Mr. Elliott. The present Government are in no way responsible for the size of these rooms.

The carpets were not any more costly than those furnished to the managers of other public institutions, but it was the unusually large size of the rooms that took so much carpet ; but this could not very well be avoided on account of the arrangements of the lower story of the superstructure. The wholesale price of the carpets was from 86 to 90 cents per yard ; they were the same as furnished the managers in the other institutions at Belleville and Brantford. \$1.10 was the price put on the carpets by the Treasurer. The carpet was made for the library before I received instructions from the Treasurer that it was not to be furnished. My order for the carpet was given in September, 1873, thinking the Prison would be ready in January, 1874, and the letter of instructions from the Treasurer was sent to me in April, 1874. Immediately on the receipt of the instructions from the Treasurer I countermanded my order to Messrs. Hay & Co. and Graham until I received the prices from the Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. Fraser here produced the original plans showing that there had been nine rooms allotted to the Warden in the first place.

Mr. Langmuir's evidence continued.

By Mr. Fraser.—The account for the furniture for the Warden's apartments from Messrs. R. Hay & Co., is about \$580, and Graham's account for carpeting, less the oil cloth for the office and entrance hall, about \$940, making it altogether under \$1,600 for furnishing the Warden's apartments.

I cannot tell for a certainty what contractors were at the works on the Prison in June last, I know that the plasterer was there finishing up his contract. The man who had the contract for locks was there also. Mr. Harding, the plumber was there also. Mr. Melville was not there.

Mr. Tully, architect and engineer, called.

By Mr. Fraser.—Mr. Lamb was putting down the flagging, his contract work was to do so much as was required of him and at so much per foot. Mr. Wagner was not kept at the Central Prison building any unnecessary time after the building was finished, only long enough to complete the measurements. Some of the contractors were at work up to the 1st of July, 1874. Mr. Wagner was responsible for all measurements, and he remained there until the measurements were all made.

Committee adjourned at 1.55 P.M., until to-morrow, Friday, 11th Decembr, at 12 o'clock noon.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1874,
12 o'clock, noon.

Committee met.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*.

Hon. Mr. Crooks,
" " Fraser.

Mr. Farewell,
" Wood.—5.

MEMO. produced showing the time that Mr. Banks and Mr. Wagner were paid up to. Mr. Banks was paid up to 31st Dec., 1873.

Mr. Wagner was paid up to 11th July, 1874 ; he was also employed three days in September, 1874.

Hon. Mr. Fraser explained to the Committee that Mr. Wagner had been placed in charge of the Central Prison works when the contract was taken out of the hands of Mr. Elliott ; that it was expected that the latter would, after the completion of the buildings, be making a claim against the Government in connection with his contract, and therefore it was of the greatest importance to have some competent and reliable person like Mr. Wagner who could, without any charge of being biassed against Mr. Elliott, give all necessary information and testimony as to the manner, quantity and value of the work completed by the Government. To do this satisfactorily it was essential that Mr. Wagner should remain in charge until the Prison was completed and the work finally closed. Mr. Wagner had not been retained a day longer in the employment of the Government than was requisite for the purposes he (Mr. Fraser) had mentioned.

Page 10.—School of Agriculture, Guelph..\$24,324 49
Papers produced.

Committee adjourned at 12.35 P.M., until Tuesday next, 15th Dec., at 12 noon.

JOHN MCLEOD,
Chairman.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, TUESDAY, 15th Dec., 1874.
12 noon.

Present :

Hon Mr. Fraser,

Mr. Farewell.

No Quorum.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, WEDNESDAY, 16 Dec., 1874.
12 noon.

Committee met.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*.

Hon Messrs. Crooks,
Fraser,

Messrs. Farewell,
Wood.—5.

It was moved by Mr. Wood, and seconded by Mr. Farewell, That this Committee do report to the House the minutes of its proceedings with copies of all documents forming part thereof, and that the Chairman do sign and present the same to the House.—Carried.

Committee adjourned at 12.30 P.M.

JOHN MCLEOD,
Chairman.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CHARGES AGAINST J. C. RYKERT, ESQ., M.P.P.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

The Select Committee to which was referred certain charges preferred by the Honourable Archibald McKellar, M.P.P., against John Charles Rykert, Esq., M.P.P., would respectfully report as follows :—

That after hearing all the evidence submitted for their consideration, they find as follows :—

First.—That the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, on or about the first day of February, 1870, paid the said John Charles Rykert the sum of one thousand dollars for Parliamentary services rendered by the said John Charles Rykert to said Company, in the then recent Session of the Legislature of Ontario.

Second.—That one Edward D. Tilson gave the said John Charles Rykert the sum of one hundred dollars for Parliamentary services rendered by the said John Charles Rykert, in connection with the Bill to incorporate the Town of Tilsonburgh, in the Session of the said Legislature held in the Session of 1871–72, such money being paid to the said John Charles Rykert after the third reading of such Bill.

Third.—That the said John Charles Rykert received from the Toronto Street Railway Company, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for professional services rendered by the said John Charles Rykert, in connection with certain legislation respecting such Street Railway and the proposed Ontario Street Railway Company, in this Legislature and elsewhere.

Fourth.—That at the times of the payment of such moneys as aforesaid, the said John Charles Rykert was, and still is a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

Fifth.—That except as aforesaid, they do not find any of the said charges referred to your committee proved, as alleged in the Order of Reference made by your Honourable House.

The Committee also report the Evidence taken before the Committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. G. CURRIE,
Chairman.

Committee Room,
17th December, 1874.

Extract from Minutes of Select Committee to whom was referred investigation of the charges made by Hon. A. McKellar against J. C. Rykert, M.P.P.

DECEMBER 17, 1874.

Committee met.

Present :

Hon. Mr. Currie,
" " Cameron,
Mr. Deroche,

Mr. Hardy,
" Meredith.

Mr. Deroche moved, seconded by Mr. Hardy, that the following Report be presented to the House as the Report of this Committee :—

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

The Select Committee to which was referred certain charges preferred by the Honourable Archibald McKellar, M.P.P., against John Charles Rykert, Esq., M.P.P., would respectfully report as follows :—

That after hearing all the evidence submitted for their consideration they find as follows :—

First.—That the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, on or about the first day of July, 1870, paid the said John Charles Rykert the sum of one thousand dollars for parliamentary services rendered by said John Charles Rykert to such Company in the then recent Session of the Legislature of Ontario.

Second.—That one Edward D. Tilson gave the said John Charles Rykert the sum of one hundred dollars for parliamentary services rendered by the said John Charles Rykert in connection with the Bill to incorporate the Town of Tilsonburgh, in the Session of the said Legislature held in the Session of 1871-72, such money being paid to the said John Charles Rykert after the third reading of such Bill.

Third.—That the said John Charles Rykert received from the Toronto Street Railway Company the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for professional services rendered by the said John Charles Rykert in connection with certain Legislation respecting such Street Railway and the proposed Ontario Street Railway Company, in this Legislature and elsewhere.

Fourth.—That at the times of the payment of such moneys as aforesaid the said John Charles Rykert was and still is a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

Fifth.—That, except as aforesaid, they do not find any of the said charges referred to your Committee proved, as alleged in the order of reference made by your Honourable House.

The Committee also report the evidence taken before the Committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Meredith, seconded by Honourable Mr. Cameron, that the following Report be presented to the House, as the Report of this Committee.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

The Select Committee to which was, under an Order of your Honourable House, dated the 20th day of November last past, referred certain charges preferred by the Honourable Archibald McKellar, M.P.P., against John Charles Rykert, Esq., M.P.P., beg respectfully to report as follows :—

They have heard and considered all the evidence submitted to them which they submit in detail herewith.

They find that no evidence has been adduced before them to substantiate the charges contained in the said order, or any, or either of them.

They find that the said John Charles Rykert, while a Member of your Honourable House, received or was paid the following sums of money by persons who were or had

been concerned in seeking or opposing legislation before your Honourable House, or the Committee thereof.

That is to say :—the sum of \$1,000 by the Great Western Railway Company which had been concerned during the Session of 1869, in opposing certain legislation provided in the interest of the Canada Southern Railway Company, and supporting certain legislation sought by the said first-mentioned Company in connection with the line of Railway known as the Air Line ; \$150 by the Toronto Street Railway Company which has been interested in opposing during the Sessions of 1871, 1872 and 1873, certain legislation provided in the interest of the Toronto Street Railway Company ; \$100 by one Edward D. Tilson, who had been interested in certain legislation provided by him during the Session of 1871–2, for the incorporation of the Town of Tilsonburgh.

With regard to the said payment of \$1,000 by the Great Western Railway Company, the Committee find that the said sum was paid to the said John Charles Rykert, on the 1st day of February, 1870, and that the same was a voluntary payment made after the close of the Session by the said Company, as a recognition of the services rendered by the said John Charles Rykert, in connection with the legislation provided and opposed by the said Company as hereinbefore mentioned, and in connection with the removal of the embargo upon the carriage of cattle through Canada in the year 1868 (in the removal of which the said Company was largely interested) and otherwise, and we further find that before the said payment was made there was no understanding or agreement express or implied that the said or any other sum should be paid, nor any expectation on the part of the said John Charles Rykert, that he would receive the same.

With regard to the said payment of the \$150 by the Toronto Street Railway Company, your Committee find that the said sum was paid as follows :—\$50 on the 22nd day of March, 1872, and the \$100 on the 5th day of February, 1873, for solely professional services as a lawyer, performed by the said John Charles Rykert, in connection with certain legislation then before your Honourable House.

With regard to the said payment of \$100 by the said Edward D. Tilson, your Committee find that the same was paid in two sums after the passing of the Tilsonburgh Incorporation Act, as an acknowledgment of the services rendered by the said John Charles Rykert in supporting the Bill for that purpose, but not in pursuance of any agreement or understanding beforehand that the said, or any other sum, should be paid.

Your Committee further beg leave to report that the said John Charles Rykert was not by means, or in consequence of any of the payments aforesaid, or any stipulation thereof, induced to support or oppose any of the legislation aforesaid.

Your Committee further beg leave to report that in their opinion the practice of permitting payments to, or receipts by, any Member of your Honourable House of any sum of money, or other consideration, for professional services performed in connection with, or with reference to, any legislation under the consideration of your Honourable House, is calculated to seriously impair the independence of Parliament, and should be prohibited by legislation or other enactment.

Your Committee further desire to express their unqualified disapprobation of the practice of Members of your Honourable House, under any consideration, accepting or receiving any valuable consideration, or sum of money, in acknowledgment of assistance previously rendered in connection with private or other legislation before your Honourable House or any of the Committees thereof.

And the question being put on the Amendment, the Yeas and Nays were taken down as follows :—

YEAS.
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Meredith.

NAYS.
Mr. Deroche,
“ Hardy,
Hon. “ Currie, *Chairman*.

So it passed in the negative.

And the question being put upon the main motion, the yeas and nays were taken down as follows :—

YEAS.
Mr. Deroche,
“ Hardy,
Hon. Mr. Currie.

NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Meredith.

So it passed in the affirmative.

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 11,
THURSDAY, Nov. 26th.

The Committee met at Ten o'clock.

Present :—Hon. Mr. Currie in the Chair ;
“ Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Deroche,
Mr. Hardy,
Mr. Meredith.

Mr. J. K. Kerr appeared as Counsel for the Hon. Mr. McKellar.

After some delay in consequence of the non-attendance of witnesses,

The Committee adjourned to Room 16.

Some further delay took place, and the Committee adjourned till eleven o'clock.

On re-assembling, the Committee proceeded to investigate the allegation contained in the following charge :—

“That John Charles Rykert, then and now being a Member of this House, and being the Mr. Rykert hereinbefore mentioned, did, during the Sessions of this House, held during the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, accept and receive, from certain persons interested in opposing the incorporation of the Ontario Street Railway Company, certain moneys, amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars, or thereabouts, in order to induce him in his place and otherwise as a Member of this House to oppose, and he was thereby induced to oppose, the progress through this House of a Bill or Bills then before this House for the incorporation of the said Company, and for the promotion of certain other Bills then promoted by the persons aforesaid, during the Sessions aforesaid ; and that the said John Charles Rykert, then and now being such Member as aforesaid, subsequently received from the same or other persons interested in opposing the incorporation of the said Company, various sums of money in payment for opposition made by him as aforesaid to such incorporation at the said Sessions.”

James Gunn sworn.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You are the book-keeper of the Toronto Street Railway Company, I believe ?

A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been in their employment ?

A. Since 1869.

Q. I believe this is the cash book of the Company (handing book to witness) ?

A. Yes.

Q. Just open the book, and refer to that portion which shows the expenses connected with the legislation in which the Company was interested.

Witness—Which item ?

Mr. Kerr—To the expenses connected with the legislation before this House during the Session of 1872.

Hon. Mr. Cameron—1872, 1873, or any Session.

Mr. Kerr—It commenced in 1869, I think.

Hon. Mr. Cameron—Yes.

By Mr. KERR.

- Q. Show me any entry you have there?
 A. I see one here (pointing to the cash book).
 Q. There is an entry dated 22nd March?
 A. Yes.
 Q. *Hon. Mr. Cameron*—In what year?
 A. In 1872.
 Q. Was the entry made by you?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Had you charge of the books at that time?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Had you any control or say over the funds and moneys of the Company? had you anything to do with the payments?
 A. I had charge of the moneys.
 Q. Had you anything to do connected with the payment of the moneys of the Company?
 A. Yes; I paid money.
 Q. From what did you make that entry; is that the original entry, in your handwriting?
 A. Yes.
 Q. From what did you make that entry—in order to identify the entry it ought to be named in some way?
Hon. Mr. Cameron—I suppose it is payment of several sums of money?
Mr. Kerr—There are several payments in the book; I am pointing now to a sum of \$50, at the bottom of the page—the last entry but one on the page. (To witness)—That is the sum we are speaking of.
 A. Yes.
 Q. There is another entry above the telegram?
Mr. Rykert—He did not say who ordered him to enter the payment.

By Mr. KERR.

- Q. How was it you came to make that entry?
 A. I was told to make the entry.
 Q. How were you told to make it; was there any money paid respecting that \$50?
 A. Yes.
 Q. To whom was it paid?
 By *Hon. Mr. CAMERON*.
 Q. By yourself?
 A. To Mr. Kiely
 Q. What Mr. Kiely?
 A. To Mr. George Kiely.

By Mr. KERR.

- Q. To Mr. George Washington Kiely?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Why did you not charge it to Mr. George W. Kiely as a payment made to him?
 A. I asked what was done with it, and he told me.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

- Q. You asked Mr Kiely?
 A. Yes.

By Mr. KERR.

- Q. He told you what was done with it?
 A. Yes.

Q. Was it in consequence of the person to whom he said it was paid that you made the entry as it stood in that book?

A. Yes.

Q. I see an entry above it, charge the expense account, telegram to J. C. R., 25c.; how did it come to be made?

A. The amount has been paid for a telegram, that is all I know: I see it put down.

Q. To whom did you make that payment, or by whom was it made?

A. I do not remember.

Hon. Mr. Cameron—It was paid to the Telegraph Company.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. By whom was it paid?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Did you send the telegram?

A. No.

Q. Who sent it?

A. I could not say; I don't remember.

Q. Did you make the entry as to the telegram of your own accord, or by instructions from any person?

A. I could not say; it might have been paid from the office by some one else, and a memorandum left there; I entered it; it is in my writing.

Q. How was that? I understood your moneys were kept in the bank?

A. Yes.

Q. How were the fifty dollars drawn out?

A. Mr. George Kiely, I think, drew it out.

Q. Got a cheque for it?

A. Yes.

Q. Were there other moneys paid for parliamentary expenses, or in connection with legislation about that time?

A. Yes.

Q. Are there charges of money in the book, paid to Mr. Rykert?

A. Yes.

[*Hon. Mr. Cameron* objected to the question as a leading one.]

Witness (examining the cash book)—I see an item 6th Feb., 1873.

Hon. Mr. Cameron—What is the amount?

Mr. Kerr—\$100.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. This is the item (pointing to the book)?

A. Yes.

Q. Charged under the head Parliamentary?

A. Under the head "Expense Account." "Parliamentary" is first put to point it out.

Mr. Rykert—Will you point out all you know?

By Mr. KERR.

Q. First point out any other entries there are of a similar character in this book?

A. Relating to this case?

Q. Relating to Parliamentary expenses?

Hon. Mr. Cameron—All in reference to Parliamentary expenses connected with the Street Railway.

Mr. Kerr—I might first ask the question whether there are any other entries with the same name appended to them, respecting Parliamentary expenses?

A. No.

Q. There is a name appended to the entries in the cash-book, No. 1 of \$50, and

No. 2 of \$100—was the same name appended to those items respecting that same kind of expense?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you show me any other items of money expended in reference to Parliamentary Expense Account. You had better commence March, 1872, to make sure you get them all. Have you not placed them in some journal or ledger?

A. No; but that account gives the items.

By Hon. Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Is the journal here?

A. No.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Is the ledger here?

A. No.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. All Parliamentary expenses are charged in this book?

A. Yes.

Mr. Rykert—If they are charged in this they are charged in the ledger too.

By The CHAIRMAN.

Q. What account is it in the ledger?

A. Expense account.

Mr. Meredith—I suppose there are many hundreds of items there.

Mr. Kerr—That is the first item we have been reading; we have not got the book paged, but we have got the item identified.

Mr. Kerr—Here is another item I should like to have identified. \$20 charged 22nd April, 1872, expenses with Parliamentary business about road; and there is a name given. It is right to say it is not the name of any member of the House.

Witness—Yes.

Q. There is an item of the 14th — of what month?

A. Of January.

Hon. Mr. Cameron—What year?

A. 1873.

Hon. Mr. Cameron—How much?

Mr. Kerr—\$5 only. It is charged, "G. W. Kiely, Parliamentary, \$5." On the 17th there is another item of \$2.

The Chairman—What month?

Mr. Kerr—January; charged in the same way, "G. W. K. \$2." There is another on the 22nd January, "G. W. K., Parliamentary, \$5."

Q. That means George W. Kiely, I suppose?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Kerr—There is another one on the 25th, same name, "G. W. Kiely, parliamentary, \$5." There is another item, "30th January, G. W. Kiely, for Parliamentary expenses, \$20." Another, "Expenses, Parliamentary, 4th Feby., per G. W. K., \$37." The next is one of those items we have got—on 6th February, \$100. On the 8th February, "Expenses paid, Parliamentary, on 5th, \$100."

The Chairman—Had we that before?

Mr. Kerr—No, it is another item with another name. The first was on the 6th; this was on the 8th, but paid on the 5th. On the 11th there is one "G. W. K. for Parliamentary expenses, \$28.25." On 17th February there is an item, "Paid G. W. K. for Parliamentary expenses in connection with amending charter, including fees paid, &c., \$59." On 24th February, "G. W. Kiely, \$11.25, Parliamentary;" on the 1st March, 1873, "G. W. K., Parliamentary, \$16.90;" on 3rd March, "G. W. K., Parliamentary, \$2."

Q. Do you know of any other items besides those we have named ?

A. On the 2nd April, 1873, "\$18, Wadsworth and Unwin, services and expenses."

Q. Do you know of any other items ?

A. There may be others.

Q. On 8th March the Bill was introduced. Do you know of any other items under this head in the book ?

A. I am not aware of any ; I am not certain whether there are any more or not.

Q. Were you present when either of the first two items of \$50 and \$100 was paid over by Mr. Kiely to any person ?

A. No.

Q. The entries and charges made, were made in consequence of what Mr. Kiely had told you of the way in which he had applied the money ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. You knew nothing of your own personal knowledge beyond what Mr. Kiely told you ?

A. No, nothing.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. The same observation applies to the items of \$100 on 6th February, and of \$100 on 8th February ; you had no knowledge ?

A. No knowledge.

Q. Do you recollect those moneys being handed to Mr. Kiely ?

A. Yes.

Q. Handed to himself ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. Was the money in a cheque for the amount ?

A. It is likely he would receive a cheque.

Mr. Meredith—It must have been handed to Mr. Kiely for the purpose of paying the amounts.

By Hon. Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Is there not an entry there (in the cash book) of a fee to the Clerk of Private Bills for the expenses of the Bill ?

A. I don't know.

Mr. Rykert—There is an item I want to be identified. I refer to 12th June, 1873. I suppose you gave that to the same person ?

Mr. Hardy—What is the amount ?

A. \$50, charged under the head of "Parliamentary expense for amending Charter," and a name given.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Was that a sum you also gave to Mr. Kiely, and gave to him in the same way by check ?

A. Yes.

Mr. Rykert (to witness).—Are there any other items. You thought there were no more, and I have found one for you. It was after Parliament closed.

Mr. Kerr—I went up to the time when Parliament closed, and then I asked witness if he had any idea there were any more items ?

Mr. Rykert—It is a large item too, and the name of the gentleman is given.

Mr. Kerr—Go through the book and try and find any more items.

[Witness proceeded to examine the cash book.]

Mr. Rykert—(To witness).—Was that in 1873 the last legislation the Company had ?

A. I am not certain.

Q. Do you know whether they had any last Session, in 1874.

[Question repeated by Mr. Meredith.]

Hon. Mr. Cameron—I don't recollect any. The incorporation of the Company was in 1873.

Mr. Rykert (to witness)—Do you remember the time the House prorogued in 1873 ?
A. No ; I paid no attention.

The witness was then ordered to proceed with his examination of the cash book, and if he found any additional entries for Parliamentary expenses, to report them to the Committee.

(Signed)

JAMES GUNN.

George Washington Kiely, sworn :—

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You are one of the proprietors of the Toronto Street Railway Company ?

A. Yes.

Q. From 1869 down to the present time ?

A. Yes.

Q. Your company was interested in opposing legislation which was introduced in the House here in former years ?

A. Yes.

Q. In what years ?

A. In 1872.

Q. What proposed Bill was it—the Ontario Street Railway Company Bill ?

A. Yes.

Q. The interests of your Company were opposed to those under the proposed Bill ?

A. Yes.

Q. I believe you opposed the legislation that was proposed at that time ?

A. Yes.

Q. There is an entry in your book there, which has been produced, under the head of March 22nd, 1872. Will you turn up that book, please. There is an item marked "Parliamentary," charged to Expense Account in your books, of \$50 ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you receive that \$50 from Mr. Gunn for the Company ?

A. Yes.

Q. You got that \$50 at the offices of the Company ?

A. I did.

Q. Was it by cheque or in cash ?

A. I forget.

Q. What did you do with that \$50 ?

A. I paid it to Rykert.

Q. That is the occasion of the entry being made with his name in the books—"Parliamentary, J. C. Rykert, \$50" ?

A. I suppose so.

Q. Did you instruct the book-keeper how to charge it ?

A. No. I told him it was to be paid to Rykert for his fees, and to be charged in that way.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. That is the item of the 22nd March, 1872 ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Look at the item of \$100, "Expense Account, Parliamentary," on the 6th February, 1873. Did you get that money also ?

A. Yes.

Q. From whom did you get it, or where?

A. At the office of the Company or the Bank, I do not recollect which.

Q. Whether in cash or by cheque you do not remember?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. What did you do with it?

A. Paid it to Rykert.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. When?

A. February 6th, 1873.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Were these payments made on or about the dates on which you received the moneys and charged them there as paid?

A. I think so. I may have been a day wrong, but it was about that time.

Q. They were paid to Mr. Rykert?

A. Paid to Mr. Rykert.

Q. Were there any other moneys paid during either of these years by you to Mr. Rykert?

A. No other moneys that I am aware of.

Q. You would be aware of moneys being paid to him?

A. I should have paid them, I suppose.

Q. Did you pay any more moneys to him during either of these years?

A. I did not.

Q. On any account whatever?

A. No; not that I recollect of. These were the only two items that were paid to him.

Q. Had you seen him with reference to the Legislation in which you were interested before the House in these two years?

A. Ferguson saw him, I think. He and I went to see him.

By The CHAIRMAN.

Q. Who was Mr. Ferguson?

A. Our Solicitor.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Mr. Ferguson introduced you to him?

A. Yes, I think so. I did not know Mr Rykert. Mr. Ferguson knew him?

Q. When you paid him either of these sums did you have any conversation with him in reference to the legislation in which you were interested?

A. No, I think not at the time. I do not think there was any talk about it, I just handed him the money.

Q. And said nothing at all?

A. I do not think we had any talk about it. Ferguson told me he was to be paid, and I paid him.

Q. Did Mr. Ferguson tell you the amount he was to be paid?

A. No.

Q. How was it you came to hit on \$50 and \$100?

A. I thought it was enough.

The Chairman.—We are talking about the \$50 now.

Q. You are speaking of the item of \$50, or the both?

A. The first \$50 Ferguson told me was not enough; it was too little; it was too small a fee. Next time I gave him \$100.

Q. You thought you would come up to the mark that time?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, Mr. Ferguson introduced Mr. Rykert to you in 1872?

A. Yes.

Q. How long before this payment was made?

A. I do not know. It was early in the Session, I think. This was not paid until about the end of the Session.

Q. When did Mr. Ferguson tell you it was to be paid?

A. I do not recollect that he told me when it was to be paid.

Q. Where was it that the \$50 payment was made?

A. I do not recollect whether in the House or at the Queen's Hotel. I think it was in one of these places.

Q. And nothing passed between you and Mr. Rykert when you paid him the \$50, but you simply handed him the \$50?

A. I do not recollect having any conversation with him at the time.

Q. Then you had none?

A. I do not think we had.

Q. You handed him the \$50?

A. I said, "Rykert, there is your fee."

Q. Did you take a receipt for it?

A. No.

Q. You handed it to him in money?

A. I think it was money. It may have been a cheque on one occasion, but I am not sure about that.

By The CHAIRMAN.

Q. Did you say nothing?

A. Well, I may have said to him, "here is your fee," or something like that, but I do not recollect what I said. I paid him, and I do not think there were any words about it. I do not think there was any grumbling, but I do not recollect.

Q. Did you say "Here is your fee"?

A. I do not recollect.

The Chairman—Then why mention those words?

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Can you recall anything you did say at the time you handed him the money, and if you can, what was it?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. But there was not much, at all events?

A. No.

Q. Was that sum paid in cash or by cheque?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. Why do you say one sum, you think, may have been paid by cheque?

A. I say one may have been, but I do not know.

Q. Then after this, in the following year, it was that you made a payment of \$100 to Mr. Rykert?

A. I think it was the next year.

Q. In February, 1873.

A. Yes.

Q. On or about the 6th of that month?

A. Yes.

Q. That was the time when you had your Bill before the House?

A. Or were opposing the other Bill.

Q. What was before the House in 1873?

A. I think it was opposing Patterson's Bill.

Q. When did you get your Bill passed?

A. I think it was the same year.

Q. Why do you say it was when you were opposing Patterson's Bill that you paid him the \$100?

A. Because I think it was.

Q. It was then for opposing Patterson's Bill that the \$100 was paid ?

Mr. Rykert—He did not say so.

Q. Was it then while Patterson's Bill was before the House that the payment was made ?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. Was it paid for services in connection with opposing that Bill ?

The Chairman—What was it paid for ?

A. He was acting for us ; Ferguson had employed him.

Q. Acting for you in what ?

A. I do not know whether in both or in one.

Q. In both what ?

A. Whether in Patterson's Bill opposing us, or the amending of our Charter ; I do not recollect whether he was assisting in both or only one ; I think it was the one.

Q. Then it was for services either in opposing Patterson's Bill or supporting your Bill, or both ?

A. Yes.

By Hon. Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge, or did you get your information from Mr. Ferguson ?

A. Ferguson employed him.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. I understand you made that payment of \$100 to Mr. Rykert in 1873, for services either in opposing Mr. Patterson's Bill, or supporting your own Bill, or both ?

A. Well, I considered he was in our interest, being employed by Ferguson, and Ferguson told me he was to be paid.

Q. I suppose Mr. Ferguson told you at the time which of these purposes it was for ?

A. Well, I do not recollect.

Q. Had you had any conversation with Mr. Ferguson about employing him before this ?

A. No ; I think Mr. Ferguson, if I recollect aright, when the matter came up, said it would be necessary ; he did not understand Parliamentary practice, and it would be necessary to employ some lawyer who was a member or had been one.

Q. What else did he say ?

A. Well, Rykert was pitched upon, after several names had been mentioned.

Q. And then it was agreed that he should be paid or employed ?

Mr. Rykert—He did not say that.

A. I do not know that Ferguson made any bargain ; he told me he had employed Rykert.

Q. How long after he told you this was it that you made the payment ?

A. Well, it must have been some months, I suppose ; I think it was early in the Session that Rykert was employed, and it was nearly the end of it when he was paid.

Q. The 6th February, 1873 ?

A. That was the last time.

Q. Yes, the \$100.

A. That was in February.

Q. When you say Ferguson told you he was not acquainted with Parliamentary practice, and it would be necessary to employ some one who was or had been a Member of Parliament, do you refer to 1873 ?

A. No ; that was the first time.

Q. I ask you how you came to make the payment of \$100 to Mr. Rykert in February, 1873 ?

A. Because he was acting with Ferguson for the Street Railway, and I understood he was to be paid, and he was paid.

Q. How long before it was paid were you given to understand, and by whom, that he was acting for you ?

A. By Ferguson.

Q. How long before you made the payment did you understand he was acting for you in that matter in the Session of 1873 ?

A. I do not know what you mean.

Q. You paid \$100 ?

A. Well.

Q. You say, because Ferguson told you Rykert was acting, and would have to be paid. How long before was it that you were given to understand that Rykert was acting for you ?

A. I do not recollect how long.

Q. Was there any discussion as to whether the \$100 was enough or not ?

A. I do not think there was.

Q. Had Mr. Rykert objected to you at any time that the payment of the \$50 was not enough ?

A. I do not recollect. I think Ferguson mentioned to me that it was not enough. I do not recollect whether Mr. Rykert did or not. He may have done so to Ferguson.

Q. Do you recollect whether he did so to you or not ?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. I understand you to say these are the only moneys that you know of that were paid to Mr. Rykert ?

A. Yes.

Q. Either on Street Railway business or any other business ?

A. Yes. They were the only moneys I paid him.

Q. Were there any charges made against your Company in any account whatever that was furnished to you for any other moneys that were paid to Mr. Rykert ?

A. I think not. I never knew of any.

Q. Have you any reason to believe that any other moneys were paid to him out of the Street Railway money by any person ?

A. No. I think that was the only money he got.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Whom did you first speak to in reference to legislation or opposing legislation in this House ?

A. I think it was to Mr. Carling.

Q. Do you know whether the Hon. John Carling asked me to interest myself in the legislation ?

A. I heard he did ; but I did not hear him ask you.

Q. From whom did you hear it ?

A. I think he mentioned it himself.

Q. Do you know whether I had taken an active part in opposition to the Ontario Street Railway before you were introduced to me ?

A. I do not know that.

Q. Did you hear that ?

A. I think Mr. Carling mentioned it.

Mr. Kerr—It would not be evidence.

The Chairman—We should not confine ourselves too closely.

Q. Had you heard of any one acting against Mr. Patterson before you were introduced to me ?

A. I think Mr. Carling mentioned that you were with us.

Q. Then it was in consequence of a conversation between yourself and Mr. Ferguson that I was requested to take some part or some action for or against the Railway, was it ?

A. Well, after several names were mentioned, Ferguson decided on you. I did not know you at the time.

Q. Was anything ever said about employing me to oppose anything in this House, directly or indirectly, between you and myself?

A. No; nothing that I recollect. I have probably talked with you and other members about opposing the Bill.

Q. Do you know whether I advised Mr. Ferguson and yourself that this was not the place for legislation, but the City Council?

A. You were down at the City Council, I think.

Q. Did I advise you that your business was to fight Mr. Patterson in the City Council?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know that I was employed for that specific purpose, and that I did actually take an active part in opposing that legislation there?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know that I was consulted in reference to the whole status of your Company by Mr. Ferguson?

A. I believe you were.

Q. Do you know as a matter of fact that I was?

A. I think Mr. Ferguson said you knew the whole matter.

Q. Do you recollect my knowing the whole history of the Street Railway from 1861, when the legislation took place in Quebec, up to the time when Mr. William Kiely had some legislation in this House on that subject?

A. I think you said you knew something of the first Charter.

Q. Did I not tell you and Mr. Ferguson that, from my knowledge of the whole transaction, and the agreement between you and the Corporation, you were bound to fight Mr. Patterson in the City Council of Toronto?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect that agreement being handed to me?

A. I know you wanted all the papers, and Ferguson brought them down.

Q. Do you know anything of the endorsation on the back of it? Does it recall to your mind any conversation?

A. I do not recollect. It is Ferguson's writing.

Q. You do recollect that I spoke about the Legislation in 1861, and also in 1868?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect, once in speaking to you, my stating that I thought it was a very great hardship that you and your Company should lose \$49,000 or \$48,000?

A. I do not recollect the particulars about that. You went into the whole matter. You appeared to know the whole matter, and advised.

Q. As a result of my interview with you and Mr. Ferguson, did not we decide upon watching legislation in the City Council, and obstructing them there, instead of coming here to Parliament?

A. Yes.

Q. And you know I did take a great interest in obstructing them there?

A. Yes, I know you were at the City Council on one or two occasions.

Q. Did I inform you I had been there?

A. I saw you there once, I think.

Q. Did you ever offer me a dollar for my Parliamentary influence?

A. No, that is the only money I gave you.

Q. At the time you consulted Mr. Ferguson as to employing me, you had my Parliamentary influence, had you not?

A. I think so.

Q. Do you recollect my telling you, at the first interview, that I had refused Mr. Patterson; that I was offered the sum of \$300 to take an active part against you?

A. I do not recollect the sum, but I recollect that you were offered a sum of \$200 or \$300 to go with the Opposition.

Q. Did I not tell you I was offered \$300 in cash to assist Mr. Patterson against yourself?

A. Yes, you said \$200 or \$300.

Q. Did I not then say I considered you were most unjustly treated, and I was bound to take an active part in obstructing Mr. Patterson?

A. Well, you thought we were right, and you were willing to support us.

Q. Now, from the beginning to the end of your legislation here, did you ever offer me a dollar for my influence in Parliament?

A. That is the only money I ever offered you or gave you.

Q. You paid that in pursuance of what Mr. Ferguson said.

A. I understood you were to be paid.

Q. Then you did not offer me any money for my influence?

A. I offered you no money.

Q. The payment of the \$50 you speak of must have been made after the close of Parliament?

A. I do not recollect that.

Q. Parliament was prorogued on the 2nd March, and I was paid this money, by the entry in your book, upon the 22nd March, so you paid me no money during the session—not that \$50 at all events.

A. I do not recollect how it was paid. I only know about the date from its being charged in the book. It may have been paid a few days before or after.

Q. Were there any other sums paid in connection with legislation?

A. These were the only sums that were paid to you.

Q. Now in regard to February 6th, 1873?

A. I do not recollect the particulars about it.

Q. There is an entry "Feb. 8, J. J. Vance"—

Mr. Deroche submitted that the Committee had nothing to do with any sums except those paid to Mr. Rykert.

After a discussion the examination proceeded.

Q. There is an amount "Paid R. Wells for Parliamentary expenses, \$50." Did you pay him that?

A. I did not pay him.

Q. Do you know who paid it?

A. I think my brother.

Q. You have seen the entry before?

A. I have heard of it.

Q. It was from your brother you heard he had been paid the \$50?

James Gunn, recalled, stated there was an item in the book—"7th August, 1873, paid G. W. Kiely \$210 for Parliamentary business."

Q. Mr. Kiely, can you tell what that is for?

Q. Hon. Mr. Cameron—Have you found anything more than that, Mr. Gunn?

A. The Witness Gunn—No, sir.

A. The Witness Kiely—I used to charge my expenses.

Q. Mr. Rykert—You were a liberal man, and your expenses were large; did I get any of that sum?

A. No.

Q. The Chairman (to the witness Gunn)—You have gone through the book, Mr. Gunn?

A. Yes.

Q. And that is the only item?

A. Yes.

The Witness Kiely, continuing.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. You stated before that the moneys you paid me were paid in consequence of the conversation you had with Mr. Ferguson?

A. Yes, he said so, and I paid it.

Q. Did I not during the whole time of this dispute between you and the other Railway Company consult with Mr. Ferguson and not with yourself?

A. Yes ; we may have talked frequently about how it was getting on, and I think we did.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. There was an item there of \$100, which was spoken of before ; Mr. Rykert called attention to it ; it is entered under the date of February 8th, 1873, as having been paid on the 5th ; to whom was that payment made ?

A. Either I or my brother paid it ; it was paid.

Q. To whom was it paid ?

A. To the man whose name is there—Vance.

Q. Do you mean the Clerk of the Private Bills Committee ?

A. Yes.

Q. What was it paid for ?

Mr. Meredith—I understand all these sums are to be inquired into.

Mr. Kerr—I think it is better ; I wanted to have the names out before.

A. For some assistance he rendered in the City Council.

Mr. Deroche.—Then it does not come under the head of "Parliamentary."

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Do you know that Mr. Vance and myself were taking an active part in the City Council ; that we were in consultation in reference to the City Council proceedings ?

A. I think you were.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Was Mr. Vance a member of the City Council at that time ?

A. I think not.

By Hon. Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Were all the expenses then that you incurred either in your proceedings before the Corporation of the City of Toronto, or before the House, charged as Parliamentary expenses ?

A. I paid no attention. Gunn put them down as he liked. I told him I wanted any sum of money—\$100, \$50, \$20, or \$200, as the case may be—and I paid no attention to it. It was charged to the expense account.

Q. I want to know, as a matter of fact, whether all your expenses before the Corporation of the City of Toronto were charged as Parliamentary expenses ?

A. Gunn can answer the question better than I can.

The witness Gunn.—Yes, I think they were.

The witness Keily, continuing.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. There is an item of \$210, charged to Parliamentary expenses when Parliament was not in Session—late in August. So you charged all the expenses for the Street Railway to Parliamentary expenses ?

A. That amount was some of my brother's expenses, which had been spent but not asked for before. My brother did not draw any money for months afterwards. He said he had spent so much, and it was paid.

By Hon. Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Why is it charged to yourself ?

A. Well, it is down in my name, but I think that is a mistake.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Were you in the habit of employing Mr. Rykert as your Counsel—had you ever in any other business ?

A. No.

- Q. Did you ever employ him to do any of your Toronto business ?
A. No ; I did not know him until that time.
Q. Not until these Bills were before the House ?
A. No.
Q. In what connection were you introduced to him at all ? How did you happen to be introduced to him ?
A. Ferguson, our solicitor, had been down here with him once or twice.
Q. What for ?
A. To learn the best way to oppose the Bill, I took it to be.
Q. Before the Committee or in the House ?
A. It was before it reached a Committee.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

- Q. You refer to Patterson's Bill ?
A. Yes.
Q. And Mr. Ferguson came down to find out the best way to oppose Mr. Patterson's Bill, and it was for that that he advised you, Mr. Rykert was the best man to employ ?
A. Yes.

By Mr. HARDY.

- Q. Patterson's Bill was before the House before your Bill ?
A. He was asking for a charter ; we had no Bill before the House at that time.
Q. When was your Bill before the House ?
A. In 1873, I think,
Q. And Patterson's Bill was before the House in 1872 ?
A. Yes.
Q. You came down once or twice to get information here ?
A. I think Mr. Ferguson called out his friend Ferguson from the North, and two or three members that he knew to talk the matter over.
Q. Where were you introduced to Mr. Rykert ?
A. I think at the Queen's Hotel ; he was staying there.
Q. You had had no conversation with him before that ?
A. No.
Q. Had you any talk with Rykert at the time of your introduction ?
A. Mr. Ferguson did the talking.
Q. What about ?
A. They went into the particulars of our charter and our rights.
Q. Was that as affecting Patterson's application ?
A. It was with the view of opposing his getting the charter.
Q. Before the Private Bills Committee or before the House ?
A. Before the Committee first, I suppose.
Q. Were you present before that Committee yourself ?
A. I was.
Q. Did Mr. Rykert act as your counsel before that Committee, or did he sit upon it as a member ?
A. He was a member ; I will not be sure of it, but he was a member of some of the Committees.
Q. Do you recollect his taking part in the proceedings before the Committee ?
A. Yes ; I think he did ; I think he spoke in our favour as a member of the Committee.
Q. Was that after you had been introduced to him ?
A. Oh, yes.
Q. Had you had any interview with him between the time when you were introduced to him and going before the Committee ?
A. I do not recollect.
Q. Did Patterson's Bill ever get through the Committee and go before the House ?
A. I think so, the first time.

- Q. In 1872?
- A. In 1872.
- Q. What became of it there?
- A. It was thrown out; I think it came up in the House afterwards; Mr Cameron had charge of the Bill and brought it up in the House after it was thrown out by the Committee.
- Q. It was thrown out by the Committee?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you recollect if Mr. Rykert voted on that?
- A. I do not recollect.
- Q. When Mr. Cameron appealed, as it were, from the Committee to the House, was there a discussion in the House?
- A. I think there was.
- Q. Were you present at that discussion?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did Mr. Rykert speak?
- A. I do not recollect.
- Q. You had paid him no money up to that time?
- A. No.
- Q. Had you had any conversation with him about money, up to that time?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever have any conversation with him about money?
- A. No.
- Q. When was this Bill before the City Council?
- A. About the same time, I think.
- Q. Are you quite correct in that?
- A. There was something being done in the Council.
- Hon. Mr. Cameron.—It was contended that it was necessary to have the consent of the Council, to the proceedings here.
- Q. Was this money paid to Vance for services before the Council, or as Private Bill Clerk, for fees and printing?
- A. I think for services.
- Q. You think he was paid for the printing as well?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you give any money to any other member of the House, or to any one else, to be paid to Mr. Rykert, other than what you gave him direct yourself?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you give any money to any one else, your solicitor, or any one else, to be paid to any person?
- A. No.
- Q. Were you in communication with Mr. Rykert, by telegram or otherwise?
- A. No. There was a telegram came from Rykert, reminding about something.
- Mr. Rykert.—The entry says, "Telegram to Rykert," it speaks for itself.
- Q. You said you had received a telegram from Rykert?
- A. I may be wrong. It was either one to him, or one that came from him.
- Q. Did you send it personally?
- A. I do not recollect.
- Q. Do you recollect why you should be telegraphing Mr. Rykert, if it was sent to him?
- A. I do not.
- Q. Mr. Rykert, then, is not employed in any way in your general business as Solicitor or Counsel?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. You paid no money yourself to Wells?
- A. No.
- Q. Did any of Mr. Wells's firm appear before the Private Bills Committee?
- A. I do not recollect.

Q. Or at the City Council?

A. Not that I am aware of.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. Do you know how that item with regard to Mr Wells appears in your books?

A. Mr. Wells had charge of the Bill, I understood, for getting our Charter amended. That is in 1873

Q. You do not know personally, whether this money was paid to Mr. Wells or not?

A. I think my brother told me he had paid it. It is charged in the books.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Was Mr. Rykert before the City Council in 1872? At the time of the payment of the \$50, was there anything before the City Council?

A. He was down there on one occasion, I believe, for something.

Q. That was in 1873, was it not?

A. No, I think it was in 1872. It is only once that I recollect seeing him there. He was watching the matter. That was the first year, I think.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. Was the Bill up before the City Council twice?

A. I think both years. They had been bringing it up very frequently before the Council. It was up both sessions, I think.

Q. Both Patterson's Bill and yours?

A. No; we did not ask to have our charter amended till last year.

Q. Then it was for opposing Patterson's Bill in the City Council that the \$50 was paid?

A. Yes.

Q. Now in 1873, the \$100 was for advocating your Bill? Patterson's Bill was not up then.

Mr. Rykert. He did not say so.

A. Patterson was asking for a Charter in 1873 also.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Why did you pay Mr. Rykert this money? Was it as Counsel, or for his influence?

A. I paid him as a lawyer. He was employed by our solicitor.

Q. To work where?

A. He can explain better than I can.

Q. I want to know what operated on your mind?

A. There was no talk the second time at all. The first time Ferguson blamed me for paying him too little.

Q. For what services did you pay him?

A. I paid him because he was employed by Ferguson.

Q. To do what?

A. To oppose the Bill.

Q. To oppose the Bill where?

A. In the Legislature, I suppose.

Q. Or in both places?

A. I thought he was our lawyer. I did not think there was anything wrong in paying him.

By Mr. KERR.

In 1872 the \$50 was paid and that year you say Mr. Rykert appeared before the City Council. What I want to call your attention to is this. I am told that Mr. Patterson

had no Bill before the House that Session, and that there was no matter of Mr. Patterson's before the City Council in 1873.

Hon. Mr. Cameron—I presented the petition in 1873.

By Mr. KERR.

- Q. I want to know for what you paid that \$100.
 A. I considered that Mr. Rykert was working for us, helping our solicitor.
 Q. Where?
 A. Patterson's Bill came up a second time here.
 Q. You considered he was helping you and your solicitor, where?
 A. Here and at the City Council.
 Q. How here? As a member of the Committee, or member of the House?
 A. I considered it was for his services as a lawyer that he was paid.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

- Q. Where as a lawyer?
 A. As a lawyer; that is the only answer I can make.

By Mr. KERR.

- Q. What do you mean by saying "here"?
 A. To watch the interests of the Street Railway.
 Q. In what?
 A. In opposing the Bill that we thought was interfering with our rights.
 Q. In what matter?
 A. Patterson was asking—
 Q. In the legislation before the House, do you mean?
 A. To do his duty as a lawyer; to do whatever was necessary.
 Q. In what matter?
 A. Mr. Ferguson will tell you; he employed him.
 Q. You say he was employed as a lawyer to watch your interests here. What do you mean by that?
 A. Well, it would take a lawyer to explain.
 Q. Do you mean in the House, or in the Committee, or both?
 A. We were opposing Patterson's Bill.
 Q. In the Committee or in the House?
 A. We were opposing Patterson's Bill.

By Mr. HARDY.

- Q. In the Committee or in the House?
 A. Yes, in both.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

- Q. Was there any Bill introduced in 1873 for the incorporation of the Ontario Street Railway Company?
 A. It was coming up, but I think it was thrown out.
 Q. Did it come before the Private Bills Committee?
 A. I think it was thrown out by one of the Committees.
 Q. Who had charge of the application of the Ontario Street Railway Company in 1873?
 A. I do not know; Mr. Cameron had it first; I do not know who had it the second time.
 Q. Who had charge of your Bill to amend the Toronto Street Railway Act?
 A. Mr. Wells.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. When Patterson's Bill came up in 1873, do you remember if it was thrown out in the Standing Orders Committee?

A. I think it was.

Q. Do you remember who was chairman that year of that Committee?

A. I think it was Rykert.

Q. When you say you meant no harm in employing Mr. Rykert, do you mean that you thought it no harm for a member to act as a lawyer upon the Private Bills Committee?

A. I did not take the matter much into consideration; the man was employed by Ferguson, and I was willing to pay him.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Do you know if that petition of Mr. Patterson's in the third Session was ever received by the House, and thrown out by the Standing Orders Committee?

A. I do not recollect.

The witness re-appeared on December 1st, and having heard his deposition read, said:—I desire to explain in regard to the payment of the first \$50, that I did not pay it to him personally, but sent it to him in an envelope to St. Catharine's, and I also sent a telegram advising him that it was sent. There was no letter in the envelope. I do not recollect the words of the telegram. The other sum of \$100 was handed to him. I further desire to explain that Mr. Rykert was not employed in promoting our Bill in 1873, but only in opposing Patterson's Bill.

In answer to Mr. Rykert, witness said:—

I do not know if Patterson's Bill came before the Standing Orders Committee in 1873, or not.

(Signed) G. W. KIELY.

William T. Kiely, sworn.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You are a member of the Toronto Street Railway Company?

A. Yes.

Q. You have been a partner from 1869?

A. Yes.

Q. You have heard what we have been speaking about here—the legislation that took place during three Sessions, though we have only been speaking of two—the Sessions of 1871, '72, and 1873?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there prior to that any legislation with reference to the Street Railway?

A. Not that we had any connection with.

Q. Was it only in two Sessions that the Ontario Street Railway was projected?

A. I think there were two Bills, but I do not know if one reached the Committee?

Q. During those two years, do you know of any moneys which were paid to Mr. Rykert, other than the two sums spoken of, \$50 and \$100?

A. I do not know of any sums paid to him, except through hearing of them now with reference to these two items, and also hearing of them before. I know of none that the books do not show.

Q. Did you make any payments to him yourself?

A. None that I remember.

Q. You knew of course at the time, of the payment of these sums?

A. One reason why I did not know more about it was, that my brother managed the matter. I did not know directly about it.

Q. Did you know of any other moneys being paid to Mr. Rykert than these?

A. No.

- Q. Did you ever pay any to him?
 A. I never talked about money matters to Mr. Rykert at all.
 Q. Your brother says he did not talk to him about it either, but he paid the money.
 Did you?
 A. No, I did not pay any money.
 Q. Did you receive any money to pay to him from any person?
 A. If I did I would have paid it.
 Q. Were you here attending the Committees of the House during the Session of 1873?
 A. Yes.
 Q. What was before the House in the Session of 1873. Was there any Bill introduced by the Ontario Street Railway?
 A. If my memory serves me, a Bill was introduced twice. I think one was advertised and proceeded with—I do not know how far—in the Session when we were asking for our amendments.
 Q. Was there opposition on any proposed amendments to your Charter, that you were interested in protecting in any way?
 A. We bought the property under the second Act, and being individuals, we chose to become incorporated, and applied for an Act.
 Q. Were there any particular clauses or any particular amendments in reference to your legislation which you were anxious to protect?
 A. We only wanted what was right.
 Q. Was there not a proposed amendment restricting the number of passengers the terms on which they should be carried, and making some little change in one clause?
 A. I think there was.
 Q. Was not that the only opposition to your Bill that Session?
 A. I think so.
 Q. There was no Ontario Street Railway Bill before the City Council in 1873, was there?
 A. They were continually before the City Council every Session?
 Q. In 1873 was there any Bill?
 A. There never was any Bill before the City Council.
 Q. Any application?
 A. They were trying to get the City Council to concur with them in their application to the Legislature, I think both in 1872 and 1873.
 Q. Were you at any of the meetings of the Council in 1873?
 A. That is a matter upon which my memory does not serve me.
 Q. In 1873 Mr. Ferguson promoted your Bill to amend your Charter before the Committee, did he not?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Was any one with him before the Committee?
 A. It was given to Mr. Wells, and I think he went to some trouble and expense preparing it.
 Q. Did Mr. Wells's partner attend before the Committee with you?
 A. I am not aware of it.
 Q. You are not aware that Mr. Gordon attended before the Committee with you?
 A. I am not aware whether he did or did not. He may have done so without my knowledge.

By Hon. Mr. CAMERON.

- Q. There was a sum of \$50 paid to Mr. Wells?
 A. I paid it, I think, by my private cheque, and I was reimbursed afterwards.

By Mr. KERR.

- Q. To whom was that payment made?
 A. To Mr. Wells.

Q. Personally ?

A. Personally.

Q. I am told that is not so ?

A. I can't help that. I tell you it is.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. You have no doubt about the payment of that item ?

A. There is no doubt about it.

Q. He had charge of your Bill in Parliament ?

A. Yes, but there was no talk about money matters. He did not speak of any money, and did not intimate that he expected anything, but I paid him because he was at some trouble in the matter.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Can you say whether his partner, Mr. Gordon, attended with you before any of the Committees ?

A. I do not know, I only know that because Mr. Wells was a member, and was favourable to our interests, we asked him to take charge of our Bill. We also asked Mr. Bethune, but after thinking he would for some time, he did not. Mr. Wells took the thing all through, but he made no allusions to payment, and never expected it, I think. I paid it unasked.

Q. Was there any payment to Mr. Bethune ?

A. No. He was about to take charge of it, but he concluded not to.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Did you say to Mr. Wells what it was for ?

A. I suppose it was for carrying the Bill through the House.

Q. He knew it was for that purpose ?

A. Yes, I suppose so.

Q. Did he say he would leave it to you.

A. He would not name a price.

Q. Did you ask him to ?

A. Yes. He said "Well, what you like."

Q. Did you ever offer me a dollar for my Parliamentary influence or any other influence ?

A. I never offered you a dollar for your influence, or any other member of Parliament.

Q. Do you know that I took an active part in watching the proceedings of the City Council from time to time ?

A. Well, it is sometime ago, and I remember you consulted with Mr. Ferguson, and action was taken on the suggestions you made, in order to have the City Council understand what their position was.

Q. Do you recollect my suggesting to Mr. Ferguson that there was the place to fight, not in this Parliament ?

A. Yes, and Mr. Ferguson was heard publicly before the Council and the Mayor.

Q. Were you threatened with proceedings every year before the City Council by Mr. Patterson ?

A. We had trouble three years there, and the City Council when they saw they were not at liberty to be parties to any unfairness towards us, sustained us. They did not intend to do wrong, but they did not understand.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

A. Did you ever employ Mr. Wells ?

Q. I had no idea of the thing occurring.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. There was no opposition to the Bill at all?

A. No.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Was the discussion about the number of passengers in reference to your Bill or to the Municipal Act?

A. It was in the Municipal Act and would have affected us if it had been carried. I think Mr. McKellar spoke about it. It was not in connection with our Bill at all.

Q. It would have affected your operations?

A. Yes.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Did you say Mr. Ferguson addressed the City Council on the subject?

A. Certainly.

Q. Did Mr. Rykert?

A. I do not think he did. He may have been present.

Q. Was that during the sitting of the House?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Have you employed Mr. Rykert since on any business, or did you before?

A. No.

Q. Did you understand he was being employed to assist Ferguson at the time he was employed?

A. Yes.

Q. You knew he was a member of the House?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you know him at the time?

A. No, not till after.

Q. Did you have any talk with him at the time your Bill was passing?

A. Yes, in the House, like with any other member. But we had no kind of talk in the way of urging him to act for us, because he was for us.

Q. Were you before the Committee when Patterson's Bill was up?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he take an active part in that discussion?

A. I do not remember. We were comparative strangers here. We came from London, and Mr. Carling was a friend of mine and helped to get the other members of the Government to assist us. They did so because they thought it was right.

Q. Your firm, or your Company took other material means?

A. Yes.

Q. You know it is necessary to maintain one's rights, as well as to have them. Did Mr. Carling mention Mr. Rykert's name in connection with the matter?

A. He did not mention it as to volunteering.

Q. Did he mention it?

A. Not in that light, that I remember.

Q. Do you remember whether you talked over Mr. Rykert's name?

A. I think he said, "I will get Mr. Rykert to sustain you in the Bill."

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. You say you spoke to Mr. Rykert to assist you. When was that?

A. It was as soon as I came to know him; and in any interviews I had, I found he was familiar with our interest and was for us. I had no occasion to induce him to assist us.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. You understood this money was paid to him for professional services strictly?

A. I always understood so. The payment was entirely voluntary like the other.

Q. How, then, did Mr. Ferguson tell your brother that the first payment was not enough?

A. If you were paying a cabman 25 cents, you might find it was not enough, and ought to be half a dollar.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. But you would not compare a cabman to Mr. Rykert, would you?

A. No.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Ferguson did not say that Rykert had said so?

A. No. I only know about it from hearsay.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. You looked upon it as a present—not for professional services as a charge?

A. It was for professional services, as I understood. There was no charge in either case.

Q. Why did you employ him as a member of the House?

A. Because Mr. Ferguson did not feel able to oppose Mr. Cameron and Mr. William Macdougall, who were well versed in Parliamentary proceedings.

Q. If Mr. Rykert had been a lawyer outside the House would you have paid him the money?

A. Certainly; and paid him much more, I expect, according to the way in which the lawyers in Toronto have charged us.

Q. Was it on account of his parliamentary experience?

A. Yes; and his legal knowledge in connection with this matter.

Q. Would you have employed a lawyer who had never been in the House?

A. We were going to employ Mr. Moss, at the suggestion, I think, of Mr. Williams, of Hamilton, but we could not see him. If we had seen him, I suppose, it would have gone through that channel.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Have you ever employed any other St. Catherine's lawyer to do your Toronto business?

A. I do not know any other.

Q. Then you have not?

A. It might as well have been Mr. Brown as Mr. Rykert.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Did you ever employ the firm of Morison, Wells & Gordon on any other occasion, or make any payment to them in reference to any other occasions?

A. Never.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Mr. R. M. Wells was employed to take charge of your Bill?

A. No; he was not employed. He did just what you did, I understood. The cases were parallel, I understood. Mr. Wells had very little trouble. There was no opposition. As far as trouble went, Mr. Rykert was much less paid than Mr. Wells.

By The CHAIRMAN.

Q. What other members were paid by you?

A. I have said none at all. It was done by my brother and Mr. Gunn.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Did you understand from your brother or your bookkeeper, that any other member of the House had received money from your firm ?

A. No ; I have no reason to believe that there was anything done but what the books show. I know my brother does not put anything down in that connection that is not right.

Q. You got \$210 ?

A. The whole sum was made up of a number of items. I think \$50 was the cheque I paid. I cannot recollect any other item, unless I gave Mr. Gunn some scrap showing it. Perhaps we do our business in a loose manner.

Q. On the contrary, I think you are very accurate. You cannot remember what you did with any other portion of that sum ?

A. I cannot.

Q. Was it all " Parliamentary ? "

A. Perhaps not. Perhaps it was for expenses going up to London and down several times. There were several amounts for matters before the City Council and this House, and there was no object in having two accounts. Mr. Hyman, of London, was interesting himself.

Q. Was Mr. Carling ?

A. No ; only Mr. Hyman, myself and my brother.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. When did Mr. Hyman leave your firm ?

A. I think he came in the September after we took it in March, and left two or three years after. The agreement was made a few months before, that the connection was to expire.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. He left before you got your amended charter of 1872

A. Yes.

By The CHAIRMAN.

Q. You cannot tell us how the \$210 was spent ?

A. I cannot.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Did I get any portion of it ?

A. I say no member got anything from me at all except Mr. Wells, and there was nothing in that, I think. He never required or asked anything, and there was no intimation that he would get anything or want anything, but we paid him on the principle of not sponging on people.

(Signed)

W. T. KIELY.

Mr. Kerr announced that he should call no more witnesses on this charge.

Thomas Ferguson, sworn.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. You are solicitor to the Messrs. Kiely ?

A. I was and am.

Q. Do you recollect any legislation being promoted by Mr. Patterson in opposition to the Kielys ?

A. He was promoting a Bill for the construction of another railway, which was considered to be adverse to their interests and their rights.

Q. You know he came before the Legislature in reference to that matter ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know what action was taken in reference to that legislation of Mr. Patterson's ?

A. I know a good deal of it, perhaps the whole of it.

Q. I am now speaking prior to the time Mr. Kiely referred to. Do you now know what action I took in favour of Messrs. Kiely, and in opposition to the legislation of Mr. Patterson, from the first part of it ?

A. Perhaps it will be better to commence and tell the story from the beginning.

Q. I want to know whether you knew that I was supporting or opposing Mr. Patterson ?

A. I did know from Mr. Carling. When the Bill was spoken of as being brought up, of course the Messrs. Kiely and I had several interviews about it. They told me that Mr. Carling, of London, was their friend ; that they had known him from boyhood, and that they had seen him and explained their position to him as well as they could ; and that he was in favour of the opposition to Mr. Patterson's Bill. I afterwards saw Mr. Carling, and asked him about it ; and I had the further object of enquiring from Mr. Carling something about the rules of the House and the mode of conducting an opposition to a Bill, because I was entirely ignorant at that time of the rules of the House and how best to oppose Bills. In my interview he said he had spoken to Mr. Rykert and some other members of the House ; and explained the matter as well as he could, that Mr. Rykert was in favour of the opposition to the Bill, that Mr. Rykert understood the original Act, was present when it was passed, and also present when the Act under which the purchase took place was passed, and he understood pretty well the position of the railway.

Mr. Hardy—I don't know that evidence of conversation is admissible in any case, except under peculiar circumstances ; I think it is hardly the proper thing to have evidence taken in this way.

After some discussion on this point—

Mr. Rykert (addressing witness) said—You had a conversation with Mr. Carling ; did you learn from that conversation, or even draw an inference, that my Parliamentary influence could be used ?

A. Certainly not ; that is not the reason why I retained Mr. Rykert.

Q. Mr. Carling told you I had full knowledge of all the details of the old Bills,

A. Yes ; Mr. Hyman and Messrs. Kiely were in my office one morning about this time, after I had seen Mr. Carling ; I considered the matter before the House was a very important matter to them, and one I did not well understand, as far as the Parliamentary practice was concerned ; I had not had any experience whatever in Parliamentary business, and, on considering the matter over, I thought it best to inform them of that fact ; I therefore, told them I had not had any Parliamentary experience, and that their true course was to retain some man who was, or who had been a member of Parliament, and who was also a lawyer, to assist me, or take charge entirely, if he desired so to do ; I think they at first said they had full confidence in me ; I said : "It is no use mincing matters ; I don't want, on account of friendship, to endanger in the least degree such important rights ; I fear that in my ignorance I might miss some point, and by some technicality you might lose your rights ;" I had been endeavouring to read up the practice ; but I had not confidence in myself. Several names were mentioned ; I cannot go over them all now, and at last they left it to me.

The Chairman—Several names of members ?

A. Yes ; and of lawyers outside who had been members ; I told them further that Patterson's Bill was in the hands of Mr. Cameron, an old Parliamentarian, and I had a suspicion that Mr. Macdougall was also to be retained ; and they were more than a match for me, and we must have help. At last I named Mr. Rykert. I was asked my reason. I said I knew him to be an active, working member of Parliament, and that if he undertakes anything, he will work.

By The CHAIRMAN.

Q. They were strangers to Mr. Rykert ?

A. I think so. if he undertakes to conduct any case, I said, he will do it. I told them all three that he was a good lawyer, and would work well with me, and would not be too independent. Sometimes one has a professional senior counsel who will set the junior counsel aside altogether. I came down to the House, I don't think immediately, but that afternoon, and sent in a card to Mr. Rykert, asking him to come out. I mentioned the matter to him at the door of the Cloak Room or somewhere in that neighbourhood. He said to me in a moment, "I have been thinking about that matter of Patterson's, it was mentioned to me by Mr. Carling; my judgment is that Patterson is trying to blackmail that Railway Company. I told Mr. Rykert that was not my business with him. I stated to him what had occurred between myself and my clients; that I wanted to retain him as a professional man to assist me in taking care of the rights of those people, and if there was any objection on account of being a member of Parliament to his doing so, to say so, because I did not want him to undertake it, and have any trouble about it afterwards, or words to that effect. He said to me "I don't see any objection so long as I attend as a professional man." I said, "Very well, consider yourself retained." I went away, and informed my clients that I had arranged with him.

By Mr. RYKERT.

A. Was that not in the year 1871 ?

Q. That is my recollection. Mr. Cameron had charge of the Bill in 1871, a Bill introduced by Mr. Cameron as promoter. That is the first Street Railway Bill—the Ontario Street Railway Bill.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

A. That was the last Session of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Parliament ?

Mr. Rykert.—Yes, it was.

Mr. Hardy.—No, it was summoned in December, 1871.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Where did you have an interview with me ?

A. I had several.

Q. Where was the first ?

A. The one I have mentioned was in the hall of the House.

Q. How long in the hall ?

A. As long as it has taken to tell it.

Q. Did you make an appointment ?

A. Yes.

Q. Where ?

A. At the Queen's Hotel.

Q. How long was that, the first interview ?

A. The first was a long one, and lasted till after two in the morning.

Q. Did you lay before me all the facts of the case ?

A. I did. I think I did.

Q. At that interview was there any reference to old legislation in Canada in 1861 ?

A. There was.

Q. And also in 1868 ?

A. Yes ; or in 1869.

Q. I am speaking now of the time the railway was authorized to be started.

A. Yes.

Q. Did you give me that agreement at the time ?

A. I think so. This is a copy of the agreement.

Q. That came from your office ?

A. Yes.

- Q. Is that your endorsation on the back of it ?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you at that time ask me to give you my advice as to what course you should pursue in the matter ?
A. I did.
Q. Where did I tell you you should begin ?
A. You told me your opinion was that the matter should be taken before the City Council.
Q. Did I ever undertake to do anything there.
A. You did.
Q. Do you know I did interest myself in watching the proceedings before the Council.
A. I know that.
Q. Do you know I did that more than once ?
A. I could not undertake to state the particular things you did. I did not know them all at the time.
Q. In the agreement I found a memorandum and by-law of the City Council sanctioning the railway. The books containing the agreement and by-law will be produced. Those are your initials (pointing to the agreement) ?
A. Yes.
Q. Did we have several consultations in reference to this matter after that—night after night ?
A. A great many.
Q. Were not all the consultations in my own room at the hotel ?
A. Yes ; after the first one, all.
Q. Was not the result of all these interviews an opinion on my part that you should legislate outside the House ?
A. Yes ; and a further opinion on the merits.
Q. I then endorsed on the back of this, (holding up the agreement,) " Statute 1861, and Statute 1868." We discussed these matters at the time—the original history of the road ?
A. I carried the books down in a bag to you.
Q. Did you ever, during the course of that interview, say one word to me about money matters ?
A. No, except so far as the word " retained " may mean money.
Q. Did you at any time from my first connection with the railway matter up to the time it was disposed of, discuss any pecuniary matters with me ?
A. No.
Q. Did I ever intimate to you that I expected money ?
A. No.
Q. Did I ever find fault with the amount of any moneys paid to me by the KIELYS ?
A. Not to me.
Q. Do you know whether I placed myself in communication with Mr. Vance in reference to the legislation in the City Council ?
A. I think you did.
Q. Do you know that Mr. Vance was engaged in that business ?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know that, every Session from 1871, Mr. Patterson was making attempts to get something through the City Council ?
A. Yes, and also in the meantime, between Sessions.
Q. Do you recollect having communication with me at St. Catherine's between the two Sessions in reference to the matter ?
A. I think I sent a brief to you ?
Q. Did it extend over thirty pages ?
Mr. Kerr.—Let the brief be produced.
Mr. Rykert.—I can swear that the brief was lost.
A. Do you recollect drawing my attention to the fact that Patterson was again working in the City Council ?

A. I do.

Q. That was entirely outside of Parliament ?

A. I think there were three times—1871, 1872, and 1873.

Q. Do you recollect sending over to St. Catherine's a petition to be revised by me, with that brief and papers ?

A. I think so ; but I am not sure about it, there were so many things in regard to the railway matter.

Q. You did communicate with me at St. Catherine's in reference to that matter ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did I communicate to you the result of any action in the City Council from time to time ?

A. Yes ; and advised me how to act. I was also watching the Council.

Q. Was there any considerable body of members ever supporting Mr. Patterson in this House ?

A. I thought not.

Q. When first brought up by Mr. Cameron, was not the thing run out of the Railway Committee on a jump ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect any division being taken on it ?

A. One time Patterson had four members of the Committee in his favour.

Q. Out of some thirty odd members of the Committee ?

A. A large Committee.

Q. Did you ever employ me in the interest of the Kielys to act for you in the Legislature ?

A. I did not. I think if it had not been for my own action we should perhaps never have met, and you never have been retained at all. There were nine or ten interviews at the Queen's, and at length I hesitated to go to you because I thought I was boring you too much.

Q. Did we consider at those interviews the legislation before the House ? Now, in regard to the last legislation, who drew the petition and the Bill for amending the Toronto Street Railway Act ?

A. The Act was passed ; I drew it.

Q. Did I have anything to do with that ?

A. No.

Q. You had no idea of my being consulted in regard to the legislation here ?

A. No ; I drew the Bill and the petition myself. Mr. Kiely asked to see them after I had drawn them ? I don't know whether he asked for both. He did ask for the Bill, and saw Mr. Barker, as he, Mr. Barker, afterwards told me, in reference to the money clause in the Bill, for power of stocking the road without also executing a mortgage on it. The clause was altered.

Q. Did I tell you about Mr. Patterson wishing to employ me and offering me a sum of money, which I refused ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect whether that conversation was prior to your retaining me ; that I was offered \$300 to support that Bill ?

A. Yes ; I don't remember whether you stated the sum.

Mr. Hardy (to Mr. Rykert).—I suppose you reported the offer to the House ?

Mr. Rykert.—That is my business.

Witness.—It was at the early part of the proceedings.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. You knew that Mr. Vance took an active part in lobbying the City Council.

A. Yes ; I saw him there. He reported sometimes what you were doing.

Q. You know it as a matter of fact ?

A. Oh ! yes.

Q. You know he and I were acting in concert ?

A. I do.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You never consulted Mr. Rykert in reference to Street Railway matters before this proposed legislation of Mr. Patterson?

A. No. It was not till after Mr. Patterson's Bill was before the House or a petition was before the House, that I consulted Mr. Rykert; we either knew about the application, or it was before the House. I had a knowledge of the Bill, what it was; how I got it I am not prepared to say.

Q. When you saw Mr. Rykert, was it with a view of defeating that Bill of Mr. Patterson's, or not?

A. It was with a view of assisting me with his Parliamentary practice to defeat that Bill. My business was to defeat that Bill, if I could.

Q. It was with a view to that that you retained Mr. Rykert?

A. If that had not existed I should not have seen him at all.

Q. After you had spoken to him, you had several consultations—several interviews?

A. Yes, many. We had more and more interviews as things were done by the other parties and reported to us.

Q. What things do you refer to?

A. Applications to be made to the City Council, things to be proposed; and from time to time I saw Mr. Rykert to know how he would handle them—the applications to the City Council.

Q. Was Mr. Rykert spoken to in regard to seeing any member of the House.

A. Not by me—not to my knowledge.

Q. Or in regard to the manner in which the matter was to come before the Committee? What was it that Mr. Rykert's knowledge of the Rules of the House was to be brought to bear on?

A. When the proceedings commenced I did not know it was necessary to have an opposing petition. I was afraid I would make a mis-step, or fail to do something.

Q. Where was his Parliamentary experience to come in? Was it with regard to matters that were to take place in the House?

A. It was not.

Q. Or in the Committee?

A. It was to have the matter properly brought before the Committee.

Q. Was it with regard to matters coming before the House upon the report of a Committee?

A. It was in reference to the action that was to be taken in accordance with the Rules of the House.

Q. So far as regards professional knowledge you were quite equal, only when it came to technical knowledge you required his Parliamentary experience?

A. I did not understand some of the Parliamentary technicalities.

Q. Did you retain him for his experience as a member of the House? It was with reference to what was to take place in the House or Committee that you did consult him?

A. Of course; I consulted with Mr. Rykert as to the real meaning of the twentieth clause and several other provisions coming up under the Statutes.

Q. When the Bill was brought in by Mr. Patterson in 1871, which was the first time you saw Mr. Rykert, was it with a view to what steps should be taken by you to defeat the legislation in this House?

A. No; I wanted him to tell me what to do as a matter of practice; the various Committees we had to go before, and what I was to do; that is what I really wanted him for; when I had him retained, I used him on the law and merits of the case.

Q. Then, it was with reference to that technical information you wanted his assistance chiefly?

A. That was the idea in my mind.

Q. In the course of that, it was that this suggestion was made that the point should be raised about the application at the City Council?

A. At our consultation in the Queen's Hotel, when he got through the whole case,

Mr. Rykert said, "The true place to contest the whole matter is before the City Council;" and he gave me his opinion on several other points of the case.

Q. You understood the best way to defeat Mr. Patterson's Bill was by contesting the matter in the City Council.

A. Yes.

Q. So you acted upon that?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that first Bill of Mr. Patterson's up before a Committee of the House or before the House?

A. Before both; I know Mr. Cameron was dissatisfied with his defeat, and brought up the matter before the House or Committee of the Whole.

Q. Did Mr. Rykert attend on those Committees?

A. He was on one Committee.

Q. Did Mr. Rykert vote on the Committee that day?

A. Yes, I think so; if I remember rightly, he did.

Q. In opposition to the vote given by Mr. Cameron?

A. Yes. It may have been in this way—that only the four members to whom I have alluded voted. Mr. Cameron and Mr. Rykert had "a spat."

Q. The yeas and nays would be taken?

A. I think only a few voted upon the Bill, and the Chairman declared it lost; it may possibly be that Mr. Rykert did not vote. Mr. Cameron accused him of being too anxious about the matter. I don't remember the exact words, but they were something of that kind.

Q. The following Session was there a Bill introduced?

A. There was a Bill attempted to be brought in.

Q. Who was it that promoted that Bill?

A. I think Mr. Boulton had something to do with it.

Q. Who else?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. Who drew that Bill, or attended before the Committee on behalf of Mr. Patterson?

A. I don't know; I suppose Dr. McMichael appeared; but I don't know of my own knowledge that he was retained.

Q. It was then in 1872 that Dr. McMichael promoted the Bill?

A. I think it was; I think Dr. McMichael and Mr. Boulton were engaged at that particular time; I cannot now say.

Q. At that time was the Bill introduced by Mr. Cameron?

A. I don't remember who introduced the Bill at that time.

Q. I thought Mr. Cameron introduced the Bill of Mr. Patterson both Sessions?

A. I don't think so.

Mr. Rykert—Mr. Boulton introduced the Bill one Session.

Q. Who, on the Committee, in 1872, was active in promoting the Bill? Dr. McMichael appeared as counsel; what was Mr. Boulton, was he a member of the Committee?

A. I don't remember seeing them both together; from the information I can get, I am not clear about it.

Q. Was Mr. Boulton on the Committee at all at that time?

A. I cannot say for certain.

Q. He was in favour of the Bill?

A. I think so.

Q. Who on the other side was opposing the Bill as counsel?

A. I did.

Q. Any one with you?

A. I think not.

Q. Was Mr. Rykert present?

A. I think so; but I cannot recollect.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Which Committee is it you refer to?

A. The Committee before which the Bill was.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You cannot remember with any degree of certainty what took place before this Committee, and who was assisting you as counsel?

A. I was not assisted at all.

Q. Mr. Rykert did attend on the Committee that Session?

A. Yes, that is my recollection.

Mr. Rykert.—I always did.

Q. Did he take an active part in opposition in the same interest?

A. What do you mean?

Q. Did he take an active part—did he vote?

A. Yes.

Q. But he was not rebuked that time by Mr. Cameron?

Mr. Rykert.—Mr. Cameron was not supporting the Bill that time.

Q. Mr. Rykert did take that part during that Session?

A. It was well understood, as Mr. Rykert told me from the first he considered Mr. Patterson was attempting to black-mail the Kielys, that Mr. Rykert would always vote against him.

Q. And that Mr. Patterson had offered Mr. Rykert a sum of money?

A. Yes, as I understood.

Q. We will take the Session of 1873. When the matter came before the House, who appeared as counsel for the Railway Company then?

A. I don't remember. Do you mean on our Bill or Patterson's Bill?

Q. Who acted for the Messrs. Kiely, as their counsel, in 1873, in the legislation proposed?

A. I did.

Q. And a petition from Mr. Patterson was put in a third time?

A. Yes.

Q. It was defeated at an early stage?

A. I think so.

Q. Before what Committee?

A. The Standing Orders. I was not present. I was to appear before the Committee; I understood the Committee would meet at 11 o'clock, but it met at 10 o'clock, and when I went down it was all over.

Q. Who had taken the objection before the Committee?

A. I don't know who. I think it was owing to some irregularity that the Bill was thrown out.

Q. Who was the Chairman of the Standing Orders Committee?

A. Mr. Rykert.

Q. That Bill was defeated at an early stage; and you think on Standing Orders?

A. I think so.

Q. There was a technical objection taken which defeated it?

A. I don't know that. I understood afterwards that there was some irregularity in the procedure.

A. Who presented the petition for the Bill in 1873?

Q. I don't know.

A. In presenting that, who acted as counsel for the Railway Company?

Q. I did.

A. Did any person act with you as counsel?

Q. Nobody ever acted as counsel with me before the Committee.

A. What position did Mr. Rykert occupy before the Committee?

Q. I asked Mr. Rykert to say whether I was right in all the steps of practice.

- Q. Before the Committee or in those proceedings?
 A. To tell me what I was to do.
 Q. While the legislation was before the House?
 A. Yes.
 Q. It was in this way he was employed during that session?
 A. Also to attend to matters as far as he could before the City Council.
 Q. But it was in assisting you in that way he was employed by you as legislating here?
 A. He would not have been employed but for his Parliamentary knowledge.
 Q. I want to know whether in 1873 I am right in understanding you to say that it was in advising you as to the various steps which should be taken, and the practice you should adopt in reference to opposing that Bill, that he was employed by you?
 A. Yes. He was never in words employed or retained other than the first time.
 Q. But as a matter of fact that was the service he did perform?
 A. That and the advice he gave me, and his action before the City Council. I know I thought of having him appear as counsel before the Committee, but, for two reasons, first, that it was inconsistent with his position as a member of Parliament, and secondly, that we should lose a vote, I did not ask him.
 Q. How was it Mr. Rykert came to be employed before the City Council?
 A. He and I, in consultation, considered that was the proper theatre of warfare.
 Q. Why did you go to St. Catherine's to get a lawyer to appear before the Toronto City Council?
 A. We had to set to work the best we could to defeat the Bill. I know he worked in conjunction with Mr. Vance. I do not know what he did exactly. I know I worked myself and so did the Messrs. Kiely.
 Q. How was it you came to tell Mr. Kiely to pay Mr. Rykert a fee in February, 1873?
 A. I don't know I did. In regard to that, when I retained Mr. Rykert first, there was some conversation between Mr. George Kiely and myself about his being paid.
 Q. That was in 1871?
 A. That was to begin with.
 Q. Was he paid in 1871?
 A. I don't know, except what I have heard. He came to me afterwards, saying he had paid Mr. Rykert a sum of money—no doubt he said \$50. I said, "That's too little, we have had a lot of trouble with that matter." He answered by saying, "I cannot take that back and offer him more." That is how that was. I did not know of his meaning to pay him before.
 Q. That was in March, 1872?
 A. I think so.
 Q. But your first retainer was in January, 1871; was anything paid to him for 1871?
 A. I don't know about that.
 Q. Then it was not necessary to pay him in 1871 or he would have been paid?
 A. I informed Mr. George Kiely that it would be proper to pay him.
 Q. In 1871?
 A. I never told him to pay at all, as far as I can remember.
 Q. In 1873 you made another payment—another payment was made?
 A. I don't know.
 Q. Did you say anything to the Messrs. Kiely about seeing that Mr. Rykert was paid?
 A. No.

By Mr. RYKERT.

- Q. The only conversation you ever had in reference to retaining me was during the first session?
 A. Yes, that was all.
 Q. We had no conversation after?
 A. We went to you after.

Q. Every thing that took place was a voluntary act on my part, and payment was voluntary?

A. Yes. When you told me that Patterson had been blackmailing, and you had so expressed yourself, I felt at liberty to speak to you.

Q. Was I not frequently in your office with you during the session of Parliament, consulting with you over these matters.

A. Certainly.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. What had the history of the old Act to do with Mr. Rykert?

A. I had to read it up myself, taking the old Act of 1861, the Act of 1868, the By-Law of the Corporation, which is very long, the purchase under the Act of 1868 by William Kiely, and various transfers and applications of shares which have been made after the purchase.

Q. You were familiar with all that; it was in the Act of Parliament?

A. But the meaning of the whole Acts was not.

Q. Did you get Mr. Rykert to assist you in the interpretation of a statute?

A. I did not.

Q. Then the history could have had little effect in inducing you to retain him?

A. After he was retained I used him for all purposes.

Q. What particular clause did he explain to you the meaning of?

A. The chief subject of conversation was the twenty-fourth clause of the agreement.

Q. What did he tell you?

A. He concurred with me; there was nothing different from my own opinion.

Q. You are an eminent counsel; you are senior counsel?

A. In some cases, no doubt, I act as senior counsel.

Q. Are you in the habit of retaining counsel at all?

A. I never do in my own cases.

Q. You are yourself retained in very important cases?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you in the habit of retaining country counsel in every case to act as senior counsel?

A. No.

Q. On what date did the first conversation take place?

A. In the beginning of 1871, I think.

Q. Mr. Kiely made payment of the first \$100 a few weeks or months after having retained. As I understand, he was retained in the beginning of the session; he was paid at the end?

Mr. Cameron.—The fact shows it was paid fourteen days after the close of the session.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. When did the legislation begin? Was it not in the Session of 1870-71, and not in 1871-72.

A. Yes.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. You made the observation that the reason you did not have him act before the Committee was, first, because he was a member of Parliament; and second, because you were afraid to lose his vote. In retaining him did you have the vote in view?

A. I did not. On one occasion before the Committee I would have asked him to appear, but I took into consideration that he was a member of Parliament, and also that I would lose a vote.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. You had confidence he would vote for you?

A. Yes; he told me himself in the first place. I had full confidence he would oppose Patterson's legislation all the way through; I had no doubt about it.

By The CHAIRMAN.

Q. Do you know of any money being paid to any member other than Mr. Rykert?

A. I do not. I saw nothing, and heard nothing of the kind. The first time I ever heard about money was when Mr. Kiely told me he had paid the \$50, and I told him it was too little.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Was he at the City Council any time when you were there?

A. He was in the City Hall when I was there.

Q. What part did he take?

A. I thought it was what is commonly called wire-pulling.

By Hon. Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Did you in any manner believe you could get Mr. Rykert's vote and assistance simply by retaining him?

A. Certainly not.

Q. Were you assured of that support and assistance before retaining him?

A. I was, both by Mr. Carling and by Mr. Rykert himself. I had no view at all of that kind.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Did Mr. Rykert make a speech in the House or the Committee on the Bill?

A. He did speak once.

Q. You knew he was acting with you, and that he took the prominent part he usually does on any question before the House?

A. I don't remember how that was.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You did not expect because Mr. Rykert was retained, it would prevent him from voting?

A. No.

Q. You did not want to throw away a vote?

A. I had no object of any kind. I left it to Mr. Rykert to say whether he would take a retainer, he being a member. When he said he would, I retained him. I had no view of retaining him for his vote or influence.

Q. That was the occasion on which he told you that Mr. Patterson had offered him \$300 to support the Bill?

A. I think that was the occasion; but I don't remember the sum. He did mention that he had been offered money by Patterson to support his Bill.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Was that said in reference to the black-mailing?

A. Mr. Rykert seemed to be annoyed, and considered the thing black-mailing on Patterson's part. He said he (Patterson) was a blackguard.

On the 2nd December, the witness re-appeared, and having heard his deposition read, desired to add,—

I do not know of my own knowledge that Dr. McMichael was retained in the matter at all. I was told he was and I believed it. He did not act as counsel in my presence.

(Signed)

THOMAS FERGUSON.

John Charles Rykert was sworn, and gave evidence.

The first intimation or knowledge I had of any—

Mr. Kerr.—I don't know whether the matter is in order, but Mr. Rykert could not,

I think, be sworn at all, or make his statement; it is a privilege which a member of the House has when in his place. I don't think it is usual.

Mr. Rykert.—Mr. Blake did so before his Committee. I was not asked to do that. I appear on my own behalf, and it is too late now to take an objection. The first knowledge I had of any attempted railway legislation was from Mr. Carling, of London, in 1871, at the opening of the Session, the very first day as we came down together in the train. Mr. Carling said two particular friends of his, by the name of Kiely, were being interfered with in regard to the street railway by a person of the name of Patterson. He then told me that they had paid a very large sum of money something like \$48,000, or \$49,000, in respect of their franchise. I told them at the time that I fully understood that. I also was thoroughly acquainted with the legislation in the old Province of Canada, and I had also watched the legislation in the first Session of the Legislature, which was promoted by William Kiely. I thought it an outrage to interfere with gentlemen so soon after they had paid so large a sum of money for franchises. I took a very decided stand in favour of the Kielys' view of the matter and in opposition to Mr. Patterson. I opposed him all I could in the House up to the time that Mr. Ferguson first spoke to me. Mr. Ferguson and I don't agree about the place of the first interview, but that is not a matter here or there. I thought it was in my own room first, but he may have made an appointment as he states. At that interview I expressed myself very strongly against the action of Mr. Patterson in endeavouring to get a charter over the same line as that which was covered by the original charter and original agreement of the Kielys, they having purchased the franchise under the Act of 1868, which franchise as a matter of course flowed from the Act of 1861. Mr. Ferguson spoke to me in regard to the matter—consulted me professionally. He at that time submitted to me the agreement between the Kielys and the Corporation of the City of Toronto. I at once told him that Parliament was no place to legislate on that matter, and that the proper place was the Toronto City Council. I have before me the agreement which was at that time handed me by Mr. Ferguson. The twenty-fourth clause reads as follows:—

“In the event of any other parties proposing to construct railways in any of the streets not occupied by the party to whom the privilege is now to be granted, the nature of the proposal thus made, shall be communicated to him, and the option of constructing such proposed railway on similar conditions as are herein stipulated shall be offered, but if such preference is not accepted within one month, then the Corporation may grant the privilege to any other parties.”

I then and there told him that the only place to defeat Mr. Patterson was in the City Council. Not one word was said in reference to money matters; he did not refer to them, but he wanted to get my advice in regard to the whole proceedings. I told him I had a full knowledge in reference to the provisions of the Statutes, and I endorsed on the back of the agreement “1861 and 1868 Consolidated Statutes of Ontario.” In pursuance of our conclusion that day we decided to take action and watch the City Council. We decided to watch their proceedings. Therefore, on the first Monday after Mr. Ferguson spoke to me, I went down to their meeting, and watched the Council proceedings, no person knowing what my business there was. I went there frequently afterwards, and spoke to members in regard to the matter. I have a recollection of seeing a man by the name of Hetherington, to whom I applied for certain information. I remember stating in the Legislature that I had for the first time received impertinence from a municipal officer, when I applied to be allowed to examine the records of the Corporation and was refused. I wanted to search those records in order to fully inform myself in regard to the standing of the Company with the Corporation. I remember calling the attention of the Legislature to the impertinence of this young gentleman in refusing me the information. Mr. Ferguson and myself consulted night after night in reference to this matter. We did not talk about the proceedings in Parliament. When Mr. Cameron introduced Mr. Patterson's measure in the first Session, he was met by determined opposition, and when the vote was called on an amendment, moved by Mr. Williams, of Hamilton, the bill was thrown out, much to Mr. Cameron's disgust. During that Session, Mr. Cameron endeavoured to bring it before Parliament again. He did so, and it was again defeated by a very large majority. Whatever I did during that Session, nothing was ever offered or paid me; not one single

dollar did I receive between 1871 and 1872. Mr. Ferguson and I had no conversation in reference to any retainer on my part. During the recess Mr. Ferguson wrote to me, or notified me in some way, that Mr. Patterson was again applying for a charter.

Mr. Kerr.—If there is any petition we must have it.

Mr. Rykert.—The only paper I have is this copy of the agreement. I am not stating the contents. I say that Mr. Ferguson again notified me that Mr. Patterson was again applying for a charter. He sent me a brief. I saw Mr. Ferguson sometime after in his own office; several times during the summer I spoke to him in his office in reference to legislation. When the matter came before Parliament again I called Mr. Ferguson's attention to the fact that Mr. Patterson was trying to push something through the City Council. I then and there in conjunction with Mr. Vance—not speaking to either Mr. Ferguson or the Kielys—did what I could to thwart his action. I saw a notice of the matter in the *Globe*. These papers which I now produce I found in my desk in the House. During that Session Patterson's bill was introduced by Mr. Boulton. We had no conversation in regard to opposing it with either of the Kielys. Whatever action I took was on my own judgment. I did oppose Mr. Boulton, and I think he had not over one or two votes in the Railway Committee; it was at all events thrown out. The bill was introduced on the 5th of February, 1872, and the preamble was reported not proven on the 19th February, 1872. It was after that—as he states himself—that he sent me the sum of \$50. I think he telegraphed me he had sent me the money. I had no conversation with him in reference to it. In the fall of 1872 I noticed that an application was again going to be made by Mr. Patterson in reference to railway legislation, as I saw Mr. Ferguson and talked the matter over. I again told him that the only action to be taken to prevent legislation was in the City Council. The matter came before Parliament again. I met the Kielys and talked with them about the legislation, but never was any application made by them to me for my influence, or a word said about my action in regard to it, because my determination was to oppose Patterson's Bill, believing he had no just claim upon either the Legislature or the Corporation; and he was endeavouring to obtain the franchise enjoyed by the Kielys. According to the petition for the Bill, they wanted, if I recollect rightly, the privilege of running through Wellington and King streets, and down King street some distance, running over the very ground covered by the Kielys under their franchise. I am speaking now from memory.

Hon. Mr. Cameron.—It was along Front Street.

Mr. Rykert.—It was a long petition.

Mr. Hardy.—Did you draw the petition?

Mr. Rykert.—It was Patterson's petition; I had nothing to do with Patterson; in the first session after I had taken an active part in the House against him, Mr. Patterson did approach me, and wanted to know if I would take a sum of \$300; I refused to accept it; I told him he was a black-mailer; he said we had been brought up boys together, and that I should support him.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. When was that?

A. In 1871.

Q. You refused the three hundred dollars?

A. Yes, and I so told these gentlemen. Patterson's petition, which I have in my hand, was presented, but never was received by the House. That is my recollection of it, and I cannot find any record of it that it was received. It is a mistake to say that I threw out the Bill as Chairman of the Standing Orders Committee; it never came before that Committee. To the best of my recollection it was too late, but when the petition of the Kielys came before the Railway Committee, I think this petition was brought up, some one going down to Colonel Gillmor for it; whether they attempted to appear or not I cannot say; but in the legislation of 1873 there was no opposition to the Messrs. Kiely. Not one word was said by me in reference to the matter of payment. All I ever received from the Kielys was given of their own free will, no proposition on either their or my part being made. No money was ever mentioned between Mr. Ferguson and myself. The money the Kielys paid me was of their own free will; the last Bill was intro-

duced by Mr. Wells, on January 24th, 1873 ; it was reported February 14th, 1873, and read the third time on February 27, 1873 ; the money was said to have been paid on February 5th, and so it could not have been paid for my services on that Bill. If the Bill had not been reported upon, it was *in esse* to be introduced January 24th ; it was not reported till February 14th ; there was no action taken either by the Committee or by the House at the time the money was paid by the KIELYS. I have no reason to doubt that it was paid me on the 16th of February, as entered on the book. Whatever money was paid me by the KIELYS was entirely in reference to my action outside of the Legislature, and I am corroborated in this proposition by the entry appearing alongside of mine, that Mr. Vance was paid \$100 for the same very thing. I was paid for fighting the matter outside of the Legislature. I distinctly state that no money was paid me, either by the KIELYS or anybody else, for my influence in this matter. That is the statement I have to make. The Session during which Mr. Ferguson says I had a spat with Mr. Cameron, that Session certainly, whatever way I was interested in the matter, I did not receive one dollar for it.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Is it, or is it not a fact, as stated by Mr. Ferguson, that he told you that you were to consider yourself retained, when he first spoke to you ?

A. I don't know whether the word retained was mentioned ; but he wished to consult me.

Q. Did he ask you to accept a retainer ?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. You say you said there would be no objection provided you were engaged as a professional man for professional services ?

A. I don't recollect the conversation. I am not prepared to say what Mr. Ferguson said. The result of the interview was that after consulting over the whole matter I told him he had no business here, this was not the place to legislate.

Q. Is it, or is it not a fact that Mr. Ferguson did ask you whether you were open to accept a retainer or not ?

A. I don't recollect that conversation.

Q. Mr. Ferguson tells us it was on that occasion that you mentioned the fact that Mr. Patterson had offered you \$300.

A. My own impression is that Mr. Ferguson came to consult with me, and that he did not ask me about accepting a retainer until he was going away. I possibly may have told him I would accept a retainer, for I knew what the legislation was.

Q. You did consider yourself retained then ?

A. I dare say I was. He consulted me at different times.

Q. You did consider yourself retained by him ?

A. If I had had a retainer I would have entered it. I would make some entry of it.

Q. Did you make any entry of this retainer ?

A. No ; because I never was promised anything, nor was anything suggested or paid to me. If a retainer for professional services was made to me I would certainly have made an entry of it.

Q. And you made no entry of it ?

A. No.

Q. So no money was paid to you as a retainer for professional services ?

A. No. They were voluntary acts on the part of the KIELYS.

Q. And the first payment appears to have been in recognition of services already rendered, and the second in anticipation of services ?

A. Oh, you can draw your own inferences, of course.

Q. Nothing was said by you to any person about your having taken a great deal of trouble, or that you could not give your time for nothing ?

A. I have no recollection of anything of the kind. I know that during the eight years I have been in Parliament I have drawn 71 Bills and have not got paid for any.

Q. You did not draw any of the railway Bills ?

A. No.

- Q. You did not draw any of the petitions or Bills.
 A. I revised this one petition.
 Q. What petition is that?
 A. A petition from W. T. Kiely and E. W. Hyman. I have a recollection of that being sent over to St. Catharine's.
 Q. When?
 A. I don't recollect, but it was long before the Session.
 Q. It is dated the 14th of February, 1872.
 A. That is when it was presented.
 Q. Before the Session?
 A. Long before notice was given of the Session. It was after some notice appeared in the *Gazette*.
 Q. For the renewal?
 A. Yes. Patterson's renewal.

By Mr. HARDY.

- Q. Did you vote upon any of those Bills?
 A. I should like to see the question I did not vote on. If any vote was taken I did vote. Mr. Cameron tried to refer Patterson's Bill back to the Committee on the first Session and he failed.
 Q. Did you vote on that?
 A. Certainly, I should judge I did; against the proposition of Mr. Cameron. I have missed only eight votes in the last eight years. I find these names in the division list: Messrs. Barber, Currie, McKellar and Rykert. For, 22; against, 43. Among the negative votes, McKellar and Rykert.
 Q. Was the whole of your attention devoted to the proceedings in the City Council?
 A. Certainly.
 Q. It could not then be that it was for a vote your services were retained, for Patterson's Bill only received eight votes?
 A. I am not in the habit of missing debates.
 Q. How did you do in regard to attending at the City Council?
 A. It is well-known that Monday night is generally a vacant night.
 Q. You would then be at liberty from your Parliamentary duties?
 A. I do not miss attending to my Parliamentary duties, and if so I am not responsible to Mr. Hardy or this House. From eight in the morning to the rising of the House at night during the Session I am at work.

By Hon. Mr. CAMERON.

- Q. I suppose fifty dollars is a very small amount for your services in the City Council during two Sessions of Parliament?
 A. I would not go through what I did for three or four times that amount I received. I never mentioned the matter to the Kielys. I did not know or expect they were going to pay me.
 Q. When you voted in the House in opposition to my referring the Bill back to the Committee you were not expecting to be paid?
 A. No. I was not in fact paid.

By Mr. HARDY.

- Q. When was that?
 A. In February, 1871. I did not receive anything until after the close of Parliament, 1872.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

- Q. You have had no dispute with the Kielys about their Bill to amend their Act of Incorporation?

A. I never spoke in reference to that Bill, unless Mr. Wells may have asked me to assist him.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. You got fifty dollars?

A. My impression was that it was fifty dollars each time.

Q. Did any conversation take place?

A. Not one word.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. Was the money sent by cheque to St. Catharine's?

A. It was sent to me there.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Was nothing said as to whence it came?

A. A telegram came to me saying I would receive a communication?

Q. Was that at the close of the Session?

A. 18 days after the close.

Q. You received the money actually without any explanation?

A. That is my impression.

Q. And the other amount was handed to you and nothing said as to what it was for?

A. Yes.

Q. So no conversation took place when you were paid the 100 dollars?

A. No.

Q. You were not asked for receipts?

A. No.

Q. Where was it handed you?

A. If I could state that, I would have a better recollection about the money.

Q. You have no charge in your books in regard to the receipt of moneys from these gentlemen?

A. My books may have mention of the receipt of papers.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Did you send a receipt from St. Catharine's upon receiving the money?

A. No, I think not. Mr. Kiely would know better than I do.

(Signed) J. C. RYKERT.

William H. Lockhart Gordon, called by *Hon. Mr. Wells*, was sworn and said:—

I understand that Mr. Wells's name has been mentioned in this matter, as having received \$50 for services rendered.

Mr. Kerr—That on the 12th June, 1873, a payment was made to Mr. Wells for Parliamentary expenses, in connection with the Bill introduced by him for the Toronto Street Railway Company to amend their charter.

The Witness—I may state that, when Mr. Wells went into Parliament at the end of 1872, we made an arrangement in the firm that anything done in the House he should not participate in, and in the same way with regard to Mr. Morrison in the Dominion House. That is, that Mr. Wells and I should participate in Parliamentary business in the Dominion House, and Mr. Morrison and I only in things which were done here; and in regard to any matter before any Committee, if it was necessary for any one to appear here, it should be either Mr. Morrison or myself, and that has been carried out in every case I believe. In regard to this particular matter, I think what we were retained for was not to promote the Bill before the House, but simply with regard to the framing of the Bill and petition, and that that matter was submitted to us for our approval, and that Mr. Wells in that matter consulted with me. We revised the Bill. Mr. Ferguson came to our office several times in regard to the matter. Before the question of remuneration came up, one day at Osgoode Hall, I was in a case in the Queen's Bench. I was in the

robing-room having my lunch, and Mr. Ferguson came in and said he had come up from the House. I asked him what he had been doing there, and he said he had been conducting the Kiely case before the Committee. Then the question turned on the amendments and after that had been talked over, I mentioned the subject of remuneration and said, "This is a firm matter, and the best thing will be for Mr. Kiely to see me in the matter." As far as my memory goes, and I have nothing to do with the financial part of the business which another member of the firm looks after, I am as certain as I can be that ever since Mr. Wells has been in the House, he has never participated directly or indirectly in any business conducted in the House, for which the firm has received a salary or fee of any kind.

By Hon. Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Are you aware of any money having been paid by the Kielys at all?

A. Yes. A sum of \$50.

Q. No more?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Do you know when it was paid?

A. I believe in June. I know it was some months after the Session. After talking the matter over with Mr. Sampson, I said it would be necessary to render a bill if the bill were not paid. However, before the bill was rendered, the money was paid.

Q. Is there any memorandum in your docket indicating what the charges would be?

A. I do not know.

Q. Who would make the entries?

A. If they were made, they would be made by Mr. Sampson, our junior partner.

Q. Who rendered the services for which the charge would be made?

A. We take work home at night—work like this of revising Bills, and we generally say to whoever has the docket near him on entering the office in the morning, "Charge this."

By Hon. Mr. WELLS.

Q. Do you remember taking that Bill home?

A. I do remember doing something with reference to it at home. I believe I took it home.

By Hon. Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Do you remember making any memorandum as to your charge?

A. I do not remember. I may have done so.

Q. Mr. Ferguson, I understand, framed the Bill?

A. Yes. The principal point about which there was any question was a power in the Bill for raising debentures, and how that should be framed. I do not think I ever saw Mr. Ferguson on the matter myself. I took the instructions on these matters from Mr. Wells or Mr. Morrison.

Q. Was the arrangement a verbal one or in writing?

A. It was put in writing.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. With reference to this particular item of \$50—has Mr. Wells participated in this?

A. I do not believe he has. There has been no settlement of account at all. We simply draw as we require.

Q. It is not an item on which he will be entitled to receive?

A. He will not be.

By Hon. Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Have you any knowledge of an entry with regard to this particular item?

A. Mr. Sampson keeps the cash. Everything we do—counsel fees, Parliamentary business, or land business—is all entered in one book.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. I do not see how you would be able to trace it?

A. Each thing is entered individually.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You have been concerned in the investment of considerable sums of money in bonds and so on?

A. I have.

Q. And so you have had experience of the way in which it would be most acceptable to investors in England to invest this money?

A. I have; and after this Bill was passed, Mr. Kiely saw me on three or four occasions with reference to my raising money for them on debentures. I negotiated with some parties in England, and the matter would have been arranged, but we could not agree as to terms.

(Signed) W. H. LOCKHART GORDON.

Angus Morison, called by *Hon. Mr. Wells*, was sworn and stated:—

The statement made by my partner, Mr. Gordon, is in every respect correct. I would have simply to go over what he has stated. It is quite correct that any money from fees for drawing out or revising Bills in regard to this Parliament is entirely to be paid to myself, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Sampson, and Mr. Wells does not participate in any way.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. The same arrangement applied to you in the Dominion Parliament?

A. Yes.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. Then Mr. Wells does not receive any of this money?

A. No, and has not. My bookkeeper told me that he received it from Mr. Kiely himself. I went down and spoke to Mr. Sampson myself. I have seen Mr. Kiely in the office time after time; but as far as regards Mr. Speaker having any participation in that \$50, the terms entirely exclude that. The terms were made immediately after he went into Parliament.

(Signed) A. MORRISON.

Hon. R. M. Wells said,—

The payment was not made to me, but to the firm. The cheque may have been payable to me, but I do not know.

Mr. Hardy.—The other statements are correct? You receive no part of this money?

Mr. Wells.—No part of it.

Hon. Mr. Cameron.—You have no entry of it?

Mr. Wells.—No; unless in the cash book.

Mr. Morrison.—I saw the entry myself.

William T. Kiely, recalled, said,—

My memory is that the money was paid to Mr. Wells. He said, "It goes to the firm," but it was paid to him.

(Signed) W. T. KIELY.

The Committee then adjourned.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27th.

The Committee met at 10 o'clock.

Present:

Hon. Mr. Currie, in the chair.

Mr. Deroche,

Mr. Hardy,

Mr. Meredith.

Hon. John Carling, of London, sworn.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. You were a Member of the Legislature in the Session of 1871?

A. Yes, I was.

Q. Do you recollect any persons in the city of London opposing Mr. Patterson in reference to the Ontario Street Railway?

A. I recollect that the Kielys from London were opposing him. I think they were living in the city of Toronto at the time, but they had been in London for a great many years.

Q. Do you recollect speaking to me in reference to the legislation that was going on, or was to be initiated in reference to that Street Railway?

A. I do recollect asking you to help the Kielys if you could, and telling you that they were friends of mine.

Q. Do you recollect our discussing the whole bearings of the question and the merits of the case?

A. I cannot.

Q. You have no recollection of that?

A. I do not recollect particulars, but I do recollect speaking to you, and I think I spoke to some other members of the House, asking them to assist Mr. Kiely if they could.

Q. Do you recollect, subsequently to that, introducing the Kielys to me?

A. I think it is quite likely that I did, but I do not recollect.

Q. But you have full knowledge of having spoken to me, and solicited my support in their behalf?

A. Yes, I think I did.

Q. Do you know whether I took an active part in the House in reference to the matter?

A. Yes, I know you did.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Mr. Rykert voted, I believe, both on the Committee and in the House?

A. I believe so. As far as I can recollect, Mr. Rykert had no hesitation in giving Mr. Kiely his assistance.

Q. You do not remember whether you introduced Mr. Rykert or not? Mr. Kiely said yesterday, as I understood, that Mr. Ferguson introduced him?

A. I cannot recollect the particulars, but I feel quite sure that I did introduce Mr. Kiely to Mr. Rykert and to a number of other members besides. He was comparatively a stranger in Toronto, and having lived in London for a number of years, asked me, as an old friend, to introduce him to some members.

(Signed)

JOHN CARLING.

An arrangement was then arrived at that the Committee should adjourn from to-day till next Tuesday, and then sit from day to day until the evidence was completed with the witnesses available.

The next charge taken up was the following:—

“That the said John Charles Rykert, then and now being a Member of this House, did during the Session thereof in the year 1873, accept and receive certain moneys, amounting to the sum of one hundred dollars, or thereabouts, from certain persons interested in procuring certain amendments to certain other Bills respecting Mutual Insurance Companies then before the House, in order to induce him in his place, and otherwise as a Member of this House, to support the insertion of such amendments, or other amendments of a similar nature, in such Bill, and he was thereby, as such Member as aforesaid, then induced to support, and did support, the insertion of the said or other similar amendments in the last above-mentioned Bill.”

Charles T. Gillmor, sworn, said—

I cannot say if the petition of William Patterson, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Ontario Street Railway Company, was ever received by the House, but it ought not to have been, as it is only signed by one person. It is an illegal petition, and therefore could not be read. It is not a petition at all. I examine all the petitions. That is the reason they lie on the table for two days, in order to allow me to inform Mr. Speaker to that effect.

— *Kent*, sworn.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Do you know whether the petition of William Patterson, No. 495, 1873, for the incorporation of the Ontario Street Railway Company, was ever reported on by the Standing Orders Committee?

A. I have no reference to it in my books.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. Do you know whether it was ever presented to the Committee?

A. I do not, sir.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Would not the Committee report one way or the other upon all petitions presented to it?

A. There is no record of its being reported upon.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. If it had been presented at all before the Standing Orders Committee, would not the memorandum appear upon the books?

A. Sometimes; if a petition is sent for for reference, it would not appear in the record.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Who marks it "Too late?"

A. The Clerk of the House.

Chas. T. Gillmor recalled—

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. If a petition had been received and read by the House, would you take it upon yourself to burke it altogether?

A. Certainly not. If it went before the Standing Orders Committee through an error of mine, they would detect that error. If a petition is presented on the 28th January, I read it between that and the 30th, and if it is irregular it does not go before the House.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. So far as your part of it is concerned, that petition must have passed through your hands to the Standing Orders Committee, whether they reported correctly or not?

A. No; I have nothing to do with the Committee at all. The petition is laid upon the table on the 28th January. If it is right it is read on the 30th. I then send it to the Clerk of the Routine Office, where it lies.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. And then the promoter must look after it?

A. Yes.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Where did it go from the Clerk of Routine. It was the duty of the Committee to report and give their reasons. I want to find out into whose hands it went?

A. I assume it went to the Routine Office and stayed there.

Mr. Kent—I got it from the Clerk of Routine, Mr. Sydere, to present before this Committee.

The Chairman—Did this petition ever come to you?

Mr. Kent—I cannot recollect.

Mr. Kent was directed to search for proofs in reference to the mode in which this petition was disposed of.

Thomas M. Simons, sworn.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You are the Secretary of the Gore District Mutual Insurance Company?

A. I am.

Q. At Galt?

A. I am.

Q. You have been for some years in that position?

A. For over nine years.

Q. There was a Bill introduced by Mr. Carnegie into the Legislature of Ontario in the interest of Mutual Insurance Companies, was there not?

A. There was.

Q. Can you tell me what year that was?

A. In 1871, I think.

Q. That Bill, I believe, was defeated, or was not passed at all events into law?

A. It did not become law.

Q. Was it not before a Committee?

A. It was before a Committee.

Q. I believe you had taken an active part in promoting the Bill?

A. I had.

Q. It was prepared by some person, in fact, under your instructions?

Mr. Rykert said Mr. Kerr was putting leading questions to the witness.

Mr. Kerr said he was doing it to save time, as these were only formal questions.

A. It was.

Q. It was prepared by some lawyer not a member of the House?

A. Yes; Mr. Burton, the present Mr. Justice Burton, then of Hamilton.

Q. Did you attend before the Committee?

A. I did.

Q. Was Mr. Rykert a member of the Committee? Did he attend before the Committee?

A. Yes; to the best of my knowledge and recollection Mr. Rykert was a member of that Committee. I cannot, however, speak positively.

Q. He was in attendance there?

A. He occasionally attended. I do not think, however, he was a member of that Committee, as far as my memory serves, but I am not speaking positively.

Q. Was it a disappointment to the Insurance Companies that the Bill did not pass into law?

A. It was. We were particularly anxious to get the different Acts in reference to Mutual Insurance Companies, consolidated.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Rykert about the time that the Bill was before the House or before the Committee?

A. I did.

Q. Will you state what occurred—what was the subject of your conversation, and what passed?

A. I met Mr. Rykert—I think it was in the lobby of the House—and Mr. Rykert asked me how it was that that Bill had not been placed in his hands for preparation;

how it was that we had employed Mr. Burton, instead of employing Mr. Rykert; and I said—

Mr. Rykert said he had no objection to this coming out, but the charge did not refer to this matter.

Mr. Kerr said he would show the connection before he got through.

Q. You said to him then—?

A. I said to him that we had consulted Mr. Burton on account of his well known knowledge of the law of Fire Insurance, especially of Mutual Fire Insurance, in the Province. We thought, in fact, that he was the best man we could refer the matter to. I made some such remark as this to him at the time, that I hoped we should not lose his support in the House.

Q. What answer did he make?

A. Mr. Rykert said something to this effect.

Mr. Rykert—State what I did say.

A. I cannot give the words exactly.

Mr. Rykert—I want the witness exactly to state the facts. If the Chairman rules it is in order, well and good.

After some discussion, the examination proceeded.

Q. What was the answer made?

A. Mr. Rykert spoke about the trouble it would take to take charge of the Bill in the House, and the expense incidental thereto; and he wanted to know how I could expect him to take anything of that description without any remuneration for his services.

Mr. Rykert—What!

A. You said, how could I expect you to undertake any matter in connection with the support of that Bill without some remuneration for your services. I may say that I repeated this afterwards to our Committee.

Q. Was that statement and that conversation with reference to the Bill that was then before the Committee of the House?

A. It was in reference to the Bill which was then before the Committee.

Q. Had Mr. Rykert at that time either done anything or said anything to indicate that he was opposed to the amendments which you were seeking in the law?

A. I think he was opposed at that time to what is termed the cash premium system.

Q. Which you were anxious to introduce?

A. We had the privilege in the former Act, and we were desirous of retaining it.

Q. Then you say that conversation was repeated by you, or reported by you to a Committee?

A. To the members of our Committee.

Q. The members of what Committee, when you say "our Committee"?

A. We had a Committee that met at the Rossin House, I think.

Q. A Committee of what?

A. A Committee composed of the representatives of the different Mutual Insurance Companies in the Province.

Q. Did you report it shortly after the conversation, or how long after?

A. It must have been almost immediately. Several of us felt that this cash premium system involved almost the very existence of our companies.

Q. Then there was subsequently a Bill introduced by the Government?

A. Yes, there was, in 1872-3.

Q. In 1873, or in the winter of 1872-73?

A. That is what I mean.

Q. Did you take any part, or were you in attendance doing anything in connection with the legislation of that session on the Government Bill?

A. I think I attended every Committee meeting.

Q. The Committee of the House?

A. The Committee of the House; or very nearly so, at any rate.

Q. Was there much interest taken in the Government Bill by the Insurance Companies and others?

A. A very great deal of interest.

Q. Did you have any occasion to make any mention or call attention to this conversation you had had with Mr. Rykert on a previous occasion? Did you do so while the last Bill was under discussion?

A. I don't think I did.

Q. Was mention made of his name to your Committee of Insurance Companies, in connection with the Bill then under consideration?

A. It was.

Q. What was the attitude that Mr. Rykert was taking when the Government Bill was introduced?

A. He opposed as a principle the right to issue policies for cash premiums, or rather the cash premium system.

Q. That is, he was opposed to the interest which the Mutual Insurance Companies were anxious to protect or promote?

A. He was opposed to the cash premium system.

Q. Was that a matter which you were desirous to promote or protect?

A. That is what our company and some other companies were desirous of promoting.

Q. Now, what mention was made of Mr. Rykert's name in connection with that?

Mr. Meredith—I don't see that has any bearing on the case.

After some discussion the examination proceeded as follows:—

Mr. Kerr—Did he cease opposition?

Q. The question of this cash premium principle was compromised to a certain extent. We were permitted to issue cash premium policies with the understanding that they should not exceed one half of the net amount of the premium notes in our possession; and if my memory serves me right, Mr. Rykert voted for that resolution.

The Chairman—Now you are speaking of what took place before the Committee.

A. Yes, in the Committee.

Mr. Rykert—Did you support that?

A. Yes, to the best of my memory.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. The compromise?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you aware of any payment having been made to Mr. Rykert during that Session in connection with that Bill?

A. I am not.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. I ask you this question, Are you personally aware of anything having been paid to Mr. Rykert?

A. Personally is what I mean. Personally I am not aware.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Are you aware that there was a conference of representatives of Insurance Companies held either in Hamilton or Galt prior to Mr. Carnegie's Bill being brought forward?

A. There were one or two conferences held prior to Mr. Carnegie's Bill being brought forward.

Q. At either of these conferences, was it suggested by the Manager of the Insurance Company at St. Catharine's that the Bill was to be placed in my hands for drafting?

A. I don't recollect any such thing. I never recollect your name having been mentioned in connection with the draft of that Bill—not till you spoke to me about it in the House.

Q. Did I, during that conversation, refer to the fact that Mr. Graydon said my office was to draw the Bill? Did I not tell you he had given instructions to place the matter in my hands—the drawing of the Bill?

A. I don't recollect that.

Q. Will you say that such conversation did not take place? That I did not tell you that Mr. Graydon came down from Hamilton, where the conference was held, and told me I was to take charge of and draw the Bill, and submit the matter to a Committee to be approved of?

A. I certainly do not recollect you having ever made such a remark.

Q. You say I spoke about being paid for taking charge of the Bill?

A. Yes.

Q. Did I ask you for pay?

A. You put it as a sort of question—how could I expect you to take charge of such a Bill unless remunerating you for so doing.

Q. Did you speak about drawing the Bill?

A. You spoke about that.

Q. That I expected to have the drawing of the Bill according to a previous arrangement. Now, how could I expect that, if there was no previous arrangement?

A. I don't know.

Q. Was I not opposed to the Bill on account of the cash principle?

A. You were opposed on account of the cash principle?

Q. Did I not, when the Bill came before Parliament, on the second reading, call the attention of the Government to the fact that it was a matter that interested the whole Province, and that Government should take charge of the measure?

A. I do not know.

Q. Do you recollect my complaining of mixing up Mutual Insurance Companies with this cash principle?

A. Was that in the House?

Q. Yes.

A. I was never there.

Q. Did I not state that I was opposed to the principle which my Company promoted?

A. I have heard you make that remark.

Q. But you never offered me anything?

A. No.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Did the Insurance Companies incur much expense in opposing the Bill of the Government, or defeating it?

A. Not much expense.

Q. What amount?

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Your Companies raised a fund to employ a Member of Parliament to conduct that Bill?

A. The Companies did not raise a fund for that purpose.

Q. Do you know if any person was employed to support the Government?

A. No one was employed to support the Government.

Q. To support the Bill through the Committee?

A. Yes.

Q. Who was that?

A. Mr. Wood, the Hon. E. B. Wood, then a Member of the House.

Q. Do you not know that a sum of money was collected and paid him to support the Bill through the House?

A. Not collected.

Q. Was a sum of money paid to him for that purpose?

A. Yes.

Q. How much?

A. \$100.

Q. How much did your Company contribute toward that?

A. My Company paid the whole of that.

- Q. Then you employed Mr. Wood?
- A. No, I did not.
- Q. Who did?
- A. I cannot say who did employ him.
- Q. Your Company paid the money; to whom did you pay it?
- A. I believe I was drawn on for the money.
- Q. By whom?
- A. I cannot state by whom; I believe it was by Mr. Wood.
- Q. Was it on account of some previous understanding?
- A. No.
- Will you honour a draft without having an arrangement beforehand?
- A. I understood that the money was to be paid, and I paid it.
- Q. You understood it was your part of the contribution?
- A. I suppose there was something to that effect.
- Q. Don't you know, as a matter of fact, that your Company would not pay any money unless it thoroughly understood what it was to be paid for? Whom else did you pay any money to at that time?
- A. No one.
- Q. Do you know of any money paid by any other Company to any gentleman?
- A. I do not.
- Q. But your Company paid Mr. Wood.
- A. It paid Mr. Wood.
- Q. Do you not think your Company should not have been called on to pay all the fee?
- A. No, I do not.
- Q. You were willing to do all the work and bear all the expenses?
- A. There were other expenses connected with it.
- Q. Will you tell us what they were? I want to know.
- A. The Hon. J. H. Cameron got a large sum of money.
- Q. Did any other person get a sum of money?
- A. Mr. Burton got a sum of money.
- Q. Did any other member of Parliament get any money?
- A. Not to my knowledge.
- Q. Will you swear it?
- A. Not to my personal knowledge.
- Q. Why do you say "personal knowledge"?
- A. Because it has only come to me by hearsay.
- Q. By hearsay—you heard other men were paid?
- A. Yes.
- Q. That other members of Parliament were paid?
- A. No.
- Q. That any members of Parliament were paid? What do you mean?
- A. I mean you.
- Q. Whom did you hear that from?
- A. I don't recollect from whom I heard it.
- Q. I was opposed to the Bill at that time. Whom did you hear it from?
- A. I heard it spoken of in the Committee by one or two members of our Insurance Committee.
- Q. Did you not think it very singular that if I was paid, I did not attend those Committee meetings at the House? And I only attended the last one.
- A. I think you attended the last one before the second reading.
- Q. You never saw me there but once?
- A. I could not tell; but you could get that from the records.
- Q. How often did you see me there?
- A. I could not tell.
- Q. You know that Mr. E. B. Wood was paid; but you have heard somebody say that I was paid?
- A. Yes.

By The CHAIRMAN.

Q. What did you pay Mr. Wood for?

A. It was a sort of counsel fee.

Q. You say there was a fund?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the amount?

A. \$600 or \$700. There was a large amount of printing done.

Q. Have you no statement of the amount disbursed?

A. I have; but not here.

Q. Who has the statement?

A. I have it at home.

Q. Does that statement show the parties who got the money?

A. It shows the parties who got the money.

Q. Was all that money paid out by you?

A. It was. There was not a farthing more expended in that way, than the \$100 which was paid.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. You have that statement at home, and can produce it before the Committee
Was any portion of that money paid to me?

A. No.

Q. What was the whole amount of your expenditure?

A. I could not say exactly.

Q. Have you any idea?

A. There was a large amount paid for printing.

Q. The statement shews what it was paid for, and to whom?

A. It shows the payments.

Q. Who had charge of the General Fund?

A. It is not all collected yet.

Q. Who had charge of the General Fund?

A. I had.

Q. Different Insurance Companies paid amounts to you as their contributions?

A. Yes.

Q. And you disbursed that Fund?

A. Yes.

Q. You have a statement of the disbursements from that fund? does my name
appear?

A. It does not.

Q. You say you heard I was paid; and yet you received all contributions and
disbursed them, and you say my name does not appear.

A. I do.

Q. Were there two branches?

A. No.

Mr. Rykert—Will you produce that statement here? I ask the Chairman to order
that Mr. Simons appear before the Committee and produce that statement of disburse-
ments. Will you order that, Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman—Yes.

The witness was then ordered to produce the statement referred to before the Com-
mittee on Tuesday next.

Examination of Witness resumed.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You did hear that Mr. Rykert had been paid?

A. I did.

Q. Then there were payments made in connection with that Bill, other than those disbursed by you ?

A. There were, so far as I was led to believe.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. By whom ?

A. By other Companies—by the representatives of other Companies.

Q. Of what other Companies ?

A. Of other Mutual Insurance Companies.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Who told you I was paid ?

A. I cannot tell you who told me.

Q. You seem to remember the minutiae, yet an insinuation against my Parliamentary honour you cannot recollect ?

A. I have heard it stated by one or two members of our Board.

Q. Are they here ?

A. Yes, in talking with Mr. Springer.

Q. Did Mr. Springer tell you I was paid ?

A. I believe Mr. Springer did once hint about you.

Q. What did Mr. Springer say ?

A. I think he hinted something about your having received some payment.

Q. I think the evidence ought to be produced ?

A. Not that the evidence could be produced ; I think I heard Mr. Springer once state that you had received some money. Where he got the information I don't know.

Q. Who else was kind enough to tell you I had received payment ?

A. I certainly heard the matter talked over.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. You mean it was mentioned in your General Committee, but you do not recollect the exact person ?

A. I mean that.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Did you tell Mr. McKellar I had been paid ?

A. I don't know whether I did or not.

Q. Come, you must recollect. Did you not tell Mr. McKellar ?

A. I think I may have stated to Mr. McKellar that I had heard that you had received a sum of money in consideration of services rendered in connection with that Act.

Q. The last Act ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you tell him you could prove it ?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Did you tell any person you had the proofs ?

A. No, I did not.

Q. You did not think it worth while to hunt up the name of the person who told you ?

A. I did not.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. What time was the money paid to Mr. E. B. Wood ?

A. After the session of 1873.

Q. By his drawing on you for the amount ?

A. Either by his drawing on me, or on Mr. McLean, our Inspector.

Q. You are positive the money was paid ?

A. I have no doubt about it at all.

Q. And paid to Mr. Wood ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. After the session ?

A. Yes.

By The CHAIRMAN.

Q. Who proposed the amendments you wished to get inserted in the Bill

A. The Hon. Mr. Crooks.

Q. Had you any counsel ?

A. None but Mr. Wood. We employed Mr. J. H. Cameron as to an opinion on certain questions as to the right of the Local Legislature to interfere with privileges that had been granted by the Government of Canada.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. That was the Hon. J. H. Cameron ?

A. Yes.

By The CHAIRMAN.

Q. When and what services did Mr. Wood render you as counsel ?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. Do you recollect whether he rendered any services as counsel ?

A. I did not meet him.

Q. But you took the advice of Mr. Cameron, and the Treasurer had charge of the Bill, and the amendments were framed by Mr. Crooks, so that really Mr. Wood did nothing except as member of the House. Now, did he do anything except as a member of the House ?

A. I do not know. I never had two minutes' conversation with Mr. Wood in my life.

By The CHAIRMAN.

Q. Your companies proposed to raise a fund ?

A. Yes.

Q. And the different companies contributed so much each ?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you any memorandum showing the amounts paid by each company ?

A. Yes.

The witness was ordered to produce the memorandum.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. There was a difference of opinion among the Mutual Insurance Companies as to the cash system ?

A. There was.

Q. Mr. Carnegie introduced the Bill of 1871 ?

Hon. Mr. Cameron—He did.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Were the differences about the cash system got over at this meeting you spoke of ?

A. They were not.

Q. That Bill was prepared in the interest of that system ?

A. It was—the first Bill.

Q. And you say that Mr. Rykert was opposed to that principle in the Bill ?

A. He was opposed to it.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. That is the first Bill ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Is not Mr. Rykert a member of the board of the Niagara District Mutual Insurance Company ?

A. Yes, he is.

Q. He was at that time ?

A. Yes.

Q. I do not understand the drift of the conversation with Mr. Rykert. Were you asking Mr. Rykert to do anything ?

A. I think I stated to Mr. Rykert that I hoped we should not lose his support ; or something to that effect.

Q. What did he reply ?

A. I may have asked him to take charge of the Bill.

Q. How could that be when Mr. Carnegie had charge of the Bill ?

A. He took charge of it subsequently. I asked Mr. Rykert for his support.

Q. You told him you hoped it would make no difference as to his support ?

A. Yes.

Q. What was his statement ?

A. How could I expect that he could take charge of that Bill unless he got remuneration for his services ; or words to that effect.

Q. What did you say to that ?

A. I think the conversation closed then ; because I was not prepared to offer him any money.

Q. I believe the Bill introduced by the Treasurer was one approved of by your company ?

A. We were glad enough to get any compromise.

Q. The Bill as originally introduced recognised the cash premium principle ?

A. Yes. We wanted to have the cash premium principle in the new Act, granting us precisely the same privileges as chapter 52 of the Consolidated Statutes.

Q. You must be mistaken. Mr. Crooks's Bill proposed to take away your power ?

A. It did.

Q. Your object was to remedy that, and place yourselves on the same footing as before ?

A. We could not effect that, except by some sort of compromise.

Q. Then Mr. Rykert up to that time would be in favour of the Government proposition ?

A. Yes, it would be in accordance with his views.

Q. The different Insurance Companies met and agreed on a compromise ?

A. Yes.

Q. And submitted it to the Treasurer, who also approved of it ?

A. That was the final result.

Q. And after that there was no contest ?

A. The Bill passed through Committee without opposition.

Q. It was a Special Committee ?

A. Yes, a Special Committee.

Q. Mr. Springer, I believe, was very strong on the opposition side to you ; the Company in which he was interested was opposed to the cash principle ?

A. Not his Company, but he himself.

Q. He opposed in the Committee the cash system, and after the compromise his opposition ceased also ?

A. It ceased also.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Was any amount mentioned in the Committee as the sum paid to Mr. Rykert ?

- A. No, I don't think it was in the Committee.
 Q. Did you learn at your conference who had the disbursement of any other funds besides yourself?
 A. No, I did not.
 Q. Was it said there were others who disbursed any other funds?
 A. We had our suspicions.
 Q. Was it mentioned?
 A. I don't think it was mentioned.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. That comes back to what I asked you—whether what you heard in your Committee was, not that Mr. Rykert received money from Companies with you, but from the other side?

A. There was only this particular instance alluded to.

Q. Was what you heard, that he received it for persons in the same interest with you?

A. Yes.

Q. Was the statement made by any one who said he had paid it, or was it simply that he had heard it had been paid?

A. It was not said to me by a person who said he had paid it.

The Chairman then ordered the witness to produce the statement of the disbursements made by him, and the sums agreed to be paid by the different Companies.

Mr. Rykert.—And any correspondence relating to the matter.

The Chairman.—Yes. We must get to the bottom of this matter.

(Signed)

THOS. M. SIMONS.

Jeremiah B. Hughes, sworn.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You are Inspector of the Waterloo Mutual Insurance Company?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you attend here during the Session of Parliament in 1873, when the Government Bill was before the House or before the Committee?

A. Yes, the Session of 1872-73. I was a member of the Insurance Association at that time.

Q. The Mutual Insurance Association?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you present at any interview or conference where mention was made of Mr. Rykert's name?

A. I was.

Q. By whom was mention made of it?

A. By Mr. McDonald, of the Agricultural of London.

Q. Now, I am not at liberty to ask what Mr. McDonald said to you, but I may ask what reply did you make to the observation that Mr. McDonald made?

Mr. Rykert objected to the question.

The Chairman ruled that the witness might be asked what action, if any, was taken by the Insurance Committee.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. What action was taken by the Committee with regard to Mr. Rykert at that time?

A. I do not remember distinctly any particular action. There was a discussion before the Committee or before the Convention assembled in the Beaver Board Room of the city, and the question as to who were supporters of Mr. Carnegie's Bill and were not,

not or whom we could rely on to support amendments to that Bill, was pretty fully discussed. Mr. Rykert was spoken of.

Q. Will you state to me what was Mr. Rykert's attitude with reference to the Bill at that time?

A. I do not know.

Q. It was Mr. McDonald, of the Agricultural, who spoke to you with reference to Mr. Rykert's position?

A. No, it was not. It was not in that connection at all.

Q. In what connection was it then that mention was made of Mr. Rykert's name if it was not in that connection?

Question objected to by Mr. Rykert.

Mr. Rykert.—If there was any final action taken that was a fact.

Witness.—There was no final result.

After some discussion the witness retired.

(Signed)

J. B. HUGHES.

Donald C. McDonald, sworn—

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You are Secretary of the Agricultural Mutual, of London?

A. I am.

Q. You were present, I believe, in Toronto during the Session of 1873?

A. I was.

Q. When the Government Bill in reference to Mutual Insurance Companies was under discussion?

A. When it was before the Committee of the House.

Q. Was any mention made of Mr. Rykert, or the position which he was taking with regard to the interests of the Insurance Companies at that time?

A. I think there was.

Q. In consequence of what was said to be his attitude then, was any particular course with reference to him decided upon by you or others?

A. No particular course by others was decided upon. I wish to explain that our Company did not stand in the same position as the others in the view we took of Mr. Crooks' Bill.

Q. There was a course then decided upon by yourself?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see any person with reference to getting Mr. Rykert's support?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you pay any money to Mr. Rykert, or to any person for him?

A. Never, sir, directly or indirectly, for Mr. Rykert.

Q. Did you pay any money with the hope of acquiring any influence in favour of your Bill?

A. Yes.

Q. Personally?

A. Yes.

Q. To whom did you make that payment?

A. To Mr. W. T. Kiely.

Q. The Toronto Street Railway man?

A. Yes.

Q. Was any mention made of Mr. Rykert's name by him or by you at the time it was arranged you should make that payment?

A. No. What occurred was, I spoke to Mr. Kiely; I was not acquainted with Mr. Rykert at all, having been introduced to him only once, and not having spoken to him about the Insurance matter. I understood his views were opposed to the cash system, and my Company was interested in its retention in all its entirety. The rest of the Convention agreed to employ Mr. Wood, I suppose to carry out their views, and I said to Mr. Kiely that if he would see Mr. Rykert—the reason I spoke to him was I knew he was acquainted with Mr. Rykert, and Mr. Kiely was one of our oldest agents, and knew all

about the working of the cash system ; and I desired him to employ Mr. Rykert to carry out our views if he could possibly do it by explaining to Mr. Rykert, and if he required remuneration to give it. Then besides I gave him the money for the purpose of Mr. Kiely assisting in the House generally and lobbying. He was lobbying his own Bill at the same time. I was anxious to have my views expressed in the Bill, and for Mr. Kiely to assist me with any friends in the House.

Q. Why was mention made of Mr. Rykert's name particularly ?

A. Because I considered him the ablest member on the Committee, and one who, as an old Insurance man himself, would embrace our views, and I wished Mr. Kiely to tell him clearly what they were, and get his assistance to have the Bill carried.

Q. It was mentioned by you or by Mr. Kiely ?

A. By me.

Q. And by Mr. Kiely ?

A. Yes ; when I spoke to him about Mr. Rykert.

Q. Did not Mr. Kiely at the time this money was paid undertake to see Mr. Rykert ?

A. The money was not paid till afterwards.

Q. At the time of this conversation there were other persons present, and you turned aside to have the conversation with Mr. Kiely. Where did the conversation take place ?

A. I think at the Rossin House. I requested Mr. Kiely to see Mr. Rykert, and impress him with his views.

Q. At the time of that conversation you say that others were present, Mr. Hughes and who else ?

A. I cannot say. Two or three were insurance men. I think Mr. McLean was there.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Kiely in their presence ?

A. A portion of it.

Q. With reference to Mr. Rykert ?

A. I cannot say. I think not.

Q. Then, in their presence, you said nothing to Mr. Kiely, and Mr. Kiely said nothing to you with reference to Mr. Rykert ?

A. I won't be positive ; I am under the impression not.

Q. Did you take Mr. Kiely aside before you mentioned Mr. Rykert's name, and walk away from the other gentlemen ?

A. Very probably I did.

Q. Don't you remember, as a matter of fact, that you and these gentlemen were speaking together, and Mr. Kiely came up, and you took him aside and spoke to him.

A. I would not have remembered the circumstance at all, but Mr. Hughes reminded me of it yesterday, and brought it to my recollection.

Q. So it was after you went apart with Mr. Kiely that mention was made of Mr. Rykert's name by you to Mr. Kiely ?

A. I may have spoken of Mr. Rykert to him before. He and I are old friends and I was trying to impress my views upon him.

Q. Did you pay Mr. Kiely then ?

A. No.

Q. What was the understanding about payment ; how and when was he to be paid ?

A. I told him to draw on me for a hundred dollars and to use it as should suit his judgment, in order to have our views carried out in the Bill.

Q. You told him to draw on you ?

A. Yes.

Q. And he did ?

A. Some time afterwards.

Q. How long ?

A. I cannot tell.

Q. Have you the draft ?

A. I have, but not with me.

- Q. Is it at home ?
A. Yes.
Q. It can be produced, then ?
A. I dare say. It was there last winter, and I dare say I can produce it.
Q. What amount was it for ?
A. One hundred dollars.
Q. Did you give him any more at any other time ?
A. No ; no more.
Q. Why was mention made of that sum, or any other sum, being enough to make it all right ?
A. I thought it was quite sufficient to make it all right, and was giving it to him to use.
Q. Did you make any return of that to the Insurance Companies ?
A. I did not.
Q. Did you make any charge for that or any other moneys paid by you on account of legislation ?
A. There was an association which we temporarily belonged to, and we subscribed whatever our amount was. That was in 1867.
Q. Did you or did you not subscribe your quota to the assessment that was made ? Did you pay your quota to the assessment that was made to cover the expenses of legislation in 1873 ?
A. No.
Q. You made no payment in respect to that ?
A. No ; only that hundred dollars.
Q. Why did you not make that payment ?
A. I have told you. We had withdrawn from the association. We only temporarily belonged to it. I was willing to assist the other Companies so long as they did not interfere with our own views.
Q. Did you make any charge for any moneys ?
A. No.
Q. You paid nothing to any assessment that was made for that Session ?
A. No.
Q. Have you made any payment for any assessment since ?
A. No.
Q. No assessment has been made since ?
A. No.
Q. How many assessments were made ?
A. I cannot tell you.
Q. How many did you contribute to ?
A. I cannot tell you that even.
Q. More than one ?
A. I think it was only one ; I am not sure.
Q. Was the association in funds at the beginning of 1873 ?
A. I do not know.
Q. Who had charge of the money ?
A. Mr. Simons, I understand.
Q. Any balance in the hands of the association would be in his hands ?
A. I presume so. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the association at that time.
Q. When you say you cannot tell me how long after your conversation with Mr. Kiely it was that he drew on you, can you give me an idea ? Was it days, or weeks, or what ?
A. Within a month, anyway. I can send the draft down if you want it, or I can produce it.
Q. Did he send you any letter advising you that he had drawn on you ?
A. No.
Q. Did he make any statement to you that he had ?
A. No.

Q. Or as to how he had expended this money ?

A. No.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Did you or your Company ever contribute a dollar for my services ?

A. Not that I am aware of. I understood Mr. Kiely tried to get you.

Q. Did you give him the hundred dollars then to buy four or five members of Parliament ?

A. I thought they sometimes went cheap.

Q. You did not think that when Mr. Wood got his big fee ?

A. I do not know.

Q. You knew I was opposed to the cash principle.

A. I told you so.

Q. Was it not a matter of discussion that I was and always had been opposed to the cash system ?

A. Yes, that was so.

Q. And the Company I represented was opposed to it ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know that when Mr. Springer had the Bill in charge, he and I were opposed to it ?

A. Yes, except with regard to our Company.

Q. You claimed rights under the old Act ?

A. Yes, and Dominion license.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. After this interview with Mr. Kiely, did Mr. Rykert support the view which you wished supported ?

A. I cannot tell you.

Q. In what shape did the Bill pass—in a form that was acceptable to you ?

A. No ; as a compromise.

Q. It was in a compromised form, on the one hand between the position in which the Government wanted to introduce the Bill and on the other the position in which your company had a special interest ?

A. Exactly so ; we did not approve of the Bill in its introduction, and do not approve of it now.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Did you see me more than once on that Committee ?

A. I think I saw you twice.

Q. Did I take any part in the discussions ?

A. You just asked a few questions. It was when all the Insurance men were being examined before the Committee.

Q. You did not see me take an active part in the discussion of the clauses of the Bill, did you ?

A. No ; except asking questions.

Mr. Rykert complained of the absence of the book containing the minutes of this Committee.

Mr. Kent explained that the minutes were handed in to the Clerk of Private Bills, for him to have them transcribed into the general book for Select Committees. He could not find any record of the proceedings of the Select Committee on this Bill.

The examination of the witness continued :—

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. The idea on the part of the Mutual Insurance Companies was that this Bill was in the interest of the Stock Companies, particularly of the Isolated Risk ?

A. Yes.

Q. So that the Mutuals were interested, but had differences among themselves as to the details?

A. Yes.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Did you or your company pay out more than the hundred dollars?

A. No more, excepting the subscription to the association.

Q. How much was that?

A. Twenty-five or thirty dollars. That was in 1870 or 1871.

Q. These were the only two sums you paid out during the legislation at all?

A. Yes.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Was any exception taken by your Board to this expenditure by you?

A. There was.

Q. They found fault with the expenditure?

A. Yes, on going over the accounts they thought I was rather extravagant.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. How was it entered?

A. "Expenses attending Conventions."

Mr. Meredith—Not under the head of "missionary," was it?

The Witness—I explained to the Board that it was given to Mr. Kiely for helping the Bill.

William T. Kiely, sworn—

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Did you receive any money from Mr. McDonald during the Session of 1873?

A. Well, before I heard it, I had no more knowledge of it in my mind yesterday or the day before than if it had never happened. There is something in it, no doubt, but I don't want to say, because I don't remember the circumstances at all?

Q. Did you receive any money from Mr. McDonald?

A. I must have received \$100, and how I disposed of it I don't know at this moment. I don't wish to evade the question, and when my memory serves me I will tell you.

Q. Did you get the money?

A. I tell you I suppose there is no doubt I got it.

Q. Did you get any money from Mr. McDonald?

A. I did.

Q. How much did you get from him?

A. They say \$100.

Q. Did you get it?

A. I suppose I did.

Q. During the Session?

A. The time I don't remember. It must have been during the Session.

Q. Had you any conversation with Mr. McDonald previous to the receipt of the money?

A. I must have had, I suppose.

Q. Where had you conversation with him?

A. I don't remember the circumstances at all. What I mean is, I don't remember it more than if it never existed. I suppose it was so, and I don't deny it. As soon as I can recollect I will say so. If I was instructed to give it to Mr. Rykert, I gave it to him, and not a cent was expended for any other purpose.

Q. At present you can't remember?

A. I can't at the moment. I will refresh my mind, and get the thing as clearly and as soon as I can.

- Q. Suppose we try to refresh your memory. You know Mr. Hughes?
- A. Only from meeting him with Mr. McDonald.
- Q. Any others there?
- A. Two or three, I think. If I tried to pick out Mr. Hughes now, I might not do it.
- Q. The interview I am going to refer to, is when you were introduced to these gentlemen by Mr. McDonald. Do you remember the occasion?
- A. I do not know whether it was at the Rossin House or the Queen's.
- Q. Or in the hall down stairs?
- A. I don't remember.
- Q. Do you remember on any occasion when they were present with Mr. McDonald, and you came up, that Mr. McDonald walked down away from them with you?
- A. I say I don't remember.
- Q. Then if these gentlemen state that that did occur, that when you were introduced to them or after, Mr. McDonald took you aside and walked down the passage, are you prepared to say that must have occurred?
- A. I am inclined to think it must have occurred.
- Q. Have you a recollection of Mr. McDonald speaking to you with reference to this Insurance Bill?
- A. I have now, because I was connected for many years with the Company, and was interested in seeing their views carried out just in that way.
- Q. You had no interest but just as an old officer?
- A. And a sort of reciprocal interest. I thought that if we could assist them, they would assist us in our legislation in the House.
- Q. That was the view, was it? A little of "You rub my back and I rub yours?"
- A. Yes.
- Q. You expected then that in consequence of what you were doing to support the Insurance Bill, the Insurance people would support your legislation in the House?
- A. I presumed they would.
- Q. And their friends?
- A. Yes.
- Q. These were the only two points which gave you an interest in the Insurance legislation?
- A. That is all.
- Q. You did as a matter of fact take some part in promoting the Insurance Bill?
- A. I must have done so, but at the moment I can't remember.
- Q. Now, when Mr. McDonald spoke to you on this occasion, when you and he had a little private confab away from the other gentlemen, was Mr. Rykert's name mentioned?
- A. I don't remember it.
- Q. Mr. McDonald says it was?
- A. I don't doubt it was. My memory does not serve me, and I don't remember it.
- Q. Was the name of any other person mentioned as one you could influence or would influence?
- A. I don't remember now about it.
- Q. Was the name of any other member mentioned at that interview by you or by Mr. McDonald, as the name of a member of the House, whom you could or would influence?
- A. I don't remember that the interview was about Mr. Rykert or any other. I don't say it is not so, because, presumably, it must have been so.
- Q. Why?
- A. Because if I drew on him for \$100 dollars, I didn't steal it or put it in my pocket, and I carried out whatever was said then.
- Q. If you got \$100 to pay over to Mr. Rykert, you did it?
- A. To him or any other member.
- Mr. Rykert objected to the way in which the question was put.
- Mr. Kerr said he had used the witness's own statement.
- Q. You said that if you got \$100, or any other sum, from Mr. McDonald to give to Mr. Rykert, or any one else, you did it?

A. I did.

Q. You are very careful when you get money for a specific purpose to hand it over?

A. I think so.

Q. This money was got by you by a draft?

A. Yes.

Q. You drew on him?

A. So it appears.

Q. Well, you drew some time after you had made the payment?

A. That I don't remember. Until it was spoken of by Mr. McDonald now, I did not remember its having occurred.

Q. Did you make any statement to any of these gentlemen that you could make it all right with Rykert?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Did you make any statement to any of these gentlemen to that effect at all: that you either could or would make it right with Rykert?

A. I say at present I don't remember; but as soon as I do remember I will correct myself as I did yesterday.

Q. At present you are not in a position to say you did not make such a statement if it is deposed to?

A. Not at all. I should be sorry to say anything that my memory did not lead me to say.

Q. Apart from seeing or employing some member, had you any way of employing \$100.

A. I don't think so. I did not dribble it about; for if there were a whole lot of transactions I would remember more about it.

Q. You would remember it if you had made use of it in more than one or two payments?

A. I think so.

Q. The money must then have gone to one or two persons?

A. I don't remember. It must have gone, if there was any understanding about it, just as it was directed.

Q. Mr. McDonald says he instructed you if necessary to pay Mr. Rykert, and that if you paid any money, you were to draw on him, and you did draw on him. Can you have drawn on him without having carried out the arrangement?

A. I certainly did not draw on him without having disbursed the money.

Q. In the manner he instructed you?

A. No doubt about it.

Q. You did not spend any part of that money, as you say, in small payments?

A. No, or I should recollect it.

Q. And I suppose you would not charge the Insurance Company with any treating or anything of that kind, done in promoting your own Bill?

A. No.

Q. That would be out of the money spent in promoting your own Bill that we investigated yesterday?

A. It would be that or my own money.

Q. Then the \$100 which was spoken of yesterday as paid to Mr. Rykert on the 6th February, 1873, and charged in the Street Railway books, is not the same \$100 you got from Mr. McDonald?

A. It could not be.

Q. They form two separate items, then?

A. If they went in that way, they would not be the same, because the Street Railway Company and its business have nothing to do with matters of this kind.

Q. And you would not apply Mr. McDonald's money for the purposes of the Toronto Street Railway and charge it against your partners in the Toronto Street Railway books?

A. I think I would not.

Q. Through what bank was this draft drawn?

A. I don't remember. I was doing my private business with the Bank of Commerce. I went to ask them to-day for my cheques. They only gave me twenty-three, which don't

reach back any considerable length of time, but they promised to have the others ready to-morrow?

Q. And the Toronto Street Railway chèques?

A. They are being got ready. Mr. Gunn is looking them up.

Q. Is there any objection to their being seen when they are ready?

A. No.

Q. Did you speak to Mr. Rykert with reference to that Insurance Bill at all?

A. I don't remember about it?

Q. Are you aware of what action Mr. Rykert took with reference to the Insurance Bill?

A. I don't remember how it went at all. Our business absorbed us. This was a side issue.

Q. Yesterday you told us that you had not received any money for Mr. Rykert, or paid any to him in a general way. Perhaps recalling this matter to your mind may recall other moneys. Do you recollect any other moneys?

A. No; I say I never offered a Member a dollar in my life. In this matter I did not intend to offer it. If I did so, I was only carrying out the instructions of Mr. McDonald.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Did you ever speak to me about any other person's Bill than your own that you have a recollection of?

A. I don't remember it.

Q. If you had had \$100 to pay me in pursuance of an agreement with Mr. McDonald, would you not have ascertained if I carried it out?

A. I might have left it between you and them.

Q. Have you any recollection whatever of paying me a cent?

A. I have no recollection. If I got the money from Mr. McDonald I gave it to you.

Q. Do you recollect?

A. If the transaction passed and he told me to pay you, I did it.

Q. He says it was to expend for lobbying and in other purposes to assist his Bill. Can you call to mind ever paying me a cent?

A. I can't remember paying any money to you, but if I got it to pay to you, I must have paid it to you.

Q. Do you recollect Mr. McDonald giving any instructions in the matter?

A. I do not remember anything about it, except that the different Companies were here anxious to get their views carried out, and we were busy about our own affairs. I do not recollect it.

Q. If I ever got a dollar from you, I want to have you tell it?

A. I will, you need not be afraid. I never paid you any but this, if I did this.

Q. Did you ever tell any person you paid me the money?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. Do you recollect Mr. McDonald telling you to pay me \$100?

A. I recollect now something about the draft.

Q. You took no interest in watching Mr. McDonald's interest in that legislation?

A. No general interest, except saying to any one I met, "I would like you to support this Bill."

Q. This Bill for the consolidation of the general Companies, and for a general law for them, is different from putting a Bill through in the ordinary way. You would recollect it?

A. If I took a very active part, I would recollect more about it.

Q. Do you think, if you paid me \$100, you would not recollect it?

A. I don't know.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Do you say now you do remember the draft?

A. There must have been a draft for \$100.

Q. I ask you not what there must have been, but as an act of memory, do you remember that you drew a draft upon Mr. McDonald?

A. I did not remember it.

Q. Do you now?

A. I do not distinctly. I have not the least doubt it is so.

Q. Do you remember getting \$100 from him?

A. If I got it I must have got it from the Bank.

Q. Do you remember getting \$100 from him?

A. I remember it in a way. I do not remember it distinctly, or I would tell you, because no matter whom it hurt I would say.

Q. I do not want any conclusions. Do you remember disbursing that \$100 in any way?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Do you remember when you drew that draft? Was it during the Session or after?

A. The probability is it was after.

Q. I ask you, as an act of memory, whether you remember—

A. I do not remember.

Q. If you got \$100 from Mr. McDonald for any specific purpose? You cannot say from your memory?

A. No, sir. I have no doubt—

Q. I do not ask you that. Are you in the habit of receiving money to disburse among Members and in lobbying? It would strike me that one amount would be easier to remember than if there were a great many?

A. No; that is the only transaction.

Q. No other?

A. None that I remember.

Q. Do you remember this now?

A. I remember more than a few minutes ago.

Q. You are getting refreshed gradually. Do you remember what you did with the money?

A. No, when I do I will tell you.

Q. After hearing Mr. McDonald's statement, do you not remember the conversation he speaks of?

A. No.

Q. You still think that although you got \$100, you have no memory as to what was done with it?

A. Not now.

Q. I ask you now—not what you will remember when you go away from the table?

A. I say now I have no recollection distinctly.

Q. You say that on your oath?

A. I do not remember distinctly how it went. I say that on my oath?

Q. Have you an idea what you did with it?

A. If Mr. McDonald told me—

Q. Oh, I don't want that. Have you a memory of your own?

A. No, I have not.

The Chairman—The presumption now is that he got the \$100 and cannot account for it.

Mr. Kerr—And applied it in the manner he was instructed.

The Witness—The arrangement, whatever it was, was strictly carried out. If it was to be given to Mr. Rykert, Mr. Rykert got it. I don't recollect now having given anything to Mr. Rykert. When I do, I will tell it right out.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Can you recollect the interview when Mr. Hughes and another gentleman were present with Mr. McDonald, and mention was made by you or by Mr. McDonald of Mr. Rykert's name, when you were taken aside by Mr. McDonald?

- A. I cannot recollect it.
 Q. Have you any idea that such a thing occurred?
 A. I have no doubt that such a thing would occur.
 Q. There is no doubt it did occur?
 A. I have no doubt it did occur. I do not remember where.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

- Q. As I understand, your memory on the subject is a perfect blank?
 A. Not quite, but such as for it never to occur to me before it was mentioned now.
 Q. Do you mean you have no doubt about it because Mr. McDonald says so?
 A. I mean that as soon as I remember I paid it to Mr. Rykert, or any one else, I will have no hesitation in saying it.
 Q. Do you mean that you remember receiving a draft, or simply that you think so because he says so?
 A. Now I remember I drew \$100 and applied it for the purpose intended.

By Mr. KERR.

- Q. Was there anything besides the Insurance Bill that you could have applied it for?
 A. No; I don't think there was anything else.

By Mr. HARDY.

- Q. Did he ask you to use it with any member?
 A. No; I would not have done it. It would be simply to hand it over.

By Mr. RYKERT.

- Q. Would you have done so if it were sent without a letter?
 A. If there was a verbal message to hand it to Mr. Rykert, I would have handed it without a letter.

By Mr. HARDY.

- Q. Perhaps at the next meeting of the Committee you may desire to come and tell what you recollect?
 A. I would if I recollected.
 Q. Now, it seems the money went into your hands?
 A. And I don't see how I got rid of it, and it looks as if it is there yet and nobody got it. I don't believe it is, though.

By Mr. RYKERT.

- Q. Do you believe I got the money?
 A. I believe if I got it to give to you, I gave it to you?
 (Signed) J. B. KIELY.

Jeremiah Hughes, recalled.

By Mr. KERR.

- Q. We have had some evidence about a conversation at an interview that took place between Mr. McDonald and Mr. Kiely, on an occasion when I think you were present; do you remember any such interview?
 A. I do most distinctly.
 Q. Will you tell us where it occurred?
 A. My recollection is that it occurred in the library or hall of the House, underneath.

Q. How did it commence?

A. Mr. McDonald, Mr. J. H. Peck, of the Hastings Mutual, and I, had thought, Mr. McLean—but he says he was not—were present. We three were talking together and some one else, but who he was I don't remember, and Mr. Kiely came up to us. It was the first time I had met him. Mr. McDonald gave us all an introduction to Mr. Kiely as we were all strangers to him. We chatted together for a few minutes, and then Mr. McDonald and Mr. Kiely stepped aside and commenced talking. We continued our conversation; I don't remember what the conversation was at the present time.

Q. Can you tell if, before they stepped aside, any mention was made by any one of you, of Mr. Rykert's name?

A. No; I don't think there was. I am satisfied there was no mention of any particular name.

Q. They stepped aside with Mr. Kiely?

A. Mr. Kiely and Mr. McDonald stepped aside.

Q. How far?

A. They walked off about 30 feet from where we were standing—25 or 30 feet—and they were chatting there for some time. After a little time Mr. McDonald came back, and after the conversation ceased, he said, "I have been talking to Mr. Kiely about our Bill."

Mr. Rykert.—I was not present and submit it is not evidence.

Mr. Kerr—I propose to prove the instructions given by Mr. McDonald for the application of the money which he was to place in the hands of Mr. Kiely.

Mr. Meredith—By a statement?

Mr. Kerr—I am going to establish the instructions given to Mr. Kiely by Mr. McDonald.

Mr. Meredith—By whom will you prove it?

Mr. Kerr—By this witness I intend to prove Mr. McDonald's statement to Mr. Kiely, as to the application of the money.

Examination resumed.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. What passed when he returned?

A. Mr. McDonald came back and said, after standing a moment, "I have been talking with Mr. Kiely on the matter of our Insurance Bill, and he thinks he could fix it with Mr. Rykert for 100 dollars."

Q. Was Mr. Kiely present when any observation with reference to that was made?

A. Not at that time.

Q. How long after?

A. I scarcely know how long, because it was a general matter of conversation. We talked the matter over among ourselves. I said, if that is the kind of material we have to deal with, we are getting off pretty cheap, and so far as we are concerned, you can calculate that we are good for our proportion of it. Mr. Peck assented to it, and Mr. McDonald said, "So far as I am concerned, it is all right." He ordered him to instruct Mr. Kiely to try and get Mr. Rykert on our side, and we said "Yes." He then left us, and I went to Mr. Kiely, and they were talking again. After that, my recollection is that we left here altogether. It was in the evening. We went down to the Rossin House. On the way down Mr. McDonald made a remark regarding the conversation which had taken place between him and Mr. Kiely in reference to that \$100. I don't remember exactly how he put it; it was to the effect that Kiely had stated it was all right. The next morning we met together again, and Mr. McDonald said, for himself and Mr. Peck, who were together, "I have seen Mr. Kiely this morning, and that is all right with Rykert."

Q. After that did you see Mr. Rykert doing anything, or taking any part in speaking or otherwise, in respect to the Bill?

A. I can't say that we did; we were around morning and evening to see what progress had been made with the Bill. We frequently saw Mr. Rykert in the House. I cannot say that I saw him taking an active part, or speaking with anybody in respect to the Bill.

Mr. Rykert—Did you see me taking an active part on the Bill ?

A. No, I only saw you before the Committee on one occasion.

Q. Do you remember when the Bill was being discussed, that I was at the Public Accounts Committee every day ?

A. That occurred to me when an observation was made with reference to you, because my recollection is, there were other meetings at that time. I did not attend all of the Committee meetings.

Q. Don't you know that my position with the Company I represent is such that I could not go in harmony with that Bill ?

A. I don't know that ; but we expected you would go for the Bill, because it excluded the cash business principle ; and it was the general opinion of the association that you were opposed to our views with respect to that point.

Q. If you agreed to give any money towards paying me, would you not think it singular that I did not attend the Committee meetings ?

A. I did not think it singular at all. We had followed up the thing closely ; we had, as is said, counted noses, so that if it came to a vote we would know how the vote would turn.

Q. But you never remember me taking an active part either for or against the Bill ?

A. No ; the last day you asked some questions, and Mr. Crooks, after some discussion, wished that the Mutual Insurance Association would take the Bill, and come to an unanimous understanding between themselves in regard to it.

Q. That was the only time you remember seeing me at the Committee ?

Mr. Meredith—It was at that time the compromise was arrived at ?

A. The Bill originally excluded absolutely all cash business. We thought it was very hard on those having that business before.

Q. After that meeting it resulted in a compromise between the two systems ?

A. It was a compromise which I thought right at the time.

Mr. Rykert—That compromise was after the meeting at which you saw me ?

A. It was between the sittings of the Committee—like to-day and to-morrow. The Committee had had the Bill on that day.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. I believe Mr. Rykert was opposed to the cash system ?

A. Yes.

Q. And even he assented to the compromise ?

A. Yes, he offered no objection in the Committee, and said he would not oppose what we had agreed upon.

Mr. Rykert—Do you remember which month it was in ?

Mr. Meredith—The Bill must have been introduced early.

Mr. Kerr—The second reading was on the 24th of January, 1873, it was referred to a Special Committee, of which you were a member. The House was in Committee on the Bill on the 17th of March, 1873. The third reading was on the 18th of March.

Mr. Meredith—It was some days before the Special Committee.

(Signed) J. B. HUGHES.

Dr. O'Reilly, sworn—

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You were present when Mr. Simons was giving his evidence to-day ?

A. I was.

Q. You heard what he said in reference to the conversation he had with Mr. Rykert when the first Bill in the interest of the Insurance Companies was brought before the House, introduced by Mr. Carnegie ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Simons mention to you the subject of that conversation about the time it occurred ?

A. He did, on the very day, I fancy, or thereabouts.

Q. He stated to you that he had had that interview with Mr. Rykert, on that day or thereabouts?

A. His statement was substantially the same as his statement to-day. It was not to me alone, but there were other Insurance people present.

Q. State what it was—the substance of it.

Mr. Meredith—In what possible way can that be evidence?

Objection taken to witness giving that statement as evidence, and sustained.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Were you present at the meeting of the Insurance Committee on the first Bill?

A. Yes, and at a great many of those meetings.

Q. How many times did you see me present at those meetings?

A. Never.

Q. I mean now the Committee of the House?

A. I have no recollection at all.

Q. When the Government Bill was up did you see me in the Committee?

A. No; I do not remember who were on the Committee.

Q. Were you to contribute much towards the expenditure?

A. We were to contribute our assessment.

Q. Should you not think it curious that I did not take an active part?

A. My understanding of the matter was that you were to give us your support.

Q. When?

A. On that Bill.

Q. On the last Bill?

A. No; the Government Bill.

Q. Who did you get that from?

A. It was simply the talk of the association.

Q. I did not support your Bill?

A. I do not remember; I was not present in the House.

Q. Do you know that my Company was entirely opposed to the Bill?

A. No; I don't know that.

Mr Rykert—I do.

(Signed.)

W. T. O'REILLY.

Moses Springer, sworn—

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Mention has been made of your name when there was a Bill before the House, introduced or to be introduced some years ago. Were you ever spoken to or consulted with reference to the introduction of a Bill, or did you propose to introduce one?

A. I think I did introduce one.

Q. When was that?

A. I have forgotten. It was some years ago.

Q. Before this legislation we have been speaking about?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it in reference to Mutual Insurance Companies?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Rykert with reference to that?

A. I did.

Q. State to us what occurred.

A. It is some time ago and I cannot give the exact words. It was something to this effect: When I spoke to him about the Bill he made a remark—I may not be positive, but I think he said he should have been consulted, and had not been properly used in the introduction of the Bill. I am not sure whether that is the Bill I introduced or the one Mr. Carnegie introduced, but it was one of them. He said, in fact, that the Insurance

Companies should come down with something nice—\$500 or so—if they wanted success with the Bills.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. I said so?

A. You said so. I asked him, How much do you want? He said, I will not make any charge for anything.

Q. When was this?

A. It was at the time either of the introduction of Mr. Carnegie's Bill, or of mine I cannot recollect which.

Q. Do you recollect my complaining that the agent had instructed me to draw the Bill in St. Catharines, and then went to Mr. Burton?

A. Yes; I think that was it.

Q. And that was my ground of complaint, was it not?

A. I think so.

Q. Did I not support your Bill?

A. Yes.

Q. Did not you and I always agree on the Mutual principle?

A. Yes.

Q. And did not you ask me to oppose the Government upon the Cash principle?

A. I think I did.

Q. When did this conversation take place?

A. About the time when Mr. Carnegie's Bill, or mine, was introduced.

Q. Was it in reference to the drawing of the Bill, or not?

A. I don't know.

Q. I was supporting your Bill and opposing the Cash principle in the other?

A. Yes.

Q. You were the first to ask me to oppose the Cash principle?

A. Yes.

Q. When the Government Bill was up, did you see me on the Committee?

A. I don't recollect seeing you there more than once.

Q. Did you know I was attending the Public Accounts Committee every day then?

A. I know you were.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. You were ver strongly opposed to the Cash principle?

A. I have always been opposed to it.

Q. Did you assent to the compromise?

A. I was overruled.

Q. You offered no further objection?

A. No.

Q. You were as strong an opposer of the Cash principle as any one?

A. Always.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. Did you think Mr. Rykert was joking or in earnest, when he said the Insurance Companies ought to come down?

A. I give you what he said. I did not know whether he meant that he was to have a fee, or what he meant by coming down with \$500.

By Mr. RYKERT

Q. Did you say anything to the effect that the Companies ought to come down?

A. Mr. Clemens told me that Mr. Simons told him to draw on him for \$50. I wrote to others about the matter, and received sums from several companies, but I sent them back because they did not agree.

Q. What did you get the money for?

- A. To use I suppose.
Q. Did you offer anything to me?
A. Oh no. I asked you how much you wanted when you made the remark about the Companies coming down, and you said, "I will not make a charge."
Q. Did I say you were to have the \$500?
A. No, you did not say who was to get it.
Q. Did I insinuate that I was to get any money out of you?
A. That's all you said.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

- Q. You were asked what the impression on your mind was; whether this was said in joke or earnest?
A. I took it for granted there was some money required.
Q. Was it in connection with the Bill that you received the money?
A. I cannot say.
Q. Did Mr Rykert say, "I make no charge," or that he did not want anything?
A. He said, "I make no charge," so I never offered him anything.
Q. What did you understand by that?
A. I understood that the Insurance Companies should come down and make certain allowance to legal gentlemen.
Q. But what did you understand by his answer?
A. I understood that as a Member of the House he would not make a charge, but that if he got anything he should have it gratuitously.
Q. How much money did you receive?
A. I don't know. I sent it back as soon as it came.

By Mr. RYKERT.

- Q. Did my Company send you any money?
A. I do not recollect. The Gore Mutual I am sure of. But I sent it right back.
Q. Have you charged anything for your services?
A. No.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

- Q. For what purpose was that money sent?
A. I suppose for the purpose of forwarding the Bill.
Q. By distributing it amongst whom?
A. I did not know. I expected the Insurance men would be here.
Q. Why did they send it to you?
A. I was asked to receive it.
Q. What did you understand it was for?
A. I thought for fees to legal gentlemen.

By Mr. KERR.

- Q. You were rather green then in these matters, and sent it back?
A. When I saw what was up, I sent it back.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

- Q. What do you mean by "What was up?"
A. When I saw it was for a fee to some of you gentlemen, I said to Mr. Clemens, "We will have nothing to do with it," and I sent it back. I heard from Mr. Street, and he said he did not think it proper to pay for Public Bills.

(Signed)

MOSES SPRINGER.

John Charles Rykert, sworn, made the following statement :—

In reference to the Bill before the House, I can only say that Mr. Graydon, representing the Niagara District Mutual Insurance Company, wanted to know if I would, as solicitor to that company, undertake the drafting of a Bill. He said they were to have a convention in the City of Hamilton or in Galt; I forget which; and he was then to report whether I would draft the Bill or not. I said I would undertake to draft the Bill, and after some time he came back and brought the details of a Bill, and I set to work getting up a skeleton Bill. I got all the Acts together relating to mutual insurance, and after I had heard that the work had been transferred from my office to Mr. Burton's office, in Hamilton, I met Mr. Simons in the lobby. He has always shown a feeling against me for some reason or other. He asked me then to take charge of their Bill. I said I would not, as they had treated me shabbily, and had given the drafting of the Bill over to Mr. Burton. I never asked for money or insinuated anything about it. I could not have done so, as we were not on the best of terms then. Mr. Springer knows I gave him a hearty support in his Bill, and I had no motive whatever to ask for any money for the support of that Bill, because it was entirely in accordance with my views and the views of my company; and Mr. Springer made a strong opposition to the views of those gentlemen who wished to have the cash principle preserved. I called Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's attention to the fact that the Bill ought not to pass unless the Government took it in charge.

Mr. Springer—I was going to say that, but I forgot. I recollect it.

Mr. Rykert—In the Carnegie Bill I assisted him in endeavouring to strike out the clauses we did not agree with. I never asked for fees from the Insurance Companies. If I had wanted any fees I should have got them from my own company; but I never did. The decision of the Board was on each occasion that I could not support these Bills. When the Government measure came before the House I was entirely in favour of it. I state most distinctly that I never took any action on the Committee, and the records will show, if they can be produced, that I was almost every morning attending the Public Accounts Committee, which I never missed, I think, during the whole Parliament, except once to conduct my own business before the Private Bills Committee. I think I had one Bill in charge, and that I attended to. I never attended before the Committee on the Government Bill for the purpose of discussion, and I took no part in it excepting on the last day, when I heard the final report of the amendments. My recollection is, that the Treasurer then decided either to leave it to the insurance men or to remodel it himself. I most distinctly repudiate any idea of my ever receiving a dollar from any insurance company in one case or the other, and no one can say I ever did, even from my own company. I had hoped Mr. Graydon would have been brought down, but I hear he is away from home.

Mr. Kerr—We have sent for him.

Mr. Rykert—Mr. Kiely never spoke a single word to me in reference to any Bill except his own Bill, and it was generally Mr. George Kiely, and not Mr. William Kiely whom I saw. I state most positively that I never received one dollar from Mr. Kiely or any other person in connection with any Insurance Company. I court the strictest investigation, and would like all the papers to be produced. I further state that none of these Insurance gentlemen at all approached me, or asked me to assist them in the passage of that Government Bill, and I am sure that if Mr. Kiely had paid me a dollar in any part of this House, or of this city, I would have a most distinct recollection of it. It is a matter which would not have escaped my mind. I supported the Government Bill on account of the action of my own Company, who decided that the Bill should not be opposed.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Do I understand you to swear positively that you never received any money from W. T. Kiely or any one else?

A. I do swear most positively that I never received any money from my own Company or any other in connection with Insurance matters, directly or indirectly. My own Company said that if I would take an active part in supporting Mr. Springer's Bill, any expenses I was at should be repaid; but I never took any money at all.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Did you ever receive any money from Mr. T. Kiely ?

A. No ; never in the world.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Did Mr. Simons speak to you in that Session ?

A. We met in the hall and quarrelled, and we have not been friends since. I complained of the manner in which, after giving me all the trouble, they had turned round and employed Mr. Burton. I was very much amazed, and I told Mr. Simons so ; but I never opposed the Bill.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Have you got the skeleton Bill that you drafted ?

A. I would not have it. Mr. Graydon had it to submit again to the Board. I do not know how many times the representatives met, but I think they met at Galt, Hamilton and Toronto. Every Insurance man had the amendments, I think, made at these meetings, put together to be compiled into a Bill.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Mr. Simons states rather that you said he could not expect you to support the Bill unless you had something for remuneration.

A. I say that is positively and distinctly untrue.

(Signed) J. C. RYKERT.

The Committee then adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 1, 1874.

Committee met at 10 o'clock.

Present :

Hon. Mr. Currie, *Chairman*.

[Hon. Mr. Cameron,

Mr. Deroche,

Mr. Hardy,

Mr. Meredith.

The evidence of George W. Kiely, was read over, added to and signed by the witness.

Thomas Simons, recalled, produced the minute-book of the Association of which he had been the Secretary, and the accounts up to 21st July, 1874, showing a balance in his favour of \$24.72, together with his original memorandum book.

In answer to Mr. Rykert, witness said :

The Agricultural Mutual of London were opposed to the Treasurer's Bill as introduced, but in favour of continuing the cash premium system.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Was it stated that the Agricultural had made any payment direct ?

A. None whatever. The Agricultural never signed the constitution.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. They were not one of your Association ?

A. They declined.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. The Agricultural Mutual, as I understand, would not contribute anything towards the Association.

A. They would not contribute anything toward the Association.

Q. And the Association, as I understand you, was promoting the Bill, helping the Treasurer with the Bill?

A. It was not merely for that purpose. It was for the purpose of producing a better feeling of harmony among the Mutual Insurance Companies than had hitherto existed.

Q. But as a matter of fact, the Association were supporting Mr. Crook's Bill?

A. We differed in opinion. Some were in favour of supporting it and others were opposed to it.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. You were not agreed upon the Bill?

A. No.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Not upon that clause?

A. Not upon that point.

Q. You were opposed to that Bill?

A. It was the means of instigating the movement I think.

Q. Your Company were in favour of continuing the cash principle?

A. Yes.

Q. You and the Agricultural were at one on that point.

A. Yes; we felt it almost vital to the interests of the Mutual Insurance companies that the cash principle should be continued.

(Signed) THOS. M. SIMONS.

Mr. Kerr said he had no more witnesses to call in this matter.

Thomas H. Graydon was then called and examined by *Mr. Rykert*.

Q. You are the manager of the Niagara District Mutual Insurance Company?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know if I am a Director of that Company or not?

A. You are.

Q. And have been for a number of years?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you belong to that Association?

A. I did; I attended it on the part of the Company.

Q. Do you know whether the Agricultural Mutual joined that Association or not?

A. They did at one time.

Q. Do you know if they were favourable to the Consolidation Bill before Parliament?

A. Well, they withdrew, I think, on some technical terms which were wanted to be conformed to—something about the different rates.

Q. Then as a matter of fact, were they or were they not favourable to the Bill?

A. I cannot say. In some things they were favourable. I did not have much conversation with them.

Q. What attitude did the Niagara District Mutual assume towards the Government Bill?

A. They were opposed to it.

Q. Do you know if a copy of the Government Bill was sent to the Board for its approval or disapproval?

A. There was a copy, and I went over it, and I think wrote marks on it.

Q. Do you know whether I sent a copy of the Government Bill, as introduced, for the approval or disapproval of your Company?

A. You did.

Q. Do you know whether or not I appeared at a meeting of the Board in reference to that?

A. You did.

Q. What was my attitude then towards that Bill?

- A. You were opposed to it.
- Q. Do you know whether or not I was opposed to the Bill throughout its whole stages?
- A. I think you were.
- Q. Was it known to the Association that I was opposed to that Bill?
- Mr. Kerr objected to the question, as the witness could only know by hearsay.
- Q. You were a member of the Association and attended its meetings. It is already brought out that my name was mentioned?
- A. I recollect that in the lobby, as we were coming into the Committee-room, some of our Committee said, "You can take care and prevent Rykert opposing us, and McLean will manage Mr. Wood."
- Q. Did I appear at that meeting?
- A. You did.
- Q. Did I take any part whatever on that Bill?
- A. No, none whatever.
- Q. You attended the meetings of the Committee?
- A. I think I did, all of them, until the matter was adjourned and referred to Mr. Crooks to make some amendments and corrections.
- Q. There was a meeting of the Committee, and the Bill was referred to him to put the amendments in proper shape?
- A. Yes.
- Q. At that time I was hostile to the Bill?
- A. You were.
- Q. Did I ever ask the Insurance Company of which I was a member, so far as you are aware, to contribute towards any expenses of mine?
- A. Never.
- Q. Or to pay me any fees?
- A. Never.
- Q. Or did they at any time during the process of legislation in this House in the last seven or eight years, pay me a dollar, directly or indirectly?
- A. Never.
- Q. Did I ever present a Bill to them for my services in Parliament?
- A. Never.
- Q. Then, as far as you know from attending here before the Committee, I was hostile to the Bill, and your business was to try and keep me quiet?
- A. It was.
- Q. Do you know whether I communicated to you from time to time the proceedings on the Bill in Parliament?
- A. You did.
- Q. And kept you informed?
- A. You sent me the Bills in the hall of strangers whenever I came up.
- Q. Did you, on behalf of the Company, send me instructions at any time?
- A. I did. I wrote out, I think in red ink, on the margin of a Bill, what my ideas of it were.

By Mr. KERR.

- Q. What is your position in the Niagara District Company?
- A. I am inspector and manager.
- Q. Are you cashier of the establishment?
- A. No.
- Q. Then if there were payments made by the Company, you would not be the person through whom they would be made?
- A. They would be made with my knowledge.
- Q. You would not be the person who would make them?
- A. No.
- Q. Who is the secretary?
- A. Mr. Giles.

Q. He is the cashier ?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you undertake to say that Mr. Giles has made no payments whatever, except what you know of ?

A. I could, because I examine the books. No payment of that kind would be made without my approbation.

Q. Are there any payments made to Mr. Rykert for any purpose at all during the last seven years ?

A. There were his fees as director, and for conducting a case when an action was brought , of Bronte. He attended the coroner's inquest at Oakville, and the trial here.

Q. These are the only sums paid by the Company to him or any one on his behalf during the last seven years ?

A. The only ones.

Q. You were opposed to this Bill at the time of the adjournment of the Committee ?

A. To portions of it.

Q. As the Bill was introduced by Mr. Crooks, you were opposed to it ?

A. Not to all.

Q. But to the same parts that Mr. Rykert was ?

A. No ; I was not.

Q. You and Mr. Rykert differed on that ?

A. Yes.

Q. The house was divided against itself ?

A. Well, we have not come down yet.

Q. At the time of the adjournment of the Committee, what were the matters which Mr. Rykert was opposed to in the Government Bill especially ?

A. I think he was against the cash principle being allowed.

Q. Were you against that ?

A. No.

Q. You were in favour of it ?

A. Yes, to a moderate extent.

Q. At the time that this adjournment took place, I understand you to say that Mr. Rykert was hostile to the Bill ?

A. He was opposed to it.

Q. As a whole or in part ?

A. Merely to a part of it, I think.

Q. What part besides the cash premiums ?

A. I did not understand that he was opposed to any other part than that in reference to the cash premiums.

Q. And you were in favour of the cash premiums ?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the result of the adjournment of the Committee ? It was done to enable Mr. Crooks to frame some amendments ?

A. It was more to allow him to put them in suitable shape. I do not think I attended the next meeting.

Q. What was it Mr. Crooks was to put in proper shape ?

A. Some of the clauses that were badly worded. He wanted to put them in proper Parliamentary wording.

Q. Clauses in the Bill as introduced, or in proposed amendments ?

A. Both.

Q. Then, in other words, it was desired that Mr. Crooks should put into shape the Bill as the Committee then agreed upon it ?

A. Yes.

Q. The Committee of the House on the Bill ?

A. Yes.

Q. You had previously to that, and on that day you attended the Committee of the House ?

A. Yes.

Q. While these proposed amendments were under consideration?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, on this question of cash premium, was there as a matter of fact any compromise arrived at—any compromised clause adopted?

A. I do not think there was. I think the only change was that it was limited to a certain extent in proportion to the Companies' assets.

Q. It was as a matter of fact a compromise between the Bill as introduced and the way in which some of the Companies wanted it?

A. I suppose so.

Q. Did it receive the assent of all the representatives of the Companies that were present?

A. I do not know. I did not attend all the meetings.

Q. You were not present then after that?

A. In the House I was not; at the meeting of Insurance delegates I was.

Q. You were asked to take charge of Mr. Rykert?

A. Yes.

Q. What were you to do?

A. To keep him from opposing the Bill.

Q. Did you do so?

A. Yes, I did. I sat next him to check him in case he said anything contrary.

Q. You sat next him and kept him quiet?

A. Yes. I tried to.

Q. The Government would like to have you in the House.

A. I should not care for it.

Q. Was there anything said about paying Mr. Rykert any fee?

A. Not a word.

Q. Not to you?

A. No.

Q. No one said anything about that?

A. Not one.

Q. How long before this meeting of the Committee was it that you had been asked to keep him quiet?

A. It was in the lobby, coming into the Committee.

Q. That very day?

A. That very day.

Q. What day was that?

A. I can't say. It was the first day of the Committee that I was present.

Q. Was it the day on which the Committee assented to the Amendment?

A. I don't think it was. I think it was a couple of days before that was arrived at.

Q. Then you attended several meetings of the Committee of the House?

A. Two or three meetings.

Q. Was it long after the Bill had been before the Select Committee of the House?

A. I can't tell.

Q. What month was that in?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. But you attended two or three meetings of the Committee?

A. I did.

Q. And this was the first meeting of the Committee?

A. It was the first.

Q. Mr. Rykert, you say, was then opposed to this clause?

A. Yes, he was.

Q. And yet being opposed he kept quiet?

A. He did not say a word against it.

Q. That is not a vigorous opposition is it?

A. Not very.

Q. After that first occasion when you attended the first meeting of the Committee, and he was opposed to the Bill, did you sit beside him on other occasions?

A. I do not think I did.

- Q. Are you aware if on any subsequent occasion he opposed any clause of the Bill ?
 A. No ; I do not think there was any opposition except among members of the Committee.
 Q. But Mr. Rykert was on the Committee ?
 A. I did not suggest anything to him.
 Q. Did he as a matter of fact oppose anything that was done in the Bill or in the amendments ?
 A. I do not think he did. It was the cash principle that I understood he was opposed to.
 Q. Was the cash premium business discussed at any meeting of the Committee of the House when you were present ?
 A. It was.
 Q. Did Mr. Rykert, at any time when it was discussed, give expression to his views ?
 A. No.
 Q. Although opposed to it, he never said a word in opposition ?
 A. No.
 Q. And you never had to use any influence to keep him quiet, except on the one occasion when you sat beside him.
 A. I did not.
 Q. You don't know what kept him quiet on other occasions ?
 A. How could I tell ?

Signed THOS. H. GRAYDON.

The Committee then proceeded to enquire into the following charge :—That the said John Charles Rykert, then and now being a member of this House, did during the Session of this House of 1871-2, accept and receive the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, or thereabouts from certain other persons during the passing of a certain other Bill then before this House for the incorporation of the Town of Tilsonburg, in order to induce him, and he was thereby induced, as such Member aforesaid, to support the passage of the last above-mentioned Bill through this House."

Edwin D. Tilson, sworn—

- Q. There was a Bill introduced for the incorporation of the Town of Tilsonburg, I believe ?
 A. I believe there was.
 Q. In what year was it so introduced ?
 A. It was in 1872-73.
 Q. That is the Session of 1873 ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Were you interested in promoting that Bill ?
 A. I was.
 Mr. Rykert—It was in February, '72.
 Mr. Kerr—Did you attend here at all ?
 A. I did ; I was here a few days.
 Q. Did you expend any money in promoting that incorporation—that Bill ?
 A. I did.
 Q. Did you make the payments in person or through others ?
 A. I think I made the payments myself, except in direct expenses.
 Q. What moneys did you pay yourself ?
 A. I think that all the expenses, direct and indirect, in connection with the Bill were \$600.
 Q. Now, you made all the payments yourself that were made direct ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. There were some payments that were indirect that you did not pay
 A. Yes.

- Q. They were included in the \$600 ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. What direct payments did you make ? Did you make any direct payment to any member of the House ?
 A. Yes, I think I did.
 Q. To what member of the House did you make any payment or payments ?
 A. There was only one member of the House with whom I had anything to do.
 Q. Who was that ?
 A. It was Mr. Rykert.
 Q. How much did you pay him ?
 A. I think I paid him \$100.
 Q. When did you pay it ?
 A. After the Session was over I think. At any rate it was after my Bill was through.
 Q. Through the House ?
 A. I think so.
 Q. Was it after the Bill had received the assent of the Governor ?
 A. I think it was.
 Q. Could you give me the date you made the payment ?
 A. I could not.
 Q. Have you any means of showing ?
 A. No.
 Q. Any book in which there is an entry ?
 A. No, I did not keep an account.
 Q. You have no entry in a book to point to the time the payment was made ?
 A. I think not. The money was charged over to me at my office.
 Q. Could not that be shown ?
 A. I suppose I could show the times I had the money, but I could not show what I did with it at all. I have no way of telling when I paid out the money.
 Q. Have you any means of showing when you received the cash ?
 A. Not here. I have means. I dare say I could tell when I had money at hand.
 Q. Was it expended during the Session ? Could you give me any idea at all ?
 A. I think I gave Mr. Rykert \$50 after the Bill was through the House, and I think I sent him \$50 at St. Catharines some time afterwards.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

- Q. These two sums make up the \$100 you spoke of ?
 A. Yes. I think I gave him some before I left—after the Bill had passed the House.
 Q. Would that be before the House closed ?
 A. I suppose so.

By Mr. KERR.

- Q. How long before the Session closed ?
 A. It could not have been but a few days, because that Bill was about the last Bill that was passed that Session.
 Q. Then how long after that was it that you sent the other \$50 to him ?
 A. I think it was a month or two. Some time afterwards—I cannot remember exactly.
 Q. Do you think there was so long an interval as a month or two ?
 A. Probably two months.
 Q. Did you get any letter from him, or reminder or account ?
 A. I cannot remember that I did.
 Q. How did you come to send it ?
 A. Well, I sent it to him because he assisted me.
 Q. Was it in consequence of any request, reminder or account, or anything of that kind from any person ?
 A. I think not.

Q. Nothing but because you had promised to send it ?

A. No.

Q. Sent it to him because he had assisted you ?

A. Yes.

Q. By referring to the Journals of the House, I see the Bill to Incorporate the Town of Tilsonburg, and to define the limits thereof, was read a third time and passed on 26th February, 1872 ; now, how long before that was it you had made the previous payment ?

Mr. Rykert—He told you distinctly he paid it after the Bill was passed.

Mr. Kerr—Was it before or after that date ?

A. I think it was after that date.

Q. How long after that date ?

A. I suppose, perhaps, not longer than a day after.

Q. Were these the only payments you made to Mr. Rykert ?

A. Yes. I think that was all I paid him.

Q. Now, how did you come to pay that \$50 that you paid during the Session ?

A. Well, I found that it was necessary to me to have some one here to look after the interests of the Bill.

Q. Had you not employed a solicitor and counsel to promote the Bill previous to that ?

A. Yes ; I had employed counsel ; but I thought it was important—

Q. Mr. Cattanaach, I think, acted for you as counsel ?

A. Yes, I think so.

Mr Rykert—Ask who did you employ ?

Mr. Kerr—Who did you employ as counsel ?

A. I employed Mr. Cattanaach and Mr. Kingsmill—the firm.

Q. You employed Messrs. Cattanaach and Kingsmill, that firm, to promote the Bill, or draw it ; which ?

A. To promote it.

Q. Well then, if you had them employed as counsel to promote the Bill, how was it you came to require other assistance ?

A. I found it was necessary to have some one who was in the House all the time to watch it.

Q. Now, when did you find that necessary ?

A. I found it necessary the first moment I ever stepped into the House of Parliament. I had not been here more than two minutes before I found that out. It was the first time I had ever been in the House in my life.

Q. How did you find it out so soon as that ?

A. I can explain. Mr. Oliver, Member for our county, had charge of the Bill ; I supposed he was the proper person to give the Bill to, as he was our Member. I did not think Mr. Oliver was ever favourable towards our Bill ; he was not a political friend, though he was a personal friend. Besides that, he was not very friendly towards Tilsonburg. There is a feeling of rivalry between Ingersoll and Tilsonburg. Mr. Oliver had a great many friends in Ingersoll who were opposed to Tilsonburg, and they used all the influence they could to prevent the Bill being passed, as well as the Township of Dereham, which was opposing it all it could. Mr. Oliver had a great many friends in Dereham. I put the Bill in Mr. Oliver's hands, and he promised to keep me posted—to let me know when the Bill would come before the Committee. One week before it was to come before the Committee Mr. Oliver wrote me—

Q. Have you that letter ?

A. I have not it here ; I could find it at home. I have a letter saying—

Mr. Kerr—Never mind what was in the letter.

Mr. Cameron—We might as well have the letter.

Witness—I cannot say I can find the letter.

Mr. Cameron—I suppose Mr. Oliver's statement to him is not strictly evidence ?

Witness—You wanted to know why I wanted some one to watch the Bill. I had a letter from Mr. Oliver.

Mr. Kerr—You will not make any statement of the contents.

Mr. Rykert—It is not very usual for the counsel for the prosecution to object to a statement of the contents of a letter.

Mr. Kerr—I want the letter itself.

Witness—I was informed that my bill would come before the Committee on a certain day—on Tuesday, perhaps, the 20th of the month, I could not say particularly—and that I ought to be here to look after it—to advocate it.

Mr. Kerr—Is that what you were informed by Mr. Oliver's letter?

A. Yes. I had heard about that time that there was a good deal of opposition to my bill here, and that I had better come down. I was recommended to come down here and employ some counsel to look after it. I came down, I think, on Friday. Mr. Oliver had written me that my bill would come up on next Tuesday. I wanted a few days to look around before hand; I came directly from the station to the House. I had a friend here who had been there before.

Q. Who was that?

A. Mr. G. B. Bain, of Tilsonburg. We came directly to the House, and the first moment we were in the House, when we entered the hall, we saw there was a notice posted, when certain bills would come before the Committee. On looking over it I found the Tilsonburg Bill down for that very morning which I was here. Mr. Oliver had informed me it would be on four days after. The 20th had been erased from the notice paper, and 16th put in its place. I don't know how it was done, but I thought it was very strange. We went directly into the Committee Room. On opening the door the very first thing mentioned was the Tilsonburg Bill; the Committee was already sitting. Mr. McLean and Mr. Smith, who were opposing the Bill, were present, and if I had not happened to come in at that very moment the Bill would have been lost because at that time no one had advocated the Bill, and they had been a week or ten days lobbying against the Bill, and bringing all the arguments they could against it, and no one had said anything in its favour. So the members knew only one side. I saw then it was necessary for me to have some one here to watch the matter so that there should be no advantage taken. I employed Mr. Rykert as a professional man; I retained him as a lawyer to watch the Bill.

Q. How did you come to retain him as a lawyer?

A. I was somewhat acquainted with Mr. Rykert, and he was friendly to the Bill and friendly to me.

Q. Or was it because he was in the House?

A. He was friendly to the Bill and in favour of the Bill. I thought he would take an interest in the Bill because he was a friend of mine.

Q. Had his being in the House anything to do with your retaining him?

A. Not on account of his being a member of the House, but because he was always present here.

Q. How was he always present here, was it not as a member of the House?

A. I suppose that kept him here.

Q. You retained him then?

A. Yes. I retained him.

Q. What passed between you and him when you retained him?

A. At the first conversation I had with him I told him I should like him to assist me in watching the Bill.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Did anybody tell you to speak to Mr. Rykert, that led you to speak to him?

A. I don't think they did before I spoke to him.

Q. Did anyone after that?

A. I cannot remember now, they might have done so.

Q. Do you remember?

A. I don't remember, though they might have done so.

Q. Do you swear they did not?

A. I cannot swear that they did not or that they did.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. What passed between you and Mr. Rykert at the time you did retain him ?

A. I went on to the floor of the House ; he was sitting in his seat. I had a map and papers in my hand. I told him I should like to get his assistance to help me get that Bill through ; to look after the Bill for me. He was rather short at that time. He said he was favourable to the Bill and would support it. He said, " I have not time to look at your papers ; I will support your Bill for you." I told him I should like to retain him as a lawyer to watch it and he said he would do what he could for me. I don't think there was anything particular more than that. He said he would render me what assistance he could.

Q. Did you say what you would pay him ?

A. I don't know that I told him what I would pay him then or not. I told him I would pay him for his services.

Q. Did you ask him what his fee would be ?

A. I don't think I did.

Q. Did he make any statement of what his fee would be ?

A. I don't think that he did.

Q. Was that all that passed at that interview ?

A. I think so.

Q. That is as far as you remember ?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that after you had been up in the Committee Room, or before it ?

A. It was after ; I was first in the Committee Room.

Q. Had Mr. Rykert been at the Committee ?

A. I think he was at the Committee ; I cannot remember very positively, but I think he was.

Q. Well then ; the morning you came here, and the Bill was before the Committee, did the Committee dispose of it, or what ?

A. No ; they laid it over ; I explained to the Chairman of the Committee that I had been taken by surprise ; that I expected that the Bill would not come on before next Tuesday, and was not prepared to go on with it ; I had not a petition, and preparation whatever ; he consented to lay it over to the next Tuesday ; I went home and got some petitions and some letters.

Q. It was after the Committee you went down and saw Mr. Rykert on the floor of the House ?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, how long ; can you tell me, was it before it came up before the Committee, on the following Tuesday ?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell me how long after that Tuesday you made the payment of \$50 ?

A. No, I cannot ; it was some time after.

Q. How many days after ?

A. I cannot tell ; it might have been a week ; I cannot tell how long it was.

Q. Did you make any indirect payments to Mr. Rykert ?

A. I think not.

Q. Well now, what were those indirect payments that you made.

A. Well, I paid the expenses of quite a number of friends to come down here and lobby.

Q. Did you pay any money to Dr. Sinclair ?

A. Yes.

Q. How much did you pay ?

A. His expenses while he was here—travelling expenses.

Q. Anything besides his travelling expenses ?

A. His expenses while he was here.

Q. Any thing besides that ; did you place money in his hands, except his travelling expenses and his expenses here ?

A. I gave him money to pay his expenses here.

- Q. How much did you give him ?
 A. I don't remember.
 Q. About ?
 A. I cannot say.
 Q. Give an idea ?
 A. I cannot now.
 Q. How near ?
 A. I gave him money at different times for his expenses.
 Q. Any money except for his own personal expenses ?
 A. No, I think not ; only his travelling expenses in coming down, and his expenses at the hotel while he was here.
 Q. You swear you gave him no money except for those purposes ?
 A. No, only for his expenses.
 Q. What do you mean by his expenses ? Do you mean money paid out by him ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. How much did you give him ? You mean money paid out by him other than for travelling and hotel ?
 A. I mean his hotel and travelling expenses.
 Q. You gave him no money except for those expenses ?
 A. No.
 Q. What was the outside sum you gave him for these expenses ?
 A. I cannot tell ; I did not keep any account of it whatever.
 Q. Give me it as near as you can ?
 A. I have no idea.
 Q. Fifty dollars ?
 A. I might have given him that ; I could not tell.
 Q. One hundred dollars ?
 A. I should think not.
 Q. Are you prepared to swear it was not that sum ?
 A. I am not, because I did not keep any account ; I don't think I gave him so much as one hundred dollars.

By the CHAIRMAN.

- Q. You kept no memorandum of expenses ?
 A. No.
 Q. None whatever ?
 A. No.

By Mr. KERR.

- Q. Can it have been more than one hundred dollars you gave to Dr. Sinclair ?
 A. I don't think I could have given him so much as that ; I only spent six hundred dollars in the whole matter.
 Q. That includes the one hundred dollars paid to Mr. Rykert ?
 A. That includes all the expenses, direct and indirect.
 Q. Now, did Dr. Sinclair ever state to you, or in your presence, that he had ever paid any money to any member of the House ?
 A. I don't think the Doctor ever paid one dollar to anybody ; I don't think he did.
 Q. Did he ever state so in your presence ?
 A. No, I don't think he did.
 Mr. Rykert—I am not bound by that.
 Mr. Kerr—I am only testing the witness as to the money paid by Dr. Sinclair.
 Mr. Meredith—The witness says he does not think he ever paid anything to Dr. Sinclair beyond his travelling and hotel expenses.

Witness—The Doctor had a great many friends here, and he was very jovial and kind to them ; sometimes they would take a drink ; he was a favourite with them all ; I don't think he ever paid a dollar to them for anything more than drinks ; he might have treated ; I could not say ; he is a jovial fellow wherever he is.

Q. Did you ever hear that any moneys were paid to Mr. Rykert on account of that Bill other than the two sums of \$50.

Form of question objected to by Mr. Rykert.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You say you never heard from any person that any money had been paid to Mr. Rykert other than the two sums of \$50 ?

A. No.

Q. What did Mr. Rykert do for you in connection with this Bill ?

A. Well, I cannot tell particularly what he did.

Q. What do you hear that he did ? What are you aware of his having done for you for which you paid him this \$100.

A. Well, he gave me his advice from time to time how to proceed with the matter.

Q. When ?

A. When it was going through.

Q. Through the Committee ?

A. Yes.

Q. What else ?

A. Well, I cannot tell you ; he looked after the Bill.

Q. How do you mean looked after the Bill ?

A. To see that no changes were made in the Bill that would be detrimental to it and so on. I can't say exactly what. He took an interest in looking after it.

Q. Did he attend the Committee meeting on the Tuesday following the day on which you spoke to him ?

A. I think he did.

Q. Were the opponents of the Bill there ?

A. Yes.

Q. Then the Bill continued to be opposed ?

A. Yes. They tried very hard to get the Bill amended and to change it materially.

Q. Was there any voting on the Committee ?

A. Well, the first day it came up before the Committee they voted on it, and there was a majority against it and the Chairman said there was not a quorum, and he would have to lay it over until another day. This was on the Tuesday.

Q. Well ?

A. It was laid over for another day.

Q. It came upon Wednesday then ?

A. Wednesday or Thursday. I cannot tell exactly which.

Q. Was there any voting on it that day ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Rykert vote ?

A. I think so ; I am not positive. I don't know ; I could not say positively, if he did vote against it. They tried that day very hard to compromise the matter.

Q. Who did ?

A. The two contending parties.

Q. They did not succeed then ?

A. No.

Q. Did the matter come up in the House afterwards ?

A. Yes, after it passed the Committee.

Q. Was there any discussion in the House over it ?

A. There was.

Q. The matter was opposed then in the House ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Rykert speak on it ?

A. I don't remember whether he did or not.

Q. You swear you don't remember ?

A. I don't remember at all.

Q. You have not stated you did remember lately have you—that Mr. Rykert spoke on it ?

A. I don't think so.

Q. You swear now that you don't remember whether Mr. Rykert spoke on it or not ?

A. I don't remember now.

Q. The Bill was carried as you desired it on the Committee ?

A. Yes.

Q. And was afterwards carried in the House ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Rykert perform any services in connection with the Bill other than on the Committee and in the House ?

A. I cannot remember any other services.

Q. Did Mr. Rykert perform any services other than in the House, or as a member of the Committee ?

A. I think that Mr. Rykert assisted in bringing on amendments, but I cannot remember particularly.

Q. Answer my question if you please. Did he perform any services in connection with the Bill other than as a member of the House or a member of that Committee ?

A. I cannot state the particulars of what he did do.

Q. Do you know of any other services that he did render other than as a member of the House or a member of the Committee ?

A. I cannot state what particular services he rendered.

Do you know of any he rendered other than these ? Answer my question. You hear the question.

A. I have answered it.

Q. Do you know of any ?

A. I can't tell the particular services he rendered. He assisted me in getting the Bill.

Q. Yes, but did he render you any services other than as a Member of the House and a Member of the Committee ?

A. Well, he was watching after the Bill.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. Was not that as a Member of the House ?

A. No ; I think it was as an agent for me.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Your agent in the House do you mean ?

A. He was my agent here.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Then other than as a Member of the House, do you know whether he did anything in connection with that Bill other than as your agent ?

A. I can't remember that he made any particular changes in the Bill.

Q. Now you know that's no answer. Did he do any other services. Are you aware of anything he did in connection with that Bill other than as your agent ?

A. I don't know that he did.

Q. Just define now as nearly as you can, or as fully as you can, what were the services he did as your agent ?

A. He kept me informed and posted in regard to managing the Bill.

Q. In what way managing the Bill ? How did he keep you informed or posted. Tell me something he did in informing you or posting you as to managing the Bill ?

A. I can't tell you all he did for me I am sure.

Q. Can you tell me anything he did for you ? That is what I am asking you.

The witness did not answer.

Q. Come let us get on. Can you tell me anything he did for you ?

A. I have told you all I can tell you.

Q. Can you tell me any single thing he did for you as your agent ?

Mr. Hardy—Can you say whether you can or not ?

Hon. Mr. Cameron—He has answered several times, but the question is still put.

Mr. Hardy—He evades the question.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Can you tell me any single thing ?

A. I have told you I cannot tell the particular items he did for me.

Q. Can you tell me any single thing he did for you as your agent. Now you know whether you can or not. If not, say so ?

A. I don't know that I can now. I can't remember what he did do.

Q. Did he attend the Committee meeting as your agent ?

A. I think so.

Q. Did he oppose the amendments on the Committee as your agent ?

A. I think he opposed any amendments that were detrimental to the Bill.

Q. Did he oppose them as your agent or your counsel ?

A. I cannot say how. He was favourable to my Bill all the time.

Q. You cannot say whether he did that as your agent or not ?

A. No; I cannot say as my agent.

Q. Or counsel ?

A. He was always favourable to my Bill.

Q. Then he did that as a Member ?

A. I suppose so.

Q. Did he oppose the amendment in the House ? Did he support your Bill in the House in any way.

The Chairman—The most satisfactory way of proving that would be by the report of the debates on that day. The gentleman seems to have lost his memory.

A. I can't remember what he did.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. I understood you to say that you sent some persons down here in your interest before you came here ?

A. I don't know whether I said I sent them down, or not. I had some friends down here before I came down.

Q. Who were they ? You mentioned Mr. Bain and some one else in your interest.

A. I think Mr. Law was down.

Q. Did you ask him to come down ?

A. Yes.

Q. What is Mr. Law ?

A. He is the editor of a paper there.

Q. What is his name ?

A. William S. Law.

Q. He was down in your interest with Mr. Bain ?

A. Yes.

Q. Now did they make any report to you when they came back as to the progress they had made ?

Mr. Hardy said that while the Committee would be willing to allow a great deal of latitude, he thought these were mere hearsay reports.

Mr. Cameron said the question was not objectionable as it was put. When Mr. Rykert asked what the report was it would be proper to make an objection.

Q. You sent these persons down looking after your Bill ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did they report to you the state of the Bill ?

A. They reported to me that there was an opposition to the Bill.

- Q. Did they report that I was favourable or opposed to the Bill ?
 A. I do not remember.
 Q. Did you understand that I was favourable or unfavourable to the Bill ?
 A. I always understood you were favourable to the Bill.
 Q. Were you advised to employ any person before you came down here ?
 A. My friends at Tilsonburgh thought it would be well to employ some one here to look after it for me.
 Q. Whom did they advise you to employ ?
 A. They thought I had better have some legal man.
 Q. Whom did they tell you to employ ?
 Mr. Cameron.—The better way would be to ask whom he did employ.
 A. It was thought that I had better employ some of the legal firms here.
 Q. Well ?
 A. Kingsmill, Cattanaoh & Co. were spoken of ; they also spoke of employing Blake, Kerr & Co.
 Q. Were any reasons given for employing Crooks, Kingsmill and Cattanaoh ?
 The Chairman.—I don't think that would be fair to ask.
 Q. Why did you employ the firm of Crooks, Kingsmill and Cattanaoh ?
 A. I don't see that that has anything to do with Mr. Rykert's case.
 Q. Why did you employ them ?
 A. For various reasons ; Mr. Kingsmill was a friend of mine. I assisted him on the Canada Southern getting bonuses ; and I thought he would assist me.
 Q. Why did you employ Crooks, Kingsmill and Cattanaoh ?
 A. I employed Kingsmill and Cattanaoh ; that was the firm.
 Q. The firm of Crooks, Kingsmill & Cattanaoh ?
 A. I don't know ; I employed them as the firm of Kingsmill & Cattanaoh to do the business for me individually.
 Q. Had you any reason for employing that firm ?
 A. I wanted their influence—the influence of the firm.
 Q. Did you want Mr. Crook's influence in the House ?
 A. I should not have objected to it.
 Q. Did you want it ?
 Mr. Hardy.—Did you ever speak to him about it ?
 A. I don't know that I ever spoke to him about it.

By Mr. RYKERT.

- Q. Was your view to get Mr. Crook's influence ?
 A. I don't know, particularly. Perhaps I might have thought it would have a bearing that way, that is all.
 Q. How much did you pay the firm then ?
 A. I don't know, Mr. Chairman, that I should answer that question.
 The Chairman.—We want to know how this \$600 was spent, where it went, and who got it ?
 A. I paid them \$250, I think, as far as I can remember.
 Q. You paid that firm that amount ?
 A. I paid Mr. Cattanaoh.
 Q. Where did you pay him ?
 A. I don't know.
 Q. Whom else did you pay any money to, to promote the Bill, besides ?
 A. Not any one.
 Q. What did Mr. Cattanaoh do for you ?
 A. Well, I cannot tell any more than I can tell you what you did.
 Q. Did he do anything except come here before the Committee ?
 A. He was before the Committee promoting the Bill for me ; and when they were trying to get amendments, he was working in my interest. I cannot tell exactly what he did.

Q. The other members of the Committee appeared to have worked in your interest the same as he did?

A. Yes.

Q. Were there any other members who took as active a part as I did?

A. Yes; you took an active part; Mr. Lauder took an active part, and Mr. Cameron moved, I think, the best amendment that was moved.

Q. He moved an amendment against it?

A. Yes; and afterwards moved an amendment which put it all right. The amendment moved was to knock off certain parts of the territory.

Q. Other members of the Committee took just as active a part as I did?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Lauder, then, did as much, as your agent, as I did?

A. I think he did.

Q. And he was not paid for it?

A. No.

Q. Did you consult me before?

A. No.

Q. Did you consult me afterwards?

A. I don't think I did. I asked a great many of the members if they would support the Bill.

Q. When you came down here first, you thought Mr. Oliver was not carrying on the Bill as he should?

A. I thought he was not taking much interest in it.

Q. Do you remember seeing me in that Committee, the first time you came in here?

A. I think you were before the Committee.

Q. Did I not then ask to have a postponement of the Bill?

A. Some one asked to have it postponed; I rather think it was you; but I won't be positive about that.

Q. Do you recollect when you came down stairs, me telling you I was going to support your Bill, and that you were not to bother me?

A. I recollect that distinctly.

Q. Did I not tell you to watch Mr. Lauder, as I did not think he was supporting your Bill?

A. You may have done so; I cannot recollect all the conversations we had.

Q. Did I not tell you that Mr. Smith or some one on his behalf had endeavoured to get me to oppose your Bill?

A. You said something to that effect.

Q. That Mr. Smith or his agent was running round the House trying to bother members?

A. I remember your telling me that.

Q. And that they wanted me to oppose your Bill?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, when you came to me in the House, and first spoke to me, did I not put you off at once, and say I was supporting your Bill, and that you were not to bother me?

A. Yes.

Q. You recollect that?

A. I remember that.

Q. At that time you knew I was supporting the Bill?

A. I knew you were in favour of the Bill.

Q. And, therefore, anything which entered your mind about paying or retaining me, was not to get my influence?

A. I had your influence; you said you were favourable to the Bill.

Q. Did I not tell you that some other persons in your neighbourhood had written to me to ask me to support the Bill?

A. I remember you telling me that; I cannot remember exactly when it was.

Q. That I had been asked by them to support your Bill?

A. You told me so.

Q. When you spoke to me in the House, and I told you not to bother me, did I then, or at any time state to you that I wanted any fee?

A. I don't remember that you ever did.

Q. Did you not state to me then that you were willing to pay for my services?—my professional services.

A. I think that I told you so, but I cannot remember just what I did tell you.

Q. Was there any offer made before that time to pay me any money?

A. I don't think there was any particular amount mentioned; I think I offered to pay you for your services.

Q. That is the very time I told you to go away from me, and not to bother me with your maps?

A. The time I saw you on the floor of the House.

Q. You thought I was rather rude to you on that occasion, I believe?

A. I thought you were rather cold.

Q. Was anything said after that time between you and me about money matters?

A. I could not remember now; I could not say whether there was or not.

Q. Do you remember consulting me about the shape in which the Bill was drawn, and my going over the Bill with you at a subsequent time, and taking your maps and plans?

A. I remember your looking over it—looking over the Bill and the maps; I cannot remember particularly when it was.

Q. Do you recollect asking me to draw any amendment?

A. I don't remember.

Q. I want to ask you—did you pay me a single dollar for my parliamentary influence?

A. I did not consider it was paying you for your parliamentary influence at all; I was paying you as an agent.

Q. What do you mean "as an agent?"

A. Professional services.

Mr. Rykert—The charge is I received money from certain persons.

Q. Now, you swear that I was supporting your Bill before you came here?

A. The first time I spoke to you you told me you were in favour of the Bill.

Q. And, therefore, you could not have paid me a dollar for supporting the Bill?

A. No.

Q. You felt alarmed about the Bill, didn't you?

A. Somewhat.

Q. Did you instruct Dr. Sinclair, or any one else, to pay any money to me?

A. No.

Q. Do you recollect that when the Bill came before the Committee, Mr. Crooks was Chairman of the Committee?

A. I do not remember very distinctly; I think he was Chairman of the Committee, but I would not be positive about it.

Q. He was the one who said there was no quorum; wasn't he, you recollect seeing him there as Chairman on that Bill, do you not?

A. I think Mr. Crooks was Chairman; as far as I remember, he said there was no quorum, and it would have to be laid over; I won't swear positively that he was Chairman.

Q. Did I ever make any demand upon you for money?

A. I do not know that you ever did.

Q. Did I ever send you a bill, saying that I wanted my professional services paid for?

A. I think not.

Q. And what you paid me, I suppose, you decided yourself, without consultation with me?

A. I think so.

Q. And you considered it was for professional services?

A. That is what I considered it was for.

Q. Do you recollect, after the Bill having gone through the Committee of the House, that Mr. Smith threatened to bring it up again before the Legislature?

A. I know that he has threatened to bring it up.

Q. Do you recollect my saying anything, and our consulting about its being brought up again?

A. I know he threatened to bring it up again several times; I cannot recollect your saying so; I know he did do so.

Q. You did not hear me speak upon it in the House, did you?

A. I do not remember that I did.

Q. Had you spoken to me at all before you saw me upon the Committee the first time?

A. I think not.

Q. Can you refresh your memory as to whether I did not take an active part on that Committee before that time, the first time you saw me?

A. I think the first time I saw you at all was on that Committee, when I went in the room, and, as near as I can remember, you were in favour of the Bill then; at least you voted for it the first time the Bill came up.

Q. And always supported the Bill?

A. Yes.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. How do you distinguish between putting a member of the House on the Committee who works for your Bill, and supports it in the House, and paying him as a lawyer? What is your theory on that point?

A. I consider that if I paid a man for voting for the Bill, I was paying him as a member, but if I paid him to look after the Bill, and see that there were no changes or amendments made in it, I should consider him as an agent.

Q. Did you make any bargain as to what money you were to pay to Mr. Rykert?

A. I do not think I did.

Q. Was any amount mentioned?

A. I said I would pay him for his services; I do not remember any amount.

Q. Did he tell you he would not take any pay?

A. I do not think he did.

Q. When you sent the money to St. Catharines none of it came back; it was never returned to you in any way?

A. No.

Q. You say you think these were the only sums you paid him. I suppose you have no doubt you know precisely how much you paid him?

A. I wont swear positively, but I think I paid him only twice, a hundred dollars altogether.

Q. In what sums?

A. In two sums.

Q. Of \$50 each?

A. I think so.

Q. Did you give anyone any money to pay anyone else?

A. No.

Q. To pay Mr. Rykert any more?

A. No.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. The only time you spoke to me about paying was the time in the House when I put you off, and said you were not to bother me?

A. I think that was the time that I said I would pay you for your services.

Q. And I then told you not to bother me?

A. Yes, you told me you knew all about it, and you would not look at the maps.

Q. Didn't you offer to pay me, and I would not even then look at the maps?

A. You said I was not to bother you, that you would support the Bill, as you were in favour of it.

Q. After you said you would pay me did I give any more attention to it?

A. I do not think you did.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Did you show your maps to other members?

A. Yes.

Q. Did they make any charge for looking at them—could a man thoroughly understand your Bill without looking at your maps?

A. No, he could not.

Q. And did any other member make any charge for looking at your maps?

A. No.

Mr. Rykert—He does not say that I made any charge.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. Did you tell any other member that you would pay him?

A. No, I think not.

Q. Why did you tell Mr. Rykert that you would pay him, and no other member?

A. Well, I thought if I had one agent in the House, that was enough.

Q. Have you any other reason? You say you spoke to several other members, and discussed the principles of the Bill with them, and told no one else you would pay him. Why did you tell that to Mr. Rykert, and to no one else? You say one agent was sufficient, I ask you now was there no other reason?

A. I knew Mr. Rykert was favourable to the Bill, and was a clever lawyer, and was well posted in Parliamentary practice.

Q. You mean to say that it was on account of legal knowledge and Parliamentary practice?

A. Yes; and I knew he was friendly.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Who was it that prepared your Bill in the first instance?

A. It was prepared before I came down; I think it was Mr. Secord, a young lawyer, of Tilsonburg, who prepared it.

Q. Was there any bargain between Mr. Cattanach and Mr. Kingsmill in reference to the amount you should pay them?

A. I do not know that they asked any particular fee, but I proposed to give them to look after it a certain sum; they never made any charge.

Q. What did you propose to give them?

A. Well, I think, first I proposed to Mr. Cattanach that I would give him \$150, and afterwards, when I found there was a very strong opposition, I told him to do all he could, and give all his time to it, and I would give him more; and, I think, I gave him a hundred dollars more, but they never made any charge at all; it was my own offer, and he took it.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Why did you think it necessary to have counsel in the House when you had regular counsel retained? Are you an old lobbyist?

A. No; I never was in the House before.

Q. Why did you think it necessary to employ counsel in the House, when you had counsel to attend before the Committee, and were paying them large fees, too? What influence did you look for in that direction?

A. I do not know; I thought it would be better to have some one in the House who was here all the time.

Q. Then you employed Mr. Rykert because he was in the House all the time; was that the reason?

A. That was one reason.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Did you speak to Mr. Rykert or to Mr. Cattanaoh first about assisting you ?

A. I think I spoke to Mr. Cattanaoh first.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Was the fee you suggested to Mr. Cattanaoh at all to depend upon the success of the measure ? Was he to get it whether it failed or not ?

A. The last hundred dollars may have been depending, but not the first ; I may have said I would give him another hundred dollars if it passed.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. You would have paid Mr. Rykert the hundred dollars if it had failed ?

A. I do not think so.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Was there any bargain between you and Mr Rykert, that you, as an honest man, would have felt yourself bound to carry out if the Bill had failed ?

A. If the Bill had failed, I think, I should have paid him for his services.

Q. Then it would have made no difference to him whether the Bill failed or not ?

A. No.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. I asked you just now if you would have paid him, if the Bill had failed, and you said you would not ?

A. I thought you meant Mr. Cattanaoh.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. You have not accounted for \$250 out of the \$600 you spent. What became of the other \$250 ?

A. Well, the expenses were very heavy ; we were stopping in a hotel, at three dollars a-day, and going back and forth from Tilsonburg to here, four or five of us, and there were a good many expenses connected with it ; I cannot tell exactly how it was spent.

Q. Were there any other persons from Tilsonburg pecuniarily interested in getting the Bill passed ?

A. I think not.

Q. It was a matter of personal interest to you, not to any other parties, that you were aware of ?

A. No.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. Would not the place generally have been benefited by the Act ?

A. I think so.

Q. Then other parties were interested ?

A. They were publicly, but not individually, as I was.

Q. Was not every property holder interested in having the place incorporated ?

A. They were, but they did not take the same interest in it that I did ; of course every one in Tilsonburg was more or less interested, but they did not take that personal interest in it that I did.

Q. I suppose that it would increase the value of property there, and that that was the object of passing the Bill ?

A. Yes, I think so.

Mr. Hardy—Others thought the other way.

Witness—Yes, and opposed it.

Mr. Deroche—Those who had farming lands, and did not want to be brought into the corporation, opposed it.

A. Yes.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Have you stated that it cost fifteen or sixteen hundred dollars to put your Bill through?

A. No.

Q. Nor a thousand dollars?

A. No.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Was a lawyer, named C. F. Clarke, with you?

A. He was here once.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Assisting you, or opposed?

A. He was down assisting me; I don't know whether I paid his expenses or not, I think I did, though.

By The CHAIRMAN.

Q. When you came to the Committee first, did you find Mr. Rykert sitting on the Committee?

A. As near as I can remember, I think so.

Q. Did you not know of his taking part in the deliberations of the Committee—surely you remember that?

A. Well, I was only on the Committee a short time that day; I was not much acquainted with the members, and I do not remember who were against it, or who were for it.

Q. Did you not know before you left this room, that Mr. Rykert was a member of that Committee?

A. The first day it was in another small room; when it came in this room I knew he was.

Q. Did you walk down stairs with him?

A. I do not remember that I did.

Q. Where did this consultation take place, between him and you, in which he stated that Mr. Oliver was neglecting your interests—neglecting the Bill?

A. I cannot tell where.

Q. Was it before you went into the House?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Was it soon after the Committee adjourned that you went into the House to Mr. Rykert?

A. I think so.

Q. Did you go in for the purpose of retaining him?

A. I went in for the purpose of showing him the map and explaining it to him.

Q. Did he refuse to see it?

A. He refused to look at the map, and, I think, at the Bill at that time; he said he was busy.

Q. Then did you mention to him that you desired to retain him?

A. Yes, I think so, he said he was favourable to the Bill.

Q. You retained him, knowing at the time that he was a member of the Committee? Does it not strike you now that it was highly improper to engage a member of the Committee?

A. I do not know that it was; I engaged him as a lawyer—as a professional man.

Q. You did propose to retain him?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he object?

A. No, I think not.

Q. Did he agree to be retained?

A. I proposed to retain him, and pay him, if he did not object to it.

Q. What did he say?

A. He said he would do what he could for me.

Q. He did not object to being retained or paid?

A. I think not.

Q. When did you pay him the \$50, and where?

A. I cannot tell.

Q. In this city?

A. Yes.

Q. How did you send the other \$50 to him?

A. I sent it to him by mail.

Q. Did you write a letter and send it with the money?

A. I suppose so.

Q. You only suppose so?

A. I must have done so.

Q. Did you register your letter?

A. I do not know whether I did so or not.

Q. Did you get a reply?

A. I suppose I got an acknowledgment; I don't know whether I did or not.

Q. Do you keep your letters?

A. I keep them for a few months, perhaps six months, and then destroy those I think of no importance.

By Mr. Rykert.

Q. When you came down stairs and spoke to me, I was in the Chamber, and you wanted to show me your maps, but I said I would not be bothered; you said you wanted to pay for my services; did I not tell you to go away and not bother me?

A. You said you had not time to attend to it.

Q. There was no agreement?

A. I think there was no particular agreement.

Q. You wanted to pay me, and I would not listen to it. Is not that the fact?

A. Well, you said you had not time to attend to it.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Did Mr. Rykert make any answer which indicated that he was willing to serve you for pay?

A. I took it so—yes.

Q. What answer?

A. He said he was favourable to the Bill, and would do what he could.

Q. But you say he told you that before?

A. He always told me that.

Q. What did he say after you offered him that, to indicate that he was willing to accept pay for his services?

A. I don't know that I can tell.

Q. Did he say anything?

A. I don't remember that he did.

Q. When you paid him the \$50 did anything pass between you about it at that time? What did you say to him?

A. I cannot remember what I said to him.

Q. Not the least idea?

A. I do not think I said much to him, but simply handed him the money.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Did you take a receipt?

A. No.

By The CHAIRMAN.

Q. Did you say what it was for?

A. He knew what it was for, so I don't suppose I did, because I had told him before that I would pay him.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Was anything said as to whether it was sufficient or insufficient?

A. I think I told him I would give him more when I got home, that I would send him some, that I had not enough by me to pay him as much as I intended to pay him.

Q. Did you name the sum?

A. I think I said I would pay him \$100.

Q. When you handed him the \$50?

A. Yes.

Q. Or before that?

A. I cannot say whether before or at that very time; I think I told him I would give him \$100 for assisting me.

Q. Was that for the assistance he had rendered you?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that the way you put it?

A. I think so.

Q. Then you do recollect that something did pass?

A. I think there was \$100 mentioned—that I proposed to give him \$100 for his assistance.

Q. For the assistance he had rendered you?

A. Yes.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. You don't know when this was?

A. I do not know exactly.

Q. Whether the first time or afterwards?

A. I saw him a good many times, but I do not know when the \$100 was mentioned.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Did Mr. Rykert make any answer, or indicate that he was willing to serve you for payment?

A. I took it that way.

Q. What answer did he make then?

A. He said he was favourable to the Bill, and would do what he could.

Q. But he told you that before—before you offered him anything.

A. He always told me that.

Q. What did he say after you offered him anything, that would indicate he was willing to accept payment for his services?

A. I could not tell.

Q. Did he say anything?

A. I don't remember that he did.

Q. When you paid him the \$50, did anything pass between you about it at that time? What did you say to him when you handed him the \$50?

A. I cannot remember, I am sure.

Q. Not the least idea?

A. I don't think I said much to him when I handed him the money.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Did you take a receipt?

A. No.

By Mr. CAMERON.

- Q. Did you say what it was for?
 A. I don't suppose I did; he knew what it was for, because I had told him I would pay him.
 Q. Was anything said that it was sufficient or insufficient?
 A. I think I told him I would pay him more when I got home, or send him some; I had not money enough with me to pay him what I wanted to pay him.
 Q. Did you name the sum?
 A. I think I told him I would pay him \$100.
 Q. When you handed him the money?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Or was it before?
 A. I cannot say; I think I said I would give him a \$100 for assisting me.
 Q. Was it for the assistance he had rendered you; was that the way you put it to him?
 A. Yes, I think so.
 Q. Then, you recollect that something did pass?
 A. Yes; \$100 was mentioned—that I proposed to give him \$100 for the assistance.
 Q. For the assistance he had rendered to you?
 A. Yes.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

- Q. You don't know when that was?
 A. No.
 Q. Was it when you first spoke to him or afterwards?
 A. I saw him a good many times; I do not know when \$100 was mentioned.
 Q. Not the first time?
 The Chairman—When was it first mentioned?
 A. I cannot say.
 Q. Before the Bill was through the House?
 A. I cannot say positively.

By Mr. CAMERON.

- Q. Was it understood when you handed the \$50, that he was to have \$50 more?
 A. I may have told him I would give him \$100; it is a good while ago, and my memory is very poor; I could not tell just what conversation did take place.
 Q. You don't know that you did say you would send him \$50 more when you got home?
 A. To the best of my memory, I told him I would send him \$50 more.
 Q. Cannot you tell us in what connection it came up—was it simply an intimation to him that you intended to give him \$50 more?
 A. I cannot tell whether it was at that time or another time.

By Mr. HARDY.

- Q. Did you give him the \$50 just as he was going into the Legislative Chamber?
 A. No.
 Q. Where was it?
 A. I think the first \$50 was given after the Bill had passed.
 Q. Whereabouts? Was it just as he was going into the Chamber?
 A. Somewhere in the House here.
 Q. Was it as he was just going into the Chamber?
 A. I don't remember.
 Mr. Cameron.—I don't see the importance of that after the Bill had passed.
 Mr. Hardy—I remember that Mr Rykert made a famous speech about corruption at that period

Mr. Rykert—No ; it is not true. That remark is quite gratuitous on your part. You are not acting the part of a judge.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Do you remember, as a matter of fact, that you left town the morning of the day after your Bill was passed ?

A. I think I left town the morning after it was passed ; I cannot be sure, but I think so.

Q. You left by the early morning train ?

A. I don't know by which train I did leave.

Q. You recollect the fact ?

A. I cannot tell.

Q. If you made the payment to Mr. Rykert here, it was before you left ; it must have been early in the morning after the Bill was passed, or the same day on which it was passed ?

A. Just before I left for home ; I could not say what train I left on, or the time of day.

Q. You don't remember you left by the seven o'clock train ?

A. No ; I might have done so ; I don't remember.

Q. Can you recollect what hour of the day you made the payment ; whether afternoon, evening, or morning ?

A. I cannot tell.

Q. Is there no way in which you can connect the payment, so as to tell whether it was before or after the passing of the Bill ?

A. I cannot tell exactly when it was.

Mr. Meredith—What payment is that ?

Mr. Kerr—The payment of the \$50.

Mr. A. J. Cattnach made a sworn statement in relation to the arrangements of the firm of Crooks, Kingsmill & Cattnach, in reference to Parliamentary business.

John Charles Rykert sworn :

The first person who ever asked me to support the Bill was Mr. Oliver, before it came before the Standing Orders Committee. A number of other persons in the County of Oxford interested themselves in getting this bill through. A number of my Conservative friends seemed to take an active part, and wished me to take a leading part in promoting this legislation ; and I assisted all I possibly could, believing it was right. Before I saw Mr. Tilson at all in reference to this matter, and when the Bill was before the Committee one day. I then took a leading part in the matter. There was a person by name of Smith, or McLean—a small sized man with large whiskers—about this House for a week or ten days, importuning every member. He asked me repeatedly to oppose the Tilsonburgh bill, and I was requested by others to do so. I told him I was in favour of the Bill and would not oppose it. I don't know the gentleman ; he was asking every member to oppose the bill. I had taken a decided stand in favour of the incorporation of Tilsonburgh before I saw Mr. Tilson, and I certainly told him and the other gentleman that that was my position. I recollect when Mr. Tilson came to me in the House, with a bundle of papers. I was cross with him and told him I could not trouble with him, and I intended to support the bill. Mr. Tilson said then "I don't want to trouble you, I am willing to pay you for any and all the trouble you are put to." I said, I am favourable to and will support the bill." That is the only time Mr. Tilson said anything to me about remunerating me for my services. When the bill came before the Committee, of which Mr. Crooks was chairman, for some reason, it was postponed for some time. I don't know the number of days. Mr. Lauder was present, and took an active part, in fact, was as active as myself. I think Mr. Cattnach spoke to me several times in respect to the bill, particularly after it came from the Committee. Mr. Tilson consulted me in reference to the bill, particularly after it came from the Committee. Certain amendments were proposed by Mr. Cameron, on Feb. 21st ; Mr. Tilson came and consulted me in reference to

those amendments, and I advised him to pay no attention to them. After the bill was finally passed, opposition was made by Mr. Smith. I think he appeared in the Private Bills Committee; but I am not sure. Mr. Tilson again consulted me in respect to the matter. I said that the bill could not come up again this session and we discussed other legislation in connection with it. No conversation in regard to money ever took place between Mr. Tilson and myself, except the time he spoke of down in the Hall. There was no retainer, no attempt made to retain me. He was willing to pay me for my services if I would devote time to it. I thought at the time that I treated him rather rudely.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Do you mean that you did not get the \$50 that he handed to you, or the \$50 he so sent to you?

A. I did not say so.

Q. You stated there was no conversation about money?

A. Mr. Tilson afterwards handed me the \$50, and said he was thankful to me for what I had done. He afterwards sent me \$50. I have no recollection of his saying he would send me the \$50. My own impression is, as he said in the correspondence—I could not find the correspondence as I was anxious to do,—that he had sent the whole \$100; but I am now satisfied that he must have handed me \$50; but there was nothing said about paying me any more money. I never considered that Mr. Tilson was bound to pay me one single dollar. My position on the bill was thoroughly defined long before that, not on account of the party promoting it, but because I saw there was merit in it. Mr. Cameron made an objection to some points in the bill. Mr. Cameron and myself had some pretty sharp words in the Committee about it. I saw no objection to allow Mr. Smith to retain the lands desired. Mr. Cameron thought Mr. Tilson was running too far into the Township. I knew my Conservative friends in Oxford interested themselves strongly in regard to the bill. Mr. McCarry, of Ingersoll, and Mr. John Secord, wrote to me in respect to it, and several persons came down here. They knew I was strongly in favour of the bill, but none of them approached me with a single dollar. When Mr. Tilson approached me in the House, and said he was willing to pay me for my services, I did not accept the offer. I said “go away, don’t trouble me.”

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Did you not think when the offer was made, that it was a highly improper one?

A. He said, “I will pay you for your services.”

Q. What did you say?

A. I told him not to trouble me, that I was favourable to his bill. At that time I intended to pay me for my services.

Q. When did he pay you the \$50?

A. I had the impression that it was sent to me; he says not.

Q. Don’t you keep a diary?

A. I have no entry.

Q. Do you receive \$50, and make no entry?

A. Very often.

Q. When the other \$50 came, did you make an entry?

A. I don’t think I did.

Q. So you have no means of telling when you got the first \$50.

A. My impression is, it was long after the time he spoke of. It was long after the passage of the bill. There was no division in the House on the bill.

The Chairman.—Q. The bill was debated in a Committee of the whole House, two days?

Mr. Rykert.—A. There was no division. I remember Mr. Cameron giving notice of amendments. The House was almost unanimous in favour of it; the Government were strongly in its favour. I remember Dr. Clark speaking strongly in favour of the bill in the House, though at one time he opposed it. When Mr. Tilson made the observation

that he was willing to pay me for time and trouble, I took no notice of it. He then went away with his maps and papers.

Mr. Hardy—Q. Do I understand that when he paid you the \$50, you at that time, told him to go away?

A. No, I never said so.

(Signed)

J. C. RYKERT.

The Committee then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2nd, 1874.

The Committee met at 10 o'clock.

Present :

Hon. Mr. Currie, *in the Chair*.

Mr. Deroche,
Mr. Meredith.

Mr. Hardy,

William T. Kiely, recalled.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Since your examination the other day, have you made any search through your papers, books or cheques?

A. I have.

Q. With reference to the money received by you from Mr. McDonald?

A. I have,

Q. Have you found anything?

A. I have found an entry in my private bank-book. I produce the book in question. It contains the following entry:—"18th March, 1873, McDonald, \$99 75."

Q. Is that the proceeds of the draft that you drew?

A. Hearing of the draft and looking at that entry, I believe that to be the proceeds of it.

Q. Have you found anything else which refers to it?

A. The cheque of the 19th March, 1873, I believe refers to it.

Q. That is the cheque produced?

A. Yes. Drawn by W. T. Kiely—"Pay to W. T. Kiely, or bearer, \$100." It is a cheque on the Bank of Commerce.

Q. What is the meaning of the letters "C. R."?

A. That is why I think it refers to this matter. I think they refer to Mr. Rykert's name. I do not put such initials unless they mean what they appear to.

Q. Are the letters in your handwriting?

A. I believe them to be in my handwriting at the time of drawing the cheque?

Q. Then those initials, you say, refer to the initial letters of Mr. Rykert's name?

A. I think so. If the Chairman and the Committee will allow me to speak of this matter just now, I would like to do it. The day I met Mr. McDonald and Mr. Hyman in the lobby on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. McDonald and I went to see Mr. Sydere. I said, "What are you here for?" He said he was here in the Rykert matter. I said, "What do you know about it? Did you pay him any money?" He said, "No." I would not have asked him the question if I had remembered it, but he should not have simply said "No." He should have said "There is that matter of yours." He should have alluded to it, but he did not, and I was surprised to hear him mention it here. I did not think, when I was listening to it, that my name could be mixed up in the matter. After hearing it I was puzzled, and afterwards I remembered lending him some money, for which I gave him a cheque, and I got a cross cheque from him. It may have been the same amount as this, or it may have been a smaller.

Q. That was a loan to him personally?

A. I lent him some money.

Q. That had nothing whatever to do with this matter ?

A. I think it had nothing whatever to do with this matter.

Q. Had it any reference to this draft on McDonald, \$99 75, or to the cheque for \$100, which appears on the other side of your book ?

A. I do not think it would. I think that is for a different amount.

Q. That cheque is drawn payable to yourself or bearer, and marked "C. R." on the face of it. What did you do with that cheque ? Did you present it at the bank, or give it in person ?

A. My memory is that I got the money myself.

Q. What did you do with it ?

A. I must have given it to Mr. Rykert. I certainly did not keep it. I think I gave it to him. I don't remember where I gave it to him or anything about it.

Q. When must you have given it to him ?

A. As soon afterwards as I saw him. The same day, or soon after as I met him. The cheque shows the amount to have been in two \$50 bills, and that I must have given him.

Q. As a matter of memory, did you draw that cheque—recognizing it and speaking of it as a transaction by itself—for the purpose of paying it to Mr. Rykert ?

A. If it were not for the initials I would not remember that cheque more than any other.

Q. You do remember it ?

A. Seeing it, I have no doubt that I gave the proceeds to Mr. Rykert. I gave the \$100 and received just 25 cents. less.

Q. Do you remember in what bills you gave it ?

A. On the back of the cheque it shows 2 x 50, and I have no doubt I gave the exact money I received.

Q. Did you draw any other cheque for \$100 during that month ?

A. I have no recollection of it.

Mr. Kerr.—Look at the cheques.

The Witness.—This is only my own private account. I have no counterfoils. I produce a cheque for \$60, dated 24th January, 1873, payable to the firm of Morrison, Wells & Gordon. That was given for the payment of the printing which had been paid by that firm. It is endorsed "Morrison, Wells & Gordon per W. Saunders." The cheque of \$50, dated June 9, 1873, was made payable to R. M. Wells, Esq., or order. He endorsed it over to the firm of Morrison, Wells & Gordon, and the firm also endorsed it.

Q. Do you recollect where that cheque of \$50 was handed in ?

A. I called to see Mr. Wells several times, but did not see him. When I did see him I asked him what his charge was for the matter which he had attended to for us. He did not name any amount, and I said, "Shall we pay you \$50 ?" He said, "Yes." Then, if I had the cheque with me, though I do know that I had, I gave to him. He said the money went to the firm. I did not remember at first his having made that remark. I considered I was paying Mr. Wells, but I did not know.

Q. Were you told by Mr. Wells, or any one, that it was going to the firm ?

A. Mr. Wells told me.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Wells, after endorsing the cheque, handed it back to you or not ?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Do you remember that you in fact handed it to Mr. Saunders ?

A. I do not. I have been looking through the other cheques, but that seems to be all I can reach about this matter.

Q. As far as you know no other cheque was given during January, February or March for \$100 ?

A. Nothing that I know of more than I have said, and there are no other cheques there for that amount.

Q. What is that amount of \$250 ?

A. I do not remember. I do not remember the transaction at all. It was on private business.

Q. "February 1st, \$250. Payable to W. T. Kiely, or bearer ?"

A. I do not know what that was for.

Q. On February 28 there is a credit deposit of \$250, on the other side of the book. You do not know what that was for?

A. No.

Q. Can you give me any reason why you did not put Mr. Rykert's name on file if you intended to identify the payment?

A. I put the initials as I did on many other cheques. Hearing Mr. McDonald's evidence, and having drawn that draft on him, and seeing this cheque, I say it must have been the proceeds of that draft, and must have been given for whatever purpose I got it.

[The cheque was put in.]

Q. That is the draft (producing it) which you drew on Mr. McDonald?

A. That is my writing.

Q. It is your signature on the bottom?

A. Yes.

Q. Whose writing is this on the top—"4th March, 1873, at sight, pay to the order of myself, \$100. To D. C. McDonald, Esq."—Whose writing is that?

A. I think the rest is not in my writing, but I do not remember any one else being mixed up with it at all.

Q. The draft is dated 4th March, 1873, for \$100, payable at sight, to the order of yourself, directed to D. C. McDonald, Secretary, Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co., London, Ont., "accepted, payable at Molson's Bank, London, Ont., 6th March, 1873. D. C. McDonald, Secretary, Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada." That is endorsed by you also?

A. Both those are my signatures, but I do not think the rest is my writing. It does not look like Mr. McDonald's handwriting either.

Q. That was payable at London?

A. It appears so.

Q. It was drawn on the 4th, but does not appear to be credited to you until the 18th of the month. How was that?

A. I cannot remember.

Q. Did you discount it, or leave it for collection?

A. It looks as if I left it for collection?

Q. Then you drew this on the 18th?

A. Yes, and received a lesser sum, \$99 75.

Q. The cheque is endorsed 2 x 50.

A. That is the same kind of memorandum as there is on the others. It is made by the letters probably.

Q. Were you in the habit of drawing for your own personal account sums of money in \$50 bills?

A. Yes, and sometimes \$100 bills?

Q. At that time?

A. I don't know. I only say that if I received \$50 bills, they were given for the purpose for which I was instructed to give them, and I do not know any more about it.

Q. You say that looking at that cheque, and the mark upon that, it must have been paid by you to Mr. Rykert. If so, when must you have given it to him?

A. I must have given it to him, but where or when, or under what circumstances, I don't know. If I met him on the 19th I gave it to him then, or the first day afterwards when I met him.

Q. Did you get that money for any purpose from Mr. McDonald other than in connection with the Insurance Bill?

A. Not that I know of, because my memory is—that in the loan I spoke of—I gave him my cheque and he gave me his. We crossed cheques.

Q. Then it was not received by you in connection with any matter other than the insurance bill?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Perhaps, Mr. Kiely, while you are here, we might ask you if you know anything about the Tilsonburg matter?

A. I know nothing except that it was here before the House.

Q. Were you ever with Mr. Tilson when he had any conversation with Mr. Rykert, or did you hear any conversation between them?

A. No.

Q. You don't know anything about the circumstances under which that money was paid?

A. No.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Where do you do your business?

A. At the Bank of Commerce. I have not made any deposits for nearly a year in consequence of the loss of my book.

Q. Where was it?

A. I supposed it was in our safe. Mr. Gunn commenced using it the other day for a different purpose?

Q. When did you find it?

A. I think Mr. Gunn found it on Friday night. I was at the Bank on Thursday and Friday, but only got 23 cheques, and I asked the Cashier to see if there were any more.

Q. The book was not in the Bank then, between that time and the present?

A. It has not been there for a year at all events?

Q. How much more?

A. I cannot tell.

Q. When were these subsequent entries made in the book?

A. The last entries, showing the 23 cheques, I suppose were made on Friday or Saturday, because they made up the book then.

Q. In whose writing is that entry in the deposit book of Mr. McDonald?

A. I suppose the ledger-keeper's, but I do not know.

Q. You had some transactions with Mr. McDonald?

A. I had once. I lent him some money.

Q. When did you lend him some money?

A. I don't know. He was in Toronto, and I lent it to him.

Q. How much?

A. \$50, \$60, or \$100. I don't know which. I think it was less than \$100.

Q. Will you say it was not \$100?

A. I will say that I don't think it was.

Q. That is the only money transaction you have had with him?

A. Yes.

Q. Whose handwriting is that on the back of the draft?

A. I don't know. It is as great a mystery to me as the other.

Q. All the writing in that draft is some other person's besides yours, except the signatures on the back and front as drawer and endorser?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that placed to your credit—discounted by you?

A. It looks so. I presume it was that which was placed to my credit against the name McDonald.

Q. You don't know if it was placed to your credit on the 4th March, or not?

A. Later, I think.

Q. The entry in your book appears to be the 18th March, fourteen days after?

A. I don't make up the books.

Q. You cannot say whether it was placed to your credit on that day or not?

A. I cannot tell anything about it except what I see.

Q. Is that draft in the handwriting of any one in your employment?

A. Not that I know of. It is not Mr. Gunn's or my brother's.

Q. How can you account for signing a draft written by somebody else, without knowing what it was given for?

A. I cannot account for it. I must have paid you the money, but I cannot remember anything about it.

Q. Mr. McDonald did not say he gave you a draft. He said you drew on him. You don't know whether Mr. McDonald drew that himself, and got you to sign it?

A. I don't know at all.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Does it look like his handwriting?

A. It does not look so.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. You cannot account for the fact that the draft is another person's handwriting?

A. That is as much a mystery to me as when I first heard of it the other day.

Q. Now can you account for the fact that you did not get credit for it until the 18th March?

A. No.

Q. When did you have a notification from the Bank that it was placed to your credit?

A. I suppose if I was depositing about the time they placed it in my book.

Q. You did not deposit about that time. The last deposit you made was Feb. 28th, \$250, and there is no other until after this date.

A. I always remember a transaction about the time. If I am owing anything or am owed anything I remember it.

Q. You don't remember when the Bank notified you that it was placed to your credit?

A. I don't suppose they did notify me.

Q. Or, why they did not give you credit till March 18th?

A. No.

Q. Do you know in what stage the Government Bill was at that time?

A. I don't know anything about it. This Company was the only one I ever did anything for on a salary. I do not remember about the Bill. I was at Quebec twice when this matter was up. I think this Company was different from the others that were upholding the cash principle. I don't remember any conversation with you about it, and I don't believe I said I would make it all right with you. Such a thing could not have occurred without my remembering it.

Q. Did you hear the evidence given the other day? Mr Hughes swore that Mr. McDonald told him he had been talking to Kiely about the Insurance Bill, and that he said he could "fix Rykert for \$100." Could you ever have used such an expression?

A. I think I never could have used such an expression.

Q. You are positive you made use of no such an expression?

A. I don't think it could have occurred, as I should have remembered it.

Q. Did you ever attempt to "fix" me as stated there?

A. No, nor any person.

Q. Do you recollect ever having a conversation with me about this Insurance Bill?

A. I don't recollect anything about it except telling him that they had better get a whole lot of people who had been friendly to us, and your name probably came up.

Q. You have no recollection of asking me to assist the Government, or of having a conversation with me about the Bill, have you?

A. My recollection is that the London Company was different from the others, as it had a cash system already by charter.

Q. You have no recollection whatever of speaking to me about the matter?

A. I have no doubt, I did speak to you as to any other member.

Q. You have no recollection?

A. None.

Q. Have you any recollection of paying me any money?

A. Not the least, but I have not the least doubt that I did pay you, judging by the cheques. I certainly carried out my instructions.

Q. Have you any recollection of paying me \$100 at that or any other time?

A. I have not, but if I received it for the purpose alleged, I have no doubt I paid it to you.

Q. That is the only cheque which has any initials written across the face of it, all the other entries are in the bodies of the cheques?

A. That is just as it happened.

Q. You cannot account for writing "C. R." across the cheque.

A. I have only a recollection of something of that nature. It is that cheque which gives me the recollection of it at all. That and the draft.

Q. Will you swear that the letters "C. R." are meant for my initials?

A. I think so.

Q. Why?

A. Just because of what has occurred, because I think from the draft I must have got the \$100. I see there is a draft on McDonald, and if he required me to pay \$100 to you, I did so.

Q. Did he require you to pay me \$100?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Have you any recollection of ever asking me to go to a Committee?

A. I have no recollection whatever about it. I think I assisted them in any reasonable way that I could.

Q. You do not recollect then taking any particular action in regard to that Bill in the House?

A. The London Company was different from the others in that matter of changing the cash system.

Q. Why did you not explain it to me if it was different?

A. I have no recollection of any conversation with you at all about it.

Q. Do you know then as a matter of fact what my attitude was in regard to that Bill in the House?

A. I do not recollect.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. On what day was it that you and Mr. McDonald had this conversation?

A. I have no idea, any more than a child.

Q. I mean about this affair.

A. I think the Wednesday before the Thursday morning when the Committee met.

Q. Before he had given his evidence?

Q. Yes.

A. You enquired—?

Q. What he was here for.

A. What was your object?

Q. Just to ask him what he knew about it.

A. After he told you he was here on the Rykert matter, what else did you say?

Q. I said "Did you ever pay him anything?" He said "No." He said money was paid, but not to him. It since came out between ourselves that it was to E. B. Wood. He said if any was paid it was to E. B. Wood.

Q. What else did you ask him?

A. Nothing else. I was just as much astonished as if I had been arrested for a murder when I heard about it here afterwards.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Suppose you had not heard the evidence or statement of Mr. McDonald, looking at that cheque with the initials "C. R." on it, would it lead you to say to whom it was paid?

A. It would not.

Q. Then it is only because Mr. McDonald represents that you got the \$100 for that purpose that you make your statement?

A. And because I see the receipt of the \$100 in my bank book, corroborating his assertion.

Q. Do you not know Mr. Rykert's initials?

A. Not further than C. R.

Q. He is not usually spoken of as C. Rykert.

A. Charlie Rykert is the way he is spoken of as I have generally heard it. I did not know he had any other name.

Q. You produce a cheque to Morrison, Wells and Gordon for \$60. Did you pay anything to them besides that?

A. I paid the Company's cheque endorsed in my hand writing to Mr. Wells for \$50.

Q. Is that all?

A. Yes, that is all. The \$60 was for printing, I believe.

Q. That cheque is endorsed by Mr. Wells. I observe the \$60 cheque has no mark on the back to indicate that Bills were paid over the counter.

A. The \$60 would be a cheque, I would not receive it. One is a firm cheque and I endorsed it over.

Q. I do not see from this cheque how you know that you handed it to Mr. Wells. It is a cheque payable to Mr. Gunn.

A. I know I got it there. If I had the cheque with me I endorsed it there. If not I may have left it in their office.

Q. Why is that cheque made payable to James Gunn.

A. Because all our firm cheques are made payable in that way.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. He drew the cheques?

A. I sign the cheques payable to him.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. The firm account is kept in your name?

A. Yes. I endorse it over. If it was to the firm, I would have had it receipted, but he told me. "It goes to the firm." If they had charged me \$20, I should have paid it, and if they had charged me \$80, I should have paid it. But when he did not mention any amount, I gave what I thought a reasonable amount.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. As to the writing in the body of the draft?

A. I have no idea at all.

Q. Is that draft drawn on the ordinary bank form of draft?

A. That I do not know, because I have very few transactions in drafts.

Q. It may be the writing of the Bank clerk?

A. I do not know who it was.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. You say you were at Quebec in connection with the Agricultural Insurance Bill?

A. No, I said I was there on two occasions in connection with my own affairs.

Q. Did you have anything to do with the Insurance Company or its Bill there?

A. I looked after their interest at my own charge.

Q. The Legislature was then in Session, was it?

A. On two occasions.

Q. When?

A. I do not remember.

Q. It was when the London Company's Bill was before the House?

A. Yes.

Q. You interested yourself in their behalf?

A. I did.

Q. Was Mr. McDonald, Secretary of the Company then?

A. His father was.

Q. Was he connected with it?

A. Yes.

Q. You spoke to several members in connection with the Bill ?

A. Yes.

Q. And promoted their interest ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. I see this is stamped with the Molson's Bank stamp of the 12th March ?

A. Yes.

Q. That indicates that it was paid on the 12th ?

A. I do not know any more about it. I see it there.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. You say that on the 18th March you got credit for that collection ?

A. I see that \$99.75. It must have been that.

Q. And the next day you drew this cheque ?

A. Yes.

Q. You say the initials "C. R." are the initials of Mr. Rykert's name ?

Q. I think so.

A. Did you draw the money yourself.

Q. I think so.

A. What did you do with it ?

Q. I think I must have given it to Mr. Rykert.

A. When ?

Q. I think when I saw him next—that day or after when I saw him next. I am sure I did not keep it.

Mr. Cameron.—I understand the witness to say "I have no recollection of it at all, if Mr. McDonald says I got it for that purpose, I have no doubt it is so, but I do not recollect anything about it."

The Witness.—Other than these memoranda.

W. T. KIELY.

John Charles Rykert.—I want to repeat my statement that Mr. Kiely never spoke to me about any Insurance Bill, or any Bill but his own, and never paid me a dollar directly or indirectly. I never had any money transaction with him, and my attitude upon that Bill shows conclusively that that money could not have been paid to me for that purpose

J. C. RYKERT.

W. T. Kiely, recalled.

If I paid the money at all I handed it without any talk about it. I never had any talk about it.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. You have no recollection of giving it to any third party to hand to Mr. Rykert ?

A. No.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. It appears from Mr. McDonald's evidence that he arranged with you to negotiate with Rykert. Did you ever have any discussion with Rykert as to supporting this Bill ?

A. No.

Q. Or as to paying him ?

A. Certainly not. I am positive about this. I should remember it.

Q. Then you say you must have paid him if you received the money from McDonald—

A. I say that Mr. McDonald must have asked me to give it to him for some reason, and I did it.

W. T. KIELY.

The deposition of T. Ferguson was read over and signed.
The Committee then adjourned.

Thursday, December 3rd.

The Committee met at 10 o'clock.

Present. Hon. Mr. Currie, in the chair.
Mr. Deroche,
Mr. Hardy,
Mr. Merrdith.

The two depositions of *Thomas M. Simons* were read over and signed. The witness was then further examined, as follows :—

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Are you aware that the Agricultural Mutual took the position that their rights could not be interfered with by this Legislature, as they were working under a Dominion Act?

A. I was not aware of it, because I was always of a different opinion, that this Legislature could interfere.

Q. I want you to answer the question.

A. I did not understand that they took that position.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. In reference to that Committee you say you were present at the meetings of the Committee of the House; do you know how many meetings they had?

A. No, I do not.

Q. Do you know they had over three meetings?

A. They had over three meetings.

Q. How many meetings had they?

A. I cannot say.

Q. The journals and you disagree in reference to that. They had only four meetings, and one adjourned without doing anything.

A. I only speak from memory.

Q. Did you hear me say anything at any of these meetings of the Committee? Did you ever hear me discuss any matters before that Committee?

A. I really cannot say exactly, but if my memory serves me rightly I think I did.

Q. On what subject?

A. I think with reference to the cash premium.

Q. Was the cash premium discussed prior to the committee meeting in the Rossin House or elsewhere—your conference?

A. The committee meeting in the Rossin House, I wish to explain, was a preliminary meeting altogether. It was before any change had been proposed in the House affecting mutual insurance legislation.

Q. Now, was Mr. McDonald present at that conference?

A. I am sure I do not recollect. I fancy he must have been, because the meeting was very well attended indeed.

Q. Do you recollect if there was any vote upon that committee in which I participated?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. You stated in your previous evidence that I voted for the cash principle.

A. I think you must be mistaken as to that.

Q. Do you recollect any voting in the Committee?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. Did Mr. McDonald agree to the Bill as finally passed ?

A. He did.

Q. When did he agree to that ?

A. It must have been after we had succeeded in effecting that compromise.

Q. You cannot tell when that was ?

A. It was at the last meeting, I think, in the Session of 1873.

Q. You do not recollect whether he was present before that Committee ?

A. Mr. McDonald and all the leading Insurance Companies were represented at that meeting which we had.

Q. Was Mr. Graydon present at that last meeting ?

A. I believe he was present. I could show by the list of those present.

By THE CHAIRMAN.

Q. What Committee are you speaking of ?

A. The Committee Meeting in the Rossin House.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. I am speaking of the last Committee Meeting in the House ?

A. I think Mr. Graydon was there.

Q. Then he would know as well as yourself what took place ?

A. I presume so.

THOS. M. SIMONS.

Lachlin C. Sinclair sworn.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You reside, I believe, in Tilsonburgh ?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you present in Toronto at the time the bill for the incorporation of Tilsonburgh was being promoted ?

A. Yes.

Q. That bill, I believe, was opposed ?

A. Yes.

Q. In what interest were you here ?

A. I was in the interest of the party who wished to have the Act of incorporation passed.

Q. You were promoting the bill, then ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you pay any money to any member of the House for the purpose of promoting that Bill ?

A. No.

Q. Did you receive any money to be paid to any member of the House ?

A. No.

Q. When you say you did not pay him, do you mean you did not directly or indirectly pay him ?

A. Neither directly nor indirectly any member of the House.

Q. Nor any person for any member of the House ?

A. Nor any person for any member of the House.

Q. Did you have any interview, or did you speak to Mr. Rykert with reference to that Bill ?

A. Yes.

Q. You did have an interview with him ?

A. Yes, Mr. Tilson and myself.

Q. At what stage was it ?

A. It was in the earlier part of it. I was not present, and I took no interest in the first stage of the Bill.

Q. It was in the early stage of the Bill ?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it while the Bill was before the Committee?

A. It was after it had been before the Committee for the first time.

Q. But the Bill was still before the Committee.

A. Yes, it was still before the Committee. I may explain. The first morning I came down, I went to the Private Bill Committee, and there were a few persons present. It was getting afternoon, a discussion arose about the Bill—it was opposed. Mr. Crooks, who was acting as Chairman, said he would adjourn it as there were so few present. It was between that time and when the Bill came before the Committee again that I saw Mr. Rykert.

Q. Did you come down with Mr. Tilson?

A. I came down that morning.

Q. The morning the first time the Bill came before the Committee?

A. Yes.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. Had Mr. Tilson been here before that?

A. Yes, Mr. Tilson and another gentleman had been here before that, I took no part until a public meeting was held in the town, and a Committee appointed to get an Act passed.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. When you saw Mr. Rykert, Mr. Tilson was with you?

A. Yes.

Q. Where was it?

A. It was at his seat in the House; the House was not in Session.

Q. What passed?

A. Mr. Tilson and I went up to him, and we said we would like to get his assistance in passing the bill. He said, "Yes, I will support your bill; I know all about it. Mr. Tilson drew out some maps and papers to inform him about the bill; Mr. Rykert said, "I know all about your bill, I will support your bill; I don't want to be bothered; I don't want anything more to be said about it." He was particularly short.

Q. What did Mr. Tilson say?

A. Mr. Tilson walked off. I waited after Mr. Tilson went away. I had a little talk with him.

Q. What passed after Mr. Tilson went away?

A. I told Mr. Rykert he must be an extraordinary man. I had seen the Lieutenant-Governor driving round, and the Ministers were loafing around the House, and he was the only member working there, and the work rested on his shoulders?

Q. What passed between you?

A. That is all; I taunted him that way. I thought he was very insulting, and I taunted him.

Q. That was said by you in banter?

A. Yes. There was nothing more said about his views.

Q. Were you present when Mr. Tilson said he would pay him for his services?

A. No.

Q. Or that he wanted to employ him, or something to that effect?

A. No, I heard nothing from Mr. Tilson with reference to that.

Q. So far as you were concerned, no money passed between you or any other member of the House?

A. No, neither directly or indirectly with any member of the House.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Did any money pass between you and any member of the House, while you were down at that time?

A. No, neither directly nor indirectly in any way—not one cent.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Did you know what my position was in reference to the bill before you came down?

A. My impression was you were favourable to it, from what the other gentlemen told me, who came down.

Q. When you came before that Committee which was adjourned by Mr. Crooks, who was chairman of it, do you recollect me taking an active part in that Committee in favour of the bill?

A. Yes. At the next meeting you took part in favour of the bill.

Q. When you saw me in the House with Mr. Tilson, that is the only interview you and he had with me together?

A. The only interview.

Q. At that time I distinctly told you I was favourable to the bill?

A. You said you were in favour of the bill and knew all about it. You said, "I don't want to be bothered; I know all about it."

Q. Do you know, subsequently, I took an interest in the bill?

A. Yes, at the next meeting.

Q. Do you know whether before that Committee any amendments were suggested by any persons?

A. Yes. Amendments were suggested to the bill.

Q. Do you know whether I was consulted in respect to those amendments?

A. Yes.

Q. By whom?

A. By Mr. Tilson.

Q. Do you know that amendments were drawn up?

A. I could not say positively.

Q. Do you know that at a subsequent meeting these amendments were thrown over entirely in consequence of the action of Mr. Smith?

A. Yes, I know that.

Q. And M. Cameron moved that the Bill go on as originally introduced?

A. Yes.

Q. And you never heard that any money was offered to me for my support of that Bill?

A. I never heard that any money was offered to you, nor did I see you get any money.

Q. Did you hear Mr. Tilson offer me any money?

A. No.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Did you make a statement to any person, or in the presence of any person, that money had been given to Mr. Rykert?

A. Yes.

Q. What sum did you say had been paid?

A. I said either \$100 or \$150; I am not quite sure which.

Q. When you stated that, what payment did you refer to?

A. Well, to no particular one. There were rumours about that several lawyers were engaged in the case, some on one side and some on the other.

Q. What payments do you refer to when you say \$100 or \$150 were paid to Mr. Rykert? By whom do you mean to say it had been paid?

A. Partly by Mr. Tilson.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. Who had charge of the Bill?

A. Mr. Oliver introduced the Bill?

Q. Did Mr. Oliver seem active in promoting the Bill?

A. At the first meeting at which the Bill came before the Committee, on the day

when I came down, some persons entered the room saying they wanted Mr. Oliver before the Railway Committee, and he left. When the Bill came up again Mr. Oliver took an active part.

Q. And aided in getting the Bill through?

A. Yes, he spoke in favour of it in the House, and used his influence very strongly in favour of it.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Kingsmill or Mr. Catanach with respect to the Bill?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the purport of the conversation?

A. Our friends who came down first had seen Mr. Catanach. We went to his office when we came down, to see what he could do in the matter. We wished introductions to different members, and explained the matter to them. I wanted an introduction to Mr. Crooks, and Mr. Catanach said he would rather I would not.

Q. Did you succeed in getting an introduction?

A. No.

Q. What did Mr. Catanach say?

A. Mr. Catanach said he did not want Mr. Crooks to know anything about the Parliamentary business.

Q. Were you present in the House—did a division take place on the Bill?

A. Yes. It took place in the Committee of the Whole.

Q. How did the vote stand, do you remember?

A. We had a glorious majority—about 70 to 7.

Q. Did Mr. Rykert support the Bill?

A. Yes; he spoke in favour of it.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Did he vote on that division?

A. Yes, he voted for it.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. As also Mr. Crooks voted for the Bill?

A. I don't remember.

LACHLIN C. SINCLAIR.

The Committee then took up the following portion of the reference:—

The Honourable *Archibald McKellar*, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, did, at *Wallacetown*, in the County of *Elgin*, on the third day of July, A.D. 1874, as reported in the *St. Thomas Home Journal* of July, 10th, 1874, make the following statement:—

“When the *Canada Southern Railway* came before the House asking for incorporation, for two weeks Mr. *Rykert* opposed the Bill in the most determined manner. He then suddenly wheeled round, and gave it an equally strong support. You will be somewhat interested to know the cause of so sudden and so complete a change. (*Hear, hear.*) Well, I will tell you the true cause. When the promoters of the road asked him to use his vote and influence in their favour, he said, ‘Four thousand dollars is my price, hand over your money.’” (*Cries of shame on him.*) “I challenge him to bring this matter before a Committee of the House, or before a Court of Law, and clear himself if he can. But I have not done with him yet. Two years afterwards the promoters of the same road asked the House for certain amendments in their charter, allowing them to reduce the gauge, and giving them right to construct the *St. Clair* branch. But Mr. R. is now found opposing with all his might the amendments asked by the Company, and I'll tell you why. The *Great Western* were of course using every endeavour to kill off the *Canada Southern*, and they had offered, and my little friend accepted the offer of a cash bonus of five thousand dollars, as the price of his opposition to the *Canada Southern*, and of his support to the Loop line.”

Hon. J. Hilliard Cameron, at this point of the proceedings, appeared as Counsel for Mr. Rykert.

Joseph Price sworn :

By Mr. KERR.

Q. I believe that you are the Treasurer of the Great Western Railway Company ?

A. I was the Treasurer.

Q. Up to what time were you the Treasurer ?

A. Up to 15th Sept., 1873.

Q. In what position have you been connected with the Great Western Railway Company since that time ?

A. As the General Manager.

Q. When were you first appointed Treasurer ?

A. On 1st December, 1864.

Q. Then up to the 15th Sept., 1873, you occupied the position of Treasurer, and since then you have been General Manager ?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you aware of any legislation which has taken place in the Legislature of Ontario, since 1867 down to the present time, in which your Company, the Great Western Railway has been interested either in opposing or promoting ?

A. Yes.

Q. Was your Company interested either in opposing or promoting legislation with-reference to the Canada Southern Railway Company in this Legislature ?

A. It was.

Q. What was the first Bill, your Company was interested in opposing ?

A. I think it was the Erie and Niagara Extension Bill.

Q. In what year was that ?

A. I am not quite sure ; but it was about 1868-69. I am speaking from memory.

Q. The Session of 1869 ?

A. We took very little interest in it at that time.

Q. Were those the only Bills of the Canada Southern, you were interested in opposing ?

A. No, there was the Bill in the Session of 1869.

Q. That was the one you were most interested in opposing ?

A. Yes.

Q. What was that Bill for—what was the occasion of your interest ?

A. It was a Bill to authorise the construction of the Canada Southern Railway, from Fort Erie to Amherstburg. We were also engaged in supporting a Bill of our own for the Loop line, the Canada Air Line, from Glencoe to Fort Erie.

Q. The Canada Southern was regarded as a sort of rival or competing line ?

A. It was.

Q. On that account your Company was interested in opposing it ?

A. It was.

Q. Did you take any part personally either in opposing one, or promoting the other Bill ?

A. Not very actively. It happened that at that time we had a deputation from the English Board out here—the President, Vice-President and a director ; and I was then travelling about the country, the principal part of the time.

Q. But, as a matter of fact, did you, or did you not, take any part in opposing the one or promoting the other ?

A. I was only down here, I think, once or twice on that business.

Q. What was the date of your coming down ?

A. It must have been at the beginning of December or middle of December.

Q. Of 1869 ?

A. Yes.

Q. What part did you take when down here to oppose the Bill ?

A. I think my business here was to see Mr. Irving, then the Solicitor of the Company, who had active charge of our matters ; and I think the object of my coming was to convey a message to him from our President, Sir Thos. Dakin, at that time ; in connection with the business then in hand. I had come through from Boston, where a meeting had

just been held between the Michigan Central and the Great Western directors on this subject—to Toronto. Beside that visit, I think I only came here once. I think I came down a second time.

Q. Then, you were certainly not more than twice down here?

A. I am confident of that.

Q. During that session?

A. Yes.

Q. The first time was the beginning of December, and the other—at what time?

A. During the first half of December?

Q. Were both visits during the first half of December?

A. Yes. It might have been at the end of November.

Q. Then, with the exception of your interview and message to Mr. Irving, did you take any active part whatever, when here, either in promoting or opposing the bill?

A. I did not. Probably if I met any one I knew, I would ask him for his support in favour of the Great Western Company. I don't recollect.

Q. Did you have any interview with Mr. Rykert on either of those occasions?

A. I don't think I knew Mr. Rykert until that occasion. I might have been introduced to him?

Q. Was that on the first occasion?

A. I don't know; it was at my first visit. It was during that Session I was first introduced to him.

Q. What passed between you and Mr. Rykert on the occasion of your being introduced to him?

A. I suppose the usual courtesies.

Q. I mean beyond that—with respect to the business in which you were interested?

A. Probably we might have conversed with reference to the legislation thereon. I don't recollect.

Q. What part was Mr. Rykert taking in the matter?

A. We knew that Mr. Rykert was one of our supporters.

Q. How did you know that?

A. From reports in the newspapers, seeing the general discussion that was going on.

Q. Prior to this, in December 1869, there was a general discussion on these bills?

A. Yes.

Q. What discussion do you refer to—the discussion in the House?

A. In the Railway Committee and in the House. A person can tell whether a member is favourably disposed or otherwise, by those discussions.

Q. Apart from that had you any information that Mr. Rykert was supporting your position?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Had you any reason to believe, except from the reports in the newspapers, of the proceedings of the House and Committee, that Mr. Rykert was supporting your bill and opposing theirs?

A. No more than the general information I would naturally obtain in conversation with our Solicitor.

Q. Did you as a matter of fact, from conversation with your Solicitor, derive any such information?

A. Yes.

Q. Then apart from the information in the newspapers, you did know that Mr. Rykert was supporting your bill?

A. Yes.

Q. You knew that before the discussions appeared in the newspapers?

A. No; I think concurrently.

Q. Can you state how early in December it was, that this introduction to Mr. Rykert took place?

A. I really could not tell you. I think it must have been pretty early in the session.

Q. I understood you to say it was in December?

A. During the session; from the commencement to the middle part of the session. I am speaking entirely from memory.

Q. I understood that both these interviews took place during the first half of the month of December?

A. I think it probable they did.

Q. Then what interval of time elapsed between the two?

A. I could not tell you at this distance of time; probably ten days or a fortnight.

Q. Then, the first interview must have been about the beginning of December, if even in December at all?

A. Probably.

Q. Was there any other legislation in which your Company was interested, subsequent to that, before the House?

A. Yes.

Q. What legislation was that?

A. In connection with the Wellington, Grey and Bruce, and the London and Port Stanley Railway Bills.

Q. What years were these?

A. I think the Wellington, Grey and Bruce must have been in 1871, and the London and Port Stanley was in the last session, 1874.

Q. Anything else?

A. I think not.

Q. What was the occasion of your opposition to the Bill of the Canada Southern in 1867-68, and 1868-69, or the Erie extension? Was the opposition to the scheme as a whole?

A. It was the intention of the Great Western to build a line of its own through that country, and it seemed unnecessary to have another railway running parallel to it within two or three miles.

Q. That was the occasion of your opposition; what was the nature of your opposition, did you oppose the scheme as a whole?

A. Yes, and promoted our own.

Q. I am talking of the earlier Bills?

A. No, I don't think we took much interest in that, because we did not think it would amount to anything.

Q. Do you remember whether in your interest there was any opposition to the gauge of the Canada Southern or Erie and Niagara Extension?

A. I think there was. There was something said about changing the gauge from 5 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 8½ in.

Q. The Canada Southern desired it should be so?

A. I think so.

Q. What was the nature of the opposition which came from your Company with respect to it?

A. We pointed out that a gauge of that kind on a through line would hardly be capable of meeting the necessities of the country.

Q. You did oppose the clause that Company desired to have? Was it to promote this object you pointed this out, or to promote the interests of that Railway Company?

A. Not to promote their interests, but to promote our own.

Q. And embarrass them?

A. We were anxious to build a railway through the country ourselves. We knew that capital could not be remuneratively employed in the two lines, and experience has shown that we were correct.

Q. Did not your opposition proceed with a view to embarrass either the Erie and Niagara Extension or the Canada Southern enterprises?

A. No; our opposition to the entire scheme was to prevent a railway being built alongside of our own, because we knew it would not pay.

Q. Failing to accomplish that purpose, how was it you opposed the gauge?

A. I am not quite clear about opposing the gauge. I think, on reflection, that the question of gauge came up as between a 5 ft. 6 in. and a 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge.

Q. When the Canada Southern Bill was first introduced, it asked for a charter to reduce it to 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge—did it not?

A. I think so.

Q. That was opposed ; and the gauge was altered from 5 ft. 6 in. ?

A. I am not quite clear about that.

Q. Then subsequently a Bill was introduced by that Company to change the gauge and reduce it to 4 ft. 8½ in.—are you aware of that ?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that Bill for so altering the gauge opposed by your Company ?

A. I think it was a part of their general bill. The subsequent bill was for an extension of time and for that as well.

Q. Was the gauge matter opposed in your interest ?

A. I forget. I think our chief opposition to the bill was with reference to the extension of time.

Q. Can you say whether in your interest the gauge part was opposed ?

A. I really had so little to do with it, I cannot remember.

Q. Now it was in December, 1869, that would be the third session in which you were interested in legislation, you understood Mr. Rykert was supporting the views of your Company ?

A. I understood he was favourable to the construction of our railway.

Q. Then, opposed to the other enterprise ?

A. Yes, to the construction of the Canada Southern alongside of us.

Q. Are you aware what Mr. Rykert's attitude was with respect to legislation in the interest of the Canada Southern, prior to this session of December, 1869 ?

A. No.

Q. You have no information ?

A. Simply what I have read in the newspapers.

Q. Did your Company expend any moneys either in opposing the Bills of the Canada Southern or in promoting your own ?

A. Yes ; there were certain expenses.

Q. Can you tell me what those expenses were—have you the books here ?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you be good enough to show me them ?

Witness.—Do you want the cash book ?

Mr. Kerr.—Any books that show the payments either in promoting or opposing that legislation.

Q. Were there any moneys expended in opposing the prior legislation of the Canada Southern ?

A. I think not.

Q. Have you looked to see whether there were any in connection with the legislation of 1867–68, 1868–69, as well as the session of '69 ?

A. Yes, I have made as thorough search as I could. I only returned from Milwaukee at five o'clock last evening. I have been through the books, but have had very little time to refresh my memory. I have been away from Hamilton for twelve days, and received my subpoena in the States.

Q. Can you tell me whether any moneys were paid by or for your Company to Mr. Rykert in connection with that legislation ?

A. The moneys so paid have been paid by our Solicitor as shown in the statements here. The details of these figures Mr. Irving has, I presume, as Solicitor of the Company.

Q. Can you tell me whether any moneys were paid by your company, or by any person on behalf of your company, to Mr. Rykert, either in promoting your own legislation, or in opposing that of the Canada Southern ?

A. I did not pay Mr. Rykert any money.

Q. Why is it that when I ask you the question as to whether any moneys were paid to Mr. Rykert, either by your company, or by any person on behalf of your company, you don't give me an answer that you did or did not, but that you did not pay any personally ?

A. I have never seen any person pay any money to Mr. Rykert, and what I have seen, is, I suppose, what you want.

Q. But as treasurer of this company you would get accounts in some shape or other explaining all expenditures?

A. Not detailed accounts. There is a voucher made up by the solicitor, for Parliamentary expenses \$1,000.

(Books produced and examined.)

F. Q. That is referring to an item dated 31st January, 1870, Parliamentary expenses

A. Yes.

Q. What does that letter F have reference to?

A. F means general charges.

Q. In looking under general charges, then, we ought to find some reference to that item?

A. Yes.

Q. The item is voucher No. 8653?

A. Yes. "Paid Æ. Irving, Parliamentary expenses, ledger folio 630, \$1,000."

Q. Have you that voucher?

A. My subpoena did not require me to produce vouchers.

Q. That voucher can be produced?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell me whether, as a matter of fact, you got any account whatever as to what was done with that \$1000?

A. I have that voucher; it states that it was for Parliamentary expenses.

Q. Have you been informed by any person other than Mr. Irving what was done with that \$1000.

Hon. J. H. Cameron, as counsel for Mr. Rykert, objected to any question being put to the witness with respect to any knowledge he had acquired from any one else, unless it were Mr. Rykert.

After discussion, the question was allowed in the following form:

Q. Have you received any account from any person for the disbursement of that \$1000?

A. I have the right voucher.

Q. Other than the voucher?

A. Do you mean verbal.

Q. Any way?

A. I know a general conversation that occurred about that period as to what it was thought advisable should be done with reference to Parliamentary matters, or rather general matters.

Q. Is that \$1000 included?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you did receive from some person an account of what was done with that \$1000, with other moneys, other than as contained in your voucher?

A. Yes.

Q. From whom did you receive that account?

A. I cannot say I ever received an account. In conversation at the time I was aware it had been said that services had been rendered.

By Mr. J. H. CAMERON.

Q. From whom did you receive the statement?

A. From Mr. Irving, the solicitor of the Company.

Q. Did you receive any information respecting it from any person other than the Solicitor.

A. No.

Q. Did you have any conversation or discussion with any persons connected with your road other than the Solicitor with reference to it?

A. Yes, I think it might have been a matter of conversation at the time.

Q. Was this money—this thousand dollars—paid to Mr. Irving for a specific purpose or not?

A. I am not aware of it. There are two cheques, one for \$2,430.

Q. Were you aware whether that thousand dollars was given to Mr. Irving for any specific purpose, or to any other persons for a specific purpose?

A. Yes, I think it was.

Q. What was that purpose?

A. There had been services rendered to the Company.

Q. What was the purpose?

A. I am just going to explain to you. Services had been rendered to the Company by Mr. Rykert with regard to the customs; with regard to any information we wanted to get as to the progress of matters.

Q. What matters?

A. Matters in Toronto, anything connected with Parliamentary affairs; for instance giving us information when things were coming up, or anything of that sort. That information we always telegraphed to him for; in fact we used to send any inquiries to him that we desired to make with regard to the progress of matters here. He had been engaged for instance in assisting us in removing the embargo on the transportation of cattle through Canada. The Government of Canada passed a law to prevent the transportation of cattle through the country on account of the cattle disease in the States.

Q. When was that done?

A. I think that was done somewhere before this time.

Q. What year?

A. Somewhere anterior to this.

Q. How long?

A. Probably six or nine months, or a year.

Q. Then this money was given to Mr. Irving, I understand, for the purpose of being paid to Mr. Rykert for services which had been performed by him?

A. General services in the interests of the Company.

Q. Including, amongst others, his services in procuring ——

A. No, no; getting us information with regard to matters here.

Q. Including services in giving you information with regard to the progress of matters transpiring during the legislation in the House here?

A. Yes; or before or after.

Q. Then also, what other services—the removal of the embargo on cattle?

A. Yes, and general assistance with regard to Customs' matters at Suspension Bridge.

Q. When was this assistance given?

A. Oh, generally. Anything that turned up in connection with it.

Q. When had he rendered services?

A. He had rendered services with reference to the removal of the embargo on the transportation of cattle.

Q. But you are not so sure of the services with reference to the Customs?

A. At that period Mr. Swinyard had these matters in charge.

Q. So far as you know, there were no services with reference to the Customs' Department?

A. Yes. I know generally, from conversation with Mr. Swinyard, that these services were rendered.

Q. How long before had these Customs' services been rendered?

A. Well, I really cannot tell you the date. It was before this time.

Q. Was it in the same year?

A. I don't know exactly. I have not had an opportunity of looking up the facts.

Q. It may have been a year previous to this?

A. It might.

Q. How long before had this embargo on cattle been removed?

A. I should say certainly within a year.

Q. When were the services rendered with reference to the information and other matters connected with the legislation going on here?

- A. I suppose covering a long period—two or three years.
- Q. Then this remuneration of a thousand dollars that you were giving was to go back to services rendered in previous sessions?
- A. I don't say during sessions, but general services during two or three years.
- Q. You observed that this thousand dollars was to go altogether to Mr. Rykert?
- A. It went to Mr. Irving, and I presume he paid it to him.
- Q. But your object was that it should go to Mr. Rykert?
- A. Yes.
- Q. So it was not to be broken up to go to other persons. It was to go as one sum of a thousand dollars?
- A. I am not quite clear with regard to that.
- Q. Have you any doubt about it?
- A. I have a little.
- Q. How little?
- A. Very small.
- Q. As this doubt is so very small I think we need not take much account of it?
- A. Very well.
- Q. How was it, then, that if these services, including the cattle transportation and the Customs, were included in the thousand dollars, you made no charge except under Parliamentary expenses?
- A. We have no other classification in our books. That is about the only entry of the kind we have ever had in our books.
- Q. Was this other item for Parliamentary expenses?
- A. \$2,430?
- Q. The date is—?
- A. About the 2nd of February, 1870.
- Q. The item is "Parliamentary Expenses, F?"
- A. Parliamentary Expenses, F.
- Q. That has reference to general expenses?
- A. Yes. Paid "Æ. Irving expenses in conducting opposition to the Canada Southern Railway, \$2,430,"—on the 2nd February, 1870.
- Q. The voucher?
- A. 8661.
- Q. Perhaps you can tell us in a general way whether these two vouchers referred to disclose anything beyond the entry in the book.
- A. Nothing.
- Q. Their production doesn't disclose what became of the money?
- A. Simply the name of Mr. Irving and his receipt.
- Q. Can you tell now what was the object with which that \$2,430 was paid to Mr. ?
- A. I think I ought not to say that; I happen to know definitely about \$2,000 of it. I don't know about the \$430. The \$2,000 had nothing to do with any member of the Legislature, directly or indirectly.
- Q. So you came down to the small figures with members—\$430.
- A. They were simply incidental expenses. They were legitimate expenses—printing, &c., I presume.
- Q. Then you do know about the \$2,000.
- A. I do.
- Q. And that the \$430—the details of that item—were for legitimate expenses?
- A. I think so.
- Q. Printing in connection with the legislation?
- A. I could not give you details but I am nearly certain it was for that.
- Q. Then you did make inquiry into what these expenditures were for?
- A. I know what the \$2,000 was for.
- Q. As much as the thousand dollars?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Will you tell us what the two thousand dollars was for?

A. I would ask the Chairman if it is necessary I should say, as it is not connected with any member of the Legislature, directly or indirectly.

Q. The entry is under the head of Parliamentary expenses, so that is the reason I ask for it.

A. It was not to be paid to any individual for using his Parliamentary influence; it was not used in connection with the Legislature, directly or indirectly.

Q. It is charged under the head of Parliamentary expenses?

A. It is not put for buying out any person's influence or anything of that kind.

Q. Will you state what it was paid for?

The Witness.—Mr. Chairman, must I answer that?

The Chairman.—I think Mr. Kerr has a right to put the question.

A. Well it was for journalistic purposes.

Q. When you speak of it as paid for journalistic purposes, do you mean that it was paid to newspapers or proprietors of newspapers, or what do you mean by the expression?

A. The subject was a matter of very great importance to the Great Western Railway, and we deemed it necessary to explain as nearly as possible the points affecting the matter through the newspapers, and there was a great deal of labour expended in attaining that object.

Q. How do you mean?

A. In writing articles and so forth.

Q. Then this payment was made to the newspapers for their influence, was it; or was it for the articles?

A. For the articles, I think, explaining our views.

Q. For the publication of the articles in the press?

A. Yes.

Q. Then what were the papers to which this amount of money was paid or to whom were the payments made?

A. I did not pay the money myself.

Q. For what purpose was the money paid by you to him?

A. I do not really know who actually paid the money but I think the paper called the *Telegraph* got some.

Q. How much of it did you give for that purpose?

A. I think it was two thousand dollars.

Q. The whole of that two thousand dollars went to that one newspaper?

A. I think so.

Q. What is the date of that item?

A. Second of February, 1870.

Q. That was the Government organ at that time I believe?

A. I do not know; I think it was one of them. I do not know which was the official.

Q. Was it stated how the money was to be paid for that paper?

A. As I said before, I was not at Toronto at that time.

Q. Was it stated—of course you were asked for it and you paid the money over—for a specific purpose?

A. To Mr. Irving, I think. At any rate there is Mr. Irving's receipt for it. My memory is not clear.

Q. When you paid it, was it stated to whom it was to be paid for that paper.

A. I do not know.

Q. Was it paid for any other purpose than in connection with these articles?

A. No.

Q. Did it seem to you that it was a pretty high price for the quantity and quality?

A. The stake was a very large one, Sir.

Q. Now I understand you to say that in January, 1870, this payment of a thousand dollars, which was paid for Mr. Rykert, was amongst other things for his services in giving information connected with the legislation?

A. Yes.

Q. Now what information did he give connected with the legislation?

A. I will give you an instance. I was not here in Toronto actively engaged in that

matter, but I could give an instance since it has been my duty to attend to matters of that sort.

Q. But in reference to this particular matter.

A. I could not tell you because I was not here at the time, but I know Mr. Rykert has given us a great deal of information during the last two or three years, and has never received a cent from us. I suppose Mr. Barker has had a hundred communications with him during that time, and he had charge of our Bill too.

Q. But these later services you say he has rendered you ?

A. Are very important services.

Q. During each session since that ?

A. I think so.

Q. You have made him no payments ?

A. He has never received a cent for these later services, and I never had any idea that he expected any payment.

Q. Well, now, have the services rendered by him in late years been considerable ?

A. Yes.

Q. As great as they were during that year ?

A. The matters were not of such importance as the one with the Canada Southern.

Q. But the labour which they involved upon him, has it been as great ?

A. I think not. Still it has been considerable.

Q. But you have not thought it necessary or reasonable to remunerate him for these services of later years ?

A. There has never been a word said about it.

Q. And nothing has been paid him in fact ?

A. No.

Q. Then what I wanted to know was, in January, 1870, this payment was made for services rendered up to that time, including that session and two previous sessions ?

A. Yes.

Q. Were the services of the two previous sessions included ?

A. For all services rendered by Mr. Rykert up to that date.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Of the character you have mentioned ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Then what was the character of information and services as connected with the Parliamentary part of the matter ?

A. For instance, I would telegraph to Mr. Rykert in the afternoon, "Do you think our Bill will be before the Committee in the morning," and he would keep me closely posted, to prevent me coming down unnecessarily, and matters of that kind.

Q. Any other kind of information ?

A. Well, I really could not give it you in detail.

Q. Give me some idea ?

A. Generally communications as to what was going on either in regard to Bills of our own or those affecting us.

Q. Other than general communications of that kind, were there any other services that Mr. Rykert rendered connected with Parliamentary expenses ?

A. No, I think not.

Q. Other than the general information conveyed by telegrams and so on were there any other services connected with the Parliamentary charges that were rendered by Mr. Rykert ?

A. Well, for instance, if I came down here I would see Mr. Rykert and he would give me a good deal of his time, talking matters over and advising me. I had nothing to do with the matter in the Session of 1870. I am referring to later sessions.

Q. What services did Mr. Rykert render other than conveying the information to you—telegrams and so on ?

A. I am speaking of the last session, not of the 1869 Session.

Q. What Parliamentary services did Mr. Rykert render to you prior to the payment of the \$1000?

A. I could not give you the detail, as I had nothing to do with matters of that kind at that time. It was entirely in the hands of the solicitor.

Q. Then you are not aware of what the services were?

A. I could not tell you of my own knowledge.

Q. Beyond the fact that there were Parliamentary services included?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know what had been done by Mr. Rykert with reference to the embargo on cattle?

A. No, I only knew that it had been stated by those officers of the Company who had charge of attending to that branch, that he had rendered us very important services.

Q. Do you know what they were?

A. To remove the embargo, our live stock transportation was entirely stopped.

Q. What were the services?

A. He obtained the removal of the order.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. He was a member of the Agricultural Association, was he not?

A. I don't know.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. He procured the order from the late Ottawa Government?

A. Yes.

Q. That is he procured the removal of the embargo on cattle?

A. I believe he did.

Q. Are you aware of what he did in order to procure the removal of that embargo?

A. I am not. I was not the officer who communicated with him in reference to it. I have no doubt that he went down to Ottawa with regard to it.

Q. Do you know what he did of your own knowledge?

A. I believe he went down.

Q. I suppose in your Company, you keep all communications that either pass from your office, or are received by it?

A. Yes.

Q. Then I suppose you can produce any letters or correspondence with Mr. Rykert?

A. I think the arrangement must have been made verbally between him and the officer having charge of the traffic.

Q. But you say you had been sending him communications?

A. Telegrams between Mr. Rykert and myself? Very likely.

Q. They can be produced?

A. Very likely.

Q. And the vouchers for these two payments; they are in existence and can be produced?

A. Yes.

Q. Is there any other entry in any books of your company relating to the Parliamentary expenses of your company?

A. Yes; there are two sums: one for \$335.25, paid on the 11th January, 1870, and another for \$700, paid on the 14th January, 1870.

Q. Do these entries appear in this cash-book?

A. Yes.

Q. Show me the entries, please. They are both under the head of Solicitor's Account.

A. Yes. Voucher 8622: "Paid to Mr. John Hilliard Cameron \$700 for professional services in the Ontario Parliament. I produce the retainer."

Q. The words in the book are simply: "J. H. Cameron \$700 for professional services?"

A. Yes.

Q. You have the voucher ?

A. Yes: "Retainer and attendance before the Railway Committee for several days in the matter of Bills before the Ontario Parliament in December last, preparing amendments, \$700."

Q. The other item, please ?

A. "7th January, 1870: A. E. Irving, for Parliamentary services; voucher 8441," under the head of Solicitor's Account. I produce the particulars.

Q. The item is — ?

A. "A. E. Irving, Parliamentary expenses, \$335.25. It is under the head of "Solicitor's account." The particulars are:

1869. For the following amounts paid in Parliamentary expenses at Toronto :	
Dec. 3.—Paid John Smith, Parliamentary canvasser	\$50.00
Paid J. J. Vance, Clerk of Railway Committee, the fees due to the House.	65.00
4.—Paid Queen's Hotel, as Irving's hotel bill, from 23rd Nov. to date ...	31.25
18.—Thos. W. Nairn, Warden of Elgin, his expenses connected with travelling from St. Thomas to Simcoe and thence to Toronto	59.00
21.—J. M. Williams—payment made through him to Mrs. Daley, whose husband was killed on the railway, and some parliamentary friends of hers thought this ought to be paid to secure their influence, as they were of opinion that the widow had not been liberally dealt by	52.00
23.— Paid Queen's Hotel bill, as Irving's bill and of others with him, from 6th Dec. to date.....	78.00
	\$335.25

Q.—I see above this another one ?

1870.—Mr. David W. Corbin's share of the settlement made with Messrs. Corbin and Merritt, to provide against claims for damage for 20 years, from 1st January, 1869, by flooding lands in which they are interested as tenant and owner	\$1,100
which lands are subject to being flooded by the viaduct over the Twelve-mile Creek near St. Catharines. Here is the release from Corbin for that.	

Q. That has nothing to do with Parliamentary expenses ?

A. Nothing whatever.

Q. It was paid by you for the purpose named in the voucher ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. These two vouchers you have brought. You say you have not produced the other two ?

A. I can produce them for you. I was once subpoenaed to bring books. The other two simply contain the same entries as the books

By Mr. J. H. CAMERON.

Q. I wish to read the charge, Mr. Price, as it is stated for inquiry by this Committee. "When the Canada Southern Railway came before the House asking for incorporation, for two weeks Mr. Rykert opposed the Bill in the most determined manner. He then suddenly wheeled round, and gave it an equally strong support. You will be somewhat interested to know the cause of so sudden and so complete a change. (Hear, hear.) Well, I will tell you the true cause. When the promoters of the road asked him to use his vote and influence in their favour, he said, 'Four thousand dollars is my price, hand over your money.' (Cries of shame on him.) I challenge him to bring this matter before a Committee of the House, or before a Court of Law, and clear himself if he can. But I have not done with him yet. Two years afterwards [this is the part I wish to call your attention to] the promoters of the same road asked the House for certain amendments in their charter, allowing them to reduce the gauge, and giving them the right to construct

the St. Clair branch. But Mr. R. is now found opposing with all his might the amendments asked by the Company, and I'll tell you why. The Great Western were of course using every endeavour to kill off the Canada Southern, *and they had offered, and my little friend accepted the offer of, a cash bonus of five thousand dollars, as the price of his opposition to the Canada Southern, and of his support to the Loop Line.*" Is that, or is it not, true to your knowledge as Treasurer of the Great Western Railway Company?

A. It is not.

Q. Did you write that letter (producing the letter) to Mr. Rykert in reference to that statement, and is your statement in that letter true; and do you make that same statement on oath now that you make in that letter? Read it.

A. I received a letter when I was in England this summer, from Mr. Rykert telling me that certain charges had been made against him, and enclosing me copies of letters that had been received, I think, from Mr. Irving and some one else in answer to a similar letter to that which he was then writing to me. He asked me if they were correct. I replied as follows:—

“6th August, 1874.

“Your favour of the 13th ult. has been forwarded to me here referring to the charge made against you in the following words: ‘The Great Western were of course using every endeavour to kill off the Canada Southern, and they had offered, and my little friend accepted the offer of a cash bonus of \$5,000 as the price of his opposition to the Canada Southern, and his support to the Loop Line.’

“I do not know who makes such charge against you, but there is not the slightest ground for such a statement. No inducement of any kind, either directly or indirectly was ever held out to you to induce you to take charge of the Loop Line Bill, and oppose the Southern Bill, and you never stated or insinuated in any way that you would require any remuneration from the company. The insinuation that you were paid for your Parliamentary influence in favour of the Loop Line has no foundation whatever, and can only be characterized in the simple expression that it is utterly untrue.”

Q. That is correct?

A. Yes.

Mr. J. H. Cameron.—I put that letter in.

Q. Read that (producing a copy of Mr. Rykert's letter), and say if you recollect it to be a copy of letter which was sent to you.

A. That is a copy of the letter.

[A copy of the letter from Mr. Rykert was also put in.]

“ST. CATHARINES, July 13th, 1874.

“JOSEPH PRICE, Esq.,
Manager Great Western Railway,
Hamilton.

“MY DEAR SIR,—At a meeting recently held at Wallacetown, I was charged with being bribed by the Great Western Railway to oppose the Canada Southern Railway, and support the Air line. The words used (as reported in the *Home Journal*) were:—

“But Mr. R. is now found opposing with all his might the amendments asked by the Company, and I'll tell you why. The Great Western were of course using every endeavour to kill off the Canada Southern, *and they had offered, and my little friend accepted the offer of, a cash bonus of five thousand dollars, as the price of his opposition to the Canada Southern, and of his support to the Loop line.*”

“As you were Treasurer at the time the Bill was introduced, and subsequently Manager, you will be in a position to know whether the statement is true.

“Please inform me if the Company at any time either directly or indirectly held out any inducement to me to take charge of the Loop line, and oppose the Southern Bill, or if I ever insinuated that I would require any remuneration from the Company.

“Yours very truly,

“J. C. RYKERT.”

Mr. Kerr.—If the original is in existence, it should be produced.

Mr. Cameron said it was because the original did not exist that he asked the witness if this was a correct copy.

The Witness.—I think I can get the original. I think the chances are ten to one that I have it.

By Mr. J. H. CAMERON.

Q. Have you any knowledge of any payments which have been made to Mr. Rykert ?

A. No more than I have stated this morning.

Q. But I want a distinct answer because I think you are to some extent in error in what you have stated. Have you any personal knowledge of any payment whatever having been made to Mr. Rykert ?

A. No, I have not. As I said before I have never seen any one pay Mr. Rykert any money.

Q. And Mr. Rykert never told you, he had received any ?

A. No, he never did.

Q. The only two ways in which you could swear to it would be by having seen him receive the money or by his stating to you that he had received it.

A. Neither of these two things occurred.

Q. Whatever knowledge you have then upon the subject of any payment of this sum or any other sum to Mr. Rykert is derived from information received from others ?

A. Yes ; that is, the actual passage of the money.

Q. With regard to that embargo which is a matter of a good deal of importance, I want to know what in your judgment—and you were at the time the Treasurer of the Railway Company, and therefore, must know—was the loss to the Great Western as long as that embargo lasted, per week ?

A. \$8,000 or \$10,000 a week.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Can you fix the time when that embargo existed ?

A. 1868, I am sure. August, 1868. Since I answered the question before I have received a telegram stating the date.

The Chairman : Then there must have been an embargo twice.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Will you explain what this embargo was ?

A. In consequence of the cattle disease in the States, and some rumour that it had broken out, the Canadian Government placed an embargo upon the transportation of American live stock through Canada, and a very large proportion of our through traffic consists of the transfer of live stock from the West to New York and the New England markets.

Q. Are you aware that a commission was appointed to inquire into and report upon the matter ?

A. No. As I tell you it was before I was personally acquainted with the steps taken. I was not the manager of the Company at that time.

Q. When did the cattle disease break out which was the difficulty in your way ?

A. I think just at that very period, say July, 1868. I am only speaking from memory.

Q. And how long after that was the embargo left in force ?

A. I can't tell you.

Q. It was in 1868 that the embargo was removed as you understand ?

A. Yes.

Q. The payment was not made until January, 1870 ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did your Company call the attention of the Ottawa Government to this embargo ?

A. I am not speaking of my own knowledge, because Mr. Swinyard must have attended to it.

Q. You don't know what steps were taken other than what Mr. Rykert may have done ?

A. No, I knew that Mr. Rykert was engaged in it.

Q. And although his services were performed in 1868 he was not paid until January, 1870?

A. Yes.

Mr. Rykert: He does not say I was paid.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. The payment was not made until January, 1870?

A. Yes.

Q. Through what departments was it that he was employed?

A. He was a solicitor at St. Catharines on the line of the road.

Q. Through what department of your road was it that he was retained?

A. Through Mr. Irving.

Q. The General Manager's Department?

A. Yes.

Q. Correspondence connected with that employment would be in that Department?

A. Unless it was done verbally.

Q. By whom?

A. Mr. Swinyard.

Q. The services connected with the customs were rendered, I understand you to say, after the payment in January, 1870?

A. No, I don't think I said so.

Q. You think they were prior to that?

A. I think so.

Q. Through what department?

A. The same.

Q. In what year did they commence?

A. I could not tell you when they commenced.

Q. And how long did they last?

A. I could not tell you that.

Q. What was the nature of the service?

A. If the Customs' Department were rigidly to carry out their instructions, they would stop our traffic. Therefore, we have to get some little concessions from the Department in the conduct of our business.

Q. In what way particularly do you refer to?

A. Suggestions for instance.

Q. I am speaking of some actual fact?

A. Say our through passengers had their satchels actually opened and all the parcels taken out, it would so annoy them that they would go by American lines.

Q. As a matter of fact, was it ever done?

A. Sometimes it is done.

Q. Were all the passengers stopped and subjected to examination?

A. An official can do his duty pleasantly or unpleasantly; if unpleasantly, it punishes the railway.

Q. When was it found necessary to apply to the Government to relax the rule?

A. I cannot speak of my own knowledge, because it is not in my department. I am not certain, speaking as an officer of the Company.

Q. Were you aware when the payment was made, that Mr. Rykert had been called upon to intervene between you and the Department in reference to the searching of satchels?

A. I don't say so. I have heard Mr. Swinyard say that Mr. Rykert had been useful to him in matters of that kind. But I have no knowledge of any such.

Q. Of any of the services rendered by him. Was there any other particular in which you required the rules relaxed, except with reference to this matter of searching?

A. I could not tell you, because I was not connected with the Department.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Was the receipt of Mr. Rykert personally presented to you as a voucher for this \$1000?

A. No.

Q. Is it not your invariable practice to take receipts for money paid to solicitors or to persons rendering service to you—to take receipts in duplicate, to keep one here and send one home?

A. Not always.

Q. For instance, when the solicitor pays the money in case of settlement of suit, or in payment of a bill?

A. He keeps them then; they are not presented to us.

Q. Has he printed forms?

A. No. Perhaps the solicitor might take a receipt on a sheet of letter paper, and he would not give that.

Q. And Mr. Rykert's receipt was not presented in this case?

A. No.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Before this \$1000 was paid to Mr. Irving for Mr. Rykert, had Mr. Rykert sent any account for services to the Company?

A. No.

Q. Has he since that ever made any further claim on the Company?

A. No.

Q. Can you say whether Mr. Rykert had ever corresponded with the Company making claim for services?

A. Never.

Q. Have you searched?

A. I speak from such knowledge. I would have definite knowledge of such claim, if made.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You don't state in this letter of August 6th, 1871, that no money was paid to Mr. Rykert?

A. The question came up on that letter—was any arrangement made with Mr. Rykert to pay him any money. I distinctly state there never was a word said until the actual payment after the session was over. I am perfectly sure of that.

Q. What you state in the letter is—"that you don't know who makes such a charge against you—that there is not the slightest ground for such a statement—that there was no inducement of any kind, either directly or indirectly, held out to you to induce you to take charge of the Air Line Bill and oppose the Southern Bill, and you never said or insinuated in any way that you would require remuneration for your services from the Company." Now when you speak of that, do you mean that no inducement was offered by you or by any other person?

A. By myself or any other person.

Q. And you swear no inducement was held out by any other person?

A. I swear it emphatically—So far as I am concerned. I should know it if there had been.

Q. Could there not have been any offer made without your knowledge?

A. Not without the knowledge of the Board, and I was Secretary of the Board. It would be authorised by the Company.

Q. When you say authorised by the Company, you mean authorised by the Board?

A. No one would run the risk of paying out money without the consent of the Board.

Q. Do you make that statement with respect to something authorised by the Board?

A. Yes, or unauthorised.

Q. You swear that no official offered any inducement?

A. No, to my knowledge.

- Q. You don't state to your knowledge ?
 A. In writing a letter sometimes.
 Q. You mean no offer or inducement was made by you or to your knowledge ?
 A. Yes, or sanctioned by the Board. I never heard any officer of the Company say so.
 Q. When you state that Mr. Rykert never said or insinuated in any way that he would require remuneration from the Company, you mean it was not said to you, or came within your knowledge.
 A. Yes. If there had been, I should have known it.
 Q. When you wrote the letter ; you knew that the \$1000 was paid ?
 A. I went to England in connection with matters of the Company, and I was very busily engaged when I wrote the letter.
 Q. Did you have in your mind the fact that \$1,000 had been paid ?
 A. No, I had not it in my mind.
 Q. You had overlooked that fact at the time you wrote the letter ?
 A. I was looking at the point that inducements had been offered.

By Mr. HARDY.

- Q. Inducements before as distinct from actual payments after ?
 A. Yes. I think no inducement was offered.

By Mr. KERR.

- Q. So that at the time you wrote the letter you had overlooked the fact ?
 A. If I had but stopped to think the matter over, I would no doubt have recollected it. The point was, that inducements had been offered to Mr. Rykert to support the Bill, in view of the payment of money to him. I deny that charge. I was Secretary of the Board, and any such fact would have come within my cognizance.
 Q. If done by the Board, only yourself ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. If done by any other person, it might have been done without your knowledge. Then when you speak thus, "the insinuation that you were paid for your Parliamentary influence in favour of the Loop Line has no foundation whatever, and can only be characterised by the simple expression that it is utterly untrue." When you wrote those words did you have reference to the payment of \$1,000 ?
 A. I had Mr. Irving's letter before me ; and you will find there the same words as appear in my letter.
 Q. When you wrote those words did you have in your mind that he had been paid \$1,000 ?
 A. I did not stop to think of that ; I was thinking of the other point.
 Q. You did not have in your mind that he had been paid \$1,000 ?
 A. No.
 Q. If you had had that in your mind ?
 A. It is impossible to tell what a man would do.
 Q. If you had had that fact in your mind, would you have written such a broad statement as you have placed in that letter, viz., "the insinuation that you were paid for your Parliamentary influence in favour of the Loop Line has no foundation whatever, and can only be characterised by the simple expression that it is utterly untrue ?"
 A. I believe I should have said so.
 Q. This letter is written in answer to one of the 13th ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. You say that even supposing you had that payment in your mind, you would have written those words ; have those words here any reference to the payment of the \$1,000 ?
 A. You cannot see them.
 Q. Then those words do refer to it ?
 A. In the same connection.
 Q. Do those words refer to it ?

A. The idea that we paid Mr. Rykert to influence him is untrue.

Q. Have those words you have written in the last part of your letter any reference to that payment of \$1,000?

A. They have reference to the payment of any moneys in respect to Mr. Rykert—that \$1,000 or anything else.

Q. Do you distinguish between Mr. Rykert's Parliamentary influence in favour of the Loop Line and his opposition to the Canada Southern Bill—because you only say that “the insinuation that you were paid for your Parliamentary influence in favour of the Loop Line Bill, &c.” You omit the opposition to the Canada Southern Bill. If you do so distinguish, why do you distinguish between them?

A. I would have made no distinction, but have included the two in the same expression.

Q. Do you distinguish between Mr. Rykert's Parliamentary influence and his services rendered to you as a Member of the House or otherwise during Parliament?

A. Services rendered. That is a different thing to what may be considered purchasing a person's influence.

Q. Then you do distinguish between Parliamentary influence and his services as a member of Parliament?

A. Yes.

Q. Then what you were denying was that there was payment for his Parliamentary influence: did you intend to deny that there had been any payment for services rendered by him as a Member of Parliament?

A. I intended to include both.

Q. And the services which he rendered, what you call Parliamentary services, in what capacity were they rendered?

A. Possibly we should have employed some one, and kept him here to answer questions; but we were able to get Mr. Rykert to answer questions.

Q. Did you not employ some person?

A. No.

Q. Was not your solicitor in town?

A. No.

Q. I am speaking of 1869!

A. I don't know how long the solicitor was here.

Q. What Parliamentary services do you refer to as having been rendered by Mr. Rykert, when you say he had not been paid for them?

A. His influence.

Q. When you say influence, you mean influence and services, now what services rendered by Mr. Rykert, do you mean to include?

A. His general services are included. The idea that he was using his Parliamentary influence among members is a different thing.

Q. His services as a member of Parliament?

A. I knew that as a member of Parliament, he could give me information without conflicting with his duties as a member.

Q. What information?

A. He could keep us posted on matters coming before the Railway Committee and the House.

Q. Posted on what?

A. On what bills were coming up, the opposition that was being offered, and the views of members.

Q. Those are the services he rendered?

A. I can not say they are all. Those are some of the services that were valuable.

By Mr. J. H. CAMERON.

Q. In that letter you had no idea of allowing it to be understood that Mr. Rykert had exercised his Parliamentary influence, or used his services as a member of Parliament, for the payment of money by your company, either in favour of the Loop Line, or in opposition to the Canada Southern?

A. What I intended to say was, that any charge made against Mr. Rykert, that the Great Western had purchased him to use his influence, is untrue. Whatever money was paid to him subsequently, he had no knowledge at the time, and no conversation took place in respect to it, to my knowledge. The general idea, I wished to convey was that he had not been purchased by the Great Western, as is charged. This payment was made subsequently, I never heard the subject mentioned, of the payment of any moneys to Mr. Rykert during the Session of Parliament. Parliament had adjourned before any conversation had taken place.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. When you wrote the letter in England, you had before you a letter written by Mr. Irving?

A. It was enclosed to me.

Q. In this letter you copy Mr. Irving's language?

A. Yes, I thought that Mr. Irving knew much more about it than I did. There were half a dozen people round me at the time I wrote the letter.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. I shall have to trouble you to produce the original letter written to Mr. Rykert on 13th July, 1874, the correspondence with Mr. Swinyard in relation to the cattle and customs' matters, the two cheques given and the vouchers, and all correspondence with Mr. Rykert. Have you the cheques here?

A. No.

Æmilius Irving sworn.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You are solicitor for the Great Western Railway?

A. Yes, until about two years ago.

Q. You were during the session 1869?

A. I was.

Q. Were you in attendance taking charge of the legislation here?

A. I was.

Q. Who acted as Counsel for the Company?

A. Mr. Hillyard Cameron.

Q. Did you appear with him?

A. Yes; in the Air Line matters Mr. Hillyard Cameron was our Counsel.

Q. In opposing the Southern?

A. I don't think he came here with reference to that; it was with reference to the support of our own particular Bill, in which there was an examination of the Directors, and amendments were drawn, and there were long negotiations with the Grand Trunk Railway. It was in respect to that, if my memory serves me, that Mr. Cameron appeared.

Q. Who appeared on behalf of the Great Western as Counsel, opposing the Canada Southern?

A. I don't exactly recollect that in the Committee Room there was any actual Counsel in the matter about the Canada Southern; I was about the House opposing the Bill in every way I thought judicious.

Q. Are you aware of the payment of any money to Mr. Rykert, a member of the House during that year?

A. I am not. I heard what Mr. Price said. I am not aware.

Q. Did you receive a cheque that has been spoken of? You have heard the item read. Did you receive a cheque for \$1,000 from Mr. Price?

A. You are now coming upon the matter of two vouchers which are in writing, which I have not seen, and which are said to be signed by me. Before I give any evidence upon that I would like to see them. I would like to see those vouchers. I have not seen them. He says he has two vouchers there, of which, he says, one for \$1,000

came into my hands, and the other was for \$2,430. At present I have no recollection of that; therefore, if there is anything in writing which connects it with me, I would like it to be shewn me.

Mr. Price then produced the two vouchers, and read them as follows:—

No. 1749.
\$1,000.

Gt. Western Ry.
Solicitor's Department.
Mr. Æ. Irving,
Hamilton.

1870.
Jany. 22. For Parliamentary disbursements by Æ. Irving at the late Session of the Parliament of Ontario, in opposition to the Bill projecting a Line known as the Canada Southern Ry., promoted by W. A. Thomson and others, \$1,000.

Certificate.

I hereby certify that the above account, amounting to one thousand dollars, is correct, has not been previously certified, and should be paid.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Head of Department.

22nd Jany., 1870.

(RECEIPT.)

RECEIVED of the Great Western Railway Company the sum of one thousand dollars in full of this account.

ÆMILIUS IRVING.

Dated Hamilton,
—day of February, 1870.

Great Western Railway,
Parliamentary Department.
Mr. Æ. Irving, Q.C.,
Hamilton.

No.
\$2,430.00.

1870.
Jan. To expenses paid in conducting the opposition to the Canada Southern Railway, promoted by W. A. Thomson during the Session of the Legislature of Ontario, 1869..... 2430 00
Total.....\$2430 00

CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that the above account amounting to two thousand four hundred and thirty dollars is correct, has not been previously certified, and should be paid.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer, &c.

29th January, 1870.

(RECEIPT.)

RECEIVED of the Great Western Railway Company the sum of twenty-four hundred and thirty dollars in full of this account.

ÆMILIUS IRVING.

Dated Hamilton,
6th day of February, 1870.

Mr. Price stated that that was his signature verifying each account.

Mr. Irving continued.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Did you receive the \$1,000 which is referred to in the voucher which is produced and shewn to you?

A. I believe I did not.

Q. How did you come to sign a receipt at the bottom of them, if you did not receive the money?

A. Neither of these vouchers are properly speaking solicitors' vouchers. They are vouchers produced as far as I can say from Mr. Price's office, and the payments emanated from his office, and not from mine. It is never done except in what you would call a trifling instance—the fact of the head of the department directing money to be paid, and then giving a receipt for it. Mr. Price is the person who certified for this amount. It is upon his name that the directors would pay that or sign a cheque for it. The auditor would be only satisfied upon my receipt that the money had been paid out. I am not prepared without the cheques being produced to give an account of whether the money came to my hands or not. At present I believe that it did not, and what I would say with reference to that, is that these vouchers were prepared by some other office than mine—that is, my idea is that they were certified by Mr. Price, and then that some one from the office in which they were prepared would say "Mr. Irving here are payments for Parliamentary expenses incurred in the late session; will you be good enough to receipt them?" If you could show me the cheques, it is possible that I could give some other account of them, but that is all the account I can give at the present time. I feel very strongly upon the subject. I should be very glad to withdraw the statement, if I could, that I did not receive the money.

Q. Can you tell me if the vouchers were in your possession long?

A. I don't think they were. I am not, as respects the railway, responsible for the explanation which I had not seen as the head of the department. Certainly *prima facie* I have given the receipt for the money, though I have no recollection at the present moment of having received money on either of these vouchers.

Q. And you say that they did not remain in your department for any length of time, or that they did not remain with you?

A. I don't know that any vouchers remained with me. The system is this: You call, say about Mr. Corbin's matter, you will see the vouchers signed by me in that matter on this side where I am responsible for them. If I, as an attorney, drew a matter of business for a claim or loss, I certify that it should be paid. Here it is Mr. Price who certifies. It is the same with regard to Mr. Hillyard Cameron's counsel's, fees as in regard to Mr. Corbin's account. For instance the director or auditor would say "did you certify or order this account to be paid." I should say yes. In this case I should say go to Mr. Price.

Q. Can you account for your having signed the receipt, if you did not get the money in any other way than you have spoken of?

A. I would decline answering without the cheque, because I might be answering what, when you put the cheque into my hands, would cause me to tell a different story.

Q. You cannot recollect now?

A. No. I cannot.

By Mr. J. H. CAMERON.

Q. I should like Mr. Irving's letter to be put in. Look at that letter.

A. Yes, that is mine.

Q. Read it with the memorandum attached to it, and see whether it expresses your own knowledge and feeling now as it did then?

Witness read the letter and memoranda, as follows:—

"Hamilton, 14th July, 1874.

"J. C. RYKERT, M. L. A.,

"St. Catharines.

"DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of yesterday, inquiring whether certain statements made recently at a meeting held at Wallacetown in reference to yourself as contained in the annexed writing is true in any particular.

"I believe the statement to be untrue in all matters which affect your conduct in unworthy terms.

"In 1867 you sustained the Canada Southern in obtaining a charter under the name of the Erie and Niagara extension.

"In 1869 the Canada Southern party, not by that time having done anything, as far as could be seen by the public, sought for an extension of time to commence operations.

"At the same time the Great Western was trying to obtain a charter for the Air line.

"Many persons doubted Mr. W. A. Thomson's ability to build the Canada Southern, and believed, that if the Great Western got a charter, a line of railway would be built immediately; and, that the Canada Southern having hitherto failed, the Great Western should have a chance.

"It was a case of competition between the two parties; you espoused the side of the Great Western, doubting, as you asserted, if the other line could be built.

"The suggestion that you were paid for your Parliamentary influence in behalf of and by the Great Western Company either \$5,000—or any other sum, is simply untrue.

"I remain,

"Dear Sir,

"Yours truly,

"ÆMILIUS IRVING."

MEMORANDUM.

"When the *Canada Southern Railway* came before the House asking for incorporation, for two weeks Mr. *Rykert* opposed the Bill in the most determined manner. He then suddenly wheeled round, and gave it an equally strong support. You will be somewhat interested to know the cause of so sudden and so complete a change. (*Hear, hear.*) Well, I will tell you the true cause. When the promoters of the road asked him to use his vote and influence in their favour, he said, 'Four thousand dollars is my price, hand over your money.' (Cries of shame on him.) I challenge him to bring this matter before a Committee of the House, or before a Court of Law, and clear himself if he can. But I have not done with him yet. Two years afterwards the promoters of the same road asked the House for certain amendments in their charter, allowing them to reduce the gauge and giving them the right to construct the *St. Clair* branch. But Mr. R. is now found opposing with all his might the amendments asked by the Company, and I'll tell you why. The *Great Western* were of course using every endeavour to kill off the *Canada Southern*, and they had offered, and my little friend accepted the offer of a cash bonus of five thousand dollars, as the price of his opposition to the *Canada Southern*, and of his support to the Loop line."

Q. That statement you make now is your sworn evidence?

A. Yes.

Q. You know Mr. Rykert had charge of your Bill in the House?

A. I don't recollect. I thought it was Mr. Carling.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Did I ever render you any bill or ask you for any pay?

A. No.

Q. Did I ever suggest any such thing to you?

A. No.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. At the time you wrote that letter had you in your mind the fact that this thousand dollars had been drawn for the purpose explained by Mr. Price?

A. He says he gave me the thousand dollars. I don't think he did. I have no recollection, I repeat, of the thousand dollars coming into my hands. I want you to receive that only with this idea, that if you produce the cheque with the payment made to me it will shape my memory, and I will turn it over. If you trace the thousand dollars to my possession, which at present I do not think you can, then I shall take the ground

that I, as the attorney of the Railway Company, am not going without the consent of my Company to say how I spent any amount of money.

Q. At present can you tell me whether there is any book in existence that would throw any light on the payment other than the two cheques we spoke of?

A. No, I think not. I do not suggest any. There are books in which these would be struck off as letter press copies, but that is the only thing I can think of.

By Mr. J. H. CAMERON.

Q. Supposing the cheque was made payable to you, and you endorsed it over to some one else, or you got the thousand dollars, you must have some memorandum among your own papers, in all probability, as to its application?

A. Suppose Mr. Kerr produced the cheque with my name upon the back of it, I should like to look at my bank account to check what I now state I am sure would be the fact, that I never took a Great Western cheque and put it in my bank for fifteen or sixteen years past, unless it was in reference to some expense due to me personally.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Suppose you got the thousand dollars through the Company would not the solicitor's book show?

A. There are no solicitor's books in the sense of account books.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. That is always kept in the solicitor's department?

A. Yes.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Is there no cash book in the solicitor's department?

A. None. There has never been any since 1856.

It was ordered that the books and cheques should be produced at the next sitting of the Committee, and the Committee then adjourned.

Mr. Price was directed to produce the cheques to-morrow.

The Committee then adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 4th.

The Committee met at ten o'clock.

Present :

Hon. Mr. Currie, *in the Chair*,
" Deroche,

Mr. Hardy.
" Meredith.

Wm. S. Law sworn.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. You reside in Tilsonburgh?

A. I do.

Q. Did you take any part in the promotion of a Bill for the incorporation of Tilsonburgh in 1872?

A. I was one of the originators of the incorporation.

Q. Did you come down to Toronto in connection with the matter?

A. I did. I was the first who came down.

Q. Did you come down prior to Mr. Tilson coming here?

A. Yes.

Q. You came down to Toronto, did you ascertain what position members were taking upon that Bill?

A. I did. Mr. Bain and myself made it our business before my return to ascertain what the prospects were.

Q. Did you ascertain what my position was?

A. Yes. Yourself and others.

Q. What was my position?

A. You said you were in favour of it.

Q. Was I taking any part?

A. You said Mr. Oliver had been speaking to you.

Q. Did you report when you went home that I was favourable?

A. Yes, we reported all who were favourable.

Q. Did you speak to me with reference to the Bill prior to going away?

A. No, I did not.

Q. When you came back whom did you come with?

A. Mr. Tilson and Dr. Sinclair.

Q. Did you find out what position I was occupying then as regards the Bill?

A. Just the same as before, that you were favourable to it.

Q. Do you know if I took any action upon the Committee in reference to the Bill?

A. Yes, you did; you assisted it very materially when there was a proposed compromise made by Mr. Smith, but when I mentioned it to you, you advised me not to have anything to do with the compromise, and we took your advice.

Q. Do you recollect, whether amendments were drawn or prepared with reference to that compromise?

A. It was upon that, that the opinion was given.

Q. Was I consulted upon these amendments?

A. Yes, of course.

Q. Do you know if I was consulted by yourself and Mr. Tilson in reference to any other action upon the Bill?

A. Nothing further than Mr. Tilson desired you to give him information upon the legal bearings of any matters that might be proposed. The only matter upon which I consulted you specially was with reference to this proposed compromise.

Q. Who were communicated with upon that Bill?

A. Yourself and Mr. Cattanaach appeared before the House in favour of it.

Q. Did you consult their firm with reference to it?

A. Well, when Mr. Bain and myself came down in the first instance, we went to Mr. Kingsmill. We had known him from his connection with the Canada Southern, and he told us he didn't want to have anything to do with it. He sent us to Mr. Cattanaach. We went to him and mentioned it to him, and when we returned again, Mr. Tilson and I went to see him again. I believe Mr. Cattanaach was engaged to look after the Bill in the House.

Q. Was any decision arrived at before you left as to consulting any one down here?

A. It was decided in Tilsonburgh first.

Q. Whom did you decide upon consulting?

A. We did not know the expense, and we decided to engage the firms of Crooks, Kingsmill and Cattanaach and Blake, Kerr and Boyd.

Q. Did you employ both of them?

A. No, we only employed the one.

Q. You determined to employ that firm before you came down.

A. Before we left Tilsonburgh.

Q. What motive had you in employing that firm?

A. Mr. Kerr suggested that this was not a proper question. They had nothing to do with the motives of the witness.

Q. You know I rendered important services outside of my parliamentary duties?

A. Yes. I think the most important services rendered in this House were about the compromise.

Q. What action did Mr. Cameron take upon the matter?

A. He took a very decided stand against it.

Q. What did he do afterwards?

A. When the compromise was proposed by Mr. Smith, he got disgusted with the whole thing, and moved that the Bill should pass as it stood. He said it was a disgraceful thing and he would not consent to it.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. I understood you to say Mr. Cattanaeh was the counsel, whom you consulted and who attended before the Committee.

A. Yes.

Q. He was the only counsel you had here, not a member of the House?

A. Yes, certainly. When we employed him, we understood we employed the firm of Crooks, Kingsmill and Cattanaeh.

Q. Did you employ him?

A. I was the party who made the bargain, though Mr. Tilson paid the money. We were both present.

Q. Did Mr. Cattanaeh say anything to you, or Mr. Tilson, as to Mr. Crooks having anything to do with it?

A. He did mention Mr. Crooks' name.

Q. Did he say anything to indicate to you that Mr. Crooks had anything to do with the matter?

A. He didn't say anything to indicate that he had or had not. Mr. Tilson wanted a note from him the same morning that it came before the Private Bills Committee, to Mr. Crooks, stating that Mr. Cattanaeh was the counsel, so that the Bill might not be pushed through too fast, but Mr. Cattanaeh would not give such a note to Mr. Crooks. He said he would attend to it, and so he did.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. He was the Chairman of the Committee?

A. I don't know, Mr. Crooks was in the Chair. I believe Mr. Pardee was sick at the time.

Henry M. Giles sworn.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. You are the Secretary and Treasurer of the Niagara District Mutual Insurance Company?

A. Yes.

Q. You have been instructed to search the books of the Company?

A. I have.

Q. Have you made the search?

A. I have, most thoroughly.

Q. Have you discovered that any moneys were paid to me in connexion with legislation, or in connexion with any Bill before Parliament?

A. None whatever.

Q. Do you know whether I consulted the Board in reference to Mr. Crooks' Bill before the Legislature?

A. I recollect it came up at the Board meeting.

Q. Brought up by myself?

A. I think so; you were one of the Directors.

Q. What was my position in reference to that Bill?

A. You were opposed to the cash system which the majority of the Directors were in favour of.

Q. What was the action of the Board?

A. It was the wish of the Board, as far as possible, as far as was not inconsistent with correct views in the matter, that you should remain neutral, or that you should not oppose the Bill?

- Q. Were these resolutions passed ?
 A. No.
 Q. You know that the wish of the Board was that I should remain neutral ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Not to oppose the cash system ?
 A. Not to oppose the cash system.
 Q. Do you know that the Bill, as originally introduced, did not contain the cash system ?
 A. It either did not contain it, or it rendered it difficult for the Mutual Insurance Company to do business on the cash system, I forget exactly which.

By Mr. KERR.

- Q. Was there any communication between Mr. Rykert and the Company, or any officer of the Company, with reference to the Bill ?
 A. I think our inspector once wrote to Mr. Rykert, but I am not quite clear about that—just giving his own views, I think, about the Bill.
 Q. Was there any letter from Mr. Rykert to the Company ?
 A. I think not ; I am not aware of it.
 Q. Do you remember the previous Bill introduced by Mr. Carnegie ? Was there any communication between Mr. Rykert and the Company, or any officer of the Company, in reference to that ?
 A. It strikes me now that it was about that Bill that the communication took place between the inspector and Mr. Rykert, and not about the last Bill.
 Q. Was there any letter from Mr. Rykert to the Company, or any officer of the Company ?
 A. I am not aware of it.
 Q. Have you searched in the papers ?
 A. I have not looked for letters.
 Q. Were you not summoned to produce letters ?
 A. I thought it was only letters or vouchers in reference to the payment of money.
 Q. You did not search for letters ?
 A. I did not. I remember our inspector writing to Mr. Rykert some years ago, giving his views.
 Q. Did you ever see any letter from Mr. Rykert to the Company ?
 A. No, I did not.
 Q. And you have not searched for any ?
 A. No, I did not. If there had been any, I should have known it.
 Q. Was there any appropriation made by the Niagara District Mutual Insurance Company towards the expenses of any legislation in this House ?
 A. No ; none at all.
 Q. Was any payment made, or any contribution towards it ?
 A. None at all.
 Q. Towards the expenses connected with the legislation in any way ?
 A. No, not that I am aware of, at all. The only sum we ever paid was to this Mutual Association about one year ago. I know of no money being paid directly or indirectly for legislation.
 Q. Or ever any expenses connected with it ?
 A. Or ever any expenses connected with it.
 Q. Did you bring the books ?
 A. No ; I brought extracts from them, with the vouchers for any amounts paid to Mr. Rykert.

St. Catharines, Dec. 12, 1874.

H. M. GILES,
Sec.-T. N. D. M. I. C.

A. J. Cattanaach was sworn and stated :
 Mr. Kingsmill and myself were retained by Mr. Tilson to assist him in getting through the Tilsonburgh Bill. The firm of Crooks, Kingsmill and Cattanaach was not re

tained and had no connection with the matter either directly or indirectly. I was informed that Mr. Tilson and Dr. Sinclair were the parties jointly promoting the Bill.

By the Chairman.—At the time you were retained?

Witness.—On the same day. I attended here on behalf of Mr. Tilson continuously for a week while the matter was pending before the Committee. I appeared I think three times before the Committee, at all events twice, and I state positively that during the whole week I was continuously and incessantly engaged in this Tilsonburgh matter—sometimes at a very late hour at night, eleven, twelve and one o'clock in the morning. After that for a week further. I was engaged from the 18th of February to the 2nd of March, and Mr. Kingsmill was also engaged in the matter during a portion of the time, and I also had the assistance of clerks. There was a very keen contest between Mr. Smith and Mr. Tilson about the matter, and Mr. Tilson considered it of very great importance to his own interests and to the interests of the Town of Tilsonburgh that his Bill should be promoted to success if possible, and it turned out that it was successful.

I effected a compromise between Mr. Smith and Mr. Tilson, leaving out a portion of the land which Mr. Tilson wished to embrace within the limits of the town. I appeared before the Committee in good faith and represented that this arrangement had been come to, and Mr. Cameron got up and said, it was all very well for parties to make arrangements between themselves, but the Committee had something to say to it; and on his motion Mr. Tilson succeeded in getting everything he wanted. It was to include the whole area within the limits of the town.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. On whose motion?

A. On Mr. Cameron's motion. I corroborate the statement made by Dr. Sinclair here yesterday, that I was requested to introduce some of Mr. Tilson's friends to Mr. Crooks, and I refused to do so, stating that in any Parliamentary matters I had to do with I studiously avoided speaking to Mr. Crooks, or having any communication with him in any possible way in reference to them.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. The day Mr. Tilson spoke first to you, did you receive a retaining fee, a counsel's fee?

A. No, the money was paid afterwards.

Q. Did you give a receipt for it?

A. No, I don't remember, I have got an entry of the amount received, of the amount which Kingsmill, Cattannach and Francis received for their services, it was \$230. Mr. Law made some reference to Mr. Crooks in connection with the retainer. I say further that Mr. — did not retain me.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. He did not say so; he said he supposed he was retaining Messrs. Kingsmill and Crooks. Did you give him any reason to suppose so?

A. He had no reason to suppose so. I was introduced to these men by Mr. Kingsmill, who stated that they had been favourable to the Canada Southern Railway Company, and as he could not attend to the matter himself, he asked me to attend to it for him. He was making special reference to the Canada Southern Railway getting a bonus from Tilsonburgh, or a locality in that vicinity. I had nothing whatever to do with Mr. — in this matter, I had only to do with Mr. Tilson. All my communications were with Mr. Tilson, and the charges were made to him. Mr. Tilson was the one who made the arrangement about payment; the entries which were made on my docket at the time were made under the head "D. D. Tilson," I wish further to state what I said the other day, that it may be put in evidence: That an arrangement was made when Mr. Crooks entered Parliament, between himself and other members of the firm, that his name should not be used in connection with any Parliamentary or Departmental business; that he should have no interest in it; that separate books should be kept, Kingsmill, Cattannach and Francis being the Parliamentary firm, keeping their own books, and Crooks, Kingsmill

and Cattanach keeping theirs. We keep a separate docket for this Parliamentary work and separate books of account. We keep all our disbursements distinct from one another, and in fact the two businesses had no connection, directly or indirectly. It was further arranged that there should be an alteration in the terms of our partnership in relation to our general business, and the advantage which Kingsmill, Cattanach and Francis might derive from their connection with Parliamentary business was spoken of at the time, and it was expressly stated that any advantage which they derived from that business should not be taken into account in arranging terms with Mr. Crooks. The terms with Mr. Crooks were based entirely and exclusively on the general business of the firm and a deduction has been made, and is made from Mr. Crooks' interest in the firm of Crooks, Kingsmill and Cattanach, in consequence of his time being taken up so much with public affairs. I say also that in matters arising out of our connection with Parliamentary business, such for instance, as the business of the Victoria Railway Company, my connection with which, is exclusively owing to my connection with the Parliamentary business connected with that railway, is a business which Mr. Crooks has no interest in. That class of business was also discussed between Mr. Crooks, myself and other members of the firm, and the conclusion arrived at was that Mr. Crooks should have nothing to do with any business which arises in that way, in order that neither directly nor indirectly, in the remotest degree should Mr. Crooks have my connection with this business. I say in addition, that we have taken every means to inform the public that Mr. Crooks has no connection with the Parliamentary business.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. In what way?

A. I have written for instance to the newspapers, myself, I think two years ago, and mentioned the matter in a public way in that shape. It has always been so represented by us. I may say further, that in matters of that kind, if I happened to write a letter for instance, on a headed paper I used to strike out Mr. Crooks' name, or draw my pen through the heading so as to indicate in the clearest possible way that Mr. Crooks had nothing to do with the business, in fact that everything that was possible to be done, has been done in order to let the people know he has no connection with the Parliamentary business.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. I believe those two firms occupy the same office?

A. Yes.

Q. Have the same staff of clerks?

A. Yes.

Q. Who pays the rent of the office?

A. Crooks, Kingsmill and Cattanach.

Q. You had something to signify whose offices are in the building?

A. Yes.

Q. Does that contain the names of both firms?

A. No.

Q. What firm does it contain the name of?

A. Crooks, Kingsmill and Cattanach.

Q. Are some of the clerks salaried clerks?

A. Yes.

Q. Is there any division of the salaries between the two firms?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that arrangement in writing?

A. There is nothing in our partnership articles about the payment of clerks.

Q. How do you divide it then?

A. There is an estimate made of the proportion of time which the clerks give to one business and to the other business.

Q. Is that made at the end of the year?

A. It is made periodically, I don't remember when.

Q. Was the amount of your fee fixed at the time Mr. Tilson and Mr. Law saw you?

A. I don't remember that, I suppose Mr. Tilson's recollection of that is correct, although I cannot say from my recollection whether it was as he stated.

Q. At that time did you indicate to them that Mr. Crooks had no connection with the business, or was it subsequently?

A. I could not say what point of time it was.

Q. You have suggested that Mr. Law was inaccurate. He had no reason for supposing that Mr. Crooks had no connection with the Parliamentary firm: if nothing was said, why should he not have thought so?

A. I don't know why he should have thought so; he may or may not have thought so.

George W. Kiely sworn:

By MR. KERR.

Q. Were you present at the interview which took place between Mr. Tilson and Mr. Rykert?

A. Yes, I think I was.

Q. Was any reference made at that interview by either of them to the Tilsonburgh Bill?

A. Yes.

Q. While that Bill was before the House in some shape?

A. Yes.

Q. What was it that passed?

A. Well, Mr. Tilson wanted Mr. Rykert to support his Bill, and Mr. Rykert seemed willing to do so. He seemed to be in his favour.

Q. What was said about it?

A. Mr. Tilson was willing to pay.

Q. What did he say?

A. He said he would give \$100, if he succeeded.

Q. To whom?

A. To Mr. Rykert.

Q. Where was this interview?

A. Well, I think it was in that east hall.

Q. It was in the Parliament buildings?

A. Yes, in the east end, or in the old smoking room, some of those places in the buildings.

By MR. RYKERT.

Q. You say you think I was favourable to the Bill?

A. Yes, you appeared to be.

Q. Did you know I took an active part in favour of the Bill before that?

A. I did not know. You said you had. Mr. Tilson was talking to me about it in the buildings, and he seemed to fear it would not pass.

Q. Because Mr. Tilson said he had only one interview when he spoke about retaining?

A. You said you were favourable to his Bill, and he said he would give \$100, if he succeeded; I don't know whether you got it.

Q. He said the other day, whether the Bill succeeded or not, he would pay me for what services I rendered?

A. It was that he would give \$100 if it succeeded.

Q. It was no bargain?

A. He made the offer, and you seemed to be willing to support him. Before he made any offer, you seemed to be willing to support him.

Q. There was no answer on my part?

A. I don't recollect there was; you seemed to be willing to support him any way. That was about all the conversation I heard on the matter. There were only a few words said, and that was what it amounted to.

Q. Did Mr. Tilson seem to know me at that time?

A. I don't recollect; you seemed to know one another.

Q. He must have spoken to me before that ?

A. I don't know ; you seemed to know about his Bill.

Q. How long was it after he came down here ?

A. I don't recollect ; I only met him once or twice. The conversation was in the evening, the Bill was coming on next day.

Q. Then it was not the time, Dr. Sinclair was present ?

A. He may have been, but I don't recollect it. That which I have stated is about the conversation that I remember.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Do you recollect with distinctness the conversation ?

A. I recollect that it was about as I have stated.

Q. Did he say "I will pay you \$100," or "I would give \$100 to succeed ?"

A. I don't recollect the words.

Q. There is a great deal of difference in the way in which the words were put ; now, did he say he would give \$100 if he succeeded ; or, did he say, I will give you \$100 to succeed ?

A. I understood he would give Mr. Rykert \$100 if he succeeded.

Q. Then he must have used the word "you" ?

A. I don't recollect whether that word was made use of, but these two men were talking the matter over in my presence ; I could not swear whether the word "you" was mentioned.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. How long did the conversation last ?

A. A few minutes.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. At the time of that conversation Mr. Tilson appeared anxious about the Bill ?

A. Yes, I thought so.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Did you suppose I was induced to support the Bill by that ?

A. I did not pay much attention to that.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. That is your distinct impression of what took place ?

A. I think Mr. Tilson said he had already agreed to pay \$250 to Mr. Crooks' partner, and he made this offer to Mr. Rykert in my presence.

Q. What was the offer ?

A. One hundred dollars.

Q. He was to pay Mr. Rykert \$100 ?

A. He said he would pay him \$100 if the Bill succeeded.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. That was all the conversation ?

A. That is all I recollect.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Repeat what words were made use of ; give the words he used as you recollect them ?

A. I don't think I can put it any clearer than I have done.

Q. What did he say?

A. I cannot tell you the exact words?

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. As near as you can, tell us how the conversation commenced, where you were, and what was said?

A. We were in the building somewhere, I think in the east end.

Q. Who?

A. Mr. Tilson, Mr. Rykert, and myself. I don't know whether there was any one else there or not?

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Had Mr. Tilson some maps with him on that occasion?

A. I don't know; he may have had.

Q. Did he want to show them to Mr. Rykert?

A. I don't recollect.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. How did the conversation commence?

A. I think that I sent in to Mr. Rykert, at all events somebody did, for him to see Mr. Tilson; Mr. Tilson was very anxious about his Bill.

Q. Were you and Mr. Tilson together?

A. Yes, in the east lobby.

Q. You say either you or Mr. Tilson sent in to Mr. Rykert?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he come out?

A. Yes.

Q. Who spoke to him?

A. I forget whether I or Mr. Tilson.

Q. What did you say?

A. I spoke to him about supporting Mr. Tilson's Bill, and he appeared to be in favour of it. Mr. Tilson was very nervous about it, and anxious to carry it; there was some opposition. He said he would give Mr. Rykert \$100 if he succeeded.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. What were the words made use of?

A. I cannot recollect.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. To the best of your recollection what were they?

A. I don't think I can put the words any nearer than that.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Was Mr. Rykert's name mentioned at all?

A. Mr. Rykert was with us.

Q. Was Mr. Rykert's name mentioned, or was the word "you" mentioned; in what form was the expression used?

A. He was explaining to Mr. Rykert his position, or something about his case. If my memory serves me, I sent in for Mr. Rykert, and afterwards Mr. Tilson talked his business over with him; it was about his Bill, and he said he would give \$100 if he succeeded.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. How did he use that expression, "I will give you \$100," or, "I will give \$100 to succeed?"

A. I cannot tell the exact words; I understood it was that he would give Mr. Rykert \$100. So far as the words are concerned, I cannot tell you the words.

Q. Do you know what stage the Bill was in then?

A. I do not.

Q. Had it been before the Committee?

A. I cannot tell that, something was to be done the next day; whether the Bill was before the Committee or before the House, I cannot tell.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Mr. Tilson had been here some days?

A. I believe he had. I don't think I met him before that evening; I don't recollect meeting him before that evening.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Did you not think it strange that he should offer Mr. Rykert \$100, when he was already in favour of the Bill?

A. I did not think about it; it did not strike me as very foolish if Mr. Rykert helped him that he should give him \$100.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. How should he give \$100 to Mr. Rykert for helping him, if Mr. Rykert was then in his favour; did you suppose the \$100 was to be given to other persons.

A. I did not suppose anything about it; it did not interest me, and I did not pay any more attention to it.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Was the idea to make Mr. Rykert a little more energetic, or to enlist the support of his friends?

A. I did not pay any more attention to it than that.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. You must have been talking about this matter since you gave your evidence before?

A. I don't recollect that I have.

Q. You must have been somewhat officiously making communications in respect to it since, because you were here before and did not give this evidence?

A. Nothing was asked about this question.

Q. You were asked about giving money?

A. I don't know about money being given; I did not see money given or that he got any money; I said that the only money I knew about was the money I gave him?

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. You swear that on the 6th of February, 1872, you gave \$100; was it before or after that payment by you?

A. I don't recollect what time it was.

Q. On March 22nd, 1872, you sent money to Mr. Rykert by mail; now, was it before or after you sent that cheque to Mr. Rykert that you heard that conversation?

A. I cannot fix the date.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Did you suggest to Mr. Tilson to make any payment?

A. I don't recollect; not being interested in the matter I did not pay more attention to it.

Q. Had you and Mr. Tilson been talking it over before that?

A. I think we had.

Q. Had money been talked of between you and Mr. Tilson?

A. I think Mr. Tilson said he was willing to pay; he had talked about how much he had had to pay out, and he still wanted to succeed. I think Mr. Rykert's name was mentioned. I don't recollect whether he said Mr. Rykert was favourable to him or not. It was considered wise to send for him.

Q. Were you three all together?

A. I think so.

Q. Did Mr. Rykert remain after the offer of \$100 had been made?

A. No, only a few minutes; he went back to the Legislative Hall.

Edwin D. Tilson recalled :

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Do you remember that conversation in the hall referred to by Mr. Kiely?

A. No I cannot remember it.

Q. Do you recollect speaking to me about money matters at any time, except that which you have spoken of in the House, when you were willing to pay me for my services?

A. That is the only time I offered to make you consideration for your services.

Q. Was that the time Dr. Sinclair spoke of when I was short with you?

A. Yes.

Q. You have no recollection of speaking of money matters with Mr. Kiely?

A. I cannot recollect that conversation which Mr. Kiely spoke of; I may have met you in the hall, I met you several times in the House.

Q. Did Mr. Kiely take any part in your Bill?

A. I don't think that he did any further than that he introduced me to several members; he appeared to be in the House or about the House all the time.

Q. He had a bill himself before Parliament?

A. I think so; he was here; I used to meet him every day in the House.

Q. Did he ask you to help him in the promotion of his Bill?

A. I forget, he seemed to want to be very friendly with me. He wanted me to help him, and he to help me.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You heard Mr. Kiely's statement?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you in the east part of the building with him at any time?

A. I met Mr. Kiely very frequently all through the House in different places; I met him every hour or two; he seemed to be running round the House very busily engaged.

Q. During the time your Bill was before the Committee?

A. All the time I was here.

Q. Did you speak to him more than once?

A. I spoke to him fifty times; he was here every day, I cannot tell what conversation we may have had.

Q. The conversation he spoke of may have occurred without your now remembering it?

A. I could not say it did not occur, but I do not remember it.

Q. Do you remember any occasion when he sent into the House for Mr. Rykert, in your presence?

A. I don't remember it.

Q. It might have occurred without your remembering it?

A. I think I should have remembered it.

Q. Do you remember seeing Mr. Rykert frequently?

A. Mr. Rykert was passing through the hall frequently and we met him in the hall.

Q. Mr. Kiely has sworn positively to the statement. Do you remember his advising you to secure Mr. Rykert's active co-operation?

A. I think if I had any conversation at all it was in a little different way from what Mr. Kiely puts it. I might have said that I would give a hundred dollars to get my Bill through.

Q. Mr. Kiely has sworn positively to your statement that you would give a hundred dollars to Mr. Rykert that you might get the Bill through. Was there any occasion during the different days from your arrival here to the last day you were here, when you were anxious to secure Mr. Rykert's active co-operation, not merely his passive support?

A. I do not know that there was more than I said when I first came here.

Q. When you first came here I understood you to say Mr. Rykert would not interest himself in your behalf?

Mr. Rykert.—He did not say so.

The Chairman.—He said he found him in favour of the Bill.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You found him in favour of the Bill?

A. He said he would do all he could for me. He was writing a letter at the time.

Q. Were you ever anxious to get him to give more attention to the matter than he did? On that occasion did you want more active support than that, or were you content with that?

A. I wanted some more opportunity of speaking to him.

Q. Did you have more opportunity?

A. Yes, many times.

Q. Were you anxious to get more active support from him?

A. I thought he said he would do all he could for me.

Q. Were you anxious to have more active support from Mr. Rykert?

A. I think not.

Q. Were you content with that passive support?

A. Yes. I excused him because he was writing a letter.

Q. Were you willing to excuse him all through?

A. When he was through with his business he was willing to see me.

Q. You did have the opportunity?

A. Yes.

Q. You cannot remember any difference about his giving you time afterwards.

A. I could always see him.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Do you recollect that compromise that was spoken about?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect taking the papers and consulting with me in reference to those amendments?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Do you recollect whether I gave you any advice in the matter?

A. I think you were opposed to a compromise coming from me.

Q. Had we several consultations; yourself, Mr. Law, Dr. Sinclair, and myself, in reference to that matter?

A. Yes, we had. We were very anxious about it, and I was opposed to the compromise, Mr. Oliver and Mr. Cattnach were rather in favour of it.

Q. My advice to you was not to accept the compromise.

A. Yes.

Joseph Price sworn:

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You were summoned to produce some papers. Have you those papers here?

A. I have two cheques, one for \$1000 and one for \$2430. I have also a cheque for the \$400 paid for Mr. Hilliard Cameron's retainer, and the cheque and voucher for the \$335.25 referred to yesterday. I have also certain correspondence with regard to the customs' matters. I find letters in my office or Mr. Swinyard's office from Mr. Rykert, of the 17th September, 1868, replied to by Mr. Swinyard on the 2nd October, 1868, referring to Mr. Rykert's personal interview with Mr. Swinyard as to getting the embargo on cattle removed.

Q. Do you produce the letters?

A. There was some difficulty this morning about getting the correspondence out of the office, but there is a special engine after me which will be here, I think, in about twenty minutes. There is a reply by Mr. Swinyard, of the 2nd October, thanking Mr. Rykert for his services in reply to the letter of Mr. Rykert of the 17th September, and another of the 2nd October. There is no correspondence between myself and Mr. Rykert except the two letters referred to here yesterday, and there is no correspondence to be found in the Solicitor's Office either to or from Mr. Rykert.

Q. This correspondence that you speak of, Mr. Swinyard's letter and the letter to which it is a reply have reference to what?

A. The removal of the embargo on the cattle traffic.

Q. And with reference to the customs, is there any correspondence then?

A. It is the same idea, covering the same correspondence.

Q. But with the exception of these letters you find no other correspondence?

A. No.

Q. This is a voucher for a thousand dollars "for Parliamentary disbursements by Æ. Irving at the late session of the Parliament of Ontario, in opposition to the Bill projecting a line known as the Canada Southern Railway, promoted by W. A. Thomson and others?"

A. Yes.

Q. The accuracy of that account is certified by you I think?

A. Yes.

Q. That certificate is dated 22nd January, 1870?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it customary or requisite, according to the rules of your departments, that accounts should be certified before being paid?

A. Yes.

Q. Then before it was paid you must have been satisfied of its payment?

A. Not of its payment?

Q. Of the accuracy of the account?

A. Yes.

Q. Then this is a cheque representing that thousand dollars?

A. Yes. A cheque for a thousand dollars, dated Hamilton, 31st January, 1870, and directed to the Canadian Bank of Commerce: "Pay to Æ. Irving, or order, \$1,000. Signed: D. McInnes, Director; J. Price, Treasurer; J. Metcalf, Accountant."

Q. It is endorsed by —?

A. Mr. Irving.

Q. And by —?

A. Mr. Rykert.

Q. Do you know his signature?

A. I believe that to be his signature—J. C. Rykert.

Q. It is stamped "Canadian Bank of Commerce, February 3rd, Hamilton;" and again, "Canadian Bank of Commerce, paid February 3rd, Hamilton."

A. Yes.

Q. What day was it delivered by you? Did it pass through your hands?

A. It was sent through me to Mr. Irving; at least that is the ordinary course of business. I have no recollection of the fact.

Q. The voucher has none of it in the handwriting of Mr. Irving, except the signature?

A. The body of the voucher, I think, is drawn by one of his clerks.

Q. Do you know who the clerk is?

A. No. I do not recognise it as the handwriting of any of the clerks in my office.

- Q. Is this the ordinary form of vouchers in the solicitor's department ?
- A. Yes ; there is only one form used.
- Q. Then, if this was a certificate of the solicitor's department, why would it not be certified by him instead of by you.
- A. Well the money was to be disbursed by Mr. Irving, and it is the rule that the same person cannot receipt the voucher who certifies it. That is the usual rule. Sometimes it might occur that the same person would certify and receipt, but we try to manage that one person shall certify and another receipt.
- Q. When we come to the voucher which sets forth the \$335 25, it is both certified and receipted by Mr. Irving ?
- A. Yes, all the various details are given there with the receipts of the various parties.
- Q. After this cheque was endorsed by Mr. Irving did you ever see it again ?
- A. Not before yesterday.
- Q. Did you have any information as to what was done with it ?
- A. Only what I stated yesterday in reference to the conversation with Mr. Irving at the time. I have not heard from him since about it. I asked him, but he had no recollection of it.
- Q. Have you any reason to believe that this cheque was handed to Mr. Rykert by any person other than Mr. Irving ?
- A. No.
- Q. Who else other than Mr. Irving or yourself was taking an active part in promoting or opposing legislation in the House ?
- A. The Directors.
- Q. There were some other persons here from Hamilton, I understand ?
- A. The two Directors were here, the Chairman, Mr. McMaster, and Mr. Carling.
- Q. But who were here from Hamilton ?
- A. No one else that I know of, except Mr. Irving. It is possible that Mr. Swinyard may have been here at the commencement, but he left the Company just about that time.
- Q. But there was no Hamiltonian here other than yourself, Mr. Irving, Mr. McInnes ?
- A. I think Mr. McInnes may have been down here occasionally.
- Q. Can you recall the name of any other person. I am told there were other gentlemen, one in particular ?
- A. An officer of the Company.
- Q. Not an officer of the Company ?
- A. I do not recollect.
- Q. No one connected with a newspaper at Hamilton, who took an active part in promoting the Bill.
- A. I do not recollect any person connected with any newspaper in Hamilton, but if you will suggest the name, I might recollect. I am nearly sure there was no such person here.
- The Chairman.*—There is the name of John Smith, of Hamilton, mentioned here as Parliamentary canvasser.
- Witness.*—I saw his name there, but I did not identify him as the same man. He is not connected with any of the newspapers ; but he is an active politician.

By Mr. KERR.

- Q. I was told there was a gentleman down taking a very active part, but I do not wish to mention his name if you do not recollect it. Have you any account from Mr. Rykert for his services ?
- A. No.
- Q. The number of the cheque 8,653 has reference to the counterfoil in your cheque-book ?
- A. It has reference to the voucher number. That corresponds with the number in the books also.
- Q. Do you know when that cheque was presented ?

A. Only by the stamp on it.

Q. What day was it delivered by you? Did it pass from your hands?

A. The cheque was sent from me to Mr. Irving in the ordinary course of business, but I have no recollection of the fact.

Q. Was the voucher in the handwriting of Mr. Irving?

A. The body of it is drawn out by one of Mr. Irving's clerks. I do not recollect it as the handwriting of any of the clerks in my office.

Q. Is that the ordinary form of the Solicitor's Office.

A. Yes. There is but one form used throughout the railway.

Q. If that were the certificate of the Solicitor's Department, why should it not be certified by Mr. Irving instead of by you?

A. The money was to be disbursed by Mr. Irving, and it is a rule with us that the same person who receives the money certifies to it.

Q. After that cheque was endorsed by Mr. Irving, did you ever see it again?

A. Not before yesterday.

Q. Did you have any information as to what was done with it.

A. Only as I said yesterday or in conversation with Mr. Irving at the time.

Q. Have you any reason to believe that this cheque was got to Mr. Rykert by any other person than Mr. Irving?

A. No.

Q. Who else over yourself and Mr. Irving were taking an active part in promoting or opposing legislation in your behalf here.

A. The directors.

Q. There were several persons here from Hamilton?

A. The directors were here, Mr. McMaster and Mr. Carling.

Q. Who from Hamilton?

A. No one else that I know of except Mr. Irving. It is possible that Mr. Swinyard was here at the commencement, but he left the Company about that time.

Q. Was there any person here connected with a newspaper in Hamilton, who took an active part in promoting the legislation?

A. I don't recollect any person connected with the press of Hamilton, if you said the name I might recollect it.

Q. Have you any account from Mr. Rykert for his services?

A. No.

Q. Was any account ever sent to you?

A. No.

Q. Is it usual for you to pay accounts for a large sum like \$1,000 without getting some account from the person who renders the services?

A. Our rule is that all payments by the Company, should be made on the form of the Company, and there is no other account except the one on the form.

Q. Is it usual, when for instance, a person renders services of a professional character, as I see those of Mr. Cameron here, where his own receipt is given—is it usual when a gentleman or when any person renders services to the Company, to pay without getting either an account or a receipt from the person to whom it is to go?

A. It is unusual.

Q. Then in the usual course Mr. Rykert's receipt would have been taken instead of Mr. Irving's?

A. Yes.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. And Mr. Irving would certify?

A. Yes.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Then the other item, the \$2,430 for "Expenses paid in conducting the opposition to the Canada Southern Railway, promoted by W. A. Thomson, during the session of the Legislature of Ontario, 1869," This cheque represents that voucher dated February 2nd, 1870?

- A. Yes.
- Q. In whose handwriting is the certificate?
- A. The handwriting of one of my clerks.
- Q. And the account is certified by you?
- A. Yes.
- Q. The certificate is dated 29th January, 1870, and the cheque 2nd February, 1870, and the receipt is signed 4th February, 1870. This cheque is for \$2,430, "Pay to *Æ. Irving*, or order," signed by yourself as Treasurer, D. McInnes, Director, and J. Metcalf, Accountant?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Could Mr. Metcalf have received any account of this?
- A. No.
- Q. He merely countersigns on seeing the signature of the head of the Department?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Could Mr. McInnes have any account of it?
- A. No, but he would have known what it was for.
- Q. Then of this \$2,430 I understood you to say that \$2,000 went to a newspaper?
- A. Yes.
- Q. A newspaper in Toronto—the *Telegraph*?
- A. That is my impression, but I did not disburse it. I am not positive.
- Q. You would not say the whole went in that way?
- A. The whole went to newspapers, but I do not know that the whole went to that paper.
- Q. Did you get an account of what newspapers it had gone to?
- A. No.
- Q. No statement was made to you?
- A. No.
- Q. Then or since, as to what papers it went to?
- A. No.
- Q. Then you have no knowledge beyond the fact that for all you know the whole of it went to the *Telegraph*?
- A. I am not sure of that.
- Q. Do you know who on the *Telegraph* received it?
- A. I do not.
- Q. Have you any reason to believe whether they were or were not mere intermediates with the money?
- A. I do not know. I had nothing to do with the arrangement.
- Q. Then the \$430 went, you say, for other expenses?
- A. I understand so, but what they were I do not know. I do not believe that was for newspaper purposes. I believe it was for current expenses. I had nothing to do with the disbursement, and I never heard what was done with it.
- Q. I see the other amount of \$335 25 went for current expenses—the printing fees, the Clerk of the House, the canvassing, the Queen's Hotel bill, expenses connected with travelling from different places, Queen's Hotel bill again, and so on. These expenses are what you would call the current expenses?
- A. Yes, partly.
- Q. Do you know of any other expenses connected with the matter other than those that are described in this voucher that would be covered by that \$430?
- A. No, I do not.
- Q. Before certifying that you must have had some account of it?
- A. I should have had some knowledge of it, I should think, but I tell you I do not know. I have thought the matter over, and I do not know what that \$430 was for. I did not disburse it, although probably at the time I should have known. It is five years ago, and my memory is not good enough to carry me back to small sums at that period.
- Q. Is there anything in your books or memoranda to indicate what that \$430 was for?
- A. No, there is not.
- Q. Are these the only cheques that were given for the payment of these accounts?

A. Yes.

Q. Are all cheques that are issued by or on behalf of the company countersigned by a Director?

A. All the company's cheques are, excepting that we have a drawing account now which we did not have at that time. At the present time the Treasurer has a fund of \$20,000 at his credit, so that he can draw a cheque in his own name without waiting for the Director's signature.

Q. But at this time, there was no way of drawing money except through the cheque of the company countersigned by the Director?

A. None.

Q. My object was to know whether there was anything representing this payment of \$2,430, any detail or any separate items which could have been shown to you or on which it could have been paid, on which you would make a cheque to cover the whole lump sum?

A. Not cheques.

Q. Anything?

A. At that time there was a custom of getting advances from the cashier.

Q. Could there be anything of that description?

A. I think that \$430 would be obtained in that way.

Q. Is there any account of how it was obtained?

A. There is of that one.

Q. Have you it here to day?

A. I have.

Q. Let me see it please.

[Cheque book produced.]

Q. This is the cheque as returned?

A. The cheques are torn out of the book, and, after they are redeemed, they are pasted back on the counterfoil. This is an advance note for me—an authority from me to the cashier to advance \$500.

Q. It is then in fact an order on the cashier?

A. Yes.

Q. To pay out of this advance account?

A. No; out of the money in his possession.

Q. To be accounted for afterwards?

A. He holds that as cash.

Q. This is an order dated—?

A. 24th November, 1869.

Q. Directed to—?

A. The cashier of the railway.

Q. To pay to—?

A. To myself, \$500.

Q. Signed by—?

A. Myself.

Q. There is written across the face of it—?

A. “\$70 returned not used.”

Q. How is it endorsed?

A. No endorsement.

Q. Then you received that money from him?

A. Yes.

Q. And returned \$70 of it?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the counterfoil of that order?

A. The particulars of what I did with it.

Q. What are those?

A. I sent it to Toronto.

Q. To whom?

A. To Mr. Carling.

- Q. Read the counterfoil ?
- A. \$430 seems to have been used, and \$70 returned.
- Q. Anything else on the counterfoil ?
- A. "To use in defeating the Southern Railway scheme."
- Q. The date of the counterfoil ?
- A. The same as the order.
- Q. Have you the counterfoils of the other cheques ?
- A. No. I am able to say there is nothing on them except simply the name and the amount. The old cheque-books when done with, are not considered of any use.
- Q. Then this amount was sent to Mr. Carling, to use in defeating the Southern Railway scheme. Did you send the whole \$500 ?
- A. Yes. He returned \$70.
- Q. Did you send it to him for any specific purpose ?
- A. He was a Director of the Company. He and Mr. McMaster, and Mr. Irving were here looking after the Company's interest. I should not enquire, he being a Director, what the money was for, more than is stated in my counterfoil. I suppose I was asked for it.
- Q. Did he ever give you any account of what was done with the \$430, when he returned the \$70 ?
- A. No. I have no detail of it.
- Q. Have you a general idea ?
- A. No other than that it was used in defeating the scheme—current expenses I presume.
- Q. Can you give any statement in a general way, of what you consider was done with it ?
- A. I have not the slightest idea. He was a Director of the Company, and a requisition from him for such a sum at that time, would have been honoured by me without question.
- Q. He was a member of the House at that time, too ?
- A. Yes.

By Mr. HARDY.

- Q. And a member of the Government of the then Administration ?
- A. I believe he was.

By Mr. KERR.

- Q. Did you find any telegrams, or did you look for the telegrams ? Are you able to produce the telegrams which passed between the Company and Mr. Rykert ?
- A. That is the correspondence which is coming down on the engine now.

By Mr. RYKERT.

- Q. Do you know who placed the Air Line Bill in my custody ?
- A. I do not.
- Q. Had you anything to do with the conduct of that case in Parliament ?
- A. Very little.
- Q. But you know as a matter of fact, that I had charge of the Air Line Bill ?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know if any offer was ever made to me, to induce me to take any business on behalf of the Great Western Railway Company—either bills or otherwise ?
- A. Never.
- Q. And after a careful search of your books you find the total amount paid, including the \$2,430 and the \$1,000, was \$3,430.
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you find from your books any reference to my receiving \$5,000 from your Company ?
- A. I do not.
- Q. Did you ever hear it stated by any member of the Board that I had received \$5,000 from the Company ?
- A. Never.

- Q. Or any other sum to induce me to vote for or support your bill ?
- A. Never.
- Q. You have made a careful search of all the correspondence and telegrams between myself and the Company for that ?
- A. I have.
- Q. Do you know what became of this \$1,000 ? who disbursed it ?
- A. I only presume that Mr. Irving received that money.
- Q. If you sent this cheque to me, would you not have some correspondence in reference to it ?
- A. Certainly.
- Q. Do you ever send cheques that way to any individual without correspondence ?
- A. No.
- Q. And of this you keep a record in your department ?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Have you any vouchers to show what became of the \$2,000 ?
- A. No.
- Q. Then who disbursed that sum ?
- A. I really don't know. I see it is in Mr. Irving's name.
- Q. Have you any reason to believe that any portion of that \$2,430 was ever paid to me ?
- A. I have not the slightest idea that you ever got a penny of it.
- Q. Do you know whether I was consulted in reference to the Air Line Bill ?
- A. By the Solicitor.
- Q. Of your own knowledge ?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you know what part I took in the legislation that session, apart from my Parliamentary business ?
- A. I have heard Mr. Irving say you were of very great service to him.
- Q. He would know all about it, then ?
- A. Everything.
- Q. If any inducements were held out to me to legislate in your behalf, or take charge of your Bill, or oppose the Canada Southern Bill, Mr. Irving would be the person who would have knowledge of it ?
- A. He would.
- Q. Are all matters connected with legislation placed in the hands of your Solicitor ?
- A. They are, in consultation with the Directors.
- Q. Then you do not know for what purpose this \$1,000 was paid ?
- A. No more than I stated yesterday.
- Q. This voucher is dated January 22nd, 1870, and runs "Solicitor's Department, Great Western Railway, Hamilton. \$1,000 for Parliamentary disbursements by Æ. Irving at the late Session of the Parliament of Ontario, in opposition to the Bill projecting a line known as the Canada Southern Railway, promoted by W. A. Thomson and others." Have you reason to believe it was paid me for that purpose for opposing Mr. Thomson's Bill ?
- A. No, I believe it was given to you for services before that time.
- Q. This would imply that he had disbursed this money and wished to be recouped ?
- A. It would seem so from the voucher.
- Q. You don't know then that I was ever paid a dollar for my Parliamentary influence or services on behalf of your company ?
- A. Beyond what I stated yesterday.
- Q. Do you know if there was any resolution of the Board passed offering me \$5,000 or any other sum for my Parliamentary influence ?
- A. There was never any resolution of the kind passed.
- Q. Is it usual for your company to pay persons these large sums without some resolution, if it is for their influence or anything of that kind ?
- A. All accounts pass the Board. These accounts for instance passed the Board.
- Q. Then when that passed the Board, would they have any knowledge of where the money was going ?

A. They would naturally enquire. They would know amongst themselves.

Q. And Mr. Irving would have any vouchers for anything in reference to myself?

A. Any details—yes.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. I suppose you would be very much surprised to find any resolution offering a member \$5,000 in your books?

A. Yes.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. You presume this money was paid to Mr. Irving?

A. I presume the cheque itself was handed to him. The money would pass from the Bank to the person receiving it.

Q. Looking at the cheque and the endorsement, to whom would you say the money was paid?

A. I do not know.

Q. You would not say it was paid to Mr. Irving?

A. I see Mr. Irving endorses it. I presume it would be paid to the second endorser. I do not see why Mr. Rykert wanted to put his name on the cheque at all, because if he wanted to keep it secret, he need not have put his name there.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. The receipt and certificate were given to you at the time the cheque was given?

A. Yes.

Q. So that though this statement as made up is "22nd January, 1870, Parliamentary disbursements by Æ. Irving at the late session," it does not correctly represent the way in which the money was paid?

A. No. I do not understand that he had made the disbursement before.

Q. So that when you certified to a disbursement having been made——?

A. It is a miswording of the certificate.

Q. In fact, following the usual form, instead of departing from it in this unusual transaction?

A. Yes.

Q. Was any statement ever made in your presence or by you that Mr. Rykert had received any money in connection with the legislation in which you were interested?

A. I know of none. It is very possible, five years ago, that amongst the directors and myself such a conversation might have occurred.

Q. Why do you think it possible?

A. I think it very unlikely that \$1,000 would be paid without the directors knowing all about it, and talking with me about it.

Q. You say it is possible that a conversation took place in which it was mentioned that Mr. Rykert had received \$1,000 in connection with the legislation?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Why do you think it is possible?

A. I should have said probable.

Q. Why do you think it is probable?

A. Because it would be a very unusual thing—in fact, I would not dare to take the responsibility of paying \$1,000 without the authority of the directors. If I did it would be at my own personal risk. There are the names of two or three directors on that particular voucher.

Q. On the cheque, I see the name of Mr. McInnes, as Director, countersigning it.

A. Yes.

Q. That would be to enable the payment to be made?

A. Yes.

Q. This voucher, I see, is endorsed on the back "Passed Executive Committee." The other name is——?

A. That of Mr. McMaster.

Q. Yes, "W. McMaster." What has that reference to?

A. There is a book kept in the Company's offices where every certificate is entered, and from which the cheques are drawn at the Board meetings, there is always a resolution of the Board Accounts numbering from such a number to such a number, amounting say to half a million of dollars are submitted and approved.

Q. Passed by the Executive Committee?

A. Yes.

Q. In passing this voucher that book would be what would be before the person who signs that?

A. Yes—that and the voucher.

Q. It is possible something may have passed between you and some one of the directors—that the statement may have been made in your presence or by you that \$1,000 had been paid to Mr. Rykert in connection with legislation?

A. Yes, I think the cheque must have been discussed between the directors and myself.

Q. Did I understand the cheque was given in connection with legislation?

A. For general services; I don't put it solely on account of legislation; but general services included.

Q. In part for services in connection with legislation?

A. Yes.

Q. The \$1000 was not given to Mr. Rykert by the Company, then, on account of his services in removing the embargo on cattle and obtaining a relaxation of the customs' regulation?

A. For general assistance to the Company. The solicitor of the Company would be the person to give you the details.

Q. What are the general services which you say were received?

A. The general assistance he gave to the solicitor whenever called upon in Parliamentary matters; also in some matters down at St. Catharines probably.

Q. I understand you to say you have no knowledge as to who disbursed the \$2,000?

A. I have no knowledge.

Q. Have you any reason to know that Mr. Irving disbursed it, or that it merely passed through his hands?

A. I don't know.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Do I understand you to say that the cheque covered the services rendered in connection with removing the customs' restrictions and the cattle embargo?

A. I simply instanced that as a way in which he helped us.

Q. Do I understand you to say that the cheque covered the services rendered as in connection with legislation?

A. I recollect that we spoke at the time that services had been rendered at the House.

Q. Parliamentary services here?

A. General services he had rendered assisting Mr. Irving in the progress of matters here.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. That voucher does not correctly set out all the facts?

A. I said it was mis-worded.

Q. You have seen the correspondence between Mr. Swinyard and myself, wherein he thanks me for my services on behalf of the Company, only a few weeks before?

A. The correspondence is coming down by special engine; I have not seen the letters myself.

Q. You had some talk with Mr. Swinyard in respect to my services?

A. At the time.

Q. You know I rendered very important services to the Company?

A. Yes; I believe you specially went to Ottawa about those matters I have mentioned.

Q. Do you not remember that the embargo was on the cattle traffic of the Company from 1st July to 1st October?

A. I think the embargo was on about four weeks.

Q. It was ordered to remain on until 1st October, after the Provincial fair?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember I got it removed in August?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know that the embargo was a loss of thousands of dollars a-week to the Company?

A. I should think it was a loss of fifty thousand dollars.

Q. And you know as a matter of fact I did get it removed?

A. I heard Mr. Swinyard say so; I have no personal knowledge.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. When was that?

A. In 1868.

Witness produced letters.

Letter from Mr. Rykert to Mr. Swinyard, dated 17th September, 1868, was read as follows:—

(Letters read.)

Witness.—This letter is marked “private and confidential,” but as it has a bearing on the case, it is produced.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Have you a letter in answer?

A. Mr. Swinyard, writing on 5th October to England, says:—

(Letter read.)

On 2nd October, Mr. Rykert wrote to Mr. Swinyard as follows:—

(Letter.)

On 2nd October Mr. Swinyard wrote to Mr. Rykert as follows:—

(Letter.)

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Are there any other letters?

A. These are all.

Q. Did these valuable services which were rendered in 1868 never meet with any reward until January, 1870?

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Have you looked to see whether any payment was made to Mr Rykert in 1868 or 1869?

A. The only one is the Corwin account, for whom Mr. Rykert was acting as solicitor at St. Catharines.

Q. Can you tell how much was paid to Mr. Corwin, and what to Mr. Rykert?

A. All to Mr. Corwin; none to Mr. Rykert.

Q. Have you any personal knowledge beyond what appears in the correspondence of what Mr. Rykert did in that matter of the embargo?

A. He came to Hamilton, and saw Mr. Swinyard, who was manager of the Company; I could have no knowledge as to what passed between Mr. Swinyard and Mr. Rykert.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. These services would appear as rendered by Mr. Rykert in his public capacity as a member of the Board of Agriculture ?

A. I am not aware he was a member of the Board of Agriculture.

Q. Did Hon. H. D. Christie take an active part in getting that embargo on cattle removed ?

Mr. Rykert.—He was opposed to doing so, and was in favour of the Canada Southern.

Mr. Kerr.—Mr. Christie was a member of the Board at that time ?

A. I think so.

Q. Was Mr. Rykert a member of the Council ?

A. I don't know. I have not any detailed knowledge more than I have from correspondence, and the conversation I had at the time.

Mr. Hardy.—There is no correspondence indicating any visit of Mr. Rykert to Ottawa ?

A. None I am aware of.

Chairman.—How are you aware of it ?

A. From conversation with Mr. Swinyard at the time.

Q. Did the Great Western ever employ Mr. Rykert before September, 1868, when you were treasurer of the Company.

A. His employment would not come to my knowledge.

Mr. Kerr.—Have you any telegrams between Mr. Rykert or any officer of the Company ?

A. No. I produce all I can find.

Mr. Rykert.—Did you know that I was consulted in respect to railway matters in my neighbourhood ?

A. I have heard our solicitor state that ; I know that when we wanted anything we sent to Mr. Rykert.

Mr. Kerr.—Has a search been made among the papers in the solicitor's office for letters or telegrams bearing on this case ?

A. This is a telegram from the chief clerk in the solicitor's office.

(The telegram produced was read.)

D. C. Macdonald recalled.

(Books produced.)

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Will you find two entries in the books, relating to the payment of \$100 referred to in your evidence ?

A. There is an entry on 18th January, 1874, in the cash book which I now produce. It is "For Parliamentary expenses in the passage of the Insurance Bill draft, 4th March, 1873, \$100."

Q. That entry is made in January, 1874. Was the disbursement made previous to that ?

A. On the 4th or 6th March, 1873.

Q. You produce your bank-book, that shows how it was charged ?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you show me your cheque book ?

A. Yes.

(Cheque book produced.)

Q. The cheque reads "No. 4082, 24th February, 1874. Made to retire a draft that was paid by the Bank in February, 1873."

A. It is initialled by Mr. Crowell Wilson, the President, in the counterfoil.

Q. You produce the cheque ?

- A. I produce the cheque. It is initialled by the President, Mr. Crowell Wilson.
- Q. You produce the cheque which has the same number, date, and purport?
- A. Yes.
- Q. This cheque was not presented to the Bank?
- A. No.
- Q. It was merely drawn as a voucher for your auditors?
- A. Certainly.
- Q. The "draft, Parliamentary expenses," referred to in it, had been paid long previously?
- A. It was paid in March, 1873.
- Q. But being irregularly entered, the auditors required a voucher in this shape?
- A. Authenticated by the President's signature.
- Q. This is the draft referred to as having been paid? Whose writing is that?
- A. I do not know.

By Mr. RYKERT.

- Q. Were you in Toronto upon March 4th, 1873?
- A. I think I was.
- Q. Upon March 4th, 5th and 6th?
- A. I was here three days, I think.
- Q. How do you account for Mr. Kiely drawing a draft upon you the day you were here? Your recollection before was that it was a long time afterwards.
- A. I said I was not certain.
- Q. Your impression was it was some time afterwards?
- A. Yes, within a month, I said.
- Q. Can you account for his drawing a draft upon you while you were in the city?
- A. I cannot.
- Q. Do you recollect your borrowing any money from him?
- A. Upon one occasion.
- Q. That occasion?
- A. No.
- Q. Have you any entry in reference to it?
- A. No; but I have a recollection of the date. It was in January, 1872. I borrowed \$150 from him. He gave me a cheque on the Bank of Commerce. It was a private transaction altogether, and I gave him my private cheque on Molson's Bank. That is the only money transaction I ever had with him.
- Q. I understood you to say you told him to use \$100 in lobbying through the House, and, if necessary, to secure my professional services?
- A. I asked him to secure your professional services.
- Q. That is the day you were at the Rossin House, on the 4th March?
- A. As far as the dates are concerned, I will not be positive; but it was on the occasion of the Bill being up here.
- Q. You know that you were here on the 4th, 5th and 6th of March?
- A. I do not know.
- Q. Does it not seem singular to you that, having told Mr. Kiely you would be willing to pay \$100 for lobbying through the House, he should draw upon you on the instant, before any services were rendered?
- A. What time was the Bill paid?
- Q. It was paid on the 12th. It was drawn upon you when you were in the city.
- A. I never saw it till it was presented by the Bank.
- Q. Is it not extraordinary that Mr. Kiely should draw upon you the very day you spoke about it?
- A. I did not consider it was very singular; but I did not see the draft until it was presented.
- Q. You were here on the 4th, 5th and 6th of March, were you not?
- A. I cannot say positively. I cannot tell unless I go to the Rossin House.
- Q. I want to know. You will have to go to the Rossin House.

A. It is probable.

Q. I want to know, as a matter of evidence, whether you were there on those days. Did Mr. Kiely tell you, while you were here, that he had drawn upon you for \$100 at sight?

A. No.

Q. Did you instruct Mr. Kiely to take the \$100 and hand it to me?

A. I instructed him, as I stated in my evidence in the first place, to engage your services—I mean professionally—if possible.

Q. For what purpose?

A. Simply for the purpose that you, if you took charge, would advocate it thoroughly—took charge of our interest, I mean.

Q. Your interest would be the cash interest, would it not?

A. Yes.

Q. It appears, then, I did not advocate your interest?

A. I told you before I don't think you did. I did not see you do it; but you did not oppose it.

Q. Mr. Kiely says he drew that money out of the Bank on the 18th or 19th of March, and he says he did not speak to me, but simply handed it to me, in accordance with your instructions.

A. I don't know what Mr. Kiely says.

Q. Then you did not instruct him to take the \$100 and hand it to me, did you?

A. You have not got a partner in the city, Mr. Rykert. I asked Mr. Kiely as a friend to go to the expense of \$100, and secure your services.

Q. You would not want to pay that unless I did something for it?

A. Certainly not.

Q. It seems I took no action whatever on the Committee, except one day to oppose the cash principle. That was adverse to your position, was it not?

A. Well, of course, my memory of most of these things is generally correct. I do not think on the Committee you did more than ask me one or two questions explanatory of certain points in relation to Mr. Crooks' Bill.

Q. You never spoke to me yourself?

A. Never in the world on that subject.

Q. Nor intimated to me that you wanted my services?

A. No.

Q. Or that you would send any person for my services?

A. No.

Q. Nor did you understand that my services had been secured for you?

A. Well, I did.

Q. When did you understand that?

A. Mr. Kiely led me to believe it.

Q. Now, Mr. Kiely swears he never said anything to me about it, but simply handed me the money.

A. He is mistaken, I suppose; that is all.

Q. You never directed him to hand it to me then?

A. I tell you now, as I did before; there is no use making a long cross-examination of it. I, along with other insurance men here, regarded that Bill brought in by Mr. Crooks as being in the interest of the Isolated Risk Insurance Company. As brought in, it would be very injurious to our Company, and I felt that the money was given to secure Mr. Rykert's influence in the Bill, as being a leading professional man. That is what I told Mr. Kiely. That Bill was brought in in the interests of the Isolated Risk Company, and Mr. Crooks either was then, or had been immediately before, a director of that Company; and we all got scared—we insurance people—because the Isolated Risk Company was supposed through the country to have been a sort of *douceur* for Mr. Alexander MacKenzie, and we supposed that all the influence of the Government would be brought to get that Bill and destroy our business, and we wanted to use all legitimate means against it.

By The CHAIRMAN.

Q. Legitimate?

A. We supposed it was legitimate.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. You did not suppose that I could make the Government change its mind?

A. We thought you were an influential man in the House. We gave the money accordingly. I gave the money. I gave it on my own responsibility.

Q. You mean you paid the draft?

A. I accepted the draft.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. It was not to secure his services in a court of law, was it?

A. It was, I suppose, as Parliamentary agent.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. What is this number, 3,737?

A. That is the memorandum of our own cheque.

Q. What is the meaning of the number?

A. The only thing is it was a cheque for a similar amount. That was a mistake of the clerk making up the account. It is only a clerical error.

Q. Where is that cheque?

A. 4,082—there it is.

Q. But that is a year after?

A. I know.

Q. It cannot have been in reference to this entry?

A. It was.

Q. Was there no entry made by you in any book of the payment of that \$100?

A. No more than in the bank-book.

By Mr. HARDY

Q. It was entered in the bank-book at the time of the payment?

A. Yes.

Mr. Cameron.—There is an entry in the bank-book of \$100, without any date. Whether draft, cheque, or what, there is nothing to indicate. Then, opposite that entry, there is a number, "3,737," and, in red pencil, the name "Kiely," which has evidently been entered since, and then the figures struck out, because, on reference to the book, it is seen that 3,737 refers to an entirely different transaction.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. The book has been altered since?

A. No, sir.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Where there is a draft, I see it is so entered in this cheque-book?

A. Yes.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. When was "Kiely" written there?

A. February, 1874.

Q. But the corresponding number shows that \$100 to have been paid for printing?

A. It is simply the wrong cheque. It is simply a mistake of the clerk.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. How did the 3,737 come there?

A. It was just going over the book casually at the time.

Q. How does that come in the book before this entry, which is in March? The 3,737 is in April, according to this.

A. I don't know how it is.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. That was not entered in your bank-book till some time afterwards?

A. No, sir.

Q. If you were here in the city, and Mr. Kiely were to draw on you, if you had not the \$100, that would be the proper way of getting it?

A. I just told him to draw.

Q. You did not know when he would draw? You told him to draw?

A. Yes.

Q. If he drew here, you would meet it when you got home?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Surely there would be some entry in reference to your expenses when you were down?

A. Yes. I have it here. There is the cheque, drawn 3rd of March, 1873.

Q. That would be when you were coming down?

A. The draft was drawn and paid after I got home.

Q. Would you not bring any funds with you?

A. Yes.

Q. Would not this be the cheque for the funds you brought with you?

A. No; that was after I got home.

Q. I suppose you, as an officer of the Company, coming on the business of the Company, would take funds of the Company to pay your expenses. You would not be paying money out of your own pocket?

A. Not as a usual thing.

Q. Then, why on this occasion?

A. I don't know that I did.

Q. Then you would get funds before you started. Where is the entry of that?

A. I want the Committee to understand that no officer of our Company is allowed to draw. All the money that comes in goes into the Bank, and is drawn by cheque afterwards, and I cannot get any money unless I get the cheque certified by the President.

[The book with the entry was produced.]

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. How much do the expenses amount to?

A. \$37.60. There is another entry on the 26th of March, 1873, \$45, for the expenses of the vice-president and myself. In our annual statement, that \$100 and the two other items appear as "Expenses attending convention on Insurance Act, \$182.60.

Æ. Irving re-called.

Mr. Kerr.—The vouchers which were spoken of yesterday I will show you, with the cheques representing them.

The Witness.—Where are the details of this \$2430?

Mr. Kerr.—There is a book produced showing that \$500 was sent to Mr. Carling, and that he returned \$70 of it.

The Witness.—Then no part of that \$2430 came to me.

Mr. Hardy.—It is endorsed by you.

Mr. Kerr.—There is an order on the cashier for \$500, with the counterfoil explaining that it was sent by Mr. Price to Mr. Carling, with the date November, '69—"For money to be used by him in opposing the Canada Southern Railway scheme." Of that, \$70 is marked as returned, leaving \$430, and Mr. Price explained that that was covered by a general voucher and receipt afterwards put in.

The Witness.—Then the \$2,000 ?

The Chairman.—You got the cheque he understands. It was to be paid by some one to newspapers in Toronto. He thought the *Telegraph* got some.

The Witness.—I believe that no part of that \$2,430 ever was in my hands in any way whatever. I have no more doubt of it than that I am speaking to you. I should like to take the—it seems to have been paid in Hamilton—to see my own bank-book as to whether I was there or it went to my credit. If I had nothing to do with that \$430, how did they get paid for the money they used ?

The Chairman.—By your endorsing that cheque.

The Witness.—Who got the \$430 ?

Mr. Hardy.—Mr. Carling got it.

The Witness.—This was in February ; he got that in November. If I got the \$2,430, how did they get the \$430 to recoup them ?

Mr. Hardy.—You are cross-examining, instead of being cross-examined.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. So far as you see at present, then, looking at the cheque and the endorsement, you have no knowledge of its having come into your hands ?

A. I have not.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. The money did not pass through your hands ?

A. I have no knowledge or belief that it did.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. How do you account for its having your endorsement ?

A. They would say we have paid this money ; we want to reimburse the cashier, and so we want you to endorse it.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Who were the persons concerned in disbursing money for Parliamentary expenses ?

A. I have no idea.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Who was the cashier then ?

A. Mr. Price was the treasurer.

Q. Who was the cashier in his office ?

A. I think his brother-in-law, Mr. Lindsay. The receipt for \$2,430 is in Mr. Price's handwriting. This is all drawn by Mr. Price's clerk but the receipt, which is in Mr. Price's handwriting. He wrote the words, and it was either sent to me or he may have been in his office, when he would say, Mr. Irving, we want you to receipt that. I believe that is likely to have been. It is possible, but there is no shred of recollection in my mind that this was deposited to my credit at Hamilton, and then drawn out. If so, my account-book would show, but I reject that, as I do not believe it. I never went to the bank and drew \$2,430 in my life.

Q. You have no knowledge, then, of that money having come through your hands ?

A. None whatever. It is stamped paid by the bank on the 4th February, 1870. That to my mind disposes of the matter so far as I am concerned. I shall, for my own gratification, look at my own account-book, but I have no idea of doubt in my own mind.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Do you state that you did not give that money, and that it was not placed to your credit ?

A. I do.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Do you know of any of the newspapers here getting any money, either from report or from your own personal knowledge?

A. Not to my own personal knowledge. I think I heard street rumours.

Q. Have you heard any rumours to that effect—were you so informed?

A. Not in any way that makes any impression on my mind.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Look at the order for the thousand dollars. Can you tell us anything about that?

A. Well, of course, this cheque is endorsed by me. There is no doubt about that.

Q. It is dated prior to the voucher?

A. No, prior to my receipt, but not to the handwriting of the clerks. I think the writing on the back is my writing—that above my signature and the word pay struck out.

Q. Can you tell us anything about the receipt of that cheque?

A. No. I am first of all looking at this voucher here.

Q. Can you tell us anything about that cheque?

A. I endorsed that cheque, and the word pay I believe is in my own writing.

Q. Can you tell when you received it?

A. No, further than that I should presume about the date.

Q. For what purpose did you receive that?

A. I have no recollection.

Q. What did you do with it?

A. I have no recollection.

Q. Did you see Mr. Rykert's name endorsed upon it below yours?

A. I am surprised to see that. If Mr. Price says he had no knowledge of Mr. Rykert having received the thousand dollars, I am surprised he should have had that in his possession.

Q. Can you tell me—can you give me any reason, or account in any way, for Mr. Rykert's signature on the back of it?

A. I take it for granted he got the money. He got the money. That unquestionably passed through his hands.

Q. Can you by any other way than by looking at it, and by seeing the signature endorsed upon it, account for his having received it?

A. I think he got the cheque. Why that is evident.

Q. But apart from the endorsement upon the cheque, have you reason to believe he got the cheque? Did you give him the cheque?

A. I have no recollection of having given it to him.

Q. Looking at the cheque now, can you say that you ever gave it to him?

A. I think if I gave it to him, it would have made an impression upon my mind that I gave it to him, and, as there is no impression upon my mind, I think it must have been through other hands. The reason I think so is that if you looked through all the receipts I ever gave in the world, I think these are the only ones in which you will find Mr. Price superintended my signature.

Q. The body of the receipt then is in his handwriting?

A. Yes, together with the date. So I come to the conclusion that here is a cheque of January 31, 1870, drawn by Mr. Price, with my receipt dated 1st February, 1870. So that my impression is that this signature was obtained from me, on the back here, a day or two before I was called upon by Mr. Price to sign this.

Q. You believe, looking at the voucher and the cheque, that you were asked to endorse the cheque a day or two before you were asked to sign the receipt?

A. I think so now.

Q. And in the receipt the amount for which it is a voucher is in the handwriting of Mr. Price?

A. Yes, and the date.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Look at the memorandum on the back of the date of issue.

A. Yes, the cheque was issued on the 1st February.

Q. The cheque is dated 31, '70.

A. I cannot explain how that is. In this one the date of issue is 4th February, the day that my receipt is dated, and the cheque itself is dated 2nd February, 1870.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. This one is dated the 18th, and marked date of issue 18th. Then in the other, the date of issue is the 1st of February, and the cheque is dated 31st January.

A. My explanation is, that the receipt part of this cheque was in Mr. Price's handwriting. I therefore believe that after the cheque had gone out, Mr. Price filled that out—that he had that voucher in his own office, and asked me just to sign it for him there; and I reassert what I stated yesterday, that these are not solicitor's drafts, but are certified by Mr. Price.

Q. Although headed "Solicitor's Department"?

A. But that is done by his clerk there.

Q. Can you give me any explanation now of your endorsement upon that cheque other than the one you have just now stated? Can you account for the endorsement on the back?

A. I account for them both in the same way—that I endorsed that cheque, and handed it so endorsed to Mr. Price or an officer of the Company, who was thereat the time and that the actual cash never came into my hands.

Q. Or that the cheque was ever made across to pay you in any other way? Did you deliver either of the cheques to any other person but an officer of the Company?

A. No.

Q. What officer of the Company could it have been other than Mr. Price?

A. I do not suggest that it was any other. It might be that his clerk would come to my office, and ask me to sign it for him, but I rather think not. I would pass in at his office two or three times a week and sometimes two or three times in one day, and it might have been on one of these occasions.

Q. Are you aware of any services rendered by Mr. Rykert to the Railway Company prior to that date for which the Company would be indebted to him as solicitor or counsel?

A. No, none. Do you speak of Parliamentary services?

Q. No, services as solicitor or counsel?

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Other than what there may have been in the way of Parliamentary services?

A. Yes.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. There were no professional services rendered to the Company prior to this?

A. I think not—I know of none.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Was Mr. Rykert, through the Solicitor's Department, employed as solicitor or counsel with reference to the relaxation of customs' regulations or the removal of the embargo on cattle?

A. I have no knowledge, or belief, or recollection, or idea, that he was employed through me in any way.

Q. Have you any knowledge as to his having been employed by any department of the railway in connection with that?

A. Not myself personally.

Q. Then that voucher which is presented to you for a thousand dollars speaks of Parliamentary expenses.

A. Yes.

Q. Are you aware of what Parliamentary expenses are referred to in it ?

A. No. I will say that I have thought since yesterday that this voucher was drawn in Mr. Price's office, and then taken by one of his clerks to my clerk, who got it copied out on the form I usually adopt, and struck off in my own solicitor's book in which I take the impress of these documents, and that this "for Parliamentary disbursements" and so forth did not in any way proceed from my dictation, and the strong reason, I have, is that any payments connected with matters that were not purely departmental as it were, were almost invariably drawn by myself in my own handwriting. Here is one in reference to Mr. Hillyard Cameron's expenses. I should have had to tell the clerk a long story about it, and I could write it off in half the time that I could tell it.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Is it in your clerk's handwriting ?

A. I do not recollect the handwriting. I think it is, because I am not able to exclude the idea by saying that it is not.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You have no knowledge whether it was done in your office or the other ?

A. No. If I heard any clerk's name mentioned, I might recollect the handwriting.

Q. What is this payment through Mr. Williams ?

A. Oh, that was the husband of some poor woman I think, who had been injured on the Petrolia Branch. Some one said I had behaved very meanly and I said, "If so I will add whatever some other person shall say is fair."

Mr. Meredith.—Was her husband killed on the road ?

The Chairman.—The item is "J. M. Williams, payment made through him to Mrs. Daley, whose husband was killed on the railway, and some Parliamentary friends of hers thought this ought to be paid to secure their influence, as they were of opinion that the widow had not been liberally dealt by, \$52.00."

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Do you happen to know who the "members" were ?

A. I do not.

Q. Why was it paid to Mr. Williams ?

A. I suppose he undertook that he would see it done correctly.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You understood at all events that there had been some claim in which you had driven too hard a bargain for the Company. You inquired into the matter, and were satisfied that more liberal payment might be made ?

A. Yes ; I think I said "Well if you say I have paid too little I will write up to some one about it." Some one said "well you ought," and afterwards I paid this \$52.

Q. Can you give me any explanation how that cheque could have got into the hands of Mr. Rykert except through you ?

A. I might have endorsed it at the time I gave the receipt to Mr. Price. I think I may have signed then, but he filled this up, which was a thing not done once in five thousand times, because I usually filled up any receipt myself, then he would dispose of the cheque as he chose ; or he might have handed it to some other person. If I had had the cheque given to me and had delivered it to Mr. Rykert, I think the impression would be such on my mind that I should recall it.

Q. Are you aware of any services other than the Parliamentary services rendered by Mr. Rykert, for which he could be paid anything or for which he would have any claim ?

A. Does that involve the admission or affirmation on my part, that there have been Parliamentary services rendered by Mr. Rykert ?

Q. It does not involve anything of the kind. Are you aware of any services rendered by Mr. Rykert, for which he could have a claim upon the Great Western Railway Company other than services in connection with legislation.

A. I don't think there were any services for legislation.

Q. Any other?

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Did he receive any instructions from you in connection with the Solicitor's department, in any matter you are acquainted with, to act for the Railway?

A. Outside of Parliament? No; but in this particular matter when we had this Bill, I suppose that if he was the member who introduced it, I must have given him the draft Bill or something of that kind.

Q. Outside of Parliamentary business?

A. No; I have no recollection of anything of the kind.

Q. How is the Solicitor's business of the Great Western Railway conducted; through your department?

A. Almost entirely; not invariably.

Q. Was there any communication with local solicitors along the line of the Railway, connected with the litigation on matters in which the Company's interests are involved, except through your department?

A. There never were any local solicitors or agents from 1855 to the time I left the Company, 1872; because the previous system of local agents was so difficult to follow, that I changed it.

Q. Would there be agents for filing papers?

A. No; I had not an agent from one end of the Province to the other except in this town.

Q. Then there have been no such services rendered by Mr. Rykert, except that?

A. No; it is hardly fair to conclude that. There may have been some such services without my knowing it.

Q. But from your department?

A. From me? no; Mr. Swinyard, or Mr. Price, may have consulted Mr. Rykert, or any other gentleman upon some matter, but I have no knowledge of it.

Q. Are you aware of what action was taken by the Railway Company with reference to the removal of the embargo on cattle, which took place in 1868 or 1869?

A. I don't think that was the time.

Q. Yes; in 1868 or 1869?

A. I don't know; but that might be an illustration of the case in which Mr. Swinyard might have spoken to Mr. Rykert, or half a dozen other persons.

Q. Had you anything whatever to do with the action taken by the Railway Company in connection with the removal of the embargo?

A. No; I have no recollection of it whatever.

Q. Or in relation to the relaxation of the customs' regulations?

A. I have no recollection whatever.

Q. Can you tell me what was the attitude of Mr. Rykert upon that Bill; did he either introduce or support it in 1869?

A. He introduced it, I understand.

Q. Did he take an active part in promoting it?

A. Yes; a very active part, with very great ability he did manage it for the Company.

Q. The Company had been interested in legislation in this House prior to that?

A. Yes.

Q. What attitude had he taken in reference to it?

A. In the immediately previous session we had no Bill at all that I was interested in. In the first Session we had the Erie and Niagara Extension Bill.

Q. The first formation of the Canada Southern?

A. Yes.

Q. You were interested in opposing that?

A. I have no ground of Mr. Rykert.

Q. What attitude did he take?

A. He advocated Mr. Thomson's Bill and we were opposing that interest ; so he was advocating what we were opposing.

Q. Did he take an active part then on behalf of the Canada Southern ?

A. Yes ; he is an active man at any time.

Q. Was that in 1867 to 1868 that Mr. Rykert was supporting the Canada Southern interest ?

A. As then known the Niagara and Erie extension.

Q. Then throughout that Session he was supporting that interest ?

A. He was supporting that interest.

Q. That Bill ?

A. Yes ; he was a member for one of the Counties that supported the Bill.

Q. Your Company were opposing that ?

A. Yes.

Q. Endeavouring to prevent the passage of the Bill ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you attempt to have an alteration made in the gauge ?

A. If that is material, these are the facts.

Q. I want to know as a fact ?

A. No ; they wanted a gauge of four feet eight and a half, and after the Bill had gone through Committee, after two or three days, at the very last moment—Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was sitting where the Chairman is sitting now—and the last clause was up. I then intervened and said that as the policy of the country was to have a five feet six gauge, unless they were bound to keep up a five feet six gauge, it would be impossible for the Great Western or any other Company to interchange cars with them. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald said that was very proper and would not allow any Bill to pass without that five feet six gauge. Therefore upon my representation that was put in.

Q. That was in the interest of the Great Western ?

A. Yes.

By The CHAIRMAN.

Q. And against the will of the Southern ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Was that the only point on which you were fighting them ?

A. Oh, no !

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You opposed the Bill as a Bill, but failing in that you opposed this alteration of the gauge ?

A. Yes ; we opposed the Bill generally clause by clause, Vice-Chancellor Strong addressed the Committee on one side and I on the other in reference to a variety of matters.

Q. Then the next legislation was in 1869 ?

A. Two years from that, there was a year in which nothing was done.

Q. In 1869 the legislation was of a double character ?

A. Yes.

Q. The Canada Southern desired to get an extension of time, and an alteration of the gauge ?

A. Yes ; and a right to build the St. Clair branch.

Q. And the whole scheme was opposed by the Great Western ?

A. Well, you may say that we were driven into opposing it.

Q. Then you had a separate scheme of your own called the Air Line ?

A. Yes.

Q. And were promoting that as well as opposing the other ?

A. Yes.

Q. What attitude did Mr. Rykert take with reference to both of these ?

A. Mr. Rykert opposed the Canada Southern Bill, and he introduced and materially aided our Air Line Bill.

Q. Besides yourself, what gentlemen of Hamilton were promoting the interest of the Great Western Railway as represented in that legislation ?

A. I do not think there was anyone else. There were Mr. Carling and myself ?

Q. Mr. McInnes ?

A. No.

Q. Was he down ?

A. Mr. McInnes was only down here on the day Mr. Joy was here to give evidence.

Mr. McInnes was away travelling with the directors and Mr. Carling, Mr. McMaster and myself were here all the while.

Q. Any other gentleman who was not connected with the Great Western ?

A. No. I do not mean to say that Mr. McInnes was not here once or twice ; but not generally.

Q. He was here once or twice ?

A. He was once I think, and perhaps a second time, but I am not sure.

Q. Any one else not connected with the railway ? Any person connected with the Press of Hamilton ?

A. No. I think not. I have no impression there was.

Q. I was told there was ?

A. I think not. He certainly did not communicate with me. If any Hamilton man was down here I might have conversed with him, but I have no idea there was any exterior aid of that kind.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. You had the charge of the legislation during that Session of 1869 ?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you the person who instructed me in reference to the Bill in opposition to the Canada Southern ?

A. I think so, I suppose so, I believe so, I don't recollect any particular conversation.

Q. Have you any recollection of sending the Air Line Bill to me to be revised at St. Catharines ?

A. I think I did.

Q. Do you recollect sending me the Bill in reference to the bonuses along the line to which I was opposed ?

A. Yes, I think now you mention it, it was sent to you some little time before it was introduced.

Q. That is before the House met ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect my urging you to strike out the bonus clause along the line

A. You may have done so. As a matter of fact the Bill was introduced with the bonus clause, and it was struck out afterwards.

Q. You recollect some conversation in regard to the bonus clause ?

A. I think so.

Q. Would there be any other person besides yourself who could instruct me, or induce me to take charge of the Bill ?

A. Any of the directors might have spoken to you, or Mr. Price. I don't know anything about that.

Q. Did you ever hold out any inducement to me that I should be rewarded for my services ?

A. None whatever.

Q. Did you ever in the slightest way intimate that you would reward me ?

A. Never in any way whatever.

Q. Are you aware that I had charge of other legislation for you, in subsequent sessions, on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Bill?

A. I am not prepared to say you had not; I don't remember that. The Wellington, Grey & Bruce Bills were prepared by Mr. Burton, of Hamilton, their solicitor. Why I came down here was to see how they would affect our Company.

Q. You never had any account sent by me requesting to be paid for my services?

A. Clearly not during the progress of those Bills through the House?

Q. Were you not here almost daily while the Canada Southern Bill was up?

A. I think I was.

Q. Were you not in constant communication with me in regard to your action?

A. Certainly.

Q. Did I not render to you important services in consultation, outside of my functions in reference to legislation on those Bills?

A. What I would say with regard to that is, that unless you had been a professional man, a lawyer, you would not have been able to discuss and deal with the matter as you did. I think that. I have always thought we were under great obligations to you for the way in which you managed that.

Q. Was I not engaged day and night on that?

A. Certainly early in the morning.

Q. A long time time before the House met?

A. Yes; I think you did certainly everything that could be done.

Q. As far as you think—having charge of the Solicitor's Department—you never offered me any inducement whatever?

A. No.

Q. How do you account for that cheque being endorsed by me, and not going through the bank?

A. Has it not gone through the bank now?

Q. It appears to have been paid at Hamilton.

A. It is endorsed, Commercial Bank of Hamilton, paid 3rd February. I suppose if you got the cheque you might have gone up there and drawn the money, or anybody else if you put your name on it.

Q. Did you ever advise any of the directors to pay me either \$5,000 or any other sum for my services?

A. No.

Q. Nor, did you know any money was paid for that purpose?

A. I have said that, written that, and say so again.

Q. You stated yesterday your letter was true, so far as you know?

A. What I said in that letter I would write now if necessary.

Q. You have no recollection whatever of handing me that draft?

A. I have no recollection of it.

Q. Nor did you know that the Company paid me for parliamentary services?

A. I am not making any insinuation or assertion. All I have got to say is I don't know how you got possession of that cheque, and I don't necessarily connect this matter with myself as receiving it as alleged.

Q. If you sent it to me you would have some correspondence?

A. Yes, if so. I heard yesterday your name was on the back of it, which was quite a surprise to me. I am very glad however to see your name on the cheque, because it relieves me from any responsibility in connection with it.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. If this cheque were given to you for the purpose mentioned, and the voucher given for it, you would have seen to its application yourself: if you had paid that over to Mr. Rykert for a legitimate purpose, you would have got his receipt for it?

A. Yes.

Q. You would not pay \$1000 to Mr. Rykert without getting a receipt from him in some way?

A. I think not.

Q. Those services which Mr. Rykert actually rendered—how did you regard them?—I am now speaking of services in the house—Did you regard them as services by a member, or services for which he would be remunerated?

A. Services by a member.

Q. Not services for which he would be remunerated?

A. No.

Q. If you had regarded Mr. Rykert's services as services which could or should be remunerated by the Company, would you have, yourself, sanctioned payment for such services? If you had employed Mr. Rykert to perform services of that character, would you not legitimately have paid him?

A. If so, I should have put Mr. Rykert's name down, the same as I put Mr. Hillyard Cameron's name down.

Q. Why did you not do that? because you regarded his services as only those of a member?

A. I have not understood that he was to be paid \$1000 for his services.

Q. Why did you not see that he was paid?

A. I am not aware of any debt to pay.

Q. You knew of no claim he had on the Company?

A. No.

Q. Then the services which were rendered at your request, and in consultation with you, were they in the character of counsel's services, or were they of the character of services rendered by a member of Parliament?

A. Mr. Rykert assumed to look over the Bill, and I thought it deferential to him to interest him in the framing of the Bill as though it was one I wished him to be familiar with, and that he would consider it some kind of a compliment in his being selected to carry that Bill through; Mr. Rykert and I met accidentally on some business, I think it was in regard to the Corwin claim you heard of yesterday, and I said we were coming up to get a Bill.

Q. Were the services which were rendered by Mr. Rykert regarded by you as services for which you should remunerate him; and if so, why did you not see that he was remunerated?

A. I should not have sent the Bill to St. Catharines for Mr. Rykert's consideration and examination if he had not been a lawyer.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Nor unless he had been a member?

A. Of course not.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Were the services which Mr. Rykert rendered in this matter of such a character as you thought should be remunerated, or were they of such a character as those which a member of Parliament would render?

A. It is a difficult thing to say. If the Railway Company had said that they would pay Mr. Rykert for looking over or revising the Bill, I should have thought it a very fair thing to have done.

Q. Do you think he had given such service as would entitle him to \$1000 remuneration?

The Chairman.—In other words, did he render any professional services, and, if so, what were they worth?

A. I don't suppose that any one would think otherwise than that \$1000 would have been an extraordinary bill. But at the time I sent the Bill to Mr. Rykert, I think a counsel would have been entitled to a pretty liberal counsel fee, if it was solely a matter of counsel's opinion.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Do you recollect our conversation in your office in regard to the Corwin matter?

A. I don't think it was in my office ; I do recollect the conversation. The fact of it was, that the Parliamentary notice, I think, had been given.

Q. Did we not take up the *Ontario Gazette*, and examine the notice, about the Bill ?

A. If you said so, I should not say otherwise.

Q. Was it not fully understood that I was to take charge of the Bill, or assist you in the legislation ?

A. The point was this : you explained you had no confidence in the Canada Southern Railway being gone on with. I said, " We are going on with a scheme which I thought was new to you ; we are going to get the Great Western to build a line between these two points, and that will satisfy the country, and no Canada Southern will be necessary." My idea is that you rather promptly said, " If so, I am willing to help your Company." I don't know that at that time anybody had charge of the Bill.

Q. You have a distinct recollection that I was favourable to the Bill ?

A. You were dissatisfied with the want of action on the part of the Canada Southern, and did not think they could be going on, and you thought after my information and assurance to you, that we were in earnest, that the scheme would carry, and that you would be willing to assist us.

Q. Was that a long time before Parliament met ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. When you sent this Bill to St. Catharines, do you remember how long it was before the session ?

A. I forget.

Q. Was it after it had been fully drawn by you ?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it sent down to him to examine into the nature and scope of the Bill ; or as senior counsel to advise ?

A. I suppose I am a senior counsel to Mr. Rykert. But you know that because a man is senior in point of professional standing, he is sometimes junior in certain matters.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Was the Bill sent to him professionally or to ascertain whether as a member of Parliament, he would support the Bill ?

A. If you put it that way, I should say as a professional man.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Was it for him to revise ?

A. To make any suggestion ; he would advise us to take such and such a course. In respect to the actual legislation on the Bill, my experience is such that I would not think assistance necessary.

Q. Before the Bill came up in the House, did he make any alterations ?

A. I have an impression that he did.

Q. Or was it after it came up in the House ?

A. I am inclined to think there was something with respect to bonuses.

Q. What ?

A. As to some line of action in regard to them. The fact is the bonus clause was printed in the Bill by mistake, and one of these gentlemen thought I had been guilty of a breach of faith in putting the bonus clause in afterwards.

Q. For that did he send you an account for counsel's fee ?

A. No.

Q. Did you enter it in your books, as you are accustomed to do ?

A. No, no such charge.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. When you were charged in the Committee with having retained that bonus clause in the Bill, did you not appeal to me ?

A. Yes, I think so.

Mr. Rykert.—I corroborated your position, that there was a mistake made in printing the Bill.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. At the time the Erie and Niagara Bill was before the House, I believe your Company had no intention of constructing a line through that section of the country ;

A. Not the first time, in 1868.

Q. Then the question involved in the legislation of 1869 was an entirely different one from that involved in the previous legislation ?

A. It was.

Q. As a matter of fact did you know any members of Parliament, who had supported the Erie and Niagara extension in 1868, who supported your views in the subsequent legislation.

A. Yes ; several supported our Bill, but I am not sure that they supported both Bills. There may have been some other who, like Mr. Rykert, supported our Bill, and opposed the other. Mr. Carling would have been one and I think Mr. Rykert, but of course there are the yeas and nays to look at.

Q. I ask you if any who supported the Erie and Niagara Bill in the First Session supported yours in the Second Session ? There was nothing like the contest in 1867 to 1868 that there was in 1869.

A. Yes ; we divided in the Committee even on the Standing Orders.

Q. But there was no division in the House ?

A. I wont say that, there are the records.

Q. You signed that receipt ; had you any idea when you signed it what this was intended for ? How did you come to put your name to a sum of money to that amount without knowing anything about it ?

A. I can only say that I do not know what passed between Mr. Price and myself at the time he got that receipt from me.

Q. If you had been informed at the time that this thousand dollars was to be paid to Mr. Rykert at the time mentioned, would you have signed the receipt.

A. I think I would. If Mr. Price had said, "I want to pay Rykert some money, and that is the only way I can get it," I think I should have signed it ; but I do not affirm that Mr. Price said anything of the kind.

Q. And that you had no knowledge of the purpose to which it was intended to be applied ?

A. I have no recollection of it.

Q. Did you consider it a legitimate payment to give a member of Parliament money for his opposition to a Bill ?

A. I don't know about that.

Q. As a member of the legal profession would you ?

A. I don't see exactly. If you are asking me as a matter of professional ethics.

Q. I am asking just to see if you knew to what it was to be applied.

Mr. Rykert.—All the moneys for Parliamentary expenses were through your endorsement.

A. If Mr. Price said "I want a receipt," I should not be very particular in looking at the bearings of the certificate. If he said, "We have to pay out some money for Parliamentary matters," I should not cross-examine him.

Mr. Meredith.—Might you not have been applied to by the Board to explain what became of the money ?

A. I might, and I should have said, "Mr. Price, you certified." I am not responsible for the contents of that ; it is the man who signed here who is responsible for that.

Q. I suppose the person, receiving that cheque, would have no knowledge of the contents of this voucher ?

A. Oh ! no. Of course *prima facie* evidence is I must have had knowledge of that.

Q. Assume this cheque was paid for the same purpose named in the voucher, would Mr. Rykert know anything of the voucher ?

A. No ; nothing of the voucher.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Would you have endorsed the cheque and signed that certificate if you had known that the thousand dollars was intended for Mr. Rykert.

A. I should have remembered it if I did.

Q. Would you have done it ?

A. Yes ; if they had asked me.

Q. If you had been asked by Mr. Price ?

A. Yes.

Q. If money was going in that direct way to Mr. Rykert, do you know of any way in which vouchers could have been made except that, in order to pass the Board ?

A. Whatever passed between Mr. Price and myself in that way would have been known to some one or other of the directors.

It was resolved to ask permission of the House to meet during the sitting of House. The Committee then adjourned till half-past three, to-day.

AFTERNOON SESSION, Dec. 11th.

D. C. McDonald recalled.

I have searched the books at the Rossin House, and find I came to Toronto on 26th or 27th February, 1873, and stayed 3 days.

I came back on the 10th March, I do not think Kiely then told me that he had drawn upon me. I did not speak to him or he to me about the draft.

When I accepted the draft, I remember the authority I gave for draft and the purpose for which it was to be used. Would not have entered the draft in the books of Company except it had been for the purpose of the Company.

The money from draft was to be used by Kiely to secure Mr. Rykert's services, and to be used in lobbying if necessary. I knew Mr. Rykert to be a good professional man. The compromise spoken of by me was between the Government and the Insurance Companies. I heard Mr. Crooks suggest that the Companies should agree among themselves.

D. C. McDONALD.

Joseph A. Woodruff.—I remember when the Erie and Niagara Extension Bill was presented in Session 1867-8, I took but little interest in it, except in behalf of my friend Mr. Thomson.

Was not in Toronto when Bill was before House, no letters passed between me and any person respecting such Bill. The correspondence I had with Mr. Thomson does not relate in any way to the matter of enquiry before this Committee. I talked with Mr. Rykert, as to the Erie and Niagara Extension Bill. I asked him if he would support the Bill, and he said he would support it. This was the Bill which Mr. Richards was to take charge of, I informed Mr. Thomson, that Mr. Rykert would support the Bill, I did not mention to Mr. Thomson, that Mr. Rykert, was to receive any consideration for supporting the Bill. I never indicated to Mr. Thomson, that any one was to get any advantage for supporting the Bill ; I had no authority to demand for Mr. Rykert anything from the Company ; I never gave any person any reason to understand that Mr. Rykert was to get anything for supporting the Bill ; I am not aware of any other person seeing Rykert to get his support ; I know of no offer to Mr. Rykert from any one for his support of the Bill. I and Mr. Thomson, expressed satisfaction at Mr. Rykert's support of this Bill.

In 1869, I met Mr. Rykert on the cars, he asked me if I thought Thomson could carry out his scheme, I said the prospects were very dark. He said the Great Western Railway were prepared to make a road, as they assured him.

Rykert saw at once he could support the first Bill, and did so.

When on the cars Rykert told me frankly that he intended to support the Great Western Railway Road, this was sometime before the Bills were introduced, and after their notices were given. The reason Mr. Rykert gave for supporting the Western was, that he was assured that Company would build the Road, and doubted the ability of the Southern to make the Road.

JOSEPH A. WOODRUFF.

William A. Thomson.—I was the promoter of the Canada Southern Railroad. The first Bill was introduced in Session 1867—1868. Mr. Rykert supported the Bill in that Session, he was acting in its support. Sheriff Woodruff, saw me here early in the Session.

Before Session of 1869, I received a letter from Mr. Woodruff about our Railway Bills, it stated that "our friend," was offered a large sum to support the Great Western Bill, and oppose us, but that if I could go \$1000 he would rather support me. This letter was received by me a short time before the session commenced. I do not recollect that I ever spoke to Mr. Woodruff about that letter more than to say, I declined to go the \$1000. I was never told of any offer to Mr. Rykert for his support; there never was one made by the Canada Southern to Mr. Rykert.

Have no papers to shew that any advantage was ever offered to Mr. Rykert for supporting the Canada Southern. When the contest took place, Mr. Rykert was violent in opposition.

At the first session Mr. Rykert supported my scheme, he never opposed it in the first session.

I never had any such conversation as is mentioned in the charge before the Committee; I never promised Mr. Rykert \$4,000, or even \$4 to any person.

To Mr. Cameron.—There was no opposition to the Bill in the House, but a good deal in Committee. I settled with all opponents except the Great Western Railway. The Erie and Niagara Extension was the origin of the Canada Southern Railway.

In 1869, I stated to Mr. McKellar the contents of the letter. I cannot say whether I understand "our friend" to mean Mr. Woodruff or Mr. Rykert; I had no reason to believe it was Mr. Rykert. When I got the letter from Mr. Woodruff, he and Mr. Rykert were on good terms, the letter was written in Sept., 1869. I never told McKellar that I had promised Rykert money for his support in 1869. I was not surprised at the charge when I saw it, or at any charge preferred by politicians. Neither before nor during the Sessions of 1867 and 1868 did I offer Mr. Rykert, or any person for him, any consideration for supporting the Bill, nor did Mr. Rykert, or any one for him, ask for, or require such consideration, nor did I make any such statement to Mr. McKellar.

WM. A. THOMSON.

December 7th.

The Committee met.

Present :

Hon. Mr. Currie, in the chair,	Mr. Meredith,
Mr. Hardy,	" Deroche.

Hon. John Carling sworn :—

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Did you receive any money from any person to be used in any way in connection with the legislation sought by the Canada Southern Railway or the Great Western Railway in the Session of 1869, or previously?

A. I don't know that I received any. As a director of the Great Western Railway, I did use some money.

Q. Your own money?

A. Not my own.

Q. From whom did you receive it?

A. Well, I cannot recollect.

Q. At whose hands did you receive it?

A. Whether it was from Mr. Swinyard or from Mr. Price, I don't know. I think it was from one of them.

Q. How much did you receive?

A. I think \$500.

Q. Was that the only sum you received or that passed through your hands?

A. There was more passed through my hands.

Q. How much more ?

A. I think \$2,000.

Q. When was it that it passed through your hands ?

A. I think that Mr. Swinyard, who was then the manager of the Great Western, was the first party that spoke to me about the Bill for the Air Line. He told me—in fact I knew.

Q. What actually occurred ?

A. I am going to state. Mr. Swinyard was then the manager of the Great Western, and he had an interest.

Q. It was during the time he was manager ?

A. Yes.

Q. How long before he ceased to be manager ?

A. I cannot recollect. I think Mr. Swinyard ceased to be manager at the beginning of 1870, and the conversation that I refer to was some time in the fall of 1869. I believe it was so. Mr. Swinyard, of course, in correspondence with the Board in England—.

Mr. Rykert objected to the form of the questions put by the counsel.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. There was a sum of \$2,000, and a sum of \$500 that came into your hands either from Mr. Swinyard or Mr. Price ?

A. I think so.

Q. When did the \$2,000 come into your hands ?

A. I am not sure.

Q. Was it before or after the \$500 ?

A. I am not sure whether Mr. Swinyard or Mr. Price handed me the money, or whether I received it by mail or by messenger. I cannot recollect. But I know I did receive that much money.

Q. You are not able to say whether it came by mail or messenger ?

A. I am not clear on that point.

Q. Can you tell me whether you received the \$2,000 before or after the \$500 ?

A. I don't know. I think all about the same time. It was during the session.

Q. Can you remember what progress the legislation had made at the time you received it ?

A. No, I cannot.

Q. Had the Bill been introduced ?

A. I am not sure ; I think it had.

Q. Had it passed through Committee ?

A. I am not sure. I cannot recollect the details.

Q. What is your belief—how near can you fix it ; Had the Bill passed through Committee at the time you received the moneys ?

A. I could not tell ; I cannot recollect.

Q. As near as you can recollect, what is your belief as to the period of time, so far as the Bill was concerned ?

A. I could not swear as to that ; I know it was during the session. I think it was after the Bill was introduced.

Q. Can you say—as nearly as you can ?

A. I cannot say.

Q. It was in two sums, one of \$2,000 and one of \$500 ?

A. I don't know whether it was all paid in two sums. I don't know whether the \$2,000 was paid in one or in two sums. I could not be positive about that.

Q. But the \$2,000 may have been paid in two sums of \$1,000 each ?

A. It may have been in two sums of \$1,000 each, or \$2,000 together.

Q. It was made in different payments ?

A. I think so.

Q. The \$500 was a separate payment altogether to the \$2,000 ?

A. Yes, it was.

- Q. What did you do with the \$2,000 ?
- A. I was consulted by Mr. Swinyard, general manager, and I think the other directors, and they said it was very important to the Great Western.
- Q. What did you do with it ?
- A. I should like to make my statement.
- Q. What did you do with the \$2,000 that came into your hands ?
- A. The money was paid to gentlemen who were connected with the press.
- Q. What sum ?
- A. \$2,000 were paid.
- Q. All in one sum ?
- A. No.
- Q. To whom was it paid, the—— ?
- A. \$1,000 to one party, and \$1,000 to another.
- Q. To whom were these sums paid ?
- A. I decline to state that. It was done as a matter of honour. They were to write, advocate and lobby for the Bill, and they did so. It was a matter of honour between themselves and myself. I was acting on behalf of the Company. I decline to state that.
- Q. You decline to state to whom you paid either of those sums ?
- A. It was to gentlemen connected with the press, outside the Legislature, to no one connected with Parliament.
- Q. To whom did you pay the money ?
- A. I state it was given to gentlemen who were friendly to the Great Western Railway, who advocated our interests in the press and out of it. I decline to give the names of the parties.
- Q. The sum of \$1,000 was given to one party ?
- A. Yes.
- Q. The other sums were given to a single individual also ?
- A. I think I am in error. Two persons connected with the press spoke to me. I discussed the matter with them, and gave \$1,000.
- Q. Connected with a single newspaper ?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Were those papers published in Toronto ?
- A. Yes.
- Q. They were both published in Toronto ?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Were the persons to whom you paid the money in attendance at Parliament at all ?
- A. Yes, they were in attendance in connection with the press.
- Q. Those persons advocated the claim and position of the Great Western ?
- A. I knew them to be friendly, and they both personally advocated the interest of the Great Western, and worked up the information and statistics with reference to the benefit of the line.
- Q. And in addition to that they were in attendance at the House during the time the Bill was in progress ?
- A. I think they were, I frequently saw them.
- Q. Did you converse with them in respect to the position of the matter ?
- A. I am quite sure I did.
- Q. Were the friends and promoters of the Great Western interest in communication with those gentlemen of the press ?
- A. How do you mean ?
- Q. Was there any communication by any other person with those gentlemen of the press, other than the communication you had with them ?
- A. I am not confident there was.
- Q. You think they never spoke about the matter other than to yourself ?
- A. They may have done so. I am not aware of it.
- Q. Did you not speak to them in the presence of any other person in regard to the position of the Railway Company, with reference to the claims the Railway Company were urging ?

A. It is five years ago, and I cannot recollect particulars, I may have done so, but I am not sure.

Q. You don't recollect now as a matter of fact that you spoke to them in the presence of several persons?

A. I do not.

Q. It has been stated by Mr. Price, I think, that some of this money, if not all of it, went to the *Telegraph*, or to some one connected with the *Telegraph* Newspaper?

A. I am not going to state to whom this money was paid.

The Chairman.—I think we ought to have that matter settled. There is a Statute of this Province which requires all witnesses to be sworn, and they are sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I want the question and Mr. Carling's answer to be taken down.

The Witness.—I consider it is a matter of honour.

The Chairman.—I have no doubt it is very unpleasant to have to tell; but we have a duty to the public to discharge.

The Witness.—Well, I decline to tell.

Some discussion followed.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. I understand you to say this money was paid—this sum of \$2,000 of which you spoke—all to three persons, to one person a sum of \$1,000, and to two other persons a sum of \$500 each?

A. Well, I don't say that exactly. I think there were two persons present, when the thousand dollars was paid but I think it was paid in the hands of one.

Q. Did you understand that it was all to be retained by the one to whom it was paid?

A. Well, I don't know I am sure.

Q. Did you understand that in paying it to the one, he was to retain all the thousand dollars or not?

A. The parties were connected with the same newspaper, both of them.

Q. Did you understand in paying that sum to one of the persons that he was to retain the whole thousand dollars himself?

A. I thought it very likely they would share, but I did not know, and I did not ask.

Q. To whom was the first sum of \$1,000 that you have referred to given?

A. I decline to answer that.

Q. Why do you decline to answer?

A. Because it was a matter of honour between the parties and myself, and I would not break that confidence without the sanction of the parties.

Q. Then to whom was the other sum of \$1,000 paid?

A. I thought I had explained that.

Q. You say you paid the second sum to one person in the presence of another?

A. Yes.

Q. Two persons were present, both connected with the same newspaper?

A. Yes.

Q. To whom was that second sum of \$1,000 so paid?

A. I decline to answer.

Q. For the same reason?

A. Yes.

The Chairman said the Committee would have to report the matter to the House, and let the House deal with Mr. Carling.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Are any of these persons now resident in Toronto?

A. Yes.

Q. All of them.

A. I don't know. I am not a resident of Toronto myself, and have not been for some years.

Q. You swear you do not know ?

A. No.

Q. That they are now resident in Toronto or have been lately ?

A. I decline to answer that.

Q. I want to know if we can get their consent ?

A. You cannot get their consent without getting the names from me.

Q. I think we might ?

A. You would have to get me to say who they were first, I think.

Q. You decline to state whether they are residents of Toronto now or not ?

A. Yes.

The Chairman.—I think when a witness declines to answer a question, the proper course is to report to the House and get him to appear at the Bar of the House ; when the witness places the Committee at defiance I think we should not go on any further. The question in my opinion is a proper one.

The Witness.—I think it is not a proper one to answer.

Mr. Kerr.—I ask permission to put another question. What did you do with the other sum of \$500 that you received.

A. That money was expended in different ways—in expenses ; I think I might say in extra hospitalities. I think that is the only way I can put it—that and cab hire.

Q. What do you mean by extra hospitality ?

A. There was cab hire and telegraphing and expenses in connection with entertainment.

Q. How much was spent in cab hire ?

A. I cannot tell you.

Q. About how much ?

A. I cannot tell you.

Q. How near can you come to it ?

A. The Directors and the manager of the Great Western requested me to do anything I thought proper in connection with the carrying of their Bill, by entertaining or otherwise, and I did so, and had a statement at the time. The \$500 was given to me, and I had a statement made up at the time, from which I found that there was a balance in my hands of \$70, which I returned to Mr. Price, the President of the Company.

Q. So what you expended was \$430.

A. Yes.

Q. And you returned \$70 to Mr. Price.

A. Yes.

Q. What did you do with this statement ?

A. I destroyed it, I fancy ; I have not got it now. It was over five years ago.

Q. Did you send a copy of it to the Railway Company ?

A. No. Being one of the Directors they accepted my statement.

Q. Of that \$430 how much was expended in cab hire ?

A. I cannot tell you.

Q. How much ?

A. I should not think a large portion of it.

Q. Five dollars ?

A. More than that.

Q. Ten dollars ?

A. More than that.

Q. Fifteen dollars ?

A. There might have been fifteen or twenty dollars.

Q. How much in telegraphing ?

A. I cannot recollect.

Q. Five dollars ?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Ten dollars ?

A. Very likely there was. It might have been double that for all I know.

Q. Twenty dollars would cover it at all events.

A. I would not swear that it would.

Q. Have you any reason to doubt that forty dollars would cover the cab hire and telegraphing ?

A. I have this doubt, that I had a great many matters to attend to, and I do not recollect particulars ; I recollect the lump sum and I know that I expended it in the way that I speak of.

Q. Have you any reason to doubt that forty dollars would cover your cab hire and telegraphing ?

A. I should think forty or fifty dollars.

Q. Well take fifty dollars, that would leave \$380, what was done with that ?

A. I have told you.

Q. The whole expense in entertaining, nothing went in any other way ?

A. I think there was something, I think I gave some presents to some of the messengers about the House who had run messages for me.

Q. How much ?

A. I might have given forty or fifty dollars in that way.

Q. Take fifty dollars, that would leave \$330, what was done with that ?

A. I don't know if anything was paid for any printing or not ; I am not quite sure.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. One would think that \$2,000 would cover your printing pretty well.

A. There may have been something for printing, but I am not sure.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You don't mean the printing fees in the House ?

A. No. Mr. Irving had charge of that.

Q. What would be the nature of the printing ?

A. I don't know whether it might be printing any documents specially for the use of members, or to be circulated amongst the members, or denying any statements that might have been made by circulars. I don't know, I am not sure that there was any. It seems in my mind that there was, but I won't swear there was.

Q. I see some charges for that in the other accounts.

A. I cannot give you the particulars. There might have been some expended in that way.

Q. How much ?

A. I cannot tell you.

Q. Would \$30 cover it ?

A. I cannot tell you.

Q. You cannot say at all ?

A. No.

Q. You have no idea ?

A. I don't recollect it.

Q. Would \$50 cover it ?

A. You might as well ask me a thousand dollars. I cannot recollect.

Q. You know whether it was \$5 or \$50 ?

A. I don't.

Q. Would you say that a hundred dollars of that was spent in that way ?

A. I should say not.

Q. Would you undertake to say \$50 ?

A. I should say not.

Q. Would you undertake to say \$25 ?

A. No. I would not. I would not say there was one dollar. I say it is possible there might have been.

Q. Was the balance of it spent in entertainment ?

A. And in what I have spoken of.

Q. Irrespective of what may have been spent in printing as you say, was the whole balance of the \$330 spent in entertaining ?

A. There is nothing else that I can think of. There may be some small sum, but I

know the large amount of it was spent in that way. It was a very exciting session. There were many railway bills which were being done very freely by the parties connected with them.

Q. This amount you expended on entertaining was, you say, in the way of extraordinary hospitality?

A. Yes.

Q. Just describe generally, what you call extraordinary hospitality?

A. Well, I suppose dinners.

Q. Dinners were matters of every day hospitality, were they not?

A. There were some extraordinary ones.

Q. Two in a day?

A. Not two every day.

Q. Extraordinary style?

A. No.

Q. Or expenses?

A. I don't know that there was any extraordinary style or expenses.

Q. Was Mr. Rykert at any of these dinners?

A. I think so. I have no doubt he was. I dare say he was, it was not confined to any particular member or party.

Q. This hospitality was something beyond the ordinary?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it designed to influence the members?

A. I don't know that it was.

Q. In any way?

A. No.

Q. Why was it necessary to engage in it then?

A. There were a large number of parties interested in these matters.

Q. Why was it necessary to engage in it then?

A. Well, I don't know.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Surely the Great Western Railway money was not used except to help on their bill?

A. I don't suppose it was. I was told the Southern were very free in their expenditure.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Did any of it go in any particular sum—to any man either a member of the House or a member of the Press, in any lump sum?

A. No, not a cent to any member of the House or the Press that I am aware of.

Q. To whom did you give these two sums? Are you now prepared to answer?

A. I have not changed my mind.

Q. You still decline to answer?

A. Yes. I wish to state most positively that that money was not given to any one connected with the House, directly or indirectly.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Was one of the persons belonging to the *Telegraph*?

A. I have stated that I decline to answer.

Q. Were the other persons connected with the *Leader*?

A. I decline to state.

Æmilus Irving, recalled :—

I wish to state with reference to the point of privilege, what I meant. The point of privilege I raised was, that I would not disclose to whom I paid money on behalf of the Great Western, without their leave, if it was shown I had received money. This assertion was material, because Mr. Price had previously declared that I had received perso-

nally two sums, of two thousand dollars, and \$2,430 from the Great Western for distribution. I denied having received the sums, and did not remember, but possibly I might be mistaken. Subsequent events have established that Mr. Price's evidence was inaccurate, and that I did not receive the above-mentioned, therefore the question of the distribution of any money by me has not arisen, and consequently the question of privilege has not arisen. I went to the bank, and on searching through the bank, I obtained from them the deposit slip of the Great Western Railway Company, which shows that a cheque for \$2,430 was deposited as cash, by the Cashier of the Great Western, on the 4th of February, to their own credit.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. You give us to understand then, that that did not come into your hands as cash at all?

A. Yes. I positively swear it did not. On Friday I asserted that the only explanation I could give was, that I endorsed these cheques and left them with Mr. Price, at the office of the company. That proves conclusively that the one cheque he did keep, and Mr. Rykert's signature being on the other, shows that he got the other cheque.

Q. Mr. Carling's evidence is in corroboration of, or has anticipated that point?

A. Yes. It has.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Reference has been made to a letter written by you to Mr. Rykert, on the 14th of July last; at the time of writing that letter, had you present to your mind, or were you aware, that Mr. Rykert had received the \$1,000 cheque which was shown to you, when you last gave your evidence?

A. No. It was not present to my mind. I wrote that the suggestion, that you (Mr. Rykert) were paid for your Parliamentary influence, &c., either \$1,000, or any other sum is simply untrue. I consider at this moment that that is to the letter still practically true; but I would not have written a letter so sweeping as that. I should have added some explanation, had I had in my mind at the time that that cheque had been paid to Mr. Rykert.

Q. As a matter of fact, was that payment of \$1,000 in your mind when you wrote that letter?

A. No. But I think it due to Mr. Rykert to say, that, as far as my knowledge goes, he was not paid for his influence. If, however, I were called upon to write a letter now, I would not write it exactly as that appears. I wish also to add, so as not to withhold anything from the Committee. I wish to add this statement. I gave the Committee to understand that this voucher for \$2,430 was entirely prepared by Mr. Price or his clerks; but with respect to that for \$1,000, I did not know the handwriting. I went to the Solicitor's office of the Great Western on Saturday, and found that a draft duplicate of this is in my own handwriting, but it is there marked "Joseph Price," not in my handwriting. All the rest of it is in my handwriting. Every other certificate in the book is an ordinary certificate of mine. There were two prepared, one in red and the other in black; the red one goes to England, and the black one is kept in this country.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Is it not the invariable practice of the Company to take receipts in duplicate from persons, who receive any money from the officers of the Company?

A. The rule is that the signature for the receipt and the person who gets the cheque is the same.

Q. I mean; the Company are not accustomed to take the name of the party as a subsequent endorser as his receipt?

A. No.

Q. Was there any receipt as is the rule with the Company, taken from Mr. Rykert for that \$1,000.

A. No.

Q. That would then be a departure from the usual custom?

A. Yes. Mr. Rykert asked me when coming off the train just now, If I knew how he got the \$1,000. I said, How? He said that I (Irving) transmitted it to him. I said to him that I had no knowledge of that whatever.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. If you wrote such a letter to him would it not be copied?

A. Yes. I have no recollection of any letter going to him.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Written in the regular course of business?

A. Yes. Mr. Rykert produced to me a telegram that he had received at St. Catharines, saying that a letter was on the way to him; the telegram was over my name.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Is the telegram a copy or the original?

A. The copy delivered to him.

Q. Your signature is not attached to it?

A. No; it is the copy made out by the telegraph clerk at St. Catharines.

Q. That may have been then without you ever having written such an original?

A. When he showed me that telegram, I did not disclaim it; it looks like a telegram I might have sent. I have no knowledge of the letter.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Possibly it may have gone in an envelope without a letter with it, as you sent a telegram?

A. I don't want to hazard anything in regard to that. I have not had the advantage of looking into these matters.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Are you aware of any services which Mr. Rykert rendered to the Company in respect to which you could have paid Mr. Rykert \$1,000, other than his services in connection with legislation in this House?

A. None, that I know of.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. The voucher which you say is in your handwriting; says "For Parliamentary disbursements, Æ. Irving, at the late session of the Parliament of Ontario, in opposing the Canada Southern Railway Bill, promoted by W. A. Thomson." That is your declaration?

A. I see nothing inconsistent in my having done that, and also in my having endorsed the cheque.

Q. You don't know then for what purpose the cheque was given?

A. The cheque would be given for a particular thing.

Q. I understood you to say the other day that you never made any offer to me of money?

A. No.

Q. Never offered me any inducement?

A. I had no conversation with you of that character?

Q. All you had to do with me was in your capacity as solicitor of the railway?

A. In no way was there any conversation between you and me with respect to any personal gain to yourself.

Q. Are you aware whether on any previous session I was actively engaged in interesting myself on behalf of the Great Western?

A. Not unless you remind me of it.

Q. In reference to your line to Windsor ?

A. The assessment roll was being altered.

Q. Do you remember my proposing certain amendments and sending them to you ?

(Document produced).

A. The assessment law was being revised, and I considered the amendments that were proposed were rather objectionable with respect to railway property. Mr. Rykert had great familiarity with that law, and I pointed the matter out to him ; and he as a public man dealt with the question in a general way.

Q. For that I claimed no recompense at your hands ?

A. No.

Q. Nor did I ever ask any recompense from the Great Western ?

A. No. I have said that several times.

Q. Were you aware whether I had or had not disbursed any money in connection with the bill ?

A. I never heard that you did.

Q. Are you aware that I took an active part in promoting your bill through the House, and in opposition to the Canada Southern Bill ?

A. I have said your assistance was invaluable.

Q. If you did not know of any services rendered by me, you must have written that voucher at the dictation of Mr. Price ?

A. I won't say it was written at dictation ; I think Mr. Price and I must have been together when that was framed. Because it was a matter drawn up for his signature and not drawn up for my signature.

Q. He would know for what purpose it was given ?

A. He vouched to the Railway Company that he did know for what the \$1,000 was given to me. I am not responsible for what that \$1,000 was for. He is the person who is responsible for it.

Q. If I had wanted to hide the transaction, could I not have easily done so by not endorsing the cheque ?

A. Certainly.

The Committee then adjourned till half past one, to-day.

The Committee met again at 2 o'clock.

Present :

Hon. Mr. Currie, in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Cameron,

Mr. Deroche,

Mr. Hardy,

Mr. Meredith.

Charles Belford sworn :—

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Are you connected with a newspaper in Toronto now ?

A. I am.

Q. In what capacity ?

A. Editorial writer.

Q. Of what paper ?

A. The *Mail*.

Q. Were you connected with any newspaper in Toronto during the Session of 1869—1870 ?

A. I was.

Q. What paper ?

A. The *Leader*.

Q. Did you during the Session of 1869—1870 or thereabouts, receive any sum of 180

money in connection with the legislation which was going on in this House on the part of the Canada Southern or Great Western Railway Company?

A. As I understand it is the desire of some members to test the questions raised by Mr. Carling's refusal to-day, I shall decline answering until they are decided.

Q. Did you receive any sum from Mr. Carling?

A. I decline to answer.

Q. What did you do with any sum that you received from Mr. Carling?

A. I decline to answer.

Q. To whom did you give a sum of money that you received from Mr. Carling?

A. You are making a statement which is not proved.

Q. I ask you the question.

A. I decline to answer.

Q. To whom did you give any moneys that you had received from any person in the interest of the Great Western Railway Company during that Session?

A. I have no answer to make, I decline to answer.

Q. Did you receive any moneys from any person in connection with the legislation of the Great Western Railway or the Canada Southern Railway, with the view of promoting in any way, either through your own services or by payment to any other person, the interest of the Great Western Railway Company.

A. I decline to answer, I shall answer all your questions in the same way. I am quite prepared to give my evidence, but not until the questions raised have been settled.

Q. Were you present when any sum of money was paid by Mr. Carling or any other person, to any person in the interest of the Great Western Railway Company?

A. I decline to answer.

Q. Did you receive any sum of \$1,000 from any person during that Session?

A. I decline to answer.

Q. Did you receive any sum whatever from Mr. Carling or any other person during that Session?

A. I decline to answer.

Mr. Kerr.—The witness has given no reason for declining to answer, and there is no reason why the investigation should not proceed in the regular way.

The Witness.—I understand this Committee is to investigate certain charges in relation to Mr. Rykert.

Mr Kerr asked the Chairman to report the matter to the House.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. I understand you to state that you decline to state that you received any money whatever in connection with that legislation, either to be received by yourself or paid over to any other person?

A. I decline to answer.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. Are you prepared to answer any question in relation to Mr. Rykert?

A. If you put it to me I shall answer.

After some discussion on the relevancy of the questions,

The Witness said—I do not answer, because I do not think it is calculated to bring out any information with regard to this particular charge.

Mr. Hardy moved, *Mr. Deroche* seconded, and it was

Resolved, That the Hon. John Carling having attended, and being sworn as a witness before this Committee, and having declined to answer questions put to him, it is ordered, that the evidence given by the said Hon. John Carling, together with the questions so put, and the refusal of the Hon. John Carling to answer the same, be reported to the House.

The Witness—I want to state that I gave no money to Mr. Rykert or any other member of the House, nor did I give it to anybody else to give to Mr. Rykert.

CHARLES BELFORD.

The Committee then adjourned.

December 11th.

The Committee met at 11.30.

Present :

Hon. Mr. Currie, in the Chair.
Mr. Hardy,Mr. Meredith,
Mr. Deroche.

Mr. Kerr stated, that he had no further evidence to call ; but he had supposed that the report of the Committee presented to the House on Monday, would have been disposed of, so that something might have been done to-day. Until that report was disposed of, he did not intend to proceed further.

Mr. Hardy stated that he had presented the report to the House, and complained of the Clerk having taken upon himself to omit it from the Journals.

Mr. Kerr said, he did not propose to call any further evidence, but he did not abandon the desire that the evidence of *Mr. Carling* should proceed.

Mr. Rykert said, he wished to cross-examine *Mr. Carling*, who was a material witness for him.

After some discussion,

The Chairman stated, that he thought if *Mr. Carling* appeared before the Committee on Monday, the Committee should hear what he had to say.

Mr. Kerr objected to *Mr. Carling* being heard, until he answered the questions which he now refused to answer.

After further discussion,

Mr. Rykert asked that *Mr. Carling* should be subpoenaed as a witness for him.

The Chairman thought he could hardly go as far as that, but if *Mr. Rykert* secured his attendance, there would be no objection to hearing him.

Ultimately it was arranged that the Chairman should supply *Mr. Rykert* with a blank subpoena.

The Committee then adjourned till Monday.

December 14th, 1874.

The Committee met at eleven o'clock.

Present :

Hon. Mr. Currie, in the Chair.
Mr. Hardy,Mr. Deroche,
Mr. Meredith.

Hon. *John Carling* was called and examined by *Mr. Rykert* :—

Q. You were a member of the Legislature from the time of the Sandfield Macdonald administration, down to 1872 or 1873 ?

Mr. Kerr renewed his objection to the evidence of *Mr. Carling* being taken, and asked that, at all events, he should first have an opportunity given him of answering the questions which were put to him before, and which he refused to answer.

The Chairman—Do you still persist in refusing, *Mr. Carling* ?

A. Yes.

By *Mr. RYKERT*.

Q. When did you leave the Legislature of Ontario ?

Mr. Hardy thought the question should be settled, as to whether *Mr. Carling* could be examined at all, as he still refused to answer the questions.

Mr. Rykert said he was calling him as his own witness.

After some discussion,

The Chairman said, the Committee had decided at its last meeting that if *Mr. Carling* came before them on *Mr. Rykert's* behalf, he should be heard.

Some further discussion took place, and the examination then proceeded.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. When did you leave the Legislature of Ontario ?

A. I was elected in 1867, I think, and I remained in the Legislature until I resigned, I think in 1872.

Q. Do you know whether during each of the Sessions while you were there after 1867, there was legislation carried on in the interests of the Great Western Railway ?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. You recollect the first bill introduced by Mr. Thomson, in reference to the Erie and Niagara Extension ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know what course I pursued in reference to that Bill ?

A. Well, I cannot distinctly say, Mr. Rykert.

Q. Do you recollect whether there was any opposition to it in the House, on account of the first Bill, the Erie and Niagara Extension ?

A. I cannot recollect.

Q. Do you know whether in the House, prior to the Air Line Bill, the Great Western had any legislation going on at that time ?

A. I think they had.

Q. Do you know as a matter of fact, what my relations were to the Great Western for the year prior to the Air Line Bill being introduced ?

A. Yes. I know you were always looked upon as a warm supporter of the Great Western Railway, and their interest.

Mr. Kerr said this was not evidence.

Q. What was my attitude to the Great Western Railway, friendly or otherwise ?

A. Friendly, certainly.

Q. Do you know whether I had been engaged by the Great Western Railway in matters outside of legislation.

A. Yes. I know you took an active part with them in removing the Order in Council in regard to the cattle disease, which was very injurious to the Great Western.

Q. Do you know whether that matter was discussed ; did you ever discuss that matter prior to the Air Line Bill being introduced ; did you ever discuss what I had done prior to that ?

Mr. Kerr objected to the question.

Q. You were one of the directors of the Road ?

A. I was.

Q. Do you know whether anything was said to me by yourself or by the directors in reference to compensating me for what I had done prior to the Air Line Bill ?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever speak of it yourself ?

A. I have frequently spoken to our people connected with the Great Western Railway.

Mr. Kerr contended that this was no evidence.

After some discussion, the Chairman said that if any action was taken by the Board upon any claim by Mr. Rykert, he thought it would be evidence.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Was any claim of Mr. Rykert's submitted to the Board ?

A. No.

Q. Was any action taken by the Board in respect to paying Mr. Rykert any money ?

A. I know that in conversations with Mr. Swinyard —

Q. At the Board ?

A. No, I do not think it was.

The Chairman.—I do not think any conversation between you and Mr. Swinyard, except at the Board, could be evidence.

Mr. Rykert.—Mr. Swinyard was the person who employed me to do the work.

Mr. Kerr.—Call him.

Mr. Rykert.—You know I cannot call him. I will have the questions taken down, and the refusal.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Did you ever advise, as a director, any members of that Board to reward me for my services outside Parliament ?

A. I do not think that I ever advised members of the Board ; but I did say to officers of the Company —

Mr. Kerr objected to the question and the answer.

Mr. Meredith moved that the answer be received.

The Committee divided—

Yeas.

Mr. Meredith.

Nays.

Mr. Hardy.

“ Deroche.

The motion was therefore lost.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Do you know whether any money was ever paid to me by the Great Western Railway for my influence in Parliament ?

Mr Kerr.—I object to that question until the other questions are answered.

After some discussion, the examination proceeded.

Q. Do you know whether I took an active part in subsequent sessions in the legislation of the Great Western Railway ?

A. I am quite sure that you did.

Q. Do you recollect the Wellington, Grey and Bruce controversy ?

A. Yes ; I do.

Q. Do you know, as a member of the Board, whether any account was ever presented by me for my services rendered in connexion with that matter ?

A. No ; it never came before my notice.

Q. You were a member of the Board ?

A. Yes ; if it had come up, I would have known it, I suppose.

Q. Do you know of any other inducement being held out during the passage of the Air Line Bill, to myself or any other member ?

A. No, I do not. I stated here in my evidence before, most positively that no part of that \$2000 went to you directly or indirectly.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. As far as you know ?

A. Yes, I am sure Mr. Rykert never knew anything about it until it came out in evidence.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Was the payment of that two thousand dollars discussed at the Board ?

A. Yes, I think it was.

Q. Who were the members of the Board ?

A. Mr. McMaster, Mr. McInnis, and I am not sure whether Mr. Hunt, of London, was a member of that Board at that time or not.

Q. Do you know whether the Hon. Wm. McMaster approved of that money being paid to the press ?

Mr. Hardy objected to the question.

Mr. Deroche.—Were there any other members of the Board ?

A. Mr. Hunt, of London, might not have been a member then, I am not sure. I think the only members then were myself and Messrs McMaster and McInnis.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Did not the Hon. William McMaster approve of the press being subsidised for that purpose?

Mr. Hardy objected to the question being put on the ground that the witness could not answer it until he had answered the other questions on the same subject.

Mr. Deroche said, that he thought it unfair to the prosecution to receive the answer to that question.

Mr. Meredith said, he voted that the answer be received as to whether the Board approved of the expenditure of the money.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Did the Hon. William McMaster hand you the money to pay that?

Mr. Hardy objected to the question being answered until the other questions were answered.

Mr. Deroche objected on the same ground.

Mr. Meredith.—I vote against the question, not on that ground, but because I do not consider it is the proper form of putting it.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Do you know whether members who were supporting that Air Line Bill received pay from the Great Western Company, either directly or indirectly?

A. No, I do not.

Q. Do you know whether members of Parliament were in the habit of begging passes from you to go home?

A. Well, I don't know about begging passes.

Q. Did they come to you weekly and oftener to get passes to go home and back while they were supporting your Bill?

A. No, I do not think so. I do know that the Great Western and the Grand Trunk at that time issued half tickets.

Q. Did you not yourself give free passes to these gentlemen?

A. Well, I may have given these return ticket passes, and I may have given those free passes if they asked me for them, but I don't recollect the particulars.

Q. You do not know as a matter of fact that you did give them to a member?

A. I am quite sure I gave passes at that time, but whether they were return passes or not, I am not quite sure.

Q. Do you not know that you gave them tickets home and back again—different coloured tickets—every Friday night?

The Chairman thought these questions were not fair, unless the names of the members were given.

After some discussion,

The Witness said, I did not give any passes to influence a member. I never gave any passes to any member to influence his vote on that question.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Nor any money to influence him on that question?

A. No, I am under the impression that any passes that were given, were the regular passes, the same as the Grand Trunk Railway gave.

Q. If Mr. Carling will produce his own little counterfoils, I will show him the names of members from one end of the Session to another. Mr. Jones, his accountant, was in the habit of writing them out. I cannot go on with Mr. Carling any further in reference to that \$2,000. I would like Mr. Carling to answer, what Mr. Kerr could not get out from him, as to who got that \$2,000.

A. I think that the Great Western Railway Company, an independent Company, had a perfect right, if they wished, to employ gentlemen connected with the press, to compile statistics or information for them.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. That is an argument—will you answer Mr. Rykert's question which is the same as Mr. Kerr's?

A. I decline. I say it was not in any way connected with Parliament or any one in Parliament.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Did you during that Session once or oftener tell me or speak to me in reference to the expenses of carrying that Bill through Parliament?

A. I may have done so.

Q. Did you tell me to spare no expense in carrying the Bill through?

A. I may have done so. Very likely I told you to spare no pains or expense.

Q. You know there was a great deal of excitement?

A. Yes, I know it was the most exciting session we have had, I think since I have been in parliament. There were a great many railway bills, and the lobbies of the House were crowded by persons more or less interested in one or the other railway.

Q. You know there was a great deal of lobbying done, I suppose?

A. I do.

Q. In connection with that, did you tell me or authorise me to spare no pains or expense to carry that Bill through Parliament?

A. I may have done so, but I won't say I did. I had frequent conversations with you. I knew you had charge of the Bill, and that you took a very active part in it, and the Great Western, I know, felt very much indebted to you for your exertions, and I know I said to the officers that some acknowledgment after it was over should be made, and I did not know it was made until some time afterwards.

Q. You did not know that any acknowledgment was made for my services in connection with the Air Line?

A. I know it was for your services generally in reference to the Great Western Railway.

Q. Did the board take any action in reference to it?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Did I ever insinuate to you, or ask you for any pay for my services?

A. No you did not.

Q. You were here the whole Session and actively engaged with me?

A. I was.

Q. As a director of the road?

A. As a director of the road.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Did I understand you to say that you either stated or repeated that Mr. Rykert should be remunerated for his pains and expenses in connection with that legislation.

A. I said that I knew that Mr. Rykert had done service on different occasions.

Q. I am speaking of what you said just now.

A. I said he had rendered very important services to the Great Western on different occasions, and had rendered very great services in the passage of the Air Line Bill; and I am quite sure that I said to Mr. Price or the directors, I don't know whether I did to the directors, but I did to the manager of the Company, Mr. Swinyard, that we were very much indebted to Mr. Rykert, and some acknowledgment should be made.

Q. For his services in connection with that legislation?

A. Not that specially.

Q. Was that taken into account?

A. That was a part. I thought he had rendered very great services in connection with that, and other services.

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. Was there any action taken by the board in consequence of what you stated?

A. No.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Are you aware whether a pass was given to Mr. Rykert about that time, on the Great Western Railway?

A. I am not. He did not get any pass from me.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. I think you said something about the occasion of the passing of the Bill being a fitting occasion for something or other, what was it?

A. I did. I was aware by being a Director of the Great Western, and being in Parliament, that Mr. Rykert had rendered very great service to the Company in the removal of the Order in Council with regard to the cattle disease, and I knew that he had rendered other services.

Q. But you said something about the reason the suggestion was made about making some acknowledgment?

A. There was the Air Line Bill. It was a very hard fought battle. It lasted through the whole of the session, and was carried by a very small majority. Mr. Rykert had charge of the Bill, and had given it a great deal of his time, in fact he was very frequently kept from going home on Saturday in order to be here to attend to this Bill, and after the Session, I did say to a gentleman connected with the Great Western Railway, that I thought, seeing the services that had been rendered by Mr. Rykert on that and previous occasions, that they should be acknowledged in some way.

Q. Was that in consequence of any communication you had with Mr. Rykert either directly or indirectly?

A. No.

Q. It was a voluntary matter on the part of the Company?

A. Yes.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. In order that there may be no misunderstanding about the matter, now you have had time for consideration, and Mr. Rykert expresses himself as desirous that this question should be asked, perhaps you will be good enough to let us know to whom you gave the two thousand dollars, and the names of the persons to whom you handed it?

A. I have said I would decline to give them.

Q. The names of the persons to whom you handed that money?

A. I decline to answer.

Q. Why do you refuse to answer?

A. I know that this money was not paid to any one connected with Parliament.

Q. You did not pay it to any one connected with Parliament. Do you know what the persons to whom you gave the money did with it?

A. I think I do.

Q. Are you aware whether the persons to whom you handed the money gave any money to any Member of Parliament?

A. No, I feel quite sure they put it in their own pockets.

Q. Do you know whether they gave any money to any Member of Parliament?

A. It is quite impossible for me to say that, but I am confident in my own mind.

Q. Can you swear that they did not offer that specific money?

A. It is impossible for me to answer—it is not a very likely thing that if I gave it to them for services rendered to the Company, they would hand it to anybody else.

Q. You decline to state what their names were?

A. I decline to state the names, because I think the Great Western Railway Company, if they wish to employ gentlemen to assist them outside the Parliament have a right to do so.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Previous to the passing of the Air Line Bill, had Mr. Rykert rendered any professional services to the Great Western to your knowledge?

A. I understood that he had.

Q. You do not know of your own knowledge ?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know as a member of the board ?

A. I understood that he had assisted Mr. Irving on different occasions, but I don't know it. I was told so by a gentleman connected with the company.

Q. You have spoken of his services in reference to the embargo ; do you know of your own knowledge did Mr. Rykert render any services to the company in reference to the embargo on cattle ?

A. I don't know that. I don't know that I actually saw Mr. Rykert in Ottawa attending to it, but I knew from the officers of the company.

Q. What did he do ?

A. He rendered very important services.

Q. Do you remember that he was a member of the Board of Agriculture, and that the Board was desirous of removing the embargo ?

A. Yes.

Q. Where these the services he rendered ?

A. These were the services. I am not sure whether he went to Ottawa or not on that matter. The company thought he had rendered great services.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. Did not the Agricultural Board pass a resolution requesting the Government to rescind the Order ?

A. I cannot recollect that.

Some discussion then took place as to whether any action should be taken in the House in reference to Mr. Carling's refusal to answer the questions as to the disposal of the \$2,000, but no conclusion was arrived at.

George W. Monk sworn :—

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. I believe you were one of the Committee on the Government Insurance Bill of 1873 ?

A. I was. That is the Mutual Bill.

Q. Did you attend all the meetings of the Committee ?

A. I think I did.

Q. Did you ever see me at any of these meetings ?

A. I think I did.

Q. Did you ever hear me taking any part in the discussions at all ?

A. I do not remember any special part you took. I think I remember seeing you on the Committee.

Q. Do you remember if I appeared on the Committee to make up a quorum ?

A. I cannot say what your object was.

Q. Do you know if I appeared and answered my name and then went out immediately ?

A. Yes.

Q. You never recollect my taking any active part one way or the other upon that Bill ?

A. I could not say positively which side you took. I recollect I was interested in it myself, but I did not pay much attention to which way other people went.

Q. Do you recollect when the Bill came to a second reading in the House whether I favoured the Bill or not ?

A. I do not recollect. Of my own knowledge, without any reference, I cannot say positively.

Mr. Rykert put in the minutes of the League Committee.

J. Vance, sworn :—

By Mr. RYKERT.

Q. You are clerk of the Private Bills ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect an Act before the Legislature in reference to the incorporation of the Town of Tilsonburgh ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect what action I took in reference to the Bill ?

A. I remember you being very busy about the Bill from its inception, perhaps much more so than about ordinary Bills that you had an interest in.

Q. Do you recollect my pointing out to you a man who was going about the lobbies with some maps ?

A. Yes, I do remember that circumstance. I remember you pointing out a man to me and stating that he was haunting you about the House to get you to serve him in the Bill in some way. I remember you laughing at the matter once or twice, and trying to escape him. I think you came into my office once or twice to escape him in the lobby.

Q. Do you recollect then whether from the very commencement to the end I was favourable to the Bill or not ?

A. Yes ; so I understood distinctly from your action in the matter.

Q. Can you say whether I took an active part in it or not ?

A. Yes, I say you were constantly making inquiries about it, and were in the office about it, generally urging its progress.

Q. Do you recollect seeing this person here, some time before Mr. Tilson made his appearance ?

A. I think he was the first person I saw in connection with the Bill about the House, I remember him just from what you say, that is, his going about the House with maps and plans under his arm.

Q. Do you recollect where he used to post himself ?

A. I think I found him generally around the lobbies about the entrance to the House.

Q. By the stove there ?

A. Yes ; I remember he was very officious and indefatigable in his endeavours about the Bill.

Q. You recollect that I stated to you that I was favourable to the Bill, but opposed his line of action ?

A. I had no doubt about your being favourable to the Bill from its inception.

The Committee then adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 15, 1874.

The Committee met at 11.30 o'clock.

Present :

Hon. Mr. Currie in the chair,	Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Deroche,	Mr. Hardy.
Mr. Meredith,	

John Charles Rykert said, I will take up the Insurance Bill first. The Mutual Insurance Bill was read a second time on January 24th, 1873, upon which occasion I stated in my place in the House, as it was reported in the *Globe* and *Mail*, of the same day, that I was prepared to assist the Government in passing the Bill, which would consolidate the law, provided all Insurance Companies were embraced in the consolidation. Having expressed myself favourable to that Bill, I was appointed upon the Select Committee. The Committee met for the first time, on February 27th, 1873. I was present at that meeting. I find the preamble of the Bill was adopted, and certain clauses were adopted, and certain clauses were laid over for future consideration. Upon the same day I was present at the Public Accounts Committee, where there was a long discussion in reference to the accounts of Ewing & Co., and others. The next meeting was on February 28th; which meeting I attended only to make a quorum, there being only five members present. The Committee

then adjourned till to-morrow, at which meeting I was not present, as on that day I was at the Public Accounts Committee. The final meeting of the Committee was held upon March 6th, at which meeting my name appears as having been present. Upon the same day I was present at the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee at the same time, or about the same hour. I state that I took no part at any one of those meetings of the Committee; that I never discussed any question whatever; that prior to the last meeting of the Committee, I placed the Bill before the Insurance Company, of which I was a director of the Niagara District Mutual, and that I decided then that if the Companies agreed to a compromise I would not oppose it, inasmuch as the cash system was compromised. That is my whole action in reference to that Bill. The Bill was reported from the Committee on 6th March; it passed through Committee of the whole upon March 7th. There was no debate upon it whatever, and the third reading was carried on March 18th. Mr. Kiely swears that the money, if paid to me, was paid after 19th March. I can only repeat the statement that Mr. Kiely never paid me a dollar. I never spoke to him in reference to the Insurance Bill. It had gone through the House at the time he spoke of.

The next matter is the Canada Southern Railway; I am charged with having opposed that Bill for two weeks, and having subsequently turned round and become an ardent supporter of the Bill in consideration of \$4,000. That bill which is numbered 20, and which I have here, was reported from the Standing Orders Committee by myself as Chairman upon January 14th, 1868. It came before the Railway Committee upon January 28th, and I find in the report of the Committee which was made on January 31st, in the *Globe* newspaper, that "Mr. Irving appeared on behalf of the Great Western; Mr. Hector Cameron on behalf of Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Strong on behalf of the Erie and Niagara Extension, and Sheriff Munro, for St. Thomas. The Committee after deliberating, agreed almost unanimously to adopt the preamble." These are the words that are used in the *Globe*. The Committee met again on February 3rd, when Mr. Hillyard Cameron, opposed on behalf of the Great Western. There is a report in the *Globe* of February 5th, in which it appears that I took a very active part in opposition to Mr. Cumberland and others, representing different interests, who were supporting Mr. Thomson. On February 10th, the Bill was reported by the Committee on Railways. On February 11th, upon motion for the Second Reading, Mr. Coyne moved to refer it back to the Standing Orders Committee, I took an exception to the motion, and I find reported in the *Globe* of that day, that I made use of this language. "This was one of the most outrageous attempts he ever saw to burke a Bill. The Standing Orders Committee had nothing to do with the question; that Committee had simply to ascertain whether the Notices were in conformity with the rules, and whether the petition asked for more than the Notices. It had nothing to do with the Bill. The object of the motion was, to delay proceedings on the Bill for three or four days with a hope of preventing its passage during the Session." The Bill went through Committee on February 12th, and passed its third reading on February 14th. Now, I will refer to a letter from Mr. Thomson, which I find amongst the papers which the Sheriff produced the other day. It is dated February 17th, 1868, and begins "My dear Woodruff."

The Chairman said that would not be evidence.

Mr. Rykert said his name was mentioned in it.

Some discussion took place, and as no one objected to the reading of the letter, *Mr. Rykert* read the following extract: "Rykert behaved splendidly and was of great service to me, I have written to him to that effect."

I (said *Mr. Rykert*) cannot find the letter referred to. The reports of the newspapers show that from the commencement I was favourable to the Bill.

In the following summer of 1868, I was employed by Mr. Swinyard to endeavour to get off, or remove, the cattle embargo. After a great deal of difficulty, I succeeded in getting it removed somewhere about the month of September. Mr. Swinyard and I were in constant communication from that time up to the time that he left the Road, on January 1st, 1870. In the early part of the Session 1869, on behalf of the Great Western Railway Company, I took an active part in reference to their assessment in the town of Windsor. Almost weekly during that summer of 1869, I met Mr. Swinyard on Saturday afternoon on the Cricket Ground, belonging to the Hamilton Club, and during that summer we constantly spoke of the Great Western building a line from Glencoe or some

point west. Having previously supported Mr. Thomson, and given him the right to build the Road within two years, I would not consent to the Great Western Railway having any line there until we ascertained conclusively that Mr. Thomson would not build the Road within the time. We had several interviews during the summer in reference to that Road, and about the 1st September, I had interviews with Mr. Irving. The first interview was in Corbyn's brick yard, in St. Catharines, while we were discussing something in relation to land damages, and I, then and there, told Mr. Irving that I had seen a notice of an application by Mr. Thomson dated September 1st, 1869, applying for an extension of time, and also for other powers. I then told him that I should oppose that Road; that I thought Mr. Thomson would not and could not build the Road. Subsequently to that, Mr. Woodruff asked me if I would support Mr. Thomson's Road. I told him I would not, and I have a distinct recollection of the expression I used on that occasion. I told him I would not support "philosophy on ice," or some such expression, that is the name Mr. Thomson went by. Mr. Woodruff then agreed with me that Mr. Thomson could not build the Road. It has since turned out that we were mistaken in reference to that. I however said then that he was not in a position to build the Road. A short time afterwards I had another interview with Mr. Irving in his own office, when I pointed out to him the necessity for fying plans and having a proper survey made in reference to his intended application to Parliament. I also saw Mr. Swinyard and had an interview with him, at which the whole matter was discussed, and at that time, it was the intention of the Great Western Railway, provided they received the sanction of the Home Board, to go on with that Road. I had several interviews with Mr. Swinyard and also with Mr. Irving in reference to that Bill, and finally Mr. Irving some time previous to the meeting of the House, sent me a draft Bill for my approval. I objected then to the bonus clause which was subsequently struck out, I think, on motion of Mr. McCall in the Railway Committee. I have a large number of letters and telegrams from Mr. Swinyard showing we discussed the matter, and I have other telegrams of a private nature showing that Mr. Swinyard and I were in the habit of meeting every Saturday afternoon. I had always been on the most friendly terms with the Great Western Railway, and had signified my intention to support their Bill in opposition to Mr. Thomson's. That session, when the controversy took place in the House—probably the most active legislation that has ever taken place in Ontario, and certainly the most active I have ever seen since I have been a Member of Parliament, extending over a number of years. I opposed Mr. Thomson's Bill at all its stages. I supported the Air Line Bill and carried it through under great difficulties. During the progress of the Bill I was authorized by Mr. Carling on behalf of the Great Western Railway to spare no legitimate means to carry that Bill, and it was repeatedly urged upon me to carry that Bill through, no matter what happened. I did support the Bill, and did carry it through. I state most distinctly that neither Mr. Swinyard, nor Mr. Irving, nor any other person belonging to that Corporation or on behalf of it, held out to me any inducement or made me any offers to support the Bill, either before it was brought before Parliament or after. I have frequently discussed with Mr. Carling, although he does not recollect it, the shabby manner in which I thought they had treated me in reference to the cattle embargo, having acted there, as I considered, entirely professionally. On February 1st, 1870, Parliament having closed in December 1869, I received a telegram from Mr. Irving to this effect, "a letter for you by post this afternoon." That Mr. Irving forgets. I got the letter enclosing the cheque from Mr. Irving. I have searched every paper in my office, spending no less than seven or eight hours in doing so. I have searched every paper I have, since I have been doing business, and I cannot find Mr. Irving's letter. I have searched the Great Western Railway books, and I find no letter. Mr. Irving swears there was no recollection of any such letter; but I have a distinct recollection of Mr. Irving's letter, stating to me that he enclosed that cheque as some sort of acknowledgment for my very valuable services to the Great Western Railway Company, not in reference to the Air Line Bill or any specific work. I had a conversation with Mr. Swinyard (but I suppose that is not evidence), with respect to the cattle business, in reference to which I said I thought I had been treated rather shabbily. After my conversation with Mr. Swinyard, I got a letter from him dated 28th March, 1870. The following is an extract from the letter from him, "I have been waiting to hear whether proper consideration has been shown to you, I should be greatly grieved were it

otherwise, for no one deserves more than you, for your great attention and trouble." The rest is all about private matters. At that time I told Mr. Swinyard that I had received no remuneration for anything I had done in reference to the Air Line Bill, and I thought that in consequence of the instructions I received from Mr. Carling to spare no pains or expense in carrying the Bill through, the Great Western might have asked me for my bill as to what I had expended, and remunerate me for it. But I had no conversation with those gentlemen in reference to that matter. In the following Session I took a very active part for the Great Western on behalf of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway. I received the thanks of the citizens of Hamilton through their papers, as also an acknowledgment from the president of the Company, for the great services I had rendered in carrying the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Bill through. I was also thanked by the Great Western authorities, and ever since then I have had legislation for and on behalf of the Great Western Company in my charge, and have never presented a bill, have never suggested that I had a claim against them, nor have they ever offered me anything for my services. I always understood, and always believed, that the thousand dollars sent to me was for services entirely apart from that. Had that telegram been on behalf of the Air Line, I would have endorsed it "Air Line Bill;" but it is endorsed in the same handwriting "*re* Great Western Railway." The letter from Mr. Swinyard to which I have referred, is endorsed "*re* general affairs." The voucher put in by *Æ*. Irving shows a thousand dollars paid for Parliamentary disbursements by Mr. Irving at the late Session of Parliament. The voucher however, must be untrue, because it was not paid for Parliamentary disbursements. They never asked me for my account, or as to what I did expend on behalf of the Road. I have several letters from Mr. Swinyard about the Bill and in reference to plans coming before the House. I have one dated November 13th. I have a letter in reference to the Great Western Glencoe branch, dated February 20th, 1869. I had telegraphed him in respect to having his plans and specifications before Parliament, and he says: I merely refer to these telegrams and papers, to show that during a year and a half prior to that, I had been on the most intimate terms with the Great Western Railway. I had no object whatever in asking them for anything, and they had no reason for holding out any inducements. Mr. Irving states that I have not been engaged professionally for the Great Western Railway Company. I can only state that during the preceding years and during the subsequent years I have been consulted repeatedly by persons on behalf of the Great Western Railway Company, in reference to matters in the County of Lincoln, though up to this hour I have never sent in a single bill.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. I understand you to say that you were in communication with Mr. Swinyard in September, 1868, or about that time, respecting the removal of the Embargo?

A. Yes.

Q. And that you did take steps in reference to the removal of the Embargo on cattle?

A. I did.

Q. What steps were taken by you?

A. In the first place I consulted Mr. Swinyard; I think in my own office at St. Catharines; I had a long interview with him at Hamilton. Then I went down to Ottawa, and consulted with the authorities there in reference to the Embargo.

Q. Which of the authorities?

A. Sir John Macdonald was, I think, the principal person and Mr. Bernard. I don't recollect having an interview personally with Mr. Tilly; it was all done with Sir John Macdonald, and I think a person of the name of Peachey, in one of the Departments. I ascertained how the embargo was laid upon the railways, and then saw Mr. Swinyard, and had a great many interviews with him. On the receipt of a telegram from him, I went to see Mr. Alexander, of Woodstock, I also went to Cobourg to see Mr. Asa Burham. He was also a member of the Board of Agriculture.

Q. Had you any communication with the Departments at Ottawa in writing?

A. I really don't recollect—I was down there twice.

Q. That embargo was removed, I believe in the summer of that year?

A. Yes.

Q. What were the matters in regard to which you were in communication with Mr. Swinyard when you met on Saturday afternoons.

A. What I meant by that was that I met him repeatedly as a friend on the Cricket Ground.

Q. And on the occasions of these social gatherings, you had a little talk about business?

A. We did discuss business. I was consulted generally by him in reference to all their affairs in our neighbourhood.

Q. What affairs do you refer to?

A. There were a great many claims against the Company from time to time, land damages, and other claims, and I invariably referred to Mr. Swinyard when I wanted to have anything done.

Q. In reference to matters in which you were acting for the Company or for claimants?

A. Sometimes clients of mine spoke to me, and at other times I was spoken to by the Company in reference to it, but I considered all the consultations with Mr. Swinyard of a friendly nature. I cannot call to mind any particular occasion when I was acting for clients.

Q. You cannot call to mind the clients, and what claims they were?

A. No, I cannot.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. What was Corbin's claims?

A. We had a great many communications in reference to that.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. You were acting for Corbin in that?

A. Yes.

Q. Therefore you would have no right to make any charge against the Company in respect to that?

A. No.

Q. Any charge you would make would be against your client?

A. Certainly, I have no doubt Mr. Corbin came to me believing that I had a large influence with the Great Western Railway, because I was never his lawyer.

Q. With reference to the assessment of the town of Windsor, who consulted you?

A. Mr. Irving. I think the first person who came down to see me about it was a person named Bell.

Q. When did Mr. Irving consult you about it?

A. I think we had an interview on the way to the House.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. It was when the Bill was before the House, was it not?

A. It was on the way to the House—before the House met, and I afterwards saw him at his own office.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Was he explaining to you what the assessment was?

A. He showed me a map and explained what was proposed to be done by the town of Windsor. They wanted to increase their limits.

Q. Did you give him a written opinion?

A. No.

Q. You gave him what you would call an off-hand opinion?

A. Well, I suppose so.

Q. How many conversations had you with Mr. Irving respecting any matter other than the legislation?

A. My recollection is that I spoke to Mr. Irving very often on other matters. We were exceedingly intimate.

Q. How was it you came to have a conversation with Mr. Woodruff respecting the change of your allegiance from the Canada Southern to the Great Western?

A. There was nothing said about a change of allegiance. I never said anything of that kind, Sir. Mr. Woodruff asked me after Mr. Thomson had given notice—whether I drew his attention to the notice or not, I do not know; but Mr. Woodruff asked me if I would support him, and I said I would never support “old philosophy on ice,” or some such expression. He was called that in consequence of a pamphlet which he wrote about the currency.

The Chairman.—He was nearly carried down the river on a piece of ice.

Mr. Rykert.—I don’t recollect the date of that.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. Was that the only conversation you had with Mr. Woodruff?

A. Yes.

Q. This conversation was after that occurrence of Mr. Thomson being nearly carried down the river, or else he would not have had the name?

A. I do not know where he got the name.

Q. He had that nick-name at the time?

A. That is my recollection that I used that expression. I know that I said that he would not build the road. It was utterly impossible. We looked over the records to see about it, and I got a certified copy of all the claims against him to produce before the Committees here. He engaged Mr. James A. Miller to do it.

Q. Can you tell us any of the matters about which you conferred with Mr. Irving, other than the matters connected with the legislation?

A. I cannot call them to mind, but I know we were repeatedly in consultation.

Q. Did you ever have any correspondence with him in reference to the affairs of the Company?

A. I cannot find any letters to Mr. Irving.

Q. You keep your letters?

A. Well, I did keep some, but I find a great many missing, that one to Mr. Thomson particularly, and most of those letters affecting legislation. I mean that I cannot find most of those received during the Session of Parliament.

Q. These letters and telegrams you have—are they all you have been able to find relating to your communications with the Great Western Railway Company in any way?

A. Yes.

Q. Those you have read to us?

A. I have fifty or sixty others.

Q. Here?

A. No.

Q. Do these which you produce now, but which have not been read, in any way affect this matter?

A. No, I have produced those which affect this matter.

Q. Do they refer to the legislation?

A. No, there is a letter of the 16th November, 1869, saying “We have had the matter thoroughly ventilated,” [This is in reference to the Air Line Bill] “at our Board to day, and they decided what course to pursue, but I shall be down in the morning to see you.” All these letters are marked private, but I do not see there is any reason for keeping them secret.

Mr. Cameron.—I don’t understand that Mr. Rykert claims to reserve the letters on the ground that they are private.

Mr. Rykert.—Not at all.

By Mr. KERR.

Q. If there are any letters which do in any way refer to any legislation, perhaps the most convenient way is that they should be produced?

A. I have given you all.

- Q. Or to the business of the Company to which you were attending ?
 A. I have none about that. I don't think it would be right for the Committee to see my business letters.
 Q. Then were you at any expense in the passing of this Bill ?
 A. I was.
 Q. Did you pay any moneys out or disburse any ?
 A. Considerable.
 Q. How much did you disburse ?
 A. It would be very hard to tell.
 Q. About how much ?
 A. Several hundred dollars.
 Q. How many hundred ?
 A. I cannot tell you.
 Q. More than one hundred ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. More than two hundred ?
 A. Yes.
 Q. More than three hundred ?
 A. Between three and four hundred.
 Q. How was that expended ?
 A. Well, as Mr. Carling says, in extra hospitality, treating, lobbying, and so on. We had a shoal of deputations here from all parts of the country. We were at it day and night; sometimes till two o'clock in the morning at the Queen's Hotel, and in the refreshment room here, and I tried to be liberal in the matter. I thought the Great Western Railway had expended at least fifteen thousand dollars, and I was surprised to find they had only expended three thousand odd. I was also very much surprised to find that they did not ask to re-imburse me for what I had expended.
 Q. Are those payments that have been made to you entered in your books ?
 A. Which payments ?
 Q. This one thousand dollars.
 A. No, it is not.
 Q. Nor the other moneys referred to in the matter ?
 A. What other moneys ?
 Q. Those referred to in the other charges. The one hundred dollars, for instance ?
 A. No. In reference to the Tilsonburg matter, I am still of the opinion which I first expressed, that it was only fifty dollars which were sent to me.
 Q. There is no entry of any of those moneys in your books ?
 A. None that I can find.
 Q. You do keep books for your business ?
 A. I do keep my office books.

By Mr. HARDY.

- Q. Any professional charges would be entered ?
 A. Well, I do ordinarily enter them, but none of these are entered.

By Mr. KERR.

- Q. You have a partner, have you not ?
 A. I have.
 Q. How long have you had a partner ?
 A. For a great many years.
 Q. You have made search for this letter of Mr. Irving's ?
 A. I spent over eight hours looking for it. I have searched every paper and document in my office for twenty years back.
 Q. You are clear that there was no reference to any specific matter in the letter ?
 A. No. I am speaking from recollection. He insists that he never wrote to me at all ; but I know he did, and that telegram shows that he did.

- Q. It was after that you received the envelope, or letter with the cheque ?
A. That was no envelope, it was a letter.
Q. With the cheque ?
A. Yes.
Q. That was the cheque which was produced here for one thousand dollars ?
A. I presume so.

By the CHAIRMAN.

Q. Have you any correspondence with the Railway Company about the cattle embargo ?

A. No ; I have none.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. Did you ever suggest to Sheriff Woodruff, or any one else, that upon any terms you would be prepared to support the Canada Southern Bill ?

A. No ; I never did. From the very commencement and outset I was opposed to it, that is the Canada Southern.

Q. You never then discussed with him or he with you upon giving your support to that Bill in consideration of any sum of money, the one thousand dollars, or any other sum ?

A. No, never.

Q. Or any one else ?

A. No.

Q. At the time the Canada Southern Bill was before the House, did you not discuss with any one in reference to the receipt of money in reference to it ?

A. Never.

Q. Had you no expectation of receiving any sum ?

A. I never had any more than I had from the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, and other legislation. I was charged with receiving money from the Wellington, Grey and Bruce at the same time.

Q. Had you no idea that the Great Western Railway were giving it to you as a consideration for services performed by you as Member of this House ?

A. No, I had no such idea.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. At the time it was given, was anything said to you about your services in connection with this House ?

A. Not one word. I have tried to draw Mr. Irving's attention to the fact, but he entirely disagrees with me about the evidence in regard to it. He would not believe that he sent the telegram until I shewed it him. He says in his evidence there was no telegram or letter.

Q. I understand you to say that that money, the \$1000, was sent to you by letter, and the same day you were notified by this telegram that it had been sent ?

A. Yes, I have no doubt whatever about Mr. Irving writing the letter to me.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. With reference to this Insurance Bill, do I understand you to say that no sum of money was received by you from Mr. Kiely or anybody else ?

A. I state so most positively.

Q. Did you have any discussion with Mr. Kiely or Mr. McDonald about it ?

A. Never. I did not know Mr. McDonald until I saw him here, and Mr. Kiely says he gave it to me after the passage of the Bill when no services were rendered. It is entered in his Bank-book on the 18th, and the cheque is dated the 19th.

By Mr. HARDY.

Q. You opposed the Southern Bill in 1869, from the beginning ?

A. Yes, certainly.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. I understand the ground upon which you opposed the Bill was that Mr. Thomson had had an opportunity afforded him of building this Road, and had failed to avail himself of it, and the Great Western proposed to do it, and you were prepared to support them?

A. I have a distinct recollection that, in the Session of 1869, the Air Line Bill was discussed under some other name. I then stated to the Great Western people that Mr. Thomson had two years in which to build that road, and if he did so, I would support him, or would consent to let him have the two years' time. They spoke then about getting a charter over the road, and I said the people should not be deprived of a line of road through there; that I believed Thomson would not build it, but we would give him up to the end of his time. I was however friendly with the Great Western all that year, and supported them.

By Mr. DEROCHE.

Q. You never supported Thomson's Bill then, after the Erie and Niagara Extension?

A. Certainly not, I always opposed them.

Q. Were you approached by any person, with respect to that Bill?

A. The only person who approached me at all, was Mr. Nicol Kingsmill, who said Charlie Rykert, I am sorry you and I, old Upper Canada boys, cannot work together. That was on the first day I arrived here.

Q. He was the only one who spoke to you about it?

A. The only one, and that is all he said.

By Mr. MEREDITH.

Q. I understand you to say that from the inception of this Erie and Niagara Extension, you supported it?

A. Certainly.

Q. You never took a position hostile to that?

A. Never; Mr Cumberland was fighting for time, and complained that the Great Western was only allowed one minute per \$1,000,000, I said they did not ask for more. I am reported in the *Globe* thus:—

“Mr. Rykert said all the parties interested had appeared before the Committee. Who were the opponents of the measure? a rival company with its solicitors and a corrupt extinct company, people who came here smelling carrion at a distance. These parties have been before the Standing Orders Committee to day to get a Charter for themselves, founded on notices given last March, for a Legislature which did not exist.”

You will find from the records that the first session I supported Mr. Thomson's Bill, simply on the ground that the people along the line were advocating it; but I expressed my doubt of Mr. Thomson's ability ever to build the road.

By Mr. CAMERON.

Q. You said something about the legislation in regard to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce. The Great Western was interested in that?

A. Very heavily.

Q. Did you take part in that?

A. I did; and I defeated Mr. M. C. Cameron, the Hon. Mr. Blake, the Hon. Mr. McKellar, and the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald. I moved the previous question twice, and Mr. McMurrich said across the floor of the House that I was the paid agent of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce, and the Great Western. I was acting at the request of the officers.

Q. Were you acting at the request of officers of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce, or of the Great Western?

A. The Great Western, representing the Wellington, Grey and Bruce.

Q. Was any money spent in connection with that to your knowledge?

A. There was a large amount of lobbying going on.

Mr. Rykert stated that he had no further evidence that he wished to offer.

J. C. RYKERT.

The official reporters were sworn as to the correctness of their transcription, in order to avoid the delay that would result from bringing all the witnesses who had not yet signed their depositions back to Toronto.

This concluded the evidence, and the Committee proceeded to deliberate with closed doors.

REPORT
OF THE
SELECT COMMITTEE
ON THE
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario:—

The Select Committee to which was referred the inquiry into the condition and management of the Agricultural College at Guelph, also to inquire into the conduct of the late Principal and his management of the said College, beg leave to submit the following as their Report:—

1. That, owing to the close of the Session and the frivolous character of a large portion of the evidence adduced to them, consisting chiefly of gossip and petty scandals amongst former officials and employes of the Institution, this Committee is of opinion that it is not in the public interest to pursue the inquiry further.

2. That from the evidence adduced, including the evidence of Professor McCandless, it appears that injurious dissensions and dissatisfaction occurred in the said Institution while it was under the management of the said Professor McCandless.

3. That in the opinion of this Committee, the Government was fully justified, on the facts disclosed, in dispensing with the services of Professor McCandless as Principal of the said Institution.

4. That in the opinion of this Committee the present condition and management of the said College are satisfactory.

5. That the evidence adduced and proceedings of this Committee be reported to the House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES BETHUNE,
Chairman.

18th December, 1874.

Moved by Mr. W. H. Scott, seconded by Dr. Boulter, in amendment to the main motion—

That all the words after “That,” firstly named therein, be struck out, and the following substituted:—

1. Owing to the close of the Session the Committee has not been able to complete the taking of the evidence upon the subject of the inquiry.

2. That so far as the Committee has thus been informed by the evidence, it is of opinion that injurious dissensions and great dissatisfaction existed in the working of the

Agricultural College at Guelph, but that, so far as the Committee has been informed by the evidence, they have now ceased to exist.

3. That such dissensions and dissatisfaction were due in great part to the fact that many of the appointments to offices in the Institution were merely political, and made without reference to the suggestions of, but in opposition to, the wishes of the Principal of the Institution ; a proceeding from which no other results could well have been looked for.

4. Under these circumstances, it was due to the successful operation of the Institution that the services of the chief officers thereof should have been dispensed with.

5. The Committee is further informed by such evidence that the late Principal, by arrangement with the Government, received the sum of \$1,000 by way of gratuity, in addition to his salary, and the further sum of \$500 as indemnity for board, &c. That the arrangement for the payment of these respective sums was arrived at after delivery to the Premier of the letter of Professor McCandless, of the 15th of July, containing charges against the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, with reference to the management of the said Institution, and through the mediation of a third person.

6. The Committee is further informed by such evidence that the payment of the said respective sums was made conditional, upon the said Principal withdrawing the said letter of the 15th of July, and ante-dating his request to withdraw the same, and for such gratuity so as to appear to have been written before the date or the acceptance of the resignation of the said Principal.

7. This Committee is of opinion that, under the circumstances, the payment of the said sum of \$1,000, by way of gratuity to the said Principal, was not in the public interests, and contrary to the spirit of the Parliamentary appropriation in that behalf.

8. That the payment of the said sum of \$500 to the said Principal was a payment beyond and in addition to what the contract with the said Principal called for.

9. The Committee report to the House the proceedings thereof, and the evidence adduced.

And the question being put on the foregoing motion, the Yeas and Nays were taken down as follows :—

YEAS.
Messrs. Scott,
Boulter.

NAYS.
Messrs. Hodgins,
Sinclair,
Bethune.

So it passed in the negative.

Moved by Mr. W. H. Scott, seconded by Mr. Boulter, in amendment—

That owing to the close of the Session, the Committee has been unable to complete the evidence as to the subjects of inquiry, and therefore report the proceedings of the Committee, and the evidence adduced.

And the question being put, the Yeas and Nays were taken down as follows :—

YEAS.
Messrs. Scott,
Boulter.

NAYS.
Messrs. Hodgins,
Sinclair,
Bethune—The Chairman.

So it passed in the negative.

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 16,
THURSDAY, December 10th.

The Committee met at 10 o'clock.

Present: Mr. Bethune in the chair.
Mr. Boulter,
Mr. Hodgins,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Sinclair.

The Chairman read over the charges and resolution of reference, as follows :—

“That possession of the Agricultural College was obtained in the autumn of 1873; that the Institution was ready for the reception of pupils in the following spring; that the business of the Institution was at first interfered with, and its prospects of usefulness were for a time impaired by want of harmony and mutual confidence among its officers, and by dissatisfaction on the part of some of the pupils; that this condition of things passed away some months ago, and that the Institution has since that period been carried on harmoniously and efficiently; that there is no evidence or pretence of there being now disaffection amongst officers, or irregularities in the conduct or control of the Institution, impairing its usefulness.

“That under these circumstances, it is the opinion of this House that it is not in the interest of the Institution or of the country, that injurious dissensions which have passed away should now be unnecessarily revived, or that the complaints made by or against officers or pupils, during those former discussions, should now be unnecessarily reopened, and made matter of permanent record, through the instrumentality of a Committee of this House.

“That subject to these considerations, the condition and management of the said Institution are proper subjects of enquiry, and that therefore a Committee for that purpose is hereby appointed with power to send for persons and papers, and that the said Committee do consist of Messrs. Bethune, Scott (Peterborough), Sinclair, Hodgins and Boulter, and that at the desire of the late Principal of the College, expressed through an Honourable Member of this House, the said Committee is further authorised to enquire into the conduct of the late Principal, and his management of the said College, and the circumstances which led to his resignation, and to report to this House.”

A discussion took place as to the limitation, if any, which was placed on the extent of the investigation by the order of reference, after which the Committee adjourned till half-past one.

The Committee met again at 2 o'clock.

Present: Mr. Bethune, in the chair.

Mr. Boulter,
Mr. Hodgins,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Sinclair.

Hon. Mr. Cameron said, he desired to call Professor McCandless, as the first witness.

H. C. McCandless sworn—

By Mr. Cameron—I was appointed Principal of the Agricultural College. The appointment, I think, is dated 29th July, 1873. I produce the document of my formal appointment.

[The document was then produced and marked A.]

Before that date I had a communication from a member of the Government, relating to the appointment. I should say it was ten days before that time. The letter is not in existence. I originally made application for the appointment; wrote for information in respect to it. I received a reply. I don't think I have the reply, but if I have it I can produce it to-morrow; I think it is somewhere among my papers. That letter was from Mr. McKellar. The first letter I allude to was from his Secretary, Mr. Wilson; and the first announcement of my appointment was from Mr. McKellar. Nothing is said in that letter of appointment about my salary. No arrangement had been made in reference to salary, except a conversation I had with Mr. McKellar. I understood from that conversation, I was to have \$2,000 per annum, with board for myself and family and residence in the Institute. I am not a married man, but have a mother and sister; I refer to them when I speak of my family. They were known to compose my family by Mr. McKellar, when he spoke of my residing in the Institution. I told him if my acceptance of the situation would separate me from my people, I would not accept it. He replied, that there was no necessity to separate us, because if I were a married man my family could not be expected to consist of less than three persons—myself, wife and child—and such could not be said to be a large family. I came to Canada to enter on my duties on the 5th or 6th August, 1873. The letter of my appointment says nothing about the time of entering upon my duties. In the letter I have previously referred to from Mr. McKellar,

he urges me to lose no time in coming to Canada, with a view to making preparations for opening a Fall Session as quickly as possible. I had all my arrangements made to start when I received the official letter of appointment. When I came here I reported myself to Mr. McKellar. I had a conversation with Mr. Mowat; I don't know that I formally reported myself to him, but I was with him. I went directly to Guelph after seeing Mr. McKellar. I found that neither the farm nor buildings were then in the possession of the Government. I took rooms or rather went to live at a hotel in Guelph, pending the obtaining of possession. That was I think on the 6th of August, 1873. We got possession of the houses on the Farm on, I think, the 7th October. We got possession of the Farm on the 12th December. When I speak of the house, I refer to the dwelling house. The barns and other things of that kind did not come into our possession until, I think, the first of April, 1874. We may have got possession, but Mr. Stone at any rate had leave to occupy them. We could not use them at that time. When I went to Guelph there was a man named Henning there. After I had been there a few days he called on me, and told me he was connected with the Agricultural College. I do not know in what capacity he was to act. He was not clear upon that himself when I asked him. He told me he believed he was to be "farm manager, steward, or something of that sort." Shortly after that I was asked by Col. Kingsmill, who called upon me, to call upon a lady then staying at Thorpe's Hotel, Guelph. I did so, and she introduced herself as the Matron of the Institution. That was during the month of August. In general conversation with Mr. McKellar, I understood she was to be there, and I knew afterwards that she was the appointed Matron. There was no specified time when my salary was to commence, either in the letter of appointment or otherwise; but I presumed or understood generally that it was to be from the time of my entering on the duties. When we got possession of the building the next day, or thereabouts, I had the key of it in my possession; the matron was taken out to the farm and put in possession of some of the apartments there. That was not by my instructions. The key was in my pocket, and when I went there I saw that the furniture was being taken in through some of the windows. How entrance had been gained to the house I do not know. No application was made to me. The matron was the first who got possession and went to live there. Mr. Henning was rooming in Guelph. The matron told me when I called upon her at the first visit, that she had engaged the services of a cook, a person she had known a long time, and she spoke to me at the same time as to the employment of this cook's husband. I cannot call to mind any other appointments actually made after that time. I had had no instructions up to that time from the Commissioner of Agriculture, or any one else, as to the duties that I was to perform, but I was to be the Principal of the Agricultural College of Ontario, and Professor of Agriculture in it. The duties were not specified at the period I now allude to. The Institution was opened for the reception of pupils on the 1st May, 1874. The officials I have named were appointed before we took possession. The next appointment was that of James Stirton, which was made somewhere in the month of October, I think; and he was to enter upon his duties on the first December. It was stated that he was to be "bursar, book-keeper and stock manager, or something in that way." The appointment was made by his receiving a letter from Mr. McKellar, which I saw afterwards, and I think these were the duties defined for him. I only saw the letter once. Mr. McKellar and I had frequently spoken of the matter before; and before my own appointment I learned from his father that it was intended that a son of his—I did not know the boy at the time—was to have a position in connection with the Agricultural College, and I understood from conversation with Mr. McKellar, and with others, including the local member who alluded to that fact in conversation, that it was an understood thing that he was to be appointed. The next official appointed was the matron, a Mrs. Hamilton. She had been matron at Brantford. The previous matron had also been matron at Brantford. This one did not feel comfortable there either, and she was transferred to Guelph, but she only remained there one night because the appointment had been discussed between myself and Mr. Mowat, and he did not approve of it. She was consequently called to Toronto and sent back again to Brantford. There was an engineer appointed after Mrs. Hamilton. Mrs. Hamilton was appointed without any reference to me, in fact, I opposed the appointment, because I thought that we should not be getting matrons from Brantford, when

they differed with the Principal there, and so I spoke to Mr. Mowat in opposition to it. Besides I had always an objection to officials in such institutions who were relations of those who were placed over them. I had either a telegram or letter from Mr. Mowat, which said "on the receipt of your letter I had the appointment cancelled." Some of these letters I destroyed when leaving Guelph. I have some here but that is not among them. The first matron left the Institution on the 1st February. During the time she was in the hotel, a quantity of sheeting and material for pillow-cases was purchased in Toronto, by Mr. Langmuir, I think, and was sent to Guelph to be made up; Mrs. Mercer was supplied with a sewing machine and worked at it in the hotel, and continued to work at it after going to the Institution. The work in my judgment was not sufficient to keep any one employed from the time she was employed to the time she left the Institution. The matter of how it was to be done was arranged between Mr. McKellar and the lady. I knew little or nothing about it, and should not have known anything about the sheeting coming, only the Grand Trunk happened to send me the invoice of it when it arrived.

By The CHAIRMAN.

I know Mr. McKellar used to transact business with this lady. He used to call over at the hotel, and she would correspond with him. I have been in his office when he would read me portions of letters received from her. He did so on one occasion.

By Mr. CAMERON.

I have a pretty good recollection of the date of her leaving. She received the salary for January, and that being received on the 15th paid her up to the 1st February. I think she left on the 31st January. Mrs. Hamilton came some days after Mrs. Mercer had left. It is possible that I may to-morrow be able to fix the date of Mrs. Hamilton's arrival, but I cannot do so from memory. The next appointment to Mrs. Hamilton was that of an engineer. We had got up some heating apparatus, and there was a man named Davis appointed to attend to it. That was for heating the dwelling house. The next appointed was the third matron, or housekeeper rather, Mrs. Petrie. She was appointed to the position of working housekeeper, because it was so arranged by the Royal Commission, that such should be the office instead of the position of matron. There was a commission before the first of May. I think it sat in the month of December. I think I had communications from Mr. Mowat in the month of November, and it was very soon after that the Commission sat. I would not say positively in the month of November or December. The housekeeper was the next appointment after the engineer, I think, at least she was the next who entered on her duties. Two or three other appointments were made about that time. In reference to the appointment of housekeeper I had been told to advertise for a housekeeper, gardener, yardman and farm foreman. I did advertise for them. [Advertisement produced, marked B, for farm foreman, gardener, foreman of live stock, and housekeeper, dated March twenty-sixth, 1874.] I advertised by the instructions of the Attorney-General. The understanding was that I was to select the most suitable parties and then submit their names to Mr. Mowat and, I presume, Mr. McKellar; and then a meeting was to be held for the purpose of deciding which should be elected. I think the instructions were given by word of mouth, because I wrote the advertisements in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, took them to Mr. Mowat, agreed upon the advertisements for the pupils and servants, and had them inserted in the *Globe* the same day. I received quite a number of applications in answer to the advertisement, and recommended persons for the consideration of the Government in every case except as to the foreman of the Live Stock Department. There was a difficulty in regard to that, as the officer Stirton would have had nothing whatever to do if we had filled that place after the appointment of Mr. Clarke. My recommendation was not adopted in the case of the housekeeper. In the case of the farm foreman, I selected a man who had charge of Bow Park Farm under Mr. George Brown, but he had had some difference with Mr. Brown. He was my selection as the most suitable, but he could not be appointed until Mr. Brown, who was then in Washington, had been heard from. I think the Attorney-General communicated with Mr. Brown, but that of course I cannot swear

to. That was the general understanding. He was not selected ultimately. I had no specific information given me as to the reason, but the understanding all through was that Mr. Brown would not recommend him. He had differed from Mr. Brown in some way, and was just leaving his service at the time. I filed the applications and came down with them to the Government. The gardener I selected myself. I selected all except the housekeeper, the foreman of the live stock, and the farm foreman. Mr. McNair was afterwards selected for farm foreman. When it was found that this man was not to be appointed, Mr. McKellar mentioned Mr. McNair, who had made application for a position in connection with the Farm long before this advertisement was published. Mr. McKellar then had this application on his files. He referred to the matter in regard to this man of Mr. Patterson's, the local member for West York, and remarked at the same time that if he would suit us it would be a sort of peace-offering to Mr. Patterson to take him, on account of the removal of the Farm from Mimico. When I selected a housekeeper and recommended her, the Attorney-General approved of the selection that I had made, but it afterwards transpired that the place had been promised by Mr. McKellar. Perhaps I am not quite correct in saying "afterwards," because before I inserted this advertisement by the Attorney-General's instructions, it was known that there had been some understanding or promise to Mrs. Petrie, but in the office after that Mr. Mowat told me to advertise and make the best selection. Mrs. Petrie answered the advertisement. The person I selected was not appointed. Some of our local politicians about Guelph influenced the Premier, who was up there, I think, on Chancery business, and Mr. Gow, among others, spoke very strongly in favour of the appointment of Mrs. Petrie. I was present at part of the interview. The person I selected had been four years in the Queen's Hotel in Toronto, in the character of housekeeper, I understood, and had been housekeeper to other parties besides. She produced very excellent testimonials, and had been a teacher in her earlier years, if I recollect rightly, so that she was well educated and suitable in that respect. Mrs. Petrie's husband had not long been dead. He was, I think, an excise officer, or something of that kind. I understood she had been engaged for three months or three months and a half before her appointment in the store of Mr. Massey, biscuit manufacturer. She had no testimonials to show that she had any experience of that kind whatever, but a number of people signed a document recommending her appointment, and she had a number of letters. Some of these testimonials stated that she was everything that could be desired, but none of them, as far as I could judge, had had any opportunity of forming an opinion whether she was qualified or not, more than ordinary intercourse with her. I objected to the appointment very seriously. It was with the Attorney General that I was transacting most of the business. These testimonials are in the hands of the Government. I returned all matters of that kind. I handed them to Mr. Fraser. The letters recommending the other lady whom I had selected were returned when she was not appointed. We had the appointment of the gardener, and the farm foreman, and the rector, before the opening of the Institution on the 1st of May. The person I recommended as gardener was appointed, but my first recommendation for farm foreman was not carried out. I consented to the employment of the person who was appointed. I was asked to go over to Richmond Hill to see Mr. Patterson and this man, and have a conversation. I did so, and from that conversation, which was the only means I had of judging, from what was said by Mr. Patterson and the man himself, I believed he would be a suitable party for the office of farm foreman. I should like the Report of the Royal Commission to be produced, as that was my guide. The Rev. W. F. Clarke, of Guelph, was appointed Rector. His appointment was deferred up to the very last, but he was there at the opening of the Institution, so it must have taken place a few days before the 1st of May. There was considerable difficulty in regard to that appointment. I opposed it from a very early period, principally because I learned from Mr. McKellar, from my very first introduction to Guelph, when I went up there for duty on the 6th August, that Mr. Clarke had been expecting to be appointed Principal of the Institution; and I believed that any man who aspired to the Principalship would not be disposed to pull with the man placed over him. So that from the first, although I did not oppose it openly and above board to Mr. Clarke, I officially was opposed to the appointment. I made very strong representations to that effect to Mr. Mowat. Most of these matters were discussed with Mr. Mowat personally. I should say that at the first

Mr. Clarke expected to be Professor of Botany and Horticulture, but the Royal Commission changed the programme, and then he was appointed Rector. If you refer to the programme drawn up by the Royal Commission for my guidance, you will see what was laid down in reference to the office of Rector. Nearly all the discussions I allude to were verbal. I think there is some documentary evidence. When Mr. Clarke was appointed, the duties defined for the Rectorship embraced a great deal of the duties that had been laid down for Stirton, and then I had the difficulty of having two officers to perform the same duties. Mr. Stirton was not willing to give up the books until he had some written instructions, and Mr. Clarke's duties clearly embraced looking after the books, and making purchases and so on, and consequently there was a difficulty. I wrote to Mr. McKellar and smoothed matters as well as I could. I pointed out that it would be unjust to Stirton to deprive him of his duties, and received a reply from Mr. McKellar, in which he made the statement I have given in my letter of the 15th of July. That letter was returned to Mr. Mowat, because it was part of my understanding with the Government that all letters of that kind should be returned to Mr. Mowat. On the 1st May all the officers had been appointed. All may not have been then on the spot, but I think they were all forthcoming on the 1st of May. Mr. Henning had been living in Guelph from the 6th August, but he left some time in December or January. The Report of the Commission which I speak of was adopted as the basis of the Institution by the Government, with a modification for the first year or so. The Report divides the Institution into three principal departments—the Field department, the Horticultural department, and the Live Stock department, and over each it arranged for the appointment of a Superintendent. The Principal of the Institution was to have superintendence of the Field department for his speciality, and a superintendent was to be appointed for each of the other departments. Under these superintendents the Report arranged for the appointment of a foreman in each department. But for the first year or so it was decided by Mr. Mowat's advisers that the Principal was to act as the superintendent of the three departments; to discharge the duties of the other two superintendents besides his own, and that only a foreman of each of the other departments was to be appointed for that year. That placed me in the position of discharging the duties that are there defined for the three superintendents. The men under me were to discharge the duties assigned to the three foremen. The Poultry, Bird and Game department, and the Mechanical department, were to be minor departments. The appointment that had been made of Stirton interfered with that arrangement, because there should have been no one appointed but the three foremen—one in each department—and myself. That is, during the preliminary period of the Institution.

By the Chairman.—The understanding that I was to superintend the three Departments was made verbally with the Attorney-General, and it was at the suggestion of the gentleman, who took the principal part in drawing up the Report.

By Hon. Mr. Cameron.—Mr. Henning had no duties assigned to him in the letter that he showed me. I supposed that letter would tell me what he was to do. The original letter was never in my hands; Mr. Henning showed it to me; Mr. Henning was appointed before I was appointed to the Commission; did not sit till after he and Mr. Stirton were appointed; the men were not appointed to the offices of superintendents, they were only appointed to the foremanships; Mr. Stirton was appointed neither Foreman nor Superintendent.

The Committee then adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11th.

The Committee met at 10.30 o'clock.

Present:

Mr. Bethune, in the Chair.

Mr. Boulter,

Mr. Hodgins,

" Scott,

" Sinclair,

H. C. McCandless continued his statement as follows:—

I should like to remove a doubt that remains in your minds in regard to Mrs. Hamilton. I have tried to fix the date of her appointment; I cannot do so at present, but it will be found to be about the 1st of March. The evidence I gave yesterday was calculated to

convey the idea that her appointment was cancelled because I objected to it. On examining the Attorney-General it will be found to have been cancelled because the Royal Commission recommended the appointment of a common housekeeper, and not a matron, as is usual in Government institutions. Before her transfer to Guelph by Mr. McKellar, I made the Attorney-General acquainted with the nature of the appointment. He said it should not be so. Before Mrs. Hamilton's transfer to Guelph, I had an understanding with the Attorney-General that during the preliminary term a common housekeeper was to be appointed. Having heard from other sources through our local members, I think, that Mrs. Hamilton was to be transferred there I spoke to the Attorney-General, and he disapproved of the idea and said it should not be. When I heard from Mr. McKellar, that she was to be transferred there I asked him if he had cancelled the Attorney-General. He said "It will be all right," but the next day I found there was a telegram from Brantford to say that Mrs. Hamilton was coming down. She did come. I informed the Attorney-General of her presence, and he had the appointment cancelled. I have not seen yesterday's evidence but in thinking over it, I thought it went to convey the idea that her appointment was cancelled because it was disagreeable to me. There are other matters connected with the enquiry that I should like to call witnesses to prove. With respect to the appointment of Mr. Stirton, I was not questioned on a point on which I wished to be questioned. In my letter of the 15th July, I state that I did not oppose it as you are aware," in writing to Mowat, I want to explain that sentence in the letter. Mr. Stirton had been appointed before the Royal Commission sat. I think the words "I acquiesced in it" convey my meaning better than "I did not oppose it." From the first I knew that Mr. Stirton was to be appointed; that he was supported by people in the locality, without whose good will I could not succeed. I knew his appointment was determined upon, and accordingly I made the best of the circumstances. If I had been free to chose an official, I don't think I would have chosen him. I acquiesced in his appointment with this understanding that I was to assist him in the discharge of his duties, and all recommendations I made with respect to Mr. Stirton are to be interpreted with this understanding that if I recommended him for any particular purpose it was in view of the undertaking which I undertook at first, to assist him in the discharge of his duties. I had no opportunity further than conversation with him to consider whether he was competent or incompetent. I considered he was not then qualified to keep the books. I did make the recommendation with the understanding that I would help him myself until he became capable of doing it. There was no agreement with the Government that I should make the appointments for the Institution, but in other Institutions the Principal took a prominent part in making the appointments. In American Institutions the Principal took a leading part in making the appointments. That being the custom which prevails in Ireland and the United States, is the reason why I thought I had to make the appointments. As to my experience I may state that I was connected in Ireland with the Board of Education, which has altogether nearly two hundred Institutions for the teaching of Agriculture, but some of these are very small, running down from the Institution at Glas Nevin to very small Institutions. The head of the department, a paid official, makes the recommendations for the appointments and they are generally adopted by the Commissioners. In the United States I held the Chair of Agriculture in Cornell University for two years. There the Principal makes the recommendations which are adopted by the Executive Committee—it is a mere matter of form. From the first I thought that though the Government or Mr. McKellar would make the appointments, my recommendations would be taken into consideration. I certainly think it would have been more for the interest of the Institution if my recommendations had been taken into account. I was to some extent displeased on that point. I offered no direct opposition until it came to the appointment of Mrs. Petrie and Mr. Clarke, and then I did. The report of the Royal Commission was laid down for my guidance. Referring to section 47, I find it is as follows:

(Sec. 47, Report of the Provincial Farm Commission, 1874.)

As far as I could learn of Mrs. Petrie she had not that experience which was there spoken of. I thought she was not a person answering those conditions. I arrived at that opinion

from the general conversation of the people in Guelph, and from seeing her papers recommending her—her testimonials. I had conversation with herself. I formed the idea that she was not competent from her conversation. I had heard that she was a young woman fond of dress and not the kind of person I was likely to select. I had heard that generally about the neighbourhood. I had formed the opinion that Miss Dunn should have had the appointment; she had four years' experience in the Queen's Hotel. She was recommended by Mr. McGaw of the Queen's Hotel and several other persons whose names I cannot recollect, but whose letters I have seen. I had had no acquaintance with Mr. McGaw except as manager of the Queen's Hotel. I had an interview with Miss Dunn, and formed my opinion from what she stated, and her general conversation. I had had no previous acquaintance with Miss Dunn. I made inquiries in the Queen's Hotel, of the clerk; I cannot recollect any one else. I had letters from others; I returned those letters to her. I cannot remember the names of any others except Mr. McGaw. I relied upon the letters that I received with Miss Dunn, which letters were submitted to the Attorney-General and Mr. McKellar. Mr. Mowat approved of them. My idea was formed upon her previous experience, that is four years' experience at the Queen's Hotel, and her other experiences. She had been housekeeper, I think, to some gentleman in Galt. I made the best selection that I could. I cannot say whether it was before or after I had formed that idea that I saw Mrs. Petrie. She was recommended by Mr. Gow, Mr. Innes, of the *Guelph Murcery*, and, I believe, by Mr. Massey, the gentleman in whose store she was working. He is a merchant at Guelph. There were a number of others. All these gentlemen occupy positions of responsibility in Guelph. I could not say whether any of the officials of the county had made the recommendation. Her references spoke in high terms of her character; but every one will take into consideration whether parties who give the letters have had the necessary opportunity to form an opinion as to her experiences. None of the letters stated that the writers had had that opportunity. It was because none of the letters stated that she had held similar situations before that I came to that opinion. In regard to Miss Dunn, I consider her experience in an hotel, or in taking charge of a gentleman's house, as a similar position to that of matron in a Government Institution. If Mrs. Petrie had held such a position, I had no knowledge of it. I made inquiries about her; I asked Mr. Gow about her, and he said he knew little or nothing about her until her name was brought up for that position. I am well satisfied I must have asked others, but I cannot now recall anything that would enable me to swear, but I am satisfied I made such inquiries. Mrs. Petrie's application was before us before the advertisement was inserted, and Mr. Mowat's instructions to me were to advertise and make the best selection I could, independently of any consideration for Mrs. Petrie; that all Mr. McKellar had promised had now been filled; they had got through them, and they would for the future select those who would suit the place best. I was familiar with Mrs. Petrie's antecedents from some source, before I decided upon recommending Miss Dunn. I think Mr. Gow and I must have had some conversation with regard to Mrs. Petrie before Miss Dunn's name was brought up at all. I cannot say whether I made inquiries of Mr. Gow and other gentlemen about Mrs. Petrie's antecedents before I had determined on recommending Miss Dunn, but my impression is that I was familiar with Mrs. Petrie's antecedents before I determined to make the recommendation of Miss Dunn. From appearances Miss Dunn was farther advanced in years than Mrs. Petrie. I did not inquire age. At the Queen's Hotel there was another housekeeper besides Miss Dunn; I think their duties were distinct. Miss Dunn's duty at the Queen's was taking charge of the upper part of the house; she had not charge of the kitchen, but she had charge of the linen and the rooms. She had the whole charge of another establishment. Miss Dunn came to Guelph; she brought a letter of introduction to me. I cannot now recall the name of the person who gave it. There was a letter from Mr. McGaw, of the Queen's, but not a letter of introduction to myself; that letter was returned; it was a general letter of recommendation. At that time I was not acquainted with any of the persons sending her testimonials, except Mr. McGaw, but I made inquiries in regard to some of them. I was not a personal friend of Mr. McGaw, but knew him simply from visiting at the hotel. Some of Miss Dunn's testimonials were of a public character from Scotland. The duties of matron I understand to be the general charge of the household affairs, the kitchen, the bedrooms and everything inside the house. I am not

married man, but I have lived in public institutions of this kind for many years ; I have lived in them, been trained in them, held sundry offices in them, and have had control of them. My age is thirty-seven. Provision was made in the house over which she was to be matron for about thirty pupils, and eight or ten other boarders ; about forty persons in all. The matron was to have nothing to do with the purchase of supplies—the actual purchase was to devolve upon the rector. She was to order the supplies required, and he was to purchase them. It occurred to me that the lady ought to have had experience about the kitchen. I thought Miss Dunn had had some experience ; she had had full charge of other establishments ; one I think in Galt, a gentleman's house and children. I was strongly of the opinion that Miss Dunn's appointment would be the better of the two. I had no occasion to remonstrate with the Attorney-General, because we consulted over the matter, and looked over the papers ; the Attorney-General considered that Miss Dunn would make a better matron. I am quite satisfied upon that point. That statement as to his coincidence with me was made verbally. I have no written statement of that fact. One point I had most reason to object to was, that a programme was laid down for my guidance, one which I was dissatisfied with in some of its features, but which on the whole I approved of. This objection was made in writing. While I gave a general approval to it and pronounced it to be good, I had had no experience of running an Institution under such a programme. I pointed out some objectionable features in that programme, but my objections were over-ruled. I also formed a programme for the running of the Institution. It was not adopted, but some of the features were embodied in the programme prepared by the Commission ; some important features were left out. There were two courses for me to follow. One was to carry out the programme ; the other to resign my position. When I consented to run the Institution according to the programme, I had held the position of Principal from August 1873, until March, 1874, without doing much work, and I thought it would be very ungenerous if I was to resign instead of carrying out the programme. I therefore determined to give it a trial, but when I adhered strictly to the letter of the programme, the Government did not sustain me in doing so. I will give you an explanation of what I mean. The Royal Commission's recommendations are dated 31st January, 1874. That programme provided for the arranging of the place into three principal departments, over each of which were to be a superintendent or director, and under each of these directors a foreman. For the first or preparatory term, it provided that the Principal was to perform the duties laid down for the three directors, and the three foremen were to be appointed. The duties of these foremen were merely to carry out the instructions of the respective superintendents, in consequence, the instructions of the Principal during the preparatory term.

Section 44 reads as follows :—

“That over each of the three principal departments of the Farm should be placed a thoroughly efficient foreman, capable, under the instruction of his director, of executing the whole of the practical work of his department, and of giving instruction to the pupils in their daily operations.”

I did not quite approve of the programme ; my objections to it are in writing and will speak for themselves. I did not set myself up above the experience of those gentlemen, but it was my duty to give the Government what information I could from my experience. When they did not change the programme, I undertook to carry it out and did my utmost to do so. The Government did not sustain me in the appointment of the foremen. These men soon came to think that their duties were those laid down for the directors, and sought to discharge those duties. For instance, the farm foreman thought he could conduct the work of the farm without any instructions from me, and he pointed to this programme, in a way to say, that he was under the impression, he was a director of a department and not merely a foreman. He would insist on making purchases of implements and other matters which took him away from the duties of the farm, and left the boys without superintendence. Against the well understood rule the foreman came to Toronto, and ordered a quantity of implements without receiving any instruction or authority from me. Bad feeling consequently arose, and even after the Commission had sat and made an inquiry, the Commissioner ordered that the men should be entrusted with

those duties, in regard to the performance of which the trouble had arisen. Up to the time of the enquiry, I had no reason to know that Mr. Stirton was dissatisfied; he never mentioned to me his dissatisfaction, because I accompanied him to buy stock. I had several conversations with Mr. McNair, and found that he was mistaken as to what were his duties. I noticed about the 20th of May, about one month after the opening, that the officers were plotting against me, and from incidents which occurred daily, I found that the bad feeling was being prompted by the Rev. Mr. Clarke. I communicated early to Mr. Mowat, that this bad feeling was arising, but cannot tell exactly when. Much of my business was transacted by my visiting Toronto, and having interviews with Mr. Mowat at his residence after business hours. I communicated with the Government in respect to Mr. Clarke, at the latter end of May or beginning of June. Various matters which came under my notice led me to consider that Mr. Clarke was not acting fairly by me, and I told him that if we did not pull together it would be impossible for the Institution to succeed, and I did everything I could to make Mr. Clarke my friend. The first thing that opened my eyes to Mr. Clarke's double dealing with me was this: Mr. Clarke knew from the start that I was opposed to Mrs. Petrie's being appointed housekeeper; and he came to me with complaints in regard to that woman's mismanagement, and demeanour towards the students; he came three or four times a day with complaints. Mr. Clarke had been given full charge of the domestic department by me. Instead of there being any coolness between Mr. Clarke and Mrs. Petrie, as might have been expected, he was found in her apartments playing cards with her. The servants informed me that there were persons in her room between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, which was against the rules. On one occasion when I heard that statement I went up to Mr. Clarke's room, and found it vacant; I afterwards saw him coming from the direction of Mrs. Petrie's room, and pass into his own. When he was spoken to afterwards he did not deny that he had been in Mrs. Petrie's room; Mr. Stirton was also there. I cannot recall the exact words used by Mr. Clarke at that time. I could not track him from Mrs. Petrie's room to his own. It took place between eleven and twelve o'clock at night. I was sleeping in the building, but not in that wing. I think I had not gone to bed myself. Mr. Stirton afterwards admitted that they had been playing cards. The rules of the house required that the doors should be locked at half past nine o'clock; there was no rule requiring others than students to go to bed at that time. I considered the proceeding irregular, for Mr. Stirton and Mr. McNair, who were there, lived out of the house, and had therefore involved the opening of the doors. I perceived by that and other matters that Mr. Clarke was not acting straightforwardly by me, otherwise he would not have been on terms of intimacy with one against whom he had been daily lodging complaints, including among others that she was constantly consulting her political supporters with regard to the working of the Institution. I have seen Mrs. Petrie and others in Mr. Clarke's room enjoying social and convivial intercourse during the time that complaints were being lodged. I thought if Mr. Clarke had observed the rules of the Institution he would have been asleep by eleven o'clock, instead of being in company with Mrs. Petrie. I thought that indicated a want of straightforwardness on the part of Mr. Clarke, but nothing improper on the part of Mrs. Petrie. On one occasion I went to Mr. Clarke's room and found Mrs. Petrie leaving it; on another occasion she left the room while I was present. Mrs. Petrie and Mr. Clarke were the only officials residing within the building besides myself and family. I did not tell Mr. Johnstone or any one else that I ever saw Mr. Clarke coming from Mrs. Petrie's room at three o'clock in the morning; I had no conversation with Mr. Johnstone to that effect. Having at the end of May, discovered this double dealing, I went to the housekeeper, Mrs. Petrie, and told her that there was double dealing going on. I begged her to work in harmony, and told her some of the matters which Mr. Clarke had told me, at which she looked astonished. I afterwards told Mr. Clarke very calmly that he had not dealt fairly with me. Mrs. Petrie sent in her resignation, which came about in this way: She complained to Mr. Gow, who was one of her supporters, and he recommended her to resign, which she did. I made a report to the Government, with a view to explain the reason why Mrs. Petrie resigned her situation after holding it such a short time. That report was looked over by Mr. Clarke, and some alterations were made in it at his suggestion. Referring to the purchase of a number of crowns of rhubarb, I understood that Mr. Clarke was going to purchase it from a nursery garden in Guelph-

and not to supply it from his own garden. I objected to the principle of employés supplying stock from their own grounds to a public institution, and pointed out to Mr. Clarke that such conduct would call forth public attention. I had reason to give Mr. Clarke this warning at the very commencement of his taking his position, if not before he entered on his duties. It might have been a night or two before the 1st of May. During a conversation which we had with respect to arranging the Institution, he introduced the subject of establishing a museum. We had no accommodation. We could not get accommodation sufficient for ourselves and the students, and our funds were very limited. We had asked the Government for \$443,000, and had only received \$22,000. I pointed out the fact that we could not think of establishing a museum. We had no library, much less a museum. He spoke during that conversation of supplying the museum with beehives of peculiar pattern. I took occasion to remind him that purchasing from himself would give rise to comments, and that in public institutions it was usually avoided. Then he shortly afterwards proposed that he should supply us with some garden frames, for the accommodation of the garden. I certainly understood (and I think you will find the gardener understood, too) that it was an accommodation. I thought so, and for that accommodation Mr. Clarke was to have something grown under the frames. I afterwards discovered he was going to charge for it. I understood it was a loan, never that it was to be a purchase. The rhubarb came next, while the frames were in use. Mr. Clarke was taking a special interest in the horticultural department. He assured me there was no rhubarb on the place, and the gardener also gave me that assurance. They wanted an order for \$80 worth, and money was so very scarce it was indispensable to economize it in every way. I did not think I should be justified in expending \$80 in that way, and I cut it down to \$40. I gave the order to Mr. Clarke. It was one of the formal orders, to supply the department with \$40 worth of rhubarb crowns. I saw them being emptied on the garden road, being thrown from the wagon. The driver told me they had been taken from Mr. Clarke's garden. I saw them in the garden. I was no judge as to whether too much had been paid for them or not. The price of them might have been \$1 or \$10 a root; it struck me that it was a small bundle for \$40, but I was no judge of what rhubarb should cost. I did not make any complaint that too much had been paid for it. I do not believe that the Province lost any money by the transaction, but that the crowns were worth the amount charged for them. I object, however, to the principle of employés selling stock to the Institution. I did not object to the rhubarb matter until the 2nd of June, when I expressed my views in a calm manner to Mr. Clarke. At that time I did not know that Mr. Clarke contemplated resigning. On the evening of that day I was going to Toronto to talk matters over with Mr. Mowat, and to inform him that Mr. Clarke was not acting straightforwardly with regard to the conduct of the Institution. Mr. Clarke met me at the station, and told me that he had already sent in his resignation to the Government; and I then came to Toronto and had an interview with Mr. Mowat, with whom I was in the habit of talking over matters in regard to the Institution. I sometimes had interviews with Mr. Mowat two or three times a week. I thought it advisable to consult Mr. Mowat, because he had practically taken the working of the Institution into his own hands. Mr. Mowat frequently wrote to me, and on one occasion, referring to the difficulties which had arisen, said there had been none since he took matters into his own hands. I regarded Mr. McKellar as the figure-head only, and Mr. Mowat as the working minister. I had no great aversion to Mr. McKellar, but thought he was not a man capable of conducting the affairs of the college and farm. Long before the Institution opened I made arrangements with Mr. McKellar with regard to occupying certain apartments in the building. When I returned from the States I found that the arrangement had been changed by Mr. McKellar's orders, and that the matron occupied some of my rooms. I was displeased with Mr. McKellar on this account. While I admit that Mr. McKellar was chief of the department in which I was employed, I regarded Mr. Mowat as a higher authority, and consulted him. If I had been aware that the change made by Mr. McKellar would have been carried out, I would never have returned from the States, where I had gone, to accompany my family to Canada. The action of Mr. McKellar with regard to the apartments was calculated to place me in an antagonistic position towards the matron. In my letter to Mr. Mowat of the 15th July I stated that at the time I was being placed in a false position, by articles which appeared in newspapers supporting the Government, amongst others

the Guelph *Mercury*, and the Dundas papers which accused me of incapacity in the management of the Institution. I was determined, should it become necessary, to place the whole of the facts before the public, and clear myself from the imputations cast upon me, by leaving the public to judge as to my capabilities after the whole facts were placed before them. In that letter I reserved the right of publishing it if it became necessary for me to do so. I knew that Mr. McKellar had visited the Institution to see a lady—Mrs. Mercer; I was myself aware of only one occasion when he did so. At that time Mr. McKellar came about nine o'clock in the evening, and remained till seventeen minutes past ten. This I knew because I took particular notice of it by my watch. I used the term "hidden visits" in one of my letters in reference to visits made by Mr. McKellar, who when he came to the Institution did not enter by the hall door. I was personally aware that Mr. McKellar on one occasion was in the Institution, and that he did not enter by the hall door, but came in by a side door. It was on a Sunday evening; the hall door had been locked by the servants, and I placed myself in a position to see who entered, and I had reason to believe it was Mr. McKellar. I placed myself in a position on the stairs of my own apartments, and watched for Mr. McKellar's arrival; Mr. McKellar could have seen me if he had looked in that direction. My mother and sister had become very uneasy from the reports abroad in respect to Mr. McKellar's visits to the Institution. I thought it was my duty to know what was going on in the Institution. I thought it was a curious fact that Mrs. Mercer's two daughters and son were sent into Guelph that Sunday evening. I got the information from the servants, and they got it from the persons themselves. My servant was one who felt an interest in the place, and she came with me from Ireland. I had not received any information from my servant prior to that occasion, although I did so subsequently. The matron, Mrs. Mercer, now Mrs. McKellar, was in no sense a subordinate officer, for she did what she pleased without consulting me. It was because Mrs. Mercer's son stated that Mr. McKellar was in Guelph that evening that I expected him at the Institution. I thought it strange that a Minister of the Crown should be on such terms of intimacy with a matron of a public institution. I had no knowledge of the fact that they were engaged to be married. I thought it was singular for a Minister of the Crown to be engaged to a matron of a public institution; but I had not been long in Canada, and did not know Canadian customs.

The Committee then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The Committee met again at 2 o'clock.

Present :

Mr. Bethune, in the chair.

Mr. Boulter,
" Hodgins,

Mr. Scott,
" Sinclair.

Some discussion took place as to the manner in which Mr. McCandless's evidence should be proceeded with, Mr. Cameron having been absent during the morning session and being now present.

Ultimately Mr. Cameron proceeded to examine the witness, McCandless, who further stated as follows :—

There had been an arrangement made before I went to the college for the occupation of the different parts of it. Mr. Mowat instructed me to draw up a programme for its arrangement. He was very anxious to have it opened as early as possible. Sometimes he desired to have a Fall Session, but it was put off, and then the first of January was fixed on. I engaged to open it on the 1st of January, if the contractor would have the different apartments arranged by the 1st December, so that I might advertise for students and open on the 1st of January. There was some work to be done before it was fit for opening. There was one new wing consisting of a cellar, in which the heating apparatus was fixed, of a laundry, closet, sculleries and so on, on the second floor, and on the upper floor of the servants' apartments. The contract was that the work was to be completed on the 1st of December. The contractor was not able to carry it out, and it was arranged afterwards that the building above the ground should be put up in frame work. The

work was done but not until the following spring, after the Institution opened. The building was to be of stone. The frame work inside was lathed and plastered during the winter and dried by artificial heat. The stone work was built outside it in the following spring. There was also one wing which had formerly been a wood shed attached to Mr. Stone's building, and it was arranged that that should be converted into a dining-room, raised a story higher, and the upper part used as a class-room. Mr. Barclay had the contract for the work. He is a builder in Guelph, and is connected by marriage with Mr. David Stirton, the Member for the Commons. I was not present at the marriage so perhaps the Chairman may object to that as hearsay evidence. Tenders were invited for that work. I was instructed to advertise in my own name for them. I am not competent to give an opinion as to the value of the work. The amount tendered for, I believe, from memory, to be \$2,533 or thereabouts. There was some alteration in the works after the tender, not included in the tender. I do not know of any estimates framed by any officer of the Government. The work was done by Mr. Barclay. There was other work going on besides his. The steam fitters were at work, but that was not his contract at all. I understood from his father-in-law that he had a large claim against the Government at the conclusion of that work, and I afterwards heard that it amounted to \$6,000. For a time Mr. Henning superintended that work. After him, there was a clerk of works called Dalgleish. I knew nothing of Mr. Henning's qualifications except what I heard from himself of his previous career. He said he had been brought up a carpenter in Ireland, and that in this country he had acted for some years as a shopman in Quebec, and that latterly, as I understood, he had been employed under the Dominion Government on the Welland Canal, at St. Catharines. He had a section of the canal to look after for some purpose or other, but I cannot say what it was. I cannot fix the time when he left the Institution. It was far on in the winter; that is as near as I would like to go. I think it was in January. It might have been in December, but I am not positive. Mr. McKellar and he had some difference; so I understood from Mr. Henning, in reference to some matters relating to Henning's conduct. I presumed he left in consequence of that Mr. McKellar never spoke to me about his leaving. I fancy it was Mr. McKellar who appointed him Clerk of the Works. I did not appoint him. No application was made to me on the subject. When I first went to the building the upper floor of the main building was allotted to me and my family. I was instructed to draw up a programme so as to economize the space as much as possible. It was contemplated then to open the Institution before the 1st of January if possible. I myself and my family were to have that floor; certain accommodation was laid out for the matron, and the four apartments below, I believe, were allotted to the students. That programme was afterwards changed, as it was not advisable to have the students on the ground floor, as the windows communicated with the outside, but it was better to have them upstairs, and for me to come down; so I moved down and occupied the four rooms below, instead of the four rooms and dressing room above. It was at my request that the four rooms were allotted to me. The plans were before us, and I discussed it with Mr. Mowat, Mr. McKellar being present. The accommodation was allotted to myself and family, and I did not go into the minutiae of how the rooms were to be occupied. There was no other provision made for my servant. That arrangement was made before I went to the States. The work of making the additions or alterations was only just commencing. There was only the first day's work or so done. I started for the States a day or two after we got possession of the building. I was only waiting till we got possession before I went for my family. It was very soon after we got possession that I went. It was in October. At that time there were no apartments arranged for the servants. Subsequently apartments were built for the servants. There were at that time apartments allotted to the matron. She had a cook at the time. The husband of the cook was not employed at the time. I went away, but the matron had spoken to me a considerable time before with reference to the employment of this man. I think the matron entered into occupation the day or the day before I started for the States. She was getting her furniture into the house. I must have returned from the States the 1st or 2nd of November. It was either the last Saturday in October or the first in November that I came back. I went to the Hotel in Guelph, and went into the house the following Monday or Tuesday. I had to purchase everything for my own apartments. I dissented from the appointment

of the cook's husband. I am not sure that I expressed my dissent. I generally wait to consider matters of that kind. It is possible I did not express my dissent. I must have objected to it in some way, because it is a thing I would be likely to do. When I saw there was no work for the man there, it is more than probable that I would make objection to his going there. After I returned I received a letter from Mr. McKellar instructing me to employ this man, or suggesting his employment. That letter was returned to Mr. Mowat with some others before I finally left there. When I came back from the States I found the matron in possession of two of the rooms which had been allotted to me. I received a communication from Mr. McKellar on that subject. That is the letter referred to in my letter to Mr. Mowat of the 15th of July, and was dated, I think, on the 5th of November. I knew of no necessity for the allotment of these additional rooms to the matron. When the original understanding was come to, I had mentioned the fact in regard to such institutions as this, that it was not desirable that young ladies should be living in or connected with them. I had, from my previous experience, found it better that it should not be so, and I suggested that we should have that understanding. Then it appears that Mr. McKellar ordered that one of the young ladies was to go to Ottawa after a time, but when I came back they were both there. The young ladies were not actually occupying my apartments. One the matron intended to keep as a drawing-room, and to use the other as a bedroom for herself, giving the accommodation originally intended for herself to the young ladies. I considered that letter as containing a threat, and I pointed it out to Mr. Mowat, who was certainly not satisfied about the letter being written, and particularly without marking it "private," as he said at the time. I objected very strongly to the appointment of Mrs. Petrie—so strongly that, in the presence of Mr. Mowat, I proposed to pay \$100 out of my own pocket, as compensation for the non-fulfilment of the promise Mr. McKellar had made as to her appointment. I proposed to Mr. Mowat at the time, that the accommodation being so very limited, and it being in contemplation to open the Institution before the time when it was finally opened—Mr. Mowat, in fact, being very anxious to have it opened before Parliament met, and to have the boys crushed in the limited space—that I would board some of the boys at my own table, because all the back part of the house, as it now is, was new and not tenantable. I proposed to board them at my own table, in order to make a formal opening. I proposed at another time that one of my own family should discharge the duties of matron, in order to economize the space and make harmony in the Institution, but without a cent of salary. I was never desirous to get any relation of mine appointed permanently or with a salary. The arrangement I proposed would have enabled us to open the Institution sooner than otherwise, as the accommodation for my sister would have to be provided in any case, and it would economize the space. Once after coming here, when I found that the accommodation was so very scarce, and that people of conflicting interests were to be so intimately connected, put into the same house and adjoining rooms, I made a suggestion to Mr. McKellar, but he said it had been promised before. That was before I had become an official of the Institution. It was when I came over first. I mentioned nothing with reference to remuneration or otherwise.

Mr. Kivas Tully here produced certain papers: the account for the work done at the Agricultural College, by Mr. Barclay; the contract with Mr. Barclay; the report of Mr. O'Callaghan, the certificate and the tenders. The tender of Mr. Barclay was for \$2,533, plumbing not included; and for carpenter's work only, \$862; painting and glazing \$150. The contract was dated October 8th, 1873, and was signed by the Commissioner and by Mr. Barclay.

Mr. Cameron said the additional work was to the amount of \$5,727, making the actual amount of the contract, \$8,266. There appeared to have been paid on account, \$7,250, leaving \$1,010 still unpaid.

Some discussion took place as to whether these statements were admissible as evidence.

The Chairman said they did not seem to him to touch the question which the Committee had to consider—the management of the School or Institution as a School or Institution, but he would rather err on the side of admitting it.

Mr. McCandless continuing:—I purchased the articles for my own apartments, and for the Educational Department—class room, dining room, and so on, but I never saw any of

the other implements, that I can recollect. On one occasion I ordered a plough. The purchase of the farm implements I mostly entrusted to Mr. Stirton, as in the purchase of implements he had a better knowledge of the country than I had in reference to those in use. I ordered a roller to be purchased, and Stirton, I am quite sure, I sent to Mr. Watson, of Ayr, to select it. I never saw it before it was bought. I understand it was a new roller; at least I know nothing to the contrary. If Mr. McKellar meant that I saw and chose, and ordered the roller, and fixed the price, he was certainly astray; I did not. I did instruct the gardener. I said I wished the drills to run across a certain field, and I mentioned also that all the best farmers were in the habit of drilling their fields north and south, because then they had the sun on both sides of the drill, but I did not mean that the drills were to run directly to the point of the compass, but I meant that farmers preferred to run north and south to running east and west. Besides, the manure drawn out during the winter was laid out so as to be convenient for spreading that way. I am not acquainted with the turnip bug to any extent, but we have the turnip fly, or rather the turnip beetle, and it attacks the turnips at first. Various remedies have been applied for that, and in the British Isles, among other things, we are in the habit of rolling for them, that is at this period, not when the turnips are grown, for the reason that it is well known among farmers that at night they take shelter in the chinks of the soil, and so that method is resorted to. In Ireland I was the winner of the Royal Agricultural Society's prize for the growth of turnips, and I was always successful in turnip growing. I said, "We are more an experimental farm than anything else, and you can see how it will do. Take a couple of turns up and down the field and see how it will answer." He, however, rolled ten or twelve drills, but the others were not rolled. It was more of an experiment than anything else, although I believe it would be effective. The success could not be decided before I left, but I think the whole field had to be sown again. The whole field was injured.

The Committee then adjourned.

SATURDAY, Dec. 12th.

The Committee met at half-past 10.

Present: Mr. Bethune, in the chair,
Mr. Boulter,
Mr. Hodgins,
Mr. Sinclair.

The Committee were detained for half an hour through the non-arrival of the witness, Mr. McCandless.

At 11 o'clock Mr. McCandless arrived, and explained that the train had been behind time. He said he wanted Mr. Cameron to be present before he went on with his evidence.

The Chairman said the Committee could not be expected to go on adjourning from day to day to meet Mr. Cameron.

Hon. Mr. McKellar said it was only fair to the Government that his case should come out.

Mr. McCandless offered to go and look after Mr. Cameron.

The Chairman.—If you are not disposed to go on now, perhaps you will not have another opportunity. I shall not force you to attend.

Mr. McCandless—I think I ought to have some legal gentleman on whom I can rely.

The Chairman.—Then Mr. Cameron cannot advise you, being a member of the House. It is for you to say if you have anything to add to your statement.

After some further conversation,

Mr. McCandless said he declined to go on until he got advice.

He then left the committee-room.

It was then decided to allow Mr. McKellar to make his statement.

Hon. Archibald McKellar, sworn,—

The Agricultural College was under my charge. Professor McCandless applied to me by letter, dated on the 31st of May, 1873, saying that he had heard we were about opening such an institution, and wishing to know if we required the services of an agricultural professor; to which I replied on 5th of June, inviting him to forward his applica-

tion and testimonials, which he did on the 16th of the same month. On or about the end of the same month he came here himself, and I went with him to Guelph, and from there to Bow Park. I wished to show him the country, and he seemed very much pleased with it ; but he went back without any engagement being entered into. In the month of July he wrote me again, saying that if we thought of engaging him we must do so immediately, otherwise he would make a new engagement at Cornell University, where he then was, and after some consultation with Mr. Mowat, we decided to engage him, and notified him to that effect on the 29th of July ; and, on the 5th or 6th of August, he arrived to enter upon his duties. In discussing the matter of salary in Council, we determined upon \$2,000 a year, with house and fuel, but that he should board himself ; but it appears in the official notice that was sent him that these particulars were not mentioned. When he was here in June he asked me what the salary would be. I said that we had not determined, but it would probably be \$2,000, with house and fuel—nothing was said about board then or in the Order in Council. The first difficulty I had with him was about the residence. When he was here in June we were on the farm one day, and, talking about the want of accommodation there for students, I suggested that the farm building, Mr. Stone's old house—which is a very good one—might be fitted up for him and his family, and I understood from him that that suggestion met his approval ; but when he came here after we had engaged him, he refused absolutely to enter that house at all. We yielded the point of board ; as we had not stated specially how it was to be, we thought it better to yield it. When we got possession of the building in October, the appropriation of the rooms of the main building was made, and I then found that he had determined to have the whole of the front building. The matron took possession of the room marked No. "1" on the plan, which I produce, in the upper flat. There are three bedrooms behind that, and I think she had possession of those marked "2" and "3," and the servant, I think, had possession of the bedroom marked "4." The Professor was very angry at this before he went to the States to make his final arrangements, and was for the matron being placed beyond the door at the rear of the front building, and for his having the whole of this front building—upper and lower floor, making nine rooms, four below, and five above. The matron was to be placed back in the three small bedrooms. I objected to that on the ground that the matrons in all the other institutions had a comfortable parlour where they could receive friends, and have the accommodation such as a matron should have. However, before he went away it was agreed that all these upper apartments should be given to him—the five upper apartments. I arranged with the matron, and she took possession of this one room below as a parlour and dining-room, and occupied the bedrooms above. Her daughters were there and he objected very strongly, particularly to the eldest. She was seventeen years of age, and it was arranged before he went away that she should leave and go to live with her friends at Ottawa. When he returned he found that the matron was occupying that room below, and that her daughter had not gone away. He came down to me in a terrible passion one day. He came down to my office and flew around. I don't know that he swore, but he was the next thing to it. I said he had better state his case calmly and fairly, and told him there was no use in such conduct as that, but he would not even sit down, and kept going round the room like a madman. At last I told him he must either state his case like a rational man or leave the room. He then walked out and left me. That was in November, 1873. I saw very little of him after that. He always went to Mr. Mowat, and it is evident he used to tell Mr. Mowat all kinds of tales. That, however, was the first of our trouble. The matron continued in the Institution from that time, I think, to the end of January, when she left. He had then possession of the whole of these apartments above and below—the nine rooms. There was only one which the matron had had. This misunderstanding was what drove the Professor away from me altogether. He never would come near me after that. Before that I had some difficulty with him of a slight nature. When he was over in June he was particularly anxious that his own sister should be appointed matron. That was before we engaged him. After we engaged him, he insisted that he should board the students, and, in fact, convert it into a boarding house, and get \$3½ per week, I think it was. He said that that would be a better arrangement than employing our own officers and boarding the students as we do now. I would not agree to that, and he came down one day and we went over to Mr. Mowat's. He renewed the subject there. Mr. Mowat knew very little

about it, and I had not figures to meet him with, but my impression was the present system would be better for the Government, and I suggested that we should send for Mr. Langmuir, who was familiar with these matters. Mr. Langmuir went to Mr. Mowat's office and explained the cost of patients and others, in gaols, prisons, penitentiaries and asylums, and showed that the lowest cost of prisoners was a dollar and a half a week, that the greater portion cost only two dollars, and the highest two and a quarter, so if the Professor had got three dollars and a half, with fuel, lights and rent free, he would have made a very large profit. He was very much annoyed with Mr. Langmuir, and I think never liked him after that. That project was abandoned, and he was very much annoyed about it. That occurred in August or September—some time in the fall—long before the Institution was opened at all. The matron had been in Brantford from the opening of that Institution to the 1st July, 1873. She was very uncomfortable with the Principal, whom we have since dismissed; and she was promised, I think, about a year before this was opened that she should be transferred to this Institution. When the Session of 1873 closed at Brantford, she left that Institution—I think on the 1st of July. Then Mr. Langmuir said there was plenty of work for her to do in getting up sheeting and all that sort of thing, so she was sent to Guelph, I think, in August or September. She was boarding at one of the hotels, and doing her work there. We got possession of this building about the 1st of October, and I was anxious that the expense of keeping her at the hotel should be discontinued, and so had her transferred to the building. Mr. Gow, the matron, and I went over there, and I allotted this room to her, and left instructions with Mr. Gow to go with her and purchase such furniture as might be necessary and fitting for the apartments. She had a good deal of her own furniture as well. I think the Professor was in Berlin the day I went there. I think the building was open. I was not there when the furniture was put in. Mr. Gow will be able to tell about that. I had no idea there would be any difficulty with the Professor about it, but when he found the room was occupied with the furniture he was furious about it. His determination was that no one should be in the main building but himself and his family—that every one else should be back of it. There were ten rooms up stairs altogether. He took these five, and wanted the four downstairs, making nine out of the fourteen available rooms. I saw he was not at all pleased that I did not adopt his first suggestion to let him board the boys, but there was nothing serious about that. I am not sensible that I did anything as head of this department that would call forth such an exhibition as he has made. I always treated him civilly, except upon the occasion I have referred to, when he came to the office and acted more like a madman than a man of sense. He was very much excited, and the trouble was that I had not given him all the rooms he wanted. He never after that recurred to the desire to have his sister as matron. This was in November. I never understood that his sister was to serve without compensation. Of course she would if we had made it a boarding house. I may call the attention of the Committee also to the arrangement as to the servant occupying this room adjoining his own. Supposing that it were necessary that the servant should occupy this room, I do not see that it was absolutely necessary that he should occupy this particular room, with a door between it and the servant's room. He could have taken either of the other three rooms on that floor. In the letter to the *Mail* which he published the other day, he states that there were no other rooms in the building in which he could have placed a servant at that time. That statement is incorrect. These three rooms at the back of the main building were the only ones occupied, and when the matron left in January, only two of them were occupied. But there are two rooms further back still, which were never occupied at all. Besides he could have occupied one of the rooms below. One of them was empty at the time. I had very little communication with him after the time when he came down in November in such a passion. I did not order the purchase of a roller. Mr. Stirton and Mr. Watson, of Ayr, will be able to speak to that. Mr. Henning's brother, who is in the *Globe* office, had frequently spoken to me and said he would be very much obliged if I could give his brother some position on the farm, that he had been on the canal, and had never settled down, and he would like him to be in a permanent position. I promised that I would try to get something for him to do there. When I purchased the farm I made a memorandum which was drawn up between Mr. Stone and myself, by which we were to get immediate posses-

sion of the new building, and the grounds adjacent to it—three or four acres—and I thought it would be necessary to have some one to take care of it. This was, I think, drawn up on the 4th of March, and some time in April I wrote to Mr. Henning to go and take possession of the building. I had not then thought that Mr. Stone would object to give possession of the house as soon as we wanted it, and believing that he would, I engaged Mr. Henning. I deemed it necessary to have some one to take charge. It was a valuable house, and I did not know what might happen. I had then closed the agreement with Mr. Stone for the purchase, which was subsequently carried out. In consequence of Mr. Stone's refusal I had no immediate work for Mr. Henning. We could not get possession of the house, but were in hopes of getting it from week to week. The time rolled on from the latter end of April or May when he went there, to the 1st of October, without our getting possession of the building. In the meantime he had nothing to do, but as I had brought him there, I thought it reasonable to pay him something for his time. When we got possession of the building we commenced making the repairs which we should have done in the spring. He told me he was a carpenter, and I employed him as clerk of works. He continued in that capacity for, I think, two months, but I saw he was not adapted for any work on the farm, and I paid him off. It was not in consequence of any difficulty, but because of incapacity—unfitness for the work that he was discharged. The only instructions I gave the matron were given when we took possession of the house. It was necessary to get furniture. I wished Mr. Gow to take the matron to some firm that would deal honestly and fairly with us, and select the furniture. She was in the house some time before the Professor went there, and had to get supplies for herself, of course. I should think the Professor would not be as competent to make the purchases for the domestic portion of the house, but I did not take that into consideration. She had been keeping house for a number of years. I had no idea to put any slight upon the Professor. She was in the house some weeks before he came there with his family at all, and it was necessary that she should make purchases during that time for herself. I know nothing about his statement that some of the work which was supposed to be done by the matron had to be sent out and done over again. I have no hesitation in stating the facts about my visits to the Institution. I went to the Institution, I think, twice before the Sunday the Professor referred to yesterday. I went in the evening, I think, not later than eight o'clock. I intended to be there earlier than that but the train was late. I went at 8 o'clock, rung the bell, went in and out at the front door, met the servants, and made no concealment about it then and do not now. On the occasion to which McCandless referred yesterday, I went home with the lady who is now my wife from church, and we went in at the side door, which I am told is used by the officers of the Institution. We both entered the house at the same time. The room into which we went was the sitting room. My letter of the 5th of November was not intended as a threat, but from the way in which the Professor conducted himself, and what I had seen before, I came to the conclusion that I had to deal with an arbitrary tyrant, and that I would let him understand as early as possible that he would not succeed with me in that way. As to the husband of the matron's servant, I have been told he went up there and was engaged by Mr. Barclay on the buildings he was putting up, and I understood that the Professor himself would require a man. I believe he purchased a horse. I suggested that as we would be scarce of room, it would be economising the room as much as possible to take the husband of this woman, if he were suitable, as one room would do for them both. I think the Professor engaged him when he had work for him. I only made the suggestion. Mr. Stirton had been promised a place on the farm, I think, some time before. He was engaged in the fall. My intention then was that he should be made Bursar when the Institution was open. He was engaged, I think, in the month of December, and with Professor McCandless's concurrence, as I shall be able to show by Mr. Stirton himself. I had no personal knowledge of his fitness for the position. He was recommended to me by persons in whose judgment I had confidence. Nothing has since come to my knowledge to lead me to believe that it was an improper appointment. I had nothing to do with the Professor's not being allowed to discharge the duties of the superintendent of all the three branches. The Institution was not opened till the 1st of May. The officers of whom he complains—Henning and the matron—left the Institution long before its machinery was put in motion. The buildings were not ready till about the beginning of April, 1874. Then

we advertised for the officers required. The advertisements were put in Mr. McCandless's own possession, and the certificates and recommendations, and the applications that were made were sent to him. He came here and made his recommendations. All the engagements were made on the Professor's own recommendation with the exception of the matron. He selected those he considered fittest for the various positions we wanted them for. He recommended as gardener, a Mr. Englehart, and if he could not be got, Mr. Farnham. As foreman of the farm, he recommended Mr. Brown's foreman. Mr. Brown was then at Washington, and we thought it would be highly improper to engage any gentleman's servant without advising him. I wrote to Mr. Brown at Washington, to know if he was willing to let his foreman go. Then Mr. McCandless said, "There is another gentleman, Mr. McNair." I said, "I have heard of him; he is a capital farmer, he lives in the County of York, and is recommended to me by Mr. Patterson. If he is a fit man I should like to have him, and oblige Mr. Patterson. Besides it is only fair that the county which lost the farm should have the credit of supplying the foreman, and I should like you to go and see him, and say if he is fit for the position." He went out, and reported very favourably of Mr. McNair, and upon that report we appointed him. We had promised Mr. Clarke a position in the Institution. Instead of making Mr. Stirton Bursar, Mr. Clarke was to be appointed to the position. I had a letter from Mr. McCandless, suggesting that something else should be found for Mr. Stirton to do, as Mr. Clarke was to be appointed Bursar. He never told me or suggested to me that Mr. Stirton was not wanted. I was not at the farm often after the Institution was opened in May. I assumed that the Professor would have full charge and left him to do just as he liked. My absence was to some extent caused by the ill feeling he had towards me. I determined not to interfere with him, but to give him full scope to work it out. As far as I have been able to learn, Mr. Stirton has shown ability for the work he has to do. With regard to Mrs. Petrie, our friends at Guelph were particularly anxious that she should have a position there. She was highly recommended to me by gentlemen of both political parties. The Professor recommended a Miss Dunn, and both Mr. Mowat and myself were disposed to engage her. We were willing to follow his suggestions as far as possible. Mr. Mowat had occasion to go up to Guelph, to attend a Court there, I think, and a number of our friends and opponents waited upon him and urged Mrs. Petrie's appointment so strongly, that we yielded, and she was placed there. Since then, of course, the Professor has made most serious charges against her, and I have not the slightest doubt that, before the investigation is over, we shall be able to show that they have no foundation. After the Institution was opened on 1st of May, I went up in June, saw how the Farm was working, and heard very little about any difficulty between the students and the officers or the Professor. I think it was late in June or early in July that serious complaints were sent in to us. Deputations came from Guelph, and said that unless the Professor were removed, or some alterations were made, difficulties would arise. There was nothing in writing, I think Mr. Gow was one of the deputation. It is likely that Mr. Stirton was one, but it was composed at all events of some of the most respectable and influential men in the neighbourhood. We put them off, as we did not wish to act hastily. I think there was a second deputation. Then we sent Senator Christie, who is an extensive farmer, and a cautious, prudent man, and he was requested to remain at the Institution for two or three days, to see how it was working. He is the President of the Agricultural Association of the Province and the Speaker of the Senate. He remained there two or three days, and then came down to Toronto. He had got the Professor's version of affairs, and was, I think, rather favourably impressed with what he saw. Further complaints were made, and Senator Christie, Mr. McLennan, the Inspector of High Schools, and Mr. Laidlaw, the late Warden of the county, were appointed to go up with me and hear what the Professor had to say, and also, what the students and the officers had to say. We heard all these statements, we took the evidence and have got it. We did not intend to publish it, but now I presume we are at liberty to present everything that we have got. We were unanimous in the conclusion that so long as Professor McCandless remained in that Institution it would never succeed. This was reported to Mr. Mowat, but he was reluctant to take any immediate steps. He hoped that these misunderstandings might pass off, and that the Institution might work well; but from day to day he was getting further information about the

trouble, and at last he was reluctantly compelled to write the Professor a suggestion that his resignation should be sent. A week, I think, after Mr. Christie and the Committee I speak of were there, the students sent down a petition which will be submitted to the House, I suppose, on Monday. It was signed, I think, by every man in the Institution, declaring that they could not and would not remain if Professor McCandless were to continue to administer the affairs of that Institution. We were all of opinion that the students were perfectly correct. There was one tale from the highest down to the lowest. The present Principal is Mr. Johnson. He is appointed Bursar, and is acting Principal. He is from the neighbourhood of Cobourg and is a graduate of the University here. He was brought up on a farm, I understand. He is temporarily acting as Principal. He is permanently Rector, but is now discharging the duties of Principal, most satisfactorily to the Government, and I believe to the satisfaction of his officers and the servants about the place. Mr. Clarke is no longer connected with the College. He was there only a few weeks, when he tendered his resignation and left. It was before this enquiry took place, and before the letter of the 15th of July. We thought he was qualified for the position of Rector. He had been connected with the Congregational Church, and had formerly been editor of an agricultural paper. I had several conversations with Professor McCandless about him, and he thought he would do very well as Rector. He never offered any opposition to his appointment. I should think Mr. Clarke was a proper person for the position of Rector. He would have to keep the accounts and manage the internal economy of the Institution. He was to live in the building. His family was living in Guelph. He had a room of his own. He was to receive \$1,000 a year as Rector. The Professor never intimated to me that Mr. Clarke was an immoral person. Mr. Clarke did expect to be Principal. He spoke to me after we had appointed Professor McCandless, and told me that he had expected the position. I mentioned that we wanted a man who had been trained to agricultural pursuits and the science of agriculture, and I believed we had such a person in Mr. McCandless, but we could find him a place as Rector. The Professor never intimated anything about his immorality to me. Mr. Clarke never, as far as I know, made any threat of exposing the blundering. I never heard of any such thing until I saw it in that letter. I understand that Mr. Clarke has been paid for the rhubarb; I presume by the Bursar. Mr. McCandless came to me, and among other frivolous things that he spoke of was this rhubarb. I agreed with him that it would be highly improper for Mr. Clarke to go on purchasing articles from himself, but in this case he failed to convince me that we had paid more than the rhubarb was worth, and I thought it would be better to pay it and not continue the practice. Since then we have had an investigation at the College, and we have learned that the purchase of this rhubarb was with the gardener's approval, and that Mr. McCandless knew of it. The gardener will probably testify that the whole thing was a cheap bargain, and that it was done with the approval of the Professor and himself. I have no knowledge of the behaviour of Mr. Clarke while he was Rector. Our reason for the way in which the investigation took place was that we wished to have it as quietly as possible, so as not to let it get in the public press. We took Mr. McCandless's statement first, and then the officers of the Institution, one by one. We never had more than one person before us at a time, so that the evidence of one would not be known to the other. We thought that was the better way. We first heard all that the Professor had to say, which we shall submit to the Committee, and then we took Mr. McNair, the gardener, Mr. Stirton, and the matron, and then we examined every one of the students. I think a very few of the students would be about 15; they are not taken younger than that, but the majority of them would be between 18 and 20. With reference to the increase in Mr. Barclay's tender; we advertised for the work, and the contract was given for the work then contracted for, amounting, I think, to \$2,400 or \$2,500. After that the Professor himself suggested certain alterations in the work as it progressed. I was most anxious that his views should be met as far as possible, and that necessary accommodation should be given, and I instructed Mr. Tully, who can testify to the manner in which it was done, to go on from time to time and do the work as far as we were able to meet his views. There were \$2,000 or \$3,000 for heating alone, but Mr. Tully will be able to explain it. I always had Mr. Tully's reports as to the value of the work, and what should be done with it, and nothing was done then without Mr. Tully, the architect of the department, recommending it. A point has been attempted

to be made that because Mr. Barclay happened to be the son-in-law of Mr. Stirton he got the contract.

Hon. Mr. Cameron—There is no doubt that the first contract was fairly let, but the objection is that the extras were so much in excess.

Hon. Mr. McKellar—I think the work was nearly all done before Mr. Fraser took it in hand. There were some repairs to be made to a building, and we wanted some idea of what it would cost. Mr. Barclay was asked to make an estimate, but Mr. Tully reported that it was too high, and we did not give him the work. The papers in reference to the investigation will be produced. We made investigation about Mrs. Petrie, who has been so shamefully abused and slandered, and from all we could gather found that she was an intelligent, active, virtuous woman. There is something said about my examining one of the witnesses in Gaelic. The fact is this: I went into the kitchen and wash-room—just went through the rooms to see how they looked—and Mrs. Petrie, I think, told me that an old woman there was a Highland woman, and I spoke to her in Gaelic. It shows how carefully I was watched. I do not know if the learned Professor followed me, but if he did not, his servant did. I did not think it was any crime. In reference to the building itself, we found it in such a state that we only wondered that the students had remained as long as they had. The students were required to go into the wash-room and wash themselves, and to strip and dress themselves there—some 28 or 30 grown-up young men. There was no blind on the window, and people passing by could see them. We thought it was a most indecent thing. The Professor would not allow them to take a particle of clothing up to their rooms. They were not permitted to wash in their rooms at all, nor to take any clothes there, nor to go into them from the time they left in the morning till they went to bed at night. We considered it a very improper thing, and we purchased bureaus and looking glasses immediately, and allowed them to have some of the little comforts they were accustomed to at home. Some of them were in as high a social position as Mr. McCandless, but we found that he would pass them by outside like slaves.

By Mr. CAMERON.

In this investigation, I think, it was chiefly Mr. Christie who propounded the questions. I think there were very few questions propounded. We asked the various parties to state what they had to say in reference to the working of the Institution, and if they had any complaint to make. They may have been asked some questions. There was no one there on behalf of Professor McCandless to ask any questions, nor on behalf of the Matron who was so foully slandered. I mean Mrs. Petrie. Mr. Clarke was not examined. He was not there. His connection with the Institution ceased, I think, some weeks before. I think there were questions from the statement of McCandless propounded to some of the witnesses. The evidence will be here and will speak for itself. The students themselves objected to the way in which the wash-room was conducted. No complaint had been made in writing in reference to it before the investigation. I am not positive that that particular thing was specified especially as one of the objections, but there was a complaint that the Institution would never work, and that everything was wrong under the Professor, and we went to see what the complaints were. This washing arrangement was one of the difficulties. When we went up there we found that that was one of the difficulties. Another was that he treated these men as if they were slaves. The students themselves made that representation. I had not heard of that before. The particular objections were not specified, as far as I know, but there was a general complaint that the Institution was working badly, and would not succeed. The evidence was not taken under oath. We had no power to do that. It was not a commission under the Great Seal, but an informal commission. We hoped that we should discover if there were any complaints, and, if so, that we would remove them, and finding that this wash-room arrangement was certainly a grievance—for no respectable young man would leave his own home to be put into a mud pond to dress in—we purchased things for their rooms, and ordered that they should go up to their rooms to dress. In the original design of furnishing the College, I left it entirely to the Professor. He preferred this system and adopted it, instead of having bureaus in the rooms. I do not know whether the Royal Commission under the Great Seal examined the building and saw the state of things or not. I was at the Institution

before this examination took place. I did not hear all the grievances then. I did not make examination to see whether the students were comfortable and had proper washing accommodation or not. I was determined that the Professor should have the power of working the Institution himself. If he worked it well he should get the credit. If he worked it badly he should get the blame. I consider that he had the selection of his officers. The Professor told me verbally that Mr. Clarke would answer very well. In conversing about it I told the Professor that Mr. Clarke had expected the Principalship, but that we wanted a man who had experience as an agriculturist and was trained to that special duty, and we could not take Mr. Clarke for that reason, but that I believed we could find an office for him where he could make himself useful. After that he told me he thought Mr. Clark would answer very well. I was giving the Professor to understand that it was my wish that the Rev. Mr. Clarke should be appointed.

Hon. Mr. Mowat here arrived, and, in reference to the production of the correspondence connected with the matter, said that all that ought to be produced would be ready on Monday, but it was out of the question to produce all the correspondence.

Hon. Mr. McKellar.—Continuing.

When Mr. Henning was appointed, I do not think there was any duty assigned to him. My intention was to see what he was fit for, and if he was fit to give him the position. The reason why he was appointed was that we were to have possession of that costly building, and it was to be unoccupied after the 31st of March. I thought it was necessary that somebody should be in possession of it, because I intended to commence making the necessary alterations immediately. So I wrote to Mr. Henning, and he went there. I had never seen him, I thought he would be able to take charge of the house; but then began our trouble, which has led to many difficulties since. Mr. Stone refused to give possession, and we did not get possession until the 1st of October, and the result was that the improvements were not completed until the first part of April next year. Mr. Henning was employed in the first instance to take charge of the building, and with a view to a permanent employment on the Farm, but he was incompetent and I discharged him. He told me he was a carpenter, and when the work commenced I gave him the position of Clerk of Works, or Superintendent, to see that the work was properly done. I think he continued at that about two months. I don't recollect the date of his leaving, but I think it was before the 1st of January, 1874, that he was paid off. It was not for want of ability. The contractor I believe would have completed the work properly without any overseer. Some do—others do not. The difficulty, as I understood from the contractor and others, was that instead of being over at his work and superintending it constantly during the day, Mr. Henning spent most of his time parading the streets in Guelph. There were others besides the contractor who told me. I got information from people who had some interest in myself and in the progress of the work. I enquired among the people around the Institution, and learned beyond a doubt that he was not attending to his duties, and for that reason I discharged him. Neglect of duty was the reason rather than want of ability. When Mr. Stirton was appointed, I think I intended him for Bursar. I do not remember if any communication was made to him, showing him that he was to occupy that position. He was communicated with, but I do not remember what the communication stated. It was a private communication, I think; and I think it will be shown by Mr. Stirton himself that the appointment was made with the concurrence of the Professor. His duties as Bursar would have been to keep the books and make the purchases for the Institution. The Institution at the time of his appointment was not in a position to require a Bursar, but we hoped very shortly to have it opened. The duties of a Bursar were not ultimately assigned to him, because Mr. Clarke was appointed, and we found he might be as usefully employed in looking after the live stock. I think I have a letter from Prof. McCandless, in which he suggests that Mr. Stirton should be appointed to something else. Mr. Stirton had not been appointed officially as Bursar, but it was our intention to appoint him. But if he was—as we found he was—better qualified for something else, I don't think that any wrong was done in transferring him from one place to another. I don't think it was found that Mr. Stirton was not qualified for the position of Bursar. I don't think he ever acted as Bursar. I think the Professor himself attempted to keep the books. I don't remember that the greater fitness of Mr. Stirton for another position was pointed out to

me by anybody. I do not think Mr. Stirton entered at all upon his duties as Bursar. Another officer was appointed, not because he was considered incompetent. He had had the promise of some office in the Institution, and the Professor declared to me that he thought he was fit for the position. Mr. Clarke was not appointed solely because he was previously promised an appointment. But we thought that where we could get a man on the ground, who had rendered great service to the government in the getting up of the Institution, we should appoint him if the Professor did not object. I was aware of all that before Mr. Stirton was appointed. If I employ a man, and find that I can put him in another place where he can be more useful, I reserve to myself the liberty of transferring him. Before I appointed Mr. Clarke I found a place where Mr. Stirton would be more useful. He is managing the live stock and buying stock. I had determined on that when I appointed Mr. Clarke. I think they were buying at that time or commencing to buy. I remember writing that the Professor was to make Mr. Stirton's position as easy as possible. I knew that the Professor was keeping him in as unpleasant a position as possible as well as the other officials, and I thought it desirable to let him know that he should make it as pleasant as possible. I wrote to Stirton telling him to attend to such duties as the Professor might assign him, knowing that the Professor was making the position as uncomfortable as possible. I wrote this letter to the Professor telling him to make the work as light as possible, because I understood he had been making the place as unpleasant as possible. I could produce a number from whom I heard it. I do not know that I could name any. It is like a good many of the rumours up there. I had never made any inquiry of Mr. Stirton myself, I determined not to act as a spy. I think it is rather sneaking to go round asking people. I have got information now in black and white of the whole of these complaints which these officers had to make, and it will be submitted. I did use these words:—I beg that, while you will keep him employed, you will make the duties as light and agreeable to him as you can. I did so, because he had been endeavouring to make it as unpleasant as possible. I did not speak to Prof. McCandless about it nor did I speak to Stirton. I was not going to take every gossip without witnesses. Now I have it in black and white. I heard that the Rev. Mr. Clarke had been playing cards with the students, and that the Professor had been too. I don't think I heard that Clarke and Stirton had been playing cards in the Housekeeper's room, except from the Professor's letters. I think we made enquiry about that. We did not learn anything about it in our enquiry. When I went up to that investigation I do not think I had heard it. I don't remember anything in the evidence but that Mr. Clarke was playing cards, and that the Professor was present—whether playing or not I don't know—but he saw it and was cognizant of it all. If it was a crime, the head of the Institution was there giving it his approval. I did not ask Mr. McCandless about that. We got the information from the students and the officers of the Institution. We did not ask Prof. McCandless, because I did not think the witnesses were lying. We did not ask Mr. Clarke about it as he was not there. We enquired of all the officers, I think, and the students too, if they had seen anything improper, or heard anything, about Mrs. Petrie. The evidence will be here itself and you can judge from that. There was no report in writing made on that, but since this investigation has been pressed, we have prepared a report. There was nothing but the evidence then. No suggestions were made in writing to the Government at the time. I am not aware that Mr. Mowat took the management of the Agricultural Farm. I knew that the Professor was communicating with him rather than with myself, and I have given the reason for it. I raised no objection to it. I was not informed of all the communications. Mr. Mowat, with that decency for which he is distinguished, was ashamed to read the whole of that infamous letter which you had the honour of reading in the House the other night. The infamous charges against myself and my wife and Mrs. Petrie he would not tell anyone. I don't think he read the part about a man having his duties made as light and agreeable as possible. He communicated to me everything which he thought I should be spoken to about. We had a great many conversations about various things. I believe Mr. Mowat acted in good faith with me. I think it was in October or November of 1873 that I ordered Mr. McCandless out of the room. I always treated him civilly after that. I think that was the reason for his afterwards going to Mr. Mowat, because I heard of his talking about me in the cars. He was always, I heard,

talking about me as "Archie," and an "old man, &c."—talking in a most disrespectful manner; but I bore with him. I think I can produce a witness who will testify that he did so. I think Mr. Scoble will be able to testify to some of these facts. This was while McCandless was in the Institution. When Professor McCandless went there, I think the contractor was at work. The part of the building where the empty rooms I have referred to were was not in the contractor's hands. I don't know if one of the rooms was. It is possible that one may have been. Mr. Tully will be able to testify to that. But the other room never was touched. It was open the whole time as well as the room below. The room above was not occupied at all. If the Matron was using it for any purpose, that purpose could have been dispensed with. I do not know that it was in her occupation all the time. It was not necessarily so. I do not know that the room next the Professor's was designed for a sitting-room. I allotted these rooms to him for himself and his family. If he designed the room next his for a sitting-room, I do not think it would be more convenient to use it for the servant's bed-room in the meantime. There were several rooms which were unoccupied, where he or his servant could have gone. I heard of this objectionably suspicious arrangement first in this way. Some ladies called upon the Professor's family, and his sister was showing them round the apartments, and they saw this door between the rooms and thought it an extraordinary thing that the Professor should occupy a bedroom adjoining his maid-servant's, and that a door connecting the two rooms should be there. The ladies were very suspicious. I did not call the Professor's attention to it when it was pointed out to me by the ladies. I did not think it was my duty to interfere with it. It was the Professor's own business to look after his servant. It is quite possible that Mrs. Mercer had something in the room alluded to in the back part of the house, but if so it could have been removed, and the servant could have occupied the room. None of the rooms allotted to the Professor were taken from him. There was no increase to those allotted to Mrs. Mercer. Mrs. Mercer's room was removed from the upper floor to the ground floor while the Professor was in the States. He was enraged when he came back and the quarrel then took place, since which he has been reporting to Mr. Mowat. I think the rooms down stairs were filled with furniture and bedding, but that was after the arrangement was made—we could have put them elsewhere. I suppose those rooms down stairs were intended for putting students in. During the whole winter they were unoccupied, besides these other rooms up stairs, so that there was ample accommodation. Mrs. Petrie came after the new building had been put up, and went into that part of the building. I think Mrs. Mercer occupied the room up stairs before the Professor went to the States. I recollect that it was arranged that all these apartments up-stairs should be given up to the Professor, and I do not remember that any apartments were allotted to Mrs. Mercer then. The Professor contended that she should be placed amongst the servants' apartments in the back building. I said she should not, and I gave her a room down stairs. I don't remember whether the accommodation for Mrs. Mercer was discussed at the same time as that of the Professor or not. His determination was that no one should be in the main building—above or below—besides himself, but I could not see that with nine rooms and no students, he could occupy the whole and put the Matron and others back. I saw that his determination was that he should put his foot upon every one there, and I determined that he should not. That was just the issue between us. He had in his possession eight rooms for four persons. If a man asks an unreasonable thing and I can prevent him, I will do it. The room given to Mrs. Mercer below was a parlour and dining-room where she could receive her friends and spend her time in the 'day time. The other two rooms that she had up-stairs were for bed-rooms—one for herself, the other for her two daughters. It was not part of the arrangements when she was employed, that she was to have accommodation for her family. It was necessary for her to have the two rooms then. After her daughters went away, she occupied only one bed-room. I think the Professor's arrangement would have been quite unreasonable, if she had not had her family there, when he would have put her back into one of the bed-rooms in the servants' apartments for a parlour, and made people who came to see her come in by the back way. He evidently determined to put every one in a subordinate position around him, and I determined that he should not act so. Mrs. Mercer did not ask any greater favours than any one else, and none were

given to her. I only demanded the same rights for her as for any other matron. The Institution was not opened at this time ; her daughters were with her for a few weeks and then went away. I furnished these rooms for the occupation of her and her family. It was my duty, I believe, to see that there was no injustice done to any one. It was not part of the arrangement that Mrs. Mercer was to have accommodation for the family in addition to her salary. I did not provide accommodation for the family. The place was unoccupied and I let her occupy one of these rooms for a few weeks. Long before the Institution was opened one of her daughters went away, and then she occupied only one bed-room and the sitting-room. A great deal of the furniture belonged to herself. There was some furniture got for her, but most of it was her own. Mr. Gow purchased the furniture necessary for the matron's rooms, in addition to what she herself possessed. I think Mr. Gow and Mrs. Mercer went to the store together. I requested him to go with her and make the purchases. I think Mr. Langmuir can speak as to her duties at this time. She had the house cleaned up and fitted out. Of course we expected that the Institution would have been opened long before this. Had we got possession as we expected, none of this trouble would have arisen. I think I did write to the Professor in reference to this matter of accommodation for Mrs. Mercer. That is the letter in which I said I hoped things would run smoothly. That letter was to give him to understand that he was not to tyrannize over me. I set him down as a tyrant, and determined that no tyrant should rule over me as long as I had my reason and my strength.

The Committee then adjourned.

MONDAY, Dec. 14th.

The Committee met at 10 o'clock.

Present : The Chairman,
Mr. Hodgins,
Mr. Boulter,
Mr. Scott (Peterborough),
Mr. Sinclair.

Hon. Mr. McKellar's examination continued.

By The CHAIRMAN.

There have been no complaints at the College since we appointed the new Principal, Mr. Johnson. Everything has gone on most satisfactory to the Government, to the students, and to the officials of the Institution.

Kivas Tully examined.

By The CHAIRMAN.

I am the architect and chief officer of the Public Works Department. In my capacity as architect, some time in September, I took measurements for the plans of the proposed further alterations and additions. The alterations were recommended after the work on the College had begun. They were recommended by Mr. McCandless in writing. I produce a copy of my report to Mr. McKellar with reference to the alterations and additions ; it is dated October 11th, 1873. I asked the contractor to give me a tender for the additional work, and he said it was impossible for him to do it. In fact, the work was materially altered after the plan was prepared. The addition was to be built of wood and then lined with stone in the following spring. They were very anxious to have the addition, so that it could be used in the spring. We, therefore, put the woodwork up in the fall, and the plastering went on in the winter under great disadvantages. We could not advertise for tenders for these alterations. They were made in pursuance of a clause in the contract, which gave the Government power to make the alterations. The contractor was notified of them. After the work was done I had it all measured up. There is a dispute with the contractor now about it. They deducted nearly \$900 off his account. I produce the account and a report on it. He has been paid the amount in the final certificate. A check was sent to him immediately after the certificate was made out,

and I think he received it. There is a good deal in Mr. Barclay's contract connected with the heating. Mr. Keith excludes the carpenter work from his tender. I produce Mr. Keith's tender. Mr. Keith went up and examined the building himself, and gave a tender, and I went over it with him, and recommended acceptance of it. I consider the price of the work reasonable. The time of the year the extra work was done was against it; in fact, a great deal of the mason work was injured by the frost. We had to take some of it down in the spring—some of it that was done in the cellar. I consented to the alterations being made from time to time. All the alterations with regard to the building, as well as the closets, were suggested by Mr. McCandless. The work could have been done for the price stated in the original contract, according to the original plans and specifications. It was considered the original plans did not give sufficient accommodation. They wanted the addition built with stone, with bed-rooms overhead for the servants. The woodshed was to be one story. The old one was taken for a dining-room, and it was necessary to build a laundry outside. In consequence of these alterations, we have three or four times the accommodation in this portion of the building we would have had if we had adhered to the original plans. There are nine rooms in the addition, and the woodshed is nearly as large as it was before. There is a laundry in the addition. I think the accommodation is rather limited even now. The original plan was too small for the number of students. I do not consider that we paid any more proportionately for the addition and alterations made than the rate of the original tender. The reason that no tender for the \$3,400 worth of work done by Mr. Keith was advertised for was that it was a peculiar kind of work. Mr. Keith was in the habit of putting in low-pressure boilers. Steam heating is a speciality in fact. I explained to him according to the plans up at the building, and he gave a tender to supply steam coils to heat the whole of the main building; the whole of the back building, and the whole of the addition, at what I considered a reasonable price. There are others who could have done the work, but this had to be done in a hurry, and we had no time to wait for other persons. There would have been time to advertise, but it would have been difficult to specify in the advertisement how the work should be done. When a person undertakes to do such work on the low pressure system, and has a boiler and everything ready for it, it saves time to have it done in that way. I had knowledge of the prices properly payable for this kind of work. I think the price paid was reasonable. I had a thorough understanding with him as to what he had to do, and there was a specification prepared. The work has been very well and satisfactorily done. I did not consider it necessary to look for other tenders, because I thought Mr. Keith's prices satisfactory. I have looked upon heating more in the nature of furnishing than of construction. A slight flaw in this sort of work might render the whole of it useless, and therefore it was necessary to get a man who made that sort of work a specialty. Mr. Keith guaranteed his work. I produce the final certificate to Mr. Keith. I do not think there was any loss to the Government in consequence of the change of plans. I do not think that if we had received other tenders for the work it would have been done any better than it was. We had it all examined and measured. I do not remember Mr. McKellar ordering any work without my report being first made upon it.

By Mr. CAMERON.

It was under Mr. McKellar's instructions I first prepared a plan for the alterations. He directed me to go up to Guelph to have the building measured, and to make a plan according to the recommendations of Mr. McCandless. I think there was nothing done with reference to alterations until Mr. McCandless came. We had the plan made before we got possession of the buildings. Mr. Stone gave us permission to go and measure the buildings. I produce my diary, from which I see that my first visit to the institution was on the 21st of August. I went with Mr. McCandless, Hon. David Christie and Mr. Stone. Mr. Goldwin Smith and the Duke of Manchester were also there. I returned with them to Toronto in the evening. I had my assistant with me, and we measured the building. We made the measurements for the purpose of drawing the plans showing the alterations. On the 25th of August the Hon. David Christie came and looked at the plan of the alterations. I suppose they must have been agreed upon on the 21st of August. The plan was made in pencil, I presume, when the Hon. David Christie looked at it. I

went to Guelph to meet the Hon. David Christie about the alterations, and he called to see the plan. He was interested in them, I suppose, in connection with the Board of Agriculture. On Monday, the 25th, Mr. Christie called at my office in Toronto, and I arranged with him about the original plan. On the 28th of August the plans, having been completed, were submitted to the Attorney-General, who said nothing could be done until the Commissioner returned. On Monday, the 1st September, Mr. Purdon was still engaged on the plans of the Agricultural College and other buildings. On the 8th of September the Hon. David Christie and Professor McCandless called respecting the plans of the Agricultural College. The same were approved of by the Commissioner, Mr. McKellar, and ordered to be completed. On the 17th September Mr. Purdon, drawing plan for the class-rooms of Agricultural College and for fitting up farm dwelling-house. It was proposed to put class-rooms beside the buildings by Mr. Christie, but nothing was ever done about them. On the 18th September, "had conference with the Attorney-General about Agricultural College. Present buildings to be fitted up by the 1st December." That was without the alterations. On the 23rd, "Commissioner brought plans of the Agricultural College to Guelph for receiving tenders." I suppose we must have received the tender from Mr. Keith before the plans were ready and advertised. I remember going down to the Queen's Hotel to examine the boilers there and the mode of heating in the laundry. This may have been subsequent to the tender. As to Mr. Keith getting the precise information by the 22nd of September, which his tender shows him to have had, then, although tenders were not advertised for until after that date, I think all the specifications had been prepared before. Mr. McKellar took the plans to Guelph on the 23rd. There were no other tenders for the heating or plumbing advertised for. There would have been no difficulty about advertising for tenders if I had had time to prepare the specifications and plans. I made the specifications for the heating and plumbing from Mr. Keith's tender. I described what was wanted, and he made his tender from my description. It would not have been fair to Mr. Keith, after consulting with him about this heating, to give his ideas to other people to tender on. His tender was for a low-pressure boiler, and some of those boilers are different from others. I do not remember whether Mr. Keith's boiler was a patented invention. This work had to be done in a great hurry. Mr. Keith was doing work for us at that time at the Normal School, and other places, this same class of work and I spoke to him about this work and described what we wanted. I do think Mr. Keith's tender was approved of on the twenty-second day of September. I do not think it was approved of until the day of my Report. It was not addressed to me but to Mr. McKellar. I have no statement in my diary of the receipt of it, and approval by me. Mr. Keith happened to be in the office, I think, about instructions for other work, and I think I spoke to him about the plans for the heating at Guelph. I do not remember speaking to Mr. McKellar about the employment of Mr. Keith. I do not remember that Mr. McKellar spoke to me requesting me to give the heating to Mr. Keith. If I had received instructions it is very likely I would have put it down. The heating and plumbing work would have to go on with the other work. On Wednesday the 8th October, "arranged to go to Guelph in the morning to inspect work at Agricultural College." The contract was dated on the 8th, and I went on the 10th, I think. I went up to inspect the work, but it might have been before the 10th. I do not know how the acceptance of the tender of Mr. Barclay was communicated to him. We generally get the Secretary of the Department to send a communication accepting a tender. He will probably have a note of that kind. I think the plan I produce dated the 20th September, 1873, is the same. The alterations were made on this plan in pencil. I think there is another tracing of the alterations made and that I submitted it to the Commissioner along with this plan. Immediately upon the contract being signed, it was found that other work was necessary. I was at the College on the 10th and the Professor showed what was required, and on the 11th, I reported in favour of it. I am not aware that Mr. Christie knew anything about this addition. It was only with reference to the first contract. My letter of the 15th October to the contractor would show all the alterations that were to be made. I do not know that it was explained to me what the apartments in the ground floor in this plan were for. There was to be a reception room I know, and the Principal was to have accommodation. The Professor knew what they were for. I do know by whose instructions the names of

the apartments were put in the plan. Mr. McKellar saw the plans before the alterations were suggested. Those names of apartments were in the plans when he first saw them. They have never been altered. The wood-work in connection with the plumbing would not have been \$500 in my judgment, so that it did not add materially to the cost of the alterations. The cost was in changing the character of the wing. I think I described the work recommended by Mr. McCandless to the Commissioner before it was approved. I received instructions from the Attorney-General to carry out what Mr. McCandless required, keeping of course within a certain bound. There was something like twenty thousand dollars of a balance, and we must not exceed that. My instructions were to get everything done as reasonably and as rapidly as possible. The whole of the work was not finally completed until about the 1st of May. There were some alterations to be made to the other farm buildings, and as Mr. Barclay was working there I requested the Clerk of the Works to go over the buildings with him, and show him what was to be done (which was jobbing principally), and told him that if he gave a tender for it that was reasonable, it would be considered. The tender was sent down, and just before I reported it—I do not know whether I reported or not, but I received a telegram from Mr. Barclay withdrawing his tender. However, I reported to the Commissioner that I considered it too high. I think his tender came to over \$1,200, and the amount was fixed at a thousand dollars. But we did not expend over \$500; we left out a good deal that was in Mr. Barclay's tender. Mr. Barclay did not put in a tender for the second alterations of the College buildings; he said he could not tell what it would come to. I sent a plan up to him, and he said he could not make a tender. I think I explained to the Commissioner that the outside portion of the alterations could not be completed until the following spring. I think I explained it to the Attorney-General also. I suppose they must have concurred in the arrangement that the work was to be done just as soon as it possibly could. I saw Mr. Henning at the Farm, but I gave him no instructions. There was a person by the name of Dalgleish sent from Belleville there, and I think I reported verbally to the Commissioner that there was a person named Henning there, who did not seem to know much about the work, and that he had better send up a practical man who understood the work to look after the work here. Dalgleish was a mason, and understood the stone work. We had no other Clerk of the Works there while Henning was there. Mr. Dalgleish was sent there, I think, in the latter part of October or the beginning of November; shortly after the mason work commenced. I do not know whether Henning was there after that. I did not recognise him as Clerk of the Works. I do not think I got instructions from the Government to recognise him as Clerk of the Works. The work was nearly completed when Dalgleish left in the spring. I do not think Henning was there after Dalgleish went there. I keep a record of the persons employed under the Department of Public Works. I looked on Henning more as caretaker on the Farm, and I think I gave a certificate as to the time he was there as caretaker or Clerk of the Works.

The Committee then adjourned.

KIVAS TULLY.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18th.

The Committee met at 10.30 o'clock.

Present—Mr. Bethune in the Chair,
Mr. Boulton,
Mr. Hodgins,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Sinclair.

William Johnson sworn.

Examined by the CHAIRMAN.

I am at present Rector at the Agricultural College, and am performing some of the duties of Principal; I was appointed about 1st August; I am a graduate of the Univer-

sity of Toronto; have been engaged about nine years in teaching; we have at the College at present twenty-seven students, and have not accommodation for any more; quite a number of applications have been made, nearly a score; we have been compelled to refuse admission from want of accommodation; only one student has left since I went to the Institution; in that case the parents wanted the boy at home; there has been no trouble or difficulty between the students and officers since I have been there; as to the daily routine, the first bell rings at half-past five; they rise and dress; prayers at six; go back to bedrooms for private devotions; breakfast at half-past six; go to work at seven in the fields; work until twelve; dinner at half-past twelve; go to work at half-past one; work until a few minutes to three; they are in the School from three to five; between these hours two written lectures are delivered by myself, and they are examined on the lectures delivered on the previous day; tea at five; from tea until half-past seven the pupils have to themselves to read in the library; I am speaking now of the time up to within two weeks ago, when we could work in the fields; there are prayers at nine; lights out at half-past nine; a roll is kept of the attendance at prayers, night and morning, and a roll of their work; there is always work of some kind to be found outside on a farm; in the winter we propose to have additional lectures; at present I lecture on botany and practical agriculture; the proposed additional lectures will be on zoology, chemistry, and on certain subjects of practical agriculture; under present arrangements, students receive for their work, board and washing, and \$50 bonus at the end of the term; so, practically, every pupil admitted is admitted free, and is given a bonus at the end of the term. \$569 worth of barley—nothing else—has been sold; Col. Scoble had charge of the Institution before myself; the Institution consists of two parts, the farm and the school; arrangements were made, and it was in running order when I got there; I had not been there before the time I was appointed to take charge; the school had not been altogether organized when I went there; Col. Scoble had, I suppose, more than he could do in attending to other matters: I had no direct knowledge of the Institution before I took charge of it; the staff consists of farm foreman, live-stock foreman, gardener and carpenter; in the House there is a Matron and four regular maid-servants; the pupils receive instructions in the fields under the foreman.

Examined by Mr. CAMERON.

None of the women servants are the same as when I went there; the Matron is the same; we have another engineer, also a gardener; the former gardener was removed because he was a thief—he stole a pig; a pig was killed on the farm, I suppose it was one which had been trespassing, by two of our hired men assisted by the gardener, or by the gardener assisted by the two hired men; the circumstance was registered; the action not reported by the gardener or any of those implicated; it was first reported by one of the farm servants who had seen the blood; I cannot say that the man who killed the pig wished to advertise for the owner, but they wished to find the owner; they wished to find the owner after they had killed the pig and appropriated it to their own use; according to their own statement, they had chased the pig until they worried it, and then they appropriated it to their own use; they afterwards found a man who said he was owner of the pig; he made a statement that he was owner of it; they produced a receipt showing they had paid \$10.00 for the pig; I found the pig had been in the garden two or three times; I hand in the confession of the gardener, made at the time, over his own signature.

This statement was made on 14th September. The investigation was had on 16th September. I did not know the circumstances until the 15th. I have no reason to dispute that statement for the simple reason that I never hunted out any other evidence. I did not myself dismiss Farnham for that; I suspended him and communicated with Mr. McKellar, head of the Department. Mr. McKellar came up and dismissed the man himself, the act which I have referred to being the ground for dismissal. The man dismissed received his letter of appointment from Professor McCandless, at the order of the Government. The engineer was not dismissed; he left because he thought he was not paid sufficient wages. I suppose he was engaged by the month for he was so paid. Did not consider him as an officer of the Institution, but as a servant. The engineer received \$25 per month. He left off work on 15th September, and he gave one month's notice. When I went to the Institution there were on the farm, Stirton, live stock fore-

man; McNair, farm foreman; Farnham, gardener; McIntosh, carpenter; and the men Wawly, Common, Tulton, Parker, Geehan and Cousins. In the house there were Mrs. Petrie, Matron; Mrs. Sheldrake, laundress, and another maid-servant whose name I do not remember. When I went to the Institution there was no cook; she had been dismissed. Two female servants had been dismissed by Mr. Scoble, just before I went there. Farnham, Tulton, Parker and Cousins were dismissed. Walton, the engineer, has left. Geehan's time expires to-day. Geehan is going to leave because he was just engaged for the summer. There was a complaint made, and I told him to go and obey the instructions of the foreman or leave at the end of the month. This was on a previous occasion. I dismissed Tulton and Parker; Cousins was not needed, and he left. Walton was on his own accommodation. At the time I have referred to when I gave Geehan notice he obeyed quite willingly and I kept him on. I engaged a young man named Coutts to feed the horses. The Institution has six span of horses; there are three farm-servants. When the pupils use a horse they clean it down. There are at present the following females in the house: Mrs. Petrie, Matron; Mrs. Tizzle, cook; Mrs. Lunny; Mrs. Hopkins, the laundress; Miss McKersey and Miss Morrison, temporarily. There are five females on the permanent staff. I dismissed two female servants when I went to the Institution—Mrs. Sheldrake and a little girl whose name I forget. I think they were appointed by Mr. McCandless. They were dismissed for misconduct. I dismissed Mrs. Sheldrake after I had been at the Institution a few days; she asked some of the lads to go into her room at night. Do not know how long she had been employed there. In such cases as that prompt action is required to be taken. One of the students has left since I have been in charge; three or four have come during that period; we have now 27. The \$569 worth of barley is the only produce sold. The rest of the product of the farm we kept for feeding purposes. Could not say what they amount to. Kept an account of every thing produced. Did not thresh all the grain because the receipts would have to be sent down to the Government as casual revenue, and it would have to be returned to the Institution through the estimates. We have 16 acres under wheat, it will be sent to the mill and used by the Institution. I at present lecture on botany and agriculture in so far as the sciences have to deal with it, because I have the sciences from my University course. My lectures deal with the sciences as applied to agriculture. The only work that can be advantageously carried on at this season is the feeding of stock, and sending the boys into the bush to learn chopping, &c. We have made arrangements to have more lectures after the new year. Under the programme by which we are working the boys are not allowed to have more than two lectures a day. I deliver two lectures a day which require three hours' preparation.

Thomas C. Scoble sworn and examined:—

I am employed in the office of the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons. I was sent by the Government to take charge of the Agricultural College and Farm. When in Belleville, on the 17th July, I received a telegram from Mr. McKellar in these terms:—

(Telegram read.)

When I arrived in Toronto, I found Mr. McKellar was out of town, and I therefore went and saw Mr. Mowat in respect to the matter. Mr. Mowat told me he could not give me any definite instructions, that difficulties had arisen at Guelph between the Principal and the students, and that things were in a very unsatisfactory condition. He wished me to go up there, and inquire into the circumstances, and take charge of the Institution pending other arrangements. He also told me he wished me to avoid any collision with Mr. McCandless, and as far as possible to arrange matters without occasioning any public scandal. I went to Guelph and tried to carry out the instructions I received. I saw Mr. McCandless, and had frequent conversations with him in regard to the College. I may state that when I went up there I took the first opportunity of seeing Mr. McCandless and stating with what intention I had been sent there. Mr. McCandless professed great relief at my presence, and said he was glad I had come there, that he was heartily sick of the place, and would be rejoiced to get rid of the appointment. I found there was no discipline at the College, everybody seemed to do pretty much as he

liked. In the first place, the pupils were refractory ; they had refused to work ; they were idling about the place doing nothing. There was an evident spirit of insubordination among them ; the household departments were disarranged, the servants quarrelling among themselves and with the housekeeper ; and Mr. McCandless quarrelling with every body. I thought this from the want of harmony in the working of the Institution. It is very difficult to tell how I arrived at the knowledge of that want of harmony. When I arrived I assembled all the pupils in the evening quietly by themselves, in the Lecture Room, and told them that I had come to take charge of the Institution, by order of the Government ; that I wished no reference whatever to be made to the past ; that it was not my business to enquire into what had gone before ; but that in future I would insist upon proper discipline being maintained, and upon the rules of the Institution being observed, and I requested them to co-operate with me in the performance of my duty. I did the same with respect to the domestic servants, and the same also with reference to the farm manager, the livestock foremen, gardener, carpenter and all those who had any charge over the different departments of the Institution. Those were the first steps I took. I told them particularly I would receive no tales either from the boys or from the different foremen, that I wished to hear nothing of the past, and I requested them to bring me no stories, as to what had gone before.

I was informed of most of the difficulties that had occurred by Professor McCandless himself on many occasions. I was in the same House with him at Guelph for three or four weeks, and we had many conversations in regard to matters at the Institution and I heard a good deal from him. Mr. McCandless was in the habit of speaking very disrespectfully of Mr. McKellar, and of making threats. I remember no particular occasions ; I do not know that I can specify the place ; conversations sometimes occurred in the dining-room and sometimes in the private room of Mr. McCandless, and sometimes in the office. Mr. McCandless was in the habit of speaking of Mr. McKellar, as " Archie," and " the old man," and he told me a great many matters in respect to him. In the first place he told me substantially what he has alleged had occurred between Mr. McKellar and Mrs. Mercer, the former Matron of the Institution. He also told me he had in his possession documents from Mr. McKellar that would drive him out of the Ministry, and he was prepared, unless the Government acceded to his terms, to produce these documents. He also told me he had been approached by members of the Opposition, and they had offered him, he said, one of the finest constituencies in Ontario, if he would produce the documents. He did not particularize any member of the Opposition. These matters formed portions of private conversations. Mr. McCandless' general conversation as to Mr. McKellar was characterized by great want of respect, and he made a great many frivolous charges against him, which I don't think it necessary to repeat. I was not on close terms of intimacy with him. I had met Mr. McCandless on one or two occasions in the office of the Department, to which he had been referred for information, and in April I spent one night at the Institution instructing him as to method of sending in accounts, and opening the books of the Institution. I met him in my official capacity. Mr. McCandless made grave charges of incompetency against Mr. Stirton. He said he had been placed there by Mr. McKellar in an anomalous position, that he was neither one thing or the other ; that he was not a livestock foreman and that he was not able to keep the books, in fact, he did not know his position. I do not remember any direct charge he made against Mr. Stirton. When I first went there Mr. McCandless warned me about Mrs. Petrie, the housekeeper, and said she was a dangerous and immoral woman, and particularized some instances of what he said was her immorality. That was prior to the letter of the 15th of July. Mr. McCandless informed me at the time I was there, which was certainly after the 18th July, that he was then preparing charges against the Government. He was writing a good deal. He did not tell me what the charges were. A good deal of his conversation went in at one ear and out at the other, and I don't remember it. When I first went there he told me that he expected to get three years' salary if he had to resign his position, and that he would receive nothing less for getting turned out of the Institution. In the first conversation I had with him he appeared to feel very sore. I went to the Institution perfectly ignorant of the events which had transpired. I had heard there had been difficulties, but their precise nature I

did not know. The first person to whom I went for information was naturally Mr. McCandless himself. He told me then that unless the Government treated him liberally it would be the worse for them, and if he went out he would drag "old Archie" with him. With regard to the offer which Mr. McCandless said had been made to him by the members of the Opposition, I think the name connected with the matter was that of Mr. Rykert. I think he said Mr. Rykert had been at Guelph or something of the kind. I think Mr. McCandless made general charges against all the persons in the Institution; he attributed his failure in the Institution to his officers, to their want of co-operation, and to the fact of his not being allowed to select them. The students, he said, were a set of raw uneducated country lads. He brought no specific charges, however, against any of them. He told me he had commenced giving lectures but they had been stopped, and that he had been informed he was foolish to give lectures to the boys. He said the Hon. George Brown had so informed him. I think he said he stopped giving lectures shortly before I came there. I cannot fix any date. He said the boys were ungovernable, ill-behaved altogether, and it was impossible to discipline them. I found the building was, as our department would consider, in a scandalous state; it was dirty, and there was a want of management about it. The boys were allowed to go into their bed-rooms at all hours of the day. The bed-rooms were in a disgraceful state. Some of the beds had not been made for a fortnight. There was no enforcement of discipline. The domestic department was similarly disorganized. This remark applies to all the servants and the housekeeper. The morning I went there the cook had slapped the housekeeper in the face with the dish cloth, and there were constant rows going on. I saw, during the first day or so I was there, barrels full of stuff wheeled away to the pigs which it was not right should be wasted in the Institution. The out-door departments were in a similar state. The hay was not got properly in for want of mowing machines. In fact they had not the requisite tools in order to properly work the farm. One matter which I was particularly sent up to look after was the regulation of the accounts. There was very great looseness indeed in that matter, in fact no accounts were kept at all. The books of the Institution had not been opened up to the time, I went there. Altogether the place was in a very unsatisfactory condition. In other Institutions, we consider that the principal is the chief executive officer, and that he is responsible for the condition of the Institution generally. That is the rule obtaining in all Public Institutions so far as I know. I have never been employed in England, or in any other civil service except that of Canada. When I went to the Institution I laid down a few plain rules and insisted upon their observance. I insisted upon a proper system of household management, and I saw that the domestic and out-door affairs were conducted properly and with regularity. Shortly afterwards I found a marked change. I had no difficulty in getting these regulations carried out. So far as the servants were concerned, I found it necessary to discharge the women who had been in the kitchen before I came. I warned them when I went there, that I would hold them responsible for any difficulty that occurred, and that if such difficulty did occur, I would at once dismiss them, and I did so summarily. I had proper accounts kept while I was there. I had no difficulty with the boys. I was prepared to meet a good deal of trouble, but as a rule, I think, they are a steady, quiet lot of young fellows. Judging from my experience in the disciplining of young men, I have never found any young men more amenable to discipline, when they were treated in a judicious manner. I think I am competent to speak as regards the Professor's temper. I think he was variable in his temper; he was very excitable, and he lacked the experience and tact necessary to manage an Institution of that kind. I discharged the duties of both Principal and Rector. I saw that the foremen performed their duties. I had no difficulty whatever in doing so. If the place had been organized at all, I might have found it easy to find spare time, but I had plenty to do for every minute in the day, and a great deal to do in the night as well. That, in part, however, was due to the want of organization I found there. It was never contemplated that the duties of Principal and Rector should be discharged by one person. The rule is laid down very properly that prayers should be read every morning and evening, that the Rector should be present at the meals; all of which would require constant attendance from half-past five in the morning until half past nine or ten at night. After attending to my regular duties I had to write the books up. I

had no difficulty in getting on with Mr. Stirton, McNair and the other foremen. As soon as I got McNair the necessary implements for getting in the hay and that sort of thing, he shewed himself, I consider, competent to perform his duties. I am told the boys had refused to work. They were quite disorganised, and it was sometime before I got them in fairly working order. I understood that to a certain extent was due to the fact that for two or three weeks prior to that, the Principal had taken no share in out-door management. I consider that Stirton was most energetic, and fit for his place. I say the same with regard to Farnham, who is very well qualified for his position. He was enthusiastic in his work ; he looked after it well, and had a very good manner of imparting instruction to the boys, and took pleasure in so doing. I made it my business to be on the farm at all times of the day. The instruction, however, was not what I expected to find in a School of Agriculture. I thought something more would have been taught than merely digging, hoeing and planting. The character of the instruction given by the farm foreman in the fields was particularly of a manual kind—the method of driving machines, and the use of machines, and the manual labour on the farm. It will be necessary for the purpose of fully carrying out the object of the School as laid down by the programme of the Royal Commission, that the heads or directors of these departments should be appointed, in order that a higher class of instruction may be given to the pupils in the fields. The farm itself was in very bad condition. It was very foul, full of thistles, and would require a great deal of working before it could be got into a proper state. In its present condition it is not fitted for an experimental farm, the land requiring to be thoroughly cleaned. I think the farm department had done pretty fairly, although they did not seem to have had any system of management. They did not seem to work to an end ; they had no rule, no plans laid down for their guidance, otherwise I thought they did their work faithfully and well.

I directed my observation very closely while I was there to Mrs. Petrie. The imputations on her character are most scandalous ; I never saw anything in her conduct to justify the aspersions that have been cast upon her as, I think, most unjustly and most unjustifiably ; I did not inquire her age, but, I fancy, she is about thirty-five, and a widow ; while I was there Mrs. Petrie did not appear to possess much experience in the duties of housekeeping, but she was perfectly willing to learn ; she accepted hints that were given to her with gratitude, and she endeavoured to follow out my instructions thoroughly ; there was no difficulty about it at all, as far as she was concerned ; she was anxious to do what was right ; when I left, the Institution was in a very different condition from that which I found it in when I first visited it ; Mr. Johnson and others will be able to tell whether Mrs. Petrie was fitted for the position or not ; I consider she was fitted for the position before I left ; I was at the Institution about one month or five weeks ; I am not quite sure of the time ; Mr. Langmuir was absent, and I was acting as his deputy, and I had, therefore, to be in town a great deal ; I, however, slept at the Institution every night during four or five weeks ; there was a statement made to me by Mr. McCandless that Mr. McKellar was in the habit of coming to the Institution at improper hours, and, in fact, there were direct imputations made of impropriety which, of course, I did not believe ; I may state I had known Mrs. Mercer in connection with the Institution for the Education of the Blind at Brantford, of which she was Matron, and it was impossible to conceive that any impropriety could have been committed by her, especially by those who had been acquainted with her before ; complaints were also made by Mr. McCandless against Mr. Clarke ; he said that Mr. Clarke had been very much disappointed at not being Principal, and that he had acted in defiance of his authority ; that he had given him a great deal of trouble, and that he had been in the habit of playing cards with the pupils, and a number of other matters of that kind ; he told me he had seen Mr. Clarke coming out of Mrs. Petrie's room at three o'clock in the morning ; I heard Mr. McCandless say the other day that he never told that to any one, but I say that he told it to me ; or Mrs. Petrie from Mr. Clarke's room ; the fact was that the Professor had a bias for scandal all through ; I have been twice at the Institution since that time ; it has not been placed fully under the charge of the office of the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons ; the Treasurer requested that the accounts should be kept in the usual manner ; I prepared the form for the accounts of the Institution, and arranged, in April, a system of keeping them ; the Treasurer requested I should keep that up until some definite set-

tlement was made of the matter ; in doing so, I have visited the Institution two or three times ; while there, I have observed the state of discipline at the present time, and it is thoroughly satisfactory ; the students get on very well with Mr. Johnston, who is rather a strict disciplinarian ; there is not the slightest insubordination, and the students speak in the highest terms of Mr. Johnston, they consider that, although he is strict, that he intends to do his duty by them, and they recognise the fact ; the whole of the domestic departments are working as I left them ; the greatest order and regularity prevails in the Institution ; there is not building accommodation for the use of the School ; when I went there the whole of the lower floor of the front building was occupied by Mr. McCandless and his family, and one of the rooms in the upper floor was retained as a spare room ; that was the room temporarily occupied by Mr. McCandless's servants, and the other on that floor was used by the Rector ; the other three rooms in the upper flat of the front building were used by the boys ; there were fifteen boys in the upper rooms. When I went there I told the boys it was the intention of the Government to remove the difficulties or evils that had been attendant upon the management of the Institution at the earliest possible time, and that a new Principal would be appointed ; there were several boys then in the Institution, whom I thought it advisable to remove ; they were discontented, and, consequently, would have sown the seeds of insubordination among the others ; I let these boys go home.

By Mr. LAUDER.

When I was first appointed by the Ontario Government, it was to the position I now occupy ; before I received the appointment I was living at Fort Erie, engaged on the International Bridge, my family were at Weston ; I was then engineer for the contractors of the International Bridge, Messrs Gzowski and Macpherson ; I never had any words with, or ill feeling against, Mr. McCandless ; I never accused him of writing letters to the newspapers about me ; I never said it was Mr. McCandless who did so ; I might have said that he inspired the article written in the *Sun* respecting my connection with the School of Agriculture ; it said I dubbed myself the Colonel ; I don't dub myself Colonel ; the reason why I believe Mr. McCandless inspired the article was because there were certain matters of which I thought no one but Mr. McCandless could have knowledge ; I did not feel much annoyed by the reflections upon me ; an answer appeared in the *Guelph Mercury* ; I held Mr. McCandless responsible for the insubordination which prevailed in the Institution, because it was his duty, as Principal, to administer its affairs. If there was insubordination among the officers, he should have had them removed. I was able to maintain order and discipline while I was there. In the domestic department, the housekeeper directly, and the Principal indirectly, were responsible for what was going on. I found the implements in the farm department were very insufficient. I understand the Principal was to blame for that ; Mr. McNair was in charge of that department. I understand that the mowing machine did not arrive until the hay was too ripe to cut ; that Mr. McCandless had delayed the order for it until so late a day that the crop could not be properly saved. I have farmed as an occupation for about two years, and always had a few acres of land in my possession for farming purposes. I should not have considered myself capable of managing such an Institution as that belonging to the Province of Ontario. I had no special training for the position. I obtained my information in reference to the mismanagement of the farm from what I saw there. I dismissed three of the female servants, one Mrs. Callum, who was cook, I dismissed summarily. She was reluctant to leave. She did not, at the time, tell me about any particular engagement between herself and Mr. McCandless. Next day she brought this paper to me :—

(The above mentioned paper has been mislaid.)

I think it is a very extraordinary agreement. I was forced to carry it out, but I thought it very singular that she should mention nothing of it till the next day. The other servant Quigley would not remain after the peremptory dismissal of Mrs. Callum. I had intended to get rid of her as soon as I suited myself with another, for I saw she was

incapable. The third was the Professor's own servant, and I told him that she must be amenable to the laws of the Institution as long as she remained there. She said she did not choose to submit to the Housekeeper. I said she must do so, or go. She came to me for wages just before leaving the Institution, and I refused to pay her. I laid down the rule that the subordinate officers should obey the heads. My idea most certainly was that the Principal ought to be obeyed by all under him. Mr. McCandless told me about the card playing. I did not ask any questions of any body. He gave me this information gratuitously ; I did not ask any one else about it. I may have heard conversations about it, but I did not trouble myself about such matters. I had quite enough to do. I did not know whether it was true or not. I heard that there was something about the boys being intoxicated ; I did not hear Mr. Stirton blamed for that, or that he was blamed for not telling it. I thought it was a very improper thing. The information was given me by Mr. McCandless, I did not wish to pursue it. I told the boys I did not wish them to bring any stories to me, that I did not wish any of these scandals repeated. There were twenty-eight students when I went there. Now I think there are the same number. There were that number the last time I was up there. I thought it was very improper of Mr. McCandless to speak to an officer of the Government about Mr. McKellar as "old man" and "Archie;" and, as Mr. McKellar is a personal friend of mine, I thought it was not proper. I should never have thought of speaking so. I did not say anything at the time. It was not my business to condemn Mr. McCandless's remarks ; I did not condemn them, simply because it was not any part of my business. It was a part of my instructions to avoid any collision with Mr. McCandless. I did not wish to have any. I never said I had been obliged to resign my office under Mr. McKellar, or to tender my resignation. I never did resign or tender my resignation. There was an understanding between Mr. McKellar and myself which has not been carried out. I may have mentioned something about it to Mr. McCandless. I am not sure. Most of the conversations between us occurred over a pipe, and we talked freely and confidentially about it. I never supposed I should be called upon to give this in evidence, and I regret very much that the necessity has arisen. I thought it was private. I have no objection whatever to have what I said repeated. I never say anything that I have any objection, as far as I am concerned, to have repeated. Mr. McCandless habitually called the head of the Department "Archie" and "the old man;" I could see at once a very strong feeling against Mr. McKellar on the part of Mr. McCandless. It cropped out at every point. I did not then and do not now consider it of very great importance ; certainly not enough to justify a Parliamentary Committee.

Mrs. Ellen Falvey sworn :—

I am at present in the employment of Mr. McKellar, in his house at Chatham, and I was employed by Mrs. Mercer before she married Mr. McKellar. I was nine years with her during Mr. Mercer's life time. I was employed under her at the Agricultural College. It was she who hired me to be the cook of the College. I had been a cook before. I went there in October, 1873, and remained there till, I think, about the last of February, 1874. I had told Mrs. Mercer that I would not stay after her, and wished to leave there and then, but I stayed there a little while. There were some things to do. There was the linen which she used and the linen which I used, and I wanted to have all cleaned up before I went. That is the reason why I stayed after Mrs. Mercer left. Mr. McCandless had a great objection to me from the first, and said I was a dirty woman. I said to Mrs. Mercer that I saw very well that if that was the kind of talk before he entered the College at all I was not going to stay, and I said I should leave right away. She asked me not to leave her so abruptly. The first time he passed through with Mr. Mowat he asked me if I was the cook, and looked at me very disparagingly, so I thought the sooner I got out the better. He told Mrs. Mercer I was a dirty woman. I have seen him and his servant playing cards, and the minister and his sister. I have seen him and the family servant, Eliza Sweeney, and Mr. Clarke and his sister playing cards in his room. I always thought his manner was dogged. He seemed to speak to everybody as if they were dogs around him. But I thought he acted as much as he knew how to act. I was only sorry that I was under the influence of such parties. One night Eliza Sweeney had up the

plumbers. They were stopping there watching the heater and she had them up and sent for a bottle of Irish whiskey and two cans of oysters to give them a jolly treat. The Professor was quite aware of that, because there was a man servant there of the name of Davis, and he spoke to me very crossly because I had not made his bed. I said I had made it once that day. He said it never was made for him. He kicked up a row, and the Professor came down. McCandless said that but for this he would discharge Davis, but if he did, he would go round and report that there was whiskey drinking late that night. I was not there when the Institution opened, thank goodness. It was a cursed place from the beginning to the end. I believe the Devil sent a man like that to the place. He was a man who would find fault with a person who was doing the best he could, just because he had not the hiring of him. I was very sorry I ever went to the place. It was a horrible place.

By Mr. LAUDER.

I suppose I remained about two weeks after Mrs. Mercer left. It was not a month. I cannot say the exact day. I believe I came down to Toronto on the last of February. I am at present in Mrs. McKellar's employment at Chatham. After I came from the Institution I was living with her sister Mrs. John Ridout, on Wellington Street. Then I went to Chatham. I was with Mrs. Kennedy for a week, when I came from Guelph, I saw Mr. McKellar come to the Institution twice to tea. I waited on the tea. I never saw Mr. McKellar come there late at night, one time that he came up to tea, we waited tea till it was pretty late, but I cannot say what was the exact time. It was not on a Sunday night, but a week night. It might have been 10 or 11 at night. I cannot tell how long he stayed because when I cleared the tea I went to my bed.

Mr. Hodgins contended that the Committee had nothing to do with the relations which existed between Mr. McKellar and Mrs. Mercer.

The Committee ruled in accordance with Mr. Hodgins's suggestions.

The Witness continuing:—I never liked the Professor, because he is a perfect dog. I think precious little of him now. I think he is a perfect scoundrel. I had no conversation with his servant about it; I never made it any secret about Mr. McKellar coming up to tea, because I thought it an honour to have such a gentleman as he coming up to tea. I said Mr. McKellar was up to tea. I wanted to get out of it as soon as possible. The Professor and his servant were all in all. No one else had any chance there. I wanted to get out pretty quickly. Mr. Clarke was there. I saw that he was very intimate with the Professor and was very often there to tea. I never saw him playing cards but the one evening. I know nothing about the man and never spoke to him. I have said to my husband over and over that that man, the Professor, was a perfect rascal. My husband is now in Chatham. He was at the Institution at the time. I was first employed and my husband came to work for Mr. Barclay, and when the Professor could not break in a horse and was afraid to do it, he called my husband to break him in. I expect my husband had wages, but he never gave me a copper. Mrs. Mercer said there would be probably men wanted about the place and probably my husband would have a chance. I asked her to write to Mr. McKellar to get my husband employed. She succeeded, but he never did anything for us. It was all for the Professor, working till all hours of the night for him, looking after his horse and so on. He boarded there. He was there working for Mr. Barclay before he was hired. He boarded in the town. He never boarded about the College until this fellow had hired him. He is working at Chatham now for Mrs. McKellar as a servant. We are both with Mr. McKellar now. I have one little girl. She was not with me at the College. She was with my mother. She is in Chatham now with Mrs. McKellar. Mrs. McKellar knows my character well I should think after having me with her for about ten years.

The Committee then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, December 16th.

The Committee met at eleven o'clock.

Present :

Mr. Hodgins,
" Sinclair,Mr. Scott,
" Boulter.

In the absence of Mr. Bethune, Mr. Hodgins took the chair.

A discussion took place as to when witnesses would be allowed to be called on behalf of Mr. McCandless. It being stated that the Hon. David Christie was present for the purpose of being examined and that he desired to be allowed to give his testimony as soon as possible and get away, owing to illness in his family, it was agreed to leave the question under discussion in abeyance until after Mr. Christie's examination.

Hon. David Christie sworn :—I was on the Commission appointed last December ; I was elected Chairman of it. That Commission was for the purpose of devising a scheme for the management of the Institution. The Commission drew up a report which was unanimously agreed to by the members of the Commission and I think the report was afterwards laid before Parliament. It is now, I believe, in the Journals of Parliament. Another Commission was appointed on the 27th of July last. I was notified of the appointment of that Commission by letter from the Assistant-Secretary, dated the 3rd of August. In the interim, I was asked by the Premier, after the resignation of the late Rector, in consequence of complaints having reached him as to difficulties in the Institution, to go up and informally enquire into the state of matters. I did so on the 10th of June last. I stayed in Guelph on the 10th and 11th of June. I then heard Professor McCandless' version of the matter and I think the only other official I had conversation with on that occasion was Mr. McNair, the Farm Manager. I came down on the evening of the 11th to Toronto, saw the Premier and reported to him my impressions with regard to the actual state of things in the Institution. Of course I had not the opportunity of making very full enquiry at that time. My impressions then were that Professor McCandless was anxious to do all in his power to promote the interest of the Institution. He stated to me a number of things which I have seen in the newspapers in evidence before the Committee. I do not remember that he said anything about Mr. McKellar or about the lady with whom he is now connected by marriage, but he brought a very grave accusation against Mrs. Petrie, and spoke very decidedly as to her character. I was impressed with the conviction, from what Professor McCandless said to me, that matters were not quite right and that a fuller enquiry was required. After stating this to the Premier it was agreed when I was in Toronto that four of us should go to Guelph on the 15th of June. The four were the Hon. Mr. McKellar, Professor McLellan, the Warden of the County of Wellington (Mr. Laidlaw), and myself. Professor McCandless had to myself individually, and to others, expressed his anxiety for a very full enquiry into this matter. It was deemed prudent not to have a public enquiry into the circumstances, lest the character of the Institution should suffer ; and Professor McCandless, from what he said to me, and from his whole conduct, seemed to approve of that mode of procedure. It was the desire of all the Commissioners, as they expressed it to me, and my own desire, that no steps should be taken which could have any effect to damage the character of the Institution, but that even if there were some matters which we could have wished were otherwise, in the interests of the Institution, they should not be made public. We examined all the officials connected with the Institution. This was on the 15th and 16th of June. We found among the officials, with the exception of the then gardener, but one feeling with regard to Professor McCandless, and that was of very decided dissatisfaction. The students were also examined one by one and not in the presence of each other ; they were called up singly. A short synopsis of the evidence was taken down by Professor McLellan. With few exceptions, I think only two or three, the students expressed the same feeling as the officials. In fact it was stated to us that the feeling of dissatisfaction was so strong, that unless some measures were taken to remedy the existing state of things, the students were prepared to depart from the Institution in a body. We examined Professor McCandless, whose statement was a reiteration of statements which

had been made to me the week before by himself. At the close of the examination of the officials and of the students, Mr. McKellar addressed the students, and Professor McLellan and I addressed them, urging them to conform to the rules of the Institution, and not display a discontented spirit, but to try to get on harmoniously if possible and the effect seemed to be that they were disposed to do so. After the examination, we retired to the reception room, where we met Professor McCandless, and the Commissioners gave him, as they thought it their duty to do under the circumstances, a word of advice; I did so myself, and in very decided terms. My impression at that time was that, perhaps, the difficulties might end, and that there might be reconciliation. The students complained of very bad treatment on the part of the Professor, that he did not recognize them out of doors—never spoke to one of them—that he did not go to the field with them, in accordance with the report of the Commissioners, made in December last, to give them personal instruction in practical agriculture, and that he treated them in a very domineering way in the class-room also.

Mr. Scott objected to this sort of evidence on the ground that it came under the class of hearsay evidence.

The Chairman said the witness could state what he said to Professor McCandless in the reception-room.

The witness proceeded—I stated this, and spoke to Professor McCandless very plainly, because I had the most friendly feeling toward him and desired that he should succeed in the management of the Institution; I left Guelph, as I said before, under the impression that matters might come right; that the difficulties might be resolved, but in the end of that very week, on the 19th of June, the complaints were renewed, and it was stated to me, in very decided terms, that unless some very active measures were taken, the students would probably leave, in a few days, in a body; then I was asked by the Premier, who was with me when the statements were made, to go to Guelph again, on the 22nd of June, which I did, saw Professor McCandless and spoke to him very decidedly on that occasion; he said to me, during conversation, that he should feel it to be his duty, under all the circumstances, to resign his position as Principal; I still thought that it would be, perhaps, better that he should remain some time longer in the Institution, and thought I should see the students, and talk to them again; I went down into one of the fields where they were working, assembled as many of them as I could get together; I think my friend, Mr. Gow, was with me on that occasion, and we urged very strongly that they should try to be agreeable, and get on quietly; I returned to the house; this was on the 23rd; Professor McCandless seemed to be disposed to go on after what I told him; I went out to take a short walk in front of the house, and then returned to the reception-room; soon after, he came in from his own bed-room, half-dressed, and said to me that he had made up his mind to resign, that he was going to Toronto, by the afternoon train, to tender his resignation to the Premier; I said, "then, if that is your determination, this matter must end." "Well," he said, in reply, "these women will not allow me to remain." I do not know to whom he referred; I then withdrew to Guelph, and he went to Toronto; I advised the Premier, by telegraph, of his determination; I afterwards ascertained that, when he got to Toronto, he did not say a word to the Premier about his resignation.

This evidence was objected to.

Witness continued—On further examination, I found that his practical skill in matters of agriculture, whatever his theoretical and scientific knowledge might be, was really *nil*; I was told by the Farm Manager, that he only went once into the fields to give prelections to the students, as he was required to do. Professor McCandless said he could not do it, because he had so many duties to perform. I remonstrated with Mr. McCandless on the occasion of my first visit as to the state of the lavatory, and the evil was not remedied on the occasion of the second visit; I found, on the first visit, that the lavatory was in a perfectly disgraceful condition, and it was not improved on the occasion of my second visit; it was in such a state that you could not expect any person to use it; I found that the students were not allowed to keep any portion of their best clothing in their bed-rooms, and that on the occasion of their preparations for church, or going out any where, away from the grounds of the Institution, they had to repair to the common lavatory to dress. They had small narrow wardrobes in the lavatory, I think about

eighteen inches in diameter, one for two students, and their trunks were put above these. I called the Professor's attention to this, and said "whose plan was this;" he said, that it was his plan, that it was adopted in the Institution in Glasnevin, in Ireland; I said that whatever might be the plan in his country, Canadian boys would not submit to this quietly. Bureaus were afterwards ordered and taken to their bed-rooms. There was not a chair in their bed-rooms. I found also that on Sabbath they were allowed to roam over the grounds where they pleased. I said to Professor McCandless, "Is it not your duty to have some control over the lads on Sabbath?" He said it was the Rector's duty—there was no Rector then. I said to him, "But there is no Rector now, and it is your duty to see to it." One occurrence which took place when I was there showed me his lack of practical skill; after the turnips had been sown, and were something like half an inch above the ground, the Farm manager was directed to put the heavy field roller over them, which, I thought, was the most monstrous thing I had ever heard. Professor McCandless said that the small bugs which were in the habit of infesting the turnips would be crushed in that way; I said that I thought he would find the turnips would be crushed first. I heard of other occurrences which I will not refer to here, but which actually made the whole affair, as far as the Professor's active management of the work was concerned, to be laughed at in the country around. I dare say the Professor, as I said to him, had a good deal of scientific knowledge of agriculture, but as to his practical knowledge, it amounted to *nil*. I think I was once or twice in the classroom and so far as teaching was concerned, not much fault was to be found. There was no alteration in the state of affairs, outside, on the farm after I had called his attention to the matter. I stated to him that I had been told that he had only been once in the field, and that for half an hour, and he did not deny it. The College was not in a clean condition when I was there on the 10th of June. I think the bed-rooms were in a good condition with the exception of the absence of convenience for the better clothes of the boys. On the 15th of June I did not find things in a more orderly condition. I do not remember that there was any particular change in the subsequent week; I inferred from what Professor McCandless said in an interview I had with him, that relations were not friendly between him and Mr. Clarke. When we examined the Matron, she was not in our presence two minutes before I was satisfied that Professor McCandless's statements against her were not true. The relations between Professor McCandless and the Farm manager were not friendly, as stated by himself and stated by McNair to me. I found this on the occasion of the first visit. I asked the Farm manager into the office. I had a long conversation with him, and he stated in very decided terms that if Professor McCandless remained in connection with the Institution, he would not remain. So far as I could judge the Farm manager was a very competent man. I found the Professor's relations with Mr. Stirton were not friendly. I am not quite sure that Mr. Stirton is a very critical judge or very well acquainted with pedigrees, but he is a very fair judge and he buys well. I saw a lot of grade heifers which he bought, which I thought were very good, and bought at very reasonable prices; and I saw about a hundred sheep, which were perhaps the best purchase which had been made. On the other hand, I know that some horses bought by Professor McCandless were bought at a very high price. One team he bought about St. Marys for three or four hundred dollars which I thought a very high price. The best purchase of horses was a brown mare bought by Mr. Stirton for a hundred dollars. I think the gardener did not complain as much about Professor McCandless as the others. He was the only official who did not complain of Professor McCandless. I did not find much change in the relations between Professor McCandless and the others except that the feeling may have been more bitter. I was there on the 2nd of July. I had called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of the Association to decide upon plans for the Veterinary School. Some obstacle came in the way—I think the plans were not ready—and I was obliged to countermand the order for the meeting by telegraph, but lest some of the Committee should be in Guelph, I went and found some members there, and we decided on the site for the Veterinary College. I had no interview with Professor McCandless on that occasion, because I did not desire to have any. I had lost all confidence in him. I do not know that I went through the Institution at that time; I have visited the Institution under the new management. I visited it in the month of October, I think, twice. On

one occasion I was there a part of two days. I made a thorough examination of the College and of the management, and found very great improvement in the state of things both in the field and in the buildings. The condition of the buildings was very much improved. So far as I could learn, the officials were working in harmony. The students did not complain. So far as I could judge, they were satisfied with the condition of things. There was only the Rector there ; no Principal. I was very much pleased with the whole appearance of things.

By Mr. CAMERON.

I was Chairman of the Committee appointed for laying down the rules and regulations for the Institution. It met sometime in December. I had previously recommended alterations in the buildings as they were received from Mr. Stone. Professor McCandless recommended an alteration, which has been carried out since. It was my opinion that it was not the best plan. I thought an entirely new building should have been erected. I concurred in the Professor's views if the present building was to be made the basis of changes. The building is now substantially what it was agreed it should be, in outside appearance at any rate, by Professor McCandless, Mr. Tully and myself. Between the time of the report of the Commissioners and my visit in June I did not visit the Institution. I went to the Institution on the 10th of June, by instruction of the Premier, in consequence of the complaints of the officials and students. I understood that the Professor had made complaints. The complaints were stated in general terms in the Premier's letter to me. The letter is marked "Private," and without the Premier's authority I could not produce it. What I was to do was, so far as I could informally, to find out what foundation there was for those complaints, and to get the information where I could, according to my own discretion. I did not make any formal investigation. I saw Mr. McNair and Professor McCandless. I thought Mr. McNair could give me information with reference to the internal management of the Institution. I asked him with regard to the feelings of the students, and he told me very distinctly what their views were. On the second occasion I had formal charges to enquire into with reference to Professor McCandless. The Premier had stated them to myself, to Mr. McKellar and to Professor McLellan. I returned from Guelph on the occasion of my first visit, having a favourable opinion with regard to Professor McCandless, and I told the Premier so. After the Commission had enquired into the charges we did not make any report to the Government, but simply handed in the evidence. All the parties were examined separately. After I returned from my first visit I did not advise that Professor McCandless should be removed. I stated that there was great dissatisfaction. I cannot tell when Mr. Clarke left the Institution. He was away before the 10th of June. At that time, I think, I saw one or two articles in the Guelph papers with reference to the Institution, but I forget the tenor of them. I did not pay much attention to them. I did not enquire as to whether Mr. Clarke or any other person had been making statements to Mr. McCandless. The students were asked on a subsequent occasion about that. I was speaking of my first visit. The charges, as they were stated by the students, were tyrannical and overbearing conduct on Professor McCandless' part, and want of confidence in him as a practical man. The tyranny was manifested by his conduct in the classroom. There was one student, for instance, who had halted in his speech, and the Professor was in the habit of mimicking him. The students complained also that when the Professor was out of doors he never spoke to anyone of them. In the absence of the Rector, it was the duty of the Principal to look after the lavatory. I cannot say whether it would be the duty of the male or of the female servants to clean the lavatory. The observations of Professor McCandless on the report of the Provincial Farm Commission were submitted to me. I think it a disadvantage to admit the students from month to month, but during the first year of the Institution we could not be as strict as we might be after that. My own individual opinion has been that there should be more literary instruction given, and that there should be fewer hours of labour. I think the students should not be required to labour more than five hours a day. We ought to have in this Institution not only a man whose knowledge is theoretical, but also a thoroughly practical man. We employ skilled labour as supplementary aid. I think Professor McCandless' observations on clause 28 of the report of the Agricultural Farm Commission are an exaggeration.

tion. My experience is that of the ordinary tools, the hay-fork, hoe, &c., each man ought to have his own set. With reference to clause 29, we could not get a pastor to come for half a dozen students every morning. I think it very desirable to have religious exercises in connection with the College. I do not think the Advisory Committee should all be gentlemen residing near Guelph. A person could not deliver an intelligent lecture without preparation. Some of the Professor's suggestions are good, but others are impracticable. The observations on the report indicate that Professor McCandless has scientific knowledge. I have heard Professor McCandless' explanation about rolling the turnips, and it is a most ridiculous one. I believe Professor McCandless was afraid to meet Mr. McNair in the field, lest he might expose his ignorance. Professor McCandless took one of the farm mares to church one Sabbath at Guelph, and on his way back he became very much alarmed by the conduct of the mare, called for the Live Stock Director, and said "Something must be done for this mare immediately; I am afraid she has inflammation in the kidneys." The Live Stock Director looked at the mare and she was found to be only in season. Mr. Stirton reported this. Professor McCandless did not follow the recommendations in clause 35. I had a son at the Institution and have yet. I decline to answer any question with reference to the personal conduct of any of the students of the Institution. My son did not make any complaint, and I enjoined on him implicit obedience. In regard to the enquiry, he was as reserved to me as I was to him. I was not aware until this moment that he signed the petition for the Commission of Enquiry. I cannot say when the heifers were purchased by Mr. Stirton. I was told Mr. Stirton was the purchaser. I did not know of my own personal knowledge of the purchase of the mare or heifers by Mr. Stirton. I think Mr. Stirton complained that on several occasions another person was selected. A drover by the name of West had been taken by the Professor along with him. I do not know whether Mr. Stirton went with him to purchase live stock. I only got information with reference to Mr. Clarke's management from Mr. McCandless. He was out of the Institution, and I did not think it within the scope of my enquiry to seek for information about him. I cannot state whether Mr. Clarke was supported by the other officials. When I returned from my first visit I did not recommend the removal of Professor McCandless. I recommended his removal on the 22nd of June. There was no such reason given by Professor McCandless as the retention of Mr. Stirton, for his resignation. The reason he gave to me for his resignation was that the women would not allow him to stop. This was about two o'clock in the afternoon, when he came out half-dressed.

The Committee adjourned until two o'clock.

The Committee resumed at two o'clock.

Rev. Wm. F. Clarke sworn.

I first became connected with the Agricultural College officially on the 27th of April last, but I was otherwise connected with it prior to the 27th of April; I was an earnest promoter of it in every possible way; I was employed by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Government in 1868 to visit certain Institutions in the United States and report upon their practical working with reference to founding a College here; my instructions included the drafting of a plan for the founding of this College; a grant for it of \$150,000 was obtained from the Legislature; for a long time after the idea of the College was first suggested by me I had no thought of any connection with it personally; that was first suggested by the Hon. John Carling, then Commissioner of Agriculture, who, after the College appeared likely to become a fact, said to me, that they would expect me to take some position in connection with the College; this was shortly after the passing of the Bill granting the \$150,000 for the College; I do not remember the date; I think it was in the winter before the purchase of the Mimico Farm; the matter came up repeatedly afterwards, and it was understood that I was to be Principal; I suppose that understanding continued until the fall of the Government; a little coolness sprang up on account of my strong disapprobation of the Mimico purchase, but I do not think it was of such a nature as to affect my connection with the Institution; I made a report on the observations I made in the United States with reference to their Colleges; I made no report on the Mimico Farm; when the new Government came into power, in my first interview with Mr. McKellar, after his assumption of office, in Mr. Carling's place, he mentioned the

fact that he knew the active part I had taken with reference to this College enterprise, that he knew their predecessors had promised me a position, and that the Government would consider that they were pledged to give me a position ; my appointment was in no sense a political appointment, and was never sought by me, although ultimately, as a matter of form, I put in an application when the office of Rector was offered me ; I think it was towards the close of the month of April the promises of the two Governments took a tangible shape ; between August, 1873 and 1874, I had something to do with this College in an informal and unofficial way ; immediately after Professor McCandless's arrival here he was sent up to Guelph and directed to call on me ; he came by Mr. McKellar's directions to consult with me about a programme of study and a division of labour, and he stayed a few days that we might take time about it ; we were to come to Toronto, report our programme and the arrangements which had been made, and then at once my appointment would be issued ; Mr. McCandless said I was to have the next position to himself ; various delays took place, and, ultimately, it was thought better to submit the whole question of the plan of the Institution to a Commission ; Mr. McCandless and I discussed the plan of the Institution, and in five minutes our mutual relations were settled ; he proposed that he should take the Agriculture in connection with the farm, and that I should take Horticulture and kindred branches, with the charge of the garden ; nothing about the domestic management, or the management of the students was said ; it was only after the Report of the Royal Commission was made that it was determined for the present to appoint only one instructor—the instructor in Agriculture ; it was only then that the question of the Rectorship came up ; from that time on Mr. McCandless and I were perfectly friendly ; we understood each other very well as to the position I was to have ; our relations continued friendly up to the time I received the appointment, with the exception of some intermissions ; I had suspicions of double dealing on his part some time before my appointment ; he seemed to be trying to persuade me that there was no probability of my being connected with the Institution ; the effect of it all, in my mind, was that when I received the appointment I went to him and stated the impressions I had, and that unless we could work together amicably I did not wish to have any connection with the Institution ; he answered me, he was pleased I was appointed, &c. ; I also spoke to him of reports I had heard of unpleasant feeling and want of harmony in the working of things ; I told him frankly there was complaint of his being tyrannical ; this was before my actually accepting the appointment ; I told him, if this was true, it was useless for me to accept, because I was too independent a man to submit to that ; he replied, " Do not believe these things ; come along ; we will get along nicely ; you will find me a right good fellow ; " on the 27th of April there were no students at the College ; the duties I had to discharge there are laid down in the Report of the Commission, clause forty-second ; the Institution opened, I think, on the 6th of May ; between 27th of April and the 6th of May there was no difficulty between myself and Mr. McCandless ; there were some difficulties after a time, but I should like to correct a statement that within a week Mr. McCandless and I were leading a cat and dog life ; that is not correct ; we never wrangled ; there was one occasion he called me to account for a matter which led to my resignation, and that is the only occasion we may be said to have had words ; I do not know that I can tell you exactly the cause of disagreement ; although I was supposed to be entrusted with all the purchasing, I could not buy a pound of butter or an ounce of salt without going and getting the Professor's permission ; his course grew more and more tyrannical until it became utterly unbearable, towards myself and everybody else ; I think the best way I can explain the difficulties between us is to submit a little correspondence ; Mr. McCandless first sought to make a tool of me ; when he found he could not do that he tried to make a slave of me, and when he found he could not do that he tried to make the Institution too hot for me. He sought to poison my mind against the housekeeper from the beginning. He made statements to me with regard to her, and I investigated them and found them utterly false. My first impressions, made by the representations of Mr. McCandless, were extremely unfavourable to the housekeeper. I was quite unacquainted with her. Mr. McCandless first introduced me to her. At first there were some expressions owing to imprudence of temper which prejudiced me against the housekeeper, but I found there was cause of exasperation owing to the treatment she was receiving, and after I had been in the house for a time I looked upon her as a much injured person. I submit the correspondence which grew out of an attempt on the Professor's part to make me superintend kitchen operations ; he complained to me that his plates were not warm, &c. ; he wished that

I should look after everything in the kitchen, his dinner and so on ; act the part of a man-cook, and look after the provisions to see that nothing was wasted ; I told him that I would not do that ; I kept no copy of the memorandum referred to in the letter dated May 30th ; I resigned immediately after this correspondence ; the reason I assigned for my resignation was the Professor's tyranny and incapacity, but, when I tendered my resignation, the Premier asked leave to consider it as a private document, and said that he preferred that, if I resigned at all, I should do so without assigning reasons ; when speaking of Mr. McCandless's incapacity, I refer more especially to incapacity of administration ; I have nothing to testify with regard to his capacity as a lecturer and farmer ; there was general dissatisfaction on the part of most of the other officials with regard to him while I was there ; the Institution was on the verge of mutiny ; the cause was the Professor's harsh style of treatment of everybody, his not allowing an officer any liberty in the performance of his duties, and the whole style of the man ; one of these letters was brought to me by the Principal's female servant, at half-past five in the morning of the 1st of June, 1874, before I was half dressed—the one with reference to the doors not having been locked the night previously ; it was one of my duties to have charge of the correspondence, but I never had any responsible charge of it ; Professor McCandless got two mail-bags for taking the letters to and bringing them from the post-office, and only the Postmaster and the Professor had keys of them ; I was obliged to hand the open bag, with the letters in it, to a messenger to give to the Principal, and it was brought back to me in the same way ; on the day, I think, prior to this accumulating correspondence, the Principal called me very seriously to account for inviting the young men to my house and grounds on the Queen's Birth-day—that is to my private residence ; prior to the Queen's Birth-day I consulted the Principal with regard to the day, and he said, of course the young men would have a holiday ; I asked them if they desired to take their dinner in the College, or take their lunch with them, and they said they would rather take their lunch with them ; in going to the cricket and base-ball matches, as my house was on the way, I invited them to take their lunch in my summer-house ; the day turned out so exceedingly raw and unpleasant, that I did not like the idea of the young men taking their lunch in the summer-house, and I allowed them to take it in my own dining-room, and instead of my family taking any of it, as the Professor insinuated, they added to it ; I was called to account for this affair by the Professor, and he said I had no right to invite those young men to my house without his permission, even on a holiday ; I said to him—and this is the hardest thing I have said to him, “ I will see you to the furthest verge of the green earth before I ask you whom I will invite to my house ; ” the Professor always fought against the idea of the young men enjoying themselves, and about this time he made a sort of angry oration to them in the class-room, telling them that there would be no play from that time, and that if anyone showed a disposition to play, the work would be piled on him so much, that he would not want to play any more ; I worked loyally with the Professor till I found it was utterly impossible to work with him any longer, and then I immediately resigned ; I did not find it difficult to get along with the other officials.

The Committee then adjourned untill to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, Dec, 17th, 1874.

The Committee met to-day at ten o'clock.

Present :

Mr. Scott (Chairman),
“ Boulter,

Mr. Hodgins,
“ Cameron,

Mr. Sinclair.

The Rev. *W. F. Clarke* having been recalled, said :

Having yesterday sketched my connection with the College and the circumstances that led to my resignation, I should now like to advert to the statements of Professor McCandless, in his famous, or rather infamous letter, as they involve matters connected with his administration, and also connected with my character. If there is no objection to this course I should like to take it.

The *Chairman*—You will be able to ask any question through the *Chairman* I presume.

Witness—Mr. McCandless referred to me in the following terms in the letter of which I have spoken—"This gentleman had previously distinguished himself by quarreling with his own congregation in Guelph, but even in British Columbia his disposition is unfavourably known." This is an infamous falsehood. The termination of my connection with my congregation was most amicable, and a resolution was passed by which it justifies this statement. In British Columbia my only differences were with respect to the coloured people, for whose rights I contended. In this action I was backed up by almost everybody. The *animus* of the Professor is palpable in these allusions. Then the Professor wrote, "I am aware that it was with much reluctance you appointed him (Mr. Clarke) and that you did not expect he would prove a satisfactory officer." In spite of this, Mr. McCandless professed to me the most friendly desire for my appointment. I said yesterday that I suspected the Professor of double dealing with me, and his letter convicts him of it. The letter says, "He entered upon his duties when the Institution opened, and his first official act was to propose to me the fitting up of a museum for which he was in a position to sell some valuable bee-hives. I parried this onslaught on the very limited funds of the Institution by pleading want of accommodation for the museum, and by pointing out that purchasing from himself might give rise to public comment." This is palpably false. Mr. McCandless shows his utter ignorance of rural matters in calling an apiary a museum. The Report of the Commission advised the appointment of a poultry and bee-hive director. From my knowledge of those things I proposed to take charge of the poultry and bees on the farm, and in the course of conversation with Mr. McCandless I said that I did not know whether I might not have to move my own apiary over to the farm, and that I proposed to sell the bees. Nothing in the way of "museum" was ever said to Professor McCandless. The next thing that was alleged by the Professor in his letter is as follows—"He next proposed to bring some of his garden-frames, &c., for the accommodation of the gardener, and on the supposition that he was lending them I consented. When they were in use on the place I learned, for the first time, that he intended to charge for them his own price, and I again took occasion to warn him against purchasing from himself as it could not be permitted." The fact was that the gardener asked for a hot-bed on my arrival, there being none provided. It would have taken some days to provide one, and he said he must have one at once. I said, "I have one in my garden, and if you can arrange the matter with the Professor you can have it at anything you think it is worth." In this connection I should like to take up the rhubarb matter because it occurred at the same time as that relating to the frames. The statement contained in the Professor's letter regarding the sale of rhubarb is quite false. I did not charge my price for anything, I let them charge their own price. I thought I was doing the Institution a favour and that I could not well make any mistake by letting the gardener put his own price on the article sold. I did not assure the Professor that there was no such thing as rhubarb roots in the place. It was a falsehood to say that I wanted an order for \$80 worth of rhubarb. The gardener was desirous of getting the roots from my garden, as he wanted unbroken rhubarb crowns, knowing he could not procure such in the market. The rhubarb supplied by me to the Institution was sold at half price, and was got by the gardener so that he could use it during that season. I knew that unbroken roots could not be obtained elsewhere and offered to sell several of my own if the professor were agreeable. I said "take the roots at your own price." I did this so that no fault could be found. The matter was discussed between me and the gardener, and he was directed to go to my garden during my absence, and take what he wanted. He consequently went there and took some of the roots being accompanied by several of the young men. Mr. Farnham, put his own price on the rhubarb which was as stated by Mr. McKellar, obtained at half price. I find the gardener bears out my statements in this respect. He said the rhubarb was bought at a low figure. The professor was anxious to get me to make out a bill in somebody else's name, so that it should not appear that sales were made to the Institution by one of its officers. I refused to make out a bill other than in my own name. The professor's account of the payment is utterly inaccurate. The Professor did not object to the exorbitancy of the amount paid for the rhubarb as he made it appear. He also complains in his letter of my moral government, stating my "acts in this respect would be fresh in Mr. Mowat's memory for they were not only reported by him but were elicited during the investiga-

tion which was ordered." I refused to have anything to do with that investigation, and stated that I was content to rest my case on the testimony given by the officers and students. I did not wish to have anything to do with that investigation because I thought the Professor might think that I wanted to head a party in the Institution against him. I was not, however, prepared for scandalous statements made against me by the Principal. He also charged me with neglecting every duty which would make me unpopular with the students, yet I neglected no duty, but was a strict disciplinarian. I refer to the entire staff of officers and the whole of the students, to say whether I relaxed in any point the discipline of the Institution. The gross conduct I am charged with, by the Professor towards the boys was simply a slander on his part. The boys were slandered in the Professor's letter. These boys were respectably connected, and behaved extremely well during my connection with the Institution. Some of them were connected with families of the very first standing. Senator David Christie's son, was one of them, and with one or two exceptions, the boys were all of a very high class, and not a single individual connected with the Institution except that wholesale traducer of character will give any boy a bad character with but one exception. That single boy turned out in some respects to be a boy of loose principles, yet this was the very boy of the whole collection whom Mr. McCandless suborned to be a spy on the rest, at least I know that the boy was used as a spy by the Professor, but I won't say that there was any thing in the way of bribery connected with the matter. With the exception of this single boy I beg to say, I give all the students the very highest character. They treated me with the very greatest respect, and a better class of boys I don't wish to have to deal with in any capacity. The Professor also charges me with introducing all manner of pastimes. I should like to say on this point that there were three hours in each evening during which the boys were in my charge. Their day's work was supposed to be over, and every one who desired to have any recreation was allowed to do so. I was, however, strictly prohibited by Mr. McCandless from giving them any instruction. Such was his jealousy of me, that though I offered to assist them in their lessons in the evening I was prohibited from doing so with a peremptoriness which was one of the indications of his tyrannical spirit. He laid down the law that as Principal he would regard anything I did in the way of giving the boys instruction as an interference with his own prerogative. He said "I am the only instructor in this Institution, so never presume to give them any instruction." The Professor was absent a great part of the time under the pretext of purchasing stock, &c., and I do not think he gave instruction in the class on more than a dozen days or so during my stay at the Institution. I would have been prepared at any time to have taken his place with the class, and to have given them instruction upon practical agriculture, but I was never permitted to do this. I had twenty-eight or thirty boys under my charge for three hours each evening, and I had to employ them in some way. Mr. McCandless asserts in his letter that I introduced a series of games at this time. That simply means that I deprived my own family of some of their amusements for the students. I took two sets of chequer-boards, a chess-board, a set of dominoes, parlour quoits, and outside quoits, from my own house, for I was satisfied that I could not govern a lot of young men without giving them some employment or amusement during their spare hours, and I, therefore, brought these things in the meantime, until some better amusements could be provided, for every one knows that twenty-eight or thirty boys, no matter how well behaved, or how gentlemanly, huddled together in a class-room as they were—for the class-room was the only place allowed for recreation in-doors—would be somewhat uneasy. They had no place to go between tea and bed time except this, and I, therefore, regarded it as no breach of propriety to provide them with these games, and I was mostly present in the room to govern them, and to observe in what way they occupied their time, and to see that they indulged in no improper language. As I was in the habit of mingling with them, I occasionally played a game of dominoes or draughts with the boys, and I considered that I was doing nothing wrong. This brings me to the gravest of all the charges contained in Mr. McCandless' letter, a charge that has awakened a good deal of public criticism. The Professor states in his letter, "He commenced his career by neglecting every duty that could possibly render him unpopular with the class, permitted every practice, however gross, that would give him the goodwill of a class of rough wild boys, introduced all sorts of games and pastimes, until he ultimately sat down to play cards with them openly in the class-room." Now on this point I will say that before any of the students arrived in the Institution, I consulted with the Professor on almost all things which could possibly arise in the discharge of

my duties. During this consultation we prepared a number of rules for the government the Institution, and it is to these rules that the Professor alludes in the letter, though there were certain other things upon which I consulted him that were not embodied in the rules. I knew he indulged in card playing himself, and knowing the extent to which card playing was carried on openly or secretly among young people, I naturally supposed this question of card playing would come up amongst the rest. We referred to the report of the Royal Commission, and he said in it gambling and the use of intoxicating liquors were prohibited. He said, of course, card playing was not in itself gambling, and he did not see that we had a right to forbid it. It is asserted by implication in his letter that I introduced cards among the students. That is not so. One student, named Blakely, a young man from Bowmanville, came to me and asked if cards would be permitted. I told him that the Professor had said that it was not forbidden in the report of the Royal Commission, and that I regarded card playing as an innocent amusement, if not associated with gambling. I asked him with whom he was going to play, and when he told me, I went to them and talked to them about card playing and the mischief of gambling. I told them I did not believe that young men were to be kept out of temptation by prohibiting them from indulging in innocent amusements, which might possibly, by an improper use, lead to temptation, but that they should be informed of the evils that follow an improper indulgence in them, and be prepared to avoid such evils. On another evening, as I was passing through the room, I found some of the boys engaged in playing cards, and they very naturally—as I had formerly played chequers and dominoes with them—asked me if I would take a hand with them. On this very evening the Professor came in to borrow one of the chequer boards, as he played a good deal at this game, especially with Mr. McNair, and he observed the card playing, and never made a remark about it. He says I was in the habit of playing with the other officers of the Institution to late hours. There were several occasions on which the Professor played draughts in my room with Mr. McNair, for he did not think it was proper for Mr. McNair to associate with one in his position in his own room, so they came to mine. He says I objected to sitting at the same table and taking my meals with Mr. McNair. That is an utter lie. Mr. McNair, the gardener, and Mrs. Petrie occupied the same table with me, and I never objected to their doing so. When the Professor proposed to me that I should take another table, I refused, as I preferred taking my meals at the same table with the rest. On one or two evenings he played draughts with Mr. McNair while we were playing cards in the same room. Mr. McNair generally got the best of the game, but the Professor was always anxious to continue playing. Sometimes he would remain late contrary to the oft-repeated wishes of Mr. McNair that they should stop playing. I assert most positively that the playing cards was carried on with the distinct knowledge and sanction of the Principal, and that it took place two or three times under his very nose in my room. Professor McCandless states in his letter that there were rules in reference to card playing over my own signature. He says:

“He then went to their rooms and borrowed cards to play with the housekeeper, thereby showing them his contempt for the rules laid down by me and signed by himself.”

I assert that there was no rule of the Institution on the subject. He says too, that I associated with the boys while they were smoking, and encouraged them by giving them tobacco.

“He associated with these boys while smoking and encouraged them by giving them tobacco to smoke.”

In reference to this charge I may say that after a good deal of discussion the Professor and I framed rules on the subject of smoking. I have not a copy of the rules here but I can give the substance of them from memory. They were to the effect that smoking must in no case be allowed by the students in the Institution if objection was made by the parents or guardians of the boys. Smoking was also to be strictly prohibited while the students were on duty, and they were only allowed to smoke in a room assigned to them for the purpose. I asked the Professor what place should be allowed them, and he said they could smoke in the engine-room. It was not a very good place, but as most smokers are aware, they are not very particular as to the place they smoke in. I invariably asked the parents of the boys, those who came in person to bring their sons to the Institution, if they were allowed to smoke at home, and if they were not, they were prohibited from

smoking while at the Institution. There were only five of the boys who were smokers; four of them were either adults, or so near manhood, that they might be supposed to act on their own responsibility. The other boy was a son of Mr. Christie. I asked him if he was allowed to smoke at home, and he said he was—that his father and mother were fully aware that he used tobacco, and did not forbid it. I also asked Professor McCandless if I should write to Mr. Christie about the matter, and he replied that there was no necessity of doing so, as the rules would shortly be put in print and sent him. I smoked myself, and as the only private place I had to smoke in was my bed-room, and I did not always care to smoke there, I frequently went to the engine room. I frequently got talking to the boys about smoking; telling them it was only two years since I had commenced smoking, and that I had been advised to do so on account of nervous irritability of the brain. We discussed the matter very freely and fully, and so far from encouraging them in smoking, I reasoned with them against it and advised them not to smoke unless they had very strong justifiable reasons. It is quite true that on one or two occasions I gave tobacco to some of the students when they were out of it, a thing any smoker would do for another. The very man who represents it as demoralizing to smoke was incessantly smoking in his apartments. He is one of the heaviest smokers I ever knew; the rooms used to be permeated with his smoke. He would not come into the engine-room and be social with the boys, but he used to lie upon the lounge and smoke incessantly. He says in the letter:—

“He winked at their being out at night and gaining access to the House by scaling second storey windows.”

That sentence is false from end to end; there was never any winking at the boys being out at night. Three of the boys were members of the Baptist Church, and their Pastor asked that they should be allowed to attend a Wednesday night meeting. I asked the Professor if they should be allowed to do so, and he gave his consent with the understanding that they should be in at half-past nine. On one occasion one of the boys was not back at that time. I had locked the doors at the proper time, and when the lad returned he could not get in. Next morning I was informed of the circumstance and I spoke to the boy about it. I told him that the rule was that he should be in at 9.30, and cautioned him not to offend again. I asked him where he spent the night, and he told me he had slept on the hay. As it was the first offence, and as I did not feel that he had committed any grave or serious crime in being a few minutes too late perhaps because he had mistaken the time or had loitered on the road I did not punish him. I think any sensible man would have acted as I did under the circumstances. After my resignation, I was told that the boy had been helped up to the verandah and had got in at one of the windows. Having then left the Institution altogether, I of course took no further steps in the matter. The Professor goes on to say in his letter. “I have good reason to know that he was there organizing a conspiracy against me amongst the other officers.”

Whether there is any truth in this statement I leave the committee to judge, when the printed evidence comes out. I am satisfied that every officer and student in the institution will justify me in saying that I never spoke a disparaging word of the Principal. I hastened out of the institution for fear there should be any ground for such an accusation. I worked harmoniously with him just as long as I could, and when I found I could not, I resigned. I don't know that there is anything else to which I should advert. There is a hint here about some dreadful immorality that may possibly come before the public before long, but I think perhaps the Professor will not be so hasty in writing another letter of the kind.

Mr. Cameron said this was not evidence. Mr. Clarke was merely giving his own opinions.

The Witness.—Is it proper for me to give evidence in reference to the other persons, whose characters were traduced in this letter?

The Chairman.—Your opinions are not evidence. State the facts as you know them.

The Witness.—I think there is something in the letter or in the printed evidence implying that I paid visits to the Housekeeper's room at unseasonable hours. When I went into the institution at first, Mr. McCandless vilified the housekeeper to me to such an extent that I was actually afraid of the woman, and consequently I was extremely guarded in my behaviour. I soon discovered that the institution was pretty well supplied with spies. I found that every one was watched, and that all kinds of stories were trumped up about this one and that one, so that I soon had sufficient reason to be on my guard, and never visited Mrs. Petrie's

room alone day or night. He wishes to insinuate that it was her bedroom that was visited on the two occasions referred to in the letter. She had a sitting room on the other side of the hall among the servants' apartments besides her bedroom, and it was this room that was visited. The room was so small that a lounge that was purchased for her had to be reduced in size about two feet so as to allow it to be placed in the room. On one occasion, Mr. McNair, Mr. Stirton and myself arranged to pay her a visit as she was very lonely. We found her a very respectable, intelligent person. We considered that as officers in the same institution we should show her some attention by paying her social visits. On another occasion when Mr. Anderson, her brother, came up with another gentleman, I spent an hour with them in this little room. I may take this opportunity of saying that though she was a stranger to me when I went there, I had every reason during the time I was in the institution to speak well of her as a prudent, respectable, virtuous woman, so far as her conduct was concerned. She was sometimes a little imprudent in the remarks she made about Prof. McCandless under very strong provocation.

The Chairman cautioned the witness against giving his own opinions on these matters, as evidence.

By Mr. CAMERON.

The Witness.—The provocation the Professor gave her was in insisting upon her occupying the position of the menial house servants. This was frequently done in my own hearing. On one occasion he called her to account in my hearing, and while the boys were all assembled in the dining-room, for the plates being cold; he scolded her angrily on this occasion. I know that the cook was encouraged by the Professor to make statements against her. On another occasion I was summoned into his dining-room and asked very angrily by him and his sister if that was a proper dinner for him. The boys had a dinner which they chose to think better, but I held a different opinion. He complained that the beef was tough, and I replied that that was the butcher's fault. The plates were cold on that occasion, and I called in Mrs. Petrie. In the course of the conversation which followed he talked to her in the most disrespectful, mean and ungentlemanly manner.

Mr. Cameron.—What did he say to her? Give us the language.

The Witness.—I cannot now give the exact language, and if that is what is required I decline to give any further evidence on that point, for I cannot remember his words. You will have Mrs. Petrie's evidence, I suppose. There is nothing further I remember in reference to myself.

By Mr. SINCLAIR.

There was no specific accusation by the Professor of immorality on the part of Mrs. Petrie, but a number of general aspersions. The charges were chiefly that she was a very unfit person to be in the place she occupied, and that a change would have to be made.

I rose with the students at half past five to see that they were orderly while dressing. The Professor lay in bed till all hours. He is the laziest man, with but one exception, I ever knew, and that exception was a man who used to quote Scripture to prove that it was a solemn duty to be lazy. I never knew of any duties he performed in the morning except on the few occasions he lectured. I don't think he lectured more than ten or twelve times during the time that transpired between the 6th of May and the 10th of June. The Professor did not deliver lectures daily, as I have already mentioned. His duties were in the way of general oversight. As I have said, he may have delivered lectures on ten or a dozen days, and the time appropriated to these lectures was from the hours of four to six o'clock, an hour being devoted to catechising the young men and an hour to the delivery of the lecture. The professor was away a good deal purchasing stock and attending to other affairs. There were days on which no lectures were delivered at all. I know something regarding Professor McCandless' qualifications. I heard something about the matter when I was at Cornell University, having spent a day or two there prior to my appointment as Rector. I ought to say that I visited Cornell in the year 1868, on the Commission that I referred to yesterday, and made the acquaintance of President White and Professors Caldwell, and some others when there. I had long conversations with President White and Professor Caldwell.

The Chairman.—Allusions to these conversations would not be proper.

Witness.—I have letters on the matter from these gentlemen marked private.

The Chairman.—That would not be evidence.

Witness—I was endeavouring to ascertain if possible, whether the professor was a success while there.

Mr. Cameron.—Mr. Goldwin Smith was associated with Mr. McCandless at the University at Cornell, and you can call him.

Professor McCandless.—President White expressed the very highest opinion of me.

Witness.—I paid a visit to Cornell University before my appointment at the College.

By Mr. CAMERON.

I heard a great deal about Professor McCandless from other sources than Cornell University. I felt somewhat indisposed to take a position at the College under the Professor. I expected a position at the Agricultural College, as I have already explained. I was reluctant to accept it, because I was afraid that the Professor would prove a failure from what I had ascertained regarding his course at Cornell. He was a failure there, and I was afraid that he would prove a failure here, and I was advised by some of my friends not to have anything to do with the Institution. Amongst others who told me to have nothing to do with the Institution was Mr. George Brown, who said that the man would prove a failure. Besides this, I was reluctant to take a position on other grounds. From rumours as to the Professor's bearing towards the other officers, I was afraid that we should not get on well together, so, I had a frank talk with the Professor before I went in, but my reluctance was overcome by his persuasions and the deep interest I had in the Institution. I felt very anxious, if possible, to see it succeed. So anxious that, although we do not as a rule believe in disinterested patriotism, I declined a better position. I did not go to the College for the purpose of watching the Professor, whom I thought unqualified, but for the purpose of making the Institution a success. In spite of this I feared the Institution would prove a failure.

A question arose whether witness need answer whether there was any strong persuasion brought to bear on him, in order to prevent him accepting a position at the Institution. The Chairman ruled that he need not.

Witness, continuing said :—I was persuaded not to accept the appointment by my friends. No member of the Government persuaded me in this matter. I was in communication with Mr. Mowat and Mr. McKellar, before the appointment was settled. It was respecting the position at the Institution. Promises were held out to me by the Government from time to time of a position at the Institution, and reference was made to the promise made by the Government of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald. I never sought a favour from any Government. Neither Mr. McKellar nor Mr. Mowat persuaded me to take the position. I did not intimate to any member of the Government my reluctance in the matter or my views about Mr. McCandless. I do not know that I particularly urged my right to the appointment, as it was understood that they were bound by their promise, but I always expected to be appointed, not however to the position of rector. I never had the promise from the present Government of being appointed principal, and did not expect to be so appointed, but I considered myself perfectly open to become a candidate. It was originally intended to advertise for a principal, and Mr. McKellar told me that such was their intention. I enquired of him whether I had better have testimonials, and he said "certainly." I obtained the testimonials and was preparing, if appointed, to enter on the principalship. Of course when Professor McCandless proved the successful competitor, I felt annoyed at first, but I took the situation under him at the Institution. I was appointed on the 24th of April, and entered on my duties on the 27th of April. When I first entered upon them, I had a conversation with the Professor. This conversation had reference to our duties. Mr. McCandless had no right to define my duties, as they were defined in the report. I did not feel myself an independent officer, it being the Professor's duty to look after my duties, to see that they were properly performed. I do not think that I had been in the Institution a day before the Principal referred to Mrs. Petrie. I cannot state what was the first conversation I had with him, as I have no doubt I had fifty conversations with him altogether, and as I have before stated I am not prepared to give the *ipsissima verba*. There was an earnest and persistent attempt on the part of Mr. McCandless to prejudice me against Mrs. Petrie. He said he did not think Mrs. Petrie was qualified for the office of housekeeper, assigning as a reason that she had had no experience. This I consider a proper reason.

Another was, that he considered she was an impertinent and misbehaving woman. It was not that she was only considered a little gay, but similar reasons were assigned to those, which being contained in the letter of Professor McCandless read before the House, you thought proper to suppress. I did not assert that Mrs. Petrie was in the habit of being away from the Institution at night. She was there only a fortnight before I went to the College. I was on friendly terms with all the officers of the Institution, and was then on no other terms with the Professor. The Professor introduced me to Mrs. Petrie, and from what he said, I was extremely guarded towards her, and it was some time before I visited her apartments. I must have been there more than two weeks before I visited her in her sitting-room, that being the only room of hers which I ever went to. It was a small but not uncomfortable one, other than in the sense of its being limited. I went with Mr. McNair and Mr. Stirton to pay the housekeeper a social visit. We were fellow-officers of the Institution, and we knew the Professor would not associate with her. Before the visit I have referred to, I saw Mrs. Petrie daily in connection with her duties, she having to see me daily about the conduct of the Institution. It was the duty of the housekeeper to see to the rooms and lavatory being kept clean and in order. If the lavatory was out of order on the 10th of June, it was owing to the confined and beastly arrangement of the whole affair. It was impossible for the housekeeper, however much she tried, to keep the place in order with 28 or 30 boys coming in with dirty boots. It could not be kept in order, from the way in which the boys were huddled together, they having to dress and wash in the one small lavatory. Such a place could never be kept in proper order. The Professor could be properly blamed for the arrangement, because it was owing to his advice that the arrangement was made. There had been plenty of time during the fall to make much better arrangements for washing and dressing accommodation. I myself pointed out that there was room for a lavatory and a class-room besides. I cannot say what was the size of the lavatory but from memory can state that it was very small, and that I would have had a much larger built. If it is necessary to state precisely the size of the lavatory, Mr. Tully must be called as I cannot give it exactly. The size of the chamber referred to is not half so large as the one in which we are now assembled, but I cannot give figures. I think that 30 boys coming into a small room would make it more dirty than by coming into a large one. A large room could have been kept more neat and clean, as there would not have been such a scattering of boots and shoes and clothes. One part of the lavatory was taken up with some 12 wash bowls and another by about thirty drawers, while a third was filled with a number of wardrobes. Had the place been larger the dirt would have been much less. I consider that there were not enough servants in order to keep the place in a proper condition. Mrs. Petrie was so overwrought that I received a written statement from the medical practitioner of the Institution saying that if she were not relieved her health would break down. Mrs. Petrie was absent from the Institution sometimes while I was there, but I cannot say how often. She asked permission of either me or the Principal when she wanted to be away. It was not very often that the housekeeper was away at night. During the time I was at the Institution, she could not have been absent more than three or four times—that is during a period of some six weeks. A specific time was fixed when students had to retire to bed, but not with regard to the officers. The whole of the students boarded in the main building, except a few who boarded in the house of Mr. Stirton, but they were not allowed to wash there, being obliged to come to the general lavatory. There was no lavatory at Mr. Stirton's. There was one to be provided but it was not finished by the time I left the Institution. I have already given evidence respecting when I played cards; it was with not more than three or four of the pupils. We played in the school-room and not in my room. The other pupils were looking on, it being a public room, where the boys were engaged at their various recreations. I was not in the habit of playing cards in the housekeeper's room, but played on two occasions that I was there. On one of these occasions I went with Mr. McNair and Mr. Stirton, and on another with Mr. McNair and Mr. Anderson, and a gentleman who accompanied him, named Poore, I think. I saw the housekeeper at her rooms about three times, twice I think in the presence of Mr. Anderson. There was no other place provided in which the boys could smoke except the engine-room, and there was no objection to the students smoking there. The Professor himself made the arrangement that the boys should have the engine-room in which to smoke. I myself was allowed to smoke in my own room. I gave the students tobacco on one or two occasions only, and then only to those who were recognised as smokers. By these gifts I was not in any way trying to ingratiate myself with them, but

simply treated them as the young gentlemen they were. I did not think it unbecoming in me to play cards with the boys. I did not give any tobacco to the boys, unless where they were recognised smokers. I have not had any connection with the Institution since I left it, neither have I had any communication with the officers or the students since that time. I did not send any official communication while there to any person except the recognised head of the Government. In my first letter of resignation I charged the Professor with tyranny and overbearing conduct. I will submit correspondence to show that the Professor was overbearing and tyrannical. There were three phases in the Professor's conduct towards me as stated in my evidence yesterday. He wanted to make a tool of me in endeavouring to reduce the housekeeper to the position he wished her to occupy. We had several arguments as to my status in the Institution, I claimed that as my duties were specified in the report of the Royal Commission, so hers were. I was required to treat her as a common house servant. The Professor did not object to my visiting her apartments. I prefer for the sake of preciseness to call up the correspondence on the subject as to how Mrs. Petrie was treated. He told me to see that she took a full share of the work and he was never satisfied with the amount of work she did. He did not consider that she had too much to do, whereas there was a doctor's certificate that she was overworked. It was my opinion that she was overworked, and I represented that to Professor McCandless and wished that she might have additional help. He thought that there was sufficient help and that the expenses must be kept down, so there must be no more help got. It is impossible for me to say what work she did, but I think I might be able to state if she was doing too much work or not. I have kept house for 30 years and I think I am able to tell whether my servants are overworked or not. I think that she had too much to do. She was not very particular what she did and she was ready to take hold of any work she was required to do. She had a cook, housemaid and laundress but I did not consider that enough, she required another housemaid at least, if not two additional servants. The boys made their own beds. Making the beds is only a very small part of house work. To give the matter fully, I would call for the correspondence I put in yesterday as the best answer to the questions in reference to the work she was required to perform. I have a great many instances of tyranny besides those I have mentioned, and I wish it to be understood that that correspondence is a mere sample thing. I wish to say in connection with that correspondence that there was a verbal discussion between us in the course of which he insisted upon my going to the kitchen and discharging the duties of a head cook. That correspondence takes up this thing and most of the discussion. The gist of the thing was there.

Witness.—There was a memorandum in writing for information, to which this is a reply. I have not copied it as I regarded that style of things as trumpery and puerile. You have there the Professor's reply to the memorandum, there were no important memoranda omitted, for as soon as the correspondence began to grow important, I took copies.

I was not complaining, it was the housekeeper who was complaining. I was not urging the matter of her being overworked, only that the Professor asked me my opinion and I gave it. If you will read the correspondence you will have the answer I made. I decline to give the answer if you require the exact language. When you ask me to state in specific language the recommendation I made as to additional help, I decline to answer, as the correspondence is the best answer. It was the duty of the housekeeper to report what help was needed. The Professor wanted me to specify how much help was needed. He had my recommendation that more help was needed. He wanted me to take the responsibility of saying what servants were needed.

It was the duty of the housekeeper to say what help was required in the kitchen. The Professor, however, wanted me to give him a specific recommendation, and to receive a responsible declaration from me as to how much help was needed. He had my recommendation that more help was needed, but wanted me to take the whole responsibility of the matter upon myself. I received a letter on the subject, dated Monday morning, June 4th.

I sent a reply, which was as follows :—

(This document has been mislaid.)

This is an example of the tyranny that Professor McCandless exercised towards me. I do not recollect that I was told that Mr. Brown fixed the number of the servants, nor did I hear that Professor McCandless was endeavouring to carry out the rules laid down by others.

Mr. Brown may have made a recommendation on this subject. I never heard Mr. McCandless say he had the number of servants at the Institution that was permitted, or that he must have a recommendation from some one before an appointment could be made. I never was given to understand that there was a limitation. I understood that the Professor was authorized to commence with the number appointed by way of experiment, and that on proper representations being made, more help could be got. My recommendation, as you will perceive by the document, was that an extra servant should be tried. I did not recommend the engagement of a number, but that one more should be tried as an experiment. My reason for what I did was that I was unfamiliar with household work. There was a housemaid at the Institution and two other servants. The next letter I will read is one headed Memorandum for Rector, June 1st, 1874.

Before I read the reply I sent to this, I must explain the arrangement that led to this correspondence. It was one of my duties to look after the correspondence of the Institution. The Professor got two cow-hide mail bags made with locks and keys. One was kept by the postmaster and one by Professor McCandless. I was required to place all my official correspondence in these bags and then give them into the hands of the messenger boy, a totally irresponsible young person, and while the bag was in an unlocked state. In this condition he had to take it to Professor McCandless, or, if he was not in, to one of the members of his family. One of them was entrusted with the key, but the next officer in grade to the Principal was not entrusted with it. I thought I was as worthy of being entrusted with the key as persons who had no official connection with the Institution. On one or two occasions I gave in official letters at the window of the post-office, but the Professor objected to that arrangement. My answer to the Professor's memorandum was dated June 2nd, 1872, and was as follows:—

(The above reply cannot be found.)

I thought this was a tyrannical proceeding on the Professor's part. I objected to the mail bag coming to me unlocked while I was held responsible for the correspondence. This was a specimen of the espionage that we were all under. There were grave suspicions that some of the letters had been tampered with. The Professor never had the chance of opening my private letters because I never put them in the bag. I simply make the statement that I had grave suspicions but decline to state my reasons. I also decline to answer whether any person spoke to me on this subject.

The CHAIRMAN considered that the witness should state his reasons for suspicion.

Mr. CAMERON said that he thought that there was pretty strong evidence that there was a conspiracy against the Professor.

Witness, continuing, said:—The next letter bearing on the tyrannical conduct of the Professor I received at half-past five one Monday morning. It is dated June 1st, 1874, and is as follows:—

I sent the following reply on the noon of the same day:—

I never received any reply to that. On the following day I sent this memorandum:—

(The above mentioned documents have been mislaid.)

On the same day that I received that memorandum, I tendered my resignation. A great many unpleasant things culminated at this time. The final thing that brought about my resignation was a conversation which I had about that time. It could not be called a private conversation. The Professor was assuming to exercise control over my house and grounds. He questioned my right to ask the students of the College to take their lunch at my grounds on the Queen's Birthday. The Professor told me that I had no right to ask the young men there without his leave, and I told him that I would see him to the furthest verge of the green earth before I would ask his leave on such a point. I had a right to have the boys at my own grounds. There was a cricket match and a base ball match played on that day which they wanted to attend, and I thought by their coming to my house they could easily go from the one to the other. I arranged with the housekeeper to get their lunch ready, and told them that they could take it at my grounds. The Professor censured me for

asking them to lunch without his consent. He had no reason to think that I was trying to undermine the boys' allegiance to him. I only got two months' salary from the Institution when I resigned. It was an entirely voluntary resignation on my part, as I was glad to get out of the place. I would have paid a premium to go. I cannot exactly recollect whether I said anything about taking proceedings or giving information against the Government if I were not appointed. Mr. McCandless played fast and loose on the subject of my appointment, as I said yesterday, and while he all through professed to be very desirous of my having an official connection with the Institution, he led me in a variety of ways to think that he was working against my appointment. The Professor often tried to lead me to think that I should get no appointment. There were a number of conversations which we had of a confidential nature on the matter, but I do not desire to go into confidential matters. I never professed to have any control over the Government, but stated that I should not relax my claim. My suspicion was that the Professor was seeking to keep me out, while to my face he was endeavouring to manifest his friendship towards me. I thought that the Professor was endeavouring to sour my mind against the Government, and to make me think I should get no office at the College. I have no distinct recollection regarding whether I ever threatened to take legal proceedings against the Government. I never intended to relax my claim. I had no dispute with the Government as to the claim; it was always acknowledged. I never liked the members of the Opposition well enough to threaten that I would give any information to them detrimental to the Government. I never threatened this in Mr. Gow's presence, or ever pressed upon him my appointment. Mr. Gow and I are personal friends. I may have threatened proceedings to put a stop to the ceaseless talk of the Professor about the Government not giving me an appointment. My disposition is very frank, and I may have made this assertion. You can swear Mr. Gow on the point as to whether I made such a statement in his presence and in the presence of the Professor's sister. I deny that I did. I thought in saying I would press my claim on the Government that I should squelch any further threatening on the part of the Professor. I do not think any Government infallible. I never applied to any member of the Opposition regarding the matter of my appointment. I have had cursory conversation with members of the Opposition, but only regarding the Model Farm generally. It is well known that I was not satisfied with the treatment I received. I don't know that I spoke to any member of the Opposition in Parliament. I am in the habit of speaking the truth, and anything I might have said concerning my treatment would have been true. I never threatened to give information to show blundering on the part of the Government, but in the course of free conversation I may have said things of that description. I never intimated to the students that I thought the rules were harsh, but on my resignation I intimated to them the reasons why I was resigning—that the Professor and I could not work well together, and that I felt it my duty to resign. I stated the point on which I and the Professor had not agreed. In my presence, the style in which Professor McCandless spoke to the boys was exceedingly harsh; as if they were very low and menial persons. I have witnessed several instances of this. I never heard, while in the Institution, of any of the students getting drunk, and had not the slightest knowledge or suspicion of anything of that kind. The only instance was the one I mentioned of students being out at night. This was the case of the three young men who had permission to attend the Baptist prayer meeting. One of these was locked out, and when I called him to account for it next morning, he said that he had slept in the hay. I was informed of this by one of the students. I was not in the habit of visiting at Mr. Stirton's house, but I do not know that there were any special reasons for this. I two or three times visited the housekeeper's room at the Institution because she was very lonely, that was the only reason. I was several times at Mr. Stirton's house on matters of business. When I first went to the Institution, from what Mr. McCandless said about the housekeeper, I was disposed to regard her in a somewhat unfavourable light, and she seemed to me to express herself in a rather unbecoming and impertinent way, but I afterwards found that she had a large amount of provocation and was an outspoken person, so I made allowance for her when I came to know her better. At first I formed an unfavourable impression of her, but she lived my bad opinion down. I swear I never suggested to any officer that we ought to resign; there was no such thing as combination amongst us, neither was there an understanding of any kind respecting resignation.

The witness was then dismissed for the time, Professor McCandless stating that he might have to recall him.

Thos. McCrae was called and sworn, and re-examined by Mr. Cameron, said : I live in Guelph, and in politics I am a Reformer. I never gave a Conservative vote in my life, I am happy to say. There was an opposition to Mr. Stirton's appointment in the neighbourhood of Guelph. I did not object myself till after the appointment was made. I did not know anything about the appointment till after it was completed. I objected because at first the statement was made in the *Globe* that he was to be manager of the farm, and in the second place it was stated in our local paper, that he was to be the manager of the stock. I understood that the whole management of the farm was to be centred in him, and I did not think him a proper person for such a position. I also understood that it was meant that Mr. Stirton would, if required, have to go to a distance, such as England or Scotland, to make purchases of stock, and I disapproved of the appointment on those grounds. If it was only to attend the stock on the farm, I saw no objection. In the larger sense, however, I did not think his experience would entitle him to be sent to purchase stock, say to the amount of one or two thousand dollars. He could make ordinary purchases. I have known Mr. Stirton to speak to him, and have been at his farm when he had a farm. He was just an ordinary farmer. I think the man occupying the position of farm manager should be a person to whom the surrounding farmers should look up. I do not think that Mr. Stirton was qualified to fill all the requirements called for by the rules laid down by the commissioners. I myself know a little about farming, and have taken prizes. I suppose there are men who understand farming better than I do. I have been in charge of stock ever since I was nine years of age. I think that appointments should be made first because of the fitness of the candidate, and that political considerations should be a secondary matter. I think Mr. Stirton was qualified for taking care of the stock on the farm. I suppose he would have been farming with his father before he went on to a farm of his own. When he was about twenty he was farming with a man named Walters ; a man of more than ordinary experience, and one which I should have been perfectly willing to see at the head of that Institution. Mr. Stirton was with him four or five years altogether. I think Mr. Stirton was qualified to make the ordinary purchases of stock for the farm. At one time he might make a good bargain and at another time not. I never saw Mr. McCandless' letter in the *Mail*, as I do not read that paper. In the buying of high bred stock I think it was necessary to have men of such great experience as Mr. Beaty, Mr. Snell or Mr. Miller. In nine cases out of ten I think Mr. Stirton would do as well as any other ordinary man. I cannot say off-hand whether I would be inclined to employ Mr. Stirton on a farm of my own at a salary of \$600 a year with board for himself and family. I have not enough personal knowledge of him to allow me to say, but I do not think it right to employ a man and not give him proper pay. We have men paid as high as this. I have been round most of the sides of the building. My own convictions are that the farm in the summer was not well managed—not so well managed as the other farms round about. I emphatically say that the farm was not so well managed. I was path-master of one of the roads leading to the Institution, and I seriously contemplated complaining that the thistles were not kept down in the month of June when they run to seed, but I have no knowledge of who was responsible for this. I cannot say anything regarding the management of the Institution. I understood that there was likely to be some disagreement, and I meant to keep out of the matter. I think I should have had no hesitation in entrusting Mr. Stirton with, say, \$100 or \$150 to make a purchase for me, and should expect that a good purchase would be made. I think that it would have been an advantage to Mr. McCandless to take Mr. Stirton's opinion when purchasing stock. If he were with me when making a purchase I should think it worth while to ask his advice on the matter. Mr. West, whom the Professor took with him when he made purchases, was a man of no ordinary knowledge in the matter of buying stock. He works on a farm but his principal business is dealing in cattle. He buys for the Ottawa butchers, I think. West would be a better judge of where stock was to be had than Stirton. He was worth more than \$2 a day. If the Professor had been a practical man himself, he would not have required the assistance of a farmer in connection with the Institution. My impression of what is required in a man at the head of such an establishment is that he should be able to do all these things. I never enquired whether the purchases of the Professor were at too high a price.

Witness was then dismissed.

John Watson called and sworn, and examined by Mr. Cameron, said :—

I am a manufacturer of agricultural implements ; I sold a roller to the Institution ; Mr. Stirton sent a letter to me about supplying the roller ; he had been at our place when I was not there, but he could not see such a roller there ; he might have seen one on my own farm ; we issued catalogues with cuts of all the articles we made ; the roller supplied was not an old one ; so far as I know, Professor McCandless had not seen the roller at this time ; I manufactured it especially for them ; the following is the letter in which the order is given :—

(This document has been mislaid.)

For certain purposes these rollers are considered good, but not for others ; they have not strength enough to stand the work on the general run of farms in this country ; they are made large in diameter, and you have to decrease the thickness, so that you do not get them too heavy ; we do not recommend these rollers for farms, but mention them in the catalogue, and then we go on to say we recommend another kind for such purposes as requisite at the Institution ; I did not recommend to Mr. Stirton the one which was supplied, but another kind ; I sent him a letter on the question.

I recommended him a roller of a different pattern, but it seems he took no notice of our recommendation at all ; I was told to make the one ordered by him ; we were a little dilatory about it, as we were satisfied that we should get no credit on the matter, and we got another letter hurrying it on ; this was in reply to one we wrote on the 23rd ; we replied, when we got this second order, that we would make the roller ; it would have to be made in seven sections ; we are extensive manufacturers, and make as great a variety as can be got in the Province ; I saw Mr. McKellar one time when I got on the cars at Guelph ; I told him that we were not to be blamed in the matter ; it was a heavy roller ; there was something the matter with it that led me to speak about the subject ; the conversation must have taken place in April or May ; some time after it was delivered ; I visited the Farm at the time I delivered the roller ; I saw Mr. Clarke, who said that if I would walk in he would introduce me to the Professor ; this he did, and we had a talk about agricultural matters in this and the old country ; he complained of the price paid, but I told him that he could not get a similar article so cheap in England ; allowing four cents a pound for the iron, as the roller weighed 1,200 pounds, would only leave two dollars for painting and other things ; He said it was the very thing he wanted. I talked to him about the other article being one that would stand ; that it was easily handled and would give more satisfaction, and I told him the other was the one commonly used in this country. I have had a good deal of experience in farming implements. That was the only time I ever saw him. We talked over the matter concerning English and Canadian manufactured implements, and I told him that the implements manufactured in this country were more suitable than those of the old country. That I had on several occasions brought out articles of farming from the old country, and had found that I had to modify them to suit the requirements of Canadian farmers. My opinion of the Professor was that he thought he knew a good deal upon the subject and that I knew very little. He did not seem to display a knowledge of the agricultural implements suitable for the Canadian farmer. My son is a graduate of Yale College, and spent three or four years of his life there. He was over at this time, and he said if that one proved a success he would be very much astonished. I was not much in the habit of mixing with this Professor myself.

The Committee then adjourned.

FRIDAY, December 18th.

The Committee met at Ten o'clock

Present ;

Mr. Hodgins,
" Sinclair,

Mr. Scott,
" Boulter.

Henry McCandless sworn :—

By Mr. SCOTT.

I tendered my resignation, as Principal of the Agricultural College, to Mr. Mowat, on the 2nd of June, and it was not accepted. Mr. Mowat said to me at that time that he would not hear of it ; that if I left the Institution he would have no hope of it whatever. I went

down to tender my resignation again on the day to which Mr. Christie alluded here the other day. On conversation with the Attorney-General I found there was no disposition on his part to depart from the programme as laid down by the Royal Commission. I did not tender my resignation upon that day, when I found Mr. Mowat was not inclined to depart from the programme. Mr. Christie stated, when he came up, he had come for the purpose of putting Mr. Stirton in the position of purchaser, and was going virtually to make him Live Stock Director, and I knew he was not fit for that position. He was going also to make Mr. McNair farm manager instead of farm foreman. I received a letter from Mr. Mowat on the 10th of July, and in reply to that I wrote him a letter dated 15th July, the long letter which was published. I delivered Mr. Mowat the letter at his house at seven o'clock in the morning, and said I would call again at ten o'clock for his answer. I did call, and had a conversation with him. It is but imperfectly I can recollect the conversation. He came down with the letter in his hand, and said he was surprised to receive such a letter, and when he began to read that letter, he said he thought I was not disposed to pitch into him. At first he thought I was attacking Mr. McKellar, but before he came to the close he saw I was attacking him. I told him I did not write it with the intention of doing that; that I did it for the purpose of defending myself from Mr. McKellar, and did not intend to attack him. He said I should first consider on what terms I proposed to part with them. I said I had considered nothing of the kind. He asked me would it not be better to refer the matter to a mutual friend. I agreed to that course. No question of compensation arose at that interview beyond what I have stated. He asked me would I leave the matter to a gentleman known to both of us who had interfered in our arrangements some time previously. I said I would, and accordingly went to that gentleman, whose name I wish to keep out of this matter, and so does the Attorney-General. This gentleman met Mr. Mowat, and I saw him afterwards, and the arrangement this gentleman and Mr. Mowat arrived at, or he told me they arrived at, was that I was to write a letter withdrawing the letter of the 15th July, which was to be given to Mr. Mowat but not to be considered delivered until I received a satisfactory letter of discharge from the service of the Government from Mr. Mowat. This gentleman interfered in no way in pecuniary matters, but it was my character he looked to. In the meantime it had been suggested by private friends in the neighbourhood of Guelph that I should get at least a year's salary. I accordingly called on Mr. Mowat, and pointed out that I had been at very serious loss coming here. This was after the interview with the third party, between him and Mr. Mowat, and before I wrote the other letters spoken of. I spoke to Mr. Mowat then about compensation, bringing forward these facts, and he asked me what compensation I would expect. I said I would expect at least a year's salary, and he said that half a year's salary was as much as was ever given to any retiring officer, even after a long service. I argued that after such a short service it would be more loss to me even than after a long one. He seemed to take that view of the matter, and it was finally agreed I should get compensation of \$1,000 and \$500 in lieu of board. The conditions were that I was to write the letter that had been agreed upon between Mr. Mowat and my friend, withdrawing the letter of the fifteenth July, and also write an ordinary letter of resignation, and a letter applying for compensation. At this time, however, my resignation had been published in the *Globe* and in some of the other papers, and Mr. Mowat was anxious that the date of my resignation should correspond with what appeared from the papers to be the time I resigned. This was about the 25th of July. He told me to antedate these letters, I think on the 18th of July, I accordingly wrote these letters and dated them as he asked me, to see if they would suit Mr. Mowat's views, but did not sign them. He said he wanted to hold a Council Meeting. I called upon him a day or two afterwards. In addition to the \$1,500, it was arranged that the Government should purchase some things from me that I had purchased at Guelph, for instance some silver wall chromos and a pony and phaeton. I paid Mr. Clarke \$200 for the pony and phaeton, and offered them to the Government for \$150, and the same with the silver. The difficulty it appears in Council arose with reference to the purchase of these articles, as far as I could understand. When I called, the Council had not come to any conclusion, and he told me to call again in a day or two. I accordingly did call and the matter had been arranged. I was to get \$1,500, and he told me he was paying me in anticipation of the order-in-council. He wrote the cheque for \$1,500 and sent it down to Mr. McKellar, who signed it in his office and left the three letters for me to put my signature to. Then he gave me the \$1,500. The understanding was that the letter of discharge from the Government was not to be given

until I gave up a number of private letters I had in my possession, some from Mr. Mowat and one or two from Mr. McKellar, that I alluded to in my letter of July. Accordingly I sent these private letters with the friend who negotiated the other affairs, and on their receipt Mr. Mowat sent another letter which appears in the correspondence, and which was not satisfactory to me. When writing to Mr. Mowat I said what I wanted, was for him to sustain my moral character. He objected to that; he said, "How can I certify to your moral character. There are dozens of men passing my door here, but how could I, if I was asked, certify to their moral character?" "But," I said, "I brought testimonials here and certificates of my moral character, and unless I have done something wrong my moral character should not suffer." I said, "If my moral character is to be attacked by any act of omission or commission, I will see this matter out and fight it to the last." My meaning by omission was that if anything was omitted from the letter of discharge, I would consider it an attack on my moral character and fight this matter out accordingly. I did not receive this letter of discharge until far in August, and until this time I had done nothing whatever to bring about this difficulty. It has been stated here that I had been in communication with the Opposition in Guelph. I never had written to or had any communication with any member of the Opposition before my resignation. The letter from Mr. Mowat omitted the statement with reference to my moral character. The Government declined to purchase the pony, phaeton, &c., and they were left on my hands. No inducement whatever was ever held out to me by any member of the Opposition to make these disclosures, and no promise of a constituency or nonsense of that kind was ever made to me by any member of the Opposition. Those that are opposed to the Government urged me to do so before I left Guelph, but no member of the House. I would like to make a few observations with reference to that Return of Correspondence that purports to be a Return of Correspondence between myself and the Government, and other matters connected with my resignation. It is a gross suppression of facts. A great many letters having an important bearing on this subject are omitted. For instance, I asked for a letter the other day which I wrote to Mr. Mowat, declining to let my sister have anything to do with the duties of the Institution—that was not given. The programme for the organization of the place, which was not acted upon, I think, was not given, and even the Hon. George Brown approved of that programme. All my reports with reference to any officer of the Institution, and with reference to the students, are omitted. The letter I wrote with reference to the Clarke difficulty, which had arisen concerning the appointment of Mr. Stirton by Mr. Clarke—all the letters with reference to Mrs. Petrie, &c., are omitted. There is one letter given there and a portion of it is suppressed. It is the letter dated September 8th, 1873, and is from Mr. Mowat to me, commencing, "I telegraphed to you at New York," &c. The portion of the letter excluded refers to my statement as to Mr. McKellar visiting the Institution.

The CHAIRMAN made the remark that the Resolution of the House had not covered these, and they had been suppressed on that account.

Witness continued—A paragraph in the letter of the 8th of December is omitted—that from the Attorney-General to myself, which says, "My letter was an extremely proper one to write." There are also, I believe, reports sent forward by subordinate officers with reference to me that are not given. In the first place, I was confined by the arrangements made before I went to the States between Mr. Mowat, myself and Mr. McKellar, I believe, to the occupation of the five apartments up-stairs. Before I went to the States Mrs. Mercer was put in possession of these five rooms—after the arrangement was made. I spoke to Mr. Mowat about the matter, and he called out at the Farm, being in the neighbourhood. I showed him the arrangement, and he regarded it as very absurd indeed. He saw the furniture Mrs. Mercer had bought, and said he was surprised to see such furniture, and would not buy such furniture. I have, however, seen better in Mr. Mowat's house. There was no accommodation at the time for my servant, excepting a bedroom next my bedroom, which was connected with mine by a door. The accommodation was so very scarce at this time that Mrs. Mercer's son, when he visited the place, had generally to sleep at Guelph. With reference to Mr. Christie's evidence with regard to the man, I wish to say he was never in the Institution on Sunday, and therefore what he says about the man must be only hearsay. Mr. Stirton only purchased, to my recollection, one heifer that I was not present at the purchase of. The mare purchased for a hundred dollars was purchased by me at Elora. It is said by some that a mare purchased by me turned out unsound. A mare that I had a veterinary certificate with

reference to, did afterwards, through mismanagement, turn out unsound. I have not the least recollection about the mare alluded to in Mr. McKellar's speech, which I was alleged to have said had inflammation. I have a hesitation in contradicting a man who swears to it, but I have no recollection of the matter. From infancy to the present time I have been brought up to practical farming. It was only in 1866 that I undertook to teach the science of agriculture at all. I have had charge, for instance, of from 100 to 170 acres for some twenty years.

By the CHAIRMAN.

I could not give you the date of my first communication with the Opposition. It was after I left Guelph. I could not swear the length of time after, it was within a month after I left. The first member of the Opposition I ever exchanged words with was Mr. Boulton. I met him in his own office in Toronto. I went there to get certified copies of the private correspondence I was about to give up in accordance with the agreement. I went to his partner. Mr. Boulton was not in. I got the partner to write certified copies of the correspondence. I did not know at the time what a certified copy meant. I had bargained to give up the letters on certain conditions—but was not sure that these conditions would be fulfilled—and they were not fulfilled. I would have destroyed these copies as soon as my bargain was fulfilled. I did not consider that good faith required I should tell the Government I intended to keep certified copies. I never had any letters from Mr. Boulton before I went to see him. I went first to a young lawyer named Dickson, and he came with me to Mr. Boulton. I saw Mr. Boulton on some occasion afterward. I told him, as a lawyer, what was passing between me and Mr. Mowat, with a distinct understanding that he was acting as my lawyer. I have not paid him a fee yet. Very possibly I saw Mr. Lauder next, after Mr. Boulton—I think he was the next. I did not show Mr. Lauder copies of the correspondence. I told him generally the difficulty I had with the Government. I declined to allow any use of my letter of the 15th of July. Mr. Lauder was anxious, I think, to have a copy of it. I won't swear that he never asked me for a copy of it. Mr. Boulton was present at the conversation. I think Mr. Boulton came with me to Mr. Lauder's office. I was not consulting Mr. Lauder as a lawyer. They did not say they wanted the letter to publish it. They did not tell me any use they wanted to make of it, but I had a general knowledge they wanted to use it against the Government. I think at that time I had not received the letter of discharge from Mr. Mowat. I first saw Mr. Cameron about this after I saw Mr. Lauder, a considerable time before he presented the letter in the House. The letter was only given to him as a private document. Neither Mr. Lauder nor Mr. Cameron went with me to Mr. Cameron. I went to him myself. I got no letter or communication from him. I found him in his own office—that was before Parliament met. I went to him to tell him how I had been treated by the Government, and to see if an enquiry could not be had to clear my character of the imputations that had been cast upon it by Mr. Mowat's letter. I lent him a copy of it with the understanding that it was to be a private document until I sanctioned its publication. I saw him frequently after that. I do not think I spoke to him on the subject until shortly before Parliament met. He was giving me back the letter, and I returned it again to Mr. Boulton. Mr. Mowat, in the letter he wrote to me, certified to my honesty, but not to my moral character, and I wanted him to certify as to that, or give a reason for his refusal. The letter I refer to is that of the 31st August, 1874, on page 26 of the published correspondence. I think he should have certified the same as all my other testimonials had certified, that I was a man of good moral character as far as he knew. I never spoke to Mr. Mowat or wrote to him on the subject of this omission, or that I would make my fight good. I did not think it fair to go and tell him about this omission, because I told him distinctly before I wrote the letter that if my character was attacked by an act of omission in that letter, I would resent it. I thought he should certify to my moral character, because all my previous employers had done so. I was twelve months in the service of Government, and there was ample opportunity, if I had been an immoral man, for complaints to be made to the Government, and if these complaints were not made the Government was justified in assuming I was moral. But if complaints were made, they should have brought my accusers before me, and given me an opportunity to contradict them. Mr. Mowat saw me a couple of times at Guelph, but his interviews were confined to these and a few times at Toronto. I consider Mr. Mowat attacked my moral character by omission. I wanted the

letter as a public testimonial. I was not satisfied with the letter of August 31st, when I got it. I had told him before hand I would not be satisfied with such a letter. I told him I would not be satisfied with a letter not containing a statement as to my moral character, and he had said that he could not speak to my moral character. I did not say he agreed to give me a certificate of moral character. My cause of complaint was his not having agreed to give me one. I got a year's salary while I was there, and the \$1,500. I was employed there altogether a year. I did not get \$3,500 for a year's salary, because I was at a very great loss coming here. I do not think \$10,000 would have paid me for the annoyance I got in this place, and the way my name has been bandied about by several newspapers. I think Mr. Mowat was to blame in a great measure for this, because the Reform papers in this country are so thoroughly under the thumb of the Government. I do not think he should have supplied the paper with information that he withheld from me. I have reason to think Mr. Mowat did not supply the information, but there were statements made by the papers to the effect that other members of the Government supplied it. I felt very much aggrieved at my character being attacked in the newspapers. I did not state that the letter of the 15th July would be published, but that I was at liberty to refer to it or any portion of it. I did not know that Mr. Cameron was going to read that letter in the House through, but gave it to him that he might draw arguments and facts from it. Every sentence in that letter is substantially true, and if afforded an opportunity, I am prepared to prove the truth of it—not all of it upon my own oath, but so far as I can rely upon the statements of others, and upon circumstantial evidence, I am prepared to go into the proof of it. The letter showed that the people I was forced to act with there were such that I could not make the best of the Institution. There is no attack upon the character of Mrs. Petrie there—no insinuations, nothing but facts. I meant to convey the impression that Mrs. Petrie was not steady enough for the office she occupied there. I did not mean that the conclusion that Mrs. Petrie was an unchaste woman should be drawn from my letter. I considered her as foolish, and not of the steady character required there. I do not know of an instance that would point to Mrs. Petrie as being of an immoral character, nor have I ever stated so. What I mean by the "scandalous acts" mentioned in the letter, was that they were acts disgraceful to the place. I am prepared to bring forward those who can state that they heard Mrs. Petrie had incited the students to duck one of their comrades in the horse-pond—the gardener of the Institution will prove it.

The Chairman.—Was that all that you meant by these terms, "scandalous acts?"

Witness.—I would take full time to answer that question. I believe it will be proved here that she had stated to students that at that enquiry they had not made matters half black enough for me. I believe that from the statements of others. This is all that I can recollect now of what I termed scandalous acts, but I believe she was accountable for more. The gardener is the only one here who saw her late along the roads at night, and there were others. As a matter of fact I stayed up to 11 o'clock the same night to let her in. The gardener told me that before I wrote this letter, and I spoke to the engineer about it, and he acknowledged it. I consider a person in her position ought to discountenance anything like pulling or hauling with the men, but I have seen her pulling with the engineer in the laundry in the day time. I did all I could to prevent Mr. Clarke from becoming an officer of the Institution. As often as I could I adhered to the programme with reference to teaching, but I was attending a good deal to the purchasing. The classes were organized early in May, and I lectured for a short time before I ceased to act, which was during the week that the doctor asked me to stop on account of ill health. I stopped lecturing once on Mr. Brown's recommendation. He just wanted me to get around among the boys and talk to them; he pooh-poohed lecturing. This was some time in July, after his return from Washington. During a portion of the time, owing to the mental anxiety I was under, it was impossible for me to meet the class and lecture to them. This might have lasted for ten days. The cause of this mental anxiety was the annoyance I had in connection with the working of the Institution. I have no doubt whatever that at that period had I been sustained by the Government by enquiring into the report I made, had my authority been maintained by them, I would have had no difficulty in working the Institution. I had omitted reports with reference to Mrs. Petrie and Mr. Clarke's conduct, and with reference to the conduct of some of the students. Mr. Clarke's influence might remain in that Institution after he left. My opinion was that

his influence with those lads led to a great deal of trouble. I wanted the Government to take steps to enquire into Mr. Clarke's conduct after he resigned, because I thought it well to see the difficulties I had to contend with in consequence of their acts.

Thos. Farnham, sworn:—

By Mr. McCANDLESS.

I was gardener at the Agricultural College; came there on the 3rd of May; resided in the College one week, when I first came, because there was no accommodation for my family where I was to reside; after that resided in the house with Mr. Stirton—he on one side and I on the other. There were ten or eleven students in the house, and also the engineer. Subsequently Mrs. Petrie went there to stay. The students there were under the same regulations as those in the upper house. The rule with reference to putting out lights at half past nine was not observed. I have known students go into that house as late as two or three o'clock in the morning. I do not believe you had any knowledge of the fact. On the occasion that I speak of the student that came in intoxicated got his foot caught in between the edge of the bannisters and his walking-stick, and he hung head downwards. I went and relieved him from the position. I had heard the students speak among themselves of students previously coming into that house intoxicated. I went repeatedly and made complaints, both to the Principal and to the Rector. The discipline of this house was under Mr. Stirton's charge. I know the time Mr. Stirton undressed some of these boys. On one occasion, the boys were at a spree, as they called it, over at one of the teamsters' houses—a man named Parker. Part of the students from the upper house exchanged beds that night to allow students from the college to go to this spree, and that was the reason of their coming into Mr. Stirton's house, when they came home from the spree. They got in between two and three o'clock, as near as I could tell. There was fighting amongst them the whole time they were there, for perhaps an hour and a half. Every one must have been awakened by the noise. There was scarcely one night in the week that the boys went to bed at half-past nine. They had all kinds of music, singing, dancing, and things of that kind. They gave me all the annoyance they possibly could, on account of my reporting these things to you. The stove-pipe hole was let into the chimneys of the two rooms, and they were in the habit of throwing all sorts of dirt down those to annoy me below. I went up several times, and sometimes called to them from the bottom of the stairs, asking them to be a little quiet. The last time I went up to ask them to be quiet, they tore my shirt and everything off my back—three of them—they came home drunk that night. They threw me down stairs, and burst into my own apartments, in the lower part of the house, into the room where my wife and family were sleeping. This was after you had left the Institution. I went up to the college the same night, and reported this conduct to Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson was then in bed, and he dressed and came down with me. He and Mr. Stirton went into the rooms and examined the state of matters. Two of the boys acknowledged it that evening to Mr. Johnson in my presence. Mr. Johnson had me up in the office the next morning with the students. Three, if not four, of them gave him a statement of the facts which occurred the night before. When I left the Institution these boys were still there, and allowed to go on in the way they usually did. The engineer, Tom Walton, slept in this house too. I do not believe Walton left because he did not get enough wages. There was a difficulty connected with his removal. There was a report made to the college some little time before I left of a watch being lost, and that boys were accused of stealing it. The boys got in great commotion about this, and thought it a very unfair thing to be said about them, that this watch had been stolen by them. They used every means amongst themselves to find out who had stolen it, but they did not succeed, for some time—perhaps three weeks. After he lost the first watch he made a report that he had lost another watch; and it appeared that two or three boys were in the engine room smoking, and happened to hear the watch ticking under a ledge, and they looked under and found it was the watch they were accused of stealing. This watch was brought by the boys to Mr. Johnson, and the second watch that was supposed to be stolen by them, it appeared was the watch he had accused the boys of stealing in the first instance, so that he had not lost two watches but only one. I heard Mrs. Petrie tell one of the students one day to duck another student, because he was acting as a spy and telling you what he had no business to do. I heard her state that another of

the boys was in the habit of carrying tales to you. I heard her tell the boys to maltreat their comrades to cause a disturbance, to get you away from your position. I gave you a written report with reference to one of the students who refused to work in a proper manner in the garden according to my orders, and was stripping the bark off the cherry trees with a hoe after I had told him to stop; and he would pull up the root crops he was set to weed, and leave the weeds. He did this time and time again. Mr. Clarke and I had a talk over the rhubarb matter before you knew anything about it. We then came outside, and you came towards us. I could not swear positively you were there when this conversation took place about bringing the rhubarb from his garden. The first question you put when you saw it in the garden was "Where did you get the rhubarb?" and I told you I got it from Mr. Clarke. I thought by your manner that you seemed a little bit vexed that I had been to Mr. Clarke for it. The rhubarb was laid out of the waggon in two or three little heaps; you could not tell from glancing at it exactly how much there was. On one occasion, Mr. Clarke and I had a talk together about the rhubarb question, and he said we should have no peace in the institution until we all resigned—that was as much as to ask me to resign. He gave me to understand the other officials were quite ready to send in their resignations if I would resign. That is what I thought from what he said to me. He asked me to have a walk with him for the purpose of this conversation. I did not know at the time that you and he had had any angry words together. I thought it was very unfair to you to excite the officers to send in their resignations. He said he had had some words with you, with reference to rhubarb. He said he was trying to get up a quarrel with all the officials, and did not know how he could excite me against you, and I said while I got on as well with the Principal as I did, I would not send in my resignation. I found no difficulty in getting along with you. I did not notice anything tyrannical with you. I have been acting as gardener now for twenty-six years, and in the face of that experience I considered you were not tyrannical, but were only acting as a master. I remember one occasion, when the Fair was held in Guelph, we were double-trenching a piece of ground we were to have the trial on; and on account of your not allowing the boys to go down to Guelph as early in the morning as he wished, he said he would not take orders from you any more. The students were then working with me at the same time. Mr. McNairn, on several occasions, and Mr. Stirton once, urged me to send in my resignation. I told them until I had sufficient reason to send in my resignation I would not do it. You told me to dine in the public dining-hall for the purpose of keeping order there. I went in one evening to tea, and Mrs. Petrie told me that my services would not be required there, as she could keep order there as well as I could. I told her I was sent there by you. She told me she did not want any assistance there whatever; that I was acting there as a spy. There was no other subordinate officer dining there at that period. After you left the Institution, I was called on several occasions to prevent boys destroying public property. I think there was not a friendly feeling between me and the other officers. I heard some of the officers say they did not want any rotten Irishman here to rule over them—referring to you. I believe it was Mr. McNairn said this. I think I was in the Institution five or six weeks after you left. I did not steal a pig, as was mentioned by another man in his evidence here. I found it trespassing on the Government potatoes. It had been trespassing for three months. We had great difficulty on Sunday mornings in keeping the fruit in the orchards both from the boys and from people going to Guelph. I went across one Sunday morning to prevent ravages on the fruit, and as I was talking to one of the teamsters he made the remark, that he hoped I would not believe he was digging the potatoes, "because" says he, "the pig has been here for a fortnight digging up these potatoes, and I thought you might accuse me." I looked across, and the pig was there that moment rooting the potatoes up. I proposed to drive it to the barn-yard, which we did with the assistance of this man's dog. It was some two miles, on account of the course it ran. After we got it to the barn, we shut it in the yard; but an opening being on the opposite side of the yard, where one of the palings was off, the pig got out on the opposite side, on to the farm. Some men called out to me that the pig had got out again, and being nearer the pig than I was, they turned to drive it back again, and the pig turned back. One of the men took up a pebble and struck it, and it fell down senseless in the ditch. When I came up they asked me what they would do, and I said I thought the best thing to do was to bleed it and dress it, and hang it up in the root-house, which was done. Afterwards one of the men came and asked me to come and take my share of the pig away. I did not know what to do about it at the time, but when I got there afterwards, I found the pig had been moved and

laid in a ditch. It was taken across to Parker's house, (which was, I suppose a mile or so,) and divided into three pieces. The men had their share and I had mine. We agreed, before the pig was dressed, we were to pay for it if we could find the owner. On the Monday afternoon I made the facts known to Mr. McNairn, what an accident had happened to the pig. Two or three hours later than that I saw Mr. Johnson, and made him aware of the facts also. In the evening, at the same time that I made Mr. Johnson aware of the facts, he asked me to come up in the office. I went up to the office with one of the other men who had assisted in cleaning the pig and gave Mr. Johnson a written statement, and asked him whether he did not think it would be advisable to advertise for the owner; and he said by no means, as it would injure the character of the Institution if it were known there were pig stealers in it. Mr. McNairn and Mr. Stirton were present. On coming out of the office I made a proposition to the men that it would be better to advertise the pig; which we did, both in the *Herald* and *Mercury*. On one of the fair days a man of the name of Tutton found the owner of the pig, and I paid him twenty dollars for it, and I produce the receipt he gave me for it. The man came with his son across to Mr. Johnson, and told him he was the owner of the pig, and that we had satisfied him about it, and that if anything more with reference to it turned up at any time, he was willing to come here and give evidence that he was satisfied. Mr. Johnson suspended me for that matter—I think on the Tuesday morning—and said he had made it known to the Government. Mr. McKellar came down, I think on Saturday, and we had a talk with him in the office about it. He said I could be no longer reckoned an officer of the Institution; he could not retain any one who had been guilty of such an act. We got some frames and hand-lights from Mr. Clarke. He, as I said at the time, lent us the frames, provided we would strike some seeds for him, for the use of them; but if he had to strike the seeds for himself at home, he would require them there. It was not understood we were to purchase the frames.

By the CHAIRMAN.

The Professor knew that the purchase of rhubarb was made from Mr. Clarke, but not before it came home. I am living in London now. When I was dismissed I did not write to Professor McCandless. The reason he knew I could give evidence was, that I had reported the boys' bad behaviour and so on, to him, before I left. Mr. Clarke and I played cards in Mr. Clarke's bedroom, and the Professor was present. The reason I did not go and report the taking of the pig to Mr. Johnson at once was, that I did not think it a proper thing to do on Sunday. We waited some quarter of an hour or twenty minutes after the stone struck the pig to see whether it could get up again.

After a short discussion as to what witness should be called, it was decided that only those should be heard who were ready to give evidence as to what they knew of the moral characters of Mrs. Petrie and Eliza Sweeney.

Thomas W. Gordon, sworn, said:—

I live at Fergus. I have always been a Conservative in politics. I am by no means an admirer of the present Government. I have known Mrs. Petrie for about 13 years. I have known her very intimately. She was married to my wife's brother, John Petrie. We were in the habit of visiting the house very frequently, both before the husband's death and after. I have always known her to be a very respectable woman; one of high moral character. There could not have been anything better in the shape of character, and no one who speaks the truth can say to the contrary.

James Cattnach, sworn, said—I live in the neighbourhood of Fergus, and have done so for 30 years. My politics have always been Liberal. I have known Mrs. Petrie from her childhood. From my knowledge she bore a good character. I never heard a word against her moral character. She almost lived as my next neighbour, and my family have been intimate with her since her childhood. I never heard a word against her character until the letter of Professor McCandless was read in the House.

James Stirton, sworn, said—I became acquainted personally with Mrs. Petrie about the 24th of April. From my acquaintance of her moral character, so far as I can judge, no man living can point his finger to a single immoral feature in her behaviour. She always bore the character of a highly respectable lady.

Witness also stated that during the time he was in the Institution he never saw anything in the character of Eliza Sweeney other than what was moral.

Thos. Farnham, recalled, stated that he believed Eliza Sweeney bore a very good character. He had never heard anything against it.

Professor McCandless, recalled, said—Eliza Sweeney has been in my service since the year 1866, with the exception of one year, when she was left behind in Ireland. She was sent for afterwards. I know her to bear a moral character.

Jas. Stirton and the *Rev. W. S. Clarke* said they would bear testimony to the moral character of Eliza Sweeney.

Thomas C. Scoble, sworn, said—I never saw any impropriety in Mrs. Petrie's conduct.

William Johnson, sworn, said—I was informed by Mr. Mowat at the time I was appointed of certain circumstances that have been sworn to in this testimony, and to be careful and look well, and see if there was any truth in them. I have come to the conclusion that Mrs. Petrie is nothing else than a pure, good woman.

The Committee then adjourned.

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BRANTFORD GAS COMPANY :—Petition presented, 97. Reported, 104. Bill introduced, 105. Reported, 136. Second reading, 141. Committed, and read the third time, 148. R. A., 173. (38 Vic., c. 71).

BRANTFORD, NORFOLK AND PORT BURWELL RAILWAY COMPANY :—See *Accounts*, 21. *Railway Aid*.

BUILDING SOCIETIES :—See *Intestates*.

CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY :—Petition presented, 16. Reported, 37. Bill introduced, 45. Reported, 108. Second reading, 117. Committed, and read the third time, 120. R. A., 171. (38 Vic., c. 73).

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY :—See *Accounts*, 21. *Railway Aid*.

CARLETON GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL :—Petition presented, 73. Reported, 86. Bill introduced, 87. Reported, 128. Fees remitted, 129. Second reading, 133. Committed, and read the third time, 137. R. A., 172. (38 Vic., c. 87).

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COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS AND QUEEN'S BENCH:—Bill introduced, 109. Second reading, 126. Committed, 130. Third reading, 134. R. A., 171. (38 Vic., c. 9).

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DRUMMOND, RECTORY AT:—Petition presented, 17. Reported, 37. Bill introduced, 70. Reported, 104. Second reading, 112. Fees remitted, 115. Committed, 117. Third reading, 119. R. A., 171. (38 Vic., c. 81).

DUFFERIN, COUNTY OF:—Petition presented, 17, 23. Reported, 37. Bill introduced, 37. Reported, 108. Second Reading, 117. Committed, 120. Third reading, 124. R. A., 171. (38 Vic., c. 31).

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ELDON, TOWNSHIP OF:—Petition presented, 68. Reported, 73. Bill introduced, 98. Reported, 128. Second reading, 133. Committed, and read the third time, 137. Fees remitted, 143. R. A., 171. (38 Vic., c. 41).

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ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY COMPANY :—Petition presented, 93. Reported, 97. Bill introduced, 109. Reported, 143. Second reading, 149. Committed, and third reading, 155. R. A., 173. (38 Vic., c. 46).

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HAMILTON EXCHANGE :—Petition presented, 79. Reported, 93. Bill introduced, 94. Reported, 143. Second reading, 149. Committed, and third reading, 155. R. A., 172. (38 Vic., c. 72).

HAMILTON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY:—Petition presented, 79. Reported, 93. Bill introduced and referred, 115. Reported, 144. Second reading, 149. Committed, 155. Reported, and third reading, 165. R. A., 172. (38 Vic., c. 48).

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HURON AND QUEBEC RAILWAY COMPANY:—Petition presented, 11. Reported, 73. Bill introduced, 79. Reported, 135. Second reading, 141. Committed, and third reading, 148. R. A., 173. (38 Vic., c. 49). See *Peterborough*.

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1. House resolves to go into Committee to consider a certain resolution relative to Immigration; The recommendation of H. E. signified; The House goes into Committee; Resolutions reported, 70. Agreed to, 76.
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KINGSTON, QUEEN'S COLLEGE AT:—Petition presented, 79. Reported, 86. Bill introduced, and referred to Commissioners of Estate Bills, 94. Referred to Private Bills Committee, 115. Reported, 143. Second reading, 149. Fees remitted, 151. Committed, and third reading, 155. R. A., 172. (38 Vic., c. 76).

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LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE RAILWAY COMPANY:—See *Accounts*, 21. *Railway Aid*.

LONDON LUNATIC ASYLUM:—See *Accounts*. *Addresses*.

LONDON, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT:—Petition presented, 68. Reported, 100. Bill introduced, and referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills, 102. Reported, 122. Referred to Private Bills Committee, 123. Reported, 128. Fees remitted, 124. Second reading, 133. Committed, and third reading, 137. R. A., 172. (38 Vic., c. 77).

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L'ORIGINAL AND CALEDONIA RAILWAY COMPANY:—Petition presented, 68. Reported, 73. Bill introduced, 74. Reported, 135. Second Reading, 141. Committed, and third reading, 148. R. A., 172. (38 Vic., c. 51).

MADOC, TOWNSHIP OF :—Petition presented, 17. Reported, 69. Bill introduced, 70. Reported, 104. Second reading, 111. Committed, 117. Third reading, 119. R. A., 170. (38 Vic., c. 38).

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MURDOCH, W. G.:—Petition presented, 100. Reported, 118. Bill introduced, 118. Reported, 143. Second Reading, 149. Committed, and third reading, 155. R. A., 172. (38 Vic., c. 93).

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NORTH SIMCOE RAILWAY COMPANY:—Petition presented, 69. Reported, 86. Bill introduced, 94. Reported, 129. Second reading, 133. Committed, and third reading, 137. R. A., 171. (38 Vic., c. 53).

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OFFICIAL SECURITIES:—Bill introduced, 70. Second reading, 90. Committed, and third reading, 95. R. A., 170. (38 Vic., c. 22).

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OTTAWA, CITY OF:—Petition presented, 100. Reported, 118. Bill introduced, 118. Reported, 136. Second reading, 141. Committed, and third reading, 148. R. A., 173. (38 Vic., c. 39).

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OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE:—Petition presented, 92, 100. Reported, 104. Bill introduced, 105. Reported, 128. Second reading, 133. Committed, and third reading, 137. R. A., 172. (38 Vic., c. 88).

OTTAWA, ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH AT:—Petition presented, 93. Reported, 97. Bill introduced, and referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills, 105. Reported, 130. Referred to Private Bills Committee, 132. Reported, 143. Fees remitted, 143. Second reading, 149. Committed, and third reading, 155. R. A., 172. (38 Vic., c. 86).

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1. Petition presented to enable the Corporation to close up Murray Street, 44. Reported, 73. Bill introduced, 79. Reported preamble not proved, 123. Fees remitted, 124.
2. Petition presented to consolidate the Town debt, 93. Reported, 97. Bill introduced, 98. Reported, 128. Second reading, 133. Committed, and third reading, 137. R. A., 171. (38 Vic., c. 40).

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