

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

The following petitions were presented: Mr. Tait—From the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, praying that land held for speculative purposes may be taxed at full value.

Mr. Tait—From the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, praying that all citizens be allowed to vote on money by-laws.

Mr. Tait—From the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, praying that the "Public Schools Act" shall be so amended that the school age of compulsory attendance be 6 to 14 years; that school books shall be free, and that necessary accommodation be provided for all children of a school age.

Mr. Tait—From the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, and from residents of Toronto, to the same effect.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Mr. Mowat—To amend the law respecting barristers and solicitors in certain cases.

Mr. Smith (York)—To amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Rysdale—To incorporate the Roman Catholic bishops of the Diocese of Alexandria.

Mr. Mowat laid on the table the estimates for 1891.

On motion they were referred to Committee of Supply.

The House adjourned at 3.25 p. m.

The Estimates for 1891.

The estimates for the financial year ending December 31st, 1891, which have been laid before the Assembly and the public for their consideration, present the following summary of estimated expenditure:

Table with columns: For Current Expenditure, On Capital Account. Rows include Civil government, Administration of Justice, Education, Public institutions, etc.

Amount of estimates—\$3,491,027 31

The detailed statements afford a great deal of interesting information. Of course there are many pages of salaries and fixed expenditures which are reproductions of pages of last year's estimates.

Under the head "Education," it is interesting to note that \$3,000 has been set aside for kindergarten schools and \$1,000 for night schools.

Under "Agriculture," \$500 is allotted to the Western Dairyman's Association for dairy school and milk inspection.

In the expenditure for the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, \$800 is added to last year's figures for the salary of an assistant in the Department of Chemistry.

Under the "Public Buildings" the following statement appears:

Table with columns: Re-vote, New vote. Rows include Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, Asylum for the Insane, London, etc.

Total estimates for 1891—\$3,491,027 31

For "Colonization Roads," the estimated total expenditure is \$96,700.

Under "Miscellaneous" are found these items: Gratuity to the family of the late W. T. O'Reilly, Inspector of Prisons, \$1,662; retiring allowance to John Bradshaw, housekeeper in the Crown Lands Department for many years, \$1,000; gratuity to the family of the late Alexander Marling, Deputy Minister of Education,

\$6,700, and retiring allowance to Miss Hagarty, late of the Normal School, in this city, \$850.

For "Unforeseen and Unprovided Expenditures" there is set apart the sum of \$50,000.

The assets of the Province are set down as \$5,818,216.21.

Of this sum \$737,448.02 is the amount of the direct investments, \$300,000 of this amount being invested in Dominion 6 per cent. bonds, the market value of which is placed at \$210,000 in the statement which Mr. Harcourt held in his hand while he spoke.

Besides the \$737,448.02 of direct investments, there is the sum of \$5,045,976.21, being the capital held and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario, bearing interest. Of these the following statement is made:

Table with columns: Fund, Amount. Rows include Upper Canada Grammar School, Ontario share of library, Balance of unpaid subsidy, etc.

In addition to this total of \$5,045,976.21, and the direct investments amounting to \$210,000, there are bank balances on current accounts amounting to \$44,791.98.

The total assets of the Province thus amount to \$5,818,216.21.

So much for the Province's present assets. The Province's liabilities now payable are as follows:

Balances due to municipalities—\$4,847 87

Quebec's share of collections for Common School Fund in 1890—3,672 45

After the deduction of this sum from the total assets, a surplus of assets remains amounting to \$5,809,995.89.

The Estimated Receipts for 1891 are set forth in the following schedule:

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Rows include Interest on capital held, Dominion to Ontario, Interest on investments, Crown Lands Department, etc.

As against this estimated total of \$3,299,822 80 for 1891 the actual receipts for 1890 show an excess of \$124,332.19 over Mr. Harcourt's estimate for the coming year.

Mr. Harcourt's statement of expenditure for 1890 showed a total of \$3,896,324.38. In this sum, in addition to the total of \$3,367,685.66 of regular expenditure to be covered by the supply bill, there is included the following total of statutory expenditure:

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Rows include Drainage debentures, Railway aid certificates, Liquor certificates, etc.

These expenditures Provincial Treasurer explained in his speech.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

To amend the Act incorporating the College of Ottawa—Mr. Branson.

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

Mr. White moved for copies of all orders-in-Council with reference to the withdrawal from sale of mining lands since the 1st of January, 1890, and of all returns or recommendations upon which such orders-in-Council were passed.

Also a statement in detail showing the persons by whom applications for grants of mining lands have been made since the first of January, 1889, with the lots or tracts in respect of which such applications were made, and the disposal made of such application.

In support of the resolution he said there could be no doubt that the Province possessed great wealth in its mining lands. The report upon this subject which had been brought down shows that there had been a great stagnation in this industry.

If that was the case the reasons should be sought for and an effort made to remedy them. The Government should make greater efforts to get full information upon the subject, and to ascertain in what way the industry could be encouraged.

The report showed that Ontario sold no less than \$18,500,000 worth of produce of the mines, while the rest of the world purchased four and three-quarter millions. The State of Michigan was not nearly so favorably situated as Ontario in this respect, and yet it produced twelve times as much as this Province.

There must be some reason for this discrepancy. The mineral interests of the Province should be encouraged. The report showed that not one-tenth of the mineral wealth had been explored. With the advantages of rail and water communication which Ontario possessed there seemed to be no reason why there should not be a greater development of this important industry.

from which the order was made, could of course be brought down at an early day. The statement, however, in detail, showing the persons by whom applications for grants of mining lands had been made since January 1st, 1889, was a very serious proposition, and one which involved the bringing down of many hundreds, and perhaps many thousands of names of persons who had simply applied in any part of the country for the purchase of mining lands.

The honorable gentleman had also asked for a list of the lots or tracts in respect of which such applications were made and the disposal made of such application. In many cases there were not merely one, but half a dozen, or even a dozen applications for the same parcel of land.

What object his honorable friend had in view, or what knowledge he was desirous of obtaining, he was a little at a loss to understand. Unless there was a very specific object to be attained he would advise the honorable member to limit his motion somewhat.

The applications so received were placed on file, and the file was a very large and bulky affair. It would take a number of men using the books of the office in every day use to fulfil the requests of his hon. friend. Now this was a very serious task. He did not know why his hon. friend desired such a lot of information. He thought his hon. friend had better let the question stand till it could be placed in another way.

Mr. Whit consented to the hon. Commissioner's proposition, and would consider to what extent the question could be limited.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) moved the following resolution: That in the opinion of this House the system of paying provincial officers by fees is objectionable in principle, and that the law ought to be so amended as to provide for the remuneration of sheriffs, registrars of deeds, clerks of the peace, and county attorneys by salary instead of by fees, and a like change should be made in the mode of remunerating all other provincial officers now paid by fees to whom the same could be satisfactorily applied.

Mr. Hardy asked that the resolution stand until Wednesday of next week.

Mr. Glendinning moved for a return of copies of all papers and correspondence, subsequent to that already brought down, between the Government, or any member or officer thereof, and any other person or persons, in reference to widening, deepening or cleaning out the channel of the Severn River at the outlet of Lake Couchiching, or with reference to clearing out the out made by the Public Works Department in the channel.

The farmers along the shores of these lakes had found during the last two or three years that the water had been so high that they could not till land formerly used for farming purposes. The water was dammed up instead of being allowed free exit. He did not think the people in the neighborhood were asking anything unreasonable. They only asked that the out be cleaned out again and a sluice-way erected, that the depth of water might be regulated. They did not wish to interfere with any vessel rights or navigation.

According to the last report of the engineer, nearly 12,000 acres of land could be reclaimed by a clearing out of the out.

Mr. Fraser had no objection to the motion, but would suggest that the last line be changed to make it consistent with the facts of the case. There was no out. There had been what was understood to be a clearing out of the obstructions brought down the stream by the floods in the spring and fall; that is, as far as he understood, the nature of the work that had been done by the Public Works Department. He did not want the term "out" to remain in the resolution.

Subsequently to the work being done to which he had referred, large claims had been brought against the Government by mill owners, claiming that damage had been done by obstructions in the channel. He asked his hon. friend to change the last line of his motion by leaving out the words "made by the Public Works Department in the."

Mr. Glendinning replied that after what the hon. commissioner had said he was quite willing to make the change suggested.

Mr. Waters moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Assessment Act. The object of the bill was to do away with the two days' statute labor charged against young men in the townships. Section four also provides that: "The Council of any township which may pass a by-law for the entire abolition of the performance of statute labor for the whole or any part of such township, as provided for in section 93, may also by by-law direct that a sum not exceeding \$1 a day shall be paid as compensation of such statute labor, in the whole or any portion of such township, as the case may be, in which case the computation tax shall be added in a separate column in the collector's roll, and shall be collected and accounted for like other taxes."

Statistics were quoted to show the mythical nature of the revenue accruing from the poll tax in cities, towns and villages. In no instance was the tax paid willingly. It was wise to continue a tax of that kind, that was so evidently obnoxious to the people? The levying of the statute labor tax was very objectionable, because the young men did not work willingly.

The municipalities had already had sufficient by the permissive clause that these taxes would be removed. He hoped the Legislature would see its way clear to remove these standing grievances.

Mr. Meredith took exception to the practice of the House giving such bills a second reading and referring them to the Municipal Committee. If the principle of the Bill were approved by the House, no objection could be made to a reference. This Bill had been before the House three or four years ago, and on that occasion was not generally approved of. The municipalities had the matter in their own hands, and he did not see why the House should take the power from them.

Mr. Hardy thought this was one of those particular Bills which could be best discussed in committee. There was an opinion in some quarters that when any tax was removed a great achievement was accomplished. Whether or not the Bill could be considered from that standpoint he was not prepared to say. He did not see that any grievance existed.

The Bill was read a second time and referred to the Municipal Committee.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Respecting the debenture debt of the town

of Gananoque—Mr. Preston. Act to enable the city of Hamilton to issue debentures, and for other purposes—Mr. Gibson.

To incorporate the Fort William Water Company—Mr. Connors.

To incorporate the Don & Scarborough Railway Company—Mr. Gilmour.

To change the name of West Toronto Junction and for other purposes—Mr. Gilmour.

To consolidate the debt of the town of Essex—Mr. Balfour.

To amend the Public Health Act—Mr. Deak.

To encourage the breeding and improvement of trotting and pacing horses, and for the prevention of fraudulent entries and practices in contests of speed—Mr. White.

To amend the Municipal Act—Mr. Whitney.

To incorporate the Bracebridge and Trading Lake Colonization Railway Company—Mr. Marter.

To amend the Public Parks Act—Mr. Arvey.

To amend the Municipal Act—Mr. Arvey.

Respecting the town of Bracebridge—Mr. Marter.

Respecting the use of velocipedes on the public highway—Mr. Davis.

To enable the incorporated synods of the diocese of Toronto to consolidate and manage trust funds—Mr. Hardy.

Respecting by-law No. 128 of the town of Gravenhurst—Mr. Marter.

Mr. Meredith, in moving the first reading of a bill entitled an Act respecting the Sittings of Courts, explained that its object was to declare that courts shall not be held on New Year's day, Good Friday, Christmas day, the day for celebrating Her Majesty's birthday, or upon days appointed by the Governor-General for public holidays or for general thanksgiving.

Mr. Hardy—Or any other day. (Laughter.)

Mr. Meredith said that the bill further proposed to enact that jurors shall not be required to attend court, unless while a case was proceeding, after 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening. The practice of keeping jurors who were not in a case very late was neither fair to them nor advantageous to the public business.

Mr. Fraser—I think it is time this House dealt with the subject.

The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Mowat moved that the debate on the budget be resumed.

Mr. Meredith suggested that the motion stand till Tuesday next, when, by sitting a little later, the debate could probably be finished.

Mr. Mowat consented, and the motion was allowed to stand.

The Speaker left the chair.

A Railroad Manager.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway, Office of the President and Gen'l Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A., Nov. 15, 1886. Gentlemen: Recently while in the act of alighting from my car I stepped upon a stone, which, turning suddenly under my foot, threw me to the ground with a severely sprained ankle. Suffering exceedingly, I was helped into the car, and my man rubbed me most generously with arnica and kindred remedies, but to no avail.

Reaching a station where St. Jacob's Oil could be secured, two bottles of it were bought and the application had become well nigh unbearable. I was out and about my work in three days. W. W. PRABODY, Pres't and Gen'l Manager.

The Staff They are Made of.

The occupations of the representatives in the Legislative Assembly, Toronto, may be interesting. Here are the figures:

Table with columns: Occupation, Re-form, Conser-vative, Total. Rows include Farmers, Merchants, Lawyers, Doctors, etc.

Who Would Have Thought it?

Brantford Courier: In one of the city Methodist churches last night a young lady was desirous of communicating with a certain young man, and as she was unable to leave her seat, and would probably miss him at the door, she quietly tore a leaf out of her hymn-book, and writing her message had it handed along the row until the young man, whose name was written on the outside, received the message. It was done so quietly that nobody but those handing the note knew anything about it. The point of the joke, however, is that both are members of the church, and the message was an invitation to a dance.

An Old Offender.

New York Sun: Judge—What is the charge against this prisoner? Officer—Assault and battery, Your Honor.

Judge—Give me the facts. Officer—Well, he met a man who had always been his friend; without provocation he took his hand, broke every bone in it, punched him in the ribs, braved his back with an ugly blow, and then had the impudence to ask after his health.

Judge—Six months in the county jail without benefit of clergy.

The Queen Pawned Her Jewels.

A JOURNALISTIC BOOMERANG.

"No," said Bertha sadly, "pain doesn't express what I suffer at these times—it is simply 'anguish' I know I dread it so! I can't bring myself to do it. Then, too, 'female diseases' always seemed so indelicate to me, I can't bear to have any one know or speak of mine."

"Yes, dear," answered Edith, "but don't you know you can be cured without going to a physician? Send to any druggist for a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and take it, and I warrant you'll feel better in a very few days."

The manufacturers warrant the medicine, too. They guarantee it to do exactly what it claims, viz: to cure leucorrhoea, painful irregularities, excessive flowing, profluvium, inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, and the innumerable other "female weaknesses." It so strengthens and builds up the uterine system, and nerve, that worn-out, run-down wives and mothers feel rejuvenated after taking it, and they are saved the painful embarrassment and expense of a surgical examination and a tedious, tiresome treatment.

A Journalistic Boomerang.

"The polls are now open in this office for a citizens' vote to determine who is the biggest liar in this town. No public-spirited citizen will neglect the duty to vote."—Arizona Bluffsheet.

Editor Bluffsheet..... 3,992
Scattered..... 7
Total..... 3,999

Multum in Parvo.

Because a thing is small in size, think not 'twill pay to scorn it; Some insects have a larger waist, But lift less than the hornet.

Some people may, perhaps, scorn, on account of their diminutiveness, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. But a trial of them convinces the most scornful skeptic, that they will cure constipation, dyspepsia, sick and bilious headache, quicker and surer than their large waisted competitors, the old-style pill.

Dr. W. S. Caines, who has made a sensation in missionary circles by charging sympathy concerning the evils of intemperance, is about to make another tour of India. His errand this time is to open temperance guilds in connection with the schools and colleges, in all the provinces. He will also introduce English text-books on temperance.

D. O. N. L. 15, 81

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CATARRH

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