ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Several petitions were presented praying for the amendment of the Assessment, Municipal and School Acts.

The following Bills were introduced and read the first time:

Mr. McMahon—To facilitate the purchase of toll roads by municipalities.

Mr. Waters—To amend the Act respecting mortgages and the conveyance of personal property.

Mr. Monk asked whether it is the intention of the Government to afford to the city of Ottawa and the county of Carleton the advantages of the Torrens Land Transfer Act on the same terms as was afforded to the city of Toronto and the county of York when first introduced.

Mr. Mowat said it was impossible to make Ottawa and the vicinity of Carleton an exception to a rule obtaining all over the Province, and Toronto had been made exceptional in the first instance because the Government desired to give the whole Province an example of the operations of the Act. In the last three years the fees received by the Master had been quite sufficient to pay all expenses, in fact more than sufficient. It was only during the first year before the Act was in good working order that there was any charge on the public reasury.

Mr. Clarke (Wellington) moved for an order of the House for a return showing the location of any Houses of Industry, Poor Houses, or similar institutions, for the care and maintenance of indigent persons, now established in any of the cities, towns and counties in the Province of Ontario, at the total or partial cost of any municipality. In speaking to the motion, he said the information asked for would be of great value to some of the municipalities who had under consideration the propriety of establishing these institutions. He hoped the return when it came down would completely satisfy other municipalities of the benefits to be derived from such institutions. There were more indigent persons at the present time in the Province than in any previous year, and the care of these people was a matter well worthy of the consideration of law givers. In regard to the amelioration of the condition of the blind, insane, etc., Ontario had done its duty, and was proud of her institutions. But little had been done on the co-operative plan for the maintenance of our indigent. The warm-hearted people of Waterloo were the first to move in the matter. The County of Norfolk followed the example, then Elgin, Wellington, Middlesex and York. He found that the law required that annual returns should be sent in from the Houses of Refuge, but no such returns had yet been made. He had, however, obtained figures privately from some of them. In Waterloo the annual cost per inmate of the House of Refuge was $51.87, Elgin $49.95, Wellington $59.52, Middlesex $58.85, York $57.93; or an average of $56.25. At the Provincial Institutions the cost per inmate per year was: Asylums, $135; hospitals, $229; Central Prison, $169; Reformatory, $198; Mercer, $211; jail, $65.90. He thought the Government might devise some plan to utilize the Houses of Industry throughout the country for the accommodation of the insane, instead of sending them to the jails. A Government inspection of these institutions would then, of course, be necessary. Some of the Houses of Refuge had inmates whose maintenance properly belonged to the Province, and he thought the Government might consider the advisability of extending some aid to them.

Mr. Meredith said that the House was indebted to his hon. friend for bringing up the matter. He was sorry, however, his hon. friend had indulged in one of the usual pessimistic utterances peculiar to gentlemen opposite. It was somewhat singular, however, that the poor-houses were established in what they called the banner counties. One thing they had to consider was that there was gradually springing up a class of professional poor, especially in the large cities. Where the test of actual work had been applied in Toronto this class had decreased. Care should be taken that they did not provide conditions under which the professional poor would be supported at the public expense. With regard to many of the insane in the poor-houses, they were not insane within the meaning of the Asylum Act. The Blind Institution, again, was only for those for whom there was hope of being benefitted by the treatment pursued there. He went on to refer to the evil of outside municipalities sending their poor and feeble to the large cities for support, and said some legislation should be devised to check this.

Mr. Hardy said that some years ago a law was passed making it compulsory upon counties to establish poor houses, but so much opposition to it was aroused that it was repealed. Public opinion was divided as to the advisability of erecting these poor houses. Whenever one had been established, and there had been a fair opportunity of its being worked, the general opinion was that it had done good in the public interest. If any plan could be devised, just falling short of making the establishment of these institutions compulsory, a good end would be served. A good many persons thought that by establishing these institutions a chronic class of paupers would be encouraged, or a number of men and women would be brought up to look at the poor houses as the ultimate aim of their life. He doubted that such a result would follow a system like our own.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) brought down the following returns ordered by the House: Respecting the fees payable to Judge Lacourse, judge of the County Court of the county of Waterloo; also regarding the fees payable to Mr. W. A. McLean, local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario at Walkerton.

The report of the Minister of Education on the subject of technical education was also presented to the House.

Several petitions were presented praying for amendments to the municipal law in the direction of abolishing tax exemptions; from the city of Toronto, praying for an Act for the re-arrangement of the city debt; from the city of Hamilton, praying that the Assessment Act be amended so as to exempt $600 dwellings, and for the extension of the Factory Act to workshops and dwellings, also that the grants made to universities and colleges be transferred to the Public Schools.

The following Bills were introduced and read for the first time:

Mr. Drury—To confirm a conveyance made by the town of Barrie to the Queen.

Mr. Garson—Respecting the examination of engineers for stationary engines.

Mr. Kerns—Respecting the town of Oakville.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Fraser's Bill respecting voters' lists. The Bill consolidates the law, and applies its provisions to voters within the meaning of the Manhood Suffrage Act.

Mr. Clancy called attention to the fact that the names of aliens had appeared on the lists, and they could not be scrutinized, the lists being final.

Mr. Fraser said the reason the lists were made final was because a scrutiny would involve enormous expense. If an alien took the oath and voted, the remedy would be to prosecute him for perjury.

When the clause relating to appeals to the County Judge to have names struck off the list came up Mr. Meredith drew attention to the apparent injustice in subpœnaing men to attend the court on the ground that they were not entitled to vote, and because they failed to attend through carelessness, although entitled to vote, their names were struck off.

Mr. Fraser said he could see no reason why a judge should strike a man's name off the list simply for non attendance. It was a question that required some consideration, because appeals might be made on frivolous grounds, and sometimes might be done to empower the judge to order the appellant, if it was shown that he appealed on frivolous grounds with the expectation that the voter would not attend and consequently be struck off, to pay the costs. He would give the question his consideration, and perhaps something might be done to do away with what might really become an undoubted evil.

The committee rose and reported the Bill, with certain verbal amendments.

In reply to Mr. Clancy, Mr. Fraser said the reports of the Factories Inspectors were in the hands of the printers.

The following Bills were introduced and read the first time:

Mr. Balfour—To amend the Ontario Election Act.

Mr. Bishop—To amend the Act respecting insurance companies.

Mr. Fraser, in moving the second reading of the Bill to amend the Ontario Factories Act, explained the principal alterations which it is proposed to make in the existing law. At present any place or premises which would be otherwise a factory, where there were employed a number of persons exceeding twenty, came under the operations of the law. His Bill provided that where the number of employees exceeded five, in such cases the Act would be operative. A schedule was supplied in the Bill giving a list of the factories affected, so as to prevent misunderstanding. Another clause of the Bill provided that factories should not escape the operations of the law in cases where the work was sub-let. The word "child" in section five was changed to "boy," so as to prevent its being construed to include girls. The change would prevent girls under 14 being employed. The Bill provided that canning factories and fruit and vegetable-drying factories should be given the additional month of October wherein employees might work over ten hours a day, but in all factories where women and girls are employed 45 minutes additional will have to be allowed for an evening meal. No children would be, however, allowed to work after 9 p. m. in such canning factories. Persons charged with violation of the Act would be allowed to testify in their own behalf.

The Bill was read the second time.

Several petitions were presented praying for the abolition of exemptions.

On motion of Mr. A. M. Ross, an order-in-council was ratified placing the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, on Schedule A of the Charity Aid Act and granting aid to it from Nov. 28th, 1877, and also placing the sum of $277.80 in the estimates on account of work done by the hospital.

In reply to Mr. Meredith, Mr. Hardy said the Government could not refuse aid to a hospital merely because there were two hospitals in a town or city. The line had not yet been drawn in this respect.

Mr. Meredith said that some settled policy should be adopted, as the expenditure on charities was increasing to an alarming rate, and was now about $80,000 a year.

At the request of Mr. H. E. Clark (Toronto), Mr. Fraser allowed the order for the House going into committee on the Bill to amend the Factories Act to stand for a day or two, in the expectation that the report of the inspectors would be printed then.

Mr. Fraser said that the printing department appeared to be in a congested state.

Mr. Meredith said the Government should take steps to prevent the congestion taking place. The House ought not to be inconvenienced in this way every session.

Mr. Fraser moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. He explained that the Bill extended the Act to cases of injury caused by defects in either the machinery, premises, etc., or their arrangement. The Bill removed the restriction which defined superintendents to be men not engaged in manual labor. Another section corrected the mistake in the Act which made the words "signal" "points," a compound word "signal-points." Section 6 of the Bill prevented an employer escaping liability under the Act by sub-letting the work to a sub-contractor. The sub-contractor was, however, not relieved from liability, but a workman was barred from getting double compensation. Section 9 permitted a workman to give evidence that there was reasonable cause for his neglecting to give notice of any defect he may have observed in the plant or machinery. The Bill provided that compensation awarded men be not exceeding either three years wages or a sum not exceeding $1,500, whichever award is found to be the larger. Other clauses of the Bill made good defective provisions in the Act relating to "want of notice," "distribution of compensation."

Mr. Meredith said he was glad the hon. gentleman had decided to adopt a more liberal view of the compensation recoverable—a view almost as liberal as that advocated by the Opposition a year ago, and which the hon. gentleman had then resisted.

The Bill was read the second time.

Mr. French moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the law of slander. He explained the difference between libel and slander, the former referring to written or printed utterances and the latter to spoken, and pointed out that under the present law a person might by words impute unchastity to a woman, and cause her much misery and suffering, and yet no action could be taken against that person unless some special damage could be proved. The passage of the Bill would help to preserve the peace, as male relatives of women slandered had now to take the law into their own hands. The Bill provided in brief that in actions for imputing unchaste conduct to a woman special damage need not be proved, and that a person using defamatory language regarding a woman could be punishable by fine or imprisonment to the extent of $50 and costs or six months in jail.

Mr. Meredith thought the Bill objectionable because it gave slandered women a remedy and not men. It ought to be an offence to impute unchastity to a man just as much as to a woman. Another difficulty was that the utterers of slanders against women were principally women gossips. In nine cases out of ten, where actions were brought under this Bill, sympathetic juries would find for the woman plaintiff, although the man might be innocent.

Mr. Mowat said he liked the sentiment which prompted the introduction of the Bill, and he was glad it had been brought before the consideration of the House.

Mr. Harcourt supported the principle of the Bill.

Mr. O'Connor said he sympathized with the measure.

Mr. Waters supported the Bill.

Mr. Hardy thought the Bill would prove fruitful of litigation. It would open the gates wide to frivolous litigation and might cause more harm than good to women.

The debate was then adjourned.

Mr. Miller's Bill to amend the Municipal Act was read the second time.

Mr. Meredith asked whether the attention of the Government had been called to the recent decision of the High Court of Justice holding that certain provisions of the Act of last session intituled "An Act to provide against frauds in the supplying of milk to cheese or butter manufacteries" are beyond the powers of the Legislature to enact—whether it is intended to acquiesce in that decision or to appeal therefrom.

Mr. Mowat answered in the affirmative to the first query, and said he did not intend to acquiesce in the decision.

Mr. O'Connor—To amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Murray—To amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Hudson—To amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Balfour—To amend the Mechanics' Lien Act.

Mr. Gilmour—To incorporate the town of West Toronto Junction.

Mr. Waters—To amend the Municipal Act respecting the appointment of jailers.

Mr. French's Bill to amend the law of slander was read the second time, and referred to a special committee.

The following Bills were read the second time:

To amend the Snow Fences Act—Mr Dack.

To amend the Assessment Act—Mr. Balfour.

To amend the Municipal Act—Mr. Graham.

To amend the Municipal Act—Mr. Balfour.

To amend the Assessment Amendment Act, 1889—Mr. Fraser.

Don'ts for Nurses.

Don't let stale flowers remain in a sick chamber.

Don't be unmindful of yourself if you are in the responsible position of nurse. To do faithful work you must have proper food and stated hours of rest.

Don't appear anxious, however great your anxiety.

Don't forget that kindness and tenderness are needful to successful nursing. Human nature longs to be soothed and comforted on all occasions when it is out of tune.

Things One Would Rather Not Have Said.

Mrs. Jobson—Why, my dear Mrs. Hobson, I am surprised to see you in this sombre dress. I had not heard of any affliction in your family.

Mrs. Hobson—Oh, yes, indeed, Mr. Hobson died six weeks ago.

Mrs. Jobson—Why, how shocked I am I never knew of it at all. I would have been o glad to attend his funeral, if I had known.

Dear Sympathetic Heart.

Emily—What are you crying over, dear?

Julia—Longfellow's Evangeline! It makes me sad that women don't appreciate love and constancy as they should.

(Servant enters with cards.)

Julia (after reading them)—Chollie Jones and Freddie de Browne. Oh, how lovely! Come down with me and help in the fun. I am engaged to both of them.

Ready to Graduate.

Old Lady—"Do you think, my dear, that you are mistress of all the housewifely accomplishments which a woman should have before she marries?"

Sweet Girl (engaged)—"Yes, indeed. I have learned how to knit smoking caps, and yesterday a married friend of mine took me to an intelligence office to teach me the difficult art of selecting servants."

Astronomy Made Easy.

Hostess—And so you really believe the moon to be inhabited, Professor?

Prof. Einzumachen—Ah, vell, I do not say zat. But zere is vun moon in which zere mus' be vun man.

Hostess—And which might that be pray?

Prof. E. (putting on his party manners)—Vy, ze—vat you call it?—ze honeymoon

Ingratitude.

"Just think, here I have been paying for my nephew's lessons in singing, and what do you suppose he does in return? He always sings his songs to me!"—*Fliegende Blatter*

The Spanish Senate yesterday, by a vote of 66 to 53, rejected the motion of Senator Cuesta, a protectionist, to raise the import duties on cereals.

THE LITTLE HIGH CHAIR.

A Scene That Brought Tears to the Old Auctioneer's Eyes.

There was an auction at one of the down town auction houses recently. A pale, sad faced woman, in a plain calico gown, stood in a crowd. The loud voiced auctioneer finally came to a lot of plain and somewhat worn furniture. It had belonged to the plain woman, and was being sold to satisfy the mortgage on it. One by one the articles were sold, the old bureau to one, the easy rocker to another and a bedstead to a third. Finally the auctioneer hauled out a child's high chair. It was old and rickety, and as the auctioneer held it up everybody laughed—everybody except the pale faced woman. A tear trickled down her cheek. The auctioneer saw it, and somehow a lump seemed to come up his throat, and his gruff voice grew soft. He remembered a little high chair at home, and how it had once filled his life with sunshine. It was empty now. The baby laugh, the two little hands that were once held out to greet "papa" from that high chair were gone forever. He saw the pale faced woman's piteous looks and knew what it meant; knew that in her eye the little rickety high chair was more precious than if it had been made of gold and studded with diamonds. In imagination he could see the little dimpled cherub which it once held; could see the chubby little fist grasping the tin rattle box and pounding the chair full of nicks; could see the little feet which had rubbed the paint off the legs; could hear the crowing and laughing in glee—and now the little high chair was empty. He knew there was an aching void in the pale faced woman's heart; there was in his own. Somehow the day may come and go, but you never get over it. There is no one to dress in the morning, no one to put to bed at night. "Don't laugh!" said the auctioneer, softly, as somebody facetiously offered ten cents; "many of you have little empty high chairs at home which money would not tempt you to part with." Then he handed the clerk a bill out of his own pocket and remarked, "Sold to the lady right there," and as the pale faced woman walked out with the little high chair clasped in her arms, and tears streaming down her cheeks, the crowd stood back respectfully, and there was a suspicious moisture in the eyes of the man who had bid ten cents.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Horses were Spared.

When Mr. Cole, a well-known circus proprietor in the South, sold his stock in New Orleans, three dun ring horses that he had owned for years went with the others by mistake. Mr. Cole at once bought them back, saying that he would never consent to have the horses become the property of any one who would make them work, and he had decided to put them to a painless death. He proposed bleeding them to death, but W. B. Leonard, a liveryman, suggested that the use of chloroform would be a better and less painful mode. This was finally decided upon, and a reliable man procured, who was to have performed the operation. They were all collected in the circus tent. There was Cole, Leonard, the riders and the clowns, the ringmaster, the tumblers and the leapers, and the three pet duns. Calling the little mare by name, he told her to kiss them all good-bye. The intelligent animal, stretching forward her head, kissed each one. This was more than they could stand, and the sacrifice was put off. Cole had no place to take them to, so Mr. Leonard promised to find some one who would assume charge of them, under a guarantee never to work them, but to keep them in good order until death should claim them for the grave.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Blind Boys on Bicycles.

A very novel feature is to be introduced into the Asylum for the Blind to be established in this city. Dr. Campbell, of the Royal Institute for the Blind, in London, who is expected to be in charge of the asylum here, aroused the greatest interest in the world's metropolis when in last September he selected a class of blind pupils, whom he taught to ride on the bicycle, and they, with him in the lead, rode from London to Derby. The distance between the two places is 126 miles, and a remarkable fact in connection with the feat was that no accidents occurred on the way. Dr. Campbell will follow out his ideas on this subject when he takes charge of the asylum here. Besides teaching his blind pupils how to ride on bicycles, Dr. Campbell believes in putting them through other courses of athletic training. He teaches his pupils how to box, swim, pull an oar, run races, etc. The speed and proficiency acquired by some of the pupils in these athletic sports are regarded as phenomenal, and it is said to be one of the most interesting sights imaginable to see two blind pupils put the gloves on and have a regular scientific set-to.—*Pittsburg Times*

A Self-Made Man.

New Chicago pastor—"Of what State i your husband a native, Mrs. Veneer?"

Mrs. Veneer, of Chicago—"Connecticut I believe, sir."

"Do you know in what part of the State he was born?"

"I don't think he was ever born, sir. I so often hear him speak of himself to other as a self-made man."

The Butterdy Girl is Coming Back.

The tailor-made gown was English. Its strong points were chest and shoulders. But the tailor-made gown is going. Womankind is French these days. Look at the Directoire maiden in her clinging robe.

She Misunderstands.

Miss Canada (blushingly)—I am sorry, sir, but I can never be anything more to you than a sis——.

Uncle Sam (aghast)—Christopher Columbus, young woman! You misunderstand me. I'm not courting you. I am only offering to be a father to you.

A Game Old Millionaire.

In Cocamonga, Cal., a pretty servant girl has captured a millionaire aged 79, and named Daniel Hamilton. He has four children, thirteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild, and all objected to the marriage, but could not stop it.

The United States House of Representatives has adopted the conference report on the Nicaraguan Canal Bill. Yeas, 177; nays, 60.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

A Strange People Who Have a Language Made Up of Many Others.

It is not generally known, even by people who have visited America, that there is in Pennsylvania, very near the cities of Philadelphia and New York, a population of more than two million inhabitants which is in many respects strangely like what its rural ancestors were in Germany more than two centuries ago. Some years since there were to be seen in a shop in Philadelphia several large books of Lutheran devotion, in the type and spelling of 1540, bound in deeply stamped white vellum, with heavy brass clasps. They did not look like imitations of old books, says the Boston *Transcript*, they seemed to be "the thing itself;" but the date was recent. "They are for the Pennsylvania Dutch," said the bookseller. "They would not believe that the Lord would hear them if they prayed to Him out of a modern-looking book. And those books, as you see them, have been printed and bound in that style for nearly 300 years for the Pennsylvania Dutch market, just as they were printed for their ancestors during the Reformation."

There is probably no more striking instance of conservatism to be found anywhere in Europe than this, but the spirit manifested by the worthy "Dutchmen" is carried out by them consistently in everything else. "Follow thy father, good son, and like as thy father before thee has done," is their golden rule of life. Firstly, they always speak among themselves a singular patois called Pennsylvania Dutch, from the word Deutsch. "It belongs," says Dr. H. Harbaugh, "to the South German dialects," and, while partaking of all, "it is most closely allied to the *Pfalzisch*"—that is, to the Rhine German of the Palatinate. In the valley of the Susquehanna and beyond the Alleghany it is much mingled with English. Further in the west we find in it traces of Scottish, Irish, Swedish and French. It is specially remarkable in its having retained great numbers of old and curious German words, such as are now to be heard only in the remotest places of the fatherland. We find the influence of the unchangeable English article the in der. Thus a man will say: "Hen—scherr der blind Gaul uf, mer welle up der markt fahr" i.e. "Henry, harness the blind horse we will go to market."

Old King Cole
Was a merry old soul,
And a merry old soul was he.

But His Royal Majesty would never have been so merry had he suffered from constipation, or deranged liver, or dyspepsia, or piles, or any other complaint that comes from a system out of sorts and causes impurities of the blood. If you suffer from any of these things you will feel morose, melancholy, mournful, aye, mad or anything else but merry. To be merry you must be well. To be well take Dr. Pierce's world-famed Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Easy to take, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, prompt and pleasant in their action; only one for a dose.

A Clear Conscience.

Editor Cheap Monthly—I tell you it makes a man feel good to do a noble action. I'll sleep well to night.

Admiring Wife—Have you rescued some children from cruelty or saved a life, my dear?

"Well, no, not exactly, but to day a young woman who has been furnishing us with beautiful poetry for three years without charge, came into the office and I gave her fifty cents."

Jewels and Laces.

Oh, girl with the jewelled fingers
Oh, maid with the laces rare

What are your jewels and what are your laces worth to you? You would give them all if you could get back your health. Well, you can and you can keep your jewels and your laces too. Thousands of women know by happy experience that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription restores the health. It is a positive remedy for those derangements, irregularities and weaknesses so common to woman. In fact, it is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee*, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper and faithfully carried out for many years.

Just Human Nature.

When the cash of a bank goes away to Canada it is perfectly natural that some of the bank officials should go with it.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

If all so-called remedies have failed, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

Babu Asutosh Mookerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E., of Bengal, has been made a foreign member of the Mathematical Society of Edinburgh, Scotland. Judging from his name the Indian is a man of letters.

VASELINE PREPARATIONS.

On receipt of postage stamps we will send free by mail the following splendid articles:
One Box of Pure Vaseline - - - - 10 cents.
One Box of Vaseline Camphor Ice 15 cents.
One Box of Vaseline Cold Cream 15 cents.
No Vaseline is genuine unless our name is on the label. CHESEBROUGH MANUF'G CO., 24 State St., NEW YORK.

SEEDS GIVEN AWAY. Prize Mixed Flower Seeds, 500 kinds, Gems, and 10c. Certificate for Seeds, your choice, all for 2 stamps (4 cents.) Every flower lover delighted. Tell all your friends. G. W. PARK, PANNETTSBURG, PA.

Be Prompt. This offer will appear but twice.

DON 1, S 89.

SALESMEN We wish a few men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Largest manufacturers in our line. Enclose 2-cent stamp. Wages $3 per day. Permanent position. No postals answered. Money advanced for wages advertising, etc. Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND