

hoped there would be no war; they believed there would be none. But they were all British subjects; they all loved their Queen, the best of Sovereigns—(hear, hear)—they were all proud of their motherland, which had long been in the vanguard of human progress, and they did not want to be cut off from her. They had the right of self-government; they had precisely the constitution which they had asked the British Parliament for, and if they were to ask for any changes in it they knew they would get them. Those were not their only reasons for being reluctant to separate from Britain, for, in addition, they loved their country. While they believed their present condition the most advantageous, with the great body of the people of Canada it was not a matter of pounds, shillings and pence. It was not a matter of on which side the pecuniary advantage lay; they held to British connection, and the time had not come even to consider a further change.

#### COUNTRY WORTH FIGHTING FOR.

The thought that there was danger of war, Sir Oliver went on, had excited the loyalty of the people and given it intensity. There had been no feeling among their people that they should occupy a position which would free them from the danger of war; instead of that the people had been stirred up. They knew they had a country worth fighting for, worth risking their lives for. (Applause.) It would be a matter of profound sorrow to them if they had to enter into hostilities. They would take no joy in having to kill men of their race and to destroy their property. They would rather add to the property and happiness of their neighbors. That of all nations was the one with which they would most loathe a contest, whatever the results, for they spoke the same language, were of the same race, had the most points of resemblance with them. They would take no satisfaction in destroying their lake towns, as they would have to if they could in case of war, but that was what war meant, and they would, on the other hand, be subject to invasion from their neighbors. Loath as they would be for such an eventuality, they were if necessary prepared to accept it. (Applause.) They were friendly to the United States, they loathed the idea of war with them, but their minds were

made up that they would stand to the last in defence of their country. Sir Oliver concluded by moving the resolution, adding that he expected that his friend, the leader of the Opposition, would second it, and resumed his seat amid loud applause.

#### MR. MARTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Marter expressed pleasure at having the opportunity of seconding the resolution of loyalty to her Majesty. He agreed with the Attorney-General that this was a most fitting time to place on record the feelings of the House. He, too, believed that Ontario would be the battle-ground in the event of war between Great Britain and the United States, but the people of Ontario were prepared to stand up for Great Britain in the event of war, let the consequences be what they might. (Applause.) There were very few men in Ontario who were disloyal. The great majority of the people in this Province would hold such persons in contempt, and would say that the sooner they left the country the better it would be for the country. They were proud of their connection with the British Empire, and it had been of the greatest possible advantage to them in every respect. No one could think of the beneficent acts of her Majesty among the poor and suffering without feeling greater loyalty for her. It was quite right that the House should discuss this matter, and he had no doubt it would be passed unanimously. They were loyal because they respected her Majesty, and because if there were any persons suffering in any part of the Dominion they had her sympathy. No one could point to a single act of hers which should in anywise make them forfeit their respect for her. They were loyal because as a colony they have a perfect right to govern themselves, and because they had in their Province a representative of her Majesty. While their connection with Great Britain remained, which cost them nothing, they had the protection of all the naval and military power at the command of the Queen. Lastly, they should be

loyal because they were descendants of the United Empire Loyalists, who left the United States rather than live under a flag other than the British. (Applause.)

#### "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

The Speaker put the motion and had cried "Carried" in the usual manner when Sir Oliver suggested that the House might signify its acquiescence by a standing vote. Every member sprang to his feet, and then Mr. Hobbs started the singing of "God Save the Queen." The members were not expecting it, but they joined in lustily, making the chamber ring with the unwonted melody. Then a thundering round of applause told that the most dramatic moment in the history of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario had come to an end.

Sir Oliver then moved that the resolution be engrossed and forwarded in the proper manner to the foot of the throne, Mr. Marter seconding as before, and, that passed, again moved the adoption of the resolution of sympathy with her Majesty and the Princess Beatrice in their recent bereavement. No speeches were made upon this resolution, which, Mr. Marter seconding, was carried and ordered to be engrossed and forwarded.

A little business of a routine character was discharged, Sir Oliver moving the appointment of the committee to strike the standing committees, and of the committee to act with the Speaker in controlling the library. The former committee is the same as last year, except that Mr. Charlton replaces Mr. Awrey. The latter committee is exactly the same as last year.

The House then adjourned at 3.50 p.m.

#### PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

Hon. Mr. Gibson has laid on the table no less than nineteen reports, returns, and copies of Orders-in-Council, making a formidable pile. A number of these are interesting and valuable.

The report of the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses act shows that in 1895 there were 2,735 ordinary yearly tavern licenses, as against 2,841 in 1893-4; and in all, 3,205 licenses, as against 3,317 the year before, a total decrease of 112 licenses of all sorts. There were 668 extensions, transfers and removals of licenses, as against 609 the year before. The provincial revenue was \$277,478.99, as against \$289,821.02 in 1893-4. The total collections for licenses and fines, including the sums imposed by municipal by-laws, were \$623,717.17, as against \$649,173.98 the year before. The payments to municipalities were \$272,101.31, as against \$282,473.97 the year before. The fines collected were \$17,243.46, as compared with \$19,277.77 in 1893-4. There were 2,237 commitments for drunkenness, a decrease of 37 from last year.

#### TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

The report of the Standing Committee on Finance of Toronto University shows a total estimated revenue for 1895-6 of \$120,452.48, the chief items being \$43,000 for University and College fees, \$31,194.76 interest on loans, \$15,506.70 interest on debentures, \$8,909.44 rents for University Park, \$6,000 payment from Toronto. The receipts for 1894-5 were \$119,893.64. The total deductions for various things are \$17,584.40, leaving \$112,867.78 available. The estimated expenditure is \$4,313.13 in excess of the anticipated receipts, and it is accordingly probable that there will be a deficit of from \$4,000 to \$5,000. Committees to consider the cost of conducting the University examinations and the fees paid for them; to consider the cost of University printing and stationery; to suggest better regulations for the prompt collection of all fees, and to consider the practicability of reducing the rate of interest on certain fellowships, scholarship and prize endowments, are recommended.

The report of the Principal of Upper Canada College shows that there has been a slow but steady increase in the number of pupils, the present number being 175, of which 73 are boarders; the present number gives full employment to the present staff.

#### REFUGES AND ASYLUMS.

The twenty-sixth annual report of the inspector upon the Houses of Refuge, Orphan Homes and Magdalen Asylums of the Province shows much