

# ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The following petitions were presented: Mr. Dryden—From Albert D. Shaw and others, for an Act to incorporate the Niagara Falls Electric Railway Co.

Mr. Mowat—From the County Council of Oxford, asking the Government not to assume control of the jail.

Mr. Meredith—From the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States, for an Act conferring on the company certain powers in Canada.

Mr. Awey—From the County Council of Wentworth, for amendments to provide that roads owned by the municipal corporations shall be exempt from taxation under the Assessment Act.

Mr. McCleary—From the County Council of Welland, against Government control of county jails, and for powers to appoint inspectors for the prevention of the spreading of noxious weeds and diseases affecting fruit trees.

The Speaker announced that the representation of the constituency of South Grey had become vacant on account of the death of J. H. Hunter, M. P., and that a writ had been issued for a new election.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) asked what vacancies existed in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, or any registration division in the Province; what vacancies in the said offices, existed on the 31st day of January, 1891, and the dates when, and the causes by which such vacancies were respectively occasioned.

Mr. Mowat, in reply, stated that the date he had mentioned the other day was correct, viz., the 13th December, but he was informed that he had been reported as saying the 31st December. Regarding the question of his honorable friend, he would say that all these vacancies existed on the 1st January, 1891: East Middlesex, Frontenac, Lambton, Wentworth and Victoria. Hastings had become vacant since. The dates of the vacancies were: East Middlesex, August 4th, 1889; Frontenac, August 22nd, 1890; Lambton, October 13th, 1890; Wentworth, November 25th, 1890; Victoria, January 6th, 1891. The vacancies had been occasioned in each instance by the death of the incumbent.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) presented the annual report of the Fruit Growers' Association for 1890; the annual report of the Entomological Association for 1890; the Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31st, 1890; the report of the treasurer of Upper Canada College (cash transactions) for the year ending June 30th, 1890.

**NOTICES OF MOTION.**

Mr. Wood (Hastings)—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 that the remuneration of sheriffs, registrars of deeds, clerks of the peace, and county attorneys be paid by salary instead of by fee, and a like change should be made of remunerating all other provincial officers now paid by fees to whom the same could be satisfactorily applied.

Mr. Awey—Bill to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Wood (Brant)—Bill to amend the Act respecting noxious weeds and diseases of fruit trees.

The following petitions were presented by members of the House:

Mr. Bronson—From the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union of Ottawa, asking for legislation to provide for the taxing at its full value of all land held for speculative purposes, for the examination and licensing of stationary engineers, for the entire electorate having power to vote on money by-laws, and for the inspection of scaffolds.

Mr. Tait—From ninety-one citizens of Toronto, asking for compulsory school regulations for the attendance of children between six and fourteen years of age, for the appointment of transient officers, for free school books, for the election of trustees on the day of the municipal elections, and for compelling Public School Boards to provide accommodation for all children of school age.

Mr. Tait—From Stonemasons' Union, No. 1, Toronto; Toronto Trades and Labor Council, Plasterers' Laborers' Association, Bricklayers' Society, No. 2, of Ontario; George Stevenson Assembly, 9,005, Knights of Labor, severally praying for an Act for the taxation of all land held for speculative purposes, for voting by the entire electorate on money by-laws, for the inspection of scaffolds, and for the examination and licensing of stationary engineers.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Mr. Bleazard—A bill to incorporate the Ontario, Belmont & Northern Railway Company.

Mr. Tait—A bill respecting the examination of stationary engineers and the inspection of stationary boilers.

Mr. Tait—A bill respecting undertaking, embalming and organic chemistry.

Mr. Mowat was about to move the second reading of a bill to further amend the law respecting the solemnization of marriages, when Mr. Meredith remarked that none of the bills had been distributed until just then. He objected to unnecessary haste in regard to such legislation.

Mr. Mowat explained that it was only the second reading of the bill that he proposed to go on with.

Mr. Meredith pointed out that in the then meagre state of the House numerically, it would not be well to proceed with legislation of such importance, affecting the welfare of the people at large.

Mr. Mowat acquiesced, and the bill stands for its second reading.

Upon a motion to adjourn by the Attorney-General, Mr. Meredith remarked that the members were desirous of knowing whether the House would adjourn from Good Friday.

Mr. Mowat replied that it was not the intention of the Government that the House should sit on Good Friday. It was the wish of the members they would adjourn the House till Tuesday.

Mr. Meredith said that there was a general impression on the Opposition's side of the House that Tuesday would be a better day to reassemble than Monday.

Mr. Mowat was agreeable, and announced that the financial statement would be made on Tuesday next.

The following petitions were presented: Mr. Miscoit—From the City Council of St. Catharines praying for the legalization of a money by-law.

Mr. McCleary—From the Farmer's

Institute of the County of Welland, for the abolition of market fees.

Mr. E. F. Clarke—From the Plasterers' Laborers' Association, for an Act providing for the taxing of all lands held for speculative purposes to their full value, and that improvements made by labor be exempted from taxation.

Mr. Waters asked, Is it the intention of the Government at this or any future session of this Parliament to bring before this House a bill to enable women to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly?

Mr. Mowat—It is not our intention at this session of this Parliament to bring before this House a bill to enable women to vote for members of this Assembly. As to any future session, I may say that the Government have not agreed upon the matter or formed any intentions upon the subject.

Mr. Waters asked, Is it the intention of the Government during this or any future session of this Parliament to introduce any bill or measure, for the consideration of this House, having for its object the borrowing of money from British capitalists at English money market rates, and the loaning of the same to farmers who may have their farms mortgaged? Or is it the intention of the Government to form the obtaining and loaning money to farmers, who may have their farms mortgaged, at a low rate of interest?

Mr. Mowat—It is not the intention of the Government to introduce any bill or measure, of the kind mentioned in the question. As to whether it is their intention to propose any other mode or scheme all of us moved in at the condition of the farmers for whom assistance of this kind is asked, but believe that any scheme of the kind suggested is impracticable.

Mr. Monk asked, When was Thomas Murray, Esq., appointed to the office of sheriff of the County of Renfrew? Does he still hold the office? If not, when and how did he cease to hold it?

Mr. Mowat—Mr. Murray was appointed on the 21st of January last. He does not receive and accepted on Feb. 16.

The following petitions were presented: Mr. Tait—From Local Assembly, No. 5,743, Knights of Labor, praying that all land held for speculative purposes be taxed.

Mr. Tait—From residents of Toronto, praying that municipal councils be empowered to assess buildings, machinery and all improvements to real estate at 50 per cent., or less, of their actual value, as is done in British Columbia.

Mr. Hiscott—From residents of St. Catharines, praying for power to expropriate land for the St. Catharines & Hamilton Bridge and Road Company.

Mr. Hardy—From the Cigar-makers' Union of Brantford, praying that lands held for speculative purposes should be taxed to their full value.

Mr. Gilmore—From residents of West Toronto Junction, to change the name of that town to "Toronto Junction"; asking to have certain portions of the Township of York annexed to the town; asking that aldermen be elected for two years, one half to retire annually, in view of the important works being carried on at present; asking for the passage of a by-law which was defeated by popular vote on October 14th last.

Mr. Kerns—From the county of Halton Farmers' Institute, praying for the abolition of market fees.

Mr. Sharps—To amend the Division Courts Act.

Mr. Mowat—To incorporate the Ottawa, Arnprior & Renfrew Railway Company.

Mr. Miscampbell—To authorize the corporation of the town of Orillia to purchase land for a post-office site.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex)—Respecting truancy and compulsory school attendance.

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

Mr. McKay—Respecting waterworks for the town of Woodstock.

Mr. Mowat moved the second reading of a bill to further amend the law respecting the solemnization of marriage.

Mr. H. E. Clarke thought it was understood that the member for London should have an opportunity of looking into the bill before it went through another stage.

Mr. Mowat said he thought there would be no objection to reading this bill a second time. It consisted of three parts. The first part applied to the people called Quakers. The law was supposed to authorize the performance of marriage by Quakers in the same manner as other religious bodies. It now appears that a few words in the law limited the officers of the Society of Friends to performing marriage between members of their own order, and the Quakers themselves did not know how this proviso came in. They have gone on assuming that they had the authority the same as any other Church. Its object is to legalize marriage by Quakers, though one of the number of marriages have taken place within the last twenty years about which there may be some question as to their legality. The object is to remove that restriction, and place the society in the same position regarding the performance of marriages as other bodies. There is a provision that those marriages performed before the passing of the Act are declared lawful where the parties have lived validity of the Act has not been questioned by any suit or action, or unless either of the parties have since been married according to the law; in such case the validity of the Act would be determined as if this Act had not been passed.

Mr. Mowat explained that the second part of the bill affected the Salvation Army. It was well known that this Army was on the same footing now as any other religious body. Certain of their officers occupied a position corresponding to bishops and ministers in other bodies. They now applied to have the same authority to perform marriage, which other churches have had, he saw no reason why they should not have that power. They are a large body. He suggested that anybody would substantially the same position as any other religious denomination. The bill proposed to give this power to the commissioner and staff officers, of whom there are 41. Their field officers, of whom there are 41. Their field officers, of whom there are 41. Their field officers, of whom there are 41.

A third provision in the bill had been the result of a suggestion made by a learned

judge regarding the form of affidavit by those applying for marriage license. The application for license states that there is no affinity, or consanguinity. The word "pre-contract" has been assumed to mean prior marriage. The learned judge pointed out that when the expression was first used it was supposed there might be marriage without the presence of a clergyman. This was adopted in this country, and has been supposed that difficulty might here being misunderstood, he had at first proposed to strike out the word "pre-contract" altogether, but afterwards he deemed it better to provide that it shall be declared to mean the form of marriage.

The Bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Mowat moved the second reading of a Bill to regulate the charters to loan companies.

Mr. H. E. Clarke asked that the hon. gentleman would allow the Bill to stand as he knew his hon. friend the leader of the Opposition had something to say upon it.

The following petitions were presented: Mr. Moore—From the corporation of Waterloo, praying for the Torrens system of land transfer.

Mr. Mowat—From the municipality of Woodstock, praying for an amendment to the Municipal Act exempting towns not separate from the county for municipal purposes, and having a population in excess of 4,000, from paying any proportion of the cost or liability that may be incurred by counties under involved section.

Mr. Awey—From the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club, praying to be incorporated under the above name, and to be permitted to acquire and hold real and personal property and leaseholds within the city of Hamilton and in the County of Wentworth, and to erect buildings, etc., and dispose of or mortgage the same as may be expedient; asking that power be granted to issue stock not exceeding \$25,000, in shares of \$10 each.

Mr. Tait—From Messrs. John Leys, Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Charles H. Keeler, Frank A. Fleming, C. N. Shanly, George Mitchell, Arthur G. Penoch, James Dodd, of New York, and Mr. Edward W. housing and railway company be incorporated with power to construct a line of railway from the crossing of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway tracks at or near Parliament street, with power to tap the Grand Trunk Railway over the Don. Also to construct swing bridges over the River Don and Coatsworth's cut, and also to connect with the present and other systems of railway entering the city, and to connect with any union station which may hereafter be built, and to carry on a general warehousing business; asking for incorporation under the name of the Toronto Transfer Warehousing and Railway Company.

The following Bills were introduced and read a first time:

Mr. Guthrie—Respecting gravel roads owned by the corporation of the county of Wellington.

Mr. Connee—To authorize the Town of Fort Arthur to construct, own, and operate a street railway and for other purposes.

Mr. Tait—Respecting the Grand Legion of Ontario Select Knights of Canada.

Dr. Whitney—To amend the Ontario Election Act.

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

Mr. Meredith—To provide for the consolidation of the debt of the city of London and for other purposes.

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

Mr. Mowat—Respecting settlement by arbitration of accounts between the Dominion of Ontario and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and between the said two Provinces.

Mr. Mowat—Respecting certain duties, powers, and liabilities of trustees.

Mr. Mowat—Respecting the sale of real estate by personal representatives.

Mr. Mowat—To remove certain cases from County Courts to the High Courts.

Mr. Mowat, in introducing a bill to remove certain cases from County Courts to the High Courts, explained, in answer to a question by Mr. Meredith, that the object of the bill was to transfer to the High Courts cases which had been proceeded with in the County Courts by mistake. This power was to be discretionary with the judge, litigants not having the power to make such change.

Mr. Magwood moved for a return showing the date of the certificate of the judges appointed to try the election petition in the North Perth election case.

Mr. Mowat explained that generally the elections were to be held the same day fixed for all. North Bruce was one of the few cases in which by-elections were held simultaneously.

Mr. Meredith said there was a principle involved in this matter as to the relation of the Clerk of the House to the Government which should be properly understood. In the case of North Perth the general election was held under the old list. There were new lists in preparation which were known to be much more favorable to the Conservatives. These new lists were to be filed on December 15th. In order to prevent the by-elections from being held before the time allowed by the law. The object of the bill was to prevent the by-elections from being held before the time allowed by the law. The object of the bill was to prevent the by-elections from being held before the time allowed by the law.

Mr. Hardy said that Mr. Meredith's interpretation of the statute was a very ingenious perversion. He must have known that in the case of North Perth the seat was vacated by mutual consent, and to talk of appeal was utter absurdity. The law was framed to allow an opportunity of appeal, but in this case it was known there would be no appeal. There could not be an appeal. The gentleman unseated was a friend of the Government, and it was only fair to suppose that they knew that he did

not intend to appeal. As to the new voters' list, he asked how was it possible for that the leader of the Opposition to assume knowledge of that matter? The hon. gentleman should have come to the Government and asked them to wait until he could in the day for Conservatives to talk of voters' lists, when their Chief had but recently been guilty of the most flagrant and deliberate promises to the contrary, in order that he might spring the election with a voters' list that contained 50,000 names of dead men, and from which 116,000 young men were excluded. The whole charge was heard, even from his hon. friend.

Mr. H. E. Clarke did not agree in the presumption that the candidate was the only person entitled to appeal. The whole electorate was interested in such a matter, and their rights should be respected. He was not surprised that the Government felt somewhat aggravated at the results of the recent Dominion elections, because in spite of their utmost endeavors, the old flag, the old man, and the old policy had been sustained for another five years.

Mr. Meredith asked when the Minister of Education would ask the House to consider his bill to amend the Public Schools Act.

Mr. Awey—Bill to amend the Public Parks Act.

**He Left the Man for "Deid."**

James Morrison, a big burly fellow with a black mustache, was charged at Glasgow Eastern Police Court yesterday—before Bailiff James Martin—with creating a noise in Tobago street, and afterwards assaulting the constable who took him into custody. Constable C221 deposed that at half-past 10 on Sunday morning he saw the prisoner disorderly in Tobago street. He took him into custody, and when he had him inside the police office Morrison bit his finger. C202 corroborated. Saw Morrison knock down two old men at Great Hamilton Street Home. Prisoner—The polis pushed his finger into my mouth to see if I'd any money there. (Laughter.) Prisoner—His finger's no hurt. Bailiff—We'll see. Here, constable, step up and show'd of, or the reporter'll gang an' say that ye wanna hurt ava. The reporter says he's a constable. I once got a lump taken out o' my cheek by a brute o' a man just like that at the bar. Here, constable! Aye (after examining the wound), a grey air bite. Show'd to the reporter. Nothing but a beast would do that. (The Bailiff was now addressing the prisoner.) To think that ye daur open your mouth in the very grips o' the law. Condot like this is most disgraceful. When I got the bit taken out o' my cheek I left the man for he had been had the policeman done that? Eh? (Much laughter in court.) We'll have to make an example—three guineas or forty days.—Aberdeen (Scotland) paper.

**Personal Journalism.**

Winnipeg Free Press: As journalism goes these days there are many practices that are reprehensible, but none more so where it is presumed to be conducted on an impersonal basis—than attacks on supposed writers. With the publication of every well-regulated newspaper there is associated some person who as the announced editor can properly be held personally responsible for its utterances. Personal criticism should never reach beyond him, and, indeed, should be sparingly indulged in even in his case. Impersonal journalism is the ideal of English-speaking people, which involves considering merits, without regard to the person who may have penned it—the journal itself being always given an individuality, but as distinct from the personality of its writers as from that of its typesetters or pressmen.

**Harsh, But—?**

"No," said a well-known statesman, "I shall never believe that woman has the proper judgment and sense to cast a ballot, or interfere in politics, while she is so weak-minded as to passively suffer, year after year, from diseases peculiar to females, when every newspaper she picks up, tells of the merits of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Not to take advantage of this remedy is certainly an indication of mental weakness!"

There is a wholesome kernel of truth inside though shell of this ungalant speech. The "Favorite Prescription" is invaluable in all uteri troubles, inflammations, ulcerations, displacements, nervous disorders, prostration, exhaustion, or hysteria. For run-down, worn-out women, no more strengthening tonic or nerve is known.

**Revenge.**

Buffalo News: Jiggersmith (sternly)—Then you refuse to become mine, Miss Flint.

Miss Flint—Yes, I can never be more than a sister.

Jiggersmith (drawing a revolver)—Enough! Then I will.

Miss Flint—Oh, heavens! You would not murder me?

Jiggersmith (fiercely)—No, but I'll everlastingly massacre that confounded bulldog of your father's that I've been obliged to pet every time I came to keep him from devouring me!

**In Society.**

New York Sun: "Mother!" exclaimed Edith, "what in the world did you invite that horrid Mrs. Brown to our party for?"

"Why, Edith, Mrs. Brown goes into the best of society, I am astonished that you should want to leave her off our list."

Edith—Well, I don't care; she can't come, for she told me only day before yesterday that they were going to Washington for a fortnight.

Mother—And don't you suppose I knew that, Edith? Why, you silly girl, that's the very reason why I invited her.

**A Chicken of Many Springs.**

Puck: "Plymouth Rock is awfully mad because you awarded only honorable mention to that spring chicken of his up at the poultry show."

"What does he want, any how? That hen has taken first prize every year now for five years. He ought to be satisfied."

**HEIGHT OF CLOUDS.**

Interesting Observations on the Tops of the Alps.

Professor Moller, of Karlsruhe, has made some interesting observations on the height of clouds. He finds that the highest clouds, cirrus and cirrostratus, rise on an average to a height of nearly 30,000 feet. The middle clouds keep at from 10,000 to 23,000 feet in height, while the lower clouds reach to between 3,000 and 7,000 feet. The cumulus clouds float with their lower surface at a height of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet, while their summits rise to 16,000 feet. The tops of the Alps are often hidden by clouds of the third class, but the bottom of clouds of the second class, and especially of the thunder clouds, often envelop them. The vertical dimensions of a cloud observed by Prof. Moller on the Ueuliberg were over 1,200 feet. He stepped out of it at a height of about 3,700 feet, and high above the mountain floated clouds of the middle class, while veils of mist lay in the ravines and clefts. The upper clouds were growing thicker, while the lower ones were dissolving, and soon it began to rain and snow.

**A Romance.**

She was fair—and my passion begun!  
She smiled—and I could not but love  
But when from afar I detected avarice,  
No beauty my passion could move!

In despair she sought doctors in vain,  
Till she learned of "Humanity's boon"  
Now her breath is as sweet as the dew  
Which falls upon the roses in June.

To-night, as we sit in our home,  
And I kiss her sweet lips o'er and o'er,  
We bless Dr. Sage in our bliss,  
For the joy he has brought to our door.

There is no disease more trying to friendship than catarrh! The constant effort to clear the throat and nose, the foul breath, all the features of the disease, make it as much dreaded by the friend as by the victim. Humanity has cause to bless Dr. Sage for his "Catarrh Remedy." The manufacturers offer to forfeit \$500 for any case they cannot cure.

**Important Japanese Invention.**

A lacquer has been invented in Japan, it is said, which will prevent fouling when applied to the bottoms of vessels. The experiment has been tried with the warship Naniwa-Kan, the prototype of the Charles-ton, with excellent results. It is true, the new lacquer deserves to be investigated by our navy department. The fouling of the new steel ships has become a serious matter, and the frequent docking necessary to keep their hulls clean is a very expensive process. In the merchant marine, too, such an invention ought to be highly appreciated.

**The Best Life Policy.**

It's not the Tontine plan, or Endowment plan, or Ten Years' Renewable plan. It's not adding your few dollars to the hundreds of millions that the insurance companies boast of. It's a better investment than any of those. It is investing a few dollars in that Standard Remedy, the "Golden Medical Discovery," a cure for Consumption, in its early stages, and all throat and lung troubles.

**Look Up Your Fire Alarm Box.**

Philadelphia Record: In his report on a recent fatal fire in Brooklyn the Fire Marshal of that city says that if people would educate themselves as to the proper manner of sending out an alarm of fire and locating the fire-boxes in their respective neighborhoods they would assist the department in arriving sooner at a fire. The suggestion is a pertinent one, as it is safe to say that but few householders ever take the trouble to find out where an alarm box is located or where the key is kept.

**The Power of the Law.**

Chicago Tribune: Prisoner—So you think you can get me off?

Lawyer—Easily enough. I will prove to the court that you are a lunatic and you will be sent to an asylum.

"But how am I to get out of the asylum?"

"I will prove to the superintendent that you are not a lunatic."

Gen. Nathan Goff, the noted West Virginia politician, looks like a clergyman. His face is always smoothly shaven, and he dresses in a dark frock suit. In spirits he is as cheerful as a schoolboy.

A scheme is on foot to build a first-class macadamized road from New York to Boston. The road if built will run via Newport and three states will be interested in its construction.

D. O. N. L. 14, 91

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