Dutch Lullaby.

Wynken, Blynken and Nod one night
Sailed off in a wooden shoe—
Sailed on a river of misty light
Into a sea of dew.
"Where are you going and what do you wish?"
The old moon asked the three.
"We have come to fish for the herring-fish
That live in this beautiful sea;
Nets of silver and gold have we,"
Said Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

The old moon laughed and sung a song
As they rocked in the wooden shoe,
And the wind that sped them all night long
Ruffled the waves of dew;
The little stars were the herring-fish
That lived in the beautiful sea.
"Now cast your nets wherever you wish,
But never afeared are we"—
So cried the stars to the fishermen three,
Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

All night long their nets they threw
For the fish in the twinkling foam.
Then down from the sky came the wooden shoe,
Bringing the fishermen home.
'Twas all so pretty a sail it seemed
As if it could not be.
And some folks thought 'twas a dream they dreamed
Of sailing that beautiful sea,
But I shall name you the fishermen three:
Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

Wynken and Blynken are two little eyes,
And Nod is a little head,
And the wooden shoe that sailed the skies
Is a wee one's trundle-bed;
So shut your eyes while mother sings
Of wonderful sights that be,
And you shall see the beautiful things
As you rock on the misty sea
Where the old shoe rocked the fishermen three—
Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

—*Eugene Field, in Chicago News.*

NEW SHADES.

Complete List of the New Tints to be Seen This Spring.

The "Domestic Monthly" for March gives the following list of the principal colors of the season, and their description:

Empire green—Dull yellowish green.
Reed—Shade lighter than empire.
Dragon—A bluish green.
Esterhazy—A foliage green.
Chambre—Faint tone of green.
Printemps—Light lettuce shade.
Soutelle—Faint grass green.
Lime or linden—The inner side of the lime leaf shade.
Garzon—Turf green.
Roseau—Grayish reed green.
Reseda—Mignonette.
Vert de gris—Dark green.
Florentine—Dark bronze green.
Snowball—Whitish green.
Willow—Shade of a willow tree leaf.
Nile—Pale green for evening wear.
Lincoln and Robin Hood—Positive green.
Yew—A deep green.
Chartreuse—Yellow green.
Water cress—A clear faint green.
Ivy—Pistache—Marjolaine.
Canard—Ducks wing shade.
Vandyke—Is reddish terra cotta.
Bois de rose—Rosewood shades.
Francillon—Dark old rose.
Aurore—Deep pink.
Beige rose—Dull fawn red.
Sappho—Light rosewood shade.
Scabieuse—Purplish red.
Vernis—Golden red.
Etrusque—Brownish red.
Vernose—Deep rich shade of red.
Azalea—Evening shades of pink.
Burnt rose—Bright ashes of roses tint.
Shell gray—A pinkish gray.
Steam—Light though dull gray.
Granite—Blue gray.
Oxide—Dull silver gray.
Columbe—Dove gray.
Heron—Whitish gray.

The list describes 14 brown shades, with all of which we are quite familiar, and eight blue shades, including the new peacock, which is a grayish blue. On the French color cards there are eight shades of gray, eight of blue, sixteen of green, twelve of red, seven of brown, five of pink, six of yellow, four peach shades, four of white, three prune tints and a new yellow white. Many lovely tints are produced from these. Yellow will be a favorite color during the summer.

Kind Deeds Appreciated.

All the friends of the late Deputy Reeve Martin who attended him during his sufferings bear testimony to the great care and attention shown the wounded gentleman and indeed all the sufferers by Dr. Kitchen, of St. George. His residence since the accident has been transformed into a hospital and all that medical skill, money, care and forethought could do for the inmates was done in the kindest and most open-hearted manner. Dr. Olmsted, of Hamilton, who was not only a physician but a nurse to Mr. Martin—attending him constantly during his illness—will also be gratefully remembered. The people of St. George have by their kindness towards the sufferers placed hosts of friends of the sufferers in all parts of the country under lasting obligations to them.—*Woodstock Standard.*

Tale of the Festive Grasshopper.

When a Kansas editor makes an affidavit that he saw a grasshopper light down on the back of a robin and lift him two feet high, in an effort to carry him off, it is simply one solitary instance of the richness of the soil of the State. Next year they are going to tame the grasshopper and use him to hunt rats.—*Huntsville (Ala.) Mercury.*

T. Granger Stewart, M.D., F.R.S.E., Ordinary Physician to H. M. the Queen in Scotland, Professor of Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, in an article on Bright's disease, says: "Dyspnœa (difficult breathing) is frequently met with in the inflammatory and cirrhotic forms of the disease and may be independent of any local lesion, being probably a result of uræmic poisoning." And it is well known that uræmic poisoning arises from kidney disease. So much known, it remains to recognize the fact that, to remedy an effect the cause must be removed, and it is universally acknowledged that Warner's Safe Cure is the only reliable remedy for kidney disease.

King Alexandria of Servia is 13. The heiress of King William of the Netherlands is 9. King Alfonso of Spain is almost 3. "Rockaby, baby, on the tree top; when the wind blows the cradle will rock," and "when the bough breaks the cradle will fall."

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed

To give representation in the Legislative Assembly to the District of Nipissing—Mr. Hardy.

Respecting steam threshing machines—Mr. Drury.

To protect the beaches and shores of the Province against depredation—Mr. Drury.

The Bill to amend the Public Health Act (Mr. Gibson, Hamilton) was read the third time. It provides that in the unorganized districts the stipendiary magistrates may act as *ex officio* medical health officers, and that the health board may, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, appoint sanitary inspectors. The Bill has been framed to meet the exigencies of an epidemic in Nipissing.

The Bill to amend the Free Libraries Act (Mr. Ross, Middlesex) was read the second time. It empowers Free Library Boards to establish evening classes for the instruction of mechanics, etc.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) introduced a Bill to amend the Ontario Insurance Act.

Mr Whitney's Bill to amend the Election Act came up for a second reading. He explained the object of the Bill, which was to amend the present law in the direction of adding punishment by imprisonment to that of the money penalty already inflicted for offences of bribery, intimidation and undue influences. According to his proposition persons found guilty of bribery should be fined $200, as at present, and also be liable to a term of six months' imprisonment or more. He was very strongly of the opinion that the pecuniary punishment alone was quite inadequate. It also provided that persons receiving bribes should be liable to a term of imprisonment in addition to the existing fine. Persons using undue influence at elections should also be subject to imprisonment. He said that the present fine of $200 for bribery was a mere public farce, and there was a great deal of corruption taking place during the general elections. His experience had proved conclusively that the punishment imposed by the present law was entirely inadequate to the magnitude of the offence. The present law had not decreased bribery and corruption, and it was within his knowledge that many men consented to have elections voided and a new election ordered to save further revelations. The proposed Bill would act more as a deterrent than the present law.

Hon. Mr. Mowat, in replying, said that his difficulty was that he was afraid the proposed Bill would do more harm than good. The present difficulty was in getting a conviction, even when the punishment was merely pecuniary. If the defendant was liable to imprisonment as well as a money fine his friends would be all the more anxious to shield him, and the difficulty of convicting would be augmented. He would be delighted to find a way to lessen the amount of bribery done, but he was satisfied that the view of his hon. friend to increase the punishment of it was not one which would be of any good. In the Dominion law they had imprisonment provided for bribery at Dominion elections, and there was more bribery at the general elections than at the provincial. He thought that this addition was not one which would serve its purpose, besides it was too late in the session to consider a Bill of such magnitude in all its details.

Mr. Meredith followed in support of the Bill. He said that something must be done in the way of inflicting a term of imprisonment in addition to a money fine. The reason why the Dominion Act had not operated as it was intended was that judges had not seen their way to enforce the law harshly at present. More than one judge, however, had stated that in future persons convicted of bribery need not expect to escape as easily as on previous occasions. It was an anomaly that men should be punished more severely for impersonation, a comparatively minor offence, than for wholesale bribery.

The motion for a second reading upon being put to a division was lost.

Yeas—Messrs. Clark, H. E (Toronto), Clarke (Wellington), Cruess, Fell, Garson, Hess, Hudson, Lees, Meacham, Meredith, Miller, Morgan, Rorke, Smith (Frontenac), Stewart, Tooley, Whitney, Willoughby, Wylie—19.

Nays—Messrs. Allan, Armstrong, Bishop, Blezard, Chisholm, Dence, Drury, Field, Freeman, Gibson (Hamilton), Gilmour, Gould, Graham, Harcourt, Hardy, Lyon, McLaughlin, Master, Merrin, Mowat, O'Connor, Phelps, Rayside, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlesex), Smith (York), Snider, Sprague, Waters, Wood (Brant)—30.

Mr. Snider's Bill respecting Municipal Fire Insurance was withdrawn.

Dr. Gilmour's Bill to require the owners of elevators and hoists to guard against accidents was read a second time and referred to the special committee on Bill 132.

Mr. Chisholm's Bill to amend the Act respecting mortgages and sales of personal property was withdrawn.

Mr. Balfour's Bill to amend the Manhood Suffrage Act was withdrawn.

Mr. Meredith inquired of the Leader of the Government as to when he intended to take up the railway resolution.

Mr. Mowat replied that his own impression was that the matter would be taken up Wednesday, but he did not wish to state positively just at the moment, as he was not sure.

The following Bills were introduced and read a first time:

To Amend the Ontario Insurance Act—Mr. Gibson.

The Municipal Act Amendment Act of 1889—Mr. Hardy.

The Assessment Act Amendment Act of 1889—Mr. Hardy.

The Ditches and Watercourses Act Amendment Act of 1889—Mr. Waters.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) introduced a Bill to amend the Public School Act The Bill was read a first time.

The following Bills were passed through Committee of the Whole:

To amend the Public Health Act—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

To amend the Free Libraries Act—Mr. Ross (Middlesex).

On the order for the House going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. Craig moved the following amendment:

"The English language is the language of the Province of Ontario, and no system of public instruction which does not insure that in every school aided by Provincial funds, or supported in whole or in part by local taxation, the teachers employed are capable of imparting instruction in the English tongue, and that every pupil is instructed in it, and which does not recognize and act upon the recognition that the English language is to be the language of such schools, and require that the books in use in them, except those employed in giving religious instruction when and where such instruction is permitted by law, shall be approved of by the Department having the charge of educational affairs, is satisfactory to this House or will meet with the approval of the people of this Province."

He said that the letter of Mr. McLaren, a supporter of the Government, in the *Globe* showed that unless precautions were taken French would displace English in the Province. The Prescott *Advocate*, of L'Orignal, said in an editorial: "It must be admitted that the Minister of Education must have been misinformed when he said in the House that English was taught in all the Public Schools of Ontario." It stated that many of the teachers could not speak English, and it could be easily understood why in such cases English was not taught. He had re-examined the book used in the French schools, and from which he had quoted, and which the Government had contended was a catechism and not a text-book, and found it was entitled "Syllabair," which translated meant "spelling-book." (Applause.)

Mr. Mowat said there was no objection to the motion of the hon. gentleman so far as related to the Public Schools, but brought forward as it was it was a vote of want of confidence. But the motion referred to Separate Schools, and he was not prepared to say the Government had any jurisdiction over them in regard to text-books. It would, no doubt, be a good thing if the Government had this power. He referred the House to the 93rd sec. B. N. A. Act to show that the Separate Schools could not be interfered with in this matter. On these grounds he must ask the House to reject the amendment.

The House then went into committee on Bill 59 to amend the law of slander.

Mr. French moved some verbal alterations.

Mr. Hardy described the measure as one of the most astounding ever attempted to be put on the statute books of any civilized country.

Mr. A. F. Woods opposed the Bill as one which would simply be an inducement to young lawyers to get up cases.

Mr Fraser supported the Bill, contending that many men suffered as keenly as women did through certain slanders. He saw no reason why men should be excluded from the operations of the Bill.

Mr. Mowat would support the Bill if it were made to apply to women only.

The Bill was amended and reported

Mr. Leys' Bill 178—To Prevent the Spread of Contagious Diseases—was read a second time and referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Drury, French, Freeman, Gilmour, Waters, Willoughby and Leys.

The Bill to amend the Act respecting the study of anatomy (Mr McKay) was read the third time and passed.

The remainder of the session was taken up in the consideration in Committee of the Whole of Mr. Hardy's Bill, "The Municipal Amendment Act, 1889."

Supplementary Estimates.

Following is a synopsis of the amounts included in the supplementary estimates:

Civil government	$1,000
Legislation	1,500
Administration of justice	4,450
Education	1,200
Public institutions, maintenance	410
Agriculture	1,700
Public Buildings—	
London Asylum	5,000
Hamilton Asylum	7,500
Kingston Asylum	1,200
Orillia Asylum	1,200
Brantford Asylum	2,000
Normal School, Ottawa	2,000
Registry Office, Algoma	2,000
Court-room, Parry Sound	6,000
Nipissing Court-room, etc	3,500
Muskoka Lock-up	600
Central Prison	77,292
Reformatory, Penetanguishene	600
Toronto Asylum	359
Agricultural College, Guelph	400
Public Works	3,000
Colonization roads	5,600
Crown Lands	11,000
Miscellaneous	8,650
To defray expenses of legislation, public institutions' maintenance, and for salaries of the officers of the Government and Civil Service, for the month of January, 1890	80,000

Mr. Creighton, in the absence of Mr. Meredith, called attention to the case of Mr. S. M. Davis, who in July, 1887, was assaulted by Mr. Macdonald, Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Huron, and subsequently gained a verdict of $100 damages in a civil suit. Mr. Davis is now walking on crutches and is injured for life. So far as the public are aware, no action has been taken by the Attorney-General, and it ought not to be understood that the Attorney-General would condone such an offence.

Mr. Mowat said the evidence showed that both parties at the time had been drinking. At the trial of the suit the doctor would not say that the injury from which Davis suffered was caused by the assault, and hence the small amount of damages returned. Davis wished the Government to dismiss Macdonald, but in the circumstances they did not think themselves justified in so doing.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the supplementary estimates, which were passed without opposition.

Mr. Guthrie's Bill to amend the law in certain matters of procedure was passed in committee.

Mr. Conmee's Bill respecting the Port Arthur Water, Light and Power Company was also passed in committee and read the third time.

Mr. Metcalf moved for an order of the House for a return of copies of all correspondence between the authorities of the University of Toronto and the authorities of any other university or universities in Ontario, relating to uniform matriculation examinations and a uniform scale of fees. He explained that he considered a uniform matriculation for all the universities in the Province would be of much benefit to the cause of higher education in the Province.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) said the motion was of much interest to those interested in the cause of higher education. The universities had the right by charter to fix their own matriculation examinations, and such a thing as common matriculation could not be accomplished without the consent of all parties. Some correspondence had passed between the universities, and no doubt the end desired would be secured in due time.

The motion carried.

Mr. Blyth moved for an order of the House for a return showing the amounts due to the Land Improvement Fund arising from the sales of Grammar School lands in the township of Proton up to the 30th day of October, 1858. Such returns to include all collections up to 1st July, 1867. He explained that this was a matter of vast importance to his constituency.

The motion was carried.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISM.

It is a privilege every newspaper reserves to itself to criticize, adversely if needs be, for the public benefit's, anything in which the public is deeply interested.

It is the custom of H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of the renowned Kidney and Liver Cure, better known as "Warner's Safe Cure," to flood the country with medical pamphlets The writer has taken the liberty to examine one of these marvellous little books and finds food for criticism, but, before indulging in it, will give our readers some quotations therefrom, from the highest medical authorities, which we believe worthy of consideration. Under the head of "No Distinctive Symptoms Apparent," we find:

First—More adults are carried off in this country by chronic kidney disease than by any other one malady except consumption.—Thompson.

Second—Deaths from such diseases are increasing at the rate of 250 per cent. a decade.—Edwards.

Third—Bright's Disease has no symptoms of its own, and may long exist without the knowledge of the patient or practitioner, as no pain will be felt in the kidneys or their vicinity.—Roberts.

Fourth—In the fatal cases—and most cases have hitherto been fatal—the symptoms of diseased kidneys will first appear in extremely different organs of the body as stated above.—Thompson.

Fifth—Only when the disease has reached its final and fatal stages may the usual symptoms of albumen and tube casts appear in the water, and will great pain rack the diseased organs.—Thompson.

Sixth—Bright's disease, which usually has three stages of development, is a universal disease in England and America.—Roberts and Edwards.

Thompson is authority for saying that more adults are carried off in this country by kidney disease than any other malady except consumption. Under Warner's "Safe Cure" article on Consumption, we find a paragraph claiming to be a quotation from a publication issued by Brompton Hospital for Consumptives, London, England, which states that 52 per cent. of the patients of that institution have unsuspected kidney disorder. Dr. Herman Brehmer, an eminent German authority, also says that Consumption is always due to deficient nutrition of the lungs, because of bad blood.

Medical science can no longer dispute the fact that the kidneys are the principal blood purifying organs of the human system, and if they are diseased and thus fail to expel the uric acid poison or the waste matter of the blood, as the blood passes through these two great organs, the "Safe Cure" claim is correct, and the reasoning of its proprietor holds good.

There is no doubt but that in too many instances the medical fraternity doctor for symptoms, instead of striking at the root of the disease, and that under this form of treatment many patients die.

Risking Health for Fashion.

The time is now at hand when the average girl goes in for getting pneumonia; the sun shines, and she thinks there is no reason in the world why she should not wear her cloth gown without a wrap, thus showing the pretty curves of her figure. American women are Parisians in this. It cannot be denied that a very well fitting bodice, drapery arranged to look sufficiently full and yet not to be cumbersome, a lace scarf or a boa thrown around one's throat is, after the wearing of a long winter coat, very attractive, but it can be mentioned that it is to nobody's advantage except to the doctor's and the apothecary's. A few women who will dress this way, who will look their best on the street, follow it up by the very sensible treatment that they get at home—that is to say, they are rubbed either with alcohol or cod liver oil, and then rest a couple of hours. It takes a deal of courage, this being rubbed with cod liver oil, and yet it is one of the fashionable fads. You may use no end of perfume in the effort to make yourself sweet after it, but the scent of the oil—by no means oil of roses—will cling to you most persistently, and in addition will do everything in its power to perfume everything belonging to you. However, if the fashionable maiden determines that this odor shall be counted smart, be very certain that before Lent is over she will be declaring it the most delicious, the most healthful and the most altogether delightful of sweetnesses. Systematic scrubbing at the Russian bath may, it is possible, remove the oil, but it is very certain that a mere hot bath will only seem to make it come to the surface more and to make one more conscious of being a fishwoman ready for exhibition at a dime museum on the Bowery.—*New York Cor. Chicago Herald.*

An Apology After All.

Mr. Stern—You acted very impolitely to me last night at the ball when you were intoxicated. I think you should apologize.

Young Blowhard—I will not apologize to or for any man.

"Is that so? Well, don't you think you yourself are an apology for a man?"

"Bright's Disease has no symptoms of its own," says Dr. Roberts, of the University of New York City. Additional proof why Warner's Safe Cure cures so many disorders which are only symptoms of kidney disease.

For the effectual protection of woollen goods against moths the use of cedar wood boxes and closets is insufficient, and it is stated that there is no other means of protection against the ravages of the insect but to perfectly inclose the woollens in material which is not attacked by the moth, such as cotton cloth. Woollen goods brushed clean from dust, folded together and put into cotton bags which were well tied, have been found perfectly intact when taken out at the change of the season.

Mr. Lewis, solicitor for the Parnellites, has secured Richard Pigott's diary, and will produce it before the Parnell Commission.

Since the 4th of March President Harrison's letters run from 600 to 700 a day, sometimes reaching 1,000 letters.

PNEUMONIA.

The Necessity of Keeping Up the Temperature and the Body Warm.

A docter says that March and April are distinctively pneumonia months, and pneumonia stalks in wherever the fire is permitted to get down to the minimum, whether in church or private house. The men, too, who throw off their overcoats and run about the streets in the teeth of a north or northwest wind are playing a losing game with pneumonia. The man who just "runs across the street" out of his warm office without an overcoat is tempting pneumonia. Lord Bacon once said that an easterly wind is "neither good for man or beast." The same may be said of our March winds unless man and beast are properly protected. Of course the only way to meet the pneumonia months with any chance of victory is to continue the operation of replenishing the coal bin. The choice is simply between health and a full coal bin, and the latter is not nearly so expensive as the daily visitations of a doctor loaded with costly prescriptions and professional advice.

Curability of Consumption.

This has been a vexed question among physicians, opinions, even in the same school, being strangely divergent. Of this, however, the public are convinced: It is a terribly prevalent disease, and the average doctor meets with but scant success in treating it. Consumption is in reality scrofula of the lungs, and is liable to attack any whose blood is tainted. For driving out the scrofulous humors, and thus removing the predisposing cause, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sovereign remedy. It purifies bad blood, heals scrofulous ulcers, and, whatever difference of opinion exists as to curing advanced cases of consumption, it remains that many pronounced "incurable" have been by it brought back from the brink of the grave to restored health and vigor.

Four at a Birth.

The wife of a collier named Isaac Evan, residing at Cwmtwrch, near Swansea, gave birth to four children on Tuesday. Two of the children are alive and doing well, but the mother and the other two expired in a few hours.

Female Beauty.

It is a fortunate thing that all men do not have the same taste in female beauty, for otherwise they would all fall in love with the same woman, which would be awkward. Although the preferences of men for different style of form and feature vary greatly, it is, undoubtedly, a fact that an appearance indicative of health is pleasing to all alike. A woman may be without regular features, yet, if healthy, she will be beautiful to some one and pleasing to all. A sallow complexion, a dull eye, a system debilitated by unnatural discharges, in short, all the ills attendant upon the irregularities and "weaknesses" peculiar to the sex, can be banished by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Ask your druggist.

The Fashions Safe.

Wife—I declare I am almost ashamed to go to church with this hat on. It isn't at all the fashion.

Husband—Is this Bridget's Sunday out

Wife—No.

Husband—Why don't you borrow hers?

What's the sense in saying that Catarrh cannot be cured when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is so sure and positively certain that the proprietors offer $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure. A full pint of the medicine is made by dissolving one fifty-cent package of the powder in water. Sold by druggists; 50 cents.

An Easy Language.

Mr. Winks (reading)—Prof. Davidson says that the English language is easier to acquire than any other language spoken.

Mrs. Winks—Of course it is. Even our baby is learning it.

The Old Man's Views.

City Lover—Do you think your father will look with favor on my suit?

Rural Belle—I'm afraid not. He hates store clothes.

—This is the time the careless man empties a barrel of loose papers in the gutter to be blown on the sidewalks and lawns of his neighbors. Whoever empties loose papers in the streets should be compelled to gather them up one by one. This would be simple justice.

Rev. Jacob Freshman, of the Hebrew Christian Church, New York, and his devoted wife have gone to Jerusalem for combined rest and labor.

D C N L 14 89

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