**TO THE PUBLIC!**

HAVING purchased the BUTCHER business of Messrs. Lancashire & Scott, we wish to inform the public that we are in a position to supply customers with the choicest Meats, Fresh Fish and Fowl in season. A call solicited.

NATTRASS & CARVETH.


# Millbrook Reporter.

## AND EAST DURHAM ADVOCATE.


**TURNER'S DRUG STOR**

IF you want anything in the Book or S tionary line, give us a call. We have everything in cheap and fancy Stationary and school material of all kinds.

Don't neglect to try Dr. Bland's C. P. R. Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Turner's Frostilene for the hands and face.



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Vol. XXXVII. MILLBROOK, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1894. No. 14



**SOCIETIES.**

MILLBROOK CANADIAN HOME CIRCLE No. 6, Meets the second Monday in every month in Home Circle Rooms, Wood & Kells block, at 8 o'clock sharp.

W. ARCHER, Leader. G. W. H. ANDERSON, Secretary.

J. R. YOUNG, Fin.-Sec.

LOYAL CAVAN LODGE—CANADIAN ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS, meets the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month in the Home Circle rooms, King-st., Millbrook—hour of meeting, 8 o'clock. The benefits of this Society are worthy the consideration of every person. Information furnished on application.

W. ARCHER, N. G. GEO. DUNCAN, Sec.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES**

ARCHIBALD WOOD, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, Millbrook, Ont.

**PROFESSIONAL**

N. C. McKINNON, M. D., C. M., (SUCCESSOR to Dr. Niddrie) Toronto and Victoria Universities, Licentiate Royal College Surgeons, Edinburgh, Member College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office at A. T. Elliott's drug store. After office hours at Mr. Wm. Richardson's residence, King-st., Millbrook.

**A. A. SMITH,**

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. Office in Wood & Kells Block, Millbrook, Ont. At Bethany on 2nd and 4th Mondays of every month. Private and company funds to loan at lowest rates.

H. A. WARD, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor, etc. Office in Ontario Block, Walton Street, Port Hope. Money to lend on the security of real estate. Town and farm property for sale.

J. W. FISHER, VETERINARY SURGEON. Office and residence, Hallcroboro, Ont. Will be at Queen's Hotel, Millbrook, every Saturday.

S. W. CLARKE, L.D.S., DENTIST SPECIAL attention given to the preservation of the natural teeth. Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless extraction of teeth. Good work guaranteed. Will be at Bethany the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Pontypool 1st and 3rd Mondays.

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Veterinary Surgeon.

BETHANY, ONTARIO.

ALL DOMESTICATED ANIMALS TREATED according to latest scientific methods. Dentistry a specialty. Calls by telegraph promptly responded to. 32

J. W. BLAND, VETERINARY SURGEON, (Successor to T. H. Hassard.) Registered and Hon. Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. Late Veterinary Surgeon North West Mounted Police, Calgary. Attended Clinical Lectures, Royal Veterinary College, London, Eng. Dentistry a specialty. All domesticated animals treated according to latest scientific methods. Office on King-st., opposite Dominion hotel, Millbrook. 91y.

C. T. WATFORD, ACCOUNTANT AND assignee. Books opened and closed. Accounts collected. Assignments taken in charge and all details completed. Special attention given to book-keepers work where services of permanent book-keeper are not required. Communications from neighboring towns receive prompt attention and services in such cases performed moderately and satisfactorily. Office, 379 water street. Address, Post Office box 379 Peterboro, Ont. 7 6m

**BANKS.**

[illegible] & CO., BANKERS, MILLbrook. Farmers' and other good notes discounted. Drafts issued on accounts of Canada, United States at low rates. The purchase and sale and other notes a specialty. Money to loan on real estate. No commission charged. Office, north side of King Street. Agency—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**BARBER SHOP.**

**T. H. BRYANS**

Tonsorial Artist.

PARLOR—King-st., Millbrook, opposite Wood & Kell's bank.

Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing and everything else in the tonsorial line carefully attended to.

**GENERAL STORE.**

Try our Twenty-five cent tea, best value in town, also our Ram Lal's pure Indian Tea at Fifty cents.

*WM. LANG.*

**REMEMBER**

**SCHNEIDER'S** *When in town for Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery, Etc. Repairing in all branches. All work guaranteed.*

**F. S. SCHNEIDER,**

Watchmaker and Jeweller

391 George Street,

PETERBOROUGH, - ONTARIO

**THE PEOPLES'**

**Butcher Shop.**

We take this means of informing the people of Millbrook (which perhaps, is generally known) that we have always on hand a choice lot of meats. If you wish a special cut let us know and we will supply you.

*ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE TOWN.*

**Nattrass & Dunford.**

**For best Value in**

Teas,
Ceffees,
Spices,
Wines,
Liquors,
Tobaccos,
Provisions

And

General Groceries,

Go to

**M. L. HENRY & CO.,**

341 George Street,

Peterboro,' : Ontario.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

☞ The highest price paid for butter and

TO ALL THOSE INTENDING TO **BUILD** THE COMING **SEASON**

I WOULD SAY: That I am in a better position to supply the trade this season than ever before. I AM POSITIVELY SELLING LUMBER FOR LESS MONEY THAN IT CAN BOUGHT FOR AT ANY OF THE LARGE MILLS IN THE NORTH COUNTRY, within radiance of 100 miles, and my customers say that my ONE DOLLAR SHINGLES are equal, IF NOT BETTER, than those they paid $1.25 for in Peterboro'. I have a full assortment of LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, so that you can get everything you need in the building line. I have also GREY and WHITE LIME and keep them constantly on hand

By prompt attention to business, square dealing and reasonable prices, I hope to receive a fair share of public patronage.

I also keep in stock Sash, Doors, Mouldings and Dressed Lumber of every description, also Lath. Land Salt in Sacks, and Peerless in barrels. Also sack and barrel Plaster. Material delivered anywhere in town or country.

Office and Yard at Railway Station.

Millbrook March 21st, 1894. **W. THEXTON.**

**Everything Marked Down!**

AWAY DOWN! And if you want anything in the Watch, Clock or Jewellery line you will strike it rich by calling on us now. Our stock is large and we must make room for a fresh and new stock, which will consist of the handsomest, nobbiest and most unique designs for Wedding presents ever brought into Millbrook. When you are in town give us a call, we will be pleased to show you our stock and we are certain our present low prices will surprise you. In spectacles we are in a position to suit you.

☞ REMEMBER—we are bound to clear out our present stock and if you need anything in our line you have a chance to get a bargain now.

SEE OUR WATTHASS, ELGIN AND ROCKFORD WATCHES.

**J. STEELE,**

The Jeweller, King-st., Millbrook,

Whatever Cluods May Arise

THE SUN

Still Shines.

**Comparative Showing of Canadian Life Companies for year 1893:**

(FROM REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE)

| NAME. | New Policies taken up in 1892. | New Policies taken up in 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| **SUN LIFE OF CANADA** | **$6,373,650** | **$7,060,324** |
| CANADA LIFE | 5,475,000 | 5,532,750 |
| CONFEDERATION | 3,393,443 | 3,728,000 |
| ONTARIO MUTUAL | 2,651,000 | 2,780,252 |
| NORTH AMERICAN | 2,360,300 | 2,543,389 |
| MANUFACTURERS | 2,007,250 | 2,231,463 |
| FEDERAL | 1,882,000 | 2,044,630 |
| GREAT WEST | | 1,760,800 |
| TEMPERANCE & GENERAL | 1,563,200 | 1,755,000 |
| LONDON | 1,109,858 | 1,178,800 |
| DOMINION | 508,500 | 526,750 |
| Total | $27,324,201 | $31,042,138 |

It may be pointed out in connection with the above that the business written by the SUN during the past year is much in excess of that ever before written in one year by any Canadian Company.

**W. H. HILL,**

Manager for Central Ontario, Peterboro.

HENRY ARGUE, Agent, Millbrook.

W. H. McCARTNEY, Agent, Bethany.

**JOHN GILLOT & SON**

Undertakers and Practical Embalmers.

☞ Best of Testimonials can be given.

We keep constantly on hand a large stock of Furniture of all kinds. Our stock is well assorted and displayed in three large show rooms. No trouble to show goods. We are also manufacturers of the Excelsior Washing Machine. Best in the market.

**Photo Gallery!**

Millbrook has now a permanent photographer and the people of the village and surrounding country can rely on getting the very best satisfaction at the lowest possible rates.

Crayon and Oil work done on the shortest notice.

Copying and Enlarging a specialty.

All work guaranteed.

G. G. GREEN, Photographer.

8-3m.

**WHITE & FELL**

The new storekeepers,

**Bailieboro,**

Have now a full assortment of

**NEW SPRING GOODS**

Which together with the stock lately purchased from M. Parker will be sold very cheap.

FRESH GROCERIES,

BOOTS and SHOES,

HATS and CAPS.

Inspection invited.

WHITE & FELL

**LARMER'S LIVERY!**

**MILBROOK,**

If you want a first-class horse, a good rig, or turn-out of any description, don't fail to call at this stable.

FOR SALE.—A good young matched team of Chestnut drivers

**T. W. LARMER.**

Stable and office on Tupper street.

IF YOU WANT A **Nobby Suit**

**G. H. WALLIS,**

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

**PONTYPOOL,**

Graduate of the Cleveland School of Cutting, can guarantee satisfaction. We Defy City Competition.

G. H. WALLIS, PONTYPOOL.

**THOMAS GILLOTT**

Cabinetmaker AND Undertaker,

Keeps on hand a stock of COFFINS, CASKETS, Robes, Hands of Undertakers' Goods, Crape and all other kinds of Fittings at lowest prices.

☞ Day or night, call and see him, 1-1y.


# THE INMATE OF THE DUNGEON.

After the Board of State Prison Directors, sitting in session at the prison, had heard and disposed of the complaints and petitions of a number of convicts, the warden announced that all who wished to appear had been heard. Thereupon a certain uneasy and apprehensive expression, which all along had sat upon the faces of the directors, became visibly deeper. The chairman—a nervous, energetic, abrupt, incisive man—glanced at a slip of paper in his hand, and said to the warden,—

"Send a guard for convict No. 14,208."

The warden started and became slightly pale. Somewhat confused, he haltingly replied, "Why, he has expressed no desire to appear before you."

"Nevertheless, you will send for him at once," responded the chairman.

The warden bowed stiffly and directed a guard to produce the convict. Then, turning to the chairman, he said,—

"I am ignorant of your purpose in summoning this man, but of course I have no objection. I desire, however, to make a statement concerning him before he appears.

"When we shall have called for a statement from you," coldly responded the chairman, "you may make one."

The warden sank back into his seat. He was a tall, fine-looking man, well-bred and intelligent, and had a kindly face. Though ordinarily cool, courageous, and self-possessed, he was unable to conceal a strong emotion, which looked much like fear. A heavy silence fell upon the room, disturbed only by the official stenographer, who was sharpening his pencils. A stray beam of light from the westering sun slipped into the room between the edge of the window-shade and the sash, and fell across the chair reserved for the convict. The uneasy eyes of the warden finally fell upon this beam, and there his glance rested. The chairman, without addressing any one particularly, remarked,—

"There are ways of learning what occurs in a prison without the assistance of either the warden or the convicts."

Just then the guard appeared with the convict, who shambled in painfully and laboriously, as with a string he held up from the floor the heavy iron ball which was chained to his ankles. He was about forty-five years old. Undoubtedly he once had been a man of uncommon physical strength, for a powerful skeleton showed underneath the sallow skin which covered his emaciated frame. His sallowness was peculiar and ghastly. It was partly that of disease, and partly of something worse; and it was this something that accounted also for his shrunken muscles and manifest feebleness.

There had been no time to prepare him for presentation to the Board. As a consequence, his unstockinged toes showed through his gaping shoes; the dingy suit of prison stripes which covered his gaunt frame was frayed and tattered; his hair had not been recently cut to the prison fashion, and, being rebellious, stood out upon his head like bristles; and his beard, which, like his hair, was heavily dashed with gray, had not been shaved for weeks. These incidents of his appearance combined with a very peculiar expression of his face to make an extraordinary picture. It difficult to is describe this almost unearthly expression. With a certain suppressed ferocity it combined an inflexibility of purpose that sat like an iron mask upon him. His eyes were hungry and eager; they were the living part of him, and they shone luminous from beneath shaggy brows. His forehead was massive, his head of fine proportions, his jaw square and strong, and his thin, high nose showed traces of an ancestry that must have made a mark in some corner of the world at some time in history. He was prematurely old; this was seen in his gray hair and in the uncommonly deep wrinkles which lined his forehead and the corners of his eyes and his mouth.

Upon stumbling weakly into the room, faint with the labor of walking and of carrying the iron ball, he looked around eagerly, like a bear driven to his haunches by the hounds. His glance passed so rapidly and unintelligently from one face to another that he could not have had time to form a conception of the persons present, until his swift eyes encountered the face of the warden. Instantly they flashed; he craned his neck forward; his lips opened and became blue; the wrinkles deepened about his mouth and eyes; his form grew rigid, and his breathing stopped. This sinister and terrible attitude—all the more so because he was wholly unconscious of it—was disturbed only when the chairman sharply commanded, "Take that seat."

The convict started as though he had been struck, and turned his eyes upon the chairman. He drew a deep inspiration, which wheezed and rattled as it passed into his chest. An expression of excruciating pain swept over his face. He dropped the ball, which struck the floor with a loud sound, and his long, bony fingers tore at the striped shirt over his breast. A groan escaped him, and he would have sunk to the floor had not the guard caught him and held him upright. In a moment it was over, and then, collapsing with exhaustion, he sank into the chair. There he sat, conscious and intelligent, but slouching, disorganized, and indifferent.

The chairman turned sharply to the guard. "Why did you manacle this man," he demanded, "when he is evidently so weak, and when none of the others were manacled?"

"Why, sir," stammered the guard, "surely you know who this man is: he is the most dangerous and desperate——"

"We know all about that. Remove his manacles."

The guard obeyed. The chairman turned to the convict, and in a kindly manner said, "Do you know who we are?"

The convict got himself together a little and looked steadily at the chairman. "No," he replied, after a pause. His manner was direct, and his voice was deep, though hoarse.

"We are the State Prison Directors. We have heard of your case, and we want you to tell us the whole truth about it."

The convict's mind worked slowly, and it was some time before he could comprehend the explanation and request. When he had accomplished that task he said, very slowly, "I suppose you want me to make complaint, sir."

"Yes,—if you have any to make."

The convict was getting himself in hand. He straightened, and gazed at the chairman with a peculiar intensity. Then firmly and clearly he answered, "I've no complaint to make."

The two men sat looking at each other in silence, and as they looked a bridge of human sympathy was slowly reared between them. The chairman rose, passed around an intervening table, went up to the convict, and laid a hand on his gaunt shoulder. There was a tenderness in his voice that few men had ever heard there.

"I know," said he, "that you are a patient and uncomplaining man, or we should have heard from you long ago. In asking you to make a statement I am merely asking for your help to right a wrong, if a wrong has been done. Leave your own wishes entirely out of consideration, if you prefer. Assume, if you will, that it is not our intention or desire either to give you relief or to make your case harder for you. There are fifteen hundred human beings in this prison, and they are under the absolute control of one man. If a serious wrong is practised upon one, it may be upon others. I ask you in the name of common humanity and as one man of [illegible] way of working you have the [illegible] you will com[illegible]

seemed to split him in twain. He saw it, and feasted his gaze upon it as it lay upon his breast. After a time he thus proceeded, speaking very slowly, and in a strangely monotonous voice:

"I was sent up for twenty years for killing a man. I hadn't been a criminal: I killed him without thinking, for he had robbed me and wronged me. I came here thirteen years ago. I had trouble at first—it galled me to be a convict; but I got over that, because the warden that was here then understood me and was kind to me, and he made me one of the best men in the prison. I don't say this to make you think I'm complaining about the present warden, or that he didn't treat me kindly; I can take care of myself with him. I am not making any complaint. I ask no man's favor, and I fear no man's power."

"That is all right. Proceed."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Child Government.

One of the hardest tasks of a mother's life is the government of her children. That we can make children mind is perhaps the boast of many of us; but to make our government coincident with proper development, to restrain and not destroy all individuality; to punish only when the act merits it, to advise at just the moment when their minds are in a state to appropriate the lesson for their good; to guide, yet not retard originality: in other words, to make them thoughtful, unselfish, lovable, easy and graceful as well as obedient is another much more difficult thing.

Every mother has a guide, if she will study and thoroughly understand herself, for almost invariably children inherit something of their mother's disposition and traits. In knowing self then we can anticipate their natures, knowing what to guard against.

Am I not right in saying, the truest mother is she who can most vividly recall her own childhood; who, forgetting at times her motherhood, can, in realization, and appreciation, be as a child with her children, enjoying their games; imagining all their yearnings, awakening, step by step, as they do to knowledge?

That person has most influence over a child who is most in sympathy with it. Sympathy makes children easy, graceful and above all truthful. True sympathy does not mean giving cake and candy in the morning, and then in the evening when you are hastening with supper, and your little boy gets in the way while playing with an imaginary train of cars, giving him a sound slap for his pains.

In school work or in business life, we all like the one who is bright and active. Is it consistent, then, to suppose that this same activity will not manifest itself in their homelife? Yet how often we try to check it? Haweis says, "There is one thing better than crushing impulse, it is using impulse." So long, then, as their make-believe plays are pure and instructive, let them play. It encourages originality, inventiveness and independence, and lays the foundation for business life. Not only ought we to allow them to play, but we ought to suggest and improve upon such portions of their games as are not correct to real life. The mother who takes this interest in her children will find them developing, and abstaining from evil ways without much effort on her part.

One of the secrets of successful control is the power of a mother to distinguish and discriminate between the real causes of an act. Was it from direct disobedience, was it from carelessness, or ignorance, or was it really the result of an accident? Each one of these calls for a different mode of treatment. To construe an act as intentional when it was purely accidental, and punish as such, never corrects the fault, but makes a child sullen, and even defiant. To scold a child for something, when it knew no better, but did the best he could, makes him fearful, silent and awkward. It checks originality and retards his confidence, a thing which will be more precious to you by and by. Especially on the nervous, sensitive child is its effect more noticeable. To such a one sympathy and a correct understanding of its motives are as essential to its proper growth as sunshine is to certain flowers.

Some individuals do inherit a sullen disposition, but I am confident that many more are cultivated, through wrong accusations and unjust punishment. To understand ourselves, to study our children, and have respect for their individuality, this should be our aim. Instead of saying, "Spare the rod and spoil the child," would it not be well to say, "Spare the rod and study the child?"

Time passes quickly, and soon our "babies" become men and women, but the one thing imperishable is the result of our early teachings.

## SIGNS OF SPRING.

There are various signs of the coming of spring, beside the arrival of the festive robin, and the piping of the mythical skylark.

When the dry-goods stores dress their show-windows with cambrics and muslins, and hang particolored parasols before their doors, and their clerks get on light-colored neckties, you may be sure that spring is advertised to shortly put in an appearance.

When the ladies ask for money to go shopping with, and mention that the new percales are lovely, and the lace shawls so cheap at seventy-five dollars! then you may take heart, for spring is coming.

There are so many signs of spring, that only a few of them can be enumerated; but all the signs which follow are to be depended on as certain precursors of "loveiy spring."

The increase of organ-grinders and monkeys on the streets.

The disappearance of straw and matting from the horse-cars.

The doleful complaints in the daily papers of the awful mud!

The appearance of ladies, who are known to own thousand dollar sets of furs, with lace collars in place of boas.

The grim looks of the stove dealers.

The elongated countenances of the coal dealers.

Advertisements of winter overcoats worth twenty-five dollars, closing out at ten dollars.

Lovers hanging over gates the first of the evening, studying astronomy.

The appearance of knitting work in the hands of the apple women, and the female peanut venders.

The advent of smart nursery maids, with perambulators containing babies, in the public parks, and generally (for safety from gipsies and child abductors), escorted by young policemen, who are ever on the alert for duty.

The increase of marriages in the rural districts—"Haying time coming on."

The arrival of the ever-true and constant housefly.

The spectacle of carpets out on woodpiles and clothes lines.

The windows garnished with tickets reading: "This house to let."

The notices in the dailies announcing the coming of the Great Unrivaled and Unapproachable Hippodrome lately organized by the celebrated John Smith & Co. Admission fifty cents; children half price.

The fall in the price of butter.

The persistent clucking [illegible]

# ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

**Monday and Tuesday's Sessions in the Local House.**

A NEW CATTLE DISEASE.

Mr. Rorke asked, Has the Government been apprised of a disease among cattle in the south-eastern portion of the County of Grey, pronounced by some veterinaries as ergotism? If so, is it the intention of the Government to enquire into the cause and effect of the disease, and supply to farmers every available information as to the best preventive methods and remedial treatment?

Mr Dryden said that his department had been notified of a new disease among cattle in the County of Grey. Upon receiving the information the department immediately communicated with Dr. Andrew Smith, one of the Dominion inspectors for contagious diseases. Under his authority the district had been visited and the affected animals examined, the conclusion being that the disease was not contagious, but arose from local causes, and was mainly due to the special character of the food, which was said to contain more or less ergot. Dr. Smith had reported that as soon as the food was changed the animals would speedily recover.

ARBITRATIONS.

Sir Oliver Mowat moved the second reading of his bill respecting councils of conciliation and arbitration for settling industrial disputes. He explained at some length the provisions of the bill, and cited instances in which similar measures had had a very good effect in arranging strikes, lock-outs, and other disputes.

Mr. Meredith objected to the machinery provided by the bill, as being cumbersome, and also thought that the decisions of the councils should have the force of the law.

Mr. Wood was in sympathy with any movement which would aid in facilitating the settlement of disputes of this nature, but thought there might be too much of this sort of legislation, and was afraid it would encourage a great number of small disputes.

The bill was read the second time.

IN SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and passed the estimates for public buildings, amounting to $221,390. For miscellaneous expenses of civic government $9,650 was voted. The estimates of the Department of Agriculture were introduced by Mr. Dryden. He entered into explanations of the figures given, and told of the progress made by the various branches of his department during the past year. He referred to the statements made both outside and inside the House that the meetings of the Farmers' Institutes were political in character. He distinctly denied this, and regretted that these charges should be made, as they could not but tend to destroy the influence of the organizations referred to. It was not fair to make assertions of this nature, which hon. gentlemen must surely know to be unjustified. With regard to the Guelph College, hon. members would notice a slight change in the character of the staff of teachers, by which a saving would be affected, and he hoped the efficiency of the staff would be increased. Continuing Mr. Dryden referred to the efficiency of the new members of the College staff, and said that hon. members had asked why he did not make the college pay.

An Hon. Member—Well, why don't you?

Mr. Dryden—The object of an institution of this kind is not to make money. If it were being run to make money, he said, many expenses now incurred would not be undertaken, which are necessary in order to make the college an educational institutions of a high class.

Mr. Dryden after recess resumed his speech regarding the management of the Guelph Agricultural College, dealing particularly with the experimental dairy, which he justified on the ground of its great usefulness. The increase in the expenditure in connection with the college was due to the various new departures which had been inaugurated in order to increase its efficiency. He was proud of the college, which, he thought, was unequalled on the American continent. While there were no doubt improvements possible in connection with it, he hoped that the hon. gentlemen opposite would criticise it in a spirit of loyalty and fair play, and thus help to build it up, instead of attempting to pull it down.

Mr. Clancy said that friendship might be shown by just criticism. He charged that money had been needlessly expended in the management of the institution. The stock purchased in 1891 and 1892, with the stock on the farm at the beginning of 1891, together with the cost of maintenance, amounted to $36,780. The receipts from sales and services during those years, together with the value of the stock on hand at the end of 1892, amounted to $23,596, or a shrinkage of $13,192 in that time. These were not the methods of economy to teach the students. Continuing, he criticised the administration of the college affairs in various departments, saying that there seemed to be no attempt at economic management.

Mr. Dryden pointed out that the hon. member erred in his attack on account of his ignorance of the subject under discussion. He answered his various arguments at some length, to show that they were not well founded.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) denied that there was any desire on the part of the Opposition to injure the institution.

After some discussion, the estimates were assed.

**Wednesday's Session.**

CONCERNING HIGH SCHOOLS.

Mr. Bush asked whether, when non-residents move into a High school district, they immediately become residents, under sub-section 6 of section 2 of the High School Act, or must they first become ratepayers in the district.

Mr. Ross said it was a matter of interpretation. In his opinion they would have the rights of residents.

ANOTHER LICENSE CHARGE.

Mr. McCleary moved for a return of copies of all correspondence in connection with the granting of a shop license for the sale of liquor to one Joseph Aspinall, of the town of Tilsonburg, in the South Riding of Oxford, for the year 1893-94. Also, copies of all papers and documents in possession of the Government, or any official thereof, relating to the said license, together with a copy of the report of the chief inspector, who inquired into the complaint that the license was fraudulently granted. He said that from information in his possession this license had been illegally granted. He recounted the circumstances as he understood them, and said that the Government, while appearing to court investigation, did not ever seem to be anxious to follow up their enquiries by such action as would stamp out the evil practices which certainly did exist in connection with this department.

Mr. Harcourt said that a full inve[illegible] tion had been made into the ma[illegible] entered at some length int[illegible] stances attending the [illegible] cense, which did [illegible] attaching of [illegible] ers.

The motion was carried.

A LUMBER RETURN.

Mr. Rorke moved for a return for each of the calendar years 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893 of the number of pieces of pine saw logs and dimension timber, with the quantity in feet, board measure, of each, got out during each of these years in the Muskoka, Parry Sound, Algoma, and Thunder Bay districts, respectively, together with the name of each individual, firm or company by whom got out by each, and the number of pieces and quantity in feet, pany by whom got out, and the of the same years respectively. He spoke to his motion at some length.

The motion was carried.

WITNESS FEES.

Mr. Whitney moved the second reading of his bill respecting witness fees, the provisions of which he explained. It was for the purpose of securing to farmers, artisans, mechanics, labourers, and school teachers a rate of remuneration for attendance as witnesses which would repay them for the time lost to an amount equal to the sum which they could have earned at their callings.

Mr. Hardy had not thought the hon. member serious in introducing this bill. It was not supposed that people were to be paid for the time spent in attendance at a court. The amount now allowed was merely in the form of a indemnity to the witness. The case of a professional man was not parallel. He hardly thought the bill a workable one.

After some discussion, the motion was carried.

MORTGAGE COVENANTS.

Mr. Gilmour moved the second reading of his bill to abolish the personal covenant in mortgages.

Mr. Hardy thought that the bill as drawn contained very serious propositions, and that the hon. gentle[illegible] could not do better than lay the bill over for future consideration.

Mr. Meredith concurred with the views expressed by the hon. Commissioner Crown Lands. He added that one result of the bill would be that it would cost fifty per cent. more for expenses in obtaining a loan.

Mr. White considered that some good might emanate from the bill if it was sent to a committee.

Mr. Barr hoped that the bill would go to a committee and receive the attention of which he thought it worthy.

Mr. Hardy again pressed that the bill be withdrawn.

Mr. Gilmour did not propose to withdraw the bill, and said that if it could not go to a committee it would have to be voted down.

The motion was declared lost on division It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

**Thursday's Session.**

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

THE ARBITRATION BILL.

The House went into committee on the Attorney-General's bill respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for settling Industrial Disputes.

Mr. Clancy did not think that a clause which enacts that no dispute shall be subject to conciliation, in which the number of employees was less than ten, was a fair one. He asked why should it not apply to any number?

Sir Oliver Mowat considered that the line must be drawn somewhere.

Another clause respecting the appointment of the councils led to a passage of arms between the two leaders.

Mr. Meredith said that while the hon. gentlemen opposite decried patronage, yet they lived upon it, and created offices to scatter around among their friends.

Sir Oliver Mowat denied the statement. He said he did not wish to use any stronger language than that it was incorrect. No offices had been created that were not for the benefit of the people.

Mr. Meredith said that his observation of the course pursued by the Government led him to dissent from the Attorney-General's view of the case. The people took no stock in the views of the Government regarding the creation of officers.

Sir Oliver Mowat replied that the people had taken a great deal of stock in those views for the last twenty-two years. (Government cheers and laughter.)

The remuneration of members of the councils was fixed by the Attorney-General at $4 for preliminary meetings, $6 for whole-day sittings, and $3 for half-day sittings.

Mr. Meredith thought that the councillor should give their services free. The scale of remuneration suggested would tempt the councillors to organize strikes and disputes for the purpose of getting the pay.

Sir Oliver Mowat did not agree with this view of the case, but suggested that the emuneration be fixed at $3 for preliminary meetings, $4 for whole-day sittings, and $2 for half-day sittings. This carried.

The bill was reported, with amendments.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The House then went into committee on Mr. Ross' bill respecting Upper Canada College.

Mr. Meredith was satisfied that unless some radical change was made in the management of the college it would retrograde. The teaching staff was not up to the mark. It would be a good thing for the province if the college was cut loose from the House, and allowed to manage its own affairs. (Opposition "Hear, hear.")

Mr. Ross denied the statement that the teaching staff was not up to the mark. The report of the Inspectors of Colleges had proved conclusively that the teachers were fully qualified, and the methods of teaching modern, and approved of in all the leading universities of the world. The bill was as near as could be to making the college independent of the province. In fact the college would only be tied to the province by the power of the Legislature to appoint five trustees.

The bill was reported with one amendment.

It being 6 o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

**After Recess.**

The House went into Committee of Supply, and took up the education estimates. On the item of $45,000 for schools in unorganized districts and poor schools, a discussion arose, shared in by a large number of members, and going over the questions connected with the general plan of administration of education in the province. After a desultory discussion, the committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned at 10.55 p.m.

## He Knew the Snap.

As the seasoned tramp and the green one passed along the road, they observed a handsome, hospitable looking home [illegible] peacefully in the quiet shade.

"Git on to it, Cully," exclaimed the green one, his eyes [illegible]

# A COUNTERFEITING DEN

## DISCOVERED AT TORONTO.

**The Police Come Upon the Place Through the Arrest of John Kerr on Suspicion of Being a Bicycle Thief—A Queer Find by Detective Harrison and Police[illegible] Lilly at Midnight.**

A Toronto special says:—John Ker[illegible] 169 Dupont street, was arrested by P. [illegible] Brisbane the other night and lodged in No. 2 police station. The policeman noticed Kerr in possession of a bicycle, and as one had been reported missing by W. Smith, 284 Queen street west, the officer detained Kerr on suspicion. He was taken to the station house and there searched.

COUNTERFEIT COINS FOUND.

The search revealed a number of counterfeit five and ten-cent coins, amounting in all to $10. The coins were bright and new, and were good counterfeits of the genuine article. They rang well and had every appearance of good money fresh from the mint. A slight difference in weight aroused the suspicion of the police, and it was discovered that on applying their teeth to the coins the high polish could be easily defaced. The coins could likewise be easily bent between thumb and finger.

Detective Harrison at once proceeded to Kerr's house at 169 Dupont street and made a thorough search of the premises. He began upstairs and finished in the cellar, but found all that he wanted to convince him that a regular counterfeiting business was being carried on on the ground floor. Hidden away in various places he found a polishing board, a half mould intact and the other half broken of 5 and 10 cent Canadian coins, a ladle and a metal pot. The mould was a very good one, and showed that Kerr was an expert at his business.

DID THE MELTING AT THE STOVE.

The metal-pot was discovered in the kitchen, and it was evident that Kerr had done his melting at the kitchen stove. P. C. Lilly assisted the detective in his search, and both officers thoroughly examined the premises. They were unable, however, to find any more bad money. The apparatus was taken away by the officers and will be used as evidence in the serious charge of counterfeiting, which will be laid against Kerr.

Detective Harrison interrogated Kerr's wife, who at first denied knowledge of her husband's guilt When confronted with the apparatus, however, the officers say she confessed that her husband had been making "that kind of money" all winter.

UNEMPLOYED ALL WINTER.

Kerr, who is a man of about 27 years of age, gave his occupation at the station as a laborer. He has a wife and three young children. He has been unemployed all winter and has just come out of jail from serving a sentence of one month for drunkenness.

The police are uncertain as to whether Kerr is alone in his operations, and are inclined to suspect that his house is the rendezvous of a gang of counterfeiters. It is thought that Kerr may "peach."

## SOAK THE BABIES IN PETROLEUM

**Then When Wolves Come in and Carry Them off They Won't Eat 'Em.**

A Johnson City, Tenn., special says: Last Saturday a big wolf, which has terrorized the people of the Bumpas Cave region, over in North Carolina, for the last two or three years, entered the cabin of a mountaineer named Brown during the temporary absence of the housewife, and seizing the only occupant, an infant six months old, by the clothing, in the region of the chest, lifted it from the rude cradle and bore it away into the mountains.

When the mother returned to the house and missed the baby she rushed to the door just in time to see the wolf and its precious burden disappear into the neighboring woods. The distracted woman began to scream. This brought the husband who was chopping wood not far away, to the scene in a high state of excitement. The story from the lips of the hysterical mother almost drove the brave fellow daft, but he seized his axe, called his dog, and started in pursuit. There was about two inches of snow on the ground and it providentially enabled the desperate father of the kidnapped infant to strike the trail of the wolf immediately after leaving his door-yard. Once upon the track of the beast he rushed through the mountains with a speed born of distraction. About two miles from his cabin the tracks of the wolf led the pursurer under a long shelf of rock, protruding from the side of a mountain. There was no snow here and the father lost the trail, but he now urged his dog, which up to this time he had compelled to remain with him. The dog took the lead and the man followed, fully expecting to find the entrance to the wolf's den, from which he could hardly hope to get the baby alive. But his fears were groundless; he soon came upon his faithful dog wagging his tail and looking down at a little white bundle at his feet. It was the baby, sound asleep and almost frozen, apparently unhurt otherwise. Brown took off his coat, and, wrapping the infant snugly in it, started hastily for home. He soon met his wife and two or three of the neighbors to whom she had given the alarm.

It was a most remarkable rescue. The mountaineers say that it was only a freak of the "mad" wolf, but the little one no doubt owes its life to a drenching of petroleum given it for some cutaneous affection by its mother just before it was carried away. The odor of the oil was too much for his wolfship. He probably sniffed about the child after laying it down under the rocks and preparing to make a meal, and then left in disgust.

## The Gray Wolf of America.

Of the very few instances of the Gray Wolf attacking man, one is related by John Fannin in the ever-interesting columns of *Forest and Stream*, of a Mr. King, who was a timber-hunter in British Columbia. Once when travelling quite alone through an immense forest, searching for the best timber, and camping wherever night overtook him, Mr. King suddenly found himself surrounded by a pack of between forty and fifty Gray Wolves. They thought they "had him foul," and would lunch at his expense; but they made one slight mistake. Instead of being armed only with an axe, as they supposed, he had a good repeating-rifle and plenty of cartridges.

"Well," said Mr. King, "the fight could be called one, lasted about hour. Then a few of them broke the timber and commenced how[illegible] had the effect of drawing the them, when the whole band st[illegible] on the full jump, howling as th[illegible] found sixteen of their numbe[illegible] probably not a few were woun[illegible]

As a rule the Gray Wolf s[illegible] from settled re[illegible]