The following bills were introduced:
Mr. Orson—An Act respecting the City of Belleville. Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—An Act further amend the Liquor License Law.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—An Act respect-ing the Hamilton Patriotic Volunteer Fund Mr. Ross (Huron)—An Act to provide for the purchase of debentures issued by counties for drainage purposes.

Mr. Awry—An Act to amend the Assess

ment Act. Mr. Phelps moved for an order of the House for a return showing the number of stationary steam engines used in the Province, and for what purpose used.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) brought down a report on bi-lingual teaching in the United States and Canada

The Speaker read the following message: The Lieut. Governor recommends to the Legislative Assembly that a sum not exceeding \$100,000 be set apart from and out of the surplus moneys forming part of the consolidated revenue fund of this Province to mid in the reconstruction of as much of Toronto University as has been injured or destroyed by fire; the said sum to be in addition to all other sums which may be received or recommended by or on behalf of the university under any policies of in-surance against loss or damage by fire to

the said building.

The message was received with much applause from both sides of the House. Mr. Mowat moved that the message be referred to a committee to prepare a reso lation to be presented to the Committee of

Supply later on.
Mr. Blyth asked the Commissioner of Crown Lands if the return with reforence to debentures in the municipality of Proton ordered last session had been prepared.

Mr. Hardy said that the matter would he attended to.

Petitions were presented by:
Mr. Awrey—From W. G. Walton and
others, of Hamilton, praying that an Act may be passed to incorporate the Hamilton and Barton Incline Railway Company. Mr. Preston—From T. B. McMurchy and others, of Gananoque, praying for certain amendments to the Game Act respecting

duck shooting.

Several other petitions, praying for amendments to the Municipal and Assessment Acts were presented.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) presented the sec-

ond report of the Standing Committee on Private Bills. Bills were introduced by:

Mr. Dryden—An Act to amend the Act to impose a tax on dogs and for the protection of sheep. (Cries of "Lost.")
Mr Mackenzie—An Act respecting the old cemetery and the Methodist cemetery in the town of Sarnia.

Dr. Gilmour—An Act respecting the

town of West Toronto Junction. Dr. Gilmour-An Act to incorporate the

town of North Toronto. Mr. Mowat-An Act to amend the Election Act as to secreey of voting. Mr. Mowat—An Aut to amend the law respecting the lease and sale of rettled

Mr. Mowat-An Act to further amend the Act to secure wives and children the benefits of life insurance.

Mr. Mowat—An Act respecting official

documents when required as evidence.

Mr. Mowat—An Act respecting the pov ers of commissioners for taking affidavits. Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) laid on the table a return showing the amount paid out of municipal funds either by direct grants or remission in each city, town, village, or rural municipality in the Province during 1887 or 1886 for the relief of poor or indigent persons not including any sums digent persons, not including any sums paid for the support of houses of industry or similar institutions.

Also a return showing the name of the municipalities which have passed by laws under the authority of the Ontario Shops Regulation Act, distinguishing cases where such by laws were passed without petition, also showing dates of the passing of such by-laws, the classes of shops, the hours of labor, and the period of closing.

Mr. Clancy, in resuming the debate said

that there was a shrinkage in the Dominion accounts which the hon. Treasurer had hon. gentleman would want the hon. since in the form of annuities. What the hon is account for. A reduction of \$210,000 had been made in the 6 per cent bonds between 1885 and 1889. He constituted in the form of annuities. What the hon is a first the hon. Gentleman would want the hon. Since it is a first the hon. Gentleman would want the hon. Treasurer to do would be to capitalize this some of Crown Lands had stated that he hon. Treasurer to do would be to capitalize this some of Crown Lands had stated that he hon. Spencer of Crown Lands had stated that he hon. Treasurer had hon. gentleman would want the hon. Spencer of Crown Lands had stated that he hon. Spencer of Crown Lands ha tended that the subsidy at Confederation, and the capital constituted by timber lands, and a trust held by the Dominion could not be called a surplus. Neither were the Upper Canada Grammar School Fund nor the Upper Canada Building Fund amounting respectively to \$312,769 and \$1,472,391, any portion of the assets or liabilities. He pointed out that while an asset might be a surplus, a surplus was not | the present charges. There was an enor always an asset. Coming to what the hon. Treasurer had been pleased to call liabilities not at present payable, the hon gentleman said that the fact of the matter was that since 1884 the hon. Treasurer had been unable to meet the obligations that ought to have been met out of the revenue, and had been compelled to pledge the Prothere is a debt of nearly \$1,000,000.

Mr. Awrey dealt with the question of

public institutions and the maintenance thereof. He defied the hon, member from Toronto to point to one single official in the employ of the Government that gets one dollar more than he ought to. Dealing with the statistics of asylums for the past year, he showed that while the hon. m ber from Toronto had asserted that Mid dlesex and Wentworth furnished the greater number of criminals such was not really the case. Touching on education, the hon. gentleman charged the hon. member from Toronto with stating by implication that the expenditure had een unfair and unjust to the common schools of the Province. He had omitted to state that while more money had been granted the Separate Schools these schools had increased proportionately. Continuing, the hon. gentleman said that, while the cost of civil government had increased during the past five years in Ontario only 5 per cent. it had increased in the Dominion during the same length of time 55 per cent. Legislation had increased in Ontario 5 per cent. and in the Dominion 25 per cent. These were facts worth considering. The expenditure, he admitted, had been slightly larger than the revenue during the last few years. The policy of the Government, as stated by the Treasurer, had been to draw upon the surplus rather than tax the people. This course has been adopted. The hon member for Kent had made the astounding statement that cash was not an

Mr. Clancy-I never said any such

Mr. Awrev-He had said it was capital, and could not be counted as a surplus. would ask the hon, member for Kent if the Dominion 6 per cent. bonds, amounting to \$210,000, and the 5 per cent drainage debentures, amounting to \$187,481, were not a surplus? The trust funds held by the Dominion, he maintained, could be

realized at any time.

Mr. A. F. Wood (Hastings) said that he was satisfied to leave the figures presented by both sides of the House with the country and let the people judge which side was right. He did not know of a more vicious principle in finance than not looking the truth squarely in the face. This was how the Provincial Treasurer ignored the question of annuities, which was money borrowed. This debt did not appear in the statement of liabilities presented by the hon. Treasurer to the House. The true facts could not escape the public in spite of all the dust raised by the members of the Gov-

Mr. Smith (East York) said that the to the amount of \$50,000. attempts at producing imaginary debts,

to keep books, and the patching up of bogus deficits would not go down with the people Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—Respecting the of the Province.

Mr. Gibson (Huron) thought the Ontario Government entitled to all the credit they get from the country, for they got none from the House, for every vote they have given for railway grants. The timber limits, he contended, should be put up to public Mr. Meredith-You had better inquire

in a certain department about that.
Mr. Gibson (Huron) continuing thought perhaps he had trod on the corns of the

non. member from London. Hon. Mr. Hardy, on the question of deficits as handled by the hon. member from Toronto, credited that gentleman with Toronto, the question in a new and remarkable light. The hon member from Toronto in his speech had criticized the finances from 1884 to 1888, and there he had dropped them without reference to the losing year. Figures were quoted showing closing year. Figures were quoted showing the amount per capita for maintenance of inmates in asylums at Toronto to be \$2 per week, at London \$140 per annum, at Kingston \$132 per annum, at Hamilton \$132 per annum. The hon, member for Toronto had stated that one third of the total amount was expended in wages. The percentages were: At Hamilton, 28 per cent.; at Kingston, 25 per cent.; at London, 27 per cent.; at Toronto, 30 per cent.

Mr. Meredith said that Dominion politics

Mr. Meredith said that Dominion politics

should be discussed at Ottawa, and not in the Ontario Legislature. It was dufair to assume that if the Opposition were in power in Ontario they would pursue the ame method of disposing of the timber limits as obtained at Ottawa. The policy which the hon, gentleman pursued was the policy pursued by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, yet they sought to take all credit to themselves. It was amusing to see how figures were made to show a surplus that did not really exist. How could a surplus remain constant in the face of a constantly increasing expenditure. He then referred to the large number of lunatics kept as indigents in the Provincial asylums, and said that he believed that the Government should take steps to have mild lunation maintained in the county poor-houses. The hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands had referred to figures relative to the cost of such institutions in the United States. These were private calculations drawn from unknown sources, and as the House was not in possession of the information the figures should be ignored. Besides, he believed that in figuring up the cost per capita the cost of maintaining the paying patients" was included in the American calculations whilst this was excluded in the Ontario tables. Then with reference to the Central Prison, it cost far

reference to the Central Prison, it cost far-too much. Hon. John Sandfield Mac-donald never dreamt that the Central Prison was to serve the purposes of a penitentiary when he first established it. But every person acquainted with the administration of justice knew that many prisoners that should go to Kingston were sent to the Central Prison. Now it was ent to the Central Prison. Now it was the duty of the Federal Government to look after criminals in the penitentiaries, and he did not see why the Province should undertake the task. The Dominion had assumed the responsibility at Confederation, and it should be called upon to lo its duty. Mr. Hardy-All prisoners sentenced to

more than two years are sent to Kingston.
Mr. Meredith—Yes, but everyone who
snows anything about the administration of justice in this Province knows that judges, for certain reasons which will not now be discussed, prefer sending a prisoner for two years to the Central Prison instead of for three years to Kingston. With reference to the terminal annuities he did not think that the hon. treasurer was pursuing the course of his predecessor in office in issuing these annuities. The hon. gentlemen boasted of their surplus, but if they had a surplus, why did they have to go into the markets to borrow money? Mr. Mowat, in rising to reply, said tha there was not the slightest danger of the people being misled. The chief reason for

the hon. gentleman's indignation for a number of years was because the people refused to be misled. He denied that there vas any concealment. It was quite true that there was a charge against the Province in the form of annuities. What the hon. gentleman would want the hon. the whole assets of the Province in the shape of unsold timber limits. Crown lands, and the moneys due or payable on such assets would also have to be capitalized in order to give a proper estimate of the financial position of the Province. The financial statement furnished only contained such assets as might be considered ready cash, and the liabilities showed only mous amount of moneys due to the Crown lands. The timber limits represented only \$6,000,000 of assets, a very small propor tion of the whole amount, \$56,000,000. would be a ridiculous thing, continued the hon. Attorney General, to place the annuities as liabilities, and not put down any part of the fund out of which it is to come. He had referred to the value of Crown lands and unsold timber limits, which had not appeared on the assets or large sums of assets which were held. The Govern-

lowed the course of the Dominion itself in this matter. Mr. Meredith—No.
Mr. Mowat—I say yes. It was an annual sum that the Province had to pay, just as the Dominion obligations to which he had already referred. In substance they were precisely the same. In concluding he said that his hon friend the leader of the Oppo-In concluding he said sition would have to present a much stronger case than he had to day why the affairs of the Province should not remain in the hands of the present Administra-

ment annually received a very large sum

under the British North America Act, amounting to considerably upwards of one

million dollars. This was a permanent annuity. The honorable Treasurer, the Attorny General contended, had but fol-

Mr. Ross (Huron) repudiated the asser-tions that his financial statement had been calculated to deceive the people of the Province. Continuing, the hon gentleman said that the the total amount drawn from the surplus to meet expenditure over assets during the past seven years had been \$469,936, instead of the deficit of \$1,800,000 as had been charged. He repeated his contention that the interest showed that a surplus existed capable of being realized upon. He then moved that the House go into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Speaker left the chair. The House then went into committee, Mr. O'Connor in the chair. One item was

Mr. Speaker took the chair and the House resumed. Mr. Meredith enquired of the Govern-

ment when the question of the grant to the University would come before the House. Mr. Mowat replied that it would be rediscussed on Thursday.

Mr. Meredith enquired of the Government whether they were in possession of

any information as to the cost of reconstruction, and thought the fullest information possible on the subject should be presented to the House. Mr. Mowat stated that the information

would be forthcoming.

Mr. O'Connor presented a report of the Private Bills Committee. Bills were introduced by Mr. Bronson-

To enable the corporation of the city of Ottawa to issue debentures for waterworks parposes. Mr. Bronson—To enable the corporation

the efforts to teach the hon. Treasurer how Ste. Marie and Hudson Bay Railway Com-

New York Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex)—To consolidate
the debenture debt of the County of Middlesex.

Mr. Mowat-To provide for the appoint ment of junior judges in provisional dis-

tricts. Mr. Marter moved for an order of the House for a return showing what applica-tions have been made for payments out of the consolidated revenue under provisions of section 4 of chapter 4, 43 Victoria, in respect of the dues on pine trees. Also, respect of the dues on pine trees. Also, showing what is the aggregate sum which, up to the lat day of February last, the patentees of lands, subject to the provisions of the Act, are entitled to receive out of

the policy of the Government to allow a certain amount of timber to go to the sattler after he had obtained his deed. This regulation had been withdrawn, and the lumberman had the privilege of taking all the lumber. He would like to know if any Order in Council had been passed on the subject, or if the Commissioner of

had been changed for certain reasons. It had been the rule when only 40,000 feet of timber remained on a lot that this should go to the settler. The settler at once cut this timber and sold it, and it was a loss to the Government, and also to the holder of the license. The department had no settled policy on the matter, but he was con sidering some means whereby the amount of the dues to go to the settler would be

noreased from 25 cents to 33\frac{1}{3} cents.

Mr. Marter said that this was a burning question among the settlers, and there was more cause for rebellion over the harshness of the regulations than there was in Mani-

toba over the railway monopoly.

Mr. Phelps said that he considered the settlers received far more than they deserved. One half of the settlers were Berved. bogus settlers, and they pretended to set-tle on land so that they could steal the

Mr. Murray said that he considered that the Government should allow settlers the use of the dry pine.

The motion was carried. Mr. Marter moved for an address for a return of a copy of the Order-in-Council appointing W. H. Spencer Police Magistrate for parts of the districts of Muskoks and Parry Sound, and fixing his salary or emolument, and of the commission issued to him as such Police Magistrate. Marter said that there was no reson for Mr. Spencer's appointment. There were sufficient magistrates and judges in the dictrict to enforce the laws without his assistance.

Mr. Hardy said that no complaints respecting Mr. Spencer's conduct had been made to the Government. If the hon. member had not been talking politics in bar-rooms himself he would not have seen Mr. Spencer. The chief reason for the attack was because Mr. Spencer happened to have opposed Mr. Marter politically. He could see no reason why the motion

should pass.

Mr. French condemned the action of the Government in appointing Police Magistrates in towns and municipalities without the petition of the inhabitants. Mr. Meredith said that he considered the action of the hon. gentleman from

Muskoka in bringing the matter before the

House was quite justifiable.

Mr. Armstrong said that the appoint ment had been made largely with the con-sent and wish of the temperance people of the district. He said that the district over which Mr. Lount presided was so large as to require an assistant in the performance of the work. He related a serious condi-tion of affairs in the Parry Sound district, where so much liquor was consumed as to require an immense amount of police precaution. He defended the opening up of colonization roads, and thought it only fair that the Algoma, Parry Sound, and Muskoka districts should be developed in that

Mr. Marter said that the hon. Commisinconsistent. The Conservative party did not consider him worth baying, but the Reform party evidently did. Mr. Spencer wanted the nomination which Mr. Cook burn received, and at the conclusion of the meeting announced himself as in favor of Equal Rights, religious liberty, and special favor to none, and a faithful and patriotic adherent of the Crown. Mr. pencer's appointment under the Crooks

Act was never asked for. Mr. Hardy said it had been asked for. Mr. Clarse (Wellington) moved for an order of the House for a return showing the number and designation of school boards in the cities, towns and incorporated villages in Ontario which have adopted the use of the ballot at annual school elections under section 103 of chapter 225, R. S. O., with the number of school boards in cities, towns and villages which have not adopted the ballot for such purposes.

Mr. Ross replied that the number of corporations in cities, town and incorporated vilages in Ontario entitled to the ballot is The number that use the ballot up to The names of the corporations in which it is being used will be given

Mr. Creighton moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Public Lands Act. The Commissioner of Crown Lands stated that the information required was not yet in his possession. The Bill was allowed to stand over.

Mr. Waters moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act. The Bill passed the second reading and was referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex)stated that he had in his possession a statement of the finan-cial standing of the University, with the income and expenditure from 1886 to the present time. The matter will be brought before the House to morrow.

Petitions were read from Mr. McMahon. praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act. Mr. Leys-Respecting the Assessment

Bills were introduced by Mr. Graham-To prevent the sale of meat or milk from animals affected with Mr. Hardy-To amend the General Min-

Mr. Garson—Respecting the inspection of boilers and the Government examination of engineers.

Mr. O'Connor presented the report of the Committee on Standing Orders. Mr. Preston moved for an order of the House for a return showing the number of schools aided by grants from the Poor School Fund. He complained that the grants had not been equitably distributed. In his own section \$16 had been granted to one school and \$100 to another, the

want in both cases being the same.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) replied that \$25,000 had been given annually for poor school grants. In order that the distribution micht befairly made, a som was set apart per quarter to Separate schools, in proportion to what they were entitled to receive. The grant of \$16 had been made on the representation of the inspector of that section. Since the year 1886 a share of the fund had been withdrawn and given to Separate schools who have poor schools. Last year there appeared to be a greater of the city of Ottawa to issue debentures number of applications than in former o the amount of \$50,000.

Mr. Lyon—To incorporate the Sault applied, which resulted in the schools

receiving eighty cents on the dollar. The name and number of every school receiving these grants would be found in the

Mr. Preston wished to know further why very poor schools had received only \$16 whilst others received more.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) replied that the grant had been made on the recommendation of the inspector, who had asked for \$20. Had \$100 been asked for on reasonable grounds \$80 would have been granted The recommendation had been made by Mr. William Johnston, inspector for Leeds. Mr. Preston accepted the explanation. Mr. Wood (Hastings) thought the

should be no distinction in the matter of

grants to Separate Schools. He was also of opinion that the poor school grant should be increased. They were as deserving of recognition as the university. He objected to the schools being called "Poor Schools," and thought they should receive assistance simply because they needed it. Mr. Meredith thought that the action of the hon, gentleman opposite was calculated to promote the growth of Separate Schools. He did not think such action in accord with the policy of the law. There should be no facility for the establishment of Separate

Schools by making grants of this kind. Applause.) Mr. Fraser thought the Minister quite within the law in making a distinct grant of the Poor Schools fund to the Separate Schools. If anything the Minister had not dealt as liberally with them as he might. The grant was not asked for to facilitate the establishment of schools, but to assist in their maintenance after they had been established. They had been established strictly according to law.

The motion was carried. Mr. H. E. Clarke moved for an order of the House for a return showing the amount of disbursements connected with the Registrar of Deeds office in the city of Registrar of Deeds ofnce in the city of Toronto for the year 1889, as follows:
(a) To the city of Toronto. (b) To the deputy registrar. (c) To other clerks and assistants. (d) For other purposes. Also, showing the gross earnings of the registrar for the year 1889, and the total amount received by the registrar for his personal use. personal use.

Mr. Mowat replied that much of the in-

formation asked for was in the report. The motion was carried.

Mr. Phelps moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Municipal Waterworks Act. The hon, gentleman wished to remedy an inequality in the law by which persons whose property was situated on a thoroughfare in which a main was laid were assessed for the water rate, although not consumers. The Bill was referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Registry Act. The bill provides for the registration of receipts given for mortgages or transfers of property in the Registry office for a small fee, thereby providing additional security to the holder, who in many cases, had no other record than the endorsation on the back of the receipt. The bill was referred to a select committee composed of : Messrs. Baifour, Clarke (Wellington) Clancy, Craig, Dryden, Fraser, French, Gibson (Hamilton), Guthrie, Harcourt, Hardy, McKay, Meredith, Morin, O'Con-nor, Ostrom, Whitney, and Wood (Hastings).

Bints for Housewives.

One quart of sifted flour, well heaped, is Two tablespoons of powdered sugar or flour weigh one onnoe. A little pounded ice laid on the back of

the neck will allay nausea. Bathe tired eyes in hot water two or three times a day; it will rest them. A firmer or more delicate grain is secured n cake by stirring the cake only in one

lirection.

A wine glass of strong borax water in pint of raw starch will make collars and uffastiff and glossy. To prevent the smell of cabbage per-meating the house white boiling, place on

the stove a dish containing vinegar. To gargle a sore throat take of paregoric one teaspoonful, of glycerine two teaspoon-

fuls, of limewater one tablespoonful. If you wish to keep a sharp knife don't put it in hot grease. Stir your potatoes while frying or turn meas with a fork or

an old case knife kept on purpose. To renovate black lace .-- If lace is narrow, wind it tightly around a bottle and pin it on. Wet it thoroughly with alconol and let it remain until perfectly dry. It will be like new. If the lace is wide take the wooden roller from a window shade to roll it on.

How to take coal oil out of a carnet .-Saturate the carpet with benzine and then rub dry with a clean, white cloth. If the first application does not take it out go through the same process until it is out. As benzine is very explosive, be careful and not have a light in a room nor a hot stove.

Any sort of dark wood may be freed from all traces of dirt and grease by a good sponging with strong tea, just warm; it will not, however, answer for light, unpolished furniture, as it would stain it. Very old furniture that is becoming worm eaten may be greatly preserved and im-proved if some carbolic oil is poured into the wood.

Lady (to clerk)-Will this calico wash? Clerk—No, madam, it will not. It will fade, run shrink, and, in fact, is a most inferior article.

Lady—Why, young man, how honest you are! I thank you for telling me. It is not often that I find a clerk who has such a high idea of honor, and-

Clerk-It's not that, madam; but the boss left me out when he raised the salaries of the others to day, and I am trying to get

Mistook Their Man. Hon. W. E. Gladstone's servants took forcible possession of the person of a unique looking specimen of humanity that invaded Hawarden a while ago, on suspicion that the aforesaid specimen was insane. Mr. Gladstone was summoned to see the wretch, who turned out to be a Greek prolessor speaking no English, who had come all the way from Athens to congratulate the British statesman on knowing Homer's 'Iliad'' by heart.

He Lost What He Lent, "Loan me \$5 to continue playing with."
"I would but it is unlucky. The last time I loaned \$5 I immediately began to

" Five dollars.' Only a Relic. Small Clerk-What is it that we are commonly called green grocers, Mr. Sands? Grecer-Only a relic of the credit

"Indeed! How much did you lose?'

system, boy, only a relic. At the Concert. an impression on your flinty heart? She-How expressive! Was not that Cradle Song "beautifully rendered?
He-Ya-as. I guess that's what made my leg go to sleep. Oatch!

One of New York's dudes is said to have 25 different silk hats. A versa-tile fellow. Nature has wisely arranged matters so that a man can neither pat his own back nor kick himself.

-Sam Jones, the evangelist, has decided to leave Georgia, and has bought a fine stock farm near Eminence, Kentucky. He is now quite wealthy, and after filling his

MANITOBA NEWS.

The Grana Lodge of I.O.O.F. is in ses-

sion to-day.
The residents of Banff National Park have held several meetings to protest against the regulations proposed to be introduced in the National Park by the Dominion Government, as well as against the form of lease offered to those who may

wish to take lots.

A convention of the retail merchants of Manitoba will be held in Winnipeg during the first week in March.

F. G. Lafentoire, proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Calgary, has assigned. Liabilities,

The Budget was brought down in the Local House to-day. Treasurer McMillan made an able speech. He pointed out the economy of the present Administration compared with the extravagance of his predecessors, and proved his assertions by figures. The estimated expenditure this year is \$686,571, against \$514,476, an increase of over \$100,000. The estimates include the following items of expenditure: Legislation \$42,700, last year \$36,065 Executive Council \$5,350, last year \$3,705 Treasury Department \$15,620, last year \$14,625; Provincial Secretary \$8,450, last year \$8,055; agriculture and immigration \$58,596, last year \$44,658; Attorney-General's Department \$127,300, last year \$72,383. The increase in this case is for organizing the new land title system. Rail way commissioner \$76,500, last year \$77,902. This sum will be used in putting 40

miles of the Hudson Bay Railway in shape, so that it will become security for the bonds issued by the Norquay Government. Publio works \$219,210, last year \$202,704; education \$120,000, last year \$125,000. direct revenue is estimated at \$622,095. The principal sources thereof are: Dominion subsidy, \$435,000; Land Titles' offices. \$60,000; law stamps, \$9,000; liquor licenses, \$26,000; interest, \$40,000. With interest on outstanding loans to municipalities, etc., the revenue will be swelled to

\$967,000. The city has been for a few days infested with a gang of crooks released recently from Pembina jail. They were arrested to-day as vagrants, and will be given twenty hours to leave with the alternative of two

months in jail. A Port Arthur despatch says that Engineer Garden returned to-day from the proposed Canadian Pacific Railway branch line to Attikokan, and reports the route very easy indeed, there being only four miles which could possibly cost \$15,000 per mile. It is likely that the location and construction will be proceeded with im-

mediately.
Col. McMillan in his budget speech showed that \$120,000 was saved by the present Government in one year in the cost

f administration.

The M. & N. Railway are arranging to run passenger trains into the city over the C. P. R. From Portage la Prairie. The Northern Pacific was looking for the con-

Cruel Arab Slave-Hunters.

The Arab system of raiding is unique. About fifty years ago they subdued the extensive Manyema country, of which Nyangwe and Kassongo are now wellknown centres. The Manyemes, after being thus disbanded, gradually allied themselves with the Arabs, and eventually have spread their operations through-out the country to an enormous extent The Arabs on their expeditions in search of slaves and ivory, generally surround the native village early in the morning. At a given signal they rush in from all points, firing right and left and capturing all the women. If the men offer resistance they are shot; otherwise they are allowed to cecape. The maraguders then pillage all the huts in the village, which they afterward fire. If, however, the place happens to be extensive, the Arabs adopt different tactics. They form a stockade or zareba. Thus fortified they establish themselves, maintaining a striot watch at night. During the whole of their stay they keep this attitude of defense. After the lapse of several days they release two or three of the women prisoners, who are instructed to deliver a message to the men—in hiding far away in the forest - to the effect that if they want their women back they must come and redeem them with tusks of ivory—each woman being valued at the rate of one large tusk. Then several goods shop in town, and when the weather days pass, until perhaps one morning early a gruff voice is heard in the distance hailing the encampment. He inquires as to the truth of the statement brought by the women and then follows a parley. During the subsequent days the persecuted natives come with ivory to redeem their mothers sisters or wives. Eventually they make friends with their conquerors, who use them as guides to the next encampment, where the same treatment is reneated upon the neighbors of those recently plun

people who are shot in the next attack.-Herbert Ward in Scribner. The Child of the Future.

dered. Part of the reward that the guides

receive from the Arabs is the flesh of the

It is a dreadful point about microbes, says the Hospital, that the only way to avoid having them in a virulent form is to have them in an artificial or attenuated torm. The children of the future will not run through the present gamut of infantile disease, but they will probably be subjected to inoculation with various microbes every few months. First, they will be vaccinated for smallpox; when they have recovered from that, they will be taken to a Pasteur Institute to have a mild form of rabios. Next they will be given a does of rabies. Next, they will be given a dose of the comma bacilli to prevent cholera, and so on through all the ever growing series of disease microbes. Oh! luckless child of the future! you will never be ill and never be well; your health will be awfully monotonous; you will never know the weariness of the first night of measles, when it was so nice to lie in mother's lap and feel her cool hand on your forehead you will never know the joys of convales cence, when cranges were numerous and every one was kind to you because you were not well; and your end will be to die of debility. How glad we are that we live in the present, with all its ups and downs of health to lend variety to life and death .-St. James' Gazette.

Got the Place.

Miss Hardsense-I see you advertise for a saleslady.

Mr. Quicksales—Yes, madam, you are the 57th applicant, and the position is still vacant. You will not do.

Miss Hardsense—Oh, but I don't want a

position as saleslady.

Mr. Quicksales—You don't? Miss Hardsense—No; but I would like to get a job as saleswoman. Mr. Quicksales—Sit right down. James, take the lady's name, and put her down for \$25 a week.

Remembered One Who Had. Enamoured Youth (to comic opera fairy -Cruel Pozzolini! Has no man ever mad

Fair Enslaver (with a sigh)—Yes, I loved your grandfather. Ah, he was a noble myn. The will of the late Robt. Browning has The value of the personal been proved estate and effects was sworn at £16.774 19a. 4d.

Miss Bisland, the brave little woman who went around the world at six hours notice, has been made literary editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Dr. Kappe, the German Consul who made all the trouble between America and present engagements will retire to give his | Germany at Samoa, has been dropped from the Consular lists just published.

TEA TABLE GOSSIP

WEEN LENT COMES ROUND.

When Lent comes round a heavenly thrill, Like music from a plaintive lute, Steals through the heart, and all is still When Lent comes round.

Then fashion puts on sorrow's suit; Meek penitents their vows fulfil; Loud laughing gayety is mute.

The voices of the world sound shrill The spirit shrinks from harsh dispute
And bows to the celestial will
When Lent comes round. -If love is blind there is no use wasting

gas on it. -An income tax-the price of admission at a theatre.

-You often detect the gum-chewing girl by the pitch of her voice —If you want to live to a good old age se good while you are young.

-A horse should be watered before it is fed, and not immediately after. -The "life of the table" is sometimes a vivacious person, and sometimes it is the

obeese. -Gen. Longstreet is keeping a hotel in the little town of Gainesville, Ga. He is a distinguished looking man, with his English whiskers and mustache, and has made

hotelkeeping a success.

Brunswick has just closed a successful session at Sussex. These are 2,700 members in good standing, the increase during the year being 300, which is the largest since 1849. -At a soiree musicale-And now, dar

-The Orange Grand Lodge of New

ling, that we are at last alone in this retired corner, far away from the guests, 1 can tell you how much I love you." "Impossible, for mamma has just gone to the piano, and everybody will be rushing in here to get out of the way."

-Eight unwedded maids of St. Louis have sent a tearful protest to the Mayor, asking him to enjoin widows from captivating young bachelors. The maids declare that the more forward wiles of the relicts do discountenance their modest sheep's eyes so greatly that the swains pay them no heed. The Mayor says he cannot help the girls. Too bad. But when you are widows, girls—oh, my!—New York World.

What the British Soldier Eats,

The pay of a private soldier of a line infantry regiment—which is the smallest man's rate of pay in the army—is one shilling per diem. In addition to his pay shilling per diem. In addition to his pay he receives a daily ration of three quarters of a pound of meat and one pound of white bread. During peace, everything else he requires as food he has to purchase from his daily pay. When on active service he is well fed free of all charge. There has been a great deal of nonsense talked and written of late about the insufficiency of the sodilors food. The fact is ficiency of the soldier's food. The fact is he gets plenty to eat, but he has to pay for much of it out of his own pocket. Examine any corps on parade, and the plump, ruddy appearance of the men will prove how well he is fed. In addition to the daily rations which I have already described, every company mess purchases tea, sugar, milk, vegetables, etc., at a daily cost of about 3½ d. to each man. Most men also buy in their canteens, beer, hot sausages, butter, jam and other luxuries. In his recreation room the soldier can be served at all hours with good tea, coffee, bread and butter, etc. The question for the government to consider is how much of the soldier's daily food is to

be paid for by the state.—Gen. Viscount Wolseley, K. B., etc., in "Harper's Magazine." The Fashion Has Become Common. The horsey girls who last summer took up the fashion of wearing men's shirts, collars and ties, and decorated the lapels of their little jackets with boutonnieres, man fashion, ran the pace none too soon, says the New York Sun. The factory girls have the shirt-front oraze, and henceforth it is doomed as an article of fashionable attire among women of any social pretentions. Whatever the shop girls embrace, as a rule, is doomed in society, for the girls usually run the fashion to death in a few months on the one hand and usually look better than the society women on the other. consummation is ever brought about-the sidewalks will be enlivened by endless shirt bosoms adapted to the needs and fashionable aspirations of that portion of feminine New York which works in the shops.

Some Dry Goods Dots. Plaid ribbons are in fashionable favor The fancy tartans come in silks for visitng gowns. Even poplins come in fancy plaids and

clan tartans. Surah silks will be restored to favor for soring toilets. The Douglas tartan is popular for theatre

toilets, particularly matinees. Plaids or tartans are being already made up on the bias for spring suits. Tartans are combined admirably with velveteen in children's spring garments. The new nun's veilings come with borders and sometimes fringes on one selvage.
The spring trade of wholesale dry goods

outlook. The combination of white with yellow or white and gold, is much favored for evening dress. A Vandyked border on one selvage, finished with a fringe, is a novelty in fancy nun's veilings.—New York Sun.

houses has opened already, with a good

Willing to Oblige. Yeast—Where are you going? Crimsonbeak—Ob, I expect on a fool's errand.

'Can I get you to drop this letter in the Post Office for me?"
"Certainly."

A Practical Suicide. Hotel clerk (on the Bowery) - Well sir Guest (counting out 65 cents)—Gimme s room and a rackage of rough on rats.

Clara-Harry asked me yesterday to be his valentine Agnes-I didn't know he wanted a comic

Uncomplimentary.

Andrew Carnegie's offer to expend a million dollars in public libaries in Pitts burg has been accepted by the Council of that city, which, to carry out the bene-ficence, will give forty thousand dollars a year, the same to be expended in the main-tenance of the institution. This liberality has been handsomely supplemented by Millionaire Charles J. Clarke, who has given a hundred thousand dollar site in the East End for the central building.

LITTLE WOMEN.

A Mistake They Often Make in Buying Millinery.

Little women with large heads very often think they will look taller if they wear large hats and a fluffy arrangement of the hair. This is a fallacy, and instead of looking taller they will only appear the shorter. The reason is very simple. Their height it collected that the shorter is collected to the shorter than the shor height is only about six lengths of the head. Naturally by increasing the size of the head the disproportion will be greater, as then their figure will appear to be only five times the length of their head. Little women should wear small hats and simple hair dress. One often hears a tall woman say, when trying on a large hat: "Oh, I could not think of wearing this hat; why, it adds at least six inches to my height, and I think I am tall enough now." And she forthwith proceeds to buy a little bit of a hat, scarcely distinguishable from her Psyche knot. But if she wore a large hat the head would appear larger and in better proportion to the body—St. Louis Post-Despatch.

They "Mean Business." For many years the manufacturers of Dr.

Sage's Catarrh Remedy have offered, in good faith, \$500 reward for a case of Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents. This wonderful remedy has fairly attained a world-wide reputation. If you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; if the eyes are weak, watery and inflamed; if there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers, the voice being changed and has a nasal twang; the breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility, you are suffering from nasal catarrh. The more complicated your disease, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by

She Seemed Used to It.

physicians.

He (somewhat suspiciously)—You say you never loved anybody but me? Ha! Is that

true. Mand? She—Harry, your looks terrify me! Have—have I been too bold in allowing you to kiss me so much this evening?

He—No, Maud, but you kiss like an old hand.

Sensible People

will have nothing to do with "oure-alls"medicines that are advertised to cure every-thing from a chilblain to a broken neck. Read the list of diseases that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure: Affections of the throat and lungs, incipient consumption, disordered liver, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, ulcers, tumors. and swellings caused by scrofula and bad blood; fever and ague and dropsy. This seems like a cure all, but it is not. This great "Discovery" will really cure all these complaints, simply because it purifies the blood upon which they depend and builds up the weak places of the body. By druggists.

A String Band. "That's a great orchestra," said one ravelling man to another at the concert "Yes: but the greatest band I ever ran

osa was in the west."
What kind of a band was it?" "Well, I suppose you'd call it a string band. It was composed mainly of mem-bers of the vigilance committee."

A Happy Woman, Happy is the woman without bodily ills. but happier is the woman who having them knows of the saving properties of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. When relieved, as she surely will be upon a trial of it, she can contrast her condition with her former one of suffering, and appreciate health as none can who have not for a time been deprived of it. The "Favorite Pres-

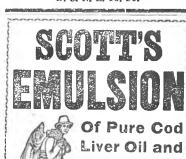
oription" corrects unnatural discharges and cures all "weakness" and irregularities.

The Courtship of the Future. She-Charlie, I can no longer conceal my passion for you. Do you love me in return?

He—You must ask pa. He knows more about such things than I do. What is regarded as next to a decisive reason why there must be European peace is the calculation that the mobilization of the French, German, and Russian armies would cost \$100,000 000, and their maintenance in the field would cost \$200,000,000 a month. A war of three months' duration would therefore use up for these countries alone the sum of \$1,300,000.000. Besides

ready, which would cost millions more. These bills are considered too high to be assumed .- New York Sun. A member of Congress has a poky old driving horse which he calls "Pension Bill" because it is so easy to pass.

that every nation in Europe, including England, would have to arm and hold itself



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Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Discases, Chronic Coughs and Colds. PALATABLE AS MILK. Scott's Emulsion is only put up in salmon color wrapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00.

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