

## ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The debate on the inter-provincial resolutions was resumed.

Mr. Harcourt said that on many occasions conflicts had arisen between the Federal and Provincial authorities; it was also well known that often, when the interpretation of clauses of the B.N.A. Act had been sought before the courts, it had been found that they did not embody the intentions of those who had framed them. This being the fact, who could commend the course of the member for London to remain content? Who, on the other hand, would not commend the course of the Government in seeking to make the constitution what it was intended it should be? The objects of these resolutions were to promote the interests of this Province and to promote the interests of the Dominion.

Mr. Meredith, on the division being called, said he understood the present motion was a mere statement that the resolutions had been passed at Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Mowat—Yes. The motion was then put and carried.

Hon. Mr. Mowat then moved concurrence in the resolutions.

Mr. Creighton said he supposed the Attorney-General had changed his base in the method of putting these resolutions, because he had found some of them were bitter pills to his followers. He proposed to remove the sugar coating with the following amendment:

"That all the words after 'that' in the original motion be struck out and the following substituted: 'That the proposed mode of dealing with the disallowance of provincial legislation involves the transfer to a body not responsible to the people of Canada of powers exercisable by a body which is responsible, and is otherwise objectionable and should not be adopted.'"

The House divided and the amendment was lost. Yeas, 30; nays, 54.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) moved in amendment. That the proposed plan for dealing with the constitution of the Senate of Canada does not afford a satisfactory solution of the objections urged to that body as it now exists under the British North America Act.

Hon. Mr. Fraser moved in amendment to the amendment that all the words after "that" be struck out and the following inserted. That there be added these words to the original motion, that "an humble address be presented to the Lieut. Governor and Secretary of State of Canada of the concurrence of the House in the said resolutions."

Mr. Ingram said they were debarred from giving their vote on the Senate resolution, and they were thus deprived of a right they should have.

Mr. Creighton said the Government presented the cowardly spectacle by their amendment of being afraid to let the minority record their votes on the merits of a particular resolution formulated by the majority at Quebec. They had resorted to mean technicalities to avoid meeting the square issue, but he prophesied that the people would call them to account.

Hon. Mr. Fraser—Ha! ha! ha! The House divided on the amendment to the amendment, which was carried. Yeas, 54; nays, 30.

In reply to Mr. Meredith, Mr. Speaker ruled that further amendment was precluded.

The original motion as amended was carried on the same division.

The Bill respecting the Department of Agriculture and other industries was passed through Committee of the Whole. The provision assigning certain duties to the new Minister of Agriculture, certain duties in connection with the fisheries, was struck out. In reply to Mr. Meredith the Hon. Mr. Mowat said the care of the mining interests would be transferred to the new department.

The Bill respecting the payment of the expenses and enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act (Mr. Hardy) was read the second time. Hon. Mr. Hardy explained that the Bill made the fines collected chargeable for the expenses, and they were to be exhausted before the Province was called upon to contribute its one-third of the costs.

Mr. Meredith thought the amendment would make the Act more unpopular than ever in the municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Ross (Huron) moved. That this House do ratify an order-in-council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 2nd day of March, 1888, accepting from the city of St. Catharines municipal debentures of the city for the sum of \$4,840, payable in five years, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent, payable half-yearly, in full settlement of the indebtedness of the city upon Municipal Loan Fund Debentures and Coupons now held by the Province.—Carried.

The House again went into committee of supply on the estimates.

On the vote of \$135,631 for agriculture, Hon. A. M. Ross said the Government had reduced the grant to the Provincial Agricultural Association from \$10,000 to \$4,500. The proposal was, at course, before the House for discussion.

Mr. Metcalfe thought that in justice to Kingston, which had expended a large sum of money in order to get the Provincial Fair this year, the grant should not be discontinued this session.

Mr. Wood thought that the grant might be continued this year with fair notice it would be discontinued hereafter.

Mr. Wilnot strongly supported the continuance of the grant for this year.

Mr. Barry defended the existence of the Provincial Fair, and deprecated its extinction. He believed the time would come when the farmer would insist upon having such an exhibition, but in the meantime the cities had the control of the fair grounds of the country and forced the Provincial out of existence.

It being 6 o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

### AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Awrey said he thought the grant should be divided among the leading fairs of the Province, thus distributing the money and relieving the burdens of the local fairs and allowing the Provincial show to die painlessly and respectably. He thought, however, the grant should be given this year on Kingston's account, and on the understanding that this was the last time it would be given to the Provincial Fair.

Mr. Phelps said the people of Simcoe were opposed to the continuance of this grant. He had no objection to Kingston's

getting the grant if this was to be the last of it.

Mr. Awrey said he would test the feeling of the House in concurrence by moving a rider to the effect that the grant was made for the last time.

Mr. Meredith said he thought for this year at least the grant should be given, as the impression was that the faith of the Province was pledged to Kingston. In any case they should not decide hastily as to the fate of the Provincial.

Hon. Mr. Ross (Huron) said that if it was found necessary to increase this year's grant so as to bring it up to last year's figures it would be provided for in the supplementary estimates. With regard to the future, if the Government discovered that it was the wish of the farmers of the Province that the grant should be continued that would be a matter for consideration.

Mr. Clancy requested that this resolution be allowed to stand, which was agreed to.

Mr. Bishop moved the second reading of the Bill to regulate the width of sleighs to be used on public highways. It provides that county councils may pass by-laws that no vehicles upon runners, other than cutters or pleasure sleighs, shall be less than three feet nine inches wide between the runners.

Mr. Hudson was opposed to the provision of the Bill, but he would urge his objection before the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Fell thought this measure was going to be a nuisance to the councils.

The Bill was read the second time.

A Bill to amend the Act respecting the solemnization of marriage—Hon. Mr. Mowat.

An Act to amend the Act respecting benevolent and provident societies—Hon. Mr. Mowat.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the administration of justice in this Province—Hon. Mr. Mowat.

Mr. Hess, before the adjournment of the House, on behalf of the German population, moved a vote of sympathy with the German nation on the occasion of the death of the Emperor.—Carried.

Mr. French asked whether the attention of the Attorney-General has been drawn to the interpretation placed upon the words "occupied lands" in sub-section 1 of section 2 of the Line Fences Act, whereby, as contended by some County Court Judges in appeal, the whole Act is rendered nugatory, the object of the Act being manifestly to provide a means for fencing unenclosed lands, whereas by said sub-section, it is provided that the Act shall not apply to "unenclosed lands." Is any remedy proposed?

Hon. Mr. Mowat stated that the question assumed was not the fact; the County Court Judges appeared to have differed; but, even supposing the assumption to be correct, there would be still some parts of the Province where the Act would apply. However, if the Act was found to work unsatisfactorily, future legislation would be introduced.

Mr. Field moved for a return showing the amount received from poll tax in each city, town and village in the Province for 1886.

Carried.

Mr. McAndrew moved the second reading of Bill (No. 127) to amend the Act for the protection of game and fur-bearing animals, providing that no moose shall be hunted, taken or killed before the 15th of October, 1890.—Carried.

Mr. Freeman moved the second reading of Bill (129) to regulate the sale of seed grain. It prohibits the sale of seed grain, etc., at more than three times the price of ordinary grain, under penalty of imprisonment not exceeding six months, with or without hard labor; it also provides, in addition to the above penalty, any person violating any of its provisions shall be liable to pay a sum of not less than \$500 and not more than \$1,000, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction by any person who may sue therefor.

Mr. Creighton questioned the power of the Legislature to regulate the sale price of any article; he considered it was an infringement on trade.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said that the objection he had to the Bill was that if it were good in principle it should cover more than seed grain. Why should a man be allowed to sell a horse at three times its value, and not allowed to sell a horse at three times its value, and not allowed to sell grain at the same rate?

Mr. Freeman said there could be no comparison; the value of grain was quoted every day in the papers; the value of a horse was what you could get for him.

Hon. Mr. Mowat, referring to the doubts expressed by Mr. Creighton as to the power of this Legislature to enact such laws, said he had no hesitation in saying it had that power. It had been asserted that the Dominion Parliament alone could deal with matters belonging to trade and commerce, but that assertion was wrong; that assertion had been argued before the Privy Council, which had held that the trade and commerce over which the Dominion Parliament had exclusive jurisdiction related to foreign and inter-provincial trade, and had nothing to do with any particular trade by itself. The only question therefore was whether the House should legislate on the matter. If it were tried to protect people from frauds of every kind. This particular kind of fraud was a new device and had been practised in other countries, notably in Iowa and Michigan. In view of these facts he thought it was only reasonable the Bill should be allowed to go to the committee.

Mr. Meredith thought that the Bill should receive a second reading.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) moved the second reading of the Bill to provide for the incorporation of cheese and butter associations. He said it afforded a cheap and expeditious method of incorporation and its provisions were selected from the co-operative Bill. A number of persons, seven or more, had simply to sign a document stating they wished to form an association, attach the rules, make both out in duplicate and file one copy with the registrar.

Mr. Ballantyne said the Bill would be appreciated in the country.

The Bill was read the second time.

The Bill to amend the Assessment Act (Mr. Gilmour) was read the second time.

The House adjourned at 8:30 p.m.

### A Sure Thing.

Higgins—Haw, Jack! can ye tell me what's a good thing for a moustache?

Wiggins—Why, yes—hair.

## THE CAYUGAS.

An Old Claim Now Being Pressed in New York.

### GENERAL STRONG'S EFFORTS.

A Buffalo despatch to the New York Times says: The Bill that is now before the Legislature relative to the claim of those Cayuga Indians who reside in Canada is of the greatest interest. An outline sketch of the varied fortunes that have clung to this remnant of that nation known as the diplomats of the great Iroquois Confederacy reads almost like an Oriental story. The expedition of General Sullivan to the western part of the State of New York in the year 1779 gave the finishing blow to the Six Nations' power in the United States. Many of them at once removed to Canada to join their brethren who had gone before, and among these was a very large contingent from the Cayugas.

The Cayuga Nation once occupied a large tract extending across New York State from Lake Ontario to Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Cayuga Lake. The nation had no particular use for the whole tract, and the encroaching whites undertook to dispossess them of a large part of it by purchase. Soon after the close of colonial times a treaty was made by the State with the Indians by which the land in question was transferred to the State, the price being \$240,000, but after a year of the price was paid the Indians decided that what they really wanted was the whole money to squander on rum, so the State authorized an annual payment of \$2,300. This was a straightforward business, and there was no question about it so far.

But at the year 1789, when the Cayugas had received not far from 1,000, a division was made among them and 800 went to live in Ontario and settled in Canada. The Cayugas who remained in the State were soon so attached to the land that they fought against the British. But in the treaty of 1794 peace was arranged between the two countries, it was agreed that the Cayugas should be given the same privileges as the former Cayugas. However, that the real Cayugas, that which remained in the State, should be recognized, and the payment of the annuity should be made to the tribe as a whole and not to the Cayugas who had gone west and settled in Canada. More recently, the Cayugas who remained in the State were given the same privileges as the former Cayugas. However, that the real Cayugas, that which remained in the State, should be recognized, and the payment of the annuity should be made to the tribe as a whole and not to the Cayugas who had gone west and settled in Canada.

Mr. Strong, of Buffalo, made the attorney for the Cayugas, went to Albany, He took the original silver medal presented to George Washington in 1792 to the State of New York, as a token of the valor and service of the Cayugas in the Revolutionary war, well known that they fought with our soldiers of that time, and the Cayugas trained troops for the British in the colonies. The medal is oval in shape. It measures three inches in length and five inches in width. On one side is engraved the name of George Washington, and on the other side of the brave warrior, Fish Carrier, with a pipe of peace. At the bottom of the medal lies a tomahawk, where the Cayugas are in token of amity and friendship. Back of this scene is depicted a man of the last century, ploughing with a team of oxen and another man ploughing. On the other side of the medal is engraved the name of the Cayugas, and the name of the Cayugas is engraved on the neck of the medal. Mr. Strong also took the original parchment two feet wide and half a foot long. It was made by the Cayugas, and contains the signature of the Cayugas, then Secretary of the Cayugas, John Canting, D. Brooks and John Canting, Commissioners of State, and John Canting, or Fish Carrier, and John Canting, or Fish Carrier. It also contains the names of two interpreters and two translators. The treaty conveys, for the Cayugas, \$38,334, all the land then owned by the Cayugas, except two very small tracts. One of these was reserved for the Cayugas personally. This amount was paid to the Cayugas in the State Treasury, and the Cayugas, \$2,300, was to be paid June 1st of each year to the tribe as long as it existed. The Cayugas made the Cayugas homeless in the United States.

"This annuity," said Commissioner Strong in a recent interview, "was paid for 14 years after the treaty, and received on the back as provided. Meanwhile and prior to the payment of 1810 a question was raised by some State officer. It seems that before the treaty was made in 1795, at a place then known as Cayuga Ferry, a large number of the tribe had taken up homes in Canada. G. Ja-Goch-Ti, or Fish Carrier, the head chief, with another large portion, including all the sachems, afterward went to Canada. Thus, three-quarters of the tribe made their home there. When the treaty was made the Canada band was sent for to join in the sale and conveyance. They were recognized then. The quaint document has been kept by the Wolf clan of the Cayuga nation until deposited by me in the Buffalo Safe Deposit Company's vaults some years ago. The medal given by Washington's hand to Fish Carrier has been kept most sacredly until brought by their chief in person. The question which arose as mentioned is: Whether the Indians are still entitled to the annuity while living in Canada—a very puerile excuse for not keeping a contract. No parallel case could be cited; so the matter remained unsettled for two years, and the Indians received no money. Meanwhile the war of 1812 broke out. The Indians felt aggrieved, were easily induced to side with England, and knew it was hopeless to urge their claim after that act. Nevertheless, the treaty of Ghent of Dec. 24th, 1814, stipulates that the United States must put an end immediately after the ratification of the present treaty to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom they may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith

to restore to such tribes or nations respectively all the possessions, rights and privileges which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in 1811, previous to such hostilities. This, it would seem, ought to have settled the matter and restored the claimants to their rights. The State paid the \$2,300 to the Cayugas who remained in the United States. They were asked to pay it to the whole tribe, but the public feeling was too strong, and public officers shared the same feeling, under the frivolous pretext that paying the Indians in the United States was paying the Cayuga Nation, of which there were over 1,000 in Canada. The Cayugas in this country would do all they could to keep along such a feeling because it added to their purse. The claimants had no friend at court, so that 39 years passed before they were able to get even a partial hearing. They tried several times, but met with only rebuff."

In answer to General Strong's mission in 1884, the commissioners of the land office decided that it was not competent to act in the matter. The Court of Claims and the Attorney-General had already decided against him. He then took the case into the Supreme Court and asked a mandamus to compel the payment of the claim, and this was denied. The case was taken into the Special Term and an adverse decision was given by Justice Peckham. General Strong carried it to the General Term, and he was sustained. The State then appealed to the Court of Appeals and the decision was that the courts had no jurisdiction.

The next point of attack was the Legislature. In 1887 two Bills were introduced in both Houses, one for the payment of back annuities to the Canadian Cayugas and the other providing for a commission to determine the quota and the methods of distributing the Canadian's share in the future. These bills were not passed. This year Gen. Strong has once more arrived in Albany with his medals and treaty to urge the passage of a Bill naming one commissioner to hear all sides of the question and to make a fair division of the annual moneys. He is to have power to treat with the Cayugas subject to revision and approval by the Governor of New York. As the claim for \$400,000 back pay has been dropped, the prospect of passing the Single Commissioner Bill just noted appears to be very good.

### HE HUGGED BOTH THE GIRLS.

And the Embrace Cost a Harvard Senior Just Thirty Dollars.

A Boston despatch says: Wednesday evening, just before midnight, two Harvard College seniors, who had been out on a little "lark," stepped into the doorway of a lake shop on Harvard street, Cambridge, to light their cigars. One was Lloyd McKee Garrison, of Orange, N. J., a grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, of abolition fame, and the other was Henry Clarke, of Cambridge. While they waited two girls came along.

"Hello, sis," cried one of the seniors. The girls giggled.

"Say, girls you are out late and in danger of getting kissed."

The girls tee-hee.

"If you don't stop laughing I'll hug you both," said Garrison.

"You can't do it," was the reply.

At this Garrison ran out and forcing himself between the girls hugged them both until they cried for help. Two policemen then appeared, and Garrison seeing them relinquished his hold and sought to retreat. The officers captured him before he had taken many steps.

To-day he appeared before a Magistrate. The girls, who are servants in a Cambridge family, were present, all blushing with confusion.

"Was this the man who assaulted you?" asked the Judge.

"We were not assaulted, sir; he did not hurt us a bit."

"But did this man hug you?"

"Y-e-s, sir."

Garrison pleaded guilty to the offence, and was fined \$30 and costs. He paid his fine, bowed and went out. When asked about his adventure Garrison said he was satisfied.

### Welcome to Tenderfeet.

An Aberdeen (D.T.) hotel has conspicuously posted in its office a sign which reads as follows: "Any tenderfoot who calls a guest of rooms a sweet, or spits a cuspidor, or lookin'-glass a mirror, cannot stop in this house, and will find the limit heither further east."

### Cunning Tommy.

"Good morning, Tommy; how is your mamma?"

"She's all right."

"Is that all you have got to say, Tommy?"

"If you'll give me a piece of cake I'll say 'thank you.'"

### He Could Imagine It.

"Did you read about that cyclone in Illinois?"

"Yes. It must have been a horrible affair."

"Did you ever see a cyclone?"

"No, but I can imagine what it would be like."

"How?"

"My wife has three sisters visiting her."

### What's in a Name?

Rev. Mr. Bacchus is conducting a big temperance meeting in Laurel, Del. The Rev. Mr. Smoke has opened somewhere in this big country a crusade against smoking, and the Rev. Mr. Husband, of England, has declared that preachers should not marry. "Who says this is a prosaic world?"—Savannah News.

### Titles of Place and Distinction.

"In Kentucky they call you 'colonel'; in Indiana 'Squire'; is a complimentary salutation. They hail the stranger as 'Governor' in Kansas, and when you get off the train at Salt Lake City the hotel agent shouts: 'This way, Bishop! Second bus on the left.' By the time you reach Los Angeles you have lost all the titles, and your name is simply Dennis.—Burdette.

### Nothing to be Ashamed Of.

Minister (to little boy with a basket of fish)—Little boy, aren't you ashamed to go fishing on the Sabbath day? Little boy (lifting the cover of the basket with conscious pride)—Ashamed? Look at them!—Tid-Bits.

### The House of Death.

(This exquisite poem is founded on a passage in "Castles of the Air," by Colonel John Hay, where he speaks of the Spanish custom of closing a house whenever one well beloved has been carried, locking its doors and leaving it as the monument of the dead that had been so dear until it too shall crumble into dust and be dead.)

Not a hand has lifted the latchet  
Since she went out of the door—  
No footstep shall cross the threshold,  
Since she can come in no more.

There is rust upon locks and hinges,  
And mould and blight on the walls,  
And silence faints in the chambers,  
And darkness waits in the halls—

With all things have waited  
Since she went, that day of spring,  
Borne in her pallid splendor  
To dwell in the Court of the King.

With lilies on brow and bosom,  
With robes of silken sheen,  
And her wonderful frozen beauty  
The lilies and silk between.

Red roses she left behind her,  
But they died long, long ago—  
'Twas the odorous ghost of a blossom  
That seethed through the dusk to glow.

The garments she left mock the shadows,  
With hints of womanly grace,  
And her image swims in the mirror  
That was so used to her face.

The birds make insolent music  
Where the sunshine riots outside,  
And the winds are merry and wanton  
With the summer's pomp and pride.

But into this desolate mansion,  
Where Love has closed the door,  
No sunshine nor summer shall enter,  
Since she can come in no more.

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Professor Carmichael on the Practice of Weather Prophecies.

Professor Carmichael (Old Probs) lectured last night in the Natural History Rooms, on "Weather Prediction." Sir William Dawson presided. The lecturer said many of the weather saws were based on the appearance of the clouds, meteorologic phenomena, and the behavior of certain animals and birds. Close observation of the weather day by day showed that the connection existed between the general weather and the direction of the wind, and if the direction of the wind could always be known this would aid in the forecasting. There were two ways in which a body at rest may be set in motion or its velocity changed by pushing or pulling. Large quantities of fluid were "pulled" by attraction. The moon had the greatest pulling influence over the earth, but it was slight, and it was therefore evident that the movements of the air must be due to a "pushing" force in the air between two points. This is measured by barometric pressure and the phenomenon of the gravitation of the earth on the atmosphere watched. If the difference in barometric reading between two points was very great the greater became the velocity of the air. Owing to the rotation of the earth the air was deflected to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern. The lecturer explained by charts the tendencies of storms. Most of them arose in the west, sweeping in a varying direction from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico. The eccentric course of cyclones was then entered into, and Mr. Carmichael showed that if the changes in the distribution of atmospheric pressure could be accurately foretold, and their course be noted, the succession of changes of weather could be foretold with a considerable degree of certainty, but as this was not always possible, as all the causes of cyclones were not as yet known, weather predictions could therefore only be "probabilities" and never certainties.—Montreal Star of Friday.

### Very Business-Like.

"Are you in earnest, Mr. Hankinson?" The girl who asked this simple question of Marcellus Hankinson sat behind the centre table with her hands in her lap and regarded the young man intently.

"In earnest, Irene," he exclaimed, pale with emotion and chronic dyspepsia, "the whole happiness of my life is wrapped up in your answer to the question I have asked. If you will trust your future in my hands my life shall be devoted to the task of making you happy. It will be my sole aim to shield you from the rude blasts of all adversity, to smooth your pathway through the world, to interpose my right arm between you and every danger that threatens to disturb your peace, and—"

"If I listen to your suit, Mr. Hankinson," interrupted the young lady, casting her eyes with some timidity and confusion to the floor, "you may regret it some day. You would find me ignorant of the practical duties of housekeeping, and without—"

"Practical duties of housekeeping!" broke in the enthusiastic youth; "you will have no practical duties of that kind. As my wife you shall not be a drudge. You shall be the queen of my home. You consent, do you not, my dear—"

"Wait a moment, my dear Mr. Hankinson. I am afraid you would find me thoughtless and extravagant in a great many things."

"Extravagant! Irene, it will be the joy of my life to provide you with whatever may gratify your slightest whim. You can never make a request of me that I would not rejoice to anticipate and grant beforehand."

"And you would be willing to spend all your evenings at home?"

"My angel, I never would want to spend them anywhere else."

"You would never break my heart by joining a disreputable club or becoming a drinking man?"

"Hear me, Irene! I promise never to do either!"

"Let me see," said the young lady, meditatively; "I think that is all—O! You will agree to have the word 'obey' left out of my part of the marriage service, will you, Mr. Hankinson?"

"Obey! Ha! ha! Why, my own, certainly. I am even willing to promise to obey you!"

"Then, Marcellus," said the lovely girl, as she lifted a full-grown phonograph off her lap, looked it carefully in a drawer of the secretary that stood against the wall, turned up the gas, and beamed in a sweet yet business-like manner upon the terror-stricken young man, "I am yours!"

### Innocent Food.

Punch says that this advertisement was found in the Liverpool Mercury of January 27th: "Wanted, at end of February, a nurse, able to bottle baby."