

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. Mr. H. E. Clarke said that the practice followed had prevailed for many years, and that hitherto no complaint had been made. The Speaker read a message from the Lieutenant-Governor conveying the interim estimates for 1891, amounting to \$300,000. Mr. White, in resuming the adjourned debate on the budget, said that there was no doubt that the question of the finances of our Province was one of the utmost importance, and one that should be fully discussed and explained so that the people might understand their true position. He would first speak of the expenditure of last year, which he found to be \$3,941,116. The receipts had been \$3,423,154, leaving an over-expenditure of \$517,962. To make up this the Government had to draw from a balance on hand of last year \$105,518, from our special deposit \$411,742, and from other small items the sum of \$699. The expenditure for 1889, according to the statement of the late Treasurer, was \$3,538,405, leaving a deficit or shortage of \$114,951. The Treasurer, in speaking upon this question, had stated that they were given to speaking of these matters as deficits, and he had further stated in his financial speech that when he had some \$500,000 in bank he did not see how there could be a deficit. Yet the hon. Treasurer who had recently made his statement would have to admit, according to this way of working, that there was a deficit this year, because he had drawn not only this \$500,000, but some \$517,000 besides. The hon. gentleman in making his statements, and his predecessor, had both admitted that, notwithstanding that the revenues were beyond what they had calculated upon, they had not been able to administer the affairs within the income of the Province. Hon. gentlemen had always professed a great deal of economy, but their professions had long since vanished. Mr. Balfour, dealing with the liability of the Dominion to Ontario, pointed out that the Dominion public accounts admitted a debt of \$4,827,640 to this Province. The claim of the Provincial Treasurer was only \$118,000 more than was admitted by the Dominion. It seemed as if the Opposition were determined to deny all the debts of the Dominion to this Province. The interest on \$4,827,640, the admitted debt of the Dominion to the Province, at 5 per cent, would be \$240,000 per year. The assets of this Province might properly have included the sum of \$500,000 which had been expended on the Parliament grounds and buildings. He believed that the sale of the old site would more than pay for every cent expended on the new Parliament buildings. It was said the Province of Ontario was joining in a raid on the Dominion for increased subsidies. Who was it that always opposed increased subsidies? The Liberals. Ever since Confederation the Conservative Government had been violating the terms of Confederation for the purpose of giving large subsidies to the other provinces. Ontario had been bearing the lion's share of the taxation, and had not received the lion's share of the subsidies. It was better that there should be a finality in this matter. He believed Ontario had a right to claim reimbursement for the \$6,000,000 she had spent on railways since Confederation. He was not surprised at the remarks of the member from North Essex, who had preached an annexation propaganda at Detroit and Toledo. He was surprised to hear the ultra-loyal member for Toronto (Mr. H. E. Clarke) declare that Canada was educating young men for the United States. Why, if anyone on the Liberal side had made such a statement he would have been branded as a traitor.

Mr. Cleary, as a new member, felt reluctant to press his views upon the House, but felt constrained in doing so by the fact that the junior member for Toronto (Mr. Tait) had shown no special modesty since entering the House. The Government was proud of their new Treasurer, and also felt proud of him, because that gentleman was one of his constituents. He thought the new Treasurer would make an efficient member of the Cabinet if he was not tampered with by the wicked partners. (Applause.) He was not surprised at members of the House defending the liquor licensing system, because many of them owned their election to the fact that the liquor traffic was worked, and worked well, for the Government. In administering the Scott Act the Government abused their powers to such an extent that the people were compelled to repeal the measure. In concluding, he said he had faith in the Province of Ontario, and believed it would realize the great destiny which providence had marked out for it.

Mr. Waters agreed that the question of French in the schools was not dead and buried. It would not be dead and buried until all the people who used French were dead, or were willing to give up their language. The charge that there had been trucking to the Roman Catholic Church was dead, and after the verdict of the people he apprehended that no more would be seriously heard of it. It was the policy of the Government that in every school in Ontario the English language should be taught, and that policy had met with the approval of the people. He was willing to acknowledge that the total expenditure had exceeded the total receipts, but that was justified from the position of the Province. He then moved the adjournment of the debate and that it stand as the first order of the day for to-morrow.

The Speaker read his decision on the question raised a few days ago in connection with the petition from Sheriff McKellar, of Hamilton.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

For the relief of the estate of the late William Dunn—Mr. Tait.

To incorporate the Toronto Transfer and Warehouse and Railway Company—Mr. Tait.

To amend the Act incorporating the Toronto Financial Corporation—Mr. Tait.

Respecting the Weston, High Park & Toronto Street Railway Company—Dr. Gilmore.

To incorporate the Tilsonburg Spar Line Railway Company—Mr. McKay (Oxford).

To amend the Ontario Insurance Act—Mr. Gibson.

To amend the Assessment Act—Mr. Guthrie.

To amend the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company's Act—Mr. Sharp.

To incorporate the Niagara Falls Electric Railway Company—Mr. Tait.

Respecting the Profession of Stenographers—Mr. Ross.

To authorize the Supreme Court of Judicature of Ontario to admit George McGregor Gardner to act as a solicitor—Mr. Tait.

Respecting the City of Toronto—Mr. Tait.

To incorporate the Port Arthur and Fort William Railway Company—Mr. Tait.

THE ST. CATHARINES BILL.

Mr. Hiscott moved for leave to introduce a bill entitled an Act respecting the City of St. Catharines.

Mr. Fraser said this was one of those bills of which sufficient notice had not been given, and the Standing Orders Committee had recommended that the rule requiring notice be dispensed with. He took the point of order that until the report of the committee was adopted the bill could not be proceeded with.

The speaker reserved his decision.

SECOND READINGS.

The following Bills were read a second time:

Respecting St. George's Society of Toronto.

To consolidate the debt of the Town of Cornwall.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Tait—Bill to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Robillard—Bill to amend the Street Railway Act.

Mr. White—Bill to amend the Municipal Act.

The motion that the House go into supply was declared carried, and the committee went into supply, passed an item, and rose.

After Recess.

The following bills were read a second time:

To amend the Act respecting dentistry.

Respecting the federation of the University of Toronto and University College with other universities and colleges.

To amend the law as to barristers and solicitors in certain cases.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Meredith wished to know the reason of the vast increase in the estimates in the Immigration department from \$5,800 to \$10,000.

Mr. Dryden replied that \$1,000 was asked for an allowance for maps, circulars, and literature. These maps and literature were distributed in England as well as in this country. An additional increase was an item of \$2,000 to encourage new settlers on Rainy river.

Mr. Meredith asked whether the election speeches of the hon. gentleman on the disastrous state of the Province would be sent out with the circulars and literature.

Mr. White wished to know how the item of "incidentals" had increased from \$1,300 to \$2,000.

Mr. Dryden replied that much of it was for transportation services for immigrants, many of whom would go into the country but had not the means.

Mr. Meredith thought the Department of Public Works hardly did its duty towards Osgoode Hall. The west wing should be painted the same as the east.

Mr. Fraser—We intend to do that this year.

The speaker laid upon the table a certificate of election of the member elected to represent South Grey.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

To amend the Municipal Water Works Act—Mr. McKay (Oxford).

To amend the Street Railway Act—Mr. Robillard.

Respecting liens for labor on logs and timber and the payment of wages—Mr. Hardy.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) asked in the absence of Mr. Monk, is it the intention of the Government to take any steps for the purpose of extending the benefits of the Torrens system of land transfer to other counties of Ontario on the same terms as the system was introduced into the city of Toronto and County of York.

Mr. Mowat replied that the terms are the same for the whole Province as they are with reference to Toronto and York. The Land Titles Act, under which the system was introduced into Toronto, placed every county and town in the Province on the same footing with a slight difference. The county or town wishing to adopt the system must pass a by-law to that effect and provide the necessary accommodation. In the case of Toronto and York the system was applied without the passage of a by-law, as the Government desired to give an example of its practical working. It was also provided that the expense should be borne out of the public treasury and in return the Government should receive the fees collected. The Act was passed in 1885, and during the first four years the cost of maintenance of the system in Toronto and York had shown a deficit of \$4,600 as compared with the receipts. Since 1889, however, there had been surpluses aggregating \$4,200, leaving an actual deficit of but \$381. This would soon be more than made up for and the office would yield a revenue. The system was also applied to five outlying districts, and was left to the counties, cities and towns to adopt it at their option.

Mr. McLaughlin moved that, "in the opinion of this House greater local facilities should be given to farmers' sons by which they could secure a better education in their own calling than is afforded them under the provisions of the law as it now stands." He considered this was a very important question. A wealthy Province like Ontario should look well after the farmers, as upon them depended every branch of commerce.

Mr. Ross, in reply, quite understood his hon. friend presenting the views he did, representing a rural constituency. It seemed to him a familiar theme, and certainly was one of great importance.

The remarks of the hon. gentleman would apply with almost equal force to every other calling in the land. It might be said, what were the Government doing for the education of the laborer, the domestic, the blacksmith, or the seamstress? The laborer was not instructed how to handle his pick and shovel, nor was the blacksmith taught how to wield his hammer. What he (Mr. Ross) did object

to mainly, perhaps he should say firstly, was that the hon. member did not recognize the great principle that elementary education was purely fundamental, and that what was useful to the farmers was equally useful to those engaged in any other calling. Agricultural education in the Public Schools would be misplaced.

Mr. Whitney said it was generally understood that the results from the Agricultural College had not been as satisfactory as was expected.

Dr. Willoughby disclaimed any opposition to the Guelph Agricultural College. It was unjust on the part of the Government to impute such feelings to the Conservatives. He, nevertheless, sympathized with the proposal to localize agricultural instruction.

Mr. Awey considered this discussion was simply a direct bid on the part of the Conservatives for farmers' votes. Had the 5th of March to remove the burdens of the farmers, that class might now be in a better position. The charge that the lecturers sent out by the Farmers' Institute were not practical men was not well founded. Those gentlemen were some of the most eminent and best qualified in the profession of agriculture. It was not the fault of the Government that so many young men left the farms. The system now adopted was to keep the dull boys on the farm. This should be changed. The clever boys should be kept on the farm, and the dull ones sent to become preachers, doctors and lawyers. The Government had used every effort for the benefit of the farmer. It was not right that the farmers should ask for special favors. All they wanted was a fair field, and by their own energy and thrift they would succeed.

Mr. Clancy thought the far more thoughtful and rightly, that there should be a larger representation of farmers in the Cabinet. Was it a request in which they were justified.

Mr. Awey—I think so. I think so. (Laughter.)

CHASED BY WOLVES.

Settlers Flee from Packs of the Hungry Brutes—Some Narrow Escapes.

A Selkirk despatch says: Mr. Neeson, of Bad Throat, shot at his door the other day a wolf weighing 150 pounds. It stood 33½ inches high and measured 5 feet 10½ inches from nose to root of tail, and the tail was 16 inches long. Mr. Neeson says it is the largest wolf he ever saw. Several of these animals have been visiting the neighbors' houses and killing their dogs. Three dogs were eaten up on the river in one day. Mr. Neeson saw three very large wolves while going down to English River. They came within 50 feet of his sleigh, and the oxen were so frightened they ran away, tearing the sleigh to pieces, and he had to mount an oxback. A report from Sand River says that six wolves attacked Mr. Norbert and followed him two miles. He says they kept within 100 feet of him all the way, and he was so frightened that his hair actually lifted his cap off his head. He said he knew of two hunters being kept up in a balsam tree two days by 16 wolves at the foot of the tree. It appears they dropped their guns in order to get out of the way of the wolves. They managed to kill four some way, and the rest ate the dead ones. At Rice River a pack of wolves was seen a few days ago. Two young lads were out getting wood with a dog and sleigh. While going to the house one wolf came along and ate the dog out of the harness. The two boys escaped while the wolf was engaged at his meal. There have been about 75 seen around here, and they are very large.

A HAIR-PULLING CONTEST.

A Deserter Wife Has a Fight With Her Rival and is Wounded.

A Martinsburg, Ind., despatch says: E. Grimes, a wealthy resident of Crothersville, arranged to elope on Monday with Miss Ella Britton, a pretty school girl who is only sixteen years old. Mrs. Grimes' suspicions were aroused, and she was at the railroad station when Grimes arrived with his sweetheart. Mrs. Grimes confronted the eloping couple just as they were about to enter an out-going train. She seemed more incensed at the young girl than her estranged husband. Her wordy assault upon Miss Britton was followed by an exciting fight between the two women on the railway station platform, and the clothing worn by both was considerably disarranged before they were separated. The fight didn't care Mrs. Britton of her infatuation for Grimes, nor averse him for his determination to elope with the misguided girl. "He hurried released from the clutches of Mrs. Grimes, behind them. Passengers in the car were treated to an excellent hair-pulling contest, between Grimes' wife and her rival, but the deserted woman finally left the train and Grimes and the girl proceeded to Louisville.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Composition of the Federal Parliament—Sessional Allowance.

A Sydney cable says: The Federation Convention sitting in committee, yesterday, was occupied all day in discussing the question of the powers of the Senate with regard to money bills. The clause, as amended, was then passed in the following form: "The Federal Parliament is to consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former consisting of an equal number of members from each colony, to be selected by a system which shall provide for the periodical retirement of one-third of the members, thereby securing to the body itself a perpetual existence, combined with definite responsibility to the electors. The House of Representatives to be elected by districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power of originating all bills appropriating a revenue or imposing taxation."

The Australian Federation Convention had adopted the provisions of the constitution regulating the powers of the Parliament and fixing the payment of members at £500 yearly, and also the provision that all appropriation and taxation bills must originate in the House of Representatives.

The Italian navy has ten mammoth ships of war, the largest of which is the Italia, 13,898 tons, with 18,000 horsepower engines. A part of her armament comprises four 100-ton guns.

THE GOORKHA MASSACRE.

Later Reports Show That Few of the Commissioner's Escort Escaped.

THE REBELS TO BE SEVERELY PUNISHED.

A Calcutta despatch says: Official despatches received by the Government confirm the report of the massacre of Goorkhas at Manipur, in the Province of Assam. The fate of the British officers and of Chief Commissioner James W. Quinton is still uncertain. In addition to the disaster at Manipur it is believed a force of 200 soldiers of the Bengal Infantry and 80 Goorkhas, who were marching from Shillong to Manipur to reinforce the troops there, were massacred.

Further particulars received from the scene of the Manipur massacre show the insurgent tribes have captured a number of prisoners, including the Rajah of Manipur, whose deposition by a powerful chieftain of trouble. The insurgents have also captured the British Commissioner, F. St. G. Grimwood, and Col. Skene, who commanded the detachments from the 43rd, 43rd and 44th Goorkhas, which defended the camp of the commissioner. Mrs. Grimwood, the wife of the political agent, two assistant commissioners, and one of the officers of the Goorkhas escaped in the direction of Shillong when the insurgents made the final charge upon the camp. The fate of the remaining officers is still unknown. Four regiments have already started for Manipur with the object of effecting the release of the prisoners and punishing the rebellious tribes. These regiments include two native regiments which were in garrison at Assam, and the Third Bengal Infantry. Several mountain batteries of artillery and a force of cavalry are also being prepared to take the field in Assam immediately. The general opinion seems to be that the military authorities will have to punish the insurgent tribes severely and promptly, in order to avert a more serious revolt. The seat of the Government of Assam is at Shillong, which has a population of only 2,000. The population of the Province of Assam is estimated at 5,000,000. The hostile tribes are composed of well armed, brave and cunning fighting men, who are liable to give the British forces considerable trouble before the revolt is entirely ended. Fifteen fugitive Goorkhas who have reached Kohima report that Mr. and Mrs. Grimwood, Col. Skene and Mr. Simpson escaped into Caobur, where the natives are becoming restless. It is surmised that Mr. Quinton was seized at Mr. Grimwood's house, which was four miles from the cantonment of the main Goorkha guard at Langthabat, and that 10,000 irregular Kuki levies in the service of the Manipur Government were ordered to attack and massacre the troops.

IMPRISONED FOR LOVE.

An Alleged Conspiracy on the Part of a Millionaire to Wreck a Man's Life.

A Chicago despatch says: Charges of a highly sensational character are made in a suit for \$100,000 damages begun in the Circuit Court this morning. The plaintiff is Eugene Dunnivant, formerly a newsboy, who claims that his life has been wrecked as the result of a conspiracy between Orrin W. Potter, the millionaire President of the Illinois Steel Company, and Tom Allen, James Hutchins and Frank Allen, who are also made defendants. In his declaration young Dunnivant avers that in April, 1885, he was a poor boy 16 years of age, and was then engaged in selling newspapers in the district in which the Potter mansion is situated. While pursuing this vocation he made the acquaintance of Mr. Potter's daughter, a beautiful and accomplished girl. The acquaintance between the young people was distasteful to the girl's father, and Dunnivant alleges that in November he was induced to accompany Frank Allen to South Chicago. Allen had a confederate who was dressed so as to personate plaintiff. Some clothing was stolen, presumably by Allen and his confederate, and Allen was arrested. As a part of the scheme to send plaintiff to the penitentiary it is alleged that Allen accused plaintiff of the theft and caused his arrest. He and Allen were jointly indicted for burglary.

At the trial in January, 1887, the daughter of Mr. Potter, knowing her lover's innocence, is said to have employed counsel to defend him. Dunnivant was convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Dunnivant served his term in the penitentiary at hard labor, with the result that his health was broken completely, leaving him a physical wreck hence this suit.

TOLD TO KILL HERSELF.

The Insane Freak of an Ottawa Servant Girl.

An Ottawa despatch says: Esther Dolan, a domestic in the house of a gentleman on Slater street, tried very hard to commit suicide this morning. The master of the house heard her moving about before daylight, and soon after a great crash on the roof of the rear extension thoroughly roused him. While he was wondering what caused the strange movements he again heard stealthy footsteps on the stairs. Going out to the hall he confronted his servant. She was in her night-robe, and presented a shocking spectacle. Blood streamed from a dozen wounds about her face and head and mingled with the tears confessed that she had thrown herself from a third story window. Fortunately she had struck on the roof of the extension, and from there rolled to the ground. She was on her way upstairs again to repeat the operation. She talked wildly about having been told to kill herself. Cousins, who was called, attended to her hurts, and she was subsequently removed to the residence of a sister, who lives in the city. No cause is known for the girl's evident mental aberration. It is feared that she is hurt internally and may die.

At Wilmington, Del., yesterday, Miss Ellen Bayard, youngest daughter of the ex-Secretary of State, was married to Count R. A. Lavenhaupt in the presence of about 100 guests. The happy couple went at once to their Wilmington home, dispensing with a bridal tour.

Whisperin' Bill.

So you're takin' the census, mister? There's three of us livin' still, My wife, an' I, an' our only son, that folks call Whisperin' Bill; But Bill couldn't tell ye his name, sir, an' so its hardly worth givin', For ye see a bullet killed his mind an' left his body livin'.

Set down for a minute, mister; ye see, Bill was only fifteen At the time of the war, an' as likely a boy as ever this world has seed; An' what with the news of battles lost, the speeches and all the noise, I guess every farm in the neighborhood lost a part of its crop o' boys.

'Twas harvest time when Bill left home; every stalk in the fields o' rye Seemed to stand tip-toe to see him off an' wave him a fond good-bye; His sweetest was here with some other girls—the sassy little miss; An' preendin' she wanted to whisper 'n his ear, she gave him a rousin' kiss.

Oh, he was a handsome feller, an' tender an' brave an' smart, An' tho' he was bigger than I was, the boy had a woman's heart; I couldn't control my feelin's, but I tried with all my might, An' his mother an' me stood a cryin' till Bill was out o' sight.

His mother she often told him when she knew he was gone away, That God would take care o' him, maybe, if he didn't forget to pray; An' on the bloodiest battle-fields, when bullets whizzed in the air, An' Bill was a-fightin' deeper, he used to whisper a prayer.

Oh, his comrades has often told me that Bill never flinched a bit When every second a gap in the ranks told where a ball had hit; An' one night when the field was covered with the awful harvest o' war, They found my boy amongst the martyrs o' the cause he was fightin' for.

His fingers were clutched in the dewy grass—oh, no, sir, he wasn't dead, But he was sort of helpless an' crazy with a rifle ball in his head; An' if Bill had really died that night I'd give all I've got worth givin'; For you see the bullet had killed his mind an' left his body livin'.

An officer wrote an' told us how the boy had been hurt in the fight, But he said that the doctors reckoned they could bring him round all right, An' then we heard round all right, Malvern Hill, That he thought in the course of a week or so he'd be a min' home with Bill.

We was that anxious 't we see him we'd set up an talk o' nights 'Till the break o' day had dimmed the stars an' put on the northern lights; We waited an' watched for a month or more, an' the summer was nearly past, When a letter came one day that said they'd started for home at last.

I'll never forget the day Bill came—'twas harvest time again— An' the air blown over the yellow fields was sweet with the scent of the grain; The dooryard was full o' the neighbors, who had come to stare our joy, An' all of us sent up a mighty cheer at the sight o' 'that soldier boy.

An' all of a sudden somebody said, "My God, don't the boy know his mother?" An' Bill stood a-whisperin', fearful like, an' starin' from one to another; "Don't be afraid, Bill," said he to himself, as he stood in his coat o' blue, "Why, God'll take care o' you, Bill; God'll take care o' you."

He seemed to be loadin' an' firin' a gun, an' to act like a man who hears The awful roar of the battlefield a soundin' in his ears; I saw that the bullet had touched his brain an' somehow made it bind, With the picture o' war before his eyes an' the fear o' death in his mind.

I grasped his hand, an' says I to Bill, "Don't ye remember me?" I'm yer father—don't ye know me? How But the boy kep' a-whisperin' to himself, as if 'twas all he knew, "God'll take care o' you, Bill; God'll take care o' you."

He's never known us since that day, nor his sweetheart, an' never will; Father an' mother an' sweetheart are all the same to Bill. An' many's the time his mother sets up the whole night through, An' smoothes his head and says: "Yes, Bill, God'll take care o' you."

Unfortun'ly? Yes, but we can't complain. It's a livin' death more sad When the body clings to a life o' shame an' the soul has gone to the bad; An' Bill is out o' the reach o' harm an' danger of every kind. We only take care of his body, but God takes care of his mind, in the Independent.

Good Advice.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; Lives of great men all remind us— If we would be really wise, Leaving all the past behind us We should daily advertise.

Business now-a-days needs pushing; If we wish to sell our wares Advertise, then you'll go rushing Quickly up the golden stairs.

Now's the day, and now's the hour, when You get value for your dime, Business men with ten-horse power, then, Should advertise in the TIMES.

Tumble to it, advertising Is the surest way to win What your heart has set a prize on, Namely, money, lots of tin.

A BLOODY REVOLUTION.

Three Hundred People Massacred in the Comoro Islands.

A London cable says: News has come to this city from Zanzibar of the outbreak of a revolution in the Comoro Islands, in the Mozambique Channel, about 350 miles northwest of the Madagascar coast. On the island of Anjouan the natives, after the death of Sultan Abdullah, supplied themselves with arms and spread over the country, massacring 300 people and carrying resolution far and wide. The war vessels of the French squadron, now in the waters of the Indian Ocean, have been directed to proceed to the islands and put down the insurrection. The Comoro Islands are under French protection, but are nominally ruled by Arab princes.

Men Fight with Shotguns.

A Maynard, Kas., despatch says: Milton Ownby and Tom Kirby, two prominent citizens, settled an old feud here to-day with shotguns. They had agreed to have a duel the first time they should meet. They met in a store and fired simultaneously. Kirby's head was blown off, while Ownby was seriously wounded. Kirby was an ex-member of the Legislature.

Pertman—Has Thompson married his typewriter yet? Van Leer—No; he was going to, when his cock threatened to leave. Pertman—What had that to do with it? Van Leer—Nothing, only he married the cock!