

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

What the People's Representative Are Doing at Toronto.

ASSESSMENT ACT.

Mr. Carnegie gave notice of a bill to amend the Assessment Act. It provides that any young man shall be added to the assessment roll who would come of age within four months of the date fixed for the final return of the roll.

AUTHORIZING GRANTS.

Dr. Pyne's bill authorizing municipal grants for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, passed its second reading, and was sent to the Municipal Committee.

LANDS FOR VETERANS.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands' bill relating to land grants for volunteers has been reprinted and certain additional clauses have been inserted. Those entitled to grants of land in New Ontario now included, in addition to residents of Ontario who fought in South Africa last year and volunteers who went to the front in 1866, chaplains, war correspondents, nurses, and Red Cross officials, and residents of Ontario who were enlisted with the Imperial troops or who were connected with the Chicago company in 1866. The bill does not include non-residents who fought under the two latter heads. Provision was made to include those who saw service in the Red River rebellion of 1870, but the retention of this clause is conditional on the fact of no North-West scrip having been issued by the Dominion Government as in the case of the volunteers of 1885.

TICKETS, COUPONS, ETC.

Mr. Leys introduced a municipal bill making it necessary to get permission of an inspector or some other official before any plumbing work can be done, and also giving municipalities power to prevent or regulate the use of tickets, coupons, etc., by vendors of milk, bread, and other articles of food.

TRADING STAMPS.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill permitting municipalities through their elective Councils to abolish the use of trading stamps.

DECLARE BOUNDARIES.

Mr. Carnegie introduced a measure to declare as boundaries roads running near the boundary of township municipalities, and which but for natural obstacles would form part of such boundary.

GAME PROTECTION ACT.

Mr. Auld, South Essex, introduced an amendment to the Game Protection Act to permit persons to destroy the woodhare, or cottontail rabbit, by any means at any time of year. At present shooting rabbits is prohibited during the close season for game, although snaring is permitted. Mr. Auld's bill also proposes to shorten the open season for quail by making it begin on November 1st instead of October 15th.

INSPECTION OF LAUNDRIES.

Mr. Foy introduced a bill to enable municipalities to inspect and license laundries.

DIVERSION OF DRAINS.

Mr. Conmee's bill provides that municipalities whose drains are obstructed by a railway may divert their drains and charge the cost to the railway corporation.

BINDER TWINE.

In reply to Mr. Brown, the Provincial Secretary said that in the years 1899 and 1900 the quantity of binder twine manufactured in the Central prison was 527,483 pounds. Of this 48,170 pounds was sold direct to the farmers, and the unused portion was utilized in the manufacture of both twine was sold at 10 cents per pound. In 1899 two grades were manufactured, one at 9.1-2 cents, and one at 11 cents, according to the mixture. The total cost of manufacturing pure Manila in 1899, was \$9.62 per hundred pounds, exclusive of advertising, selling and distributing. In 1900 the cost of manufacture was \$9.23 and \$10.78 respectively for the two grades.

NO SUNDAY CARS IN ESSEX.

Sunday cars were given a setback by the Railway Committee of the Legislature in connection with the bill permitting South Essex Electric Railway Company to extend their line to Leamington. The clause permitting Sunday cars was opposed by several resident ministers, and the opinion of the committee also inclined against it. The clause was therefore struck out.

GOOD ROADS BILL.

The Premier moved the second reading of his Good Roads bill and its reference to a special committee. He said the municipalities annually spend about \$4,000,000 on highways, including the statute labour, reduced to a cash basis. In some 60 municipalities the principle had been adopted of commuting the statute labour so that the proceeds in cash might be more usefully applied. He would be glad to see this system adopted throughout the whole province. The improvement of the highways was highly desirable. For example, it was important that butter and cheese should safely reach their markets. Good roads would also enable the farmers to more frequently visit the markets and make quick sales. One of the objects of the Government was to have the money expended in systematic and continuous improvements and not in shreds and patches. The designation of the highways rested with

the municipalities. It was the Government's desire to work through the municipalities. As to the amount each municipality would receive an equitable basis should be arrived at. If they look the assessment as a basis the richer counties, which probably had better roads, would get more than their share. The idea was to help the poorer counties or counties which had the poorer roads. It was not proposed to give money to townships that had in the past three years received money from colonization funds. The Premier stated that there were 30 or 40 municipalities in which toll roads still existed, and the money could be applied toward making these free.

In reply to Mr. Whitney the Premier said the million dollars would be spread over ten years—\$100,000 a year.

LAND GRANTS FOR SOLDIERS.

Hon. E. J. Davis moved the second reading of his bill providing for land grant to those who fought in the South Africa war, and those who served in 1866 and 1870. In its amended form it includes nurses, chaplains, Red Cross commissioners, and newspaper correspondents. The bill granted patents for the lands, but not the timber or minerals thereon.

THE FACTORY ACT.

Hon. John Dryden introduced some amendments to the Factory Act, which place the onus for providing fire escape appliances on the owner and not the tenant of the building; also providing that stationary boilers shall be insured so as to be properly inspected, and that inflammable material shall be kept in a separate fire-proof building. The bill provides that every factory within the meaning of the Act must have a tower stairway with iron doors and within easy reach of all departments, or, as an alternative, an outside fire escape in the form of a stairway with railings, iron doors or windows connecting therewith, and suitable landings. In special cases any other suitable system may be sanctioned by order-in-Council. No factory owner is to be permitted to use a boiler which has not been insured by some boiler insurance company in good standing, or, as an alternative, which has not been inspected within one year by some competent inspector. These improvements must be made within six months of the passage of the Act, and the penalty for failure to comply with these conditions is fixed at \$500.

LAW REFORM.

The Attorney-General introduced in the Legislature his law reform measure. Briefly summarized the measure doubles the jurisdiction of the County Courts, combines general sessions and the assizes when business is light, and does away with the summoning of juries, when within a reasonable time beforehand, it is apparent there will be no business for them to attend to; simplifies the procedure of interlocutory motions, and abolishes the writ of summons, and effects other changes.

BIG FIRE AT MONTREAL.

Threatened Another Serious Conflagration in the Wholesale District.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Another disastrous fire occurred in the wholesale district Friday morning. The blaze started in the building occupied by Leeming, Miles & Co., wholesale druggists, at the corner of St. Sulpice and Debresoles streets, crossed to the south side of the same street, and spread to the building occupied by Hudon, Hebert, & Co., one of the largest wholesale grocery firms in the province.

The fire burned fiercely from the start, and it was feared, would extend through to St. Paul street, taking in the stores of Kerry, Watson & Co., wholesale druggists, Hodgson, Sumner & Co., dry goods, and other large wholesale houses, but the flames were got under control before spreading. The Leeming, Miles & Co., building and contents were completely destroyed, and the building occupied by Hudon & Hebert and Co. partially destroyed, together with contents, the loss will be about \$250,000.

FIREMAN KILLED.

Fireman Dumas, of No. 5 station, lost his life by being buried under a falling wall of the Leeming, Miles building. He was probably killed instantly. The fire in the Leeming, Miles building was intensely hot and caused an explosion of chemicals in the top flat, near where Fireman Dumas was at work. A part of the wall was blown out, covering Dumas with debris. Several other firemen were hurt, but not seriously.

The explosion also carried fire across the corner to the wholesale grocery and liquor warehouse of Hudon, Hebert & Company, which is just in the rear of Notre Dame Cathedral, and that building also was in danger for a time.

REVOLT IN RUSSIA.

Police Seize Inflammatory Documents at Odessa.

A despatch from London says:—"Serious disturbances by students occurred here on March 8th," says the Odessa correspondent of the Times. "Many were arrested on a charge of defying the authorities. The lodgings of the ringleaders were searched by the police, who seized inflammatory documents, proving the students here were acting in concert with students in Kieff and Kharkoff. "This news has hitherto been suppressed by the censor."

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, &c in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, March 19.—Wheat—Export demand continues slow here, and prices are about steady. Manitoba hards maintain their strength, owing to unusual scarcity. Stocks of old hard wheat are getting down to a low point. Quotations are as follows:—Red wheat, 66c; white, 66c; and goose, 66c; low freights to New York, red and white, middle freights, 65c; Manitobas, No. 1 hard, old, g.i.t., 98.1-2c; No. 2, 94.1-2c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 97.1-2c; No. 2 hard, 93.1-2c. Millfeed—Scarce. Ton lots, at the mill door, Western Ontario points, sell as follows:—Bran, \$14 to \$14.50; and shorts, \$15.

Corn—Easy, American, No. 2 yellow, on track here, 46.1-2c; and No. 3, 45.1-2c.

Peas—Steady. No. 2, middle freights, at 63.1-2c; and east, at 64c.

Barley—Holding about steady. No. 2, C.P.R., east, or low freights to New York, 43.1-2c; No. 3 extra, 42.1-2c; No. 2, on the Midland, 43c.

Rye—Steady. Car lots, 49c, west, and 50c east.

Buckwheat—Quiet. Car lots, west, are quoted at 51c, and east at 53c.

Oats—Firm and in fairly good demand, both for local and export account. No. 1 white, C.P.R., east, 29.3-4c; No. 2 white, north and west, 28.1-4c.

Flour—Easy. Holders of 90 per cent. patent, buyers' bags, middle freights, asked \$2.60 per bbl. exporters say that they are out of the market for the present.

Oatmeal—Car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track here, are quoted at \$3.25 per bbl., and in wood at \$3.35 per bbl.

Buffalo, March 19.—Flour—Better demand; steady. Spring wheat—Dull; No. 1 Northern, old; spot, 84.1-2c asked; do mixed, 84c asked. Winter wheat—No spot offerings; Kansas No. 2 hard, c.i.f., 76.1-8c. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 44.3-4c; No. 3 do, 44.1-2c; No. 2 corn, 44 to 44.1-4c; No. 3 do, 43.3-4c, through billed. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white, 31.1-4c; No. 3 do, 30.1-2c; No. 2 mixed, 28.1-2 to 28.3-4c; No. 3 do, 28.1-4c, through billed. Barley—56.1-2 to 61c. Rye—Good demand; no offerings; No. 2, on track, 56.1-2c; No. 1, in store, 56c.

Detroit, March 19.—Wheat closed—No. 1 white, cash, 79.1-4c; No. 2 red, cash, and March, 79.1-4c; May, 81.1-4c; July, 79.1-4c.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 19.—Wheat—Cash 74.1-4c; May, 74.1-4c; July, 75.1-2 to 75.5-8c. On track, No. 1 hard, 76.1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 74.1-4c; No. 2 do, 68.3-4 to 70.3-4c. Flour Patents, \$3.95 to \$4.05; second patents, \$3.80 to \$3.95; first clears, \$2.90 to \$3.00; second clears, \$1.90 to \$2. Bran—In bulk, \$13.25 to \$13.50.

Duluth, Minn., March 19.—Wheat—No. 1, hard, 75.1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 73.1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 67.1-4 to 70.1-4c; May, 76.1-8c; July 76.7-8c. Corn 38c. Oats—25.3-4 to 25.1-2.

PRODUCE.

Toronto, March 19.—Fresh eggs in large supply, and easy. New laid, 16c; and held of all kinds, 11 to 12c. Demand is active, but supplies are large, and getting larger daily.

Poultry—Receipts light. Prices for bright stock are as follows:—Turkeys 11 to 12c; geese, at 8 to 8.1-2; chickens, at 40 to 50c; and ducks, at 60 to 80c; cold stored turkeys and geese are quoted at 1 to 2c. per lb. under bright stock.

Potatoes—Steady at 28c for car lots, on track here. Sales, out of store, are made at 85c.

Field produce, etc.—Turnips, out of store, 30c per bag; onions, 70c per bag; carrots, 35c per bag; apples, per bbl., \$1 to \$2; sweet potatoes, per bbl., \$2.50.

Dried apples—Dried apples sell at 3.1-2 to 4c; evaporated, at 5 to 5.1-2.

Honey—Firm. Dealers quote from 10 to 1.2c per lb., for 5, 10 or 60-lb tins, according to size of order.

Comb honey sells at \$2 to \$2.25 for dark, and at \$2.50 to \$2.75 for choice clover, per dozen sections.

Hops—About steady. Demand quiet. Choice 1900 growth are quoted at 14 to 16c; and yearlings at 8 to 9c.

Beans—Steady. Ordinary white beans bring \$1.60; choice hand-picked beans are quoted at \$1.70 to \$1.75.

Baled hay—Steady. Choice timothy, on track here, \$10.25 to \$10.50; two-ton lots, delivered, \$11 to \$11.25.

Straw—Car lots of straw, on track here, \$5.50 to \$6.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Toronto, March 19.—Dressed hogs are steady on the street at \$7.75 to \$8.25. Receipts were light. Car lots continue scarce. Provisions continue in good demand and prices of everything is firm. Quotations are:—Dry salted shoulders, 8c; long clear bacon, loose, in car lots, 10c; and in case lots, 10.1-4 to 10.1-2c; short clear pork, \$20 to \$20.50; heavy mess pork, \$19 to \$19.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 12.1-2 to 13c; light, 13c.

Add markets
Toronto, March 19.—Trade at the western cattle yards to-day was of no particular account. There was no activity in the butcher cattle, and, on account of the small supply, prices were firm for good cattle, which found a ready sale.

There was practically nothing doing in export cattle; and the same is true of the "small stuff" department. Prices are all round practically unchanged.

"Singers" are quoted at 61-2c per lb. and light fat at 6c per lb.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.	\$4.00 \$4.90
Butcher, choice, do.	3.75 4.25
Butcher, com. to good.	3.40 3.75
Butcher, inferior.	2.75 3.00
Stockers, per cwt.	2.75 3.25
Export bulls, per cwt.	4.00 4.50
Sheep and Lambs.	
Export ewes, per cwt.	3.00 3.50
Butcher sheep, each.	2.50 3.50
Lambs, grain-fed, cwt.	4.00 4.25
Do. barnyards, cwt.	3.50 3.87.1-2
Bucks.	2.50 3.00
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each.	20.00 50.00
Calves, each.	2.00 8.00
Hogs.	
Choice, hogs, per cwt.	6.00 6.50
Light hogs, per cwt.	0.00 6.00
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	0.00 6.00
Sows.	3.50 4.00
Stags.	0.00 2.00

RATHER SEE HIM KILLED.

Gen. De Wet Is Not Included in the Amnesty.

A despatch from London says:—Whatever the result of the peace negotiations between General Kitchener and General Botha, it is tolerably certain that the rumours of the inclusion of General De Wet in any form of amnesty are not based on fact. General Kitchener's personal views of the Boer leaders are not known in Pall Mall, but if the War Office is consulted the officials there would rather see De Wet killed in action than taken alive. One of the officials responsible for the direction of the affairs of the army said on Saturday:—

"I cannot see how Lord Kitchener can possibly accept De Wet's surrender. If he ever gets him he will be obliged to try him for his recent alleged murder of prisoners. I have no doubt that the verdict of either a military or a civil court would be death and if such a verdict was carried out there would be a horrible howl on the Continent and in America. And, indeed, one would be sorry to see such a brave fighter meet such an end. Therefore, we can only hope De Wet will either be let out of the country or shot in battle."

A special despatch from Durban says the Boer commanders are holding a meeting at Pietersburg, in Northern Transvaal, to discuss the position and the advisability of a continuation of the war.

Nearly three thousand troops sailed from Southampton on Sunday for South Africa.

PEACE SEEMS FAR AWAY.

Obstacles Encountered Will Prove Insurmountable.

A despatch from Cape Town, says:—The general opinion regarding peace is that there is very little prospect of it being brought to a favorable issue, and that the obstacles encountered will probably prove insurmountable.

The Boers have cut the wires on the telegraph line connecting Natal, thus isolating the province from the forces in the Transvaal for the time being. This, taken in connection with De Wet's reported march Natal-ward, is regarded as serious.

Lord Kitchener reports that the Boer general, De Wet, has reached Senekal, which is on the telegraph line in an easterly direction from Brandfort, where De Wet was recently reported. This would seem to indicate that De Wet has either no particular destination, or is making for Natal.

SIX BURNED TO DEATH.

Husband Jumped Out of Window to Get Help, But Was Too Late.

A despatch from Campbellton, N.B., says:—Six persons were burned on Friday night at Little Cascapedia, Que., as the result of a coal oil stove explosion in the house of John Gauthier. The accident occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock. The stove exploded on the landing of the stairs. Mr. Gauthier endeavoured to remove it, but, finding it impossible on account of the oil being all in flames, jumped from a second-storey window to get help. In doing so he broke his leg, but managed to crawl to the next house. The house, however, was in flames before help could be obtained, and Gauthier's wife, who was sick in bed, and his five children, were burned.

COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

Gen. Baden-Powell's Police Force Is Organized on New Lines.

A despatch from Durban says:—Gen. Baden-Powell's police force is getting into shape. It is organized on new and untrammelled lines. The men are hardy and capable. Forts will be built in the best situations capable of resistance. The force will be complete in itself, and will receive no extraneous aid from the other army departments.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of the Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

DEPOT HARBOUR DOCKS.

Mr. McCormick, Muskoka, was informed by Mr. Tarte that the contract for the docks which the Government is about to erect at Depot Harbour has not yet been awarded.

ROADS IN THE YUKON.

Mr. Sifton, answering Sir Hibbert Tupper, said it was untrue that the only revenue available for constructing roads in the Yukon territory was that derived from the liquor traffic. On the contrary, large amounts of money had been spent there by the Government for making roads.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Mr. Clarke was told by Mr. Paterson that the certificate required from importers of goods under the preferential tariff does not state what portion of such goods were manufactured in countries not entitled to the preference. So long as one-fourth of the value is added in countries entitled to the preference the law is complied with.

HALF-BRED SCRIIP.

Mr. Osler was informed by Mr. Sifton that on the 28th of February last there was outstanding \$538,026.87 of the scrip issued to half-breeds. This included \$102,973.40 issued prior to 1896. Of the land scrip there was outstanding 339,261 acres, which included 206,000 acres issued prior to 1896.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. Ingram was informed by the Premier that the Government was not satisfied that the subject of technical education falls within the jurisdiction of the Dominion. It was not proposed to take any action to settle the point.

THE FORESTERS.

The bill respecting the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, and to change its name to the Independent Order of Foresters was read a third time and passed.

MR. BOURASSA'S MOTION.

"This House expresses the hope and desire that his Majesty's Government will endeavor to conclude in South Africa and honorable peace founded upon the law of nations, which guarantees independence to all civilized peoples and upon the true British traditions of respect to all national and religious convictions, and to the spirit of colonial autonomy. This House further declares that there is no necessity for sending any more Canadian troops to South Africa, and the enlistment of recruits for the South African Constabulary should not be allowed to take place in Canada."

He was supported by Messrs. Angers and Monet, while 144 members voted nay. Then some Commoner started the National Anthem, and the members and the occupants of the crowded galleries stood and participated.

VICTORIA DAY.

Dr. Horsey's Victoria day bill, Igot its second reading.

FRANCHISE ACT.

Mr. Fitzpatrick introduced a bill to amend the Franchise Act, and also a bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act. This latter provides that certified cheque shall be accepted for the deposit required from a candidate. It also makes certain changes in the form of the ballot, and contains a provision whereby those who move from one district to another will not lose their vote. Another provision is that where a manhood suffrage list has been prepared within three years prior to a bye-election it may be used for that election, and thus avoid the necessity of making a new list.

BUDGET SPEECH IN BRIEF.

No tariff changes.
Steel bounties to be charged to capital instead of being paid from current revenue.
No bounties for beet sugar, but all machinery used in its manufacture exempt from duty.
Revenue received from gold mined in the Yukon in four years \$47,376,673. Royalty from gold mined in Yukon, \$2,040,000.

Total revenues of the Dominion during the past fiscal year, \$51,629,994, an increase of \$4,288,745.

Estimated steel and iron bounties to be paid during current year, \$1,000,000.

Cost of sending contingents to South Africa and garrisoning Halifax, \$2,387,000.

Surplus for this year estimated at \$6,350,000.

FOR TAKING THE OATH.

Gen. De'arey Had Two British and Three Dutchman Shot.

A despatch from London says:—A despatch to the Central News from Durban says that a refugee from Klerksdorp states that Gen. De'arey, after Gen. Methuen defeated him at Hartbeestfontein, had five prisoners shot. Two of them were British and three were Dutchmen who had taken the oath of neutrality. They had been previously arrested at Klerksdorp for refusing to fight against the British. While they were in prison they wrote to the British asking them to send a force to release them. They were shot at Wolmarstad. One British subject who was a prisoner with them made his escape.