

TIED OF THE YOK.

Married Couples Who Seek to be Divorced.

An Ottawa despatch says: The preliminary movements towards the securing of what may be termed a divorce legislation were made to-day four divorce petitions having been presented.

The first is from Emily Walker, nee Herald, of Hamilton. She deposes that when under the age of 21 she married at Dundas, Rev. G. A. Forster being the celebrant, Alfred Percy Walker, who was also under 21. She adds: "Said marriage ceremony was performed without the knowledge or consent of the mother of your petitioner, and your petitioner's father, who died before the marriage took place, never approved of it, and the said marriage has never since been ratified or confirmed." After the marriage it appears the husband went straight off to Guelph, leaving his spouse as it were at the church door. He then went to Texas, and is now supposed to be in Brooklyn. Walker has since refused to live with his wife, and his wife has no hope that he will come to her. Hence the application for divorce.

The next petition is that of a husband to be divorced from a runaway wife. The petitioner, David Clapp, of Harrison, married in November, 1870, Alice M. Macdonald, of Pictou. Rev. W. Lewin presided at the ceremony. The parties lived together happily until March 16th, 1887, or for nearly seventeen years, when the wife fled off to Detroit, and lived an irregular life. There are two children living, one nineteen years old and the other sixteen.

Hughes Forbes Keefe, contractor, of Vancouver, tells a similar story in his petition. He married Rebecca Ann Keefe, of Strathroy, at Thorold, on March 29, 1871, and has two children, one eighteen years old and the second sixteen. He charges infidelity during his absences from home in 1880 and 1883.

The last case is similar to the first, except that the husband lived with his wife three days. The petitioner is Christiana Filman Glover, of Burlington. She married Christopher Columbus Glover on April 4th, 1874. After living with her three days, Glover sent her to her father's farm and went off with Harriet Glover, of Michigan, where he now lives. There is one child. A dissolution of marriage on the ground of desertion and of unfaithfulness is asked for.

Points About Advertising.

Newspaper men in soliciting advertising are often met with the statement, "I don't need to advertise just now; I am unable to fill my orders; when business begins to pick up I shall perhaps avail myself of your columns." It is the old story of the leaky roof, which did not need repairing when the weather was fair, and could not be repaired while it rained. The wisest business men are the most careful of their names, and those who keep their names prominently before the public when trade is good as well as when poor. The time to boom a town is when everybody is interested in it. When the interest falls, one might as well try to swim against the tide, as to withstand the stampede of waning confidence. When trade is driving is the time to make one's business so well known that when the dull season comes there will still be customers to keep the manufacturer busy. Said a business man: "I must advertise if I would get good results from my men on the road. Before I advertised, my travellers entering an office would be told we are not acquainted with your house, and in many cases found that they could not secure an order which, perchance, would be given to a competitor before their eyes. As soon as I began to advertise I had a different experience. My men found that it was equivalent to a letter of introduction to a certain firm. Oh yes, we have noticed your advertisement, and we feel acquainted with your house." In this influence alone our advertising pays."

This is no unusual experience. Men of whom those whom they know, or will whom they have heard of, such they feel acquainted. Catalogues may find lodgment on a shelf, but the constant arrival of a reputable journal is a constant and sure reminder which sooner or later must bear fruit. It is the non-advertiser who complains of hard times, and when the market is crushed, it is no trick to secure custom, it is when his neighbors are idle, that the man who has wisely kept his name and goods before the public, finds himself so well known that he gets his full share of what patronage is to be had.—Dial.

Scotch News Notes.

Sir Charles Tennant has been chosen as Gladstonian candidate for the Partick Division of Lanarkshire, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Craig-Sellar.

The Marquis of Lorne has resigned the honorary colonelcy of the Glasgow Highland Volunteers, which he held for 19 years.

Emeritus Professor W. L. Fisher, of St. Andrew's University, died on the 8th inst. He was in his 76th year, and had been connected with St. Andrew's for 42 years.

The Edinburgh Town Council have resolved, by 16 votes to 11, to discontinue providing alcoholic liquors at conventions of certain societies held at the expense of the Corporation.

At a private meeting of the Scottish Home Rule Association in Edinburgh on the 18th inst. it was announced that the Marquis of Bute had sent £200 to promote the objects of the association.

The Sheriff of Chancery of Scotland has decided the succession to the earldom of Caithness by adjudging Mr. James Augustus Sinclair, banker, of Aberdeen, heir of the late Earl, who, however, has bequeathed his estates to another person.

Mr. Robert Peat, Town Chamberlain, Forbes, Morayshire, died on the 14th inst. at the age of 79 years. He went from Arbroath to Forbes about 40 years ago, and shortly afterwards became a solicitor on his own account. Mr. Peat held many public positions in Forbes, and was appointed Town Chamberlain about 17 years ago.

At Education in New York.

"Have you been to see 'The Angelus yet?' asked one person of another in the hearing of the passengers on an elevated train the other day.

"No," was the reply; "I've been away from the city almost almost all this winter and I haven't been to the theatre at all."

And then he wondered why everybody near him in the car seemed to have just remembered a funny story.—New York Sun.

A Hopeless Case.

First Officer—What's wrong with him, Jimmy? Can't yer lift him?  
Second Officer—Not a hair can I move him.

Party Who Has Fallen—It's no use, gentlemen; you might as well leave me. I've been at it for hours. I'm nearly cooking School dinner, and I ate four amateur doughnuts.

Getting Her Poem Ready.  
He—I suppose you are very busy nowadays preparing your poem for the commencement.  
She—Oh, yes, indeed. I've tried the waltz on twice already.

—The Queen of England's granddaughter, the Duchess of Fife, has turned out to be one of the most democratic young persons in Great Britain. She wanders about the streets with her husband, looking like the shop girl, and when she goes to the theatre she sits with the commoners and roars at the fun.

BLACK LIST FOR LOVERS.

Young Ladies Organize a Society to put a Check Upon Bigamy and the Deceptions Practiced by Makers and Dudes.

The thriving and enterprising town of Plymouth, Pa., has a novel society. It is known as the Young Ladies' Protective Association, and its primary object is the protection of the matrimonial interests of the young women of the place. Girls between the ages of 17 and 30 are eligible. No woman can be admitted over the age of 30. Just why they can't is explained by a clause in the by-laws of the society which reads: Sec. 15. No woman over the age of 30 shall be eligible to membership in this society, because members of that age would have nothing in common with younger members, and therefore these persons would be a detriment to the organization.

The society has now a membership of 47, and is still growing. One black list is authorized to keep an applicant out. Miss Lillian C. Hunter, a Sunday school teacher, is the president of the society, and Miss Mamie Vandersmith is secretary.

In explaining the working of the society to a Philadelphia Times man, the secretary said: "A man is full of deception. He doesn't practice it so much on his fellow-man as he does on poor, helpless women. We had a case here in point about two years ago. A young man, who in the town was considered a model, married one of our most beautiful and accomplished young ladies. Three months after the marriage it was found that the man was not a model, but a villain. He had been living a dual life. This man was known to several ladies, but they did not deem it their duty to inform the prospective bride until it was too late. The young wife died shortly afterward of a broken heart."

Now, you see, with our present organization there can hardly be a repetition of such foul crimes. We meet once a month and discuss society, love and matrimonial affairs. If a young man is paying attention to one of our members we appoint a committee of three to find out just how the young man stands—financially, morally and otherwise. And you can depend upon it that we find out, too, for what a woman can't find out on such a mission isn't worth finding out.

At the next meeting this committee alone is appointed to keep the man in mind to be all right the young lady in the case is notified to that effect. The good parts of the man are fully explained in the presence of all the members. If the man is bad in his every-day life his sweetheart knows by this that if she marries she will continue to receive his attentions she is warned that a continuance of the same will cause her expulsion from the society.

"What is still worse, the man is black-listed, and every member of the society knows by this that if she marries she will be black-listed, although only the committee appointed to investigate his case knows all his faults. If a man is poor financially, and it is thought he cannot support a wife, he is marked 'church mouse.' The meaning of this is that if a girl wants to put up on 'church mouse' she can."

"No member of the society can receive the attention of a new-comer in town until his pedigree is first obtained. The dues and members are also provided against. It is often the case that a young man will pay marked attention to a young lady and then suddenly leave her for another. In this way some good marriages are delayed. Under the rules of the society no member can receive the attentions of a man who is black-listed, although only the committee appointed to investigate his case knows all his faults. If a man is poor financially, and it is thought he cannot support a wife, he is marked 'church mouse.' The meaning of this is that if a girl wants to put up on 'church mouse' she can."

"Each member of the society carries a little memorandum book with her and puts down how often certain young men attend church, and pray, and attend to their duties. These reports are filed with the Secretary, and at the end of six months or a year it is known to all the members just how many times a certain young man went to church, although in all probability the individual himself would not be able to tell how many times he attended divine worship. If a young man is seen going in or coming out of a saloon this fact is reported also."

The Secretary says efforts will be made to establish similar societies all over the country, which will have the effect of calling a halt to the work of the bigamist.—Washington Post.

When Dancing is Wrong.

If you are wise, if you hope that the future holds much for you, you will learn to be particular as to your partner in dancing. Dance with no man with whom you have only a ball-room acquaintance, and if you are really anxious to gain the respect of the people in your own set, you will number among your partners only your brothers, or one or two friends.

It's all very well to say there is no harm in dancing. There isn't. But there is harm in having about you, a sweet pure girl, kept as much as possible from the wickedness of the world, the arm of a man who may be prodigal, and not possess the first instincts of a gentleman. He may, as you say, dance divinely, but even for a partner in a round dance, more than that is necessary. My little girl, dancing indiscriminately will teach you to forget how to blush, and with that knowledge departs one of her greatest charms. Dance, sing and be merry, but remember, not only does the world judge us by the company we keep, but just as you and I are made better and nobler by being with those who are true and good, so we are ignominiously made meaner and poorer in heart and brain when we consort with those of less degree in morals.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Suggestive Name.  
George—What is your favorite pet name for your father, Louise?  
Louise (looking at George in a most pathetic and appealing manner)—Pop! (They are now engaged.)

Especially stated.  
Irate Dude—See here, tailor, you've made these trousers big enough for a cow!  
Polite Tailor—Oh, no; just large enough for two calves!

—A glove with a pocket in it is the latest invention for ladies. But it is necessary for the sex to lose something, and therefore they will carry a pocket book without a pocket in it.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Opened With the Lieut-Governor's Speech From the Throne

THE TOPICS TOUCHED UPON.

Western Provincial Boundaries—Accounts With Respect to the Agricultural Situation—French in the Schools—Rainy River Settlement—Our Great Mineral Wealth—Looking After the Lunatics and Helpless Poor—Legislation Fore-shadowed.

TORONTO, 3d O'clock Wednesday afternoon

opened at 8 o'clock Wednesday afternoon by Lieut-Governor Campbell, who read the following Speech from the Throne:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: It is with much pleasure that I again meet you, assembled for the discharge of the important duties which devolve upon you as the representatives of the people of Ontario. I have special satisfaction in congratulating you on the passing of an Act by the Imperial Parliament, since you have confirmed and giving effect to the decision of Her Majesty's Privy Council in August, 1884, respecting the territory claimed by this Province to be a part of the Province of Ontario.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Wallace introduced a bill to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge of British America.

Mr. Carleton, in reply to Mr. Cimon, said the Government was considering the advisability of establishing an experimental dairy in connection with the Experimental Farm.

Mr. Charlton announced that the promoters of the three bills on reciprocity in wrecking had agreed to let them stand till Thursday next, if the Government would agree to make them the first order of the day.

Mr. Foster laid on the table of the House the estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1891.

The estimates were referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Bain, (Westworth), in asking for returns, said that the correspondence as to the ownership of the Waterloo and Dundas Road had been going on since 1885. Owing to the neglect of the contractor the road was in a very bad state and people had to pay toll at four gates. For the five years the matter had been in dispute people had been compelled to carry on systematic warfare against the present holder, in order to compel him to keep in some sort of condition. It was a serious local irritation to be forced to pay toll for a road that was thus neglected. He hoped the Minister would try and urge on his department and get this matter settled.

Mr. Hector Langwin said the question was whether the road belonged to the Government of Canada or the Government of Ontario. This had been a difficult matter to look into. Searches had now been completed and the papers would shortly be laid before the Minister of Justice for his opinion.

Mr. Wilson (Elgin), in moving for papers respecting the proposal to convert Kettle Creek into a canal between St. Thomas and Port Stanley, said he could hardly conceive that anyone was foolish enough to conceive such a project. He understood that the canal would be 300 feet deep at St. Thomas. That, of course, would be a difficulty, but the ingenious Minister of Public Works might be able to overcome it. Then there was a scarcity of water in Kettle Creek, and it would either have to be brought from the Thames by boring twenty miles or from the lake. What was to be gained by a canal from St. Thomas to Port Stanley? There was no traffic between the places and the proposition was absurd, and he was surprised that the Minister of Public Works should be so far deceived as to send his engineers to survey the route of the canal.

Mr. Casey said that it was possible with the expenditure of half a million dollars to make Kettle Creek navigable, but only for fish. (Laughter.)

The motion for the papers was carried.

Mr. Wilson (Elgin), in moving for the returns collected at Fort Stanley during the past year, said that the Minister was dealing unfairly by these people, and the trade was being forced off the lakes. The result was that Fort Stanley was degenerating. It was true that the harbor had been abandoned over the London & Port Stanley Railway, but it was the duty of the Government to force the railway to attend to this port.

Mr. Casey thought that the Government should make an appropriation to put this port in repair.

Mr. White (Renfrew), on motion for returns, called attention to a case of hardship which had occurred in connection with the robbery of the post office at Pembroke on the night of the 18th of April last. The post office was broken into and the registered letters containing \$2,000, as far as could be ascertained, were stolen. Many persons who had lost the money could ill afford it, and he hoped it was possible to reimburse them. The Government would do so, Mr. Haggart said, if the money was found down in the United States, England and most countries where there were similar systems to ours, was not to reimburse for such losses. A departure from this rule would lead to great trouble. He had every sympathy with the sufferers, and had no objection to the returns being brought down.

The motion was carried.

Sir Richard Cartwright called attention to the fact that the Public Accounts Committee had not been called.

Mr. Foster—It will be called as early as possible.

Mr. Laurier—But the Prime Minister said it would be called for to-day.

Mr. Cartwright—There are three days' grace. Mr. Charlton, in moving the first reading of the bill to amend the Dominion Election Act, said the object was to provide against promises made by candidates of the Government of expenditure in their riding. Another object was to provide that the Government should not be liable for the purpose of influencing elections. This was one of the most fruitful sources of corruption at the present day.

Sir John Macdonald—You should indicate promises from a candidate.

The bill was read a first time.

Mr. McCarthy—I would like to ask if it would not be convenient for a day to be set for the second reading of the bill against my name. I have consulted the First Minister and he has suggested Wednesday week, if it would be convenient, Wednesday, the 12th.

Sir John Macdonald—I think that would be convenient. This subject is of very general interest to the House, and it would be well to have a day fixed. Wednesday, the 12th, would be convenient, but I would like first to hear from the other side.

Mr. Laurier—As far as this side is concerned, we will agree to this arrangement.

Sir Richard Cartwright said it was premature to ask whether the bill would be brought down, but he supposed it was safe to presume it would not be brought down next week.

Mr. Foster—Not next week nor the following week.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. McMullen, on the item for printing and stationery, said that it appeared that printing was more costly than ever, and that instead of the saving that the Secretary of State had promised, there would be a loss to the country in consequence of the establishment of the bureau.

Mr. Chapleau said that when the Printing Bureau was fully completed, he believed the economy which he promised would be realized. He hoped this would be the case, and if it was not it would not be his fault.

Mr. Somerville said he understood that the Secretary of State had admitted to the printers that the present arrangement cost more than the old system.

Mr. Chapleau replied that all he had

ESTIMATES.

The estimates for the current year will, at an early date, be presented for your approval. They will be found to be framed with a due regard to economy and the necessities of the public service.

I feel assured that your deliberations will, as hitherto, be characterized by wisdom and prudence, and will conduce to the happiness and prosperity of the people.

The address was then, with the usual formality, ordered to be engrossed and presented to His Honor the Lieut-Governor.

A NEWFOUNDLAND HORROR.

Father and Three Children Devoured by Flames.

A Halifax, N.S., despatch says: Details of a terrible affair were received to-day from St. John's, Nfld., four lives being lost by the burning of a dwelling house. The victims were John Gorley and his three children—two girls and a boy—aged respectively 6, 8 and 15 years. The fire broke out at midnight in the lower part of the house Daniel Mulrooney, a freeman, hearing the alarm, ran the scene with a ladder, and Mr. Gorley outside the house. Gorley said that his six children were in the attic, and throwing a ladder, he went up to rescue them. He was pouring out of the window in dense volumes, and when Mulrooney turned to rescue him, Mulrooney, raising his ladder, screamed and disappeared. The heroic freeman could discern one of the remaining children in the street. Mulrooney, rushing to the rescue, tried to reach it. The bodies of the four victims were recovered shortly by 35.

Unknown. Gorley went to St. John from Montreal, and is 35 or 36 years old.

Gladstone's Chronology.

1809—Died, 29th, born in Liverpool.

1831—Graduated at Oxford.

1832—Entered Parliament.

1834—Junior Lord of the Treasury.

1835—Under Colonial Secretary.

—Resigned.

1839—"The State in Relation to the Church."

1840—"Church Principles Considered."

1841—Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

1843—Revised the tariff.

1845—President of the Board of Trade.

1848—Resigned.

1849—Resigned.

1857—Advocated freedom of Jews.

1859—Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1862—Leicester of the Exchequer.

1865—Resigned.

1868—Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Isles.

—Resigned.

1859—"Studies of the Homeric Age."

1863—Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1865—Leicester of the Commons.

1866—In Opposition.

1868—Prime Minister.

—Resigned.

1869—"A Chapter of Autobiography."

1869—Carried Irish disestablishment.

1870—Carried Irish Land Bill.

1871—Unveiling of his statue in his native city.

—Abolished purchase of army commissions.

—Abolished confiscation in penal laws.

1873—Irish university reforms proposed.

—Resigned, but resumed power.

1874—Dissolved Parliament.

1876—Leicester of the Commons.

1879—Mid-Lothian triumph.

—Cleanings of Past Years."

1880—Prime Minister again.

—Resigned.

1886—Prime Minister.

—Resigned.

1887—Prime Minister.

—Resigned.

1888—Prime Minister.

—Resigned.