

# ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

## FOURTH SESSION OF FOURTH PARLIAMENT.

After the reading of the address from the Throne, the Speaker took the chair. The following new members were then introduced and greeted the Speaker:

Mr. William Douglas Balfour, South Essex, by Mr. Mowat and Mr. Neelon. Mr. Isaac Master, South Waterloo, by Mr. James Rayside, Gungaharry, by Mr. Pardee and Mr. Mack. Mr. Charles Drury, East Simcoe, by Mr. Hardy and Mr. Young. Mr. W. B. McAllister, North Renfrew, by Mr. Meredith and Mr. Pardee. Mr. Balis Rose, West Hastings, by Mr. Meredith and Dr. Boulter.

The Attorney-General introduced a Bill to provide for the administration of oaths of office to Justices of the Peace, which was read a first time.

The Attorney-General moved that the speech of His Honor be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Meredith asked if the correspondence alluded to by His Honor in his speech would be in possession of the House before the discussion took place.

The Attorney-General said that if it could be got ready he did not see why it should not be laid before the House.

Mr. Morris said he presumed that the Premier would be able at least to give them an idea of its nature.

The Attorney-General said he could do that now. In September last they had a communication from the Federal Government, communicating a resolution passed five months before in the House of Commons with reference to the boundary question.

This was accompanied by a despatch stating that His Excellency was desirous and very anxious of conferring with the Ontario Government with reference to it. That despatch was answered.

Mr. Morris asked if the Attorney-General could give the nature of the answer.

The Attorney-General said if the answers were printed in time it would be presented before the debate on the Address closed. It would be somewhat difficult to give the answer now. The motion was carried.

The Attorney-General gave notice of a motion that a select committee be appointed to strike standing committees on Privileges and Elections, Railways, Private Bills, Standing Orders, Public Accounts, Printing.

The report of the Librarian on the state of the Library was presented.

The following petition was presented: By Mr. Gibson (Huron)—The petition of the Village Council of Wroxeter, respecting the repeal of sec. 17 of cap. 60, 43 Vic., relating to the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Balfour said, in rising to move the address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, he should have to ask the indulgence of the House if he did not show that acquaintance with the forms of the House that might be expected from an older member. When he and the member for Gungaharry went out into the enemies' lines with the Reform standard they had been somewhat ridiculed, but the Opposition would now have a different opinion of them. He thought the leaders of the Liberal party of this House had reason to be proud of the results of the bye-elections. The principal question before the people at the bye-elections was the Boundary Award, and he was glad to see that the Government of Ontario still maintained a strong hold of the people, and he was glad to see that they were resolved to maintain the integrity of Ontario. The people were expecting this, and he was confident that the Government would be as well sustained at the general as they had been at the bye-elections. They heard a great deal during the contest as to the illegality of the Boundary Award, and it was sought to impress upon the people that the award was illegal; but gentlemen who were now asserting this voted in favor of the resolutions submitted by the Government in 1880-81, approving going before the country saying the award was illegal. The people were quick to perceive this inconsistency. This session of the Legislature could not be concerned with the National Policy. During the bye-elections they had found that the Dominion Government had been using Government patronage in order to advantage the Conservative candidates in Ontario. The result showed now, and would show in the general election, that Sir John Macdonald might assist the leader of the Opposition here in manufacturing a platform, but he could not compel the electors to gather round it. Since the last meeting of this House there had been a repetition of the high-handed interference of the Dominion Government in the disallowance, for the second time, of the Rivers and Streams Bill. When he considered this question he thought that nothing remains for this House but to re-enact the Bill, in order that the responsibilities of endangering the rights and revenues of this Province might be thrown on the Dominion Government. This House, he hoped, would do this in order that they might be able to say that they had done all that is possible to protect the vast property the people had in the timber limits. Every one's experience taught that the municipalities were glad to be rid of this license question. (Hear, hear.) They found the Temperance Alliance, the General Conference of the Methodist Church and other bodies passing resolutions approving of the Crooks' Act, and specially protesting against the policy of restoring the power of issuing licenses to the municipalities. The charge that the Act was administered in a partisan spirit was exploded by the facts, which show two Conservatives holding licenses for every Reformer, and that of Conservative applications, but 9 per cent. were rejected as against 13 per cent. of Reform applications. Those who make the charge were asked to bring forward a single illustration of its truth, and they failed to do so. On the whole the present system was a great improvement and they found no demand for a change. The Dominion Premier now sought to make out a right for the Federal Government dealing with the license question. The result would be a conflict of authority. With a Dominion control of the licenses Ontario could have no good legislation on the subject till Quebec and other Provinces expressed their pleasure. Some members might learn

with surprise from the reports of the Bureau of Industry that the average crop of grain in Ontario is largely in excess of the average production of some of the best agricultural States in the American Union. They could have no better immigration pamphlet for Ontario than the November report of the Bureau of Industries. One of the strong points which the Government had to present to the people of Ontario was the management of the finances. During the whole administration of the Government when they paid out some \$25,000,000, no scandal had arisen. Up to the 31st December, 1881, they had over \$2,000,000 surplus in cash or its equivalent, and \$2,500,000 in arrears. This year they would add to the surplus in the neighborhood of \$500,000, so that the Government would, in giving account of their stewardship to the people of the Province, be enabled to say they have a real surplus of \$5,000,000 and no debt. N. Government, he affirmed, could have laid the money out to better advantage. He could not avoid referring to the announcement that the Treasurer was about to retire from office. He noticed that the announcement had been received with general expressions of regret throughout the country, and he was sure the members of the House echoed that sentiment of deep regret. They should encourage the education of children of all denominations, and where there are so many textbooks equally as valuable as the one questioned it would be unwise to force it, and the Minister has solved the difficulty, he thought, in a good spirit. He believed it was admitted that a new series of textbooks was required, and if so only one series should be authorized. He saw a reference in the Speech to the election law, though he perceived no hint of a Gerrymandering Bill. He did not know if it was the intention to introduce a measure in regard to the re-arrangement of the constituencies, but in his opinion a measure might be introduced equalizing the constituencies contained in the one county. He expressed pleasure at the promise of a consolidation of the municipal, jury, and school laws, and thought that consolidation of these laws might take place often than every ten years with advantage. In conclusion, as a new member, he reserved for himself perfect independence in the House. At the same time he felt constrained to give as they administered affairs as honestly and capably as they had done in the past. (Cheers.)

By Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—Of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, praying for an Act to confer certain by-laws granting aid to the company.

By Mr. Creighton—Of the Town Council of Owen Sound, respecting the repeal of sec. 17 of cap. 60, 43 Vic., relating to the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway.

The following new members were introduced and greeted the Speaker: Mr. H. P. O'Connell, South Bruce, by Mr. Hardy and Mr. Sinclair. Mr. J. W. Bettes, Muskoka and Parry Sound, by Mr. Fardee and Mr. Ferris.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Meredith resumed the debate on the Address. He began by congratulating the speaker on some allowance he had made for the more heated speech of the member from South Essex, because he had looked in vain for announcements of public policy regarding many things for example, upon the Boundary and Streams Bill. A speech should not be made for the people, but a policy should be formulated by the representatives of the people in the House.

The increase of revenue from the Crown Lands branch was gratifying, but they should pause and ponder on the manner in which the country was being deprived of its timber supply, which was being diverted to other parts of the world.

He thought it would be better to have a restriction on the timber policy of the Government, which would be in the best interests of the Dominion. He denounced such a course as a course of unwise things, prejudicial to the best interests of the Dominion.

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only hope that the Province might always have as faithful a Governor as the Hon. John Beverley Robinson. (Cheers.) It had been said that the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, while in power, had reserved the right to repudiate the Boundary Award. This was not true. Mr. Mackenzie, himself, in his various speeches, said that it was not the case. They always maintained, and this position was supported by all the official papers in connection with the Board of Arbitration. The leader of the Opposition had committed himself to the position that even if the jurisdiction of Ontario were extended over the disputed territory minerals, or the timber, Sir John Macdonald had said this in his capacity as a constitutional lawyer, and affirmed that as such he had never made a mistake. If it turns out that this question goes before the Privy Council and is decided in favor of Ontario, as it certainly would be, Sir John Macdonald will occupy a very uncomfortable position. He had been keeping the Province for five years, and issuing permits for the cutting of timber in the territory of Ontario.

Mr. Monk—On Tuesday—Bill to amend the law for the protection of game and fur-bearing animals. The House adjourned at 10:35.

A HUMAN SACRIFICE.

Steady Minded Parents Will and Offer Up Their Son.

The sacrifice by John Smith of his boy, at Los Angeles, Cal., after the manner of Abraham's proposed killing of Isaac, was an example of religious zeal that was honest, even though murderous. Smith had never read the Bible until within a year, but on becoming a Methodist spent most of his time poring over its pages. He not only convinced himself that he ought to make a human sacrifice, but brought his wife and son, aged 13, to accept that view. "When he talked to me," says the wife, "and persuaded me that a good woman ought to think as her husband did, I got so as to take whatever he said as the truth. He made us fast, and Ben asked him frequently if God had ordered us to starve. He said yes. When he announced that the boy must be killed, we both remonstrated, but finally thought it was all right. On the day appointed for the ceremony he called Ben out of the house, and told him that he had to die for our Saviour. The little fellow knelt down, and I got on my knees by his side. John raised the knife, looked hard into the boy's face, and then drove the knife into his breast." The woman, who is now in jail, still believes that the deed was justifiable, though she breaks down on recollecting the sight. "I am always thinking of Ben," she exclaims, "I can hear him all times in the night, and begging for a little water before he died."

A Princess' Domestic Life.

Princess Louise started in married life, says the *London Truth*, with the determination not to be thrival, on their own ground, platonically wives. There was to be no comfort as well as elegance in her establishment, but no ostentation. At Rideau Hall, her Canadian official abode, she affects more state. Once a week, when the Legislature is in session, she gives a formal banquet. A day or two after there is an informal dinner, which Canadians term "the scrap feast." To be asked to it is thought a marked favor. A piper dressed in Campbell plaid is in attendance, and performs at desert on his noisy instrument. On Sundays English visitors to Ottawa are asked in quite an unceremonious way to partake of a family dinner, which is snug and well served, and enlivened by the cheery humor and rattle of Lady Sophia McNamara, who is more reserved when Canadians are present. The Marquis sticks to the Kirk. It was a disadvantage to him to arrive at Ottawa immediately after Lord Dufferin had gone away. His predecessor was geniality itself. The Marquis is highly cultivated, but the product of a poor soil. He is at once too much and too little of the Prince Consort.

Convent Man to Have Around.

The cable announced a few days ago that a fire in William Whiteley's London shops had caused damages estimated at \$500,000. Whiteley's is an extraordinary establishment. Less than twenty years ago Mr. Whiteley opened in what was then the extreme northwest of London a little shop with two assistants. To-day he is a universal purveyor, employing 5,000 people and 300 horses. His buildings cover fourteen acres and he has, besides, an immense farm for supplying milk, garden produce, etc. This remarkable Yorkshireman is the greatest purveyor in the world. He undertakes to provide everything that a human being can desire from earth, air and sea. He is a baker, butcher, milkman, tailor, furniture maker, jeweller, builder, druggist, cobbler, banker, blacksmith, dealer in cattle, horses and wild beasts, florist, house agent, and draper to all mankind, and will supply a tiger and rosebud with equal ease and promptness.

The Mohammedans and the Salvationists.

The Mohammedans have determined to combat the Salvation army, which hopes to take India by storm, with superior sensational attractions. Holy men are coming to the front in all parts of the country and performing miracles of jugglery in aid of the true faith. "Least these attractions should not suffice," says the *London Globe*, "the services of the tom-tom enlivened, while, after night-fall the earnest-souled Nautch girl employs her tinkling feet to warn the faithful against the banner-bearing Sheitans who have just come over the black water. If, therefore, the Salvationists follow their usual practice of employing the weapons of the enemy to secure his defeat, they will have to do something big in the way of miracles, and also to give a Nautch-like character to their services. Otherwise, we fear, they will be beaten out of the field by the superior forces of Mohammedanism."

There are some people so eaten up with curiosity that they would turn a rainbow to see what color its back is.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M. P., has given £500 towards the fund being raised by the Vicar of Portsea (the Rev. Edgar Jacob) for the enlargement of the parish church in which Charles Dickens and Isambard Brunel were christened. In the churchyard of the same edifice were interred the remains of a number of the men who were drowned by the capsizing of the Royal George at Spithead.

## HAIR-BOILED MEN.

### The Extraordinary Experiences of the Turkish Bath Attendants.

A New York correspondent writes: A strange mode of life in New York is that of the Turkish bath attendants. There are at least fifty Turkish baths in this city, with an average of five attendants each. That makes 250 men living day in and day out in an atmosphere a little hotter than anything to be found on the equator, and a great deal closer; living generally half-underground, for most such bathing-rooms are in basements; living where full dress consists of a towel hanging from the waist; living where the floors are so hot that they burn the bare foot; where the chairs are so hot you dare hardly sit in them; where an egg would cook in a few minutes; and living here all day and every day, from early in the morning till late in the evening, the events of the day being the arrival of customers and the necessity of rubbing and scrubbing them, telling them how they are improving in appearance, and inducing them to take as many as possible of the little "extras," for the benefit of the proprietors.

This is one of the queerest of the queer ways of spending a lifetime. The bathman comes in in the morning, exchanges his clothes for a towel about his waist, and goes into the bath-rooms, where the temperature is almost unbearable. He is constantly assisting people in taking cold shower baths and cold plunges, and the intense heat naturally drives him into the water. But he does not catch cold. His only companions through the day are naked men, for he cannot go outside for fear of catching cold. He whisks himself through life in a shower of soap suds, bakes himself into a mummy long before his time, shuts himself up in a furnace day after day, and all for what?—about \$15 a week for the best operators.

STORING ELECTRICITY.

Brush's Recent Discovery—Electricity Packaged in Boxes—Interesting Particulars.

A Cleveland (Ohio) telegram says: Mr. Chas. F. Brush, of this city, the eminent electrician, who invented the light which is named after him, has patented a system of storing electricity. The Brush storage battery is simple in its construction, consisting of a square box containing cells, in each of which are two cast lead plates. The plates are electrically treated in a manner that is of course a secret, and are immersed in acidulated water. One of the plates is black, and is called the hydrogen plate, while the other is white, and is termed the oxygen plate. These plates are what are properly designated as the accumulators and in them is stored the electricity. The capacity of a battery of course depends upon the number of cells it contains and the size of the plates. A battery of twenty-four cells will contain enough electricity to supply twenty lamps of twenty candle power each for a period of eight hours. Mr. Brush claims that his system is complete in every respect; that it is a commercial as well as a scientific success; that the loss of energy in storing and again giving up electricity is comparatively small, and that any required amount of electricity can be accumulated or stored and afterwards used, either for light, power, chemical action, telegraphy, or for any other purpose for which electricity obtained from other sources is used. No doubt the principal use that will be made of the stored batteries will be to furnish current for incandescent lamps.

Fears of Revolution in Europe.

(From the *Globe*.)

The political horizon of Europe is very gloomy. A kind of panic is spreading everywhere. Diplomatic notes and quarrels, war expeditions, parliamentary questions and speeches, and obdurate party struggles are as nothing compared with the social danger that has undermined all Europe. The time of the semi-religious socialism of Saint Simon and that of the romantic socialism of Fourier are over long ago, and the time of the scientific socialism of Karl Marx is also passing away.

Toward the end of the eighteenth century the careless marquises and marchionesses, the merry prelates and the brilliant philologists gave Europe a charming appearance; but suddenly there was formed a bad crack, from which rushed to the surface the horrible spectre of *san-culottism*. And now there is in Europe a bad crack, from which is creeping out the dreadful form of anarchism. Fenianism in England, Communism in France, Social Democracy in Germany, and Nihilism in Russia—these are the various names of the monster. So far only the head of this malicious Medusa has come into view, and our diplomatists, generals, and financiers turn pale and dumb.

In Europe there appear everywhere symptoms of a coming catastrophe. Many intelligent Europeans are looking not for the ways of advancement, but for the means of salvation. They seek not a reformer, but a saviour who can lead them safely between the Scylla and Charybdis of the coming European revolution. Russia, too, cannot be saved by any political reforms; she needs a thorough reorganization of the general government.

"We have in our office," says the *Dahonega Mountain Sentinel*, "a penknife that was lost eighteen months ago by Mrs. A. McDonald. On last Wednesday morning Mr. Wm. Woody purchased a cow for beef that at the time the knife was lost belonged to the said McDonald. After killing her he found in her paunch the identical knife, blade open, together with two nails."

At a meeting of the Ottawa County Council yesterday it was explained that the signatures of the ex-Wardens and the County Secretary and Treasurer had been forged to the North Shore Railway bonus, and that the coupons had been placed in the Merchants' Bank for collection.

NORMAN'S  
**ELECTRIC BELT**  
INSTITUTION (ESTABLISHED 1874)  
A KING STREET EAST, TORONTO  
NERVOUS DEBILITY, Phlebotomy, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these BELT'S HANDS AND INSOLES.  
Circulars and Consultation FREE