

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. The following petitions were presented: From William B. C. Barclay, of Arnprior, praying for an Act to change his name to William Barclay Craig—Mr. Avey.

From the Town Council of Cornwall, praying for an Act to consolidate the debt.—Mr. Mack.

From the Fort Erie Ferry Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to legalize certain bonds and for power to extend their line.—Mr. Baxter.

From the Grand Legion of Ontario Select Knights of Canada, for an Act to enable them to acquire, hold and convey real estate.

From East Middlesex Farmers' Institute for certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the market tax on farm produce.—Mr. Tooley.

From District Assembly 125, K. of L., for an Act for the examination of persons having charge of stationary engines.—Mr. H. E. Clarke.

Mr. Tait moved and Mr. Garron seconded thereby to the speech from the throne. Mr. Meredith followed and was replied to by Hon. Mr. Mowat.

Committees were appointed to strike Standing Committees and to assist Mr. Speaker in the care of the library.

Mr. Meredith said it was usual for the Government to make an explanation of Cabinet changes, but as the member for Ottawa (Mr. Bronson) was not present and he (Mr. Meredith) desired to say something respecting that gentleman's appointment, he asked the Attorney-General to postpone explanations until a future sitting. The Attorney-General agreed.

Mr. Tait—From District Assembly 125, K. of L., and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 27, for amendment to the Municipal Act to allow the whole municipal electorate to vote on money bills. Also from the same bodies, for an act to tax all lands held for speculative purposes to its full value according to its location and natural advantages. Also from Local Assembly 5,743 and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 27, for an act to provide for examination and licensing of persons having charge of stationary steam engines and other devices worked under pressure. Also from the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 27, for amendment of Municipal Act that Municipal Councils may regulate the erection and construction of scaffolds and appointment of inspectors.

Mr. Wood Hastings—From the Council of the county of Hastings, for the extension of the Torrens system of land transfer to that county.

Mr. Smith—From Frontenac County Farmers' Institute, for the abolition of market fees.

The Attorney-General in the absence of Hon. Mr. Ross, presented a bill to consolidate and revise the laws respecting the Education Department; also a bill to amend and consolidate the Public Schools Act; also a bill to consolidate and revise the High Schools Act. These bills were read the first time.

The Attorney-General presented also the following bills, which were read the first time:

To regulate the charters of Loan Companies.

To increase the efficiency of the local courts of the county of York.

To further amend the laws respecting the solemnization of marriage.

Mr. Meredith presented a bill to amend the Ontario Converted Elections Act, which was read the first time.

The Attorney-General on motion to adjourn made a brief statement respecting the Cabinet changes made since last session. He said: Three appointments were made, two of them being changes in the composition of the Government and the third an additional appointment. The hon. member for Ottawa is now a member of the Government without portfolio. We were anxious to have his assistance, but his private business makes it impossible for him to accept a portfolio. He is one of the ablest business men in the Dominion, and belongs to the eastern part of the Province, and is familiar with the interests, feelings and wishes of that section. The Government felt that it would be advisable to get his assistance, especially during the session of Parliament, and at other times when he is able to come. It is quite in accordance with the constitution and with the British practice in this country to have members of the Cabinet without portfolio. At this moment Mr. Smith and Mr. Abbott in the Dominion Government are without portfolio.

Mr. Meredith—Senators.

Mr. Mowat—At present there are members of Cabinets without portfolio in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and in Britain it has been a common thing to have such members in either house.

Mr. Meredith premised his remarks by saying that he meant no personal reflection on the gentleman to whom he would refer. He said: My hon. friend, contrary to the principles laid down by his predecessors, is content to maintain his Cabinet of lawyers, for, except the ornamental Minister who has just been added in the person of the member for Ottawa (Mr. Bronson), there is but one member of the cabinet who is not a lawyer. While the hon. gentleman's remarks gave some reasons for bringing the member for Ottawa into the Cabinet, there was one more potent than all, I think—that it would help to carry the Ottawa district at the last election.

The Attorney-General—He was not appointed until after the election.

Mr. Meredith—But there was a pretty good understanding. On public grounds, however, the appointment was an objectionable one. The provisions of the statute exclude from membership in this House anybody holding a contract or office of emolument under the Government. The reason is that rightly or wrongly men must be influenced by considerations of that kind. The hon. gentleman has a member House under the Government. The Attorney-General says the hon. gentleman would be able to give valuable advice with regard to the lumber interest. What position does he place the hon. gentleman in? Of the revenues one-third come from the timber. The hon. gentleman or his firm has large transactions with the Pro-

vince. The hon. gentleman may easily find himself where his interest as a lumberman would point in one direction, his duty as member of the Government in the other. Without reflecting on the hon. member for Ottawa, the principle of his appointment was a bad one, and it ought not to have been made.

Mr. H. E. Clarke said he had been surprised to see a statement made by the hon. Attorney-General on a platform in the city that his Government had received a majority of the votes of the people in the general elections.

Hon. Mr. Mowat—I believe that is true. Mr. Clarke replied that the Attorney-General might have ascertained that it was not true had he wished to know about the matter. In conclusion of his speech he asked the hon. Treasurer when the public accounts would be brought down.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt replied that he could not set a day, but that it would be early.

The following petitions were presented: Mr. Conmee—Against the Port Arthur & Fort William Electric Street Railway.

Mr. Harcourt—From the Synod of Niagara, in regard to certain trust funds and certain conveniences of conveyance.

Mr. E. P. Clarke—From George Stephenson Assembly No. 3,005, K. of L.; District Assembly 125, K. of L.; Local Union, No. 46, Journeyman Plumbers; L. A. No. 5,743; mayflower Assembly and District Assembly No. 2,622, praying for legislation in regard to holding of land for speculative purposes, for examination and licensing of stationary engines, and for protection against defective scaffolding.

Mr. Clancy—From the County Council of Kent, for an extension of the Torrens system of land transfer on the same terms as the system was introduced into Toronto and York county; and that the control of jails be not taken from the counties.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:

Mr. Waters—A bill to amend the Assessment Act, and a bill to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—A bill respecting the liability of directors.

Mr. Kearns—A bill consolidating the debt of the town of Milton.

Mr. Magwood asked for an order of the House 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, in reply, stated that in the case of North Perth the judges' report was dated the 10th of December, 1890, and it was received by the clerk on December the 11th, 1890. The new writ was dated December 30th, 1890, and was signed and completed on that day. That writ had been forwarded to the returning officer on the 31st December. He supposed this would cover what was meant by "the issue."

Mr. Metcalfe moved for a copy of the commission issued with respect to fish and game protection, and of any instructions accompanying the same or connected therewith.

Mr. Mowat said the papers would be laid before the House. The report had not yet been received.

Mr. Meredith—Was this postponed on account of the elections?

Mr. Ross—We were fishing at the time of the elections.

The motion stands.

Mr. Meredith asked whether the report of the Prison Reform Commission would be brought down this session?

Mr. Mowat replied that part of the report is now in type. He was not in a position to give precise information. The work was being pushed forward with all diligence.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Waters—Enquiry—Is it the intention of the Government during this or any future session of this Parliament to bring in a bill to enable women to vote for members of the Legislature?

Mr. Barr—Tuesday next—Bill to amend the Assessment Act, also Bill to amend the Public Schools Act.

Mr. O'Connor—Tuesday next—Bill to amend the Municipal Act.

A Short Courtship.

The way in which John Stuart Mill proposed to the lady who eventually became his wife is said to have been as follows:

"I wish I had your head, Mr. Mill," remarked the lady on an occasion when that gentleman had solved for her a knotty point.

"And I wish I had your heart," replied Mr. Mill.

"Well," said the lady, "since your head and my heart seem to agree so well, I am quite willing we should go into partnership."

And such was the result.

Go tell it, ye breezes, from desert to sea. The "Prescription" has triumphed, fair woman is free!

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the one princely remedy above all others! Made expressly for women, it is adapted to her special needs, and fulfills every requirement.

No condition so critical as to defy it! No emergency so great as to baffle it!

As a woman's restorative and regulator, the "Favorite Prescription" is master of the situation. Positively guaranteed to give satisfaction in all cases, or money paid for it returned. The only medicine for women sold on trial!

Meaning of the Bee-line.

Bees can fly very fast, and for a long time without taking any rest. They can see a great distance, and when they are away from their hives they fly up in the air and look for the direction of the situation of their habitations. Then they fly toward them in a straight line with great velocity. Because of their way of traveling, when we wish to take the shortest line between two points, we say, "we are going to take a bee-line."

So it has "leaked out" that Emma Abbott's remains were cremated at Pittsburg two weeks ago, has it? Four or five men in possession of a secret can give a woman nine points and then win every time.

Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, who has recently retired from the head of the Columbia Law School, had been with the noted teacher of law in this country. He is 69 years old and a grandson of Timothy Dwight, a former president of Yale.

IS NATURE A NIGGARD?

A Criticism of Prof. Ashley's Lecture on the Single Tax.

PROFESSOR VS. PROVIDENCE.

On Feb. 10th the Toronto Mail gave a brief report of a lecture on the Single Tax delivered by Prof. Ashley, of Toronto University, before the Political Science Club of '93. The address is said to have been a most interesting and instructive one, such as any who have listened to the gentleman's deliverances would be likely to expect; but, unfortunately, the meagreness of the report forbids anything like a full or fair criticism of the statements made and position attempted to be sustained. Perhaps the reporter colored the professor's words unconsciously in the work of condensation, but some of the statements given are chronicled with that preciseness which, were they out of harmony with the views he held, should have called forth a prompt disclaimer from one in the position occupied by the lecturer. I have heard of no repudiation, therefore, I take it that the report presents Prof. Ashley's views with reasonable accuracy.

THE CHARGE OF INJUSTICE.

I read that he pointed out the "injustice and danger" of the system (Single Tax), but how unjust and wherein dangerous not a word. It is a most important omission. There is a niche in the temple of fame for the man or woman who comes forward with such a demonstration, and if Prof. Ashley has such a thing lying about loose in the recesses of his brain he is depriving the world of an enlightenment, long and diligently sought after, by not giving it to the public, thousands of whom are victims and who clearly see in a fallacious and dangerous political heresy. Of course after it is known to be "unjust and dangerous" I could not contend that it was "calculated to do good"; but until I have the reasoning I must suspend judgment. When, however, I am told that it diverts men's minds "from more sensible and practicable methods of reform," I confess to some slight confusion of perception. It is "unjust and dangerous" then it cannot be "sensible" in any degree; nor can I conceive of a "dangerous and unjust system" being adopted as a "reform." I am, therefore, forced to conclude, having the professor's logical acuteness in mind, that he did not intend to postulate that the single tax was "unjust and dangerous" while he viewed it as in any degree "sensible and practicable."

THE QUESTION STATED.

But if I may be pardoned the presumption, I would suggest that practicability, immediate or remote, is not pertinent to the question of right or wrong involved. It can only tend to befog and confuse. The great broad question which, judging from the report before me, Prof. Ashley has not grappled with, remains to be settled after any speculations as to practicability. It should be the first consideration. Is it right that the few, by monopoly of the natural opportunities, should be enabled to subsist upon the fruits of the labor of the excluded many? Prof. Ashley cannot fail to understand that question. There is no use in hedging; it cannot be smothered in verbal sophistry; it is the problem of the age. It demands a categorical yes or no. The Single Tax men say no!

PROFESSOR VERSUS PROVIDENCE.

But Prof. Ashley says the remedy proposed is insufficient because "there is not enough produced in the world to satisfy the needs of all and make every one comfortable." Now, were this true, which is not admitted, it would be no disproof of the efficacy of the single tax as a remedy for the evil. If Prof. Ashley has given the theory that careful examination which I would expect from him before attacking it, he must have observed that the effect of the system will be to cut off the supplies of a vast army of tax-eaters and other mere consumers of the earnings or products of others and compel them to seek productive employment. Were he able to show (and he will not succeed in doing so) that there is not enough produced to satisfy the needs of all, he will, obviously, fail to show that the introduction of a new body of producers, the number of consumers, will not tend to increase the quantity of the necessaries and luxuries of life desired by all.

AN OLD BUT FALSE CRY.

The plea that the prevailing poverty does not arise from the imperfection of human enactments, but that it is God-ordained—that nature is a niggard—is old but venerable. In the words of Lowell:

God has plans man must not spoil, Some were made to starve and toil, Some to share the wine and oil, We are told; Devil theories are these, Stiffen hope and love and peace, Framed your hideous lusts to please, Hunger and cold!

The professor's second factor in the production of the conditions which Single Tax men aim at ameliorating is the

UNFAIR DIVISION OF GOODS

between employer and employed. He does not tell us how he would remedy that, but he is quite sure the Single Tax could not. Without the professor's argument it is impossible to judge of the process of reasoning by which he arrives at this conclusion. The Single Tax aims at giving to the producer what he produces as against all others. Should any man have more? Would less be justice? His third cause of misery is, "There are moral defects in the human race." This cannot, in my opinion, have any bearing on the main question, true as it is; but if the Single Tax in affirming that, but economic foundation should be Right, not Expediency, is in harmony with the highest morality it is, so far as it goes, a contributor to the moral elevation of the race.

RED HERRING TACTICS.

The professor's reference to men who "knew God never intended land to be private property," and his query as to "who best knows the mind of Divine Providence?" need not be dwelt on here, further than to suggest that a similar question might be raised in regard to the air we breathe (which is yet the common heritage, and free) if some enterprising inventor could pass it into the hands of some air-speculating Duke of Westminster or Jay Gould. But in the midst of the report of the Professor's speech appears a

diagram of the Ontario nickel district.

Will Prof. Ashley say whether its stored-up riches should be held for the people as a whole or given over to private speculators? Is the valued added to the land of a community by the presence and necessities of the whole population to become the property of all those who contribute to make it, or of some one or more of them? Will the professor of political economy who suggests that unfair division of the products is one of the causes of prevailing poverty, contend that these products of increasing population should go,

NOT TO THOSE WHO PRODUCE THEM,

but to some interloper who lies in wait to absorb what others earn? If he does not so contend how will he remedy it save by the adoption of the principle advocated as the Single Tax?

All the old abuses in society, universal and particular, all unjust accumulations of property or power, are avenged in the same manner. Fear is an instructor of great sagacity and the herald of all revolutions. One thing he teaches, that there is rottenness where he appears. He is a carrion crow, and though you see not well what he hovers for there is death somewhere. Our property is timid, our laws are timid, our cultivated classes are timid. Fear for ages has bodied and mowed and gibbered over government and property. That obscene bird is not there for nothing. He indicates great wrongs which must be revised.—Emerson.

MAQUETTE.

RAILWAY TRAIN MURDERS.

Spanish Robbers Terrorizing Passengers on the Railways.

A Madrid cable says: The woman found murdered in a railway train at Seville yesterday was a French dressmaker. The post-mortem examination showed that she had been repeatedly stabbed with a knife, and that her throat had been cut. The assassins were surprised at their work by the stoppage of the train, and jumped out, dropping some bank notes and gold, which were afterwards found covered with blood.

Three men have been arrested on suspicion of being the murderers.

Last evening a robber entered a first-class carriage on the train at Saramossa, and with a knife stabbed one of the passengers, the Inspector-General of Telegraphs. The latter overpowered the assassin and threw him off the train. The man was afterwards captured in a dying condition.

DOMINION HOG BREEDERS.

The Annual Meeting Held Last Evening.

The third annual meeting of the Dominion Hog Breeders' Association was held last evening in the Albion Hotel, Toronto.

The President gave a report of the progress made in improving the conditions of the industry and gave some valuable hints on the registration of hogs.

The following officers for the year were chosen: President, Joseph Featherstone, M. P. (re-elected); Vice-President, J. Y. Ormsby; Secretary, F. R. Hodson; Auditors, Henry Wade and Frank Shore; Directors, Berkshire, R. Snell; Suffolk, B. Dorsey; York, J. Green, jun.; Chester Whites, D. DeCourcy; Poland China, Wm. Small, Fairfield; Tamworth, John Bell, L'Amoureux; Victoria, Wm. Butler, Deerham Centre.

A Leafy Crown.

Ex-Empress Eugenie in her recently published volume of letters tells an interesting story of the way in which Napoleon III. snubbed the ladies of his court who were rude to Empress Eugenie when he was wooing her. The ladies were bitterly opposed to the match which they saw on the horizon, and they treated Mile de Montijo with marked coldness and disdain. One day in the park of Compiègne, within sight of her enemies, the irritated girl complained to the Emperor of the treatment she received at their hands. He listened calmly and smilingly. When she had finished the story of her grievance he cut off a leafy bough and swinging it in the form of a garland placed it on Eugenie's head, saying loudly enough to be heard, "While waiting for the other." Next day the ladies treated Mile de Montijo as their future sovereign.

Figures vs. Giants.

Lilliputian as they are in size (being no larger than mustard seeds), they achieve results that their Brobdingnagian opponents utterly fail in. We refer to the efficacy of the powerful preparation known as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, compared with that of their gigantic competitors, the old-style pills. Try the little giants, when dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, biliousness, or any kindred ills assail you, and you'll make no mistake—they'll disappear at once.

Snowing on the Straw Stack.

"The Khan" in the Toronto Telegram: Yesterday a prisoner in Toronto jail looked up through the barred window of his cell and saw the white snow flaking softly down. It made him home-sick, for he knew that it was snowing on the old straw stack behind the barn, snowing on the spotted steer that the ill-natured cow refused the shelter of the shed, snowing on the lazy sheep lying on the naked knoll, snowing on the old mare standing up sound asleep in front of the tool house, snowing on the pigs lifting the wet straw with their handy and skillful snouts, snowing on the pump, on the back kitchen and on his poor old mother's grave.

A fresh grave with a fresh smell of earth on it, for this is the first snow that ever whitened it. He couldn't go to the funeral because he was in jail. The heart that loved him so well ceased to beat, and the sharp agony of shame and grief was her best friend.

Yes, the snow that fell on the big jail roof was the same snow that whitened the grave in the country churchyard, and his bursting heart travelled down through the frozen sods and lifted the heavy lid, and lay down and wept beside the dear mother whose tired hands were folded, whose loving lips were cold, whose beautiful eyes were closed, whose faithful feet would haste to help him never no more.

There are 200,000 factory girls in London. The needs of these workingwomen have been but faintly recognized by the benevolent agencies. It has been estimated that for every shilling contributed toward the amelioration of the social and moral condition of workingwomen a pound is subscribed for the benefit of men. While \$2,750,000 has been given by Government for technical education of men and boys, nothing has been done towards the technical education of women.

FOUND IN HIS POCKET.

What the Ladies' Man Now Carries in His Waistcoat.

If a society man, after a swell dance, were to show the contents of his vest pockets he certainly would divulge many secrets that are as a sealed book to the uninitiated. There would be seen a medley collection of buttons, scraps of lace, besides a diminutive pin-cushion, studded with varied colored pins. Hidden deep in the recess of his vest pocket he carries a tiny silver heart, whose velvet sides are filled with pins, so he may be afforded the delight of readjusting the lace frill of his partner's gown, which some ungainly fellow has stepped upon while they have been gliding through some whirling waltz. If he be gallant he will have a needle and some thread beside, which will offer an excuse for a few moments chat and tender glances in the little conservatory, that is just the place to repair "that horrid rent" unseen.

GO TO THE RED-ROOM.

If You Happen to Have a Particularly Bad Case of "Blues."

Colors not only influence cattle, but human beings also. On this point some curious experiments are reported from Italy as to the effect of colors on the nerves of the sick and insane.

In the Hospital for the Insane at Alexandria special rooms are arranged with red or blue glass in the windows, and also red or blue paint on the walls. A violent patient is brought suddenly into a blue-room and left to the effects of that color on his nerves.

One maniac was cured in an hour; another was at peace in his mind after passing a day in a room all violet. The red-room is used for the commonest form of dementia—melancholy, usually accompanied by a refusal to take food. After three hours in the red-room a patient afflicted in this way began to be cheerful and asked for food.—Deutsche Revue.

MILKING BY MACHINERY.

The Latest Mechanical Device for the Use of the Farmer.

An English dairyman has patented an ingenious machine for milking cows, which has been employed by him and found to extract the lactated fluid in a superior manner from the most unwilling animal. The principal feature of the apparatus is the rubber-tipped horn cups, which possess novel points. A number of these cups are connected with a general conducting tube, which conveys the milk into a large vessel where the suction is made. One attendant can milk from four to five cows at a time, the operation only taking about five minutes for the lot. The inventor claims that the process rather pleases the cows, and that the quantity of milk is not affected.

THE FASTEST MILES.

Crack Work in Swimming, Walking, Rowing, Running, Etc.

The fastest mile a single man has traveled by various methods of locomotion is to date as follows: Swimming, 26 minutes 52 seconds; walking, 6 minutes 23 seconds; snow shoes, 5 minutes 39 seconds; rowing, 5 minutes 1 second; running, 4 minutes 19 seconds; tricycle, 2 minutes 48.2 seconds; skating, 2 minutes 29.4 seconds; trotting horse, 2 minutes 8.3 seconds; running horse, 1 minute 35 seconds; railroad train, 40 seconds; balloon, pneumatic tube and electricity records are yet to be made.

The Date for Easter.

The fact that Easter falls on a very early date this year (March 29th) has caused a "friend of fact-and-figures" to collect some curious statistics. In 1883, he says, Easter fell on March 25th, and it will only once again this century, namely in 1894, fall on so early a date. In the three following centuries it will occur only eight times on the date, namely in 1951, 2035, 2046, 2057, 2103, 2114, 2125, and 2198.

The earliest date on which Easter can fall is on March 22nd, and this only in case the moon is full on March 21st, when this date happens to fall on Saturday. This combination of circumstances is extremely rare; it occurred in 1390, 1761 and 1817, and will happen again in 1990, 2076 and 2144, while during the three following centuries it is not once "on the books" at this early date. On the other hand, Easter never falls later than April 25th; this was the case in 1666, 1734 and 1886, and will only happen once in the next century, namely, in 1943.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Quality of Circulation.

Cleveland World: Advertisers should consider the kind or quality, as well as the size of the circulation of the paper they propose to use. Nobody ever saw an advertisement of "Ben Hur" in the Police Gazette. A merchant who wishes to reach the family circle is throwing good money away to advertise in a "street publication"—a sheet that is bought for its cheap sensations, which is read in a hurry and the paper then thrown aside. It goes without saying that a journal which enters the homes, which is read by every member of the family, is infinitely more valuable as an advertising medium than one of double or triple its circulation in the saloons, the restaurants and the offices—to be scanned, not read, and then thrown into the wastebasket. Thus it is, as will be perfectly apparent, that a journal circulating 30,000 may not be half as good a medium for the advertiser as one with half that circulation.

The Witty Irishman.

When told by a doctor that his liver was almost gone, said, "Faith, it's glad I am, it's allers bothered me."

The liver, more than any other organ, is the index of the body. With a morbid liver the whole system is out of gear! Most powerful for the restoration of this "outlet of health," is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Its action is direct, prompt, effectual! Recommended by eminent physicians, it has gained a universal reputation as the "Great Liver Regulator!" Correct the liver, and you cure many ills! The "Golden Medical Discovery" is warranted in all cases of liver disease and blood disorders to benefit or cure, or money promptly and cheerfully returned.