FLOGGED TO DEATH.

The Siberian Atrocities Worse Than at First Reported.

A GOVERNOR'S BRUTALITY

A London cable says: The London agent of the Associated Press yesterday questioned Sergius Stepniak, the well-known writer of Russian political and social conditions, regarding the recent outrage in the political prison at Kara, Eastern Siberia. Mr. Stepniak said the reports already published gave only a hint of the horrible tragedy. Trustworthy information has been received in cipher letters that got through to Paris and London from exiles in Eastern Siberia. These letters, which are meagre scraps of paper, tell the story only in its main outlines. But one who knows about Siberian prison life does not need a circumstantial recital to understand the cruelty of discipline and the agony of suffering of which this horror was the culmination. Full details of the dreadful story cannot be long now in reaching the western world. Coming so soon after the publicity given to the Yakutsk atrocity, Mr. Stepniak thinks it can hardly fail to deepen the sense of horror already felt by the civilized world at Russia's treatment of political offenders.

A WOMAN FLOGGED TO DEATH.

The facts so far received are as follows: Mme. Sigida did not commit suicide as the earliest reports stated. She died from the effects of a cruel flogging. The flogging took place on Wednesday, November 6th. It was continued till the victim lost consciousness. She never revived from the shock, but grew weaker until Friday, when she died. The news of her murder produced widespread dismay and anguish among her fellow-prisoners, and three of them, unable longer to bear their wretched fate, committed suicide by taking poison. How they obtained the poison is not known, but probably they had long had it in their possession, and were keeping it as a last resort. The names of the women were Marie Kaluzhnaya, Marya Palovna Karalefskaya, and Nadezhda Smirnitskaya.

THE VICTIMS AND THEIR CRIMES.

Marie Kalazhnaya was arrested in 1884, when 18 years old, on a charge of disloyalty. Her father was a merchant at Odessa. Every means was tried in vain to extort from her a confession implicating her friends. At last Col. Kataulki brought her a forged statement, purporting to be the confession of her fellow-conspirators, and promising immunity if she also confessed. Marie fell into the trap, confessed, and her confession was used against her friends, who were sentenced to penal servitude. When she learned they had been convicted on her testimony alone, Marie called upon Kataulki and fired a pistol at him, wounding him slightly in one ear. For this she was sentenced by court-martial to twenty years' penal servitude.

Marya Paulovna Karalefskaya was a married lady 35 years old, daughter of a well-known landed proprietor in South Russia, Paul Vorontsof, and sister of Basil Porousof, one of the best known political economists in Russia. She joined a secret circle which was captured by the police in 1879, and was sentenced to thirteen years' penal servitude with exile to Siberia for life and deprivation of civil rights. Her husband, though not present, was sent by administrative process a thousand miles from the mines to which she was sent. The separation drove her insane. In 1881 she was allowed to join her husband in the hope of restoring her reason. She recovered, but a new Governor separated them again, and she was returned to the Kara mines.

Nadezhda Smirnitskaya was 33 years old and a student in a woman's college. She was sentenced to the Kara mines for 15 years, with penal servitude.

Shortly after the suicide of the three women a brother of Marie Kaluzhnaya, a political prisoner, died suddenly. It is not definitely known whether he died by poison or whether his death resulted from grief at the death of his sister. Another exile named Bobokov committed suicide rather than submit to a flogging. He was a university student, and took part in a public demonstration which displeased the authorities. He attempted to escape from his prison, and for this was exiled to the mines of Eastern Siberia.

THE FLOGGING EDICT.

Mme. Sigida was flogged under the orders of Lieut.-General Baron Korff, the Governor General of the Province of the Amoor. The orders directed that the secret edict of March, 1888, signed by Galkin Vrasskoy, Director General of Prisons for the Empire, should be unflinchingly enforced. This edict required that political convicts should be treated by prison officials in the same manner as criminals condemned for common law offences. Political offenders were thus made liable to flogging for breaches of prison discipline. In what way Mme. Sigida transgressed the prison rules is not made plain. But flogging a sensitive and cultured woman to death for any breach of prison discipline, Mr. Stepniak thought, would impress the Western world with profound horror.

The political prisoners at Kara, Mr. Stepniak said, had learned that the political exiles at Saghalien had been cruelly flogged. They were constantly in dread of torture similar to that inflicted upon Mme. Sigida.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE.

Mr. Stepniak was asked whether he thought the Czar, now that the horrors at Kara had been made public, would interfere to mitigate the severity of prison discipline in the case of political convicts. He replied that it was not unlikely that the publication of the facts would force the superior officials of Russia to take some notice of the affair. But, he said, the flogging and the other brutalities were entirely due to the direct orders of the Central Government at St. Petersburg, namely, the edict of March, 1888. The Ministry of the Interior was directly responsible for the renewal of corporal punishment of political prisoners, which had been suspended in 1887 after Trepoff ordered Bogoluboff to be flogged.

Sailors Devoured by Sharks.

An Aden cable says: An awful scene took place on board the Peninsular & Oriental Company's steamship Victoria, homeward bound from Australia. When midway between Colombo and Aden a male passenger leaped overboard. The engines were immediately reversed and a boat was ordered to be lowered. As the crew obeyed the order the forward davit tackle slipped from the hands of the bow man who was overhauling it, and the crew numbering thirteen, fell into the sea. A second boat was instantly lowered with a crew of eleven. The latter was lowered in perfect safety and succeeded in rescuing eleven of the unlucky thirteen. The other two, together with the unfortunate suicide, were devoured by sharks in full view of the horrified passengers.

Boulangist Victories.

A Paris cable of Sunday says: Elections were held in a number of divisions to-day for members of the Chamber of Deputies. MM. Naquet and Mery, two Boulangists, whose election was quashed by the Chamber last December, again head the poll in two divisions of the Seine department, but second ballots are necessary. M. Basly polled within 100 votes of M. Mery. The Boulangists Gousset, Revest and Laure are re-elected in three divisions of St. Denis. M. Belleval, Boulangist, is re-elected in the first division of Soeaux, receiving 11,022 votes against 9,829 for M. Goblet.

Collision on the C. P. R.

A Montreal despatch of Wednesday says: This morning two express trains on the Canadian Pacific Railway, one from Winnipeg, the other going west, collided between Rockliffe and Bissett's station. Robert Thompson, express messenger, and son of Tax Collector Thompson, of Kingston, was killed. It is supposed the heavy packages in the express car fell upon him, causing death. Both engines were badly smashed. The estimate of damage to the cars is not yet known. The rest of the train hands escaped with a bad shaking up. Arrangements were made whereby the east bound train was only delayed six hours by the accident.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Gladstone congratulated the Government upon the prompt action they had taken in the Portuguese dispute and their success in negotiating the Samoan treaty. He hoped that the Local Government Bill would be conceived in a liberal spirit.

On Wednesday night, as James Hogan, of Inverary, was coming up the shaft in Foxton's mine, near Sydenham, he weakened and fell a distance of 90 feet, sustaining a fracture of the skull, from which death resulted almost instantaneously.

—"I never sausage weather," groaned the ground hog, crawling back into his cage.

A BROTHER'S CRIME.

Sawtelle Used His Mother to Decoy His Victim to Death—The Awful Story of Murder Incited by Greed for a Fortune of $50,000.

A Rochester, N.H., despatch gives full details of the Sawtelle murder as follows: The headless corpse of Hiram F. Sawtelle, of Boston, was dug up Friday afternoon out of the hole in the ground where his brother Isaac buried it some time after dark on the night of Feb. 5th, just across the Maine border. A bullet hole at the heart showed how the murder had been committed. Officer Shields, of Station 5, of Boston, who was one of a party of two hundred or more who started out this morning to search for the body, happened upon the grave at 1.15 p.m.

The grave being opened there was revealed a sickening sight. The body was naked save for the socks on the feet. The head and both arms had been chopped off. The feet were uppermost and within a few inches of the surface. They pressed against the thighs, and the shoulders were at the bottom of the grave. The body thus bent had been rammed into the narrow hole, and only the disfiguring of the ground by the spade and the disturbance of the brush showed where the corpse was concealed. In the hole was also found the shell of the cartridge whose leaden messenger sent Hiram Sawtelle to eternity. A gold collar-button was also found in the hole.

The grave was made in a growth of thick shrubbery at a point about seventy-five feet from the road leading to East Lebanon, Berwick county. The place is known as Blaisdell's Corners, and is four miles from this town and two and a-half inside the Maine boundary. Within a rod of this identical spot Officer Shield yesterday found the piece of brown wrapping paper in which Isaac Sawtelle carried his newly bought carpenter's hatchet from Tradesman Wallace's store in East Lebanon. The Boston detective then said that he was confident that the corpse was buried not far away.

It is now perfectly easy to see just how Isaac Sawtelle killed his unsuspecting brother Hiram. He met him at the train a week ago last Wednesday in Rochester, and drove him in a buggy to East Rochester, thence across the Salmon River into Maine. It is now thoroughly believed that Isaac purposely crossed over into the Pine-Tree-State to commit the murder there, knowing that the Capital Punishment law had long since been abolished, and that imprisonment for life would be his sentence in the event of his being caught. He took the long, circuitous road from East Rochester to Lebanon, through a district sparsely settled and abounding in forests. The blood-stains inside the buggy show that he shot his brother during the ride, holding his revolver close to the body, and thereby deadening the report. Hitching his horse to a tree the murderer carried the lifeless form of his brother into the woods; then he got out his pick-axe, and with his spade dug a hole about 4 feet deep and 2½ feet wide. The night was dark, and there was no house nearer than one-half a mile.

The body was stripped and the clothing laid aside in the bundle. Then began the work of butchery by the inhuman assassin. With the keen blade of the hatchet he severed the head from the trunk and then the arms from the shoulders. The blood of the murdered man pooled on the ground and smeared the coat sleeves, the trousers and the hands of the murderer. The slaughter was not an easy task, for the edge of the hatchet was nicked and dulled with repeated hacking at the bone, but at last all was ready for the grave.

The blood-covered corpse was doubled up at the waist and crammed neck down into the ground, the earth was shovelled in and the surface smoothed over, and all that was mortal of Hiram Sawtelle was removed from the sight of man. Meantime an old lady and her pretty granddaughter were waiting impatiently in William Smith's boarding-house, in Rochester.

The old lady was Hiram's and Isaac's mother, and the little girl was Hiram's daughter Marion, both having been used by Isaac as decoys to lure Hiram Sawtelle from his Boston home to his grave in the woods, all oblivious of the foul conspiracy to murder their own flesh and blood. Isaac Sawtelle returned that night at bedtime, but not until to-day did they learn of the atrocious crime he had committed during his absence.

The search, which ended in the sensational discovery of this afternoon, began at daylight. The country for miles around sent in gangs of men, eager to find the one thing wanted to clear up the dark mystery. At 10 o'clock these men were at work in the Lebanon woods. A few minutes later another detachment of men was secured large enough to completely fill a smaller hay-waggon. Two barges, containing about twenty-five men each, started across the Salmon Falls River to Lebanon. These four forces were followed by a general detachment of carriages of all descriptions, some of which were owned by the parties using them, while others were hired for the occasion. The gangs were divided in Lebanon when the road running from South Lebanon to East Lebanon was reached, the first point being the swamp land about two-thirds of a mile above Rankin's Corners. The searchers numbered 200, and they deployed like skirmishers from the road into the country beyond. The search was conducted systematically. Swamps were pushed through and the coil in damp places turned many a time in the hope of finding something to correspond with the foamy substance found on the spade which Isaac Sawtelle had purchased at the store of Joseph Wentworth. Finally one man found a low-cut shoe belonging to the missing man. Its mate was found only a few moments later. Blood was seen on the snow at several points searched over, and a white handkerchief was picked up by Officer Whitman with the letter "B" on it in indelible ink. A shred of dark cloth, with the edges torn, was the next important find. It was stuck fast to the end of a sapling. These articles were all found near one another in the neighborhood of Blaisdell's Corners, leaving no doubt that the corpse of the victim was not far away. So it proved when a triumphant shout from the thicket told the searchers that at last the mystery was solved. The body was frozen fast in the ground, and it required hard work to dig it up.

THAT SON-IN-LAW.

Court Gossip About the Doings of Troublesome Battenburg.

A London cable says: Court gossip says that the quarrel between Queen Victoria and her son-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenburg, has broken out afresh with renewed violence, and the Princess Beatrice is having a dreadful time of it, as she loves her husband devotedly and is afraid of her mother, to whom she was always a submissive daughter. It is certain that the Queen is an exacting mother-in-law, and, while willing to allow Prince Henry to smoke pipes in the grounds and to have a separate allowance of money, she won't stand his bringing fellows home to dinner without leave, nor his slipping off to London every now and then and coming home dishevelled. Battenburg is said to be willing to live out of England, but asserts that the British law gives him the custody of his wife, and he means to have it. The Queen is between two stools; she must either lose her favorite daughter or she must tolerate Battenburg's chums when he brings them home to take pot luck.

He Should Have Signed the Cheques.

A London cable of Wednesday says: Elizabeth Vincent, a young and attractive woman, was remanded at Richmond to-day on the charge of attempting to murder Lewis Henry Isaacs, member of Parliament for Newington, Walworth, in October last. Mr. Isaacs seduced Miss Vincent when she was fifteen years of age, and has since allowed her £400 a year. The prisoner inveigled Isaacs into her house and then ordered him to sign a number of cheques. He refused, whereupon she shot him in the arm. The bullet was not removed, and, in consequence of the wound, Mr. Isaac's fingers are paralyzed.

A Progressive Teacher.

The New York *School Journal* says: "At the Ontario Normal School, Toronto, the Prince of Wales gold medal which is given to the teacher who ranks first in practical teaching, and on written examination, in a class of about 150, has for the two past years been won by graduates of the Hamilton Model Training School. Its Principal, Mr. S. B. Sinclair, B.A., is an ardent admirer, and enthusiastic exponent, of the new education. Progressive methods are taking firm root in Canadian soil."

Why He Was Tired.

"Hello, old man! You look played out this morning. Does the cold weather make you tired?"

"Well, rather! Sat up last night with a sick furnance."

A GALLERY COLLAPSES

And Many Worshippers in a London Church are Injured.

A London cable of Sunday says: An accident of as alarming character, by which several persons were seriously injured, occurred to-night during divine service at Bromley Independent Church. Across the end of the building over the entrance was fixed a balcony capable of holding 60 or 70 persons. While the pastor was reading the lessons the gallery with scarcely any warning, suddenly collapsed, precipitating its occupants into the body of the church. A cloud of dust obscured the view of the remainder of the congregation for a few minutes, but when it cleared away it became obvious that numbers of persons were buried beneath the ruins of the gallery. The fallen debris caused an obstruction at the entrance and prevented any assistance being rendered from the outside, but willing hands were soon at work clearing away the fallen timbers and extricating the unfortunate occupants of the fallen gallery from their perilous position. The gallery was pretty well filled at the time, and about twenty persons were buried. The work of removing the debris occupied some time. When accomplished it was found that while most of the victims of the accident were severely bruised and cut, five had received serious injuries, which in some instances may unfortunately prove fatal. One young lady was unconscious when extricated. Two medical gentlemen in the congregation attended to the injured, of whom several had broken legs and arms, while others had internal injuries.

How Woman Can Pack a Trunk.

A Philadelphia despatch says: The ways of fate are not half so mysterious as the act which enables a woman to pack a pile of goods eight by sixteen into a four by eight trunk. An illustration of this wonderful feminine faculty was given yesterday in Judge Gordon's court in the suit of Mrs. Laura Dolsen against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to recover damages for the loss of a trunk. In the course of her testimony Mrs. Dolsen showed that she had stowed away nearly $700 worth of dry goods and sundries in a $15 trunk. She was, before her marriage to Dr. Charles W. Dolsen, Miss Laura V. Hayes, a member of the McCaull Opera Company. She is a slender demi-brunette of prepossessing appearance and with a dramatic delivery. Mrs. Dolsen told the court and jury how, in 1884, the company had to make a jump from this city to Boston, and that the trunk she had expressed, and for which she held check 56, had never reached its destination. When asked to state the contents of the missing trunk and their value, the ex-operatic artiste gave the following enumeration:

One extra long sealskin wrap, valued at $250; one black satin dress, one black silk dress, $75; one garnet silk dress, $75; one brown flannel dress, $15; one blue flannel dress, $15; one red cloth dress, $25; one gray silk and woolen dress, $15; one garnet velvet jacket, $5; one embroidered cloth jacket, $5; one pink satin sacque, $5; one blue and white cloth sacque, $5; green felt hat, $5; garnet felt hat, $5; gray silk hat, $3; black silk hat, $5; gossamer waterproof, $3 50; umbrella, $4; overshoes, 75 cents; fur collar, $5; muff, $5; two hand mirrors, $5; jersey waist, $2; sundries, including ribbons, buttons, buckles, gold thimble, scissors, piece of green dress cloth, hand-knit hood, pair of hand-knit mittens, handkerchiefs, alligator bag, stockings, etc., $10; towels, $5; lot of underwear, $35, and one stage dress, $5.

Mrs. Dolsen won the case.

Free Education For Girls.

A most praiseworthy movement is about to be set on foot by the *Ladies' Home Journal* of Philadelphia. It proposes to give to any young girl of 16 years or over who will send to it, between now and January 1st, 1891, the largest number of yearly subscribers to the *Journal*, a complete education at Vassar College or any other American college she may select. To this is also pinned a second offer which guarantees to any girl of 16 or over who will secure 1,000 yearly subscribers before January 1st, a full term of one year at Vassar or any other preferred college, with all expenses paid, thus making it possible for any number of young girls to receive free education at the best colleges. Any girl can enter into the competition, and any such can be thoroughly posted by simply writing to the *Ladies' Home Journal* at 435 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Electricity From the Falls.

An Ottawa despatch says: "As chairman of the commissioners of the Victoria Niagara Park," says Col. Gzowski, "I am in negotiation for the use of Niagara Falls to generate electricity in sufficient quantity and power to be transmitted to Buffalo, Lockport, Rochester, Hamilton and Toronto, there to be used as a motive power for working stationary engines at a greatly reduced cost per horse power. The project is to drive a tunnel under the Falls at a point about 165 feet below the upper level of the river, and at its termination excavate a large chamber for placing their wheels and dynamos, the supply of water to be from pipes leading into the tunnel, with a fall of about 160 feet. That an almost unlimited electric power can be generated by the use of Niagara Falls is not doubted."

Ten Commandments.

Here are the ten commandments of the Hindu Theological College of Madras, and very sensible ones they are: 1. Pray to God as soon as you rise from your bed—5, 5.10 a.m. 2. Wash your body and keep your surroundings clean—5.10, 5.30 a.m. 3. Prostrate yourself before your parents or guardians and take good exercise—5.30, 6.30 a.m. 4. Prepare well your school lessons—6.30, 9 a.m. 5. Attend school regularly and punctually and do the school work properly. 6. Obey and respect your teachers and the teachers of the other classes, and other respectable persons. 7. Read till 8 p.m. at home. 8. Pray to God and go to bed—9 p.m. to 5 a.m. 9. Keep good company and avoid bad company. 10. Practice righteousness at all times.—*New York Tribune.*

A Cure for Diphtheria.

The following remedy is said to be the best known; at least it is worth trying, for physicians seem powerless to cope with the disease successfully. At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat of a child make the room close; then take a tin cup and pour into it a quantity of tar and turpentine, equal parts. Then hold the cup over the fire so as to fill the room with fumes. The little patient, on inhaling the fumes, will cough up and spit out all the membranous matter, and the diphtheria will pass off. The fumes of the tar and turpentine loosen the matter in the throat, and thus afford the relief that has baffled the skill of physicians.—*Exchange.*

Jury Bribers Plead Guilty.

A Chicago despatch of Wednesday says: When the case of the men indicted for attempting to bribe the Cronin jury was called to-day, the four remaining defendants pleaded guilty. The court told them what they were liable to in case he enforced the full penalty, but said he would hear evidence to determine what mitigating or aggravating circumstances there were. The work of selecting the jury was then begun. Public interest in the case has greatly lessened since the flight of Graham, who is supposed to have been near the head of the conspiracy to corrupt the jury.

Slim Figures to be the Style.

With spring styles, slim figures will be introduced, and fat women ordered to wear stripes, long, straight draperies, and yokes for all underskirts. Already the yokes are in the notion stocks. They are made of canvass and silk, profusely gored to fit about the hips smoothly, and edged with buttons to which the petticoats can be buttoned.—*New York World.*

A Man of Family.

Prodley—I hear you've been getting married.

Brown—Yes.

"Whom did you marry?"

"Milly Jones, her mother, her stepfather and two maiden aunts."

Village Parson (entering country editor's office)—You promised to publish that sermon I sent you on Monday, but I do not find it in the latest issue of your paper. Editor—I sent it up. It surely went in. What was the name of it? Parson—"Feed my Lambs." Editor (after searching through the paper)—Ah—yes—um—here it is. You see, we've got a new foreman, and he put it under the head of "Agricultural Notes," as "Hints on the Care of Sheep."

The glare of publicity is like the glare of ice, Claudius. Walk very carefully when you reach it, or you slip.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:

Mr. Bronson—Respecting St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa.

Mr. Drury—To consolidate the debt of the town of Orillia.

Mr. Whitney—To change the name of Westminster village to that of Winchester. Also, respecting certain allowances for roads in the township of Winchester.

Mr. Chisholm—To consolidate the debt of the town of Brampton.

Mr. Wood (Brant)—To amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. McKay—Respecting by-law No. 168 of the village of Thorold.

The estimates for the ensuing year were brought down to the House by message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Meredith called attention to the fact that several important measures promised by the Government had not yet been introduced, the result being that several Opposition bills referring to the same matter had to be kept back.

Mr. Mowat said the Government would bring forward its measures at the earliest possible moment.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Meredith—On Friday next—Bill entitled an Act to amend the Registry Act.

A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. French—An Act to amend the Separate School Act and the High School Act.

Mr. Bishop—An Act to regulate traffic on highways and bridges.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—An Act respecting certain lands of Christ Church, Hamilton.

Mr. Drury—An Act to amend the Act relating to the suppression of contagious diseases among animals, with special reference to horses.

Mr. Stratton—An Act to amend the Act respecting landlord and tenant.

Mr Creighton—An Act to amend the Act respecting the Department of Education.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) presented the annual report of the Agricultural and Arts Association.

Mr. Ross (Huron) proceeded to deliver his Budget speech. He read the statement of receipts for 1889, which appeared in the TIMES of Wednesday, showing a total of $8,538,405.08, and devoted some time to an exhaustive analysis of it. The expenditure statement was also minutely gone into and the following statement of assets and liabilities was presented:

INVESTMENTS, INTEREST BEARING AND CASH ASSETS OF THE PROVINCE.

Direct Investment:	
Dominion 5 per cent. bonds	$ 200,000 00
Market value over par value	10,000 00
	$ 210,000 00
Drainage 5 per cent. debentures, invested 31st December, 1889	187,461 14
Tile Drainage 5 per cent. debentures, invested 31st December, 1889	78,456 69
Drainage Works—Municipal Assessments	224,742 01
	$ 490,673 84

Capital held and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario, bearing interest:

U. C. Grammer School fund, (2 Vic., cp. 10)	$ 312,769 01
U. C. building fund (18 sec., Act 1854)	1,472,891 41
Land improvement fund (see award)	124,685 18
Ontario's share of library (see award)	105,551 00
Common School fund (Consol. Statz. cap. 26)—proceeds realized to 31st December, 1889, $2,445,584 64—after deducting land improvement fund. Portion belonging to Ontario	1,433,869 32
Balance of unpaid subsidy and other credits held by Dominion, according to statement of account prepared by the Finance Minister, and transmitted to the Provincial Treasurer in June, 1889	1,677,385 00
Other debts due to the Province:	
Mortgages, re sale of asylum lands, bearing 5 per cent. interest	
Bank balances:	
Current accounts	105,518 90
Special deposits	411,743 77
Total	$ 6,436,397 83

LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE AT PRESENT PAYABLE.

Balance due to municipalities re surplus distribution	$ 1,891 34
Balance due to municipalities re Land Improvements fund—interest	3,956 57
Quebec's share of collections for Common School fund in 1889, made up as follows:	
Collections during 1889, on account of lands sold between 14th June, 1853, and 6th March, 1861	10,423 36
Less 6 per cent., cost of management	625 40
	$ 9,797 96
Less one-quarter for Land Improvement fund	2,449 49
	$ 7,348 47
Collections during 1889, on sales made since 6th May, 1851	3,994 98
Less 6 per cent., cost of management	239 70
	3,755 28
	$ 11,103 75
Quebec's proportion according to population of 1861	4,597 51
Total	$ 9,145 42
Surplus of assets after deducting liabilities presently payable	$6,427,252 41

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, 1890.

Subsidy	$ 1,196,872 80
Interest on capital held and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario	295,000 00
Interest on investments	84,000 00
Crown Lands Department	1,100,000 00
Public institutions	131,350 00
Education Department	35,000 00
Casualties	45,000 00
Licenses	350,000 00
Law stamps	65,000 00
Algoma Sawyers	9,000 00
From insurance companies re fire at London Asylum	17,000 00
Drainage assessment	17,000 00
Toronto Asylum lands	83,000 00
Insurance companies' assessments	3,000 00
Assessment of counties re removal of lunatics	6,000 00
Total	$ 3,337,222 80

Mr. Ross explained the financial questions in dispute between the Provincial and Dominion Governments, and suggested that, other propositions failing, the Dominion and Province should appoint an arbitrator each, and should these fail to agree a third should be appointed by these two to adjust the matters finally.

Mr. H. E. Clarke was greeted with Opposition cheers. He said that for a number of years past there had been a deficit. Any person could satisfy themselves about this by consulting the public accounts, or the hon. gentleman's own authorized speech. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman never dwells on the deficits, but soars over the depths of the surplus. The increase in population, the development of the Province called for increased expenditure, but there was no increase in the population or development of the Province to correspond with this increased outlay. Then where were the increased receipts? It was no advantage to hide the true state of affairs from the public by cooked statements. It could be shown from the hon. gentleman's own statements that the expenses had increased $1,800,000. But no one could gather from the statement just furnished to the House anything about the deficits without great trouble. He attacked the item of annuities, and claimed that the predecessor of the Hon. S. C. Wood left a surplus in the treasury of $4,825,526 in hard cash. Deducting the Dominion Government subsidy, capitalized by the hon. gentleman from the surplus of 1888, would leave only $3,886,360, or $939,000 less than when the Conservatives vacated the Treasury benches. The vaunted surplus was only a wooden dummy. The hon. gentleman had referred to the trust funds held by the Dominion Government. These funds did not belong to the Province, but to the municipalities. They were not assets.

Mr. Hardy—It is a mistake. We do own them and they are an asset.

Mr. Creighton challenged the statement of the Treasurer, and spoke for some time.

Mr. J. Waters defended the amounts paid by the Government to asylums and public institutions. He said that the principle item in the expenditure was the increase in the maintenance of the Central Prison owing to the new regulations. Since 1873 a great many asylums had been added to the Government list. The total receipts since 1871 were $86,663,902; the total expenditure $85,725,325, leaving a balance by this showing of $938,577. Add to this the capital account of drainage and other debentures, which would give the surplus.

Mr. Clancy moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Stratton—From the corporation of the county of Peterboro' and other corporations, praying for an amendment to the Assessment Act.

Mr. Guthrie—Petitions from the Municipality of the county of Wellington, praying for an act to amend the Assessment Act; from Knights of Labor Assembly, 2,980, praying for an Act to constitute Boards of Arbitration; from the Municipal Council of the county of Wellington, with reference to County Boards.

Mr. Freeman—From the town of Listowel, with respect to the consolidation of the town debt.

Mr. Hess—From the township of Wallace, respecting the consolidation of the township debt.

Mr. Lyon—From the village of Gore, praying for incorporation.

Mr. Ross (Huron)—From the Huron & Ontario Railway, praying for an Act of Incorporation to construct a railway from Goderich to Hamilton.

Mr. O'Connor presented the report of the Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) presented the report of the inspectors of factories.

Mr. Guthrie—To amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Lyon—To incorporate the town of Little Current.

Mr. Awrey—Respecting the Hamilton Street Railway Company.

Mr. Meacham—To amend the Act to authorize the appointment of Fire Guardians.

Mr. Ingram—To enable the corporation of the city of St. Thomas to issue waterworks debentures.

Mr. Ferguson—To amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. H. E. Clarke—To enable Charles Northcote to settle certain lands.

Mr. Davis—To amend an Act incorporating the Toronto Dairy Co.

Mr. J. Leys—An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Canada Landed Credit Company.

Mr. Clancy wanted to know what were the gross amounts paid into the license fund for the years 1888 and 1889 respectively. How much of the fund the municipalities imposed by by-law over and above the statutory duties in each of such years, and what were the gross amounts paid to the municipalities and the Province respectively for the same years.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) replied that the gross amount paid into the license fund in 1887-88 was $532,075.17. The gross amount paid in for 1888-89 was $470,855.50. The amounts imposed by municipalities by by-laws in excess of the statutory duties for liquor licenses for 1887-88 was $69,546, in 1888-89 it was $67,407. The gross amount paid to municipalities on account of liquor license fees for 1887-88 was $157,979.89, for 1888-89, $190,297.79. The gross amounts paid to the Province for liquor licenses in 1887-88 was $201,542.45, in 1888-89, $232,511.55.

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 for 1888 and 1889. He thought there should be a basis on which the information could be supplied, and of which none at present existed to his knowledge.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) replied that the desired information could be found in the Public School accounts. He was not aware that any changes had been made in the regulations, but if there had been they were slight. The department had been guided in their grants by the condition of the districts to be aided.

Mr. Preston cited an instance in which he considered the amounts had not been fairly divided, and urged a more equitable distribution of the grants.

The matter was allowed to stand.

Mr. Clancy moved that the debate be adjourned till Tuesday next. Carried.

The House received a message from His Honor the Lieut-Governor, thanking them for the Address.

Mr. Creighton complained that the printing of Bills had been delayed. A number of Bills had been presented, and as they had not been printed much delay in the business of the House was the consequence.

Mr. Mowat explained that the matter would be attended to.

Mr. Clancy asked if the report of the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm would be forthcoming at an early date.

Mr. Drury said that the manuscript was in the printer's hands, and would be presented to the House in a few days.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Waters—Bill to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Guthrie—Bill to amend the County Courts Act.

Mr. Stratton—Bill to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Ostrom—Bill to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Ostrom—Bill to amend the Act respecting the driving of saw-logs and other timber in lakes, rivers, creeks and streams.

USED A BABY FOR A PILLOW.

Archbishop Fabre Institutes a Crusade Against Abuses in Cemeteries.

A Montreal despatch says: Archbishop Fabre has issued a circular letter on burial abuses, which enacts that "no one must take from coffins or caskets any ornaments or mountings once they are within cemetery gates." The custom has been introduced of stripping coffins of their ornamental mountings before final interment, and the spoils are taken home as souvenirs. The archbishop also forbids people to rent coffins and ornaments, as has frequently been done. The bodies were removed from one casket to a less pretentious one at the grave. As an instance of the abuses of undertakers the archbishop cites a case where a man, having lost a young child, was unable to attend the burial himself, but relied upon an undertaker whom he gave $10. A few days later the father called upon the cemetery authorities to be sure that the child was properly buried. There was no such entry on register. The father then called upon the undertaker and forced him to produce the body of the child. The coffin of a grown up person was opened and there the little corpse was found serving as a pillow to the body of a woman with whom it had been buried.

"PLUCK-ME" STORES.

The New York Legislature has before it a Bill providing for the weekly payment of wages. According to the Rochester *Herald* the employees whom the proposed law is intended to affect have, as a rule, no capital from which to buy provisions and clothing while waiting for their wages, and being forced to buy on "tick" they are confined to one or two stores, and each has to pay his proportion of over-charge that is always made for the risk in extending credit. But the real iniquity of the situation is found in certain localities where large corporations have established stores for supplying their employees, and where a regular account is opened with each man. These "company stores," as they are called, are calculated to absorb the whole of a workingman's wages, and they generally fulfil their mission. A month or so ago the New York *World* described the condition of things at Annable Forks, where the Rogers Iron company owns nearly everything, where the men are paid in orders on the company's store, and the uniform charge at the store is one-fourth more to employees who present these orders than to cash customers. The statement is no fiction, for on the orders themselves is printed—"20 per cent. off for cash." Few of the employees thus bound down in slavery could be induced to talk, but one man named Pool, who had worked for the Rogers Company forty years, had at last succeeded in getting a statement of his account from the company's store and it showed that he was $600 in debt to the company. This man had worked forty years with never a pay day, never any money—no return except what he got from the store. "The superintendent personally told me," said the *World* reporter, "that there was not a man in his employ who was not in debt on the books of the company."

A New Brand of Peacemaker.

A London cable says: The Government has secured the patent for a new artillery weapon. It is claimed that guns constructed on this principle are superior to any in present use in Europe, having an effective range of 6,000 yards, and firing three times more rapidly than the Armstrong gun. The inventors are two officers of the American navy, named Driggs and Schweder. The trials have been eminently satisfactory.

It Was Not Leap Year, Either.

"What a genius you are!" exclaimed a young lady visiting an inventor's workroom. "I believe you could make almost everything."

"Yes," replied the young man modestly. "Is there anything you would like to see me make?"

"Make me an offer," whispered the girl shyly.

A Burnt Child Dreads the Fire.

Jawkins—I wonder why old Guffy never married? He looks so melancholy when the conversation turns on women that I am afraid there is some sad romance connected with his youth.

Hogg—So there is; he got nipped so badly in a breach of promise case that he could never look at a woman since.

One of the biggest landslides ever known on the Pacific coast occurred fifty miles from Weaverville, Cal., a few days ago.

"WASN'T STINGY ENOUGH."

A Fugitive United States Banker Supposed to be Hiding Here.

A despatch from Middletown, N.Y., to the New York *Herald* says: There is an interesting sequel to the story told by the *Herald* of the disappearance of Banker Eugene B. Hemingway, of the town of Whitney's Point, leaving behind him only $80 in silver and about $5,000 worth of real estate with which to satisfy $60,000 of indebtedness to depositors in his bank and other creditors. The defalcation was a great shock to people in the Chenango Valley. The fugitive had succeeded to a prosperous banking business established by his deceased father, and as he had no expensive tastes or vices, and was shrewd and close-fisted in business transactions, he was looked upon by the farmers and tradesmen of the vicinity as a thoroughly safe man. On Saturday afternoon, December 7th last, he locked the doors of his banking house and took a train to Binghamton, where he changed to a train for Buffalo, and that was the last seen of him on this side of Canada. It is presumed that the fugitive found a hiding place at or near Hamilton, Ont., where he is said to have an uncle living. He left behind him an interesting family, consisting of a wife and little blind daughter and an invalid mother, to all of whom he seemed devotedly attached. In so far as is known none of his family or friends heard a word from him until a day or two ago. One of his former business friends has now received a letter from him, mailed on this side of the Canada line, and affording no clue to his hiding place, which is in the nature of a plea in extenuation of his conduct. He denies that he carried off any considerable sum of money, and adds: "They called me stingy, but if I had followed my own interest I should have been more stingy. I am a wanderer and a culprit, but there are those at Whitney's Point who are to blame for it." He proceeds to name a number of prominent business men whom he accuses of having betrayed his confidence. The tone of the letter indicates that the fugitive banker is already sick of exile and outlawry and wants to compromise with his creditors in order that he may safely return to his family. The creditors probably see no other way of recouping any considerable portion of their losses, and it is understood that most of them are eager to open negotiations with the defaulter.

Marriage Suppers and Public Dinners.

SIR,—I had hoped that a more eloquent pen than mine would champion the abolition of the wine cup from public or private feasts, and have waited long before referring to the matter. Since no one has taken it up publicly I venture a remonstrance. Many indigrant persons have talked vigorously in private, especially mothers who have tried hard to shield their boys from temptation and have seen them grow to respectable manhood without acquiring an appetite for intoxicants, and then just at the places least expected—at public dinners given by representative men, such as our Board of Education, ex-Mayor, medical men, and last, but not least, private individuals in celebrating marriages, reunions and social receptions, to which young men are invited—never vicious young men, if it be known that they are such—but the very boys so carefully trained by devoted parents. Just here they meet the tempter in the most subtle guise, where friendship proffers the cup and it seems a discourtesy not to partake. Is it any wonder that our young men, and young women, in full compliance with social customs, when ladies prepare as part of the elegant menu wine jelly trifle, which means no trifle in brandy, and she wine cup proffered by a white, jewelled and perchance beloved hand? Under such temptation young men have to be stronger than human nature makes them if they do not fall. And yet Christian men and women sit and look on without a word of remonstrance. Some whose sons have filled dishonored graves through this custom have not a word to say for the rescue of others in like temptation. Guests are, no doubt, in an awkward position, as they would feel it not quite polite to dictate to their host and host