

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The following bills were read a third time: Respecting the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States—Mr. Meredith.

To provide for the consolidation of the debt of the city of London, and for other purposes—Mr. Meredith. To incorporate the Niagara River Railway Company—Mr. Tait.

Mr. Ross moved the House into committee to reconsider the bill respecting the profession of stenography. He consented, on the earnest representation of the hon. member for London, to limit the time of practice required before stenographers can become members of the Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association to six months instead of five years, as originally proposed. The bill was reported as amended, and received its third reading.

Mr. Ross moved the House into committee on a bill consolidating and revising the High school law. Among other amendments made was the limiting of the number of High school trustees in cities and towns to eighteen, and the restricting of High school examiners' duties to the district instead of the county as formerly.

Mr. Fraser moved the House into committee on a resolution introduced on Friday last, asking for an additional grant of \$150,000 for the construction of the new Parliament buildings. He desired to amend the resolution by asking for \$200,000 extra, instead of \$150,000, which would make the entire cost a million and a quarter dollars. He had no doubt the building would be fully completed for that sum.

The amendment was carried and the bill was read a second time.

Mr. Mowat moved the House into committee on a bill respecting the settlement by arbitration of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and between the said two Provinces.

The following Bills were read a second time: Respecting settlement duties by purchasers of lands from the Crown and the issue of timber licenses—Mr. Hardy.

For the settlement of questions between the Government of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian lands—The Attorney-General.

Mr. Mowat moved the House into committee on a bill respecting disputes under the drainage laws.

Mr. Meredith thought that the powers proposed to be conferred upon referees under the bill were of too burdensome a nature, and too extensive to be properly discharged by one man.

The House went into Committee of Supply and passed the items of charges on Crown Lands amounting to \$120,359, refund amounting \$24,968.37, miscellaneous \$52,962.

The House in concurrence carried a number of the items in the estimates passed in Committee of Supply.

Mr. Mowat moved the House into committee to reconsider the bill respecting disputes under the drainage laws. A few amendments were made limiting the powers conferred upon referees under the Act.

The following bills were read a second time: Respecting truancy and compulsory school attendance—Mr. Ross.

To amend the Industrial Schools Act—Mr. Ross.

To amend the Ontario Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

Mr. Meredith called attention to the fact that as several committees would meet tomorrow morning it would be inadvisable that the House meet at 11 a. m.

The following Bills were read a third time: To amend the Act to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and of diseases affecting fruit trees—Mr. Wood (Brant).

Relating to railways—Mr. Fraser. Mr. Mowat moved the second reading of a Bill for detaching from the Chancery Division of the High Court one of the judges thereof. The Chancery Division had four judges, and the other courts but three, and the hon. member proposed to reduce the number all round to three. At the time when the fourth judge had been appointed there had been an exceptional amount of work, but this was not the case now, and he proposed to detach the fourth judge and have him discharge judicial duties in any of the courts as directed.

Mr. Meredith was doubtful as to the power possessed by the Legislature to make the changes proposed.

The following bills were read a second time: To regulate the charters of loan companies—The Attorney-General.

Respecting certain duties, powers and liabilities of trustees—The Attorney-General.

To amend the election laws—The Attorney-General. Mr. Ross moved the House into committee on a bill consolidating and revising the laws respecting the Education Department.

The House went into committee and passed the following bills: To further amend the Acts relating to the creation of new provincial buildings—Mr. Fraser.

To amend the Act respecting County Crown Attorneys—The Attorney-General. Respecting settlement duties by purchasers of lands from the Crown and the issue of timber licenses—Mr. Hardy.

For the settlement of questions between the Government of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian lands—The Attorney-General.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) moved the House into committee on a bill to amend the Ontario Insurance Act. The only amendment of importance was the striking out of the first clause, which enacts that companies shall not be liable for losses occasioned by steam engines within 100 feet of a barn or stack. Another amendment provides that insurance companies not licensed under the Dominion or Ontario Insurance Acts, nor incorporated under the Beneficial Societies' Act, and not having been in existence at least two years previous to the date when the Act was introduced, viz., March 31, 1890, shall not be authorized to carry on business unless under special sanction.

The bill was carried.

Mr. Ross moved the House into committee on a bill respecting truancy and compulsory school attendance.

Mr. Campbell (Algonia) took exception to the proposition, and favored the appointing of the trustees officers by the boards. The bill was carried.

Mr. Ross moved the House into committee on a Bill to amend the Act respecting the federation of the University of Toronto and University College with other universities and colleges.

AFTER RECESS. Mr. Mowat moved the House into committee on a Bill respecting mortgages and sales of personal property in Manitoulin.

Mr. Monk moved in amendment to the second clause, which provides for the registration of chattel mortgages, and there he added: "That any bill of sale or chattel mortgage heretofore filed with the said deputy clerk shall be valid, as if the same had been filed with the clerk of the court under the said Act."

Mr. Mowat consented to the amendment and proposed that it be inserted as clause 2, with clause 2 to be changed to clause 3. The Bill was reported with these amendments.

Mr. Hardy moved the House into committee on a bill to amend the General Mining Act.

Mr. Cleland asked if it was the intention of the Government during the present session to assist in the construction of a railway from the town of Owen Sound to connect with the Stratford & Lake Huron Railway, in the county of Bruce, the proposed railway being about thirteen miles in length.

Mr. Mowat replied that the matter was still under consideration.

Mr. Monk asked if there was a child under 10 years of age now confined in the Central Prison. If so, when and by whom committed, for how long a time, and for what offence.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) replied that there was a boy between 9 and 10 years of age at present confined in the Central Prison for larceny, committed for the eighth month at the instance of the Police Magistrate at Hamilton. He could not be committed to the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, because under the Act of last session a boy under 13 years of age can be confined in that institution. Enquiry would be made, however, into the circumstances of the case to see if the boy could not be removed to some other institution.

Mr. Meredith thought it an outrage that a boy of such an age should be committed to prison, and considered that the department deserved censure for permitting such a state of affairs.

Mr. Snider asked if the sugar beet seed which was distributed throughout the province last year, as an experiment, had given good results. What were the minimum and maximum yields per acre? What percent of sugar did the roots contain as tested by the analyzer?

Mr. Dryden stated that sugar beet seed had been furnished farmers in several sections of the Province for the past two years. The results showed that a fair quality of the beet might be grown in several parts of the Province, of a slightly larger yield than could be produced in Europe. At the Agricultural College the yield had varied from ten to twenty tons per acre. With good cultivation an average yield of from fifteen to eighteen tons to the acre might be produced, which was more than the greatest yield in continental countries.

Mr. McMahon moved for a return of copies of all correspondence and full information respecting the financial standing, returns, and other matters respecting joint stock companies.

The motion was carried. An arrangement was made by which divisions of the House would not be called in the morning, in view of the possible slim attendance.

A number of petitions were presented. Mr. Meredith moved that Mr. Hudson, a member of the House, be paid his seasonal allowance, notwithstanding his absence from the House through illness. Carried.

The following bills passed their third reading: To amend the Act respecting master and servant—Mr. Daack.

To amend the Public Parks Act—Mr. Awrey.

To amend the Act respecting companies for steam and heating, or for supplying electricity for light, heat, or power—Mr. Biggar.

To encourage the breeding of trotting horses—Mr. White.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) moved the third reading of a bill respecting the liability of directors.

Mr. Mowat moved the third reading of a bill for the settlement of questions between the Governments of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian lands.

Mr. Ross moved that the House doth pass an Order-in-Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the 29th day of April, such order being to the following effect: Upon consideration of the following report of the hon. Minister of Education, dated 28th April instant, the Committee of Council advise that the following expenditures in connection with the University of Toronto and University College be provided for without delay, namely: 1. For balance due on biological department, \$32,167. 2. For cost of biographical museum, \$65,000. 3. For new chemical laboratory and buildings, \$60,000. 4. For gymnasium and temporary convocation room, \$20,000.

The House went into concurrence on the report of the Committee on Supply.

Mr. McLennan moved, "That this House regrets that a grant to the Eastern Dairywomen's Association has not been made."

Mr. Dryden said that \$500 was granted to the Western Association because they thought they could benefit the cheese trade by establishing a school of dairymen. The Eastern Association did not think this would amount to anything, and therefore did not ask for a grant. This school was only an experiment, and was agreed to by dairymen in the east and the west. The motion was lost on division.

The New York woman who established a home for cats has a German rival, who advertises as follows: "Wanted, by a lady of quality, for adequate remuneration, a few well-behaved and respectable, dressed children to amuse a cat in delicate health two or three hours a day." Formerly it was the cats that amused the children.

PARIS-MADE DRESSES

Seized by the Custom House Detectives at New York.

SMUGGLED FASHIONABLE COSTUMES.

A New York despatch of to-day says: Custom House detectives have made the largest capture of Parisian gowns in the history of the special treasury agents' office. Special Agent Wilbur and his men, on inspecting the costumes, have unearthed a systematic swindle on the Government which has continued for years, and has robbed the revenue of thousands of dollars in duties.

The goods seized consisted of forty-three cases of the finest Paris dresses. They were consigned to fashionable dressmakers in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and other cities. The consignment agent on this side of the Atlantic has escaped arrest, because he is now in Europe. The importer involved is Charles H. Laner, a manufacturing dress-maker, whose principal establishment is at Paris, at No 73 Rue Ste. Anne, and who has branches at Lyons and London. He had a New York office at No. 42 Pine street, his agents being John A. McSorley & Co., custom house brokers.

On the Farm in Denmark. The horses are strong, thick-set animals, short in height, and more like those to be seen in Suffolk than anywhere else. In Denmark, however, by far the most important animal is the cow. In appearance they are not specially striking. In color, coloring and quality they are very similar to the ordinary shorthorn breed, though one sees in the north of England, though they are anything a little smaller. The people take the greatest possible care of and interest in them, much more than we do in England. They seem to be watched by some one or other constantly. As there are no hedges to separate the fields, the cows and other animals, including the sheep, are all tethered, and this custom itself entails of course, pretty constant attention. If the weather be at all cold, one may often see the beasts covered with cloths as they graze. The cows are milked thrice a day, about 5 in the morning, then between 11 and 12, and again late in the evening. A register is frequently kept of the amount of milk in pounds given by each cow daily. This is done without difficulty, and adds greatly to the interest and success of the dairy work. Every cow has a name. Sheep are not reared to any great extent though every farmer has a few. Shearing takes place twice a year—in May and toward the end of September. This work is for the most part done by women; indeed the women generally work nearly as hard as men upon the farms, but they do not neglect their domestic duties. The houses, which are invariably shothed and of one story only, are clean and tidy, but from the close proximity of the cow-house to the dwelling (a door opening straight from one to the other) the smell of the beasts is rather too overpowering for unaccustomed nerves. The wife spins her own wool, and not unfrequently weaves her own cloth.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Swimming. Swimming is an athletic exercise that has not received sufficient attention from those interested in physical culture for women. It is not only a delightful amusement, but is said to be far more valuable in expanding the chest and developing the muscles than almost any gymnastic exercise that is known, and is comparatively few women, even among those who at the seaside enjoy a daily bath in the surf, are expert swimmers. They are entirely at the mercy of circumstances in case of sudden danger. The expert swimmer learns to be courageous and energetic in the water, and her skill may be the means of saving her own life or other lives. Swimming is usually taught in a large swimming bath, such as are connected with some gymnasia.

Almost any bathing dress is suitable for swimming. The prettiest and most useful bathing dresses this season are made of English storm serge. This material does not lose its rich blue color though dipped repeatedly in the salt "sea brine." It is the only colored fabric which is proof against the alkaline effects of the sea. Such a dress is very pretty trimmed with rows of white braid, which has been previously shrunk. There have been some charming bathing dresses made up recently of white serge finished with a sailor's collar and cuffs, and trimmed with bands of blue serge. Flannel is softer than serge, but it shrinks every time it is wet and does not retain its color after a dip in sea water.

Increased Drinking and Smoking. Rochester Herald: Does an increase in spirit drinking and tobacco smoking indicate prosperity on the part of the working people of any country? This is a question that is being asked in England in view of the budget speech of the Chancellor of the exchequer delivered last week. In the course of his speech he showed that the chief items of increase were derived from alcoholic spirits, beer and tobacco. The increase in spirits amounted to 18,000,000 gallons of home made liquor, representing a cost of £900,000. This increase added to that announced a year ago in the same direction, is regarded as an indication that the working people, who are chiefly addicted to spirit drinking, are making better wages than they have for years past, and are thus getting a share of the wealth accruing from a prosperous condition of commerce.

Scandalous. New York Herald: "I don't think much of Mrs. Bronson," said Mrs. Smith. "I spent the afternoon with her—and such a woman for listening to scandal I never knew!"

The widow of Gen. Logan indignantly denies a rumor that she is about to marry again. She says: "The folks to Congress and the General's friends, I am well provided for, and I now enjoy the friendship of many good men who were his friends. Why should I want to sacrifice all these present blessings and the associations of 30 years of happy wedded life for the uncertainty of other ties?"

Barry Sullivan, the tragedian, died yesterday in London. He was born in Birmingham in 1824.

A REMINISCENCE OF 1843.

Origin of an Orthodox Answer to an Unfathomable Question.

In a sermon recently preached in Edinburgh, Scotland, by Rev. Alex. Whyte, D. D., reference was made to George Gillespie, a contemporary and intimate friend of Samuel Rutherford. Gillespie was born in the parish manse of Kirkcaldy in 1613; he was ordained to the charge of the neighboring congregation of Wemyss in 1638 and was translated thence to Edinburgh in 1642; and then he was one of the four famous deputies who were sent up from the Church of Scotland to represent her in the Westminster Assembly in 1643. It is told that when the Committee of Assembly was engaged on the composition of the Shorter Catechism, and had come to the question, "What is God?" like the able men they were, they all shrunk from attempting an answer to such an unfathomable question. In their perplexity they asked Gillespie to offer prayer for help, when he began his prayer with these words: "O God, Thou art a Spirit, infinite, eternal and unchangeable in Thy being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth." As soon as he said Amen, his opening sentences were remembered, and taken down, and they stood this day the most scriptural and complete answer to that unanswerable question that has appeared in any creed or catechism of the Christian Church. As her best tribute to the talents and services of her young commissioner, the Edinburgh Assembly of 1648 appointed Gillespie Moderator; but his health was fast failing, and he died in December of that year in the 36th year of his age. The inscription on his tombstone at Kirkcaldy ends with these words: "A man profound in argument, flowing in eloquence, unconquered in mind. He drew to himself the love of the good, the envy of the bad, and the admiration of all."

"MANNERS MAKYTH MAN." The Courtliness and Wit of the Late Earl Granville.

Of the late Earl Granville it is said that he was the embodiment of the axiom "Manners Makyth Man." Always courteous, he made countless friends and no enemies, so that when news of his death came there was no need to remind any one to "speak no ill of the dead"; for one almost unbroken tribute of admiration and regret was paid by men of all parties. Perhaps this was not the most valuable quality for a statesman to possess, but there can be but one opinion of its special charm. His manner toward women was perfect. During the last few years Earl Granville was not so popular as court as formerly, owing to his unwavering devotion to Mr. Gladstone, who has never been liked by the Queen. This, however, did not influence her to neglect to send a funeral wreath as "a mark of sincere friendship," and nearly every member of the royal family sent a special token of remembrance and regret.

Earl Granville has always been closely associated with the royal family, and was the only minister in attendance at Frog more on the memorable night of January 8th, 1864, when Prince Albert Victor arrived so unexpectedly in this world that neither doctor, nurse nor layette was at hand, and little Dr. Brown had to be hastily summoned from Windsor, only arriving just in time, as three hours or so before the arrival of the little Prince, Her Royal Highness had been upon the ice at Virginia Water. Had Lord Granville not been dining with the Prince of Wales upon the night in question, it is very probable that the eldest son of the heir apparent would have entered upon his career in a highly unconstitutional manner, without the presence of the "Minister," who is only one degree less necessary upon these happy occasions in the royal family than the physician or the nurse.

He Learned Something. The other windy day, as a gentleman stood on the Campus Martius waiting for a car, his hat blew off and went skylarking down the street, says the Detroit Free Press. He was gathering himself for a run, when another pedestrian called out: "Skip, sir! Stop!"

"Stop?" Speaking to me? What is it?"

"Stand still, sir! Don't take a step after your hat!"

"But I—"

"Stop!"

By this time two women, five men, three boys and a policeman were in chase of the hat, and it was not only speedily run down, but the dirt was carefully brushed off by the rescuer before he restored it with a bow and a smile.

"See?" queried the pedestrian who had cried "Stop."

"I do. Thanks. I've learned something new."

After the North Pole. Four Polar expeditions are now preparing to start out—three toward the North Pole and one toward the South. Lieutenant Ryder will lead an expedition to the east coast of Greenland, which is comparatively unknown; Engineer Peary, of the United States Navy, will try to reach the northernmost point of Greenland, and Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, will enter the Arctic Ocean through Bering Strait, follow the course of the Jeannette and attempt to reach the Pole itself. The Swedish explorer, Baron Nordenskjold, will, on the other hand, sail to the region of the South Pole; and as the leaders of all these expeditions are explorers of experience there are likely to be considerable additions to the world's knowledge of polar geography.

Bad for the Dog. Harper's Bazar: Jaysmith—Look here, McCorkle, your dog bit me just now. McCorkle—I'm glad you told me. I'll give the poor fellow an antidote right away.

Mme. Carnot had 4,000 guests at the last ball at the Elysee in Paris. She was attired for the occasion in a handsome dress of Louis XV. pekin, vieux rose stripes on white ground, broche with vieux rose flowers; vieux-rose satin tablier, trimmed with point d'Alemon and a head-dress—small rose, feathers and diamonds. Peter Sharbot, the alleged murderer, is suffering from typhoid fever in the county jail.

COULDN'T FOOL HER.

His Scheme Was Ingenious, But She Was Prepared.

A woman opened the front door and, addressing a sedy-looking man down on all fours who was seemingly looking for something, said: "What are you doing there?"

"Madam," he said, straightening up, according to the *Yonkers Statesman* "please be so generous as to pardon this apparent intrusion. My little girl and I were coming along here just now, and the child, in her gay frolicsome mood across your green award, but in her glad forgetfulness dropped half a dollar that had been given her by the handsomest and noblest of women. We were on our way to get a doll for my other little girl that is sick in bed, and it would have done your heart good to have seen the happiness of the little would-be purchaser—but she lost the money, and now, almost broken-hearted, she has gone home to tell her poor mother of the great calamity."

"That was indeed too bad," remarked the woman.

"Yes, madam, and if I could hope—have you any little children, madam?"

"Yes."

"Then you know what disappointment means to a child. If I only knew where I could borrow half a dollar, how inexpressibly happy should I be! Madam, could you let me have half a dollar?"

"No, not this morning."

"Well, could you let me have a quarter now and give me the rest this afternoon?"

"No; I can't do that either."

"Well, madam, may I ask what you are prepared to do?"

"I am prepared to tell you to move on or I'll send for a policeman."

"You are thoroughly prepared for this, are you?"

"I am."

"All right; I shall bid you good morning. It is one of my business rules never to tamper with any one that is thoroughly prepared."

REV. SAM SMALL. His Coarseness Resented by the People of a Philadelphia Church.

Rev. Dr. Sam Small addressed a large audience at the Olivet Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second and Mount Vernon streets, last evening, says the *Philadelphia Press*. The occasion was the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Home Missionary Society. As the lecturer warmed to his subject, and drifted more and more into the method for which he is noted, the audience, or at least some of the more conservative members, began to grow uneasy. One or more quietly left the church, and the committee of arrangements began to grow restless. Dr. Small was not deterred, however. In his introduction he said:

"Before I get through your Chairman will be sorry that I have responded to your invitation." He told a story of "old dunes," who gave what they could not use in the way of clothing to the poor, thinking it would be laid up for them in heaven.

He then drew a picture of these "old dames" marching down the streets of New Jerusalem arrayed in all these cast-off clothes.

At this juncture several persons left their pews, and one woman brushed out and slammed the door in sign of disapproval. The lecturer did not hesitate, but continued to use his illustration in the same train. Of the saloon-keepers he said: "It is a good thing we do not get rid of them all of a sudden, because they would form such a crowd at the gates in except one at a time."

In the midst of his sermon the organ began to play. But Dr. Small, not taking the hint, called up to the organist: "Hold on there, I'm not done yet." Again he started, and once more the key was struck he paid no attention to it. He continued to preach, and stopped at half-past 9 o'clock. Fully twenty people left the church during Dr. Small's remarks.

PUFFS OF AN ENGINE. A Mathematical Crank Gives Some Interesting Figures.

The number of puffs given by a locomotive depends upon the circumference of its driving wheels and their speed, says an exchange. No matter what the rate of speed may be, for every one round of the driving wheels a locomotive will give four puffs—two out of each cylinder, the cylinders being double. The sizes of driving wheels vary, some being 18, 20 and even 23 feet in circumference; though they are generally made in or about 20 feet.

The express speed varies from fifty-four to fifty-eight miles an hour. Taking the average circumference of the driving wheel to be twenty feet, and the speed per hour fifty miles, a locomotive will give, going at express speed, 880 puffs per minute, or 52,800 times in sixty minutes, giving 1,056 puffs per mile. Therefore, an express going from London to Liverpool, a distance of 201½ miles, will show out 213,048 puffs before arriving at its destination. During the tourist season of 1888 the journey from London to Edinburgh was accomplished in less than eight hours, the distance being 401 miles, giving a speed throughout of fifty miles an hour. A locomotive of an express train from London to Edinburgh, subject to the above conditions, will give 423,456 puffs.

Sweet Charity. Mrs. Updodate—The committee has decided to stop sending clothing to the heathen during the summer. We are going to work in a new field.

Mrs. Lovetogive—Indeed?

Mrs. Updodate—Yes; we are going to send the clothing to the seaside resorts.—*New York Herald*.

Bishop McIntyre of Prince Edward Island died suddenly at the residence of Bishop Cameron of Antigonish, whom he was visiting.

"Brethren," writes a Georgia editor, "the paper is a little late this week, but when we tell you the reason we are sure you will forgive us. We were out in the country attending the funeral of our mother-in-law. She died young, but she died game."