

# ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The following bills were read a second time:

Respecting the town of Bracebridge  
To authorize the town of Collingwood to issue certain debentures.  
To consolidate the debt of the town of Essex.

To consolidate the debt of the town of Port Arthur.

To amend the Act to incorporate the Perry Sound Colonization Railway Company.

To enable the Synod of Huron to consolidate and manage its trust funds.

Mr. Barr moved the second reading of his Bill to amend the Assessment Act by apportioning the assessment of real estate between the mortgagee and the mortgagor. He believed such a measure would have a beneficial effect upon the country generally by encouraging investment in real estate. He did not propose to include assessments for local improvements and drainage.

Mr. Hardy—Withdraw.  
Mr. Meredith said that some effort should be made to remove the anomalies of the present law, and he hoped if this Bill were dropped the Government would give the matter some attention.

Mr. Fraser—It's a pretty hard job.

Mr. Meredith—That's what we pay you for. Anybody could do the easy jobs.

The Bill was withdrawn.

Mr. Davis moved the second reading of a bill respecting the use of velocipedes on the public highway. He had recently had the importance of such legislation urged upon him by a deputist.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) had received a deputist of bicyclists dead against the legislation.

The bill was allowed to stand.

Mr. Meredith moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Judicature Act.

The object of the bill was to provide that wherever a person brings an action to recover damages for personal injuries it should be lawful for the court, at discretion, to issue an order for examination of the person by a medical practitioner.

Mr. Mowat thought it specially objectionable that a woman should be subject to this examination.

Mr. Meredith thought the committee could settle that. If women claimed damages they should also stand the examination.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Arey moved the second reading of a bill to reduce the cost of appeals to the Court of Appeal. The object of the bill was much as the words would imply. In many cases the cost for printing exceeded the amount in dispute. He wished to secure legislation that would provide for lessening the number of copies of evidence required in cases of appeal in the Appeal Court. He did not see why it was that 40 copies were required in the Court of Appeal, especially when so much less sufficed in the Division Court, Queen's Bench and Courts of Chancery. He wished to provide that the same copies might be used in the Appeal Court as had been used in the other courts.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Hardy moved the second reading of a bill respecting liens for labor on logs and timber, and the payment of wages thereon. The purpose of the bill was to apply to the newer districts of Rainy River, Thunder Bay and Algoma, where, owing to the difficulties of lumbering, wages were not regularly received. He was not aware that a necessity existed for any such legislation in the older districts. The object was to devise some process, if possible, of obtaining the results of the lien. This was a more difficult thing than appeared on the face of it. The proposition was, that for claims of \$200 or under suit might be brought in the Division Court to enforce the lien. The person desiring to retain his lien should file a certificate with the officer of the district court, stating the amount claimed. This could be done in a limited time. Suit could be brought in the ordinary way, or an attachment could be issued if an affidavit was certified to as to the nature of the debt.

Mr. Ross proposed to amend the 11th clause by providing that where the trustees of a High School in any city or town notify the County Council that the school is open to county pupils, the council may appoint three trustees.

Mr. Meredith objected that this would give the county a share in the management of the schools for which the cities or towns provided the funds. Under the old law there must be an agreement as to terms of union before the county would have representation.

Mr. Ross considered the present proposition more reasonable than the old law, as it gave the counties three out of nine trustees, instead of three out of six as formerly.

The amendment carried.

Mr. Ross said there was a difficulty as to the election of trustees at the end of the year, and he now proposed to restore the old practice. He moved an amendment to that effect.

The amendment carried.

Mr. Meredith thought that High school boards ought not to be limited to charge non-resident pupils fees not greater than the cost of maintenance at such High schools, as proposed by the hon. Minister of Education. High schools were essentially for the benefit of the communities in which they were erected.

The clause was carried in a slightly amended form.

Mr. Waters wanted the bill printed as soon as possible that persons interested might see the full drift of the amendments.

Mr. Ross moved the second reading of a bill to consolidate and revise the laws respecting the Education Department. He proposed adding a clause giving the department power to refer matters affecting Public, High and Separate Schools for interpretation to the High Court of Justice.

The bill received its second reading.

The House went into committee, and carried a bill to amend the Act respecting cemetery companies.

Mr. Ross's bill respecting the profession of stenographers received its second reading without discussion.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Harcourt moved the House into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Meredith took exception to the increase in the expenditure required for

the maintenance of the Toronto Asylum. The expenditure on public institutions was yearly increasing. The Government were constantly placing officials on the permanent staff or creating unnecessary offices.

The item for maintenance, amounting to \$101,816, was carried.

Mr. Hardy said that the fare at the asylums was very solid and very plain—too plain. In some of the institutions in the United States which he had visited they had more expensive victuals, such as puddings, etc. They were, too, fitted up more elaborately, something like a summer hotel.

Mr. Meredith wished to know why the bursar had been discharged at the Central Prison, Toronto.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) explained that the action had been taken on account of the bursar using moneys temporarily without permission for accounts received at the institution. He had not been perfectly accurate in his dealings with the funds of the institution. Although, perhaps, fraudulent intent could not be established against the gentleman, yet the irregularities that he had been guilty of were such as to necessitate a discontinuance of his services.

Mr. Ciancy was of the opinion that the kind of meat served at the institutions was too expensive, that the beef was from export cattle, and not butchers' cattle as was called for.

Mr. Fraser read extracts from the examination of the officials, in which the superintendent had testified that nothing better than butchers' cattle was used. The item, amounting to \$125,895, was carried.

The items under the head of public institutions, immigration, agriculture, public buildings and repairs thereto, and public works, were passed, and the committee rose.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

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

To amend the Assessment Act—Mr. Arey.

To amend the Voters' List Act—Mr. Tait.

Mr. Mowat, in introducing a bill respecting disputes under the drainage law, said it had been suggested that there be appointed a special referee, and that the Government had concurred in that suggestion. He would have the powers of a Judge, and would be a salaried officer with all powers of an arbitrator, with a salary of about \$3,000 a year. The bill was drawn up on these lines.

Mr. Mowat introduced a bill entitled an Act to detach from the Chancery Division of the High Court one of the Judges thereof. He had communicated with Sir John Thompson, and understood there would be no objection from that source.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) moved a 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 the 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.

The subject of the fee system as compared with remuneration by salary had been discussed a great deal during the past few months. The system was as old as the offices for which it had been created. It was no plea to urge in behalf of the system that because it had existed so long it must necessarily be good. What he understood to be the tenor of the public feeling in the matter was (1) that officials should be fairly and amply paid for the work done and the responsibilities devolving upon them; (2) that there should be no distinction in the salaries, except in so far as there was a distinction in the value of the services rendered; (3) in estimating the standing of the officials should not be considered, but the service and responsibility of discharging the duties should be appointed to offices. The last clause the hon. gentleman considered equally as important as, if not of greater importance than, the previous clauses. No greater wrong could be done to the community than to seek to underpay those officials who were laboring for their daily bread. The man was worthy of his hire, be that what it may. The principle of paying officials in consideration of past services was as absurd as it was unjust. Dealing with the system as it affected county attorneys and clerks of the peace, the hon. gentleman stated that there were forty-two such divisions in which these officers were appointed. The receipts ranged from \$9,964 as the total of the eight lowest-fee offices to \$24,082 for the eight highest-fee. He found anomalies in some of the counties. In one county an official held no less than four responsible public offices, and though his salary was not excessive his duties must have been onerous. While a registrar received \$9,000 for doing almost nothing, the Attorney-General was paid \$5,000 for his services. Was there any justice in that?

Mr. Mowat—The hon. gentleman thinks I should be paid \$10,000. I thank him. (Government applause.)

Mr. Wood thought it an anomaly that such permanent officials should be paid larger salaries than Ministers of the Crown, who were much more subject to change. He contended he had established that the system of payment by fees was objectionable, and while he did not hold the Government responsible for the existence of the system, he contended that if they did not make the change demanded the public would hold them responsible in the future.

Mr. Meredith congratulated the hon. gentleman on the fairness with which he had presented the case. A very large part of the feeling upon the subject had arisen from the exaggerations of the press. The actual figures varied enormously from the salaries it was generally supposed the registrars received. He did not say the country would go to destruction if the salary system were instituted. But at the same time he pointed out that the fee system was not instituted by this Government. The fee system might be so regulated as to produce the same results as the salary system. The only way to procure a reduction under the fee system was not by its abolition. He contended that in almost every respect the fee system was the better system if it did not produce too large incomes. The chief advantage was that it paid men according

to the work they did. The disparity in the incomes which had been complained of was in reality an advantage, because it apportioned the amount of income to the amount of labor. To adopt a uniform scale would be highly objectionable and indefensible. The journals which had opposed the system were not fully informed. One paper had declared that twenty of these officials were receiving more than the Attorney-General. As a matter of fact, there were not a quarter that number. An officer paid by salary would confine himself to office hours, but when he was paid by fees sometimes he would work till midnight. If the salary system were instituted the result would be no gain to the Province. The receipts would be reduced and the expenditures increased. It was now complained that many cases the fees charged were too high, and that a change would remedy that. The meaning of that was that the receipts would be reduced. The computation of the fees of surrogate judges had in most instances resulted in a reduction of the amount of fees. Complaint had been made of the income of the registrar in Toronto. But three years ago, when there was a Conservative in the office, no complaint was made, and the income then was \$9,610. The receipts of the office fluctuated. During the first quarter of the present year they were not half what they aggregated during the last quarter of last year. He pointed out that the cashiers of the Bank of Commerce and of the Bank of Toronto received \$15,000 a year. The manager of the Standard Bank received \$12,000, and of the Dominion Bank \$11,000. The Ontario Bank manager and the manager of the Canada Permanent were paid \$10,000. These positions of trust called for proportionate remuneration. It was so in regard to registrars, and the beauty of the present system was that under it an official was paid in proportion to his responsibility. The conclusion the Government had come to as a result of their experience was that the present system was the more workable of the two. As far as sheriffs were concerned the salary system was impracticable. The Government had had under consideration the question of taxing the surplus received over a reasonable remuneration, and without further announcement he would say that the matter was still occupying the attention of the Government, and they might submit a measure to the House next session dealing with it. As to the resolution proposed, he did not think it should meet the approval of the majority of the House, and asked them to vote it down.

To consolidate the debt of the town of Milton.

Respecting the city of Kingston Gas and Electric Light Companies.

To amend the Act incorporating the College of Ottawa.

The following Private Bills were given a second reading:

To incorporate the Tilson Spur Line Railway Company.

To amend the Act incorporating the Synod of the Diocese of Niagara.

To provide for the consolidation of the debt of the city of London, and for other purposes.

To enable the corporation of the city of Hamilton to issue certain debentures, and for other purposes.

Dr. Blair said the subject had been brought before the House in a temperate speech, but a good case had not been made out. It was easy to find fault. When the late Sanford Macdonald was Premier of Ontario the law provided for the division of counties for registration purposes, not by the will of the House, but by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. When the Liberals came into power a reform was made—a reform which was the desire of the people. Mr. Edward Blake, when Premier, brought in the law readjusting the whole system, and fixing what proportion of the fees were retained by the officials and what went to the counties, the proportions varying according to the annual totals. If it were found now that in some cases the amounts retained by sheriffs, registrars, or other officers, were excessive, they could be remedied by an extension of the principle of the legislation placed upon the statute book by Mr. Blake. As for himself, he could vote conscientiously and with all due regard to his duty to the Province against the proposal of his hon. friend from North Hastings.

Mr. Davis moved in amendment the following resolution: That it is the opinion of this House:

1. That remunerating sheriffs, registrars of deeds, clerks of the peace, and county attorneys by fees is in the public interest, preferable to a system of payment by salary.

2. That placing these officers on salaries would result in a general increase of the expense and cost of carrying on the necessary business of these offices.

3. That it is very probable that the salaries to be paid to such officers and their necessary assistants would considerably exceed the total of fees received, and by reason thereof the Province would in most, if not in all, cases be burdened with an increase of expenditure.

4. That as to registrars, the result of such a change if made would in some instances wipe out, and in others greatly reduce the amounts which under the present system are payable to counties out of the fees received in registry offices.

5. That as to sheriffs, the system of payment by salary could not well be adopted, and if adopted the work of these officers generally would be apt to be less diligently performed, and thereby the interests, not alone of the general public, but of suitors, litigants, judgment creditors, and others would suffer and be greatly prejudiced.

6. That having regard to the public interests, and of persons having to transact business in or through the offices of clerks of the peace and county attorneys, the results would probably be the same as in respect of the business to be transacted in sheriff's offices, and in a somewhat less degree.

7. That having heard the assurance given that the Attorney-General purposes before next session to make official enquiry as to the remuneration at present actually received by such officers respectively, and as to such other matters as will enable the Government to fairly and fully consider in what degree and with respect to what offices, if any, said remuneration might be reduced, further consideration of the question during the present session is unnecessary.

The House divided at 12:30 p. m., it

# "German Syrup"

G. Gloger, Druggist, Watertown, Wis. This is the opinion of a man who keeps a drug store, sells all medicines, comes in direct contact with the patients and their families, and knows better than anyone else how remedies sell, and what true merit they have. He hears of all the failures and successes, and can therefore judge: "I know of no medicine for Coughs, Sore Throat, or Hoarseness that had done such effective work in my family as Boschee's German Syrup. Last winter a lady called at my store, who was suffering from a very severe cold. She could hardly talk, and I told her about German Syrup and that a few doses would give relief; but she had no confidence in patent medicines. I told her to take a bottle, and if the results were not satisfactory I would make no charge for it. A few days after she called and paid for it, saying that she would never be without it in future as a few doses had given her relief." ©

Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, severe cold. She could hardly talk, and I told her about German Syrup and that a few doses would give relief; but she had no confidence in patent medicines. I told her to take a bottle, and if the results were not satisfactory I would make no charge for it. A few days after she called and paid for it, saying that she would never be without it in future as a few doses had given her relief." ©

being the first division of this Parliament.

Mr. Meredith's amendment to the amendment, which affirms the salary principle, was lost on a division of 30 yeas and 51 nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barr, Bueh, Campbell (Algoma), Clancy, Dunlop, Glendinning, Godwin, Ham-mell, Hiscott, Rayson, McCleary, McColl, McLonsgha, Magwood, Marier, Mescham, Meredith, Metcalfe, Miscampbell, Monk, Preston, Reid, Roche, Smith (Frontenac), Tooley, White, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Hastings), Wylie—50.

Nays—Messrs. Allan, Arey, Balfour, Baxter, Bishop, Bissard, Bronson, Caldwell, Carpenter, Charlton, Chisholm, Clarke (Wellington), Cleland, Connee, Deak, Davis, Dowling, Dryden, Evansville, Ferguson, Field, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Guthrie, Harcourt, Hardy, Lockhart, Loughrin, McKay (Oxford), McKay (Victoria), McKee, McKenzie, E. McMahon, Mack, Mackenzie, C. Moore, Mowat, O'Connor, Paton, Porter, Rayside, Rouillard, Ross, Sharpe, Smith (York), Snider, Sprague, Stratton, Tait, Waters, Wood (Brant)—51.

The following pairs had been made: E. F. Clarke with Mr. Biggar, Mr. Fell with Mr. Garrow, Mr. Hudson with Mr. Gilmour, Mr. H. E. Clarke with Mr. Fraser.

The only member of the House who was not paired and did not vote was Mr. Campbell, of East Durham, Equal Righter.

The amendment by Mr. Davis was carried on the same division reversed.

The House went into committee and carried the following bills:

To amend the act incorporating the Synod of the Diocese of Niagara—Mr. Harcourt.

To incorporate the Tilson Spur Line Railway Company—Mr. McKay (Oxford).

Respecting the Weston, High Park & Toronto Street Railway Company—Mr. Gilmour.

The following bills were read a second time:

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

To incorporate the Mimico Switch Line Railway Company—Mr. Gilmour.

To incorporate the Niagara River Railway Company—Mr. Tait.

The House adjourned at 6:20 p. m.

A Traveler Rejoicing.

Sammerville, P. E. I., Oct. 10, 1888: "Having used St. Jacobs Oil for a badly curative property, I can testify to its peculiarly curative property, as less than one bottle completely cured the sprain." GEORGE GAZER, Traveler for J. C. Ayer & Co.

An Important Question.

Texas Sitings: Fortune teller—A hand some young man is desperately in love with you. You will have three children, two boys and a girl, so I see in the cards. Young lady—Yes, but don't the cards have something to say about a wedding?

Blood Will Tell.

Of course it will—that is if it is good, healthy blood. It will glow in the cheek, and tell the story of perfect physical health. If it does not, if the complexion is devoid of color, the muscles weak and flaccid, something is wrong, and something ought to be done about it as soon, for in such cases delays are dangerous. For torpid liver, "biliousness" and the thousand and one ills to which these conditions of the system lead, there is no remedy in the world equal to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Boils, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous sores, salt rheum, and all kindred diseases are cured by it.

An Unkind Remark.

Rochester Herald: Mrs. Peterby—Jones' wife ran away last night. Mr. Peterby—Did she, really? Mrs. Peterby—Suppose I ran away from you, what would your friends say? Mr. Peterby—Humph! I guess they would ask me to set up the wine.

—There are over 16,000 Bands of Hope in the United Kingdom.

# The Knell of a Broken Heart.

In the shops of the C. H. & D. R. R., at Hamilton, O., is a cracked locomotive bell that has a history. It was attached to a locomotive presided over by a strong, manly, handsome engineer, whose great objects of pride and adoration were first his sweetheart and then his faithful engine. He loved them both devotedly, though, of course, in quite different ways. One day at Hamilton 800 in the cab of the engine, bell in hand ready to move the lever and start the train when he saw a bridal party approaching. He glanced at the bride; it was the girl he loved. His heart stopped beating, he gave a groan and dropped—dead. As he fell with the bell rope in his hand he gave the bell a loud ring that cracked it from top to bottom, and it was found after-ward that he had died literally from a broken heart. The bell in the shop at Hamilton is still called "the bell of the broken heart."—St. Louis Republic.

On the stage the tinsel, the glitter, the powder and the paint, show forth the most, but step behind the scenes, and you will behold the truth. The chorus girls are not all "fancy pants them"; just so with many of the flaming advertisements of so-called "catarrh-cures." Get back of the scenes, and they are not cures. The real one, and the only one that is a cure, is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Lift the curtain, and you will find the naked truth to be, that this remedy is the one that cures the worst cases of Catarrh in the Head, and no mistake. It is also a remedy in all catarrhal conditions, such as Catarrhal Headache, Catarrh of the Throat, etc.

Behind the Scenes.

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