

education, philanthropy and constitutional freedom. In the case of Canada, and in those of other colonies, Her Majesty's reign had given constitutional and responsible Government. (Cheers.) Canada and other dependencies had risen from a state of almost complete lack of development to that of a nation—a young nation, in the case of the Dominion, but a vigorous and hopeful one. (Cheers.) He trusted, and he knew all would join with him, that before their labors closed during the present session, this Legislature would give formal expression to the sentiments of true loyalty and devotion with which Her Majesty was regarded, that they would join in rejoicing over her attainment of the 50th year of her reign, and would express the hope that under the blessing of Divine providence that reign which had been so beneficent would be still further prolonged. (Loud cheers.) On the next subject touched upon in the Speech his words must be those of regret. It appeared that the Government at Ottawa had failed, notwithstanding requests from the Government of the Province, to take the necessary steps to give effect to the Privy Council's decision in relation to the boundaries of the Province. He supposed that Ontario's communications had been treated as those of the Halfbreeds had been. (Cheers.) If the present Government were sustained, a consummation for which he did not devoutly wish—(hear, hear, and laughter)—be trusted that as the present Provincial Administration spoke the sentiments of the Province with greater emphasis than ever, by reason of its increased majority, they would succeed in securing attention to the rights of the Province. (Cheers.) He hoped also that the Government's action would have the support of both sides of the House. Respecting the litigation now pending as to the lands and timber in the disputed territory, they had to congratulate the Government upon its success in the courts so far as the case had gone, and one reason which caused the Government to be returned by a greater majority than before was that the people knew it had defended

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and would continue to assert them. (Cheers.) The Speech promised a number of measures and he doubted not they would be eminently useful. He made special reference to those relating to police magistrates, and scientific education in the schools as to the effects of alcohol and with respect to prison labor. Respecting the latter he expressed the hope that the Government that had the courage to grapple with this difficult question would do it successfully. The Address reminded them of the display made by Ontario—and by the other Provinces—at the great Exhibition in London. That exhibition of our natural products and manufactures—some of it he supposed, and he was glad to confess it, due to the National Policy—would do more than any number of emigration agents and any amount of money in assisted passages to promote and increase the influx into Canada of a desirable class of immigrants. It was also calculated to have an educating effect upon Ontario farmers, and cause the more general adoption among them of the system of mixed farming. In this connection he made a fitting reference to the successful labors of the member for South Perth (Mr. Ballantyne) whom also he congratulated upon having cleared himself of the charges made against him, and coming out of the controversy with flying colors. (Loud cheers.) He expressed himself as glad that it had been decided to erect suitable buildings for the Parliament and public departments of Ontario. He was ready, and he believed they all were, having gone before their

constituents, to support any reasonable outlay for this purpose. He was not disposed to censure the Government for having gone too fast, but rather disposed to censure them for having gone too slow. There was scarcely a city that had not a better Town hall than this Province had Parliament buildings; there was not a member of the House but had a better house, and many farmers had better barns than this building for the Provincial Legislature. (Cheers and laughter.) They must build not only for the present, but for the future, remembering that with its great territory to the Northwest the Province would grow rapidly in wealth and population. The second Revised Statutes were to be submitted to the House. He did not know that it was a reflection on the House that more than two-thirds of the Acts which composed the Revised Statutes of 1877 had been amended in important particulars. On the other hand, he thought it was rather an evidence of the willingness to redress the grievances of the people. Looking at the laws passed, he thought they were a standing proof that the experiment of legislating by means of

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was a pronounced success. (Cheers.) Not having been a member of the House before, he

could express without vanity his belief that the legislation of this House would compare favorably with that of any other Province or State on the Continent. (Cheers.) They were informed that a measure would be brought down to accomplish what was known as University consolidation. He expressed himself as heartily in favor of this scheme, dwelling upon the necessity and advantages of a great central seat of learning, which would be equal to the best in America, and to which all could have access. All great unions were of slow growth and he trusted even if they could not secure the adherence of all interested, they would proceed to consolidate whatever elements were ready and trust to the others coming in in good time. The Address referred to the fact that this was a new Parliament, and in speaking of this he took occasion to congratulate the Mr. Speaker upon his election to the honorable office he held, and referred in fitting terms to the unbroken Liberal record of Haldimand, which constituency the Speaker represents. The Government met the new Parliament with a larger majority, he believed, than ever before. The verdict was

AN EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION

and reward. (Cheers.) That verdict was due not alone to the breadth of the Prime Minister's policy, or to his conspicuous ability, or to his original successes as a constitutional lawyer and champion of Provincial rights, or to the fact that he was surrounded by able colleagues, but mainly to the fact that the people had formed a just and high estimate of the Premier's character as a man. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) If they would give effect to the desires of the people they would continue a course of legislation which should do justice to all parties, and would do everything in their power to discourage attempts to interfere with the political harmony of all classes and all creeds. (Cheers.) He concluded by moving the usual formal resolutions.

Mr. EVANTUREL, seconding the motion for the Address, said that he was told by very old politicians that whatever might have been their past experience in public life, when they were called upon to address for the first time a House of Assembly, all the subjects that they had counted upon deserted them and they were left to the inspiration of the moment. He regretted very much to find himself in that