

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Hardy presented a petition from the County Council of Brant, praying that control over the jails by County Councils may not be removed.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Mr. Awey—To amend the General Road Companies Act.

Mr. Daek—To amend the Act respecting joint stock companies supplying cities, towns and villages with gas and water.

Mr. Monk—To amend the Registry Act.

Mr. Hardy—Respecting settlement duties by purchasers of lands from the Crown and the issue of timber licenses.

Mr. Mowat moved that the widow of the late hon. member for South Grey receive the sessional allowance that the late hon. member would have been entitled to had he lived. Carried.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

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

For the relief of the estate of the late William Dunn.

The following bills were passed through Committee of the Whole House:

To change the name of the town of West Toronto Junction and for other purposes.

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

Mr. Monk moved for a return showing the disposal of children under 15 years of age who are arrested and brought before any court in the province. He said this motion was made at the instance of some philanthropic parties who desired to help the children and to get information about them.

Mr. Tait moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Assessment Act. He said it was a short bill, and gave powers to the municipalities similar to that which was exercised by the cities in British Columbia.

Mr. Meredith—What are those powers?

Mr. Tait—Simply to enable municipalities to assess improvements at fifty per cent. of their value instead of at their full value as at present.

Mr. Hardy said the bill was a very radical one, and he did not know that the country was ready for it. It was the single tax idea, or a half-way step in that direction. It was a serious proposition, and before adopting the measure the House must understand its purport.

The bill was withdrawn.

Mr. Whitney moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Ontario Election Act.

Mr. Mowat feared that the effect of the Bill would be injurious rather than beneficial. Much as they would all like to suppress acts of bribery, they should consider well the means by which they attempted to do so. The difficulty was to prove the crime of bribery. It was known that the larger the penalty the more difficult to convict. There was probably ten times as much corruption in Dominion elections as in Provincial. It was well known that there was no more corrupt practice than that of personation. This was the reason for providing imprisonment for the offence. The hon. gentleman did not see that any object would be gained by having county attorneys attend election trials, otherwise he had no objection to that clause. He proposed consolidating the Election Act before another session, and consideration would be given to any commendable amendments.

Mr. Whitney said that if the clause imposing a penalty on the briber, the man who receives the bribe, were adopted there would be no trouble in getting evidence. Outside the cities he did not believe there were twenty cases of personation. It was not nearly so general as bribery.

The House divided on the second reading of the bill, which was lost by a vote of 25 yeas and 32 nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Balfour, Barr, Bush, Campbell (Algoma), Campbell (Durham), Dunlop, Fell, Glendinning, Gordon, Hammett, Kerns, McCleary, Monk, Mowat, Meredith, Miscomphell, Wroughton, Wood ( Hastings), Wyllie.

Nays—Messrs. Allan, Awey, Biggar, Blesard, Charlton, O'Brien, Cleveland, Conmee, Dava, Davis, Dryden, Ewart, Garrow, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Sturon), Gilmour, Harcourt, Hardy, Lockhart, McKay (Oxford), McKay (Victoria), McKee, McMahon, Moore, Mowat, O'Connor, Bay-side, Ross, Smith (York), Tait, Waters, Wood (Brant).

Mr. Meredith moved the second reading of a bill respecting trust companies.

Mr. Mowat thought there were grave objections to the clause permitting trust companies incorporated under the Dominion Act to exercise powers conferred upon joint stock companies under the Act.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

For the relief of medical practitioners in the Rainy River district.—Mr. Mowat.

For the settlement of questions between the Government of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian lands.—Mr. Mowat.

To amend the election laws.—Mr. Mowat.

Mr. Meredith moved the second reading of his bill to prevent the courts from sitting on public holidays and from taking new cases after 6 p. m. He offered if the Government would consent to a second reading not to press the bill further this session.

Mr. Mowat said he could not consent to a second reading, as he was opposed to interfering with the discretion of the judges in this matter.

Mr. O'Connor said he was paired, but if he were free to vote he would support the bill.

The House divided on the motion for the second reading, which was lost on a vote of 35 yeas and 49 nays.

Mr. Mowat moved the third reading of the bill to amend the law respecting solemnization of marriage.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The following bills received their third reading:

Respecting an agreement between the Midland Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and the village of Midland.—Mr. Biggar.

To prevent the extermination of the plant called ginseng.—Mr. Caldwell.

Mr. Dryden moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Public Health Act.

Mr. Mowat moved the second reading of a bill respecting the settlement by arbitration of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The bill provided for the appointment of three arbitrators, who shall be approved of by each of the Governments.

Mr. Gibson moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Ontario Insurance Act. He said that the Bill had been asked for by the Underwriters' Association, for the purpose of giving greater protection against fires caused by steam threshers. It was claimed that the escape of cinders from the fire boxes caused many fires, and that the only way to avert the danger was to remove the engine to a greater distance from the barns. The Bill was entirely permissive in its nature. It provided that there might be a condition endorsed upon a policy of insurance requiring the engines to be 100 feet from a barn. This, he thought, would be held to be a reasonable condition. The farmer was not bound to accept a policy with that condition upon it, but if he were compelled to comply with this requirement what disadvantage would it be to a farmer? By the use of a "jack" or similar contrivance power from an engine could be easily conveyed the distance named.

Mr. Awey did not think the hon. gentleman understood the full significance of the bill. (Laughter.) He was not surprised to hear that the agitation for this bill came only from the insurance companies. If it passed it should be called an Act in the interest of the insurance companies and the manufacturers of a certain article called jacks. (Hear, hear.) What about the interest of the farmer? It would be utterly impossible to get sufficient power to drive a steam thresher in some lengthy barns. The weight and friction of the belt required would be sufficient to cause a fire. (Hear, hear.) The use of the "jack," which cost about \$75, would be a heavy burden upon the farmer. To supply the 2,000 threshers in Ontario with jacks would cost \$140,000 or \$150,000, and would add one cent or a cent and a half to the cost of every bushel of wheat threshed. The insurance companies were not compelled to insure any man. He thought the hon. gentleman should withdraw his Bill. The third clause might go to committee and be threshed out, but he would be compelled to vote against the measure as introduced.

Mr. Hiscott said it would be disastrous to the farmers if such a Bill were passed.

Mr. Bishop denied that steam threshers had caused any alarming prevalence of fires. Out of 1,193 fires in Ontario in a recent year only four were from threshers and six from tobacco pipes. If this sort of legislation went on the farmers would not have leave to kiss their own wives without Act of Parliament. (Laughter.) He hoped the hon. gentleman would withdraw the Bill, and if he did not he hoped the members would defeat it.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Fraser moved that the debate on Mr. Gibson's (Hamilton) bill to amend the Ontario Insurance Act stand adjourned until to-morrow.—Carried.

Mr. Mowat moved the second reading of a bill respecting disputes under the drainage laws, which has special reference to the appointment of referees in the arbitration of disputes.

The bill was read a second time.

The following bills were read a second time:

To amend the Act respecting County Crown Attorneys.—The Attorney-General.

To amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act as applied to railways.—The Attorney-General.

Respecting the disqualification of Justices of the Peace.—The Attorney-General.

Relating to Railways.—Mr. Fraser.

THE ESTIMATES.

Mr. H. E. Clarke thought the distribution of grants to Roman Catholic institutions was out of proportion to the number of Roman Catholics in the province. While they were only one-sixth of the whole population, it was proposed to increase the grants to them by \$1,588 and to increase the grants to general hospitals by only \$2,372, most of which was to go to the Home for Incurables. He moved that the grant of \$132,557 be cut down by \$10,000.

Mr. Fraser agreed that the grants should be made proportionately, but pointed out that no Protestant were refused admission into the hospitals carried on under Roman Catholic auspices. He could state that those hospitals with which he was the best acquainted were compelled to beg for the means of subsistence despite the Government grants.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) moved that the bill relating to the city of Toronto be referred back to committee.

Mr. Meredith objected to such a motion being sprung upon them in the absence of the mover. He fancied the reason of the move was in order to reverse the decision of the committee as to a particular clause.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) was willing to yield the point in the face of the Opposition, and give notice in the usual way.

The following Bills were read a third time:

Respecting the city of Kingston Gas and Electric Light Companies.—Mr. Metcalfe.

To authorize the town of Collingwood to issue certain debentures.—Mr. Wyllie.

To incorporate the "Wilson" Spur Line Railway.—Mr. McKay (Oxford).

To enable the corporation of the city of Hamilton to issue certain debentures and for other purposes.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

Mr. Metcalfe moved that there be laid before the House a copy of the commission issued with respect to fish and game protection, and of any instructions accompanying the same or connected therewith.

Also for a return showing in detail all expenses incurred or paid by the Province in connection with the said commission, giving dates, items and names.

The Attorney-General moved that the House to-morrow resolve itself into a committee to consider the following resolution:

That an annual salary of \$8,000 be granted to a referee for the purpose of the Drainage laws, which sum shall be paid monthly, and shall be over and above his travelling expenses. Carried.

Mr. Harcourt moved that the House go into committee on the following resolution:

1. That there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province to the several municipalities entitled thereto the sum of \$5,700,000, being the proportion which may be chargeable to the Province of Ontario in respect to the sum of \$101,771,000, claimed to be payable to the Upper Canada Improvement Fund on sales of town lands made by the late Province of Canada between the 1st day of June, 1853, and the 6th day of March, 1861, and money received thereon by the Province of Canada between the said 1st day of March, 1861, and the 1st day of July, 1867.

2. That the said moneys shall be paid under the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to the treasurers of the various townships and municipalities appearing to be entitled thereto under the statutes and orders-in-Council of the said Province of Canada in that behalf; and

each township or other municipality shall be paid that portion of the said amount which was obtained from the lands sold as aforesaid within the municipality, and such portion shall be ascertained and determined by authority of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

3. In case of there having been any change in the boundaries of any township or other municipality, or in the case of an incorporated village, town or town having been formed, or its limits extended, within a township, or its limits extended, or two or more townships, the council interested may agree as to their respective proportions of the money to which each municipality is entitled; or may refer the question to arbitration; or in case they fail to agree or to arbitrate, the proportion of each shall be ascertained and determined by authority of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

4. All moneys paid under the foregoing resolutions may be applied by the Council receiving the same for the use and benefit of the municipality in any way the Council see fit. (45 Vic., chap. 3; 49 Vic., chap. 6; 51 Vic., chap. 3.)

He explained that as far back as 1849 there were set apart one million acres of land for common school purposes. As the lands were not rapidly taken up the Legislature in 1855 set apart a certain portion of the proceeds for land improvements, and in 1861 the fund was discontinued. The proceeds from this source from 1861 to 1867 had never been reimbursed to the municipalities interested, and the Government now proposed to do so. The total proceeds were \$101,771, of which Ontario's share was \$53,704. There were some 210 municipalities interested, and they were situated in twenty-eight counties. The delay in settlement was not due to any Government, but to settling the difficulties between the Province of Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. Hardy moved the second reading of a bill to amend the General Mining Act.

Mr. Fraser (motion for Friday)—That there be referred to a committee of the Whole House on Monday next the resolution following:

Resolved—(1) That in addition to the sum of ten hundred and fifty thousand dollars heretofore appropriated and set apart from and out of the moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue of this Province for the purpose of erecting new legislative and departmental buildings for the public service of the Province, there be appropriated and set apart for the same purpose a sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, so as to make the whole of the moneys appropriated for said purpose amount in all to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

(2) That it is expedient that the Act passed in the forty-third year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in relation to the erection of new buildings for the accommodation of the Provincial Legislature and the Public Department, as the same is amended by chapter six of the Acts of the forty-eighth year of the reign of Her Majesty, and by chapter three of the Acts of the fiftieth year of the same reign, should be further amended by omitting the said Act as so amended, and inserting in its stead thereof the words "twelve hundred thousand dollars."

The House considered several bills in committee, among them bill 81, respecting the liability of directors.

On clause 4, holding directors personally liable for loss sustained by persons relying upon statements in prospectuses signed by the directors.

Mr. Meredith thought the wording open to objection, as it was more stringent even than the English Act. It seemed to be worded in the interest of old insurance companies desiring of preventing the formation of new companies. He was desirous to protect investors from fraud, but it was quite safe to follow the English law in matters of this kind.

Mr. Mowat thought there was no danger to the honest man in the proposed law. All the director had to do was to prove that he had "reasonable ground" for believing the prospectus to be true to be relieved from responsibility.

Mr. Gibson said that some sub-section might be added to the clause which would not modify the bill as a whole, but which might meet hon. gentlemen's wishes.

The bill passed.

The House went into committee on Mr. Hardy's Bill respecting liens for labor on logs and timber and the payment of wages thereon.

Mr. Hardy agreed to the 1st of July as the date of the Act coming into force. The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The House went into committee on Mr. Dryden's Bill to amend the Public Health Act.

The evening session was entirely occupied by the discussion in committee of Mr. Ross's bill consolidating and revising the Public Schools Act. Mr. Wood (N. Hastings) made a strong appeal for a uniform assessment for public schools in counties instead of townships.

The House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

A Chief of Police.

There is no body of men more liable to suffer from exposure than the police. But as an example of how they get rid of their maladies the following is cited: Green Island, N. Y., U. S. A., Feb. 11, 1889: "I suffered with neuralgia in the head, but found instant relief from the application of St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me." E. P. BELLINGER, Chief of Police.

"GOLDENWATER'S Geographical Magazine" has a very interesting paper on the Bering Sea question. It says from forty to seventy Canadian sealing vessels annually hunt in the waters through which the seal passes just north of the Aleutian Islands, on its way to the Pribiloff Islands, killing the animals without discrimination, whether their fur is worth much or little, shooting many which sink and are thus entirely lost. The effect is already alarmingly apparent, and the number of seals annually visiting the breeding grounds is rapidly diminishing. It is estimated that 1,000,000 seal are born every year, on the islands of St. Paul and St. George. Females are never killed there and the fur of old animals is valueless. Of the 500,000 male pups leaving the islands every fall, it is estimated that only 250,000 survive the first year's struggle for existence, and the casualties of the second year reduce the number to 225,000, and not over 200,000 of these are available for slaughter. The "Magazine" says: "There is no question that we (the Americans) own the Pribiloff Islands, and that the company authorized by our Government alone has the right to pursue the sealing industry there, but it is not at the hands that the Canadian vessels have carried on their destruction. Their favorite place of watching for their prey is just north of the Aleutian chain. While the seal are swimming toward the Pribiloff group the waters near the narrow passes among the Aleutian Islands are fairly alive with them, and there the Canadian hunters reap their harvest and prevent thousands of animals from reaching the breeding grounds."

"August Flower"

How does he feel?—He feels cranky, and is constantly experimenting, dieting himself, adopting strange notions, and changing the cooking, the dishes, the hours, and manner of his eating—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels at times a gnawing, voracious, insatiable appetite, wholly unaccountable, unnatural and unhealthy.—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels no desire to go to the table and a grumbling, fault-finding, over-nicety about what is set before him when he is there—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels after a spell of this abnormal appetite an utter abhorrence, loathing, and detestation of food; as if a mouthful would kill him—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He has irregular bowels and peculiar stools—August Flower the Remedy. @

say Nothing, But Saw Wood.

Montreal Star: For practical usefulness give us the wood-sawing contest for fifty dollars and the championship of Canada, which came off at Exeter, Ont., the other day. This sort of trial of speed and endurance is excellent in several ways. It broadens the chest, develops the muscles of the arms and back, and promotes the general action of all the vital powers. But, best of all, it conduces to a still tongue, when comes the proverb, "Say nothing, but saw wood." It is pleasing to find Canada setting a good example to meet the popular demand for personal prowess. Who would not sooner see a wood-sawing contest than a prize-fight or a fasting or unsleeping struggle with natural conditions?

Here Lies!

Epitaph is a demoralizing kind of taffy. It appears on the tombstone, and engulges the dead almost to the very stars. The usual method of beginning, is: "Here lies," Very suggestive, for the lies are frequently quite astonishing—almost enough so to both amuse and amaze the dead of whom they are written. A truthful epitaph, in many instances, would be: "Here lies one who omitted to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery." If sick and suffering, and dreading premature death, test the potent remedy. It cures all chronic, liver, blood, and lung diseases, as biliousness, skin and scalp diseases, scrofulous sores, and swellings, salt-rheum, tetter, erysipelas, and even scrofula of the lungs (or Consumption), if taken in time.

William to Visit England.

The Emperor William is to arrive in London on or about Monday, June 29; he will stay at Buckingham Palace for a week, and is then to go to Windsor Castle for the wedding of Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Arisbert of Anhalt-Desau, which ceremony, according to present arrangements, will take place in St. George's Chapel on Tuesday, July 7, or Wednesday, July 8. The Emperor will stay at Windsor for a couple of days as the guest of the Queen, and is then to take his departure from England.

She Was Willing to Give Up All.

When Queen Elizabeth of England, found death approaching her, she cried despairingly, "All my possessions for a moment of time!" There are wealthy ladies to-day, the world over, who would gladly exchange their riches for sound health. Many are made well and happy by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a never-failing cure for diseases so common to women. As a corrective for all functional weaknesses, it is of universal repute among the sex, and thousands of pale, worn-out, enfeebled victims have been changed into vigorous women and girls by its use. Guaranteed to give satisfaction, or price refunded. Druggists have it.

What He Wanted.

Cloak Review: "I have come in here sir," said the angry citizen to the superintendent of the horse-car company, "to get justice. Yesterday as my wife was getting on to one of your cars, the conductor stepped on her dress and tore off a yard of it."

"Well, sir," calmly replied the superintendent, "I don't know that we are to blame for that. What do you expect us to do—get her a new dress?"

"No, sir, I do not," grimly replied the other, brandishing in his right hand a small piece of cloth. "What I propose to have you do is to help me match this cloth."

Some men must think that the lamp of life is a spirit lamp, judging from the way they pour in the alcohol.

Goodness Pays.

At any rate, this is the teaching of a decision rendered in the court of appeals the present week, said to be the first of the kind ever given there, although the principle involved has been passed upon by other tribunals we believe. The facts are as follows: On March 20th, 1869, William Storey, a wholesale liquor dealer of Buffalo, told his nephew, William E. Storey, then a lad in knickerbockers, that he would give him \$5,000 if he would not smoke or drink until he became 21 years of age. The uncle added several other conditions, even coffee, cards and billiards being tabooed. As the old man made his money in appetizing liquors his injunctions to his nephew were the more remarkable. The incoercive of a golden reward caused William to lead an exemplary life. On January 31st, 1885, he attained his majority, and wrote to his uncle claiming the \$5,000. The uncle replied, acknowledging the indebtedness, but said he desired to hold the money on interest until a future day. Soon after Mr. Storey died, and his executor, Franklin Sidway, refused to pay the claim. The case was tried in the Supreme Court and judgment recovered for \$9,585.89, principal and interest. This judgment was reversed by the General Term, but this week was sustained by the Court of Appeals, and William E. Storey will get his money.

"Two Souls With But a Single Thought"

As they sat side by side, they sighed. "Oh, my idol!" he said, and then died. "Dear Luke," she said, as she looked, "I will wed thee if thou wilt," and he smiled. The honeymoon passed in an excess of joy. Excess in eating rich food brings indigestion, sick headache, and frequent attacks of dizziness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure all these. They are tiny, sugar-coated, and easy to swallow. No preparation compares with them as a Liver Pill. They are guaranteed, and one is a dose.

Sure to Rise.

Munsey's Weekly: Shingler—I have called to ask your daughter's hand in marriage.

Prospective Pa—But you are an unknown doctor, without sufficient income to support her, and the ethics of your profession forbid you to advertise. Shingler—Yet I am no fly-roost. I have let three rooms over my office to reporters, have given them free use of my telephone, and have joined the Press Club.

It Was All Right.

Buffalo News: "Do you keep a dog?" asked the young man of the old man, tentatively.

"Yes, sir," said the old man, sternly, "I keep a dog."

The young man's heart fell 40 degrees.

"Yes, sir," continued the old man, softening, for he had seven daughters, "I keep one tied."

No cards.

A Drummer's Sample.

A St. Louis commercial traveler probably carries the most unique "sample" in the profession. It is a human body, 3 years old, an example of the efficacy of a certain embalming fluid.

D. O. N. L. 19. 91



SURE CURE OIL A PROMPT CURE CURES PERMANENTLY

Rheumatism SCIATICA Back Aches all Aches NEURALGIA IT HAS NO EQUAL. IT IS THE BEST.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Lizzitine, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS. Beware of Imitations. NOTICE: AUTOGRAF OF THE GENUINE. Stowart & Hartshorn HARTSHORN

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I am glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who may be afflicted with this disease. Send your name and address to my Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, U. S. P. O. Box 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

I CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY. When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits worse cases. Because others have failed in no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible Remedy, Fitz's Epilepsy Cure. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address—T. A. SLOCUM, Branch Office, 106 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.