

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Full Text of the Hon. Governor's Speech at the Opening.

Toronto, January 13.

The first opening of the Legislature, over which Lieut. Gov. Robinson presided, was attended with great eclat this afternoon.

It affords me much pleasure on this, the first occasion since my appointment as Lieut. Governor, to meet the representatives of my native Province, and to welcome them to its capital, in the discharge of their legislative duties.

It is much to be regretted that the Dominion Government have taken no step to obtain, and have hitherto shown no intention of seeking to obtain, from the Parliament of Canada, legislation confirming the award determining the northern and westerly boundaries of Ontario, made two years ago, by three most distinguished arbitrators, chosen by the two Governments, and who had before them all the evidence obtainable from the most diligent researches, both in America and Europe, or brought to light during the award.

It is obvious that the earliest possible construction of railway communication between the existing railway system of Ontario and the Canada Pacific Road is of the very greatest importance to the interest of this Province.

The Commission appointed to inquire into matters connected with the agriculture industry of Ontario have, by close and unremitting attention to the duties assigned to them, collected a large amount of information of a most interesting character and of much value.

The subject of constructing the new Provincial Buildings required for the safe keeping of the public records, the due performance of the ever-increasing business of the Departments, and the proper accommodation of the Legislature and of the Provincial library, as well as the safety and health of the members and other persons engaged in the public service, has received the earnest attention of the Government.

Plans were invited and sixteen different designs, by as many competitors were submitted. Out of these designs none were entirely satisfactory, but three of those of which were considered to have most nearly complied with the conditions of the competition, were, under the terms of those conditions, secured for the Province.

At both Sir John announced that he had two offers to build the Pacific railway without costing the country a dollar.

He went to England to get up a company. He failed. He came back to Canada and announced that he had succeeded.

By doing so he placed himself at the mercy of the only company that had made an offer.

Sooner than admit failure he accepted terms at the dictation of that company. He refused to make the terms known till Parliament met.

Parliament met and the terms were made known.

Some of his party organs and several of his leading supporters in Parliament repudiated them. The Opposition prevented their adoption before Christmas and appealed to the people in public meetings during the holidays.

Parliament re-assembled, and the Government gave the railway debate precedence over all other business.

and other States, in which the anomaly of the two systems of pleading and practice in the Civic Courts has been abolished, and by other reforms effected in their judicature, a Bill will again be laid before you for the purpose of consolidating the Superior Courts, establishing uniformity in pleading and practice, and making further provision for the due administration of justice.

Among the other measures to be submitted to you are a Bill relating to railways, and making provision for the greater safety of railway employees and the public; a Bill for protecting the public interest in streams and rivers, within the Legislative authority of the Province; a Bill giving increased stability to mutual insurance companies, and one dealing with the question of market fees, which have long been a source of complaint by the farmers of the Province.

In view of the many extensive and beneficial improvements in our laws effected since the Province obtained, thirteen years ago, control over its local affairs, and of the further legislation which will engage your attention during the present session, I commend to your serious consideration the question whether the time has not come when the public interests may be sufficiently protected, and at the same time, considerable saving of expense be effected, by confining future legislation to every alternate annual session, except in cases of special urgency.

The public accounts of the receipts and expenditure for the past year, and the estimates of moneys required for the services of the current year, will be laid before you. The estimates have been prepared with every regard for economy consistent with the public interest. I trust that the labors of the session now commencing, may, when brought to a close, reflect honor on the wisdom and patriotism of our legislators, and prove permanently beneficial to all classes of our people.

Real Spanish or Alencon are fashionable laces for bridal veiling.

The newest fashions of costly lace have wide Medicis collars attached.

Roman sandals are the daintiest and prettiest low shoes now imported.

"Alaska pug" is a popular fur trimming, which resembles India leopard skin. Crimson and cream are beautiful combinations for evening toilets of satin and brocade.

Bonnet crowns of copper-colored plush are made very effective by amber-beaded appliques.

Sleeveless polonaises of figured materials over velvet skirts and sleeves form not only very fashionable, but very convenient toilets.

Gold and silver anklets are worn with short skating costumes by English leaders of fashion. They were first introduced and worn with short ball toilets.

Princess dresses are increasing in favor for ballie toilets, there being always some drapery added to the skirt to destroy the robe de chambre appearance they otherwise have.

"The eagle-wing tunic" is the latest shape in overdresses. It has two long, sharp, sheath-like points in front and two in the back. Very little trimming is used upon these tunics.

The old-fashioned side comb now in vogue are set with brilliants, inlaid with pieces of silver or gold, or hand-painted in minute bits of flower clusters, and covered with a glaze of fancee or thin vitrification.

The Marguerite gauntlet sleeve is very fashionable and stylish. The top is made of the material of the dress, and the long cuff, which reaches to the elbow, is made of plush velvet or satin. The cuff fits closely to the arm, and is buttoned or laced up the back.

A novel overdress worn at a masquerade party recently was made entirely of peacock feather tips, or eyes, and worn over a short petticoat of pale gold satin. The sleeves were short, and upon the arms were heavy bracelets of Roman gold set with rare emeralds.

Striped gauzes are coming largely into favor for evening dresses for young ladies. Some of the stripes are quite broad, one being of heavy satin and the other of the contrasting ones. The bodices is usually of satin, as is also the wide scarf which is draped over this costume, and tied at the left side, or directly in front.

There is a newly developed taste for fancy table drapery, and pretty table-cloths with variegated to match are taking the place of fine white damask sets. For occasions where more than ordinary display is called for, strips of crimson, blue, dark green, and old gold satin are used. A strip is laid down the centre of the cloth, and is applied upon the cloth in outline stitch.

The Government was averse to the new proposition. The Opposition demanded an appeal to the people. Ministers refused to submit to the test.

The interests of the Syndicate are bound up in a railway in the United States. The men making the new offer have no interests outside Canada. Ministers are endeavoring to force the terms through Parliament in anticipation of the new offer.

Popular sentiment sustains the Opposition. So the matter stands!—[Ottawa Free Press.

Want to Teach our Daughters. Teach them self-reliance. Teach them to make bread. Teach them to make shirts.

Teach them to fit up store bills. Teach them not to wear false hair. Teach them to wear thick, warm shoes. Bring them up in the way they should go.

Teach them how to wash and iron clothes. Teach them how to make their own dresses. Teach them how to cook a good meal of victuals.

Teach them how to darn stockings, and sew on buttons. Teach them every day, dry, hard, practical common sense.

Teach them to say No, and mean it; or Yes, and stick to it. Teach them to wear calico dresses, and do it like queens.

Give them a good, substantial common-school education. Teach them that a good, rosy-rump is worth fifty conspers.

Teach them to regard the morals and not the money of their beaux. Teach them that the more one lives within his income the more he will save.

Teach them to have nothing to do with intemperate and dissolute young men. Teach them that the further one lives beyond his income the nearer he goes to the poor house.

Relay on it that upon your teaching depends in a great measure the weal or woe of their after life. Teach them that a good, steady mechanic is worth a dozen loafers in broadcloth.

Teach them the accomplishments, music, painting, drawing, if you have time and money to do it with. Teach them that God made them in his own image, and no amount of tight-lacing will improve the model.—[The Advance.

Creosote for Bronchitis and Catarrh. When going from Switzerland to Italy via Mont Cenis, some years ago, the writer contracted a sudden severe cold, which, in the chill air of Turin, soon brought on a severe attack of bronchitis.

We hastened over to the genial air of Genoa, but it afforded little relief, and the advice of Dr. Paccioti, Professor in the medical school of Genoa, was called in. He prescribed a very simple remedy, which was at once effective, as it has been with many others to whom we have since recommended it.

Put into a pint or larger bottle about three gills of water, and two drops of good wood creosote. Shake very thoroughly, take a mouthful, gargling it while in the throat, and swallow it. Repeat this frequently, so as to use up the mixture in the first 24 hours, always shaking well before taking. After the first day, use three drops of creosote and the same amount of water during 24 hours, so long as it is needed.

The same mixture has often proved very useful in catarrh. In this case a handful or two of the well shaken creosote and water is snuffed up through the nostrils until it reaches the throat and spit out. A tablespoonful or more is also gargled in the throat and swallowed. As catarrh is an inflammation of the nasal passages, accompanied with a mucous deposit, the creosote, which is largely carbolic acid, would seem to be useful here just as dilute carbolic acid is effective in cleansing any putrid sores. Catarrh is the result of weakness, and is promoted by a cold. A toning up of the system and any simple remedy like the above is effective, unless the catarrh is severe and of so long continuance as to have permanently disorganized the nasal mucosa. It is folly to spend money for the much advertised catarrh remedies, which are usually the sheerest medical quackery.—[American Agriculturist for Dec. 1.

Feeding the Poor.—The Chronicle tells how Mr. Mayor Kumpf of Waterloo, did a generous act, and at the same time perpetrated a sell on the members of the council. At the last meeting of 1880, His Worship remarked that it had been customary for the retiring mayor to treat the council to an oyster supper, (here the salivary glands of members began to act) but he was of opinion that the expense might be better applied. (Councilors looked blank.) There were at least six families in town, who had very poor prospects of a decent dinner on New Year's day. He proposed to expend \$2 each in furnishing them the material for a hearty dinner.—(Cheers.) The council unanimously applauded the idea, and freely forgave the worthy mayor for the sell about the oysters.

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COURT HOUSE SQUARE. SOLUTION OF REBUS. NO. 1. This Rebus is to inform the public that we are prepared to fill orders for furniture, home-made or foreign, rich in design, of elegant workmanship, and latest styles, or of plain finish, among which may be noted: BUREAUS, TABLES, ARMCHAIRS, DIVANS, HAT-RACKS, WARDROBES, BOOK-CASES and a miscellaneous stock of Cabinet Ware.