

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Toronto, Feb. — The Speaker took the chair at 8.30 p.m.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Orson—An Act respecting the City of Belleville.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—An Act to further amend the Liquor License Law.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—An Act respecting the Hamilton Patriotic Volunteer Fund.

Mr. Ross (Huron)—An Act to provide for the purchase of debentures issued by counties for drainage purposes.

Mr. Avey—An Act to amend the Assessment Act.

Mr. Phelps moved for an order of the House for a return showing the number of stationary steam engines used in the Province, and for what purpose used.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) brought down a report on bi-lingual teaching in the United States and Canada.

The Speaker read the following message: The Lieut.-Governor recommends to the Legislative Assembly that a sum not exceeding \$100,000 be set apart from and out of the surplus moneys forming part of the consolidated revenue fund of this Province to aid in the reconstruction of as much of Toronto University as has been injured or destroyed by fire; the said sum to be in addition to all other sums which may be received or recommended by or on behalf of the university under any policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire to the said building.

The message was received with much applause from both sides of the House.

Mr. Mowat moved that the message be referred to a committee to prepare a resolution to be presented to the Committee of Supply later on.

Mr. Blyth asked the Commissioner of Crown Lands if the return with reference to debentures in the municipality of Proton ordered last session had been prepared.

Mr. Hardy said that the matter would be attended to.

Petitions were presented by:

Mr. Avey—From W. G. Walton and others, of Hamilton, praying that an Act may be passed to incorporate the Hamilton and Barton Incline Railway Company.

Mr. Preston—From T. B. McMurohy and others, of Gananoque, praying for certain amendments to the Game Act respecting duck shooting.

Several other petitions, praying for amendments to the Municipal and Assessment Acts were presented.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) presented the second report of the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

Bills were introduced by:

Mr. Dryden—An Act to amend the Act to impose a tax on dogs and for the protection of sheep. (Cries of "Loat.")

Mr. Mackenzie—An Act respecting the old cemetery and the Methodist cemetery in the town of Sarnia.

Dr. Gilmour—An Act respecting the town of West Toronto Junction.

Dr. Gilmour—An Act to incorporate the town of North Toronto.

Mr. Mowat—An Act to amend the Election Act as to secrecy of voting.

Mr. Mowat—An Act to amend the law respecting the lease and sale of settled estates.

Mr. Mowat—An Act to further amend the Act to secure wives and children the benefits of life insurance.

Mr. Mowat—An Act respecting official documents when required as evidence.

Mr. Mowat—An Act respecting the powers of commissioners for taking affidavits.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) laid on the table a return showing the amount paid out of municipal funds either by direct grants or remission in each city, town, village, or rural municipality in the Province during 1887 or 1888 for the relief of poor or indigent persons, not including any sums paid for the support of houses of industry or similar institutions.

Also a return showing the name of the municipalities which have passed by laws under the authority of the Ontario Shops Regulation Act, distinguishing cases where such by-laws were passed without petition, also showing dates of the passing of such by-laws, the classes of shops, the hours of labor, and the period of closing.

Mr. Clancy, in resuming the debate said that there was a shrinkage in the Dominion accounts which the hon. Treasurer had failed to account for. A reduction of \$210,000 had been made in the 6 per cent. bonds between 1885 and 1889. He contended that the subsidy at Confederation, and the capital constituted by timber lands, and a trust held by the Dominion could not be called a surplus. Neither were the Upper Canada Grammar School Fund nor the Upper Canada Building Fund, amounting respectively to \$312,769 and \$1,472,391, any portion of the assets or liabilities. He pointed out that while an asset might be a surplus, a surplus was not always an asset. Coming to what the hon. Treasurer had been pleased to call liabilities not at present payable, the hon. gentleman said that the fact of the matter was that since 1884 the hon. Treasurer had been unable to meet the obligations that ought to have been met out of the revenue, and had been compelled to pledge the Province for the amount required, and to-day there is a debt of nearly \$1,000,000.

Mr. Avey dealt with the question of public institutions and the maintenance thereof. He defied the hon. member from Toronto to point to one single official in the employ of the Government that gets one dollar more than he ought to. Dealing with the statistics of asylums for the past year, he showed that while the hon. member from Toronto had asserted that Middlesex and Wentworth furnished the greater number of criminals such was not really the case. Touching on education, the hon. gentleman charged the hon. member from Toronto with stating by implication that the expenditure had been unfair and unjust to the common schools of the Province. He had omitted to state that while more money had been granted the Separate Schools these schools had increased proportionately. Continuing, the hon. gentleman said that while the cost of civil government had increased during the past five years in Ontario only 5 per cent., it had increased in the Dominion during the same length of time 55 per cent. Legislation had increased in Ontario 5 per cent., and in the Dominion 25 per cent. These were facts worth considering. The expenditure, he admitted, had been slightly larger than the revenues during the last few years. The policy of the Government, as stated by the Treasurer, had been to draw

upon the surplus rather than tax the people. This course has been adopted. The hon. member for Kent had made the astounding statement that cash was not an asset.

Mr. Clancy—I never said any such thing.

Mr. Avey—He had said it was capital, and could not be counted as a surplus. He would ask the hon. member for Kent if the Dominion 6 per cent. bonds, amounting to \$210,000, and the 5 per cent. drainage debentures, amounting to \$187,481, were not a surplus? The trust funds held by the Dominion, he maintained, could be realized at any time.

Mr. A. F. Wood (Hastings) said that he was satisfied to leave the figures presented by both sides of the House with the country and let the people judge which side was right. He did not know of a more vicious principle in finance than not looking the truth squarely in the face. This was how the Provincial Treasurer ignored the question of annuities, which was money borrowed. This debt did not appear in the statement of liabilities presented by the hon. Treasurer to the House. The true facts could not escape the public in spite of all the dust raised by the members of the Government.

Mr. Smith (East York) said that the attempts at producing imaginary debts, the efforts to teach the hon. Treasurer how to keep books, and the patching up of bogus deficits would not go down with the people of the Province.

Mr. Gibson (Huron) thought the Ontario Government entitled to all the credit they get from the country, for they got none from the House, for every vote they have given for railway grants. The timber limits, he contended, should be put up to public auction.

Mr. Meredith—You had better inquire in a certain department about that.

Mr. Gibson (Huron) continuing thought perhaps he had trod on the corns of the hon. member from London.

Hon. Mr. Hardy, on the question of deficits as handled by the hon. member from Toronto, credited that gentleman with placing the question in a new and remarkable light. The hon. member from Toronto in his speech had criticized the finances from 1884 to 1888, and there he had dropped them without reference to the closing year. Figures were quoted showing the amount per capita for maintenance of inmates in asylums at Toronto to be \$2 per week, at London \$140 per annum, at Kingston \$132 per annum, at Hamilton \$132 per annum. The hon. member for Toronto had stated that one-third of the total amount was expended in wages. The percentages were: At Hamilton, 28 per cent.; at Kingston, 25 per cent.; at London, 27 per cent.; at Toronto, 30 per cent.

Mr. Meredith said that Dominion politics should be discussed at Ottawa, and not in the Ontario Legislature. It was unfair to assume that if the Opposition were in power in Ontario they would pursue the same method of disposing of the timber limits as obtained at Ottawa. The policy which the hon. gentleman pursued was the policy pursued by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, yet they sought to take all credit to themselves. It was amusing to see how figures were made to show a surplus that did not really exist. How could a surplus remain constant in the face of a constantly increasing expenditure. He then referred to the large number of lunatics kept as indigents in the Provincial asylums, and said that he believed that the Government should take steps to have mild lunatics maintained in the county poor-houses. The hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands had referred to figures relative to the cost of such institutions in the United States. These were private calculations drawn from unknown sources, and as the House was not in possession of the information the figures should be ignored. Besides, he believed that in figuring up the cost per capita the cost of maintaining the "paying patients" was included in the American calculations whilst this was excluded in the Ontario tables. Then with reference to the Central Prison, it cost far too much. Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald never dreamt that the Central Prison was to serve the purposes of a penitentiary when he first established it. But every person acquainted with the administration of justice knew that many prisoners that should go to Kingston were sent to the Central Prison. Now it was the duty of the Federal Government to look after criminals in the penitentiaries, and he did not see why the Province should undertake the task. The Dominion had assumed the responsibility at Confederation, and it should be called upon to do its duty.

Mr. Hardy—All prisoners sentenced to more than two years are sent to Kingston.

Mr. Meredith—Yes, but everyone who knows anything about the administration of justice in this Province knows that judges, for certain reasons which will not now be discussed, prefer sending a prisoner for two years to the Central Prison instead of for three years to Kingston. With reference to the terminal annuities he did not think that the hon. treasurer was pursuing the course of his predecessor in office in issuing these annuities. The hon. gentlemen boasted of their surplus, but if they had a surplus, why did they have to go into the markets to borrow money?

Mr. Mowat, in rising to reply, said that there was not the slightest danger of the people being misled. The chief reason for the hon. gentleman's indignation for a number of years was because the people refused to be misled. He denied that there was any concealment. It was quite true that there was a charge against the Province in the form of annuities. What the hon. gentleman would want the hon. Treasurer to do would be to capitalize this liability. This liability was in the form of a mortgage. If it were capitalized, then the whole assets of the Province in the shape of unsold timber limits, Crown lands, and the moneys due or payable on such assets would also have to be capitalized in order to give a proper estimate of the financial position of the Province. The financial statement furnished only contained such assets as might be considered ready cash, and the liabilities showed only the present charges. There was an enormous amount of moneys due to the Crown lands. The timber limits represented only \$6,000,000 of assets, a very small proportion of the whole amount, \$56,000,000. It would be a ridiculous thing, continued the hon. Attorney General, to place the annuities as liabilities, and not put down any part of the fund out of which it is to come.

He had referred to the value of Crown lands and unsold timber limits, which had not appeared on the assets or large sums of assets which were held. The Government annually received a very large sum under the British North America Act, amounting to considerably upwards of one million dollars. This was a permanent annuity. The honorable Treasurer, the Attorney General contended, had but followed the course of the Dominion itself in this matter.

Mr. Meredith—No.

Mr. Mowat—I say yes. It was an annual sum that the Province had to pay, just as the Dominion obligations to which he had already referred. In substance they were precisely the same. In concluding he said that his hon. friend the leader of the Opposition would have to present a much stronger case than he had to-day why the affairs of the Province should not remain in the hands of the present Administration.

Mr. Ross (Huron) repudiated the assertions that his financial statement had been calculated to deceive the people of the Province. Continuing, the hon. gentleman said that the total amount drawn from the surplus to meet expenditure over assets during the past seven years had been \$469,936, instead of the deficit of \$1,800,000 as had been charged. He repeated his contention that the interest showed that a surplus existed capable of being realized upon. He then moved that the House go into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

The House then went into committee, Mr. O'Connor in the chair. One item was passed.

Mr. Speaker took the chair and the House resumed.

Mr. Meredith enquired of the Government when the question of the grant to the University would come before the House.

Mr. Mowat replied that it would be referred to in committee to-morrow and be discussed on Thursday.

Mr. Meredith enquired of the Government whether they were in possession of any information as to the cost of reconstruction, and thought the fullest information possible on the subject should be presented to the House.

Mr. Mowat stated that the information would be forthcoming.

Mr. O'Connor presented a report of the Private Bills Committee.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Bronson—To enable the corporation of the city of Ottawa to issue debentures for waterworks purposes.

Mr. Bronson—To enable the corporation of the city of Ottawa to issue debentures to the amount of \$50,000.

Mr. Lyon—To incorporate the Saint Ste. Marie and Hudson Bay Railway Company.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—Respecting the New York Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex)—To consolidate the debenture debt of the County of Middlesex.

Mr. Mowat—To provide for the appointment of junior judges in provisional districts.

Mr. Marter moved for an order of the House for a return showing what applications have been made for payments out of the consolidated revenue under provisions of section 4 of chapter 4, 43 Victoria, in respect of the dues on pine trees. Also, showing what is the aggregate sum which, up to the 1st day of February last, the patentees of lands, subject to the provisions of the Act, are entitled to receive out of the dues collected on pine trees cut after the date of their patents.

Mr. Meredith said for some time it was the policy of the Government to allow a certain amount of timber to go to the settler after he had obtained his deed. This regulation had been withdrawn, and now the lumberman had the privilege of taking all the lumber. He would like to know if any Order-in-Council had been passed on the subject, or if the Commissioner of Crown Lands was acting on his own responsibility, or if the Government had any settled policy.

Mr. Hardy said that no Order-in-Council had been passed, and that the regulation had been changed for certain reasons. It had been the rule when only 40,000 feet of timber remained on a lot that this should go to the settler. The settler at once cut this timber and sold it, and it was a loss to the Government, and also to the holder of the license. The department had no settled policy on the matter, but he was considering some means whereby the amount of the dues to go to the settler would be increased from 25 cents to 33 cents.

Mr. Marter said that this was a burning question among the settlers, and there was more cause for rebellion over the harshness of the regulations than there was in Manitoba over the railway monopoly.

Mr. Phelps said that he considered the settlers received far more than they deserved. One-half of the settlers were bogus settlers, and they pretended to settle on land so that they could steal the timber.

Mr. Murray said that he considered that the Government should allow settlers the use of the dry pine.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Marter moved for an address for a return of a copy of the Order-in-Council appointing W. H. Spencer Police Magistrate for parts of the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and fixing his salary or emolument, and of the commission issued to him as such Police Magistrate. Mr. Marter said that there was no reason for Mr. Spencer's appointment. There were sufficient magistrates and judges in the district to enforce the laws without his assistance.

Mr. Hardy said that no complaints respecting Mr. Spencer's conduct had been made to the Government. If the hon. member had not been talking politics in bar-rooms himself he would not have seen Mr. Spencer. The chief reason for the attack was because Mr. Spencer happened to have opposed Mr. Marter politically. He could see no reason why the motion should pass.

Mr. French condemned the action of the Government in appointing Police Magistrates in towns and municipalities without the petition of the inhabitants.

Mr. Meredith said that he considered the action of the hon. gentleman from Muskoka in bringing the matter before the House was quite justifiable.

Mr. Armstrong said that the appointment had been made largely with the consent and wish of the temperance people of the district. He said that the district over

which Mr. Lount presided was so large as to require an assistant in the performance of the work. He related a serious condition of affairs in the Parry Sound district, where so much liquor was consumed as to require an immense amount of police precaution. He defended the opening up of colonization roads, and thought it only fair that the Algonks, Parry Sound, and Muskoka districts should be developed in that way.

Mr. Marter said that the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands had stated that he was not very well acquainted with Mr. Spencer. Mr. Spencer's conduct at the last Provincial election in Muskoka had been inconsistent. The Conservative party did not consider him worth buying, but the Reform party evidently did. Mr. Spencer wanted the nomination which Mr. Cook had received, and at the conclusion of the meeting announced himself as in favor of Equal Rights, religious liberty, and special favor to none, and a faithful and patriotic adherent of the Crown. Mr. Spencer's appointment under the Crocks Act was never asked for.

Mr. Hardy said it had been asked for.

Mr. Clary (Wellington) moved for an order of the House for a return showing the number and designation of school boards in the cities, towns and incorporated villages in Ontario which have adopted the use of the ballot at annual school elections under section 103 of chapter 225, R. S. O., with the number of school boards in cities, towns and villages which have not adopted the ballot for such purposes.

Mr. Ross replied that the number of corporations in cities, town and incorporated villages in Ontario entitled to the ballot is 231. The number that use the ballot up to date is 81. The names of the corporations in which it is being used will be given later.

Mr. Creighton moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Public Lands Act. The Commissioner of Crown Lands stated that the information required was not yet in his possession. The Bill was allowed to stand over.

Mr. Waters moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Ditches and Water-courses Act. The Bill passed the second reading and was referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) stated that he had in his possession a statement of the financial standing of the University, with the income and expenditure from 1886 to the present time. The matter will be brought before the House to-morrow.

Petitions were read from Mr. McMahon, praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act.

Mr. Leys—Respecting the Assessment Act.

Bills were introduced by

Mr. Graham—To prevent the sale of meat or milk from animals affected with tuberculosis.

Mr. Hardy—To amend the General Mining Act.

Mr. Garson—Respecting the inspection of boilers and the Government examination of engineers.

Mr. O'Connor presented the report of the Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. Preston moved for an order of the House for a return showing the number of schools aided by grants from the Poor School Fund. He complained that the grants had not been equitably distributed. In his own section \$16 had been granted to one school and \$100 to another, the want in both cases being the same.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) replied that \$25,000 had been given annually for poor school grants. In order that the distribution might be fairly made, a sum was set apart per quarter to Separate schools, in proportion to what they were entitled to receive. The grant of \$16 had been made on the representation of the inspector of that section. Since the year 1886 a share of the fund had been withdrawn and given to Separate schools who have poor schools. Last year there appeared to be a greater number of applications than in former years, and a system of percentage had been applied, which resulted in the schools receiving eighty cents on the dollar. The name and number of every school receiving these grants would be found in the report.

Mr. Preston wished to know farther why very poor schools had received only \$16 whilst others received more.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) replied that the grant had been made on the recommendation of the inspector, who had asked for \$20. Had \$100 been asked for on reasonable grounds \$80 would have been granted. The recommendation had been made by Mr. William Johnston, inspector for Leeds.

Mr. Preston accepted the explanation.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) thought there should be no distinction in the matter of grants to Separate Schools. He was also of opinion that the poor school grant should be increased. They were as deserving of recognition as the university. He objected to the schools being called "Poor Schools," and thought they should receive assistance simply because they needed it.

Mr. Meredith thought that the action of the hon. gentleman opposite was calculated to promote the growth of Separate Schools. He did not think such action in accord with the policy of the law. There should be no facility for the establishment of Separate Schools by making grants of this kind (Applause.)

Mr. Fraser thought the Minister quite within the law in making a distinct grant of the Poor Schools fund to the Separate Schools. If anything, the Minister had not dealt as liberally with them as he might. The grant was not asked for to facilitate the establishment of schools, but to assist in their maintenance after they had been established. They had been established strictly according to law.

The motion was carried.

Mr. H. E. Clarke moved for an order of the House for a return showing the amount of disbursements connected with the Registrar of Deeds office in the city of Toronto for the year 1889, as follows: (a) To the city of Toronto. (b) To the deputy registrar. (c) To other clerks and assistants. (d) For other purposes. Also, showing the gross earnings of the registrar for the year 1889, and the total amount received by the registrar for his personal use.

Mr. Mowat replied that much of the information asked for was in the report. The motion was carried.

Mr. Phelps moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Municipal Waterworks Act. The hon. gentleman wished to remedy an inequality in the law by which

persons whose property was situated on a thoroughfare in which a main was laid were assessed for the water rates, although not consumers. The Bill was referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Registry Act. The bill provides for the registration of receipts given for mortgages or transfers of property in the Registry office for a small fee, thereby providing additional security to the holder, who in many cases, had no other record than the endorsement on the back of the receipt. The bill was referred to a select committee composed of: Messrs. Balfour, Clarke (Wellington), Clancy, Craig, Dryden, Fraser, French, Gibson (Hamilton), Guthrie, Harcourt, Hardy, McKay, Meredith, Morin, O'Connor, Osstrom, Whitney, and Wood (Hastings).

Hints for Housewives.

One quart of sifted flour, well heaped, is one pound.

Two tablespoons of powdered sugar or flour weigh one ounce.

A little pounded ice laid on the back of the neck will allay nausea.

Bathe tired eyes in hot water two or three times a day; it will rest them.

A firmer or more delicate grain is secured in cake by stirring the case only in one direction.

A wine glass of strong borax water in a pint of raw starch will make collars and cuffs stiff and glossy.

To prevent the smell of cabbage permeating the house while boiling, place on the stove a dish containing vinegar.

To gargle a sore throat take of paregoric one teaspoonful, of glycerine two teaspoonfuls, of lime-water one tablespoonful.

If you wish to keep a sharp knife don't put it in hot grease. Stir your potatoes while frying or turn meat with a fork or an old case-knife kept on purpose.

To renovate black lace.—If lace is narrow, wind it tightly around a bottle and pin it on. Wet it thoroughly with alcohol and let it remain until perfectly dry. It will be like new. If the lace is wide take the wooden roller from a window shade to roll it on.

How to take coal oil out of a carpet.—Saturate the carpet with benzine and then rub dry with a clean, white cloth. If the first application does not take it out go through the same process until it is out. As benzine is very explosive, be careful and not have a light in a room nor a hot stove.

Any sort of dark wood may be freed from all traces of dirt and grease by a good sponging with strong tea, just warm; it will not, however, answer for light, unpolished furniture, as it would stain it. Very old furniture that is becoming worm-eaten may be greatly preserved and improved if some carbolic oil is poured into the wood.

Why He Was Honest.

Lady (to clerk)—Will this calico wash?
Clerk—No, madam, it will not. It will fade, run shrink, and, in fact, is a most inferior article.

Lady—Why, young man, how honest you are! I thank you for telling me. It is not often that I find a clerk who has such a high idea of honor, and—

Clerk—It's not that, madam; but the boss left me out when he raised the salaries of the others to-day, and I am trying to get even with him.

Got the Place.

Miss Hardsense—I see you advertise for a saleslady.

Mr. Quicksales—Yes, madam, you are the 57th applicant, and the position is still vacant. You will not do.

Miss Hardsense—Oh, but I don't want a position as saleslady.

Mr. Quicksales—You don't?

Miss Hardsense—No; but I would like to get a job as saleswoman.

Mr. Quicksales—Sit right down. James, take the lady's name, and put her down for \$25 a week.

Mistook Their Man.

Hon. W. E. Gladstone's servants took forcible possession of the person of a unique looking specimen of humanity that invaded Hawarden a while ago, on suspicion that the aforesaid specimen was insane. Mr. Gladstone was summoned to see the wretch, who turned out to be a Greek professor speaking no English, who had come all the way from Athens to congratulate the British statesman on knowing Homer's "Iliad" by heart.

He Lost What He Lent.

"Loan me \$5 to continue playing with."
"I would but it is unlucky. The last time I loaned \$5 I immediately began to lose."
"Indeed! How much did you lose?"
"Five dollars."

Only a Kettle.

Small Clerk—What is it that we are commonly called green grocers, Mr. Sands?
Grocer—Only a relic of the credit system, boy, only a relic.

At the Concert.

She—How expressive! Was not that "Cradle Song" beautifully rendered?
He—Ya-as. I guess that's what made my leg go to sleep. Ouch!

One of New York's dudes is said to have 25 different silk hats. A versa-tile fellow.

Nature has wisely arranged matters so that a man can neither pat his own back nor kick himself.

—Sam Jones, the evangelist, has decided to leave Georgia, and has bought a fine stock farm near Eminence, Kentucky. He is now quite wealthy, and after filling his present engagements will retire to give his vernacular a rest.

The will of the late Robt. Browning has been proved. The value of the personal estate and effects was sworn at £16,774 19s. 4d.

Miss Bialand, the brave little woman who went around the world at six hours notice, has been made literary editor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*.

Dr. Kappo, the German Consul who made all the trouble between America and Germany at Samos, has been dropped from the Consular lists just published.